

0562

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

785017

ACC

10000/104/1071

COORDINA
JAN. - OCT

0563

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

785017

10000/104/1071

COORDINATION OF INTELLIGENCE
JAN. - OCT. 1945

0564

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

785017

62

Ex. Com.

P. 61 w/ 72 P 60.

? As at x of 60.

Final
28/9

63

P.A.

Ex Comm's meeting - 28/5

W 27/5

(Revised)

(65)

(17)

R. I. P.

DD/CA

0565

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

785017

2304

63

P.A.

Ex Comm's meeting - 28/5

W 27/5

(Revised)

(17)

R.I.P.

W 27/5

Political Adviser (Br).

46.

Reference your letter at folio 39. Please see Minutes 40-45 and action taken at folio 45.

Ex. Com's Office.

47.

D. Havelley
JCN.

Seen. Thank you very much.

10/10/45

[Signature]
(A. G. HILLFORD)
Asst. Political Adviser

Major Quicke. (Two's. 10/10/45) 49.

The attached letter is for signature if approved (see 48). As P.O.B.'s activities have been widely discussed at SACMED's Political Conference (see 9267/EC folios 38-52) you may prefer to let the matter drop until a decision has been made by the C.E.S.

[Signature]
JCN.

16/11/45.

CC 10935
APR 17 1946

Letter submitted per above, turned down by Maj Quicke. at 16/4. Letter submitted per above, turned down sent in place. *[Signature]* 19 Apr.

PA M.
20/4

52

Note - re 50 - Maj Byles at G-S AFHQ is checking on this and will call. - per teletype Byles-Stamant 3 May.

[Signature]
3 May

53

Note - re 50 + 52 - Capt MacMunn of G-S AFHQ is checking with Maj Byles on this case. (tel. MacMunn-Stamant)

Ex. Com's Office.

Seen. Thank you very much.

10/10/48

Maj. Quake. (Two's 10.15 exc.) 49.

The attached letter is for signature if approved (see 48). As P.D.B.'s activities have been widely discussed at SACMED's Political Conference (see 9267/EC folios 38-58) you may prefer to let the matter drop until a decision has been made by the C.C.S.

W.H.
This letter

Del. 16/4/48.

CC 0935
APR 17 1948

Should be - ⁵¹Si 11/4. Letter submitted per above, turned down by Maj Quake. as letter sent in place. PA 19 Apr.

PA 11 20/4

52

Note - re 50 - Maj Byles at G-5 AFHQ is checking on this and will call. - per telephone Byles-Stamets 3 May.

PA 3 May

53

Note - re 50 & 52 - Capt MacMunn at G-5 AFHQ is checking with Maj Byles on this case. (tel. MacMunn-Stamets)

PA 12 May

2307

TO: CSO

40

1. Please see folio 39.
2. Vetting of rough draft of material for inclusion in "D" Section PWB Reports used to be undertaken by the Political Section. Upon its abolition the material was distributed to the Sections concerned through this office. Political matters were handled by PRO.
3. This system was unsatisfactory as Sections had no means of vetting these reports except in a very superficial manner as much of the contents in no way concerned the policies or opinions of the Allied Governments or A.C.
4. A letter was therefore sent to PWB (see folio 23) on 27 March; this letter was of course written after the publication of the report under discussion and in this case Civil Affairs Section would have been sent the rough draft for checking.

3 Apr 45.

41

PRO Mr Brown.

Re folios 38 + 39 and min 40. Any comment?

- 42 -

TO: Maj. Stearns

1. The statement re: patriots in folio 38 ~~just~~ confirms the necessity of a vetting arrangement as mentioned in Maj. Talbot's letter of March 27 to P.W.B. (see folio 23). I suggest it would be advisable to follow up the letter of March 27 with direct reference to the inaccuracies of the statements in the P.W.B. "D" Section of Report #10 and reiterate again the necessity of clearing any statements or material which have direct or indirect reference to the work of AMG or the AC.

4 April 45

[Signature]
C. J. BROWN
D.PRB

43

P.R.O.

Please draw up letter for Ex. Com signature for your min 42.

44

[Signature]
Maj 7 Apr.

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Dh.
J.C.A.

3 Apr 45.

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Re folios 38 + 39 and min 40. Any comment?
P.W. Stearns
3 Apr

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PWB
G. S. BROWN
D. FRE

4 April 45

43

P.R.O.

Please draw up letter for Ex. Com signature for your min 42.
P.W. Stearns
Maj 7 Apr.

TO: Maj. Stearns

45

Attached is letter for signature of Executive Commissioner as ~~is suggested~~ in your minute 43.

PWB
G. S. BROWN

9-4-45

PRO:

17

Please see folio 16, Mr. Hopkinson's comment in regard to the terrific amount of wordage that is "cranked out" daily by PWB. Do you wish to make any constructive suggestions?

14/March

L.W. STEARNS
Major. AGD

- 18 -

Exec Com.

TO

folio 16

1. I agree with Mr. Hopkinson that the proper solution to this problem would be a single intelligence organization to compile a shorter and more comprehensive weekly report to replace the mass of uncorrelated material now flowing from P.W.B. and other agencies.

2. The lack of response to the Chief Commissioner's paper of February 1945 to AFHQ, seems to indicate that AFHQ does not intend to take any action on this proposal.

3. In view of the failure so far to get the reports consolidated by one agency, the only other course that can be followed is the suggestion in Mr. Hopkinson's para 3, namely, to suggest that P.W.B. shorten and consolidate its weekly report.

G. STEWART BROWN
Director, PRB

19 Mar

Chief Commissioner.

20

I submit a letter to AFHQ dealing with Mr. Hopkinson's (Folio 16) and Mr. Stewart Brown's (minute 16) recommendations.

19 March 1945

MS/17/13

cc 733
MAR 20 1945

24

C.S.O.

785017

Exec Com.

TO :

folio 16

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pd
G. STEWART BROWN
Director, PRB

19 Mar

20

Chief Commissioner.

I submit a letter to AFHQ dealing with Mr. Hopkinson's (Folio 16) and Mr. Stewart Brown's (Minute 16) recommendations.

19 March 1945

MS/19/13
cc 733
MAR 20 1945

24

C.S.O.

6518/23/EC. of 27 Havel is attached for your signature (24 reps).

D.L. - 28/3

signed as requested
7th Dec 1945

785017

Chief Commissioner.

Draft

Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

1 2

OK

MS/341.

gms

Issue: Dec 11

MS/212

1

Chief Commissioner.

12

10-11

CC 290

Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

1

Signed by C.C. 3-2-45

J. H. Quaye

PT. G.R.

pp. 78 back
2/2

13

M. Wyndham

you might care to glance

at "Lover"

14 3/2

See by DT2 W. (Page 11) 2300

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785017

1 1/2
OK
GWS
Issue: See II
2/2/2

1
12
CO 290
10-11

Chief Commissioner

Attached is submitted for your ~~signature~~ signature/approval.

1
Signed by C.C. 3-2-45
J. H. Thompson
P.M.G.R.
HP. 78 desk
2/2

13
H. Wyndham
for higher case to please
at " See
14 3/2
See by M. W. (PAC II) 2300
SH 3/2

0574

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

785017

Chief Commissioner.

COS

Are the VP's all in favor?

Yes

MS/15/1/45-2298

Attached is submitted for your information/signature/initials.

Considered

JAN 19 1945

So to CC

I attended the COS meeting at which this problem was discussed - the relevant extract from the minutes is opposite at 4. The answer to CC's question is "Yes, and so is PRO"

Enclosed
to COS

1/9/1

JAN 24 1945

Chief Commissioner.

In reply to your query above "Yes."

2298

MS/23/1/45

7

COS

Approved. Pls prepare letter to AFHQ

14
1
200 J MS/1511/45-2298

CC 167
JAN 19 1967

So to CC

I attended the COS meeting at which this question was discussed - the relevant extract from the minutes is opposite at 4. The answer to CC's question is "Yes", and so is PRO.

Elizabeth
to COS

19/1

CC 207
JAN 24 1967

Chief Commissioner.

In reply to your query above "Yes."

MS/2311/45-
2298

COS

Approved. PLS prepare letter to AFHQ

JWS
CL

30
1

8

COS

Draft letter submitted
21.3.67
Should C.C. or COS sign?

SEE FOLIO 11

785017

6518 Ex Comm

66

6584

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 350.05

5 October 1945

SUBJECT: Coordination of Intelligence

OCT - 8 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

1. Reference is made to the following letters addressed by you to this Headquarters:

6518/11/CCS of 3 Feb 1945
6518/19/EC of 20 Mar 1945
6518/51/EC of 19 Apr 1945

2. It is understood that the subject was discussed between Brig. Henn and a member of your Headquarters in April of this year, after which the matter was regarded as closed. It is regretted that no confirmatory communication was addressed to you.

3. It appears that the majority of the Intelligence reports listed in your letter of 3 Feb 1945 either are now no longer published or, as in the case of the G-2, AFHC Weekly Report, deal with Italian Political and Administrative Intelligence matters only in the most general terms.

4. It is not therefore proposed to pursue the matter of the establishment of a centralized coordinating body further, unless you consider that the reports still being issued are sufficiently divergent to justify such a course.

A. L. HAMBLEN,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

P.S. The existence of these papers was entirely unknown to the present G-5 + his deputy or any other present G-5 officers.

(C 50)

22926
10
2/10

0577

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

(65)

EXTRACT FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER'S MINUTES DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 45

3. Press Digest. Ex C had suggested that there should be one press digest for Allied Commission and the Embassy. Coordination would save time, labour and paper. Ex C directed PRO to contact the British Embassy with a view to possible coordination.

Julio 61 refers
2296
1/10

0578

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

785017

QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

64

29th September 1945.

6518/G4/EC.

Could G-5 reply please (even in the negative)
to our letters

6518/11/COS of 3/2/45.
6518/19/EC of 25/3/45.
6518/31/EC of 19/4/45.

11
19
56

See 66

BU NOTED

M S H

2293

Brigadier F.O.A. Parsons, OBE.,
G-5,
A.F.H.Q.

Brigadier.
Executive Commissioner.

12
10
10

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

0579
65788
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

(6)
GSE/cb

R108/PRB

27 September 1945

SUBJECT: Attached Minute 2.

TO : Executive Commissioner

I do not recall an agreement to consolidate the press digests of the British and United States embassies.

As a matter of fact neither USIS nor the U.S. Embassy has a press digest. They receive copies of the AG daily digest. A digest for the British Embassy is prepared by the office of the Press Attache.

X It might be a helpful and courteous gesture if the British Embassy made copies of its press digest available to the U.S. Embassy.

G. Stewart Brown
G. STEWART BROWN,
Director,
Public Relations Branch.

Attached

(cso)

229,
SEP 27 1945
60
62-4 F65

0580

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

785017

QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

(60)

C.S.O. *Si*

P.R.O.

1. I agree with P.O. B. that we should

(a) Ask R.C. Ven. R. about the ^{585/EC} Latin Committee
(I have seen news of it in the files.)

(b) Ask R.C. Lie. R. what ^{3636/EC} Mr. Nicholls said
(I asked C.S.O. to do this - 24/5.).

