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GSI/2330

Copy Number 25

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 15

16 Aug 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI/2330

16 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 15

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The past week would appear to have marked the nadir of political activity in North West Italy for the first time this year. The traditional "Ferragosto" holiday, theoretically 15 August, has attracted a great exodus of all social classes of Italians from their homes to seaside resorts and other inland resting places.

(b) Paris Conference and Repercussions

Full accounts have appeared in the press on the Paris Peace Conference. Emphasis has been placed on the contrasting attitudes of the Great Western Powers and Russia, and the lack of identity of views between them. DE GASPERI's defence of Italy and her rights which he expounded in an address on Saturday 9 August before the assembly of 21 nations was unanimously approved of by all current ts but "Unita" (Communist) seemed to take objection at the Italian leader's suggestion of postponing for one year any decision on the future of TRIESTE. The communist organ has accused DE GASPERI of not having echoed in Paris the will of the Italian people, but of having merely put forward, despite opposition in government circles, a "personal" suggestion for home electoral reasons. It argues amongst other matters that by this latest move of his, DE GASPERI intends playing for time in Italian [illegible] of next year's general elections in March and is [illegible] affairs. The

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Political circles feel that it is now almost certain that as a result of the Paris Conference, the present Italian Government will have lost prestige in the eyes of its people. It is thought that even if the already published Peace Terms were eventually slightly altered in Italy's favour, it is felt that they would, nevertheless, still constitute a bitter blow for the Italian people.

The North West public generally has also expressed approbation of DE GASPERI's Paris Conference address but would momentarily appear to have decided not to give vent to any of its inner feelings and has thus resigned itself to a "Wait and See" policy. It remains, though, unanimously convinced that war between the Western Powers and Russia will come sooner or later, and, perhaps for egoistical reasons, the hope is expressed that it ought to happen sooner rather than later in view of Italy's geographical position, and whilst there still exists(what even the more thinking portion of the population apprehensively

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presumes of a temporary nature only) a Western Allied Military ascendency over Russia and her satellites.

(c) Monarchist Activity

A representative of the newly formed Rome Partito Monarchico is reported to have very recently been in North West Italy making contact with the various Monarchist movements and parties. The mission would appear to have been connected with a fusion policy of all monarchists who would then receive all directives direct from Rome and whose activities would generally be controlled by the new Partito Monarchico in Rome.

(d) Proposed New Party

The formation of a "Partito Liberale Cristiano" of monarchist tendency is expected shortly. Milan would appear to have been chosen for its HQ.

(e) Federazione Libertaria Italiana

Further to our WIS No. 13 dated 2 August para 1 (c), contact in Milan between exponents of the Federazione Libertaria Italiana and dissident Socialists chiefly from the "Iniziativa Socialista" group have been very frequent and on an increasing scale during the past month.

Concerted action against the "fusionist" elements of the Socialist Party would appear to be contemplated very shortly. This will probably take the form of a press campaign and propaganda amongst the workers. Agreement on this policy is believed to have already been reached between VALCARENGHI, until recently Secretary of the Socialist Party in Milan, BONFANTINI and others of the "Iniziativa Socialista", and the central committee of the Federazione Libertaria.

It is reported that several members of the new almost "defunct" Action Party lead by an ex-executive member of the Party in North Italy, a certain SAVELLI, have recently assured the movement their support. It is also stated that several Republican Party members of leftist tendency have recently swelled the ever growing numbers of the movement.

The F.L.I. may cease to publish its periodical "Internazionale" and instead start a daily of the same name. The financial backing is said to be coming from Rome circles through the help of the Socialist Party secretary-general Lombardo, who is also reputed to be anti-NENNI. Corrado BONFANTINI, leading NW Italy anti-fusionist Socialist, and Carl[illegible] [illegible]ERONI of the F.L.I. are reputed to have gone to Rome last week to

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The editing staff will probable be composed of members from the "Iniziativa Socialista" and the Partito D'Azione. Mario BORSA, well known leader-article writer who recently resigned from the Milan Corriere della Sera, is quoted as the probable "direttore" of the paper.

(f) Uomo Qualunque

Publication of the Uomo Qualunque daily "SENSO NUOVO" in Milan as from 1 August by the Unione Regionale Qualunquista Lombarda in lieu of the weekly local "BUON SENSO" which ceased publication because of financial difficulties, would seem to have been carried out without the sanction of the Rome HQ. Thus friction arose between Rome and Milan but there are indications that the air has now been clarified. Judging from reports it originated out of a clashof personalities rather than out of any political ideas, though a slight policy disagreement between North and South would still appear to exist.

In view of this situation the sending of representatives from Rome to create the North Italy Federation of the Party (see our WIS 13 dated 2 August) has been speeded up. Two of them are already in Milan, one of whom is Dott. Luigi ROSSI who has been appointed Inspector for North Italy.

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It has been decided that "SENSO NUOVO" will continue to be published by the Unione Regionale Qualunquista Lombardia but it seems that "BUON SENSO" will re-appear shortly in Milan but for account of the ROME HQ.

(g) U.Q. and Amnesty

It is said that the Uomo Qualunquista has sent out membership applications to all those in NW Italy who have been granted amnesty, and it is also reported that many have accepted.

(h) Communist Party

The clean-out of officials within the Communist Party would appear to be insistently demanded by the more responsible members. It is said that the Central Executive of the Party has already tackled the problem. The behaviour of certain lower echelon officials would appear to have done much harm within and outside local party centres and it is suggested that the changes have been prompted by Soviet observers in this country after referring the matter to Moscow.

(i) Socialist Party

The present attitude of the Communist Party seems to have caused apprehension within the socialist party. It is felt that a break with the Communist would throw full government responsibility on the other parties and would thus place the Socialist Party in an untenable position. On the other hand the continuance of the present "alliance" with the Communists is compromising the very existence of the party and it would appear NENNI shewed awareness of the existing dangers during recent discussions in Rome on the present policy of the Communist Party. Reports indicate that at the same meeting a revision of the "alliance" policy was demanded.

(j) Mussolini's body recovered.

On the night of 23 April Mussolini's body was removed from the MusoccoCemetery in Milan by presumed neo-Fascists.

After four months of continuous and widespread active police investigations which have lead to the arrest of several persons and to three of the four neo-fascists who actually carried out the removal, the

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Confessions made by the three neo-fascists revealed that two Franciscan Fathers, Zucca and Parini (a relative of the ex-Fascist Milan Prefect Parini) were holding the body in the Sant'Angelo Convent in the heart of Milan, but it would appear that at the moment the body had been located by the police, someone, it is believed, the "fourth member of the gang" removed it to Certosa di Pavia - an Abbey 30 kms south of Milan - from where it was returned to the Milan Police authorities.

Padre Zucca and Parini are now in San Vittore Gaol, Milan.

The remains of Mussolini were carefully wrapped in rubber sheetings and encased in a wooden trunk. Medical authorities have already ascertained that the remains are those of the dictator.

The rather dramatic ending of the search for Mussolini's body, extensively reported by all sections of the press, has served as a fillip for the prestige of the police. Public comment on the work of the police has been favourable, but, however, the cry for the elimination from the ranks of the police forces of the remaining poor elements which joined after the liberation still goes on. Progress in this respect appears to be satisfactory.

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(k) Commemoration of Massacre of Partisans

The second anniversary of the massacre of 15 Partisans in Piazzale Loreto, Milan, was commemorated on the same spot on Saturday afternoon 10 August. A large gathering of partisans and public attended the ceremony. Wreaths were placed on the monument commemorating the massacre, and Minister SERENI, (Post War Assistance) and Milan Sindaco, GREPPI, addressed the crowd in moving terms, recalling the deeds of partisans and the meaning of the sacrifice of those who had fallen.

There were no incidents.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General

All big industrial establishments in NW Italy closed for "Ferragosto" on 9/10 August and will not resume work till 19 August. Consequently the situation is exceedingly quiet.

The Rome meetings between CGIL and Confindustria regarding such awkward problems as dismissals of surplus workers, holidays with pay, etc., and generally how to effect much needed improvement in the workers' standard of living without allowing an inflationary rise in prices, and such deliberations which have, so far, been announced, have, as yet, had little repercussions in the North.

The press and, in particular, the left wing papers have given much space to the unsatisfactory and unsuccessful developments of the talks. "Unita" accuses capital of having challenged labour and the Government and for having sabotaged a settlement of the problems.

The Italian cabinet will be discussing the issue at one of its daily meetings, but it has, nevertheless, called on both labour and capital not to break and to endeavour to find a solution between themselves despite the wide divergent views.

(b) Civil Servants and Para-Statal employees

As in all Italy, large meetings of full and semi-civil servants and other para-statal employees were held on the premises of the various Camere del Lavoro in NW Italy on Saturday, 9 August.

The present plight of this category of wage-earner was outlined in the various speeches and an all-round better economic treatment was

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In Milan, following the meeting at the Camera del Lavoro, a delegation proceeded to the Prefettura and deposited there the demands of their colleagues. There were no incidents.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Arms recovered W/E 14 August 46.

EMILIA. 19 rifles; 2 MGs; 1 Sub-MG; 7 pistols;

4 grenades; 2240 rds. of S.A.

20 localities were searched in the provinces of FORLI, BOLOGNA, FERRARA, REGGIO and RAVENNA.

MVH/jr

M V Hird
for Lt Col
General Staff

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21 AUG 1946

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GSI 2330

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3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

SECRET

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2330

9 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 14

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The Political apathy of the NW public has noticeably increased during the past week. This tendency is in all probability due to the nearness of the Italian August Bank Holiday on Thursday 15 August and to the strong holiday-feeling which has deeply permeated all classes of Italians.

All sections of the press have given great prominence to the Paris Peace Conference proceedings and laboured to explain the importance of the invitations extended to the ex-enemy states to send delegations to Paris. The departure towards the middle of the week of the Italian delegation heralded by last minute messages and press interviews , headed by De Gasperi, and ably assisted by Saragat and ex-premier Bonomi, was reported in bold black titles and greeted with strident notes by the North Italy wireless net-work.

In the absence of De Gasperi, the direction of the Government in Rome has been taken over by the Socialist leader, NENNI, designated as Italy's future Foreign Secretary after the signing of the Peace Treaty by

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(b) Italo-French Frontier Activity.

(i) Demonstration

About 2000 people attended an orderly "protest demonstration" at Monte Saccarello, 5 hrs walk east of Briga. The chief speakers included the Prefect of CUNEO, and the Archbishop of Ventimiglia. This Sunday morning (4 August) manifestation was organised by ex-Alpini troops, The meeting closed with the sending of a telegram on the familiar lines of "sentimentality" to De Gasperi.

(ii) Forced landing of French aircraft.

A French "moth type" of aircraft made a forced-landing near CUNEO (Piedmont) on Wednesday morning, 7 August. The pilot, a French business man stated he was flying in the direction of NICE (French Riviera) but was steered off his straight course by a strong wind and carried across the Alps when eventually he ran out of aviation spirit.

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On Thursday the pilot was still under CCRR detention whilst the local Italian authorities were carrying out normal investigations. The incident has occured at a most inopportune moment and it is, therefore, only reasonable that the Italians should treat the Frenchmen's "adventurous flight" with much suspicion.

(iii) Arrest of GAD members.

Reference previous reports regarding the activities of the Group d'Ancien Dauphinois in the SUSA Valley, action against the movement has been taken by the Italian police for the first time. On 29 July, the CCRR at ULZIO and BARDONECCHIA carried out the arrests of 7 of its members. The arrests are understood to have been made on the instructions of the Prefect of Turin, and they have been charged under "Articolo 271 del Cod. Pen. Com."

Two of the above, so far, only suspected of being GAD members were, however, found in the possession of arms including rifle ammunition, grenades, and a quantity which was not considerable of explosive suitable for blowing bridges. Some surprise has been expressed at the finding of arms in possession of GAD members as the GAD movement has never had a specifically terrorist aim but has always been regarded as a pro-French propaganda medium.

Following those arrests, ROVEDA, the Communist Mayor of TURIN, paid a special visit to ULZIO, and is understood to have investigated the arrests, since several of those arrested were members of the Communist party it has not yet been possible to ascertain which of the arrested are Communists, but circumstantial evidence would point to the two who were in possession of arms, but have not been proved members of GAD. Further information is awaited.

The CCRR has also withdrawn the licences from two hotels in ULZIO, known as centres of the GAD movement - Albergo della Posta, and Albergo Leon d'Oro. -

Resulting on CCRR interrogation, three other persons have been denounced for GAD activities but have so far escaped arrest. Comment in the Valley subsequent to these arrests has followed two lines. The president of the "Comitato Per Tutelli Interessi Alta Valle di SUSA", has expressed satisfaction at the strong action at last being taken by the authorities, but the Mayor of BARDONECCHIA, feels that the arrests will more likely produce a strong pro-French reaction amongst GAD supporters, than curtail the activities of the movement.

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(c) TOGLIATTI's visit to Milan.

TOGLIATTI addressed a private meeting of the leading members of the MILAN Communist Party Federation on Wednesday evening, 7 August in the small cinema "Anteo". Admittance was strictly by written invitation only. However, it is known that the gathering was very small and that the meeting lasted 2½ hrs. A few minutes after silence had been ordered the proceedings were slightly interrupted by the forced entry of a "Squadra Politica" from the Milan Questura, an incident, which, judging from the temper of the newspaper UNITA on the following morning, must have aroused the ire of all present and subsequently all die-hard Communists throughout Italy.

The party gathering was a strictly private affair and naturally only the most trusted "comrades" were invited. Consequently Police protective measures inside the cinema were not called for, so a Communist deputation lead by Alberganti - Milan's leading Camera del Lavoro figure - immediately proceeded to see the Questore and demand an explanation. The latter's reply was that the order had been misinterpreted and the blame was conveniently put on the Capo-Gabinetto.

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The Communist Deputies gathered at the Cinema Anteo, therefore, sent a telegram to the Ministero degli Interni, protesting against the unjustified action of the Questura. All papers reported unobtrusively the incident but made no references either to Togliatti's speech or to any of the other speeches. The newspaper UNITA however, stated that Togliatti reviewed the present home economic and political situation and called on the Christian Democrat Party to abide by its electoral programme.

(d) The Milan Questura.

With reference to previous Weekly Intelligence Summaries for the past year a certain amount of unrest and dissatisfaction still exists in the Questura of Milan. In contrast to the past the present disquietness would not appear to be directed against anyone inside the Questura building. The prospect of being called up for military service and of still being liable of joining colours inspite of being policemen and members of the Questura staff would seem to have upset the peace of mind of all and sundry. In addition all agents complain that their pay is insufficient to enable them to live in Milan, which for this class of Italians is reckoned to be the most expensive city in Italy. Recently discontent reached such proportions that all agents had decided to go on strike. However, the Questore reminded them of their duties and responsabilities as policemen and promised he would do all in his power to obtain better conditions. The strike was then called off.

The new Questore, Dott. AGNESINA, whose appointment late last May was favourably received in Questura circles has done wonders to improve the conditions of the Pubblica Sicurezza and their barracks. The "Celere" and "Volante - flying squads - have brand new "jeeps", and the energetic measures and actions taken to combat crime has made Milan at night probably one of the safest cities in Europe.

(e) Anti - Allied Feeling.

Further to previous reports on the deterioration of Italian-Allied relations extracts from a report prepared by FS in EMILIA Region on the present state of anti-allied feeling are reproduced in Appendix "A" attached.

The feeling existing in EMILIA and ROMAGNA is reflected almost throughout the rest of NW Italy, but the contents of the extracts [illegible] interest since the greatest proportion

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The feeling existing in EMILIA and ROMAGNA is reflected almost throughout the rest of NW Italy, but the contents of the extracts reproduced are of particular interest since the greatest proportion of Allied troops in NW Italy is concentrated in a large part of the area covered by the FS report. It has been pointed out by the FSO that,

> "whilst to date in EMILIA and ROMAGNA there is every cause generally for satisfaction with the relations between the civil population and troops it is well not to confuse this, the result more than anything of the commendable unpartiality of British troops, with the state of public opinion which, weaned by the disappointment of the Peace Treaty and Communist Party hostility towards Britain and America, has become truculent, and in the case of the left-wing working classes, decidely offensive in spirit towards the Allies, needing little provocation at low level to lead with an exchange of blows with troops".

(f) Political Activity in the Sud Tirol.

The following notes on the recent activities of the political movements in the Bolzano area are extracted from a report prepared by CIC:-

(i) S.V.P.

The Italian emphasis on self-determination - see our WIS No.13, dated 2 August - was interpreted by the SVP as a confirmation

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of their year long struggle on this basic principle, and an answer to their local opponents and critics of this policy. In answer to DE GASPERI's reference to South Tirol as a bridge, Dr. VOLGGER, SVP secretary, listed practically the same Tirolean objections which had been raised when the SVP ignored the "outstretched hand". -

1. The continued dismemberment of South Tirol with Cortina still part of Belluno and the Unterland part of Trento.

2. The daily entry of Italians from South into Bolzano despite the Prefettura decree. (In April and May approximately 1500 labourers came into the province.)

3. Lack of Tiroleans in public offices and the presence of Italian Burgermeisters in predominantly Tirolean towns. - A quotation from the newspaper, AUTONOMIA, published in Trento by Associazione Studi Autonomistici Regionali states that in 69 public and semi-public offices and organisations only 247 Tiroleans as against 3240 Italians are employed, 7% Tiroleans and 93% Italians.

4. The undemocratic methods of the carabinieri and security police.

5. The existance of the CLN in the province long after it has ceased to exert any influence or legal functions.

6. The delay in releasing South Tirolean POW from Italian prison camps, and the arrest of soldiers, discharged in Austria or Germany by Allied Authorities, when they return to their homes in Bolzano province.

The SVP representatives, who worked on the Options Commission are by no means satisfied with the compromise solution brought to Rome by Dr. INNOCENTI, Prefect of Bolzano, but will defend it as the best that could be obtained under present conditions. If the commission's proposal is radically altered the SVP will disavow any responsability for its part in drafting the law and publicise its own original demands. In spite of its public declarations of faith in the revision of the foreign ministers' decisions by the peace Conference (29 July), the SVP leadership is somewhat pessimistic and has ever less hope of being offered any acceptable proposal

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(ii) SDV.