2. I thought we had agreed with Moltrous to
have one summary of Rome Press compiled
& not work in water tight compartments. This
seems terrible redundancy & labour.

DS (24/5)

2293

785087

BRITISH BASSY
ROME

September 21st, 1945.

PRESS HEADLINES

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The London Conference.

Avanti and Italia Libera carry headlines reporting that the Italian Delegation in London is favourable to the decisions of the Foreign Ministers Council. Giornale del Mattino's headline asks how the formula adopted for Trieste is to be interpreted: "the doubt remains as to whether the international regime is confined to the port or is to be extended to the city. International, financial and insurance interests are exercising pressure in favour of the latter solution."

The first criticism of the plan adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers for the solution of the Yugoslav-Italian frontier problem appears in Italia Nuova. The writer, Giusto Montemilano, points out that, for the solution of the Venezia Giulia problem, the Foreign Ministers Council adopted two fundamental criteria: a frontier line which will in the main be an ethnic line, and an international regime for the port of Trieste. Contrary to appearances, the two criteria are generic in character and merely put off the settlement of the problems. What does "a line which will in the main be an ethnic line" mean, in the case of Venezia Giulia? Does it mean that other factors, apart from the ethnic one, will be taken into account? If this is the case, which other factors will be considered? Economic or strategic factors? Or both? The directives are too indeterminate, because in Venezia Giulia, particularly in the Istria, it is impossible to fix an ethnic line, and because Italian towns and Slav countryside are economically inter-dependent. These difficult conditions in Venezia Giulia were recognized even by Wilson who affirmed the inevitable necessity of annexing to Italy wide zones inhabited by Slavs. The experts who will carry out the investigations on the spot will reach the same conclusion as Wilson. They cannot assign the large towns of Istria to Yugoslavia; they cannot cut the road linking Trieste to Pola; they cannot deprive Italy of the Arsa coal mines which are useless to Yugoslavia. They will see for themselves that political, military and economic considerations exist side by side with ethnic factors.

Another point which yet remains to be determined is: what does the Foreign Ministers Council mean by the term "ethnic"? Does it refer to race or to nationality? One of the most characteristics facts about Venezia Giulia is that the two conceptions are always distinct. It is surprising that an assembly of democratic Governments should not have understood that the physical nature and language of a people are one thing, and its national will a different thing. "To-day the great majority of Slavs in Venezia Giulia, especially the Slovenes, are opposed to Tito's Federation."

Secondly, it is not clear what is meant by the international regime of the port of Trieste. Even under the Fascist regime, the free use of the port facilities of Trieste were assured to all, thanks to the Triestini themselves. It is not clear what is the object of the new regime; "probably its sole aim is to take the administration of the port from Italian hands." Provided the national sovereignty over the city remains intact, all the experiments may be tried.

Some headlines draw attention to Yugoslavia's demand for reparations from Italy. For instance, Tempo's headline runs: "The amusing claims of Signor Tito. Yugoslavia will demand from Italy 6,100 milliard lire in respect of reparations."

The Italian Colonies.

London despatches to Giornale del Mattino, Risorgimento Liberale and Popolo draw attention to...

2292

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The Italian Colonies.

London despatches to Giornale del Mattino, Risorgimento Liberale and Popolo draw attention to an article in "The Times" on the future of the Italian colonies, which suggests the transformation of Cyrenaica into an autonomous State like Trans-Jordan. In his despatch to Giornale del Mattino, Ruggiero Orlando says that undoubtedly the contributor to "Times" hopes for "the definitive transformation of the Mediterranean into a British lake, leaving unchanged ~~the~~ British ownership of Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus as well as Britain's privileged position in Alexandria and Suez. To all this he adds the

Dodecanese in the hands of Greece closely bound to Great Britain, Cyrenaica in the hands of the Semussl but under a British mandate, and Tripoli under a condominium in which the British would participate. Such a solution, if adopted fifty years ago, might have ensured peace and prosperity in the Mediterranean. To-day it is difficult to reconcile a proposal of this kind with the spirit in which the World Security Council was set up in San Francisco, unless it formed part of a policy tending to minimize the super-national organization. Such a policy has been constantly denounced by the Labour Party. The conclusion reached by Orlando is that articles on the lines of that which has appeared in "The Times" aim at preparing public opinion for future disappointments.

X The "Latin Union".

Italia Nuova reports that the "Latin Union" was set up in the second half of July under the auspices of the Prefect of Bolzano. The first meeting of the Union was held in Ortisei under the presidency of Leo Denetz. According to reliable information, behind the "Latin Union" robed Nazi elements are at work and are conducting a propaganda campaign for the annexation to a Socialist-Communist Austrian State of the regions inhabited by the Italian Ladins. In the circular letter issued by the Committee of the Union to announce the holding of the first meeting of the adherents to the Association, it was stated that the authorities had promised to give all possible help. Commenting upon this report Italia Nuova says that "it is not the first time that we receive news of the activities of Nazi elements in Alto Adige, where it seems that Germans and German-speaking inhabitants, who are fanatically and openly in favour of Hitler, enjoy a peculiar freedom. But that these elements should enjoy the protection of a Prefect passes the limits. Are the Allies, who are still responsible for administration in Alto Adige, aware of the plots that are being hatched against our and their own security in the province of Bolzano?"

Mr. Churchill.

Indipendente refers to the rumour of yet another meeting which Mr. Churchill is supposed to have had in Northern Italy, this time with Donegani, the Chairman of "Montecatini". The report which comes from Milan (the source, however, is not indicated) states that Donegani, whose release from prison aroused "a scandal", recently conferred in Moltesio with high Allied personality who had been identified as Mr. Churchill, and asked him to use his influence for the unfreezing of a credit of the "Montecatini" with a British bank. Donegani pointed out that many other big industrialists are in the same conditions.

Italian prisoners of war in Great Britain.

Several newspapers including Giornale del Mattino, Libera Stampa and Epoca, publish an "International News Service" report from London to the effect that the British Government has decided to repatriate 25,000 Italian prisoners of war before Christmas. The others would be repatriated in monthly contingents. The despatch adds that, out of a total of 150,000 prisoners, 30,000 at ^{present} refused to "collaborate" and were placed in separate camps by the British authorities. After a tour of lectures by Ambassador Grandini, 99% of them declared themselves in favour of the new Italian regime. The majority of the prisoners consists of agricultural labourers from Southern Italy; many of them suffer from acute home-sickness. In 1945 the number of suicides reached an average of 12%.

Ambassador Reale's departure.

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Ambassador Reale's departure.

Giornale del Mattino reports that Ambassador Reale and members of his staff will leave this morning for Warsaw.

Bulgaria.

Libera Stampa reports that Doctor Ivanof, First Secretary at the Bulgarian Legation, arrived yesterday in Rome. His arrival marks the first step towards the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Italy and Bulgaria.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

National Committee of Italian Liberal Party.

Libera Stampa summarises the speech of Benedetto Croce, President of the Italian Liberal Party, at yesterday's meeting of its National Committee, as follows. He observed that the Consultative Assembly is a new form of popular elections and, although it has been better thought out and conceived than that other necessarily provisional institution constituted by the C.L.N.'s, it does not reflect the real Italian situation. Hence the necessity to proceed with the elections for which, however, the guarantees of the maintenance of public order and all those other concomitant conditions which are at present lacking, are indispensable. As regards the Consultative Assembly, Croce remarked that, whereas originally it had been intended as an Assembly which would have to take steps for the revision and complete renewal of the Italian Constitution, it has by degrees come to be expected also to tackle the total administrative, social, economic and educational reform of Italian life; in other words, a legislative task pure and simple, which could not be taken in hand until after the new and revived constitutional organs decided on by the Constitution have been made operative. As regards the institutional question, Croce recalled that the establishment and resumption of liberty are neither historically nor logically bound up with the Monarchical or Republican form of government. The final form that the new Italian State will take ought to be the conclusion of the labours and discussions of the Consultative Assembly. In this connection he regretted that the referendum of a purely informative character, to serve as a factor in forming the opinion of the Constitution, had been rejected, but he hoped that a free press and free discussion can make up for it.

Towards the end of his speech Croce declared that the Liberal Party is accused of being the expression of a class which is described as the middle classes or the bourgeoisie. "We can honourably take up this accusation", he declared, "because the middle classes or the bourgeoisie do not constitute an economic class and still less the capitalist class. It was this very bourgeoisie and these same middle classes that were violently attacked by the Fascist dictator, thus showing that his hatred was against culture and the critical sense.... We must therefore declare that we are the Party of the middle classes and the bourgeoisie, that bourgeoisie which is called petty but is great in the nobility of its sentiments and work, and which must be protected against the unscrupulous people who make use of one kind of workers (i.e. manual workers) to fight against the kind that is necessary to it and bound up with it, viz the intellectual workers. The bourgeoisie alone can coordinate, moderate and direct the demands of the purely economic classes; the bourgeoisie or middle classes are not an economic class doomed to be enslaved by the plutocracy or dissolved and absorbed by the proletarian class, but the representative of a higher and eternal need of mental and moral life and therefore the natural guardian of the freedom of all."

Disorgimento Liberale publishes a full summary of the political report of Avvocato Leone Cattani, Secretary General of the Italian Liberal Party, which followed Croce's speech. Cattani declared that, in fighting against the degeneration of the C.L.N.'s, the Liberals are conscious of having served the State and the freedom of the citizens: they also consider it their duty to denounce the spread of acts of lawlessness, base deeds, and offences which have often been committed under the formula of the C.L.N.'s by speculating on the name and the sacrifices of the genuine partisans. The acceptance of those prerequisites and the fulfilment of obligations undertaken constitute the basis of the present form of government. "We have no bias or partiality in favour of or against anyone, but we have been, and will remain, loyally faithful only to agreements concluded in the interests of liberty and democracy.... and it should be well known that we are equally resolved to assume every responsibility if people continue seriously to endanger the liberty, democracy and very life of the country."

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necessary..... We need not say that not only have we no hostility towards religion, but we are, on the contrary, full of respect for all religions.... The new Liberal Party has come into being and has been developed on lines entirely inane from every form of the old anti-clericalism.... We are ready to join our forces with all forces that are sincerely democratic for the construction of a strong and lasting Italian Republic, but we have the right and duty to make sure first that the forces that lead to a Republic are not made up for the most part of the more or less camouflaged remnants of the Fascist Social Republic or of people who dream of new totalitarian systems. It is therefore clear that the institutional question does not boil down to a mere choice between a Monarchical or Republican form of government or only to the expression of opinion on a monarch or a member of his family, but involves all our forms of government and is concentrated on a fundamental choice between the totalitarian and liberal systems.... We must confess that, so far, neither the Republican alignment - openly dominated by the Socialists and Communists, with the latter in the majority, nor only numerically speaking - nor the Monarchical alignment, still uncertain and incapable of a courageous revival, seems to us to be capable of offering sufficient guarantees of freedom for the creation and the peaceful and lasting maintenance of a solid regime of democracy." Cattani then went on to urge that the great political battle must be preceded by the commencement of the administrative elections. The first task of the ^{Assembly} Consultative must be the discussion of the law governing the administrative election in order to make it possible towards the end of the year to begin the gradual democratic normalization of the Communal administrations.