The threat of the SDV - (Sud Tiroler Demokratischer Verband - a newly organised German speaking opposition party of the SVP) - to the unity of the SVP has almost completely disappeared. The attacks on the Volkspartei leaders and policy have had no success and no marked disaffection has been evident in the larger towns and none at all in the villages. Inquiries by interested persons in Bressanone have as yet produced no tangible results and no sections of the Verband have been organised or held any meetings. Speculation as to the financial backers of the SDV is rife and it is generally believed that the Prefect has supplied the party with funds and newsprint for its weekly "Wochenblatt".

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(iii) Socialists.

The provincial Socialist Party was to have held recently its third Congress at Bolzano to formulate its policy for communal elections and to take an official stand on an autonomy proposal.

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A particular effort will be made to win back the South Tirolean Socialists who withdrew from the party because of the denial of Socialist support for Tirolean selfdetermination. The demand for strong autonomous powers for Bolzano province with its pre-fascist boundaries will be made and for the immediate holding of communal and constituent elections. In reference to the delay of the communal elections the Socialists have been criticizing the stay in office of the Sindaco of Bolzano because his Action Party has only 200 inscribed members in a city with a population of 70.000.

(iv) Communists.

The editorial battle between Demo-christians and Communists on a national scale is reproduced in this province on the same level of hate and bitterness, with the Church and private property as the focal points of the argument.

The Communist Party membership is concentrated in the Bolzano and Merano industrial areas and in the railroad towns like Brennero and Fortezza. This might be of strategic importance in the case of any nation-wide Communist inspired trouble.

(v) Zent Ladinia Dolomites.

This new organisation held its first public meeting on 14 July at the Selle Joch (Passo Sella) and about 2.600 persons, representing Cortina, Fassatal, Flemstal, and Groedental were on hand. The speakers repeated the basic demands of the group : return of the Ladinese communities to Bolzano province and approval of SVP policy.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General

The wave of workers' strikes of one sort or another which recently spread through the whole length and breadth of N. Italy seemed to have come to an end with the official ending in Milan on the morning of 1 Aug of the 12 days Hotel and Restaurant strike and the calling off of others due to start as from the first of the current month. However,

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The wheat harvest has been very good and the figure will exceed that of last year.

There has been no change worthy of note in the industrial picture except that both capital and labour are anxiously awaiting the results of the negotiations between the CGIL and Confindustria regarding dismissal of surplus workers, holidays with pay, etc.

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(b) Strikes and Demonstrations.

After postponing at the last minute the start of a strike on 1 August, Building Trade representatives of workers and employers met on Saturday, 3 August, in MILAN and discussed better economic treatment. As the negotiations failed the workers have again threathened to strike if by 10 August no settlement has been reached.

COMO industrial workers started an unannounced strike on the morning of Tuesday, 6 August. The reason given by the strikers was the protracted delay in reaching a decision regarding the dismissal of surplus workers and holidays with pay which have for some days been under discussion in Rome between the CGIL and the Confindustria.

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On the second day it was feared that the strike might have spread to other category of workers including public services. On the third day of the strike representatives of the COMO Camera del Lavoro and the Unione Industriali presided over by the Prefect, agreed that the strike should be brought to an end at the earliest. Brushing aside the issue which they considered beyond their limited powers, the Camera del Lavoro accepted the suggestion of the Unione Industriali to invite all firms to make fixed money grants to all workers and employees. The suggestion was accepted by both sides and the strike thus ending on the night of Thursday 8 August.

During the strike, some strikers broke the strike rules by abandoning their factories without attending to the normal security measures. Prompt intervention of the Camera del Lavoro prevented the wilful destruction of valuable raw materials. Otherwise, there were no other incidents of importance.

A demonstration of unemployed organised by the Milan Camera del Lavoro and with the backing of the Prefect, Sindaco, and political parties was held in Milan on Friday morning 2 August. The Mayor of Milan, Greppi (Dcc), addressed the unemployed outside the Camera del Lavoro building. Later a cortege was formed which marched first to the Prefettura and then to the Comune building. Here the demonstrators were addressed by Alberganti, leading Secretary General of the Milan Camera del Lavoro. In brief the object of the manifestation was to show the unemployed that the local authorities were sincere in their declarations of sympathy and promises of help and throughout the public demonstration repeated promises were made that every assistance would be extended to the unemployed to make it possible for them to make a living.

However, on Monday morning, 6 August, following the unfulfilment of the promises, the unemployed staged an unruly demonstration in the centre of Milan, which necessitated police intervention.

Sindaco Greppi in the morning received a deputation to which he gave an assurance that the delay was only temporary and was caused by technical difficulties only. He pointed out to them that their fears were unfounded as the promised programme would be fulfilled to the best of the ability of the local authorities.

(c) The "Mezzadria" question.

The demand by the landworkers for the reform of the "mezzadria" (share-cropper) system since the end of the war and generally better economic

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(c) The "Mezzadria" question.

The demand by the landworkers for the reform of the "mezzadria" (share-cropper) system since the end of the war and generally better economic conditions for the farm labourer have for some months been incited by the Communists, through the landworkers' Trade Union "Federterra" and the Camera del Lavoro.

"Mezzadria" which might be translated as the "half and half" system is in substance a contract between a landowner and a peasant under the terms of which the latter undertakes to cultivate the land and to share the produce in equal proportions with the landlord.

The "mezzadria" is found largely in Tuscany where the contented peasantry and the prosperous appearance of the farmsteads testify to the suitability of the system to the Italian nature. In Northern Italy it is found widely in Piedmont and Emilia (particularly in Romagna) and it is largely in the latter zone that that the Communists have been endeavouring to work up agitations and discontent.

Faced with an unabated Communist insistance for a reform which in essence would give the peasant a greater reward but slightly penalise the land owner, and in order to put an end to the fomented agitations De Gasperi recently drew up an award of arbitration, but agreement between land-owners and farm workers has so far been reached in the Leghorn Province (Tuscany) only.

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The principle has been reconfirmed that the new "Mezzadria" pacts have to be freely agreed by the two parties. Discussion will begin on 1 October 1946.

The question of the division of products is solved by inviting the owner of the land to give to the "Mezzadro" for poor production and war indemnity a sum equal to 14% of the proprietor's part or 7% of the entire farm's crop of the last year. As for 1946 crop, a sum equal to 10% of the owner's part or 7% of the whole.

By accepting the clauses of the award the owners and the "Mezzadri" are compelled to renew the legality of contracts in the face of the impeding anulment of old legislation.

Another important clause is that the owners of the land are compelled to invest within the year, in works of reconstruction and improvement, a sum equal to 5% of the products of 1946, employing workmen in order to relieve the serious unemployment situation occurring particularly during the winter season.

It is understood that the award in question has satisfied the majority of farmers but not the landowners.

5 HIDDEN ARMS

There have been no reports of raids on arms caches during the week.

M V Hall
Lt Col
General Staff

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

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Appendix "A" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary No 14 dated
9 Aug 46

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE DETERIORATION OF ITALIAN-ALLIED RELATIONS IN EMILIA REGION.

1. Criticism of England and America on Paris Conference.

It is clear that on whatever minor points of criticism the population may differ, they are unanimous in deploring the policy of England and America. The criticism of the Allies appears to be inversely proportional to the standard of conduct expected of these powers e.g. Russia principally responsible for Italy's territorial disappointment is the subject of little openly expressed opinion: America, whom the Bolognese tend to consider materialistic, lacking in culture, selfish, and self-seeking in spite of an unqualified admiration for their organising and productive capacities, gets a weighty share of criticism: while England with whom, in the minds of the people there is always a lingering nebulous association with the quality of integrity - comes in for the reinforced butt-end of their attacks.

The attitude of the Bolognese is divided. The Right Wing have confined their criticism mainly to the Four Ministers, those with Royalist sympathies particularly so, tending thus to clutch at any political straw during the psychological debacle after the Referendum, while the Left - Wing pinned the responsability not only on the Allies but on the Italian Foreign Minister. Of the speeches made by Italian Government spokesmen it can be said that Italians are unimpressed and apathetic.

Partisans, regular soldiers of the National Liberation Corps and Reduci, who up till a short time ago were all faithful in spirit to England have, with the civilian population, voiced their disapproval of the Paris decisions. Camera del Lavoro, the University Board and Faculties, the political parties have all voiced their condemnation in orders of the day, manifestos, public meetings and newspaper articles (opinion generally is that Italy has been sold by the British and the Americans who, combined, do not feel themselves strong enough to stand up to Russia, and on the part of the extreme left press there appears a tendency to revert to the subject of the ex-colonies taking away the

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2. The Press

The Italian Press for the last few months has been carrying out a gigantic campaign to prove to Italians and to the world that TRIESTE is geographically and ethnically an integral territory of Italy, and stressed the point that it would be the greatest injustice to the Italian nation should the Allies deprive Italy of her TRIESTE province.

The following quotation from an article "Bitter Hours" 4 July in L'AVENIRE D'ITALIA is considered to be truly representative of the bitter spirit prevailing and was unanimously approved of by the Bolognese. "THE UNJUST PEACE DEPRIVES ITALY OF HER OWN LANDS. THIS IS NOT PEACE, THIS IS A MONSTROUS ARBITRATION. ONLY ITALY PAYS. TRIESTE IS TAKEN AWAY FROM ITALY AND THE POPULATION OF VENEZIA GIULIA HAVE AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE".

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The news appearing in "GIORNALE DELL'EMILIA" on 13 July that "15o Italian Officers, invited to a party by the RAF Commander of Rome, did not go" was appreciated by the majority of the population of Bologna.

The Bolognese have also approved what the Commander of the Partisans of APUANIA and the Partisans of VENETO have done. They burnt their Partisan certificates to demonstrate they had been betrayed by the Allies.

Pietro DEL GIUDICE, ex-Prefect of APUANIA (N.W. corner of Tuscany) and ex-Partisan Commander, addressed a letter to Admiral Stone saying that the Italian Partisans decided to give back their Certificates signed by Alexander. He added that this was of great importance for the Partisans who did not want to have anything in common with those who fought not for freedom and justice but for imperialism. "Our comrades who died together with the best sons of England and America did not die for this".

3. Effect of International Decisions on Public and Social Affairs.

There are many voices which say that the internationalisation of Trieste was prepared before ever the Big Four met; that the Allies allowed a great influx of Slave to Trieste in order to be able to dominate a confused situation; and the Italians are not deceived as to the great numbers of Jugoslavs infiltrated by Tito to impress the Commission there. In the face of Russian ascendency over Britain and America it is considered that Italy has to renounce today what the Anglo-Americans must return to her should she be allied to them in the event of a war against Russia, and as regards France, the question is asked, why should England now strengthen France on whose account she was thrown back into the sea in 1940 - not because France believed in Nazism but because she no longer believed in England.

Many Bolognese say it is better to blow up the electrical installations on the Italo-French frontier rather than that they be used by FRANCE.

On account of Italy now losing faith in England and America, and because of Slav propaganda, it is stated that there would be few Italians who would support England and America in a new war.

Public disappointment, justified or otherwise, has given a motive for open national manifestations of disapproval through the medium of political and labour organisations.

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4. Dangers of Present Unrest

Right Wing protests have been expressed through their political parties. The Communist Party on the other hand, in view of the territorial questions being too intimately bound up with Russia, has discreetly let its hand be felt where it can be felt the strongest, viz. through its labour organisations and the Camera del Lavoro.

In view of earlier pronouncements by Togliatti at Bologna in May that Trieste is of no interest to Italians (not redeemed by his subsequent contradiction at Milan) and the abundant evidence of the revolutionary ambitions of the Communists, it is legitimate to assume that Communist influence in precipitation of the strikes and in particular the recent protest strikes, through the Camere del Lavoro in which in this area their influence is so strong, is not due to anxiety over territorial questions but is aimed at fomenting social problems for political exploitation. The usual difficult-to-prove cases have been reported of Communists squads circulating and threatening the harrassed bar-proprietor minus his waiters that 'a grenade might explode in his bar if he does not close the shutters'.

The Communists using the workmens' unions, implement very largely all locally-called strikes which, while there may genuinely be

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labour grievances, keep the work people agitated, and, at a critical phase in Italy's domestic affairs, discredit the competence of the De Gasperi Government, which generally is trusted in Italy and abroad. Whilst promising to co-operate with the Government, in practice they incite the work people against the Government, making promises in the rashly extravagant pre-election style of better wages without paying any regard to the national economy and oblivious of the corruption and inefficiency existing in those small communes where they control administration. They declare that they offerthe Government only co-operation, but in their newspapers and in their cells they say that only they, the Communists, can give to the workers those privileges which they must have and which the Russian workman has received for a long time.

Conclusion.

In this report has been given what is considered as accurate a report as possible on public opinion at present, and the dangerous tendencies to which internal affairs have been exposed by the Paris decisions and the way in which they could be exploited in Italy, detrimental to both Italian, and eventually, Allied interests.

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GSI 2330

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 13

2 Aug 1946

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2330

2 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 13

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The political situation in North West Italy has, for the past week, continued to be quiet.

The first sitting of the new Italian Parliament, now closed for a summer recess, was unwisely heralded by the great majority of the political parties as a sovreign cure-all, but because of it's rather undemocratic atmosphere and lack of any brilliant results has left an unfavourable impression on the population. Though still outwardly displaying political mental indolence despite being confronted with so many home and international questions, the northern public cannot abstain from emphasizing that in the coalition government the Socialists are courted by both the Christian Democrats and Comunists whilst they between themselves remain violently divided on many problems. It is pointed out that the real opposition is within the Government and not from the benches of the right and right-centre. TOGLIATTI is branded as playing a "filthy" double game consisting of participation in the Government through his own party representatives, and as a non-cabinet member, availing himself of the full rights of opposition for selfish ideological ends.

On Sunday last, 28 July, the clergy in Milan referred sarcastically to the meeting of the 21 Nations Conference in Paris. They demanded justice for Italy and deplored the decisions reached between the Four Foreign Ministers. The Congregations were told not to loose faith in Divine Providence, and had it forcibly pointed out to them that justice would eventually triumph over all the deliberations of mankind.

Although holiday time, it appears that all the interest of Italians is now centred in the Peace Treaty Conference, and everyone, edged on by an all-party-press chorus, is hoping against hope that a last

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Although holiday time, it appears that all the interest of Italians is now centred in the Peace Treaty Conference, and everyone, edged on by an all-party-press chorus, is hoping against hope that a last minute revision of the peace terms will be made in Italy's favour. This interest in the Paris "rendez-vous" is particularly felt in big centres like Milan, Turin, Genoa which being the nerve-pivots of a highly industrialised North West area of the country, know fully well that Italy cannot hope for any revival of trade until such time as a Peace Treaty and profitable commercial treaties are signed.

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(b) More "Protest Demonstrations".

Protest demonstrations against the Four Foreign Ministers Paris Conference Peace Treaty recommendations were held at Turin on Sunday 28 Jul and at Genoa on Monday evening. No incidents worthy of note occurred.

The Turin meeting was attended by an estimated crowd of 8000 composed of the inhabitants from ROJA and SUSA Valleys, representatives from the political parties, and ex-partisans and refugees from TRIESTE and Venezia Giulia. The Mayor of Turin was amongst the ones who addressed the crowd on the now familiar tone, and the Comitato Giuliano though not responsible for organising the meeting gave the occasion it's full support for there appeared to be more violent reaction by the crowd over TRIESTE and it's

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adjoining disputed area than over the territory conceded to FRANCE. Prior to the meeting the walls of the city were plastered with pro-Venezia Giulia posters, and whilst the demonstration was on similar worded pamphlets were distributed.

The Genoa meeting, though a much boasted all-party effort proved a complete flop. Not more than 4000 lukewarm enthusiastic people attended. Venezia Giulia once again seemed to be the chief bone of contention and only brief references were made to Tenda and Briga. Among the chief speakers was the President of the Alta Italia Venezia Giulia Committee. He made a very eloquent appeal to the Italian Government to take a firm stand regarding the signing of the Peace Treaty.

The one hour All-Italy protest "strike" ordered by the CGIL to coincide with the opening on Monday, 29 July of the 21 Nations Peace Treaty Conference in Paris came off in N W Italy almost unnoticed. It is said that whilst the "stoppage of work" was fairly well observed by the workers and other employees in large establishments it would seem from various reports that it was completely ignored elsewhere.

In the five Northern Western Regions the order was observed between 1000 and 1100 hrs with the one exception of Milan where for "technical" reasons the authorities decided, at the very last minute, to hold it between 1600 and 1700 hrs.

(c) Political Party Activities.

(i) Communist

It has been reliably reported that a special section has been recently established at the Comunist Party HQ in Milan. It's function would appear to be liaison between the organs of POLITBUREAU (Komintern) and the PCI concerning all Italo-Yugoslav issues.

The POLITBUREAU has sections at Lisbon, Geneva, and Ljubljana and according to another source it would also seem that another one exists at Rome.

PELLEGRINI Giacomo di Carlo e di BLASCHI Marianna, born at OSOPPO (Udine) is said to be directing the sections in Italy. He is an ex-pupil of the Political Specialisation School in Moscow.

The representative of the POLITBUREAU in the PCI would appear to be SECCHI Pietro who during the clandestine period in Italy assumed the cover name "BOTTECCHI".

DI Turin reports that the local Communist party propaganda consists of encouraging agitations affecting public orders, and that this situation may be

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FS Turin reports that the local Comunist party propaganda campaign consists of encouraging agitations affecting public orders, public services and industrial productio , and that this situation may be expected to materialise after the summer holidays. Confirmation of this has been received from other sources in Milan and Genoa.

(ii) Socialist

6213

FS Turin have also reported that during the past few weeks there has been a definite swing in the Socialist Party from fusion with the Comunist to anti-fusion and party independence.

The Movimento Libertario, the majority of whose members are ex-Socialist Party adherents who have left the Party and who at one time were also allied with the Movimento Comunista Libertario (Anarchists), would appear to be concentrating on provoking a split within the Socialist Party. Their aim is said to be a new Socialist party which would comprise the anti-fusion elements of the present Socialist Party, Christian Democrats of a pronounced leftist tendency and others of the same trends from the smaller political parties. According to some sources the movement is reputed to be making headway but present indications are that although millions of Italians, Northerners in particular, would welcome such a revolutionary change in the political set-up of the country, it is realized that too many interests are at stake and that the factual promotion of such a positive ideal is encountering serious difficulties and opposition.