Allied warning to the disturbers of public order.

Giornale del Mattino and other papers report that on September 19th the Governor of La Spezia, E.H.Y. Nicolls, summoned a meeting of the civic authorities and made a speech to them on the situation of public order. He said amongst other things: "Party politics are not the concern of the Allies, but, so long as they remain, they will make it their business to eradicate Fascist methods and maintain law and order. Recently I made a tour of some Northern towns and I heard things that are a source of considerable anxiety for the future of Italy. It appears that, at a meeting of Prefects and C.L.M.'s which took place recently in Milan, the immediate disappearance of A.M.G. was demanded." The Governor of La Spezia explained this point. "The place of A.M.G. will be taken by strong formations of the regular Army, both Allied and Italian. Rumours are heard on every side of a bloody revolution in the immediate future. This is a ~~serious~~ matter to be settled amongst Italians, but we will not allow arms and ammunition supplied by the Allied at the cost of grave losses, to be used. It is our intention to get them back, by peaceful means, we hope. So far, for the most part, our orders have not been carried out, but my advice is to comply with them now and avoid the drastic measures that will undoubtedly be taken." After having briefly discussed the situation in La Spezia, still in connection with public order, the Governor ended by saying: "I want each of you to reflect on what I have said and every constructive proposal submitted to me for consideration will have my support."

Libera Stampa, discussing the rumours of impending revolution, states that, according to the news that is going round, it should break out in September, or later, in October. While the dates of the probable revolution coincide (there are dates that try to approach as closely as possible the date of the relinquishment by the Allies of the Northern provinces), public rumour is not agreed about the nature of the popular movement. Many circles thought of a revolt of the Left, while the newspapers and men of the Left agreed ^{by} accusing the reactionaries of being the plotters. After referring to the case of General Brunetti, Libera Stampa goes on to say that rumours are becoming more and more insistent of a very extensive plot, in which Roatta is alleged to be concerned, and which is reported to have powerful ramifications abroad, for smothering

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with Switzerland, are instead alleged to be plotting with obscure foreign forces. Experience teaches, however, that the revolutions that are publicly announced beforehand and discussed in the press rarely take place. The consensus of opinion is that, of all the things that Italy needs, the one that she needs least of all at the present moment, in which she is fighting for her material life and international recognition, is civil war.

Moreto, in a leading article, considers that the warning of the Governor of La Spezia must constitute a reminder for the Italian Government also. The latter should act as is necessary, i.e. with a very firm hand, without hesitation, and without perplexity. It is the hour that necessitates this and it is the future of the country that demands it if it is desired to prevent the inevitable opening of a new and deeper abyss. Italia Nuova comments that the severe judgment that inspires the warning of the Governor of La Spezia is a direct hit at the Italian Government and the C.L.N. within which are to be found those far from obscure forces now publicly accused of preparing a bloody revolutionary experiment. "We are sure that, but for a very small percentage of faction-mongers, the real Italian people, whether incorporated in political parties or not, refuses an experiment of such a nature, whose consequences would be really irreparable."

"The Brunetti case and the reactionary plot."

Under this heading Vello Spano, in an editorial in Unità, reports that the Minister of War yesterday (September 20th) received the Commandant of the Carabinieri and probably questioned him on the now famous circular by means of which General Brunetti mobilized the Carabinieri against an alleged Communist insurrectionary movement. The Minister of War was not, however, able to take up the matter since the services of General Brunetti are under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior. Perhaps it was on this account that yesterday evening Gen. Brunetti called on Premier Parri.... It may legitimately be concluded that Gen. Brunetti is really the author of the famous circular.

Now one may ask who this man is, what is his past, what are his merits, what are the details of his career. "The matter is a serious one. A General in command of the Carabinieri appointed to this post by a Government that includes the Communists, puts his men in a state of alarm against the Communist Party. How is one to avoid the suspicion that we have here a 'pronunciamento' general, capable of seditious intentions against the entire Government?.... There is, it is true, the possibility that it is merely one of those cases of absolute inability so frequent among the haphazard careers of the Fascist period: if this is so, Gen. Brunetti must be dismissed at once.... An infinity of incidents and symptoms show that the reactionary and Fascist forces are raising their heads again, reorganizing and sometimes even going over to the attack.... The president of the Lombardy C.L.N., for example, reported the fact that certain Northern industrialists and landowners have spent 180,000,000 lire on the formation of Fascist armed squads; reports that have come in recently relate that this figure has risen to half a milliard.... There is indisputably a reactionary plot on foot; and unfortunately we cannot satisfy ourselves that there is adequate vigilance to prevent it, either on the part of the Italian Government, which is often rendered powerless by the clogging of machinery that does not work, or on that of the Allied authorities whose attitude too often bewilders us. The day before yesterday it was Col. Fiore, of Turin, who was making anti-Communist statements worthy of Gen. Brunetti; yesterday it was the Allied authorities in Naples who were arousing the just resentment of the Neapolitans; to-day it is Gen. E.H.I. Nicolls, of La Spezia who is so lacking in a due sense of responsibility that he goes so far as to proclaim the need for Heaven knows what kind of military dictatorship.... This lack of vigilance must be made good by that of the democratic organizations and the masses of the people.... We Communists, for our part, must be on our guard, and we call upon all our comrades, our organizations, the workers, the peasants, the employees and the

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Alleged Fascist plot in the Varese district.

A Milan report to Epoca states that for over a month the police authorities have been on the track of a Fascist movement in the Milan, Como and Varese districts, entitled "Social National" movement. Several individuals,

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crayfish

Unità carries the headline: "Naples invaded by the Germans under the auspices of A.M.G. Another 2,000 workmen dismissed yesterday. The Nazi ex-prisoners of war continue to deprive Italians of their jobs and their bread giving rise to fresh incidents with the Neapolitans."

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785017

Tel Ext 341

LWS/el

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Ref: 6518/51/EC

19 April 1945

SUBJECT: Tracer - Correspondence concerning Co-ordination
of Intelligence

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. On 3 February (our file 6518/11/ECG) and again on 20 March (our 6518/19/EC) the Chief Commissioner wrote to G-5 in regard to the co-ordination of political, administrative, economic, and social intelligence in Italy.
2. These letters contained constructive suggestions as to possible means in which efficient co-ordination of the multitude of informational reports could possibly be accomplished.
3. Inasmuch as no reply has been received as yet, it will be appreciated if the Chief Commissioner is informed as to what action is being taken in their regard.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Major L. W. STEARNS

NORMAN N. FISKE
Colonel

Acting Executive Commissioner

See Memo 49. 49a. 5152r53

B/u
✓
Noted

du 1153

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

Ref: 6518/48/EC.

April 1945.

SUBJECT: Coordination of Intelligence.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

A reply to my 6518/19/EC of 20 March and 6518/11/COS of 3 February 1945 on the above subject would be appreciated.

NOT DESPATCHED
SEE minutes HQ. #9A. 51
and letter at 50

ELIERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0594

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

785017

45

56/PFB

10 April 1945

SUBJECT: P.W.B. "D" Section Weekly Reports

TO : P.W.B. (Attention of Major Greenless)

23

1. This is in further reference to 6518/23/EC of 27 March.

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2. Our attention has been called to #10 Intelligence Report for Liberated Italy North of the Army Control Line, dated 16 March, which came to us after sending the above mentioned memorandum to you.

3. On page 15 of the above mentioned report there is a section dealing with partisans. It is stated as a positive fact that Provincial Commissions for partisans have been created. This information is completely inaccurate.

4. Because such inaccurate information is harmful to the Allied efforts we reiterate our request that any statements having direct or indirect reference to the work of the Allied Commission or Allied Military Government be cleared with the AC prior to publication.

/s/ Major L. W. STEARNS

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel,

Acting Executive Commissioner

Copy to: EC Files (2)
PFB Files (2)

see M H 6947
2284

(Copy passed for cc files)

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APR 2 1945

Executive Commissioner

Here is a further example of PTB irresponsibility. In this instance it is a "D" Section Intelligence Report on Italy north of the Army Control Line. The Section on Partisans on page 15 dealing with activities of the representative of the Ministry for Occupied Italy in the above area (what he is doing there I don't exactly know and indeed I am surprised that he should be allowed up there at all) mentions as a positive fact the creation of provincial commissions for patriots. This information, on enquiry, turns out to be completely inaccurate and based only on a personal utterance of Doctor Bertusi. The Allied authorities have never been consulted and have agreed to no such procedure.

27.3.45

[Signature]
Political Adviser (PR)

(see 45)
2283

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Psychological Warfare Branch

Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group

P.W.B. Unit No 14, APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

16th March, 1945.

No 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE
ARMY CONTROL LINE

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Adm. Admin. Period 32

Nº 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE
ARMY CONTROL LINE

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

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N.B. Messages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

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CONFIDENTIAL

No 10.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit No 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section

16th March, 1945.

No 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE
ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

During the past week there has been more political activity in Florence than has been observed here since the Government crisis in last November. The reason for this political activity was the dramatic escape of General Roatta in Rome. Florentine public opinion was lavish with accusations against those who were thought to be implicated in this affair and it is interesting to note that in addition to specific accusations against such institutions as the monarchy, the carabinieri and the Government, there was a general accusation against Rome as a political centre and against the Roman atmosphere. The Roatta incident led to the holding of one of the first mass meetings in Florence since its liberation during which, despite the extremism displayed by the crowd, no acts of violence took place.

An interesting development has taken place in the attitude of the Christian Democrat Party to the monarchy. An announcement of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Party in Florence states that it is not open to Party members to adhere to political movements with monarchist tendencies.

The Provincial Congress of the Communist Party was held from the 11th-13th March. In addition to discussion of routine matters the Congress urged continued collaboration on C.I.N. lines and voted for the granting of wider powers to local committees. A delegation from the Socialist Party attended the sessions.

Encouraging information has been obtained as to the activities of the Ministry for Occupied Italy in dealing with partisans. It is disclosed that a hospital and convalescent home in Pescia and a mess in Florence for partisans have been or will shortly be established. A partisan home for women in Florence will also be set up. Provincial Commissions representing the Government, the Allies, the Committees of Liberation and the Prefect will be established for the purpose of granting assistance to patriots and finding employment for them.

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No 10.

follows the example of Allied Soldiers' newspapers and constitutes a departure from the type of newspaper formerly sold to Italian troops.

The collection of oil for the Oleari del Popolo has now reached 52% of the revised quota set up by A.M.G. A number of conditions affect the collection of oil adversely, the chief of which are lack of electric power and transportation, but it is stated that low price does not engender the enthusiastic cooperation of the farmers.

An incident at first sight trivial in which an actor was assaulted for the expressing of a political opinion on the stage is an indication that even amongst anti-Fascists there exists a mentality of political intolerance and a quick recourse to violent methods which constitute a danger for democracy in this country.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section

1 6th March, 1945.

N° 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE
ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Reactions to General Roatta's escape.

The news of General Roatta's escape from a military hospital in Rome on March 5th produced an instant and violent reaction in Florentine public opinion. It is probably true to say that no single event in Italy or abroad since the government crisis of November last, has aroused such a hurricane of excitement. Visible manifestations of this agitation are met with in newspaper articles, hosts of small posters stuck to the city walls, party meetings, a mass meeting, a proposed strike and a rich crop of rumours as to who facilitated the flight of the General. The episode was used not only as the occasion for attacks on the monarchy, the carabinieri, the Bonomi government but indeed upon Rome (as a political centre) and all its works.