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(iii) Monarchists and Uomo Qualunque.

The Monarchists claim to be gaining ground amongst middle-class Italians and in Milan alone the Partito Democratico Italiano has increased its membership considerably since the June elections.

The Uomo Qualunque is reported to be planning ambitiously for after the holidays. There is talk of the establishment of an Alta Italia Federation in Milan, which would have as its main task the coordination of the activities of the local groups in Northern Italy and close liaison between North and Southern Italy. Strong financial backing, mainly emanating from industrial circles, is said to be forthcoming, and, once assured, the party directorate intends to launch an extensive political campaign.

It is feared that if the programme meets with success local brawls between Communists and adherents of the Uomo Qualunque will become very frequent.

(a) Anti-Allied Feeling.

The unpopularity of the Allied Forces continues to increase. Continual reports are being received of insulting remarks being passed by civilians in the streets, trams, trains (especially on those where compartments are reserved for the Allied Forces), cafes, theatres, and cinemas. Many remarks are being passed under the impression that the man in allied uniform" does not understand the language.

Meanwhile, the right-wing press, and in particular the "Mattino d'Italia" continues its attacks on the Allies, particularly the Russians. Even the least political items of news are made to serve. For instance, the attempted rape of an old lady provoked the following headlines - "Like Zukov's Cossacks, he tried to rape a sixty year old woman". The "Mattino d'Italia"s best effort however, was an attempt criticise PS's administration of the Allied Wing of San Vittore Goal, [illegible]N, in 1945. On Sunday 7th and 14th July a gentleman signing himself "Armando VIOLI" treated the aristocratic readers of the "Mattino" to two "gutsy" articles entitled "The Secret Agent's cage" and "Clara sings the reveille". Further sensational instalments were promised. The "Mattino d'Italia" was asked to supply Mr VIOLI's address in order to discuss the articles with him. The "Mattino" replied that they were unable to supply the information, as the only person who possessed it was a director who was in Naples. The matter was then taken up with Allied Commission ,Lombardia Group, but they reported that they had been unable to discover the identity and whereabouts of Mr VIOLI, although the Naples director had been contacted [illegible] heard of "Armando VIOLI". It is to be assumed

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(c) Situation Aosta Valley.

The situation in Aosta Valley continues to remain calm. The general opinion is that without official French support the pro-French movement is deemed to failure especially in view of the progress made by the administration of the "Consiglio della Valle".

6212

Adherents of the COMITE D'ACTION resident in GENEVE held a meeting recently and unanimously approved the following motion:

(i) All Valdostani residing in the GENEVE area are in complete sympathy with their compatriots and demand categorically that the Valdostani should be able to dispose themselves according to the rights of all free people and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

(ii) The Valdostani are unanimous in demanding a plebiscite to decide between:

Maintainance of the status quo ,

and

The Independence of the Valley.

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(iii) They insist that an impartial commission of enquiry should visit AOSTA to study completely the Valdostani problem which has arisen since 1861.

(iv) The Valdostani should put themselves quite confidently into the hands of the U.N.O. as they hope that this organisation will examine the problem impartially and settle it according to the principles of liberty by which it is inspired.

A similar motion has been sent to the Conference of Foreign Ministers in PARIS.

(f) Developments in SUSA Valley.

Comment amongst the population of the Valley against the Paris decisions still continues. This comment is reflected in the local press, which in general tone sets out a reasoned and restrained defence of the affected areas.

A special article in "Il PICCOLO VALSUSINO", the weekly journal of the SUSA Valley, consists of an examination of the defence of MONCENISIO by the partisans during the German occupation, including quotations from a report concerning the activities of Italian partisans at MONCENISIO during the German occupation, said to have been sent to the English Military Mission for PIEMONTE on 27 May 45.. The point of the article was that the partisans, when called upon, did not hesitate to exert every effort in the defence of the Plain, the inference plainly being that such opposition could easily be aroused again in the event of a French occupation.

The issue of "IL PICCOLO VALSUSINO", dated 21 Jul 46, which coinciding with the large-scale demonstration at MONCENISIO of the same date, (see our W I S No 12) is wholly devoted to articles discussing many aspects of the cession of MONCENISIO and the Valley STRETTA. These articles emphasise the Italian association and sentiment of the areas, and the injustice of the claims pressed by FRANCE. In an article by FRANCE Giuseppe, Mayor of MONCENISIO, an examination is made of the history of the frontier question at MONCENISIO, with special reference to the Italo-French treaty of 1861. The paper, further, makes a special appeal for funds to carry on the campaign against the French claims, launching the appeal under the heading "Pro Piccolo Valsusino" "Per la Difesa dei Territori Minacciati Dalle Nostre Valli".

Pro-French propaganda, in the form of wall-writings, has continued to appear in the Upper Valley of SUSA, especially in the vicinity of ULLIO, long known as the centre of the pro-French CLD group. At present, MARCELLIN and his wife, of SALBERTRAND, are mainly responsible for these scrawlings. The CC.RR have taken no action. Such pro-Italian [illegible] have been pointed out, to be replaced by

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Pro-French propaganda, in the form of wall-writings, has continued to appear in the Upper Valley of SUSA, especially in the vicinity of ULZIO, long known as the centre of the pro-French CLD group. At present, MARCELLIN and his wife, of SAN SEBASTIANO, are mainly responsible for these scrawlings. The CC.RR have taken no action. Such pro-Italian writings as "Viva L'Italia", etc., have been painted out, to be replaced by paintings of the Cross of Lorraine, and "Vive La France". 6211

(g) Bolzano Political Activity

According to CIC in the Sud Tyrol area, the Paris decisions on Italy and the subsequent reactions continue to overshadow the Italian Political home affairs. Both the German (Dolomiten) and Italian (Alto Adige) press carried rather full reports of the demonstrations throughtout Italy, and quoted editorials and speeches calling for justice for Italy and adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. This sudden emphasis on the Charter and, in particular, on self-determination by all Italian parties and their followers has created an ironical situation in this province. Since June 1945 that demand has been the main plank of the SVP (Sud-Tirol Volkspartei) platform and it has been criticized by the Italian authorities and political parties as ridiculous and impractical. Now that the Austrian request for a plebiscite in South Tyrol has apparently been definitely denied, the Italian demands for plebiscites to establish boundaries with France and Yugoslavia smack more of the opportunism than of any deep belief in idealistic principles. Consequently, in Tirolean circles the opinion is that, although Italy may have temporarily gained this province, it has lost

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for more than it otherwise would have given up, had it based all its claims and defense of territory on moral and ethnical principles. Any revision of the Brige and Tarda and Trieste decisions in favour of Italy will certainly bring demands from Austria and Tirol for application of the same principles to their cause.

In his address to the Constituent Assembly on 15 July, Premier DE GASPERI made only a fleeting reference to South Tirol as a "bridge between Austria and Italy". This was an other request for Tirolean cooperation with the present government, but it met with no more favorable response than the offer of "the outstretched hand" (12 May). The delay in announcing the government proposal for autonomy for this region is taken as evidence of lack of sincerity, although it is realised that the question of citizenship and the options must first be settled. A compromise solution of the option question, probably closely following AMG proclamation 17, has been sent to Rome for approval by the Commission which has spent months on this problem. Even if accepted it is extremely unlikely that it will meet the hopes of the Tiroleans and re-admit to Bolzano Province those who emigrated after the options of 1939. However, if it does definitely establish the status of the optants, returned Wehrmacht soldiers and students, and that large number in each commune who left Italy for short periods of time, it will at least enable the electoral commissions to set dates for communal and constituent elections. Although it is certain that the SVP would encourage its followers to vote for community officials, a continuation of the boycott policy recommended for the Unterland in national elections is possible. What line the SVP will take will depend on whether the electoral districts are set up so as to make results a foregone conclusion. The memory of the unhappy experience of previous South Tirolean representatives in Rome will be no great inducement for Tirolean participation in national politics.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Visit of Minister of Labour.

The Minister of Labour, D'ARAGONA, (socialist), arrived in Milan direct from Rome on Saturday 27 July with the object of attempting to put an end to the Hotel and Restaurant Strike. From the time he arrived the strike epidemic had already begun to spread but it would appear that his visit to the North has served to put a temporary halt to an ever increasing unhealthy and awkward economic situation.

(b) Strikes.

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(b) Strikes.

6210

In the whole area, the hotel and restaurant workers strike referred to in our last issue, continued throughout the week. However, local agreements were reached in some parts of NW Italy but MILAN held out to the last. The strike officially ended after 12 days on the morning of Thursday 1 Aug 46, after many fruitless discussions between the two sides under the chairmanship of the Prefect, and the Minister of Labour.

Agreement to resume work was reached after the employers had agreed in principle to the 8 hours work day as against 12 hours and undertook to discuss all the disputed problems in Rome on 5 August for hotel staffs and on 16 August for restaurant staffs.

A few unruly incidents occurred, especially after the first week, but prompt intervention of the police always seemed to restore order in the nick of time. A few hand-grenades were thrown on the premises of a hotel in Milan by some of the less responsible elements of the strikers during the night of 30/31 July, but no one was injured.

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Strong criticism was made in the newspaper "Unita" (Comunist organ) of the behaviour of the authorities controlling the Allied Hotels. The Americans who had threathened to "fire" anyone who striked were accused of importing " Truman's methods" into Italy, and the British who told the employees who came back that they would be sacked as soon as replacements were available, were accused of being willing accomplices of the hotel proprietors.

Strikes for better economic treatment involving workers in the food industry and building trade, scheduled to start on 1 August were postponed at the last minute. A temporary amicable agreement was reached in the food industry but the building trade are holding a meeting on Saturday evening, 3 August, to attempt a settlement.

Local government and semi-local government employees in NW Italy called off late on the night of 1/2 August a strike which was scheduled to start on the morning of 2 August. Their claims, which consist of the now familiar terms of less working hours and more money, will be discussed at a later date in Rome with Government intervention.

(c) Repression of Black-Market Activity.

Reference previous recent Weekly Intelligence Summaries police sanctions against food black-marketeers in NW Italy continue to produce useful results. Many arrests have also been made during the week.

The recent smuggling of wheat and grain, etc, into France has now been confirmed. It has been recorded that several vehicles moving towards the frontier, to all intent and purpose officially, on being halted and searched produced false documents which did not disclose the real nature of the loads.

Strict measures have been taken and a severe control has now been established along all roads leading to the Alpine passes.

The carabinieri who made the discoveries did not disguise the fact that some important officials and persons of high standing were mixed up in this affair. Operations of the last few days have had good results in that, 3000 quintals of food stuff including corn, flour, pasta, rice,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

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By order of the Prefettura a further nine shops in Turin have been closed for the selling of white bread. This has now become quite a daily occurrence and it has been made known by the local Turin authorities that the sentence for this crime is becoming more severe and that the repression of black market goods will continue on a somewhat enlarged scale.

In Milan area 50 quintals of rice stored in barrels labelled "Tartaric Acid" were discovered in a yard of a building firm and sequestrated by the police. The rice was destined for delivery in Southern Italy. Other similar successful raids were carried out in the Milan area and several dairy firms have been summoned to appear in court for failing; and for refusing to turn over to the Ammasi quantities of butter.

With the aid of the Milan Food Office and the cooperation of a special branch of the police a "black market gang" operating in the Province of Mantova was apprehended and arrested. The "gang" had been successfully penetrated by one of the Milan officials and within a short time investigations led to the sequestration of 600 quintals of grain and 50 quintals of flour of the best quality. One of the charges which will be brought against the arrested persons will be: "attempted bribery of local government officials."

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(d) Better Coal Supplies.

In Appendix "A" extracts from UKELA Economic Bulletin Vol I No. 28 dated 26 July 1946 regarding "Better Coal Supplies" to Italy are reproduced as coal has always represented this country's greatest need in raw materials.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "B".

MVH-A Maj 6208

Lt Col
General Staff

MVH/mb

Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 13 dated 2 Aug 45.

BETTER COAL SUPPLIES

UNRRA-imported coal supplies for Italy's economic rehabilitation are reaching Italian ports in increasing quantities. Expected allocations for August amount to 625,500 tons. The sources of this coal suggest the international character of UNRRA activity.

Coal from five different countries in three continents is scheduled to be shipped to Italy during August:-

United States.....	425,000 tons
United Kingdom	14,500 "
South Africa	41,000 "
Ruhr	116,000 "
Poland	30,000 "

This is the highest monthly allocation since March, when a special effort was made by UNRRA to procure the maximum quantity of coal for Italy in view of the coal strike which was then impending in the United States. A further new source of coal has been opened up through UNRRA negotiations with Turkey. Though arrangements have not yet been completed, there is reasonable assurance that 20,000 - 30,000 tons of Turkish coal may be secured in August or September.

August allocations to consumers in Italy will largely follow the usual pattern, priority being given to public utilities such as railways, collieries and gas works. The improved coal situation is reflected in the increased supply of gas for domestic use, which is now available for 2½ hours a day instead of one.

60 Day Reserve for Railways.

It should now be possible to build up railway stocks to a reserve sufficient for 60 days, as compared with only 18 days' reserve supply in February. Thanks to the improved deliveries and drastic action taken by the Italian authorities in agreement with UNRRA, February's critical shortage was overcome and stock piles built up to 65 days' supply. Since then, [illegible] below one month's requirements. But, in order

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August allocations to consumers in Italy will largely follow the usual pattern, priority being given to public utilities such as railways, coke ries and gas works. The improved coal situation is reflected in the increased supply of gas for domestic use, which is now available for 2½ hours a day instead of one.

60 Day Reserve for Railways.

It should now be possible to build up railway stocks to a reserve sufficient for 60 days, as compared with only 10 days' reserve supply in February. Thanks to the improved deliveries and drastic action taken by the Italian authorities in agreement with UNRRA, February's critical shortage was overcome and stock-piles built up to 65 days' supply. Since then, reserves have never dropped below one month's requirements. But, in order to meet the grave situation created in April by the United States coal stoppage, it was necessary to withdraw more than 100 passenger trains and to curtail freight services. With the improved coal situation, these have all now been restored.

Urgent seasonal requirements of the canning industry are now under review. Tomatoes and other crops for preserving are now ripe or ripening, and any delay in their industrial processing would mean the loss, to home and export markets, of vitally needed food. This is of special urgency at the moment, since, apart from the benefit to Italy's important food processing industry, there is the prospect that UNRRA may obtain in Italy canned food products for relief supplies in other countries.

The C.L.S.S. housing scheme to provide dwellings in the areas of the Gothic and Gustav lines will, it is hoped, be allocated a special supply of coal. On the principle that local labour and materials should be used wherever possible in rehabilitation schemes, an attempt is being made to give work to local lime and brick-kilns in the war-devastated areas. Fuel is a basic requirement, however, and unless a certain proportion of coal is brought in from outside, work on producing bricks, tiles, lime and other building materials will be seriously delayed.

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Program for Winter Months

Special attention is in future to be given to the program for the winter months when industrial and domestic demands will be greater. The start of the considerable rehabilitation program scheduled for the autumn will also call for substantial supplies of fuel.

Since Italy is almost without fuel of her own and is to an unusual degree dependent upon imports, a steady flow of coal and petroleum supplies from abroad is essential to national recovery.

Every effort has been made by the Allied Commission, and subsequently by UNRRA, to increase domestic production, but the only coal actually available has come from Sardinia, since the Arsa mines, in the Istrian peninsula, which formerly produced about 90,000 tons of coal per month, are now under Yugoslav control. The July output from the Sardinian mines is about 85,000 tons, corresponding to approximately 68,000 tons of good bituminous coal.

Italy also produced a certain amount of lignite. Workings of xiloid lignite deposits located in various parts of the country have an estimated monthly output of about 150,000 tons, which represents 50,000 tons in terms of coal. The estimated monthly production of black lignite (lignite piceo) is 27,000 tons, which is equal to about 18,000 tons of coal.

Appendix 'D' to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 13 dated 2 Aug 46

DETAILS OF RAIDS ON ARMS CACHES W/E 2 AUG 46

Locality	Rifles	MGs	Sub-MGs	Pistols	Grenades	SAA
STERNA (Bolzano Prov.)	7	-	3	2	4	9470 rounds
Cascina del Sole Pollate (Milan)	-	-	1	-	3	30

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No 13 dated 2 Aug 46

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STEGONA (Bolzano Prov.)	7	-	3	2	4	9470 rounds
Cascina del Sole Bollate (Milan)	-	-	1	-	3	30
MILAN City	3	-	-	2	4	90
FERRARA, REGGIO EMILIA, FORLI	9	2	-	6	2	4577 6206
TOTAL	19	2	4	10	13	14,167

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 2 AUG 46

LOMBARDIA	3	-	1	2	7	120
EMILIA	9	2	-	6	2	4577
VENEZIA TRIDENTINA	7	-	3	2	4	9470
TOTAL	19	2	4	10	13	14,167 rounds

N.B. NIL returns for other weapons.

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1 JUL 1948

Pass to Brit Consul 1/60/15-

1/HJ

SECRET

CIRCULATE SEEN		
BRANCH	DATE	INITIALS
G I	18/8	
G II	1/51	
A/Q		
S. & T.		
ORD.		
REME	4/8	
C.		

GSI 2330

Copy Number 30

J DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 12

26 July 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN

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REME
C.

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

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NUMBER 12

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

S E C R E T

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section J-402/NNDC No. 785020

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2330

26 July 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 12

1 POLITICAL

(a) General.

The political situation in NW Italy has again this week been calm. Of all the political movements the Communist Party has been the most active: nightly small meetings continue to be held at their party zone headquarters throughout this area.

The public has been politically apathetic. Little interest has been shown in the parliamentary proceedings in Rome and in the international news which all sections of the press reported in full. The "Mattino d'Italia" (Monarchist) would appear to be intent on criticising everyone and everything.

The visit of La Guardia - ex-Mayor of New York and President of UNRRA - to Italy has aroused practically no public attention.

Reliable information indicates that not all's well internally in the Christian Democrat and Socialist Parties. Conflicting personalities, policies and political tendencies are causing much uneasiness amongst rank and file of the parties, and it would seem that by next autumn there will be considerable risk and talk of splits. Both De Gasperi and Nenni are accused of being too dictatorial. It must be remembered, however, that both within their own parties have a strong fanatical following.