The parties paper Nazione del Popolo in an unsigned article of March 6th refers to the event as typical of Rome, "of all the sludge and filth of twenty years of Fascism, not yet conquered; of the ignoble comedy of a false epuration, of a democracy of parades, of the senile impotence of compromised old politicians, of the haughty effrontery of a military dynastic caste which feels itself once more secure and begins once again to dare. There's all of Rome in this...." In this article and in another unsigned leader of 8th March, violent attacks are made in particular upon the dynastic military caste and a complete change in the forms of government is advocated. If in these articles the Roatta case is used as the text for a sermon on the dangers of the monarchy, of the old army officer class, of the Roman bureaucracy, it is also made the occasion for an appeal for more power to the Committees of Liberation. "It is time the Committees of Liberation resumed with energy the task of guiding the country... that a government of the Committees of Liberation be installed"... "it is necessary to recognize as the true organs of government those which are by spontaneous creation the living institutions of the democratic revolution - the Committees of National Liberation... to these must be entrusted epuration and

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A series of posters, posted against the buildings of the city, expressed a fresh series of reactions. It would take up too much space to reproduce each one of them textually. One of these hints that the Royal Carabinieri are not altogether blameless in the affair and draws the conclusion that epuration can come only from the people. Another declares ironically that the government inquiry revealed a certain deficiency in the functioning of the public safety services as to which functioning all precautions had been taken. It might be as well if the government took some precautions with regard to the service itself. It's just another experience, comments the poster-writer. Another poster attacks Rome as the culprit of the whole affair and declares that the Italian people asks for the immediate resignation of the government and the transfer of the seat of government to a town that is less traitorous and less fascist than monarchical Rome. "Enough of the monarchy! Long live the Republic!" is the conclusion.

Another form of reaction, directly traceable to the Roatta escape, was a series of party meetings and Orders of the Day. The matter was of course thoroughly discussed by the C.T.L.N. on March 6th when in conjunction with an imposing number of other civic bodies representing a wide range of opinion (see below*) the Committee decided to send to the Allied authorities, in the name of the people of Florence, a resolution asking for justice to be done to those responsible for the ruin of the country and that the "inconceivable protection" which fascists enjoy and which contributes to the permanence of the present state of crisis should be taken away from them. The resolution called for radical purification of all those organs of the state, especially the army and the bureaucracy, in which the forces of reaction find a breeding ground.

Many other resolutions were passed in all of which the accent is on the need for swifter and sterner epuration. Resolutions too numerous to quote were passed by the Florentine provincial sections of

The Action Party	on 5.3.45.
The Liberal Party	" 6.3.45.
The Communist Party	" " "
The Women's Section of the Communist Party	" " "
The Christian Democrat Party	" " "
The Republican Party	" 7.3.45.
The Socialist Youth Federation	" " "
The Railway Workers Union	" " "
The Young Republicans Coalition	" " "
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(comprising the youth movements of the Action, the Socialist, the Christian Social, the Republican and the Labour Democrat Parties).	" " "
The Communist Youth Movement	" 8.3.45.

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The most extraordinary of these resolutions was that if the Socialist Youth Federation which demanded the government's immediate resignation and the dissolution of the Carabinieri. A group of Carabinieri on March 9th sent a counter-resolution to the editor of the Corriere del Mattino with a request for publication in which they stated that they approved the proposal of the young Socialists wholeheartedly as it would enable them to go home at last!

On 7th March an incident occurred likewise produced by Roatta's escape, which is worth noting. A delegation of employees in the offices of the Comune of Florence presented a request to the Mayor for the épuración of 51 of their number who were compromised with Fascism and were still in employment.

Far more important than all these minor manifestations was the decision reached by the leaders of the Florentine working class - the heads of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro - to call out the workers in a general strike on 7th March as a protest against reactionary manoeuvres of which the Roatta flight was the culmination. A.M.G. in Florence persuaded the workers' leaders to change their minds and permitted the holding of a mass meeting instead, which took place in the afternoon of the 7th at the Teatro Verdi. A separate account of this meeting is given in paragraph 14 of this report.

To the meetings, the posters and the articles brought forth by the Roatta case must be added the rumours which began immediately to circulate. It was generally said (also by educated people) that the monarchy had its finger in the pie. From this premise it was argued that the monarchy, with the cognizance of the British, had organized the general's escape. An article in the Corriere del Mattino of March 11th pointed out that the British had more pressing problems on their hands than to facilitate an Italian general's flight from justice. Again using the monarchy as a starting point, it was said that freemasonry (with which the House of Savoy has links) was closely concerned in the affair. On March 9th a wave of rumours spread through the town that Roatta had been re-arrested. In fact a man bearing a striking resemblance to the fugitive general had been detained by the Carabinieri. Private speculation was also rife. A socialist university professor propounded the following syllogism. It is historically true that monarchs discard their dependents as soon as they have ceased to find a use for them. The King so far from discarding Roatta when he was in a fix, managed to get him out of it. Therefore the King intends to use Roatta for some purpose in the future.

What emerges most clearly from the Roatta case and its sequel is that there exists a widespread feeling...

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What emerges most clearly from the Roatta case and its sequel is that there exists a widespread feeling among all categories of people with a democratic outlook that the need for epuration is greater than ever and that it ought to be carried out quickly and without hindrance from any quarter.

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*Statement addressed to the Allied and Italian authorities by the Committee of National Liberation for Tuscany.

The Committee of National Liberation for Tuscany sends the attached statement issued to the Allied and Italian authorities on March 7th, 1945, by the following representatives of the people:-

C.T.L.N. - Camera Confederale del Lavoro - Associazione Combattenti - Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia - Associazione Mutilati - Comitato d'Azione Mutilati - Unione Industriali - Unione Agricoltori - Unione Commercianti - Federazione Artigianato - Ente Autonomo del Teatro Comunale - Ente per la Cooperazione - Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia - Associazione stampa - Ordine degli Avvocati - Ordine dei Medici - Ordine degli Ingegneri - Ordine dei Ragionieri - Giunta Comunale - Deputazione provinciale - Ordine degli architetti e tecnici - Commissione di Epurazione - Università degli studi - Provveditorato agli studi - Accademia delle Belle Arti - Associazione Reduci prigionia - Comitato assistenza regioni devastate - Unione Donne Italiane - Fronte della Gioventù - Università popolare - Partito Democratico del lavoro - Partito repubblicano - Sinistra Cristiana - Lega per i diritti dell'uomo - Associazione famiglie caduti - Azienda autonoma turismo - Conservatorio Cherubini - Accademia della Crusca - Accademia dei Georgofili - Liceum - Accademia Colombaria - Soc. Dantesca - Soc. Belle Arti - Misericordia - Istituto Nazionale dei Ciechi - Croce Rossa Italiana - Istituto Case popolari - Istituto d'arte di Porta Romana - Società Canottieri - Club alpino italiano - Manifattura dei Tabacchi - Ente Venatorio provinciale - Amministrazione ospedali.

THE PEOPLE OF FLORENCE

having heard of the easy escape of the Fascist General ROATTA, one of those responsible for the murder of Carlo and Nello ROSELLI, fellow-citizens and martyrs of Italian liberty, realise that this fresh incident - one more in a long list of similar cases - establishes direct responsibilities for a situation which has already prejudiced the democratic rebirth of Italy and may, if continued, definitely compromise the country.

Fully realizing its own responsibility towards the Allies and the Italian Government, strengthened by the example of patriotism by public discipline, political maturity, and unity between the healthy forces of the country, by the dedication to work and reconstruction shown during the very difficult period of the fight against enemies and traitors until the liberation of the city and the renewal and resumption of political, public

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THE PEOPLE OF FLORENCE

in view of the ever-increasing instances of provocation - involving even the resort to arms - provocation which is possible for the Fascists because of their belief in impunity owing to lack of action on the part of the authorities,

through all its representatives, unenimously asks the Allies and the Italian Government:

that justice be rapidly and radically carried out against all those responsible for the ruin of the country, by an immediate reform of the laws which have not proved very efficacious;

that in all sections of social life the inadmissible protection given to Fascists which helps the present state of crisis and instability to continue and hinders reconstruction and the forming of a truly democratic way of life, be taken from them,

that they may be severely epurated, and that all those groups, especially bureaucratic and military, which jealously harbour reactionary forces, may, where necessary, be broken up or reconstituted.

The Florentine people know that Italy can never regain the vote, voice or dignity of a free nation among free nations, as long as this situation of inert or collaborative tolerance of Fascism lasts - a situation for which the people is determined from now on, whatever the consequences, to place the responsibilities on those answerable.

1a. The Mass Meeting at the Teatro Verdi, 7.3.45.

The meeting was called by the Camera Confederale del Lavoro by means of posters affixed to the walls all over the town calling upon the Florentine workers not to strike but to gather at the Teatro Verdi at 17.30 hours to attend a meeting of protest against Roatta's escape.

This was one of the first mass meetings to be held in liberated Florence. It was a large gathering. The big nineteenth-century theatre was filled to overflowing. One estimate puts the crowd at about 6,000 people, mostly workers. A P.T.B. observer said that the public was predominantly left-wing in sentiment and pointedly anti-monarchist. The speakers were Carlo Ragghianti, Action Party, President of the C.T.I.N., Gaetano Pieraccini, Socialist, the Mayor of Florence, Renato Bitossi, Communist, secretary of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro. Ragghianti, who is not used to addressing large crowds,

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shouted "And the King! And the King!" While Regghianti continued to speak of Fascism he was taunted by his hearers who asked him if he was afraid to talk about the King. When he said that the truce on the institutional question must be respected there were long and continuous interruptions; but he was greeted with loud applause when he finally added "This does not detract from the fact that in our minds there is only one word: Republic."

The Socialist Mayor Pieraccini made a more violent speech according to a P.W.B. collaborator. His allusion to Fascism as being an expression of the dynastic military caste was received with tremendous applause and his promise to meet fascist violence and oppression by similar counter-methods was loudly acclaimed.

The third speaker, Bitossi, dealt principally with epuration problems. He asserted that it was being carried out from below. Epuration of the higher places would only come through the united and compact force of the workers. Otherwise, he added, the Italian people is decided to carry out epuration on its own. This statement was received with loud and long applause. Bitossi concluded by appealing to the workers to disperse and go home quietly. At this point a partisan cried out to the people that they had been listening to a lot of gossip and stupidities and demanded to address them personally. At first he was hooted and hissed and then invited by some of the crowd to go on to the stage. However, people began to leave the theatre before the partisan ever reached the stage. The meeting broke up fairly quietly and the crowd dispersed without incidents.

The following observations have been made on the meeting.

The two Italian P.W.B. collaborators declared that the sentiments of a majority of the crowd were definitely hostile to the monarchy. They thought the bulk of those present were probably communists. Both observers got the impression that the crowd was much more extremist than the speakers.