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of all the political movements the Communist Party has been the most active: nightly small meetings continue to be held at their party zone headquarters throughout this area.

The public has been politically apathetic. Little interest has been shown in the parliamentary proceedings in Rome and in the international news which all sections of the press reported in full. The "Mattino d'Italia" (Monarchist) would appear to be intent on criticising everyone and everything.

The visit of La Guardia - ex-Mayor of New York and President of UNRRA - to Italy has aroused practically no public attention.

Reliable information indicates that not all's well internally in the Christian Democrat and Socialist parties. Conflicting personalities, policies and political tendencies are causing much uneasiness amongst rank and file of the parties, and it would seem that by next autumn there will be considerable risk and talk of splits. Both De Gasperi and Nenni are accused of being too dictatorial. It must be remembered, however, that both within their own parties have a strong fanatical following.

(b) Anti-Paris Conference Demonstrations.

Protest demonstrations against the Paris Conference decisions affecting the Italo-French Frontier were held on Sunday 21 July at San Dalmazzo di Tenda (Roja Valley - Piedmont) and at Moncenisio (Susa Valley - Piedmont). There were no incidents.

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The Moncenisio meeting was attended by 3000 people most of whom had travelled from Turin in lorries. Several speeches were made stressing the indignant feelings of the local population at the French claims. A visit was paid to the local French Gendarmerie who have only recently returned to the Moncenisio frontier post which they had evacuated some time ago. Relations between them and the Italian Carabinieri appeared to be cordial.

The demonstration held at San Dalmazzo di Tenda was attended by BRUSASCA, Under-Secretary of Industry and Trade, and an Italian Foreign Office Official who delivered speeches in which assurances were given that the Government was taking a great interest in the Roja Valley situation and its Italian character. Several hundred people attended.

Another demonstration by ex-partisans and inhabitants from the Roja and Susa Valleys is expected to take place in Turin on Sunday 28 July. The crowd will be conveyed to Turin from the Tenda, Briga and Moncenisio areas in trucks.

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(c) Anti-Allied Feeling.

Alexander Certificates awarded to Italian partisans for their contribution in the liberation of Italian Territory were recently returned to the Allies by ex-partisans in the Padua area, because of the decisions reached at the Paris Conference on the future of Trieste.

During the past week ex-partisans from the Susa Valley behaved likewise and handed in their Alexander Certificates to the Turin PSS office. The Certificates were accompanied by a letter in which they recalled the promises made by the Allies during the Hun occupation of Italy, their present behaviour, and the indignation felt by the partisans at this moment.

Recently in Milan there has been a deterioration in relations between Italian civilians and British troops. Slight incidents have occurred in which soldiers and their Italian girl friends were involved. Italian youths were mainly responsible, and terms of abuse against the British were used. The situation is by no means serious and frequent recurrences of this behaviour by Italians is not considered likely, although isolated cases cannot be discounted.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General.

The general sit-down strikes which began in Turin on Tuesday 16 July and finally ended on Friday afternoon 19 July would appear to have been the signal for all categories of wage earners to agitate for better economic conditions.

During that period and since then throughout NW Italy in particular (but, it would seem, also south of the Appenines) agitation by labour has been on the increase. The week has been characterised by large scale strikes some of which at the time of writing are still on, involving, in varying degrees, hundreds of thousands of all categories of wage earners. No incidents worthy of mention have occurred, although short-lived unruliness has sporadically broken out in various centres.

Industrial and agricultural workers, as well as state employees, newspaper printers and public services have been and still are involved in strikes. Hotel and restaurant workers struck on a nation-wide scale on Saturday 20 July, and as yet no settlement has been reached

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Milan industrial workers stopped work between 1100 and 1200 hours on Friday 19 July to manifest their solidarity with their colleagues in Turin, and to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with present economic conditions owing to the increased cost of living. All trams in Milan stopped running for 10 minutes during the one-hour strike.

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The difficulties of the working masses to make ends meet is fully appreciated by the black-coated public and most managements. Sympathy is not lacking in spite of their own difficulties, which are very similar, if not greater, but the present behaviour of labour is generally deplored as in certain instances the inconveniences caused are considerable.

A skilled worker in pre-war years used to earn on an average 800 lire per month per 8 hours working day. The present cost of living is said to be 34 times greater than before the war. On those figures, and if the same standard were adhered to, the same class of worker should on a rough calculation earn 27.000 lire. But as it is stated that the national revenue has dropped to 55% of the pre-war figure, a living wage should of necessity also proportionally be lower, and in this particular case approximately 15.000 lire. In effect, this class of worker receives on an average 8000 lire only, namely just over one half.

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Economically times are hard for most social classes of Italians but an important fraction of the thinking public are fearful that if present labour trends are allowed to continue unchecked and indefinitely, it is not unlikely that political repercussions may lead to a repetition of the 1921/22 situation, which culminated in the birth of Fascism.

In Rome, the central Directorate of theCGIL met last week and framed its policy regarding all outstanding economic and labour questions. In essence, the CGIL has declared its determination to obtain for the worker a square deal.

Since Monday 22 July the Confindustria and CGIL have been negotiating on several problems. Top of the list is the ever-recurring and unsolved question of dismissal of surplus workers, but the future level of wages and the "Premio della Repubblica" (Republic Bonus) are also matters which will prove equally as difficult to settle. Other labour and economic problems will also be discussed, and because of the complexity and far-reaching effects of the negotiations it is more than likely that the Government will have to intervene to attempt a settlement.

(b) Unemployed and Reduci.

For some weeks now the unemployed and reduci have been very much in the news. An account of their 'plight' was included in our WIS No 9 dated 5 Jul 46, in which it was pointed out that for the first time reduci had behaved in a disorderly manner. During the past week there have been more "protest demonstrations" and on one occasion in Milan resort to violence was again made by a few troublesome elements who had swelled their numbers.

The incident occurred outside the Prefettura building whilst the Prefect was receiving a deputation. The crowd grew impatient and an attempt by a handful of Pubblica Sicurezza agents to maintain order aroused the anger of a few. Blows were exchanged and the Milan Questore who happened to be there at the time was, according to several reports, unintentionally struck on the face. The police fired a few shots in the air to disperse the mob and control of the situation was soon regained with the assistance of CCRR reinforcements.

It is reliably reported that the organisers of unemployed and reduci are ex-fascists who are intent on creating disorders. The Camera del Lavoro recently disapproved of their behaviour and denied it had anything to do with some of the statements of their organisers inciting them

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(c) The Italian Economic Situation.

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Towards the end of the war, there were three main causes which prevented a favourable development of Italian economy: firstly the lack of raw materials and foodstuffs, secondly the lack of means to meet foreign payments, and thirdly the low figure of exports due to the slowness in the reactivation of home production. The situation was made worse by the control of overseas trade imposed by the Allies as a result of the Armistice, war damages, requisitioning of industrial plants, shortage of transport, supply shortage of electric power, dwindling of capital and loss of faith in the Lira.

At one time the situation had been so bad that Italy ran the risk of heading straight for economic chaos and the undermining of the best of her productive power. Instead, she passed from a disastrous immediate post-war situation bordering on bankruptcy to the present one which is considerably less disquieting, thanks to the will to work of all classes of Italians who have proved their spirit of sacrifice and their ability to adapt themselves. As the former Minister of Industry and Trade, Bronchi

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(Christian Democrat) recently stated, Italy is indebted also to the Allies who, mainly through the work of UNRRA, have placed her in a position to save herself from economic ruination. By December 1946 the Allies will have furnished Italy with supplies to the value of 1.200 million dollars(£300.000.000). With the initial critical period over, following the liberation, industrial production was resumed. The rate was slower than anticipated, and it is estimated that industrial production now amounts to 40-45% only of pre-war times. Concurrently with the progress made in home production Italy has gradually regained her place in international trade. This was done, firstly through some small private deals then with trade agreements and lastly by imports paid for through the "clearing" and with foreign currency obtained on the free market. Excluding trade agreements, the total figure for exports has shot up from 751 million lire in January 1946 to 2.083 million lire in February, and from 2.775 million lire in March to 3.927 million lire in April.

Another encouraging sign has been the arrival in recent months of considerable quantities of raw materials imported by private firms, which also constitute a new and important factor in the general improvement of the national economy. Referring to the exports plan, ex-Minister Gronchi has stated that when it was assumed that the 1946 industrial production would reach 75% of that of 1938, it was proposed to spend 1.600 - 1.700 million dollars on imports. Unfortunately Italy's possibilities have proved to be below the aforesaid expenditure and hence a 75% recovery is momentarily out of the question. The cause of this has chiefly been the coal situation, which remains particularly serious. From September 1945 till December 45 about 340.000 tons per month were imported; during the first five months of 1946 the average was approximately 480.000 tons per month, while 800.000 tons per month would be required in order to reach the 75% output referred to above. The Italian Government appears to have pointed out to the Committees sitting in London and Paris, and to the Allied Governments, that Italy's coal requirements needed to be met by the European Coal Committee. The situation would undoubtedly improve considerably if Italy could depend on regular imports of coal from European countries. A start has been made, and during July about 200.000 tons of coal from the Ruhr, England and other European sources will have been imported into Italy.