Two Italian intellectuals, one of the Action Party and the other of the Christian Democrat Party, criticized the meeting as being reminiscent of similar demonstrations which they had witnessed in the fascist period. They thought the crowd showed little political maturity and the speakers little capacity for mob oratory. An Italian-speaking member of an Allied organization who attended the meeting declared that the communist Bitossi showed by far the greatest ability in handling the crowd.

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2. Provincial Meeting of C.C.I.

118 delegates representing 87,000 workers from the various Camere del Lavoro in the Province of Florence met recently to discuss such matters as compulsory labour for "epurated" fascists, syndical unity and the price of electricity. With a view to discovering what, if anything, had been left unaid in the Press Report of the meeting, a P.M.B. officer subsequently contacted the Provincial Section of the Florence C.C.I.

It appears that Epuration was the dominant theme and one point seems to have particularly engaged the attention of the delegates. As is known, public employees whose past is suspect, are laid off pending examination of their dossiers. Meanwhile they receive full pay and allowances. The delegates unanimously agreed that this was definitely unfair to the other employees. It was felt that the practice was contrary to elementary concepts of morality and also had a deleterious effect on the suspects themselves, in that it left them free and provided with cash to engage in black market operations.

The following proposals were therefore discussed:

- (i) All public employees denounced under the epuration laws, whether their fate has been definitely decided or not, should have their pay and allowances stopped as from the date of suspension from work. If, later, the epuration proceedings go in their favour and they are reinstated they should be paid all monies withheld from them during the period of suspension.
 - (ii) During the period of suspension they should be given every opportunity to find gainful employment, preferably on work of reconstruction.
- Referring to (ii) something along these lines has already been done, although on a very limited scale. The C.T.I.N. for instance, was able to obtain a few fascists from concentration camps and set them to work cleaning up the mess round about Ponte Vecchio. In the opinion of the C.C.I. the idea should be developed so that the "epurandi" could be brought to realise, through hard work the error of their ways.

3. Provincial Congress of the Communist Party.

The Provincial Congress of the Florentine Federation of the Communist Party was held in Florence from 11th-13th March. The guests included a delegation from the Socialist Party. Various political and organisation problems were considered and the

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impression that they merely dealt with routine matters. The set-up of the subsidiary organisations of the party were also discussed.

4. Demo-Christian Warning to Members.

The following statement appeared in the Florence Nazione del Popolo of March 12th.

"As it has come to the knowledge of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democratic Party that certain movements with monarchist tendencies are being promoted, the Giunta hereby draws the attention of members of the Party to recent deliberations of the National Council of the Party which forbid them to adhere to such movements".

5. Trouble for Toto.

Toto is a well known Neapolitan actor whose real name is Marchese Antonio de Curtis. He was appearing in Michele Galdieri's review "Imputati Alziamoci" (Accused - rise up) at the Teatro Pergola in Florence. The review had an astonishing success in Rome where it ran for months and cashed in millions of lire. It is a satirical review which makes fun with olympian impartiality of Fascists, the Allies, the political parties and black marketeers alike. In one passage of the review, which is evidently a well-rehearsed slip of the tongue, Toto mixes up a "camerato" (fascist comrade) with a "compagno" (communist comrade).

On the evening of March 4th after the performance, two men asked for permission to visit Toto in his dressing-room for the purpose of obtaining an autograph. They were admitted to the actor's room, whereupon, according to the evidence of a journalist friend of Toto who arrived on the scene soon afterwards, one of the men suddenly asked the actor "What is the difference between a "camerato" and a "compagno"? Toto said that he didn't know. The man struck him violently in the face. Several people came to Toto's assistance. One of the two men shouted that if the other were not released he would shoot and they then got away. According to one source the two men are said to have been identified as Communists but this has not been confirmed. They apparently referred to themselves as partisans. The Communist Party, published an official denial of their membership in a statement on March 5th which began: "Incidents are recurring which are provoked by people who declare themselves to be Communists and are not so," and ended by inviting the public to treat such persons as malefactors and agents-provocateurs. No names were mentioned in this statement and no specific allusion was made to the Toto incident.

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The following statement appeared in the Florence Nazione-
del Popolo of March 12th.

"As it has come to the knowledge of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democratic Party that certain movements with monarchist tendencies are being promoted, the Giunta hereby draws the attention of members of the Party to recent deliberations of the National Council of the Party which forbid them to adhere to such movements".

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The same journalist reported that the day after the attack, Toto's assailant visited the actor and asked his pardon and that

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an influential member of the Communist Party, called De Turro or Torrini, approached Toto and asked him not to present a charge

The following day, March 6th, an unsigned newspaper article in the parties' paper La Nazione del Popolo dealt with the Galdieri review, criticising the author as the official review writer of Fascist times and the review as being a fit pabulum for black marketeers, the sort of nourishment to give increase to the scepticism, the egotism, the devil-may-care feeling of large numbers of people to-day. On March 10th the same newspaper carried an article signed "r.d.g." (reliably reported to be a young Communist from Milan), which began by criticising the review and its author and ended up by directly threatening Toto. "The people of Florence does not feel that it is accused and if it rises up, my dear Galdieri, Toto already knows something about it... Do you want a good piece of advice, Toto? If you haven't done so of your own initiative, an initiative which is strongly recommended, go back to Rome and hurry."

It appears that Toto has taken this advice. When interviewed by a P.W.B. collaborator at his hotel, he complained of severe nervous shock and was most reluctant to talk of the incident in which he had been involved. He showed every determination to clear out of Florence with his entire company as soon as possible. "I hope", he said, to the P.W.B. collaborator, "that the Allies will not leave Italy for a long time."

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ECONOMIC

6. Societa' Trasporti Urbani-Florence.
(data supplied by the direttore tecnico amministrativo.)

The Societa' Trasporti Urbani is a public utility undertaking directly dependent on the Commune of Florence from which it has the contract for running the city's omnibuses, trolley-buses and trams.

Immediately after the Liberation the S.T.U. came to an agreement with the Allied authorities regarding the reactivation of plant which had suffered damage. According to this agreement the S.T.U. undertook to have the public conveyances of Florence in commission on the suburban routes by April.

The work is now practically finished with the exception of a small stretch of track in the Ponte Rosso area, and the company is in a position soon to be able to lay on a service of trams or trolley-buses beyond the outer circuit of the city, except for the lines running to Sesto Traspiano and Fiesole, the resumption of service on which has been banned by the Allied Command. The electric power available, however, is not sufficient to keep even this reduced service going and it is not expected to have the cars running for another two months.

Damage.

During the last days of enemy occupation the Germans took seven trams out to the suburbs (Traspiano and Via Bolognese) and blew them up to form road obstacles. Detachable parts, especially the tyres of trolley-buses, were removed whenever possible. Many cars were also hit during the cannonading of the city and the rails were torn up in places. When the trams was all over it was found that usable plant and material amounted to a bare ten per-cent.

Present Availability.

The S.T.U. could run the service required of it with thirty cars, and it actually has these cars ready, complete in every detail, together with 60/70 others which could be laid on if necessary.

Labour.

Normally the S.T.U. employed 1,546 workmen, and it still continues to pay wages to most of its travelling personnel and older employees (991 persons in all including 61 on military service) by arrangement with the Shop Committee. Considering that the number of men actually at work does not exceed 250 the resulting deficit on this count is very heavy, something like 1,600,000 lire a month. The finances of the S.T.U. are beginning to feel the strain and negotiations are being conducted with the Commune with a view to reaching a suitable financial modus vivendi.

Evacuation.

Nothing special to report. 52 cases have been referred to the Evacuation Committee for examination and the persons involved laid off temporarily.

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7. Olcari del Popolo.

As of March 7, 1945, the Liberated Toscana Massaso had collected 39,615 quintals of olive oil - 52% of the revised quota set by AG. Florence Province is slowest in bringing in its oil; it has collected only about one-third of its quota. Pistolia Province is highest, with 82% already surrendered to the Massaso.

The Massaso got off to a late and slow start. Weather conditions, lack of electric power, and transportation, are mentioned as the chief reasons. The low price, moreover, is not conducive to enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the farmers.

However, experts of the Consorzio Agrario are confident that even slow Florence is going to meet its "quota" as calculated hereunder, by about June. This is the original Florence quota of 40,000 quintals scaled down to 30,000 quintals by a 50% increase in the consumption allowance to the growers; and again down to 25,000 quintals by reason of anticipated shortages due to weather and war damages (3,000 quintals) and possibly larger retentions and other difficulties in collection.

3. Comparative Prices of certain commodities.

1938.

Bread from L. 0.95 to L. 2.05 the kilo.

Wine (10/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees) L. 1.75 the litre.

Oil L. 8.25 the kilo.

Potatoes from L. 0.50 to L. 0.55 the kilo.

Salt :
a) kitchen L. 1.25 the kilo.
b) table L. 2.50 the kilo.

Potato preserve L. 3.50 the kilo.

1945.

Bread (rationed price) L. 5.00 the kilo.

Wine - uncontrolled price. The market price is from 30-45 lire the litre, according to the quality. For wine of 10 degrees about 35 lire the litre.

Oil (rationed price - 270 grammes monthly): L. 77.60 the kilo.

Potatoes - uncontrolled price owing to the small quantity available. The market price is from L. 40 - L. 55 the kilo.

Salt :
a) kitchen L. 10.00 the kilo.
b) table L. 16.00 the kilo.

About one-third of its quota. Pistoia Province is highest, with 25,000 quintals, surrendered to the Ammasso.

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<u>Potatoes</u>	from L. 0.50 to L. 0.55	the kilo.
<u>Salt:</u>		
a) kitchen	L. 1.25	the kilo.
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<u>Tomato preserve</u>	L. 3.50	the kilo.

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<u>Salt:</u>		
a) kitchen	L. 10.00	the kilo.
b) table	L. 16.00	the kilo.
<u>Tomato preserve</u>	from L. 320 to L. 350	the kilo.

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9. Example of A.M.G.-F.W.B. Cooperation.

Allied Military Government must daily overcome many practical difficulties. Some of these are complicated by misunderstanding and lack of factual information on the part of the Italian people. The following report is submitted as an example of the assistance F.W.B. may render to A.M.G. by its ability to supply the public with information.

Beginning with December 28, 1944, the Italcementi factory at Pontassieve was given 300 kw of electric power by G-4, 5th Army and Electric Rationing Board for the purpose of crushing some 15 tons of cooked clinker a day for an Army Engineer unit. Italcementi had declared a stock of 900 tons of such clinker on hand, and the Engineer unit was in dire need of cement.

In the ten weeks from December 28th to March 7th, Italcementi crushed a total of 167 tons of clinker, or less than one-fifth of the quantity it was expected to deliver. It had used part of its electric power to carry out repairs to its workshop, and for other general purposes. It had, in fact, actually consumed only 110 kw of the 300 kw furnished.

Meanwhile, Major Drake of the Industrial Division AMG was asked to get a cement factory going to supply urgent civilian needs. He found, and helped rehabilitate, the I.M.C.I.S.A. factory in Inceisa, where, with a supply of 170 kw of electric power, a daily production of 30 tons of cement, 30 tons of lime (hydraulic) and 5,000 bricks was to become possible. The plant was ready to begin production by the end of January, and application was made for the necessary electricity.

Electric power was subsequently taken from Italcementi and given to the Castelnuovo lignite mine. The current formerly supplied to that mine was then given to IMCISA, and 40 tons a week of the output of IMCISA was to be given to the Engineer unit, formerly supplied by Italcementi.

In order to avoid a 15-day lapse in the cement supply to the Engineer unit, - the time needed to prepare the cooked clinker at IMCISA - two Engineer units arranged to move 200 tons of Italcementi's clinker to IMCISA.

The management of Italcementi was unwilling to surrender the clinker, charging that an injustice had been done in cutting off its electric power; that it had no intention to furnish raw material to a competitor; and that its 165 workers, who had lost their livelihood through the allegedly arbitrary decision, might interfere with the removal of the clinker. The workers, in fact, attempted to prevent the loading of the first truck sent to Italcementi.

At the suggestion of AIG Industrial Division, a F.W.B. officer accompanied the G.R.B. to Italcementi to explain to both labour and management that the decision made by the military was far from arbitrary, but was dictated by an emergency which required the utmost economy in the distribution of electric power; that their cooperation was expected as a contribution to the common war effort; that the supply of electric power would be restored as soon as possible, for cement is very urgently needed by everybody.

The clinker was subsequently removed, and IMCISA has begun operations in accordance with expectations. And, in the words of AIG Industrial Division, "considering the circumstances, everybody is happy".

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PUBLIC OPINION

10. Mural Announcements.

The following is the text of two posters with which Florence is at present placarded.

(a) "Shame is widespread in our country.

We must put a stop to it.

Those who starve the people, the parasites, those who until recently were responsible for the Fascist Party, are insensible to the shame of having contributed to the complete downfall of our country, but they sink lower and lower, they wallow in mud and the bartering of human life.

It is time to stop it! this female market, this old story of vulgar prostitution.

Don't think that you can escape your base trafficking, your dirty tricks.

You are selling your wives, your sisters, your daughters, your morality - everything you possess.

There is a proverb which says "Truth will out" and be sure that sooner or later you will be found out.

It is the people who speak: the people who are suffering, who want to live decently and righteously, who despise you, who will crush you like worms and who will expose you not only as renegades of the country but as people unfit for any human society."

M.B. It is believed that the C.G.L. is responsible for putting out the above poster.

(b) "Irony of Emulation

Communique No. 1.

The special squad of Public Safety agents of the Control Commission has its head quarters in Piazza Strozzi.

The head of this squad is Maresciallo CHIRICCOZZI, who directs the agents informing on Fascists under trial.

The official records relating to the Marescialle contain the following entry!

..."In 1926-27 he prevented a strike on the paper Il Nuovo Giornale, receiving wages and a bonus of L.150."

During the same years he took part in several actions against communist groups.

E ADVISE MARESCEALLO CHIRICCOZZI TO RESERVE A PLACE FOR HIMSELF ON THE HILLS OF TRUSPIANO!" (i.e. in the cemetery: Editor's note).

M.B. The Florence Mazione del Popolo of March 8 contains an energetic refutation by the Political Control Commission of the CILN of the charges laid against Chiriccozzi.

11. Press Meeting.

The telephone service, transport and medicals were the main

at present placarded.

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N.B. The Florence Nazione del Popolo of March 3 contains an energetic refutation by the Political Control Commission of the CILM of the charges laid against Chiricozzi.

11. Press Meeting.

The telephone service, transport and medicinals were the main problems discussed between Florentine journalists and AMG officials at this week's meeting.

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Extension of the telephone system to the area of Florence south of the Arno will have reached another step when the job of throwing the cable across the river at the Ponte di Verrò (or what passes for such nowadays) has been done. It is anticipated that this particular operation will be completed during the present month. This does not, however, mean that the old subscribers of the area will automatically have the use of their telephones back, as only the more important numbers will be connected up at first.

Questions regarding the institution of a service for the transport of civilian passengers between Florence and Rome were answered by SCAC. Col. Michio, who stated that a firm in Rome had long since been authorized to initiate such a service. If nothing materialized in the near future, it was the intention of the S.I.F.A. to give the contract to the S.I.F.A.

On the subject of American officials Col. Michio vouchsafed the information that all arrivals had been passed on to the wholesalers who presumably had arranged for their distribution to the retailers and that the preparations should now be available to the public. As to illicit stocks seized by the GCHQ, this was a matter for the Italian authorities, who in accordance with the existing procedure should return them to the market for resale to the public.

12. Fascist Activity

The following information was obtained from a Communist source thought to be reliable.

A provisional material plaque had been set up in the front of a house in Via Taddeo, Florence, where during the troubles in 1921 a Communist railway worker called Spartaco Lavagnini had been assassinated by Fascists. This plaque was damaged on the night 4-5 March and underneath it was written:

"Berta ti vendicheremo" (Berta we will avenge you). Berta was the name of a Fascist who was killed at about the same time as Lavagnini.

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GENERAL.

IS Information about Partisans.

(i) Activities of the Representatives of the Ministry for Occupied Italy.

The M. for C.I. representative Dr. Pertusi has been very active in this area. With the help of the Allied organizations and fortified by substantial monetary grants from the M. for C.I. he has in a very short space of time achieved quite substantial results.

Hospital for Partisans in Pescia.

This is going to be officially opened sometime in March but has actually been operating since the middle of February. This is a particularly happy example of Allied-Italian cooperation in solving a rather difficult problem. According to Pertusi rations, blankets and other important items have been supplied by the Allies; M. for C.I. providing and paying the staff, which consists at present, of about six nurses and sisters, 2 Doctors and a Matron, and actually runs the hospital. The Ministry is facilitating in its task by the full powers granted it by the Italian Government to requisition anything from cars to furniture. The hospital is well stocked with sheets, blankets, furniture etc. It has been freshly decorated in cheerful colours; it could hold up to 300 patients. The atmosphere is friendly and cheerful. The Matron is Countess Gilardini, the wife of a Turin financier who is still in occupied Italy. She understands how to cope even with the rather unruly elements under her charge.

Convalescent Home for Partisans.

The building for this has been found, Villa Piva in Pescia. There is a certain amount of furniture but as yet no beds in it. Dr. Pertusi thinks that this home will be in use very soon.

Partisan Mess in Florence.

The house has been found, completely furnished, and it is hoped that this mess will be in operation quite soon.

Partisan Home for Women.

This is going to be a house in the Viale Mazzini, next to the Partisan Mess, in the premises once occupied by the Transit Camp of the "Divisione Potente".

Provincial Commissions.

These are going to be made up of one member each from:

Ministry for Occupied Italy
Allied representative
C.I.N.
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There will be one Commission for every province in A.M.G. 2277
territory.

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The task of these commissions will be the following:

a) Assistance to patriots; including the handing out of the following bonuses:

wounded partisans	5,000 lire
to families of partisans killed in action	10,000 "
demobilisation bonus	500 "

Commissions will organize the provision, if necessary, of hospitals, transit camps, messes, convalescent homes etc. for the partisans in their respective provinces. Dr. Pertusi said that the Patriot Branch of A.C. had agreed to this.

b) Administrative Tasks: To check all existing, and issue the new Partisan Certificates. To propose deserving partisans for pensions, special bonuses and awards.

c) Employment: Dr. Pertusi is anxious that the commission's functions should include finding jobs for ex-partisans. The machinery for this has not yet been worked out.

Special Apuania Commission.

A special Commission is being set up to bring relief to the Province of Apuania as soon as this will have been liberated. This will have to be done in collaboration with A.M.G. The Province of Apuania has been singled out because it seems to have been more sorely tried than most others. 15 million lire a month are going to be put at the disposal of this Commission by the Ministry for C. I.

ii) Partisan Discipline

The following incident, related by a credible person is worthy of note because it proves what can be achieved in the way of discipline among partisans if they are granted a measure of autonomy and if the partisan-appointed leaders are trusted by the Allies. Towards the middle of the last month three partisans in Pescia attacked a "Fascist" and robbed him of money and other valuables. The partisans immediately sought out the criminals and handed them over to the Italian police.

iii) Comando Superiore Partigiano.

On March 2nd a notice appeared in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO evidently inspired by the C.T.L.N. to say that the Tuscan Committee of Liberation cannot recognize officially the right of anybody other than itself to collect funds for assistance to partisans, since all partisan organizations in Tuscany formed part of its military command. The notice also stated: "The names of the present directors of the Comando Superiore Partigiano are known as those of honest persons who are generally esteemed and such as to cancel any doubt that sums collected by them can be destined for any other purpose than that of assistance to partisans.

The Comando Superiore Partigiano, according to an Italian source believed to be reliable, is closely tied to the Republican Party. In Rome it was founded in September 1943 by members of this Party such as Morrelli, Pacciardi and Andreoni. The Roman Branch publishes the newspaper IL PARTIGIANO. This organization has branches in a number of Italian towns.

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Commissions will organize the provision, if necessary, of hospitals, transit camps, messes, convalescent homes etc. for the partisans in their respective provinces. Dr. Pertusi said that the Patriot Branch of A.C. had agreed to this.

b) Administrative Tasks: To check all existing and issue the new Partisan Certificates. To propose deserving partisans for pensions, special bonuses and awards.

c) Employment: Dr. Pertusi is anxious that the commission's functions should include finding jobs for ex-partisans. The machinery for this has not yet been worked out.

Special Apuania Commission

A special Commission is being set up to bring relief to the Province of Apuana as soon as this will have been liberated. This will have to be done in collaboration with A.M.G. The Province of Apuana has been singled out because it seems to have been more sorely tried than most others. 15 million lire a month are going to be put at the disposal of this Commission by the Ministry for C.I.

ii) Partisan Discipline

The following incident, related by a credible person is worthy of note because it proves what can be achieved in the way of discipline among partisans if they are granted a measure of autonomy and if the partisan-appointed leaders are trusted by the Allies. Towards the middle of the last month three partisans in Pescia attacked a "Fascist" and robbed him of money and other valuables. The partisans immediately sought out the criminals and handed them over to the Italian police.

iii) Comando Superiore Partigiano

On March 2nd a notice appeared in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO evidently inspired by the C.T.I.N. to say that the Tuscan Committee of Liberation cannot recognize officially the right of anybody other than itself to collect funds for assistance to partisans, since all partisan organizations in Tuscany formed part of its military command. The notice also stated: "The names of the present directors of the Comando Superiore Partigiano are known as those of honest persons who are generally esteemed and such as to cancel any doubt that sums collected by them can be destined for any other purpose than that of assistance to partisans."

The Comando Superiore Partigiano, according to an Italian source believed to be reliable, is closely tied to the Republican Party. In Rome it was founded in September 1943 by members of this Party such as Macrelli, Pacciardi and Andreoni. The Roman Branch publishes the newspaper IL PARTIGIANO. This organization has branches in a number of Italian towns.

In Florence the Comando Superiore Partigiano was constituted at the end of last August on directives from the Roman headquarters. The leading members are Ing. Minotti Riccioli, Avv. Eliso Vanni, Robesio Ferroni, Via Tornabuoni. According to the same source

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differences arose between the C.T.L.N. and the Comando Superiore Partigiani more from political reasons than because of the question of collecting funds. Members of the Comando said that although the C.T.L.N. had never recognized their association they had accepted an offer of 50,000 lire from it.