The creation of the new organisation which succeeds CIAI - Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia (see previous WIS for last quarter of 45 and up to and including Mar 46) - for the distribution of raw materials and finished

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There is much hope for an improvement during the second half of 1946. It appears according to Gronchi that UNRRA has promised to supply 600.000 tons of coal per month; the total imports of raw materials will be bigger than for the first half of the year, and exports will make it possible for Italy to buy in the foreign markets. Furthermore, the derequisitioning of industrial establishments is being speeded up by the Allies, the reconstruction of plants is progressing well, reconversion has made great strides, and this year's good harvest will have a favourable effect on the cost of living and the general economic situation of the country.

(d) Industrial Rehabilitation and UNRRA Imports.

The importance and extent of UNRRA imports for the industrial

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rehabilitation of Italy and general economic assistance is illustrated in Appendix "A" of this summary. Extracts are made from UNRRA Economic Bulletins Vol 1 No 25 and 26 dated 5 and 12 July respectively.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "B".

Lt Col
General Staff

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Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: As for GSI 2330 dated 19 July 1946.

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Pass to Brit Consul.
— 1HJ.

SECRET

CIRCULATE SEEN		
BRANCH	DATE	INITIALS
G I		
G II		
A/Q	8/17	
S & T.		
ORD.		
C M.		

GSI 2330

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 11

19 July 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

6199

SECRET

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS 5 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2330

19 July 1946

5 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 11

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The general political situation of NW Italy has been, for the past week, quiet, with a marked improvement in people's tempers over the Paris Conference decisions, and a noticeable absence of public reaction to the formation of the New Government. The only quarter from which any substantial comments could be observed was the press. These on the whole have been restrained, and, on the appointment of the new cabinet ministers, often unanimous in the view that the best compromise has been achieved by De Gasperi. Togliatti's non-inclusion has evoked much suspicion amongst the press ranging from the extreme right to the centre.

A revival of acute restlessness among all classes of workers, widely believed in responsible circles to be fomented by the Communist party, would seem to have been upsetting the peace of mind of the orderly members of the population. The cry for a strong government, a reliable police force, and a sensible interpretation of the liberties in a democratic state, has lately been heard louder than hitherto.

In Rome the new Government was sworn in by the Provisional Pre-

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In Rome the new Government was sworn in by the Provisional President, De Nicola, and the Italian Parliament has been meeting since Monday 15 July. De Nicola sent an inaugural message to the House on the opening day which was read out to the members by the Speaker, Saragat (Soc.). De Gasperi followed with an address to the House on the Government's domestic programme and its firm decision to defend Italian rights in the international field.

Nitti, for the opposition, opened the debate with a lengthy and empty speech. General Benevenga created an uproar in the House when he uttered a few unkind words chiefly directed at the ex-exiles (Togliatti, Nenni, etc.,) and the CLN Government. Some Communist members left their seats and made for the opposition benches. On the whole all the speakers of the opposition have been very critical of the Government, and the previous foreign policy of its head, De Gasperi.

(b) New Government.

The formation of the new Government after protracted discussions in Rome between the party representatives and De Gasperi, was greeted in the NW with satisfaction but without any enthusiasm. The 12 days party bickerings and manoeuvrings in Rome have left a bad impression, and it is generally pointed out that this latest Government crisis has shown how party interests will unfortunately always come before national requirements. It is feared that the first Republican Government heralded a new era during which De Gasperi is likely to be faced with many crises owing

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to the difficulties of the moment and the intrigues of declared enemies within and outside his coalition cabinet. The Socialists appear to be very aware of their present weakness but, nevertheless, it is the predominant opinion that with the support of the Republican Party members the leftist elements in the cabinet command a slight majority over the Christian Democrats.

Below, for general reference, is the final list of the members of the new Government. It will be seen that there are 8 Christian Democrats, 4 Socialists, 4 Communists, 2 Republicans and 1 Independent.

President of Council Ministry of Interior	- DE GASPERI	(Christ. Dem.)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	- DE GASPERI	(ditto)
Minister without Portfolio	- NENNI	(Socialist)
Minister without Portfolio	- Macrelli	(Republican)
Justice	- Gullo	(Communist)
Finance	- Scoccimarro	(Communist)
Treasury	- Corbino	(Independent)
War	- Facchinetti	(Republican)
Navy	- Micheli	(Christ. Dem.)
Shipping	- Aldisio	(Christ. Dem.)
Air	- Ciuffolani	(Christ. Dem.)
Education	- Gonella	(Christ. Dem.)
Public Works	- Romita	(Socialist)
Transport	- Ferrari	(Communist)
Agriculture	- Segni	(Christ. Dem.)
Post and Telegraph	- Scelba	(Christ. Dem.)
Industry and Trade	- Morandi	(Socialist)
Labour	- D'Aragona	(Socialist)
Post War Assistance	- Sereni	(Communist)
Foreign Trade	- Campilli	(Christ. Dem.)

The final allocation of ministries shows that the Christian Democrats won their points in the debacles over the Ministries of Interior Agriculture and Education; three anti-fusionist members of the Socialist Party are Ministers of Public Works, Labour, Industry and Trade. The Socialists had pinned their hopes on the Ministry of Interior, but finally gave way to De Gasperi after the latter had made it clear that he would not break with tradition. Nenni will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs after the Peace Treaty has been signed.

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The Communists have kept the Ministries of Justice and Finance, and Corbino, ex-member of the Liberal Party and now Independent, remains at the Treasury.

The exclusion of Gronchi (Christ. Dem.) and Minister of Industry and Trade in the old government, together with Togliatti's exit from the inner councils of Government came as a surprise. Outside Communist circles it is hoped that the Communist "leader's" decision does not mean that the Party's support in Government will be less wholehearted. Gronchi is an ambitious man and it may well be that De Gasperi has feared him for some time and seized at the opportunity to have him removed. He will, instead, lead the Christian Democrat Party Parliamentary group.

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The undersecretaries total 24. The Christian Democrats have been allotted 10, the Socialists 5, the Communists 5, the Republicans 3 and 1 Independent.

The Christian Democrats feel that with 8 Ministers and 10 Undersecretaries the party is in a position to bring to bear on the second De Gasperi cabinet its point of view on policy matters. It remains to be seen how successful the first republican coalition cabinet is going to be and whether it will remain in office until the next general elections scheduled to be held early in 1947.

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(c) Paris Conference and anti-Allied Press.

Public reactions to the Paris Conference decisions have this week been less pronounced. However it is considered opinion that feeling is still bitter, but now very likely to subside at least until after the Peace Conference due to open in Paris on 29 July. The Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL-- supreme workers' organisation) has passed a resolution calling on all workers to stop work for one hour on 29 July as a nation-wide protest against the terms of the proposed peace treaty prepared by the Four Foreign Ministers.

The Monarchist press, in particular "Mattino d'Italia", is becoming violently anti-allied possibly in an attempt to exploit the present nationalistic mood of the population. On the other hand, the "Unita" has momentarily and partly ceased its anti-allied attacks and endeavours in its leading articles to calm the national fervour by appeals to restraint and common sense.

An interesting and reliable Italian point of view of the reactions by certain classes, in the degree to which the decisions have affected the Northern Italians, is contained in Appendix "B". This report covers the period up to 11 July.

(d) Monarchist Activity.

It is reported that Rome agreement has been obtained by the Partito Liberale in N. Italy and the Partito Democratico Italiano to carry out a combined monarchist propaganda programme. It is furthermore stated that monarchist activity will soon be resumed on a large scale, and will possibly reach its peak in September. Leftist parties fear that if Rome political conditions should then be favourable to the Monarchists they will probably be encouraged to attempt the overthrow of the Republican Government.

(e) Uomo Qualunque.

[illegible] report that after its considerable success in the general elections the Uomo Qualunque party is now registering steady developments in the Piedmont Region. In the Bologna area the monarchist organisation is no longer functioning as the greater part of its members have joined U.Q.

It is also reported that there has been increase of Qualunquisti activity at Reggio Emilia (Emilia Region), aiming at enlisting and fusing monarchist elements.

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(f) [illegible] Valley.

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(f) Aosta Valley.

The demonstration referred to in our WIS No 9 dated 5 July para 1(c) was called off at the last minute due to lack of enthusiasm displayed by the local population. It is worthy of note that the Monarchist press, again in particular, Matsino d'Italia, gave great prominence to the fact that no pro-French manifestations were held in this area on Bastille Day.

As the prospects of annexation with France continue to recede the Union Valdotaine appears to be losing ground. However, it is still believed that pro-French demonstrations are likely to take place before the opening of the Peace Conference. The organiser is alleged to be the Abbé Petigat who recently arrived in Vald'Aosta from Paris.

(g) Activity in the Susa Valley.

The news of the success of the French claims, including the cession of Monceniso and the Valley Suretta to France, has caused considerable agitation among the inhabitants of the Susa Valley. The attitude of the majority of the people is strongly against cession to France, and the Foreign Ministers' decision is universally described as an injustice to Italy and the

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Italian population in the areas, as well as being likely to lead to fresh trouble. The opinion is expressed by many that the present situation by no means constitutes the final territorial ambitions of France in the Susa Valley.

No anti-French groups have yet been formed among ex-partisans, so far as FSS have been able to discover, although partisans have participated in the various demonstrations. Two secret groups, as yet few in numbers, have however been formed in the mountains with the intention of combating the French by guerrilla warfare after the expected occupation, according to a reliable informant