The Comando Superiore Partigiani is reported to draw its membership from people of left-wing tendencies whether or not they are partisans. It has distinctly anti-monarchist programme and is against the present government because of its collaboration with the monarchy. The same source declares that the Comando Supremo Partigiani is doing propaganda to prevent youths from joining the Italian army.

Funds are collected by the organization at meetings, conferences and by private subscription. A special printed subscription form is circulated. The amount collected is registered in the office at Via Tornabuoni 2. 25% of this money is sent to the Central Office in Rome and the remainder to the Partisan Centre.

An announcement by the Civil Affairs Office of the City of Florence of March 5th states that all activities for collecting money on behalf of partisans must be previously authorized by A.M.G. The proceeds of such activities will be given to the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia and to the Partisan Centre.

I4. The Florentine Edition of the Newspaper LA PATRIA.

An Italian collaborator furnishes the following appreciation: LA PATRIA, a daily newspaper for the Italian armed forces, has appeared in Florence lately. This paper is edited in three cities namely, Bari, Rome and Florence. It depends on the Press Office of the War Ministry. The Florentine editor is Franco Sereni.

The aim of the paper is to supply the Italian armed forces with a newspaper similar to those which Allied soldiers receive. In fact they are very much alike. This means a revolutionary step on the part of the Italian military press, because until now papers edited for the soldiers' use were published on quite different lines: they were for the most part humorous or patriotic papers, but never contained serious information and no political news whatever.

This paper LA PATRIA, is published in Florence in two editions: one contains local news and is sold to civilians; the other, minus local news, is sent to the Italian units by their own transport.

The Allies gave generous help as regards the starting up of this paper in Florence and have approved the publication of this new daily.

The paper is absolutely apolitical and the editors do their best to remain agnostic on the monarchist question.

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The paper is absolutely apolitical and the editors do their best to remain agnostic on the monarchist question.

I5 Vital Statistics.

The following table of marriages and births in Florence, over a period of years is particularly interesting as it reveals the

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incidence of war on these events in the life cycle. It will be seen that despite a rising population the number of marriages and births has remained practically constant to 1942 and, consequently, has actually declined.

From 1938 to 1944.

Year.	Population.	Marriages.	Live Births.
1938	347,420	2,533	5,296
1939	353,254	2,665	5,296
1940	357,671	2,643	5,410
1941	361,834	2,603	5,205
1942	361,482	2,518	4,653
1943	364,440	2,034	4,435
1944	369,160	1,560	4,560

16 Florence Telegraph Service Resumed.

After a lapse of more than 8 months, civil telegraph service resumed on March 12th in Florence, according to an announcement made by Lt. Col. Thomas J. Michie, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG. The service is available throughout Florence Province south of the Arno, but including all of the city of Florence.

Messages will be accepted for Liberated Italy including the islands and the provinces of Grosseto, Siena, Arezzo, Pesaro. Messages will also be accepted for Vatican City.

For the present the service will be limited to telegrams from Government departments and public administrations; although urgent private messages will be accepted.

17 Beginning of the Concert Season.

On Sunday March 11th at the Pergola Theatre there was opened a concert season by the orchestra Comunale Theatre (Ente Autonomo del Teatro Comunale). The launching of this series of concerts was made possible by the initiative of P.W.B. and there is every reason to believe that it will be a resounding success. The first concert was conducted by a young Russian musician Igor Merkewitch who is well known both as conductor and composer, and has lived in Florence during the last 5 years. Other prominent conductors will be seen in future concerts.

In an interview with a journalist of the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO Markewitch said that he had planned the season to include the playing of a great deal of foreign music. He said the Army Education Section was proposing to make of Florence in the next years a centre of education for troops who are spending their leave in Europe. Amongst other branches of education, he believed the orchestra would be able to play an important part in furthering the musical knowledge of these soldiers.

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APR 30, 1945

APPENDIX I

SITUATION IN SAN MARINO AND SAN RAFAEL

P.W.B. 8th Army reports as follows:

There is general dissatisfaction with the Curfew hours which do not allow people to work as late as they want to.

The food situation is not bad but there is lack of meat and fats. The Comune applied for a permit to send trucks to Southern Italy and collect oil supplies, but this was turned down. This refusal by the Allied authorities has raised many unfavourable comments.

The salaries of workers employed by the Allied Forces have been raised lately, a worker is paid 145 to 165 lire per day; this rate of pay is considered fair but civilian employers cannot afford or are not willing to pay such high salaries, thus creating a difficult situation.

There are no noticeable changes in the political situation although it would appear that the Comitato di Liberazione is strongly influenced by the Leftist elements which have succeeded in making the Committee approve drastic decisions concerning the agricultural situation.

Recent events in the Republic of San Marino.

The following information was secured in conversations with Avvocato Giacomo Comandini of Cesena and the leader of the Socialist Party in San Marino.

On 28th July 1943 (three days after the fall of Mussolini), the Fascist Régime in the Republic of San Marino was suppressed and a provisional government was formed. The first free elections since the advent of Fascism were held under the ancient system of universal manhood suffrage and an anti-fascist CONSIGLIO GRANDE GENERALE was returned.

After the armistice, the Fascist again came into power throughout Italy and the Sanmarinesi, fearing violence, asked that the Consiglio draw up a pact of reconciliation which was signed by nearly all the leaders pro and anti-Fascist alike. The Fascists, however, didn't long respect the pact and with the help of German SS detachments began a reign of terror.

Following the liberation of the Republic, a special Sindacato di Governo was created to investigate crimes committed by Fascists who had betrayed the Patto di Riconciliazione. The Sindacato is made up of three members - Avvocato Comandini of Cesena, a Friar and a citizen of the Republic. They are currently reviewing all activities of the Fascist Government from its inception in 1922 until the liberation and in particular charges against 120 Fascists of San Marino. Of these 19 of the more dangerous Fascists have been arrested. Five of them are former Capitani Reggenti (Chief Executives). In this connection it may be noted that the entire electorate of the Republic numbers only about 3,500. The findings

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No. 10.

In addition to the Sindacato, a special commission for epuration has been appointed to examine the activities of permanent Government officials and to purge those who records are doubtful. Chairman of this Commission is the lawyer Bruno Ingelotti (sic) of Forli. The commission is presently investigating about 50 cases of alleged Fascist activity amongst government officials.

The following account of A.M.G. activities round about Ravenna has already been released through other channels, but it has been thought useful to repeat it here by way of supplement to the above-quoted P.W.B. 8th Army report:

Forty-two thousand five hundred acres of some of the best farm land in the provinces of Forli and Ravenna have been drained and made fit for the plough in the last three months, the Allied Commission reported to-day.

For this work, nearly 25,000,000 lire were advanced to the Italian Government by 8th Army Allied Military Government.

When the first A.M.G. officer arrived in December, he found that the Germans, by dynamiting canal banks and control gates, and by diverting water in the coastal stretch between Cesenatico and Ravenna, had flooded the land.

Now only about 2,500 acres remain to be drained, and this will be completed in three weeks, officials estimated.

Local farmers at first believed the task an impossible one. But river walls were repaired to prevent further flooding; obstructions placed by the Germans at the mouths of the rivers and canals were removed; mines were lifted and temporary water-control posts were established.

Pumping stations were then set going by using local farm tractors where engines and machinery had been mined by the Germans. Pumps, fuel supply lines and tanks were improvised where they could not be repaired.

In arranging this reclamation, A.M.G. achieved three things: the area will be more self-supporting, the danger to military highways from floods will be removed and the threat of malaria to troops and civilians will be largely averted.

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III

No 10

APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

BLANCHI-BANDINELLI Ranuccio.

Born: 19.2.1900 at Siena.

Father: Mario, doctor of law, landowner. For many years Mayor and President of the Siena Provincial Committee. (died: 1930).

Mother: Margherita Ottilia von Korn, born at Munich (died 1905). Graduate in letters in Rome in 1923. Professor of archaeology from 1929. Taught for three years in the Dutch University of Groningen, then at Pisa and in Florence from 1939. In 1925 founded, together with Carlo Ragghianti, the review, LA CRITICA D'ARTE which became well known for its studies on the history of art.

Among his chief publications CLUSIUM (Monumenti Antichi dell'Accademia dei Lincei, 1925) and SOVRANA (Firenze 1929) are two archaeological monographs; LE TOSKANA (Wien, Schroll, 1939, Italian edition, Firenze 1931) is a photographic and historical comment on the Tuscan region; QUATTRO OPUSCOLI DI LUCIANO (Firenze 1943) in the introduction of which the question of culture in relation to nazism and communism is treated; STORICITA DELL'ARTE CLASSICA (Firenze 1943) essays on Greek, Etruscan and Roman art. Contributed to the Enciclopedia Italiana.

Member of the Fascist Party in 1933 as a University Professor, but took no part in the activities of the Party. Ordered, owing to his knowledge of German, to accompany Hitler in 1935 on his visits to the museums in Rome and Florence. Refused the Nazi decorations which were offered to him. On the setting up of the Fascist Republic after 8th September 1943, he sent in his resignation from the University.

From 1940 took an active part in the clandestine movement, at first in the Liberal and Socialist field, then after the formation of the Action Party, membership of which he declined. In the Communist Party. Was arrested as a hostage and detained for a month in the Murate prison. After the liberation of Siena he crossed the lines to participate in the liberation movement in Florence and was one of the founders of the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO. Became a member of the Communist Party in December 1944.

ROSSI GIUSEPPE.

Born: 1904.

Became a member of the Communist Party in Florence in 1926. In France from 1926-28 where he was a member of the Paris Committee. Attended the school of the Party in Moscow from 1933-37. In prison from 1937-43 by sentence of the special Tribunal.

Released after the 25th July 1943 and became secretary of the Florentine Communist Party. At the Congress held in Florence was re-elected secretary of the Communist Party for Florence province.

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MONTALATTI GIULIO

Born: 1897.

Member of the Party from its formation in 1921. From 1921

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No 10.

Vice-President of the Consiglio Generale delle leghe della Camera del Lavoro di Firenze. 1926: Member of the Federal Committee. Arrested and brought before a special Tribunal. Case dismissed for lack of proof. In 1927 was sent to the island of Lampedusa for two years. In 1929 under surveillance for a year. In 1930 declared a dangerous Communist to be taken into preventive custody. Was always active in the anti-Fascist field and in 1942 represented the Party on the Anti-Fascist Committee. Member of the Federal Committee in 1943 and represented the Communist Party in the National Liberation Committee formed after the 8th September. At the present moment is representative of the Communist Party on the C.T.L.N. and was re-elected a member of the Provincial Committee of the Florence Communist Federation.

MAZZONI GUIDO

Born: 1912

Member of the Party from 1934. Arrested in 1938 for being a member of the Communist Party, and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Liberated in 1943. From 1943 was delegate of the Party in the Figline area. In 1944 became a member of the Federal Committee, which position he still holds.

BITOSSI RENATO

Born: 1899 at Florence.

Member of the Party from its formation in 1921. Secretary of the Youth Movement in 1922. Took part in the Italian Communist Movement in France from 1923-28. Returned to Italy and was arrested in 1928 and released in 1932. From 1934-1943 was in "confino". From 1943 up to the present time was a member of the Federal Committee and after the Liberation secretary of the Camera del Lavoro Confederale di Firenze and member of the Directive Committee of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro.

FIZZI FOSCO

Born: 1901 at Florence.

Member of the Party since 1921 and directed the Youth Federation in 1925. Arrested in September 1925 and condemned by the Special Tribunal to 11 years imprisonment. Released by amnesty in 1932. Was declared an active and dangerous Communist to be taken into preventive custody. Active in the clandestine period. Member of the Federal Committee. Vice-President of the Provincial Committee.

BARBIERI ORALIO

Born: 1910.

Became a member of the Party in 1927. In 1929 was arrested as being responsible for the Communist Youth Movement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. In 1932 worked in the organisation of the Party in Milan. During the clandestine period was in charge of press activities with Com. Frizzi. Member of the Federal Committee from August 1944, which post he still holds.

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FABIANI MARIC.

Member of the Communist Youth Movement and in 1930 was secretary of the Federation for the Empoli area. Sent to Moscow to the Lenin school. In 1934 returned to Italy from France as qualified Party Officer. Arrested in 1934 and condemned to 22 years' imprisonment by the Special Tribunal. Released on the 25th July. Director of the Florence Organisation during the clandestine period and inspector of a Garibaldi Brigade. At the present time is Vice-Sindaco and has been re-elected member of the Federal Committee of the province.

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23

Ref: 6518/23/EC

Tel, 478201

27 March 1945.

SUBJECT: PWB "D" Section Weekly Reports.

TO : P.W.B. (Attention of Major Greenlees)

Reference telephone conversation (Major Greenlees - Miss Llewellyn) of to-day's date, it is confirmed that in future only material stating or suggesting the opinion or policies of the Allied Governments or the Allied Commission, or facts or figures on which this Commission would have the latest and most accurate information will be passed to this Headquarters for checking.

(Sgd) E. Talbot
Capt

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

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

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URGENT

22

Ref: 6518/22/EC

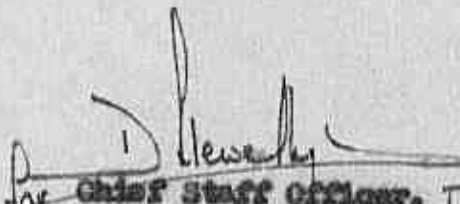
Tel: 289

26 March 1945.

SUBJECT: PWB Reports.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.
Economic Section.
P.R.O.

Please examine attached PWB reports and comment on any obvious inaccuracies. To be returned before 1000 hrs on Wednesday, 28 Mar 45.


for Chief Staff Officer, JCA.
To Executive Commissioner.

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LS/13/495

19th March 1945

To: Political Section,
Allied Commission.

From: No. 1 Special Force.

MAR 22 1945

The attached notes were handed to me
by the Communist representative of the
C.L.N.A.I. at present in ROME. Although
out of date, they may possibly be of some
interest to you.

R. T. Thim
Major,
No. 1 Special Force.

(PA in SPARE
file)

Major Talbot

This is another example of
the sort of material which can
only be of minor use if it is
sent to a central intelligence
body for examination. checking
and collating with other material

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LH March 22

Ref: 6518/19/EC.

20 March 1945.

SUBJECT: Coordination of Intelligence.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. I have had no reply or acknowledgment to my 6518/11/COS of 3 February 1945.

2. The annexed bundle of papers consists of documents produced by PWB and represents one days' intake. Apart from the great expenditure of paper and labour involved, most of this material is far too detailed to be of much use to this Commission or, I imagine, to any other formation.

3. I should like to reiterate my strong impression that the right solution is for a single intelligence organisation to produce a comprehensive but shorter weekly report to cover the whole of Liberated Italy. If this is impossible, I suggest that PWB should be asked to limit their weekly report to a single document of not more than ten pages. The daily monitoring report might continue to be issued independently but should, I think, be greatly reduced.

4. I understand that two further PWB weekly reports are about to make their appearance in the form of a report by the CIO, Liberated Italy and a report by the CIO, Occupied Italy. It is impossible, I submit, to digest such volumes of information.

See 50
/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to: Political Adviser (BR)
Public Relations Branch

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MAR 14 1945

Executive Commissioner, AC.

The annexed bundle of papers consists of documents produced by FWE and represents one days' intake! Apart from the great expenditure of paper and labour involved, most of this material is far too detailed to be of much use to me and, I imagine, to other members of the Commission.

2. No-one has the time to read it or, at any rate, to digest it.

Separate reports by the Press Reading Bureau on certain matters such as the Roatta-Suvich Trial or Partisans, copies of which are also annexed, are to be welcomed and Sub-Commissions should be able to call for a report on that particular subject in which they are interested.

3. I feel sure that the right solution would be for a single intelligence organisation to produce a comprehensive but much shorter weekly report covering the whole of liberated Italy to which, in addition to information provided by FWE, would be available, material from other sources such as the Commission, the Embassies, ISLD, SO(M) and OSS. If we cannot have this, I suggest that FWE should be asked to limit their weekly report to a single document which should be far shorter than the present weekly consolidated report.

4. I think that the daily monitoring report might continue to be issued independently but I think that this should also be greatly cut down.

5. Incidentally, I see from another paper that two further FWE weekly reports are about to make their appearance in the form of reports by the Chief Intelligence Officer, Liberated Italy, on liberated territory between the front line and the Army Control Line, and a report by the Chief Intelligence Officer, Occupied Italy, on conditions in Italian territory under German control. The former is to be cleared by the "Deputy Chief Commissioner" which I suppose is intended to refer to Colonel Montfort; the latter document will be cleared with the Chief of Staff, 15th Army Group.

14.3.45


Political Adviser (BR).

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see 17+18+19

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

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Extract of Minutes of Chief of Staff's Meeting held on 26 January 1941

Coordination of Intelligence Agencies.

In answer to Econ Sec, COS stated the papers had come out from CC, who had been informed that other VP's were in agreement. CC's first reaction was that the plan would not be approved by AMHQ but COS would take the matter up again.

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Ref: 6518/II/OCS.

3 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Coordination of Political, Administrative,
Economic and Social Intelligence in Italy.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. At present reports on the political, administrative, economic and social situation in Italy reach AFHQ and the various Departments of the Governments in WASHINGTON and LONDON from many varying sources. There is practically no coordination in compilation of these reports and many of them are at times contradictory. Sources known to the writer are:

Allied Commission (Monthly Report and Weekly Bulletin).

FEB ("D" Intelligence Reports).

SOE and OSS (chiefly concerned with Kesselring's Italy)

C.I.S.D.I.C.

I.S.S.D.

U.S. and British Embassies.

U.S. and British Naval Intelligence.

G-2 Reports from Amies, 15th Army Group, Administrative Districts, FBS, RAAG, etc.

It must be admitted that, if anybody in the Allied Governments or at AFHQ read all the reports issued, he would have a most confused idea of what is happening in the country.

2. While it may be necessary for each of the above reporting agencies to continue their special reports to the Headquarters of their own organizations, it is submitted that the distribution of such reports should be drastically restricted and that the wider distribution should be covered by a coordinated report compiled from all the sources mentioned above and any others which I may have omitted to mention. This would enable anyone in AFHQ or in this country or in the Allied countries who wishes to have a comprehensive picture month by month, or even at shorter intervals, of the situation in this country, to obtain such information from one document issued from one Headquarters and within which the mass of information available could be concisely summarized in a balanced manner.

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3. The machinery for this coordination should, it is submitted, consist of a committee comprising representatives of some of the reporting agencies under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Allied Commission, the body responsible for and most interested in the political, administrative and economic situation in Italy. This chairman would have a small secretariat drawn either from the reporting agencies (or some of them) or from the Allied Commission itself.

4. The committee would meet frequently, perhaps once a week, and would pool all available information. This would enable agencies to cross-check their own information before forwarding their particular reports to their higher Headquarters. It would also enable the secretariat to compile a comprehensive report for wider distribution.

5. There are many precedents for this procedure. MEIC, JIC on the operational side, PIC in the Middle East, and there is no doubt that the time has come for such coordination in this country.

6. It is requested that this proposal be given careful consideration.

ELDERY W. STONE

ELDERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Extract of Minutes of Chief of Staff's Meeting held on 16 January 1945.

[illegible]

Intelligence Reports. COS stated there was no doubt that reports on political and economic problems went out from this country from about eight different sources and had a widespread distribution both here and abroad. He was submitting a paper to CC for consideration. The aim was to have one coordinated report on the political and economic aspects in Italy to go from one centre, namely AG. Although it would be impossible to prevent reports from other sources being sent to their parent bodies in U.K. and U.S.A. there was no reason why they should be circulated elsewhere. COS suggested an AG Committee should be formed, to which the various agencies would bring their reports, cross check them, and issue a comprehensive report bi-monthly or perhaps weekly. Pol Sec emphasised that Embassies must be consulted.

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HLA QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

15th January 1945.

MEMORANDUM ON COORDINATION OF POLITICAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IN-
TELLIGENCE IN ITALY.

1. This memorandum does not deal with military intelligence, e.g., operational, counter-espionage, reports, etc.
2. At present reports on the political, administrative, economic and social situation in ITALY reach AFHQ and the various Departments of the Governments in WASHINGTON and LONDON from many varying sources. There is practically no coordination in compilation of these reports and many of them are at times contradictory. Sources known to the writer are:

Allied Commission (Monthly Report and Weekly Bulletin).

PWB ("D" Intelligence Reports).

SOE and OSS (chiefly concerned with Kesselring's Italy).

C.I.S.D.I.C.

I.S.L.D.

American and British Embassies.

Naval Intelligence (U.S. & B.)

G-2 Reports from Armies, 15th Army Group, administrative District, PBS, RAAC, etc.

(While all these reports do not necessarily reach WASHINGTON and LONDON, it must be admitted that if anybody in the Allied Governments or at AFHQ read all the reports that are issued, he would have a most confused idea of what is happening in the country. .

3. While it may be necessary for each of the above reporting agencies to continue their special reports to their ^{home} immediate superior offices, it is submitted that the distribution of such reports should be drastically restricted and that the wider distribution should be covered by a coordinated report compiled from all the sources mentioned above (and others). This would enable anyone in

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in a balanced manner.

4. The machinery for this coordination should, it is submitted, consist of a committee comprising representatives of some of the reporting agencies under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Allied Commission, the body responsible for and most interested in the political, administrative and economic situation in ITALY. This chairman would have a small secretariat drawn either from the reporting agencies (or some of them) or from the Allied Commission itself.
5. The committee would meet frequently ^{perhaps weekly} and would pool all available information. This would enable agencies to cross-check their own information before forwarding their particular reports to their immediate superiors: it would also enable the secretariat to compile a comprehensive report for wider distribution.
6. There are many precedents for this procedure. MEIC, JIC on the operational side, PIC in the Middle East, and there is no doubt that the time has come for such coordination in this country.
7. It is submitted that this proposal be submitted to AFHQ, if necessary for discussion at SACRED's Political Conference.

MSL/JG.

MSL
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

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Consideration

MSL
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

MSL/JG.

*Copys to CA Sec
2nd Fed
PA Sec
P Ro*

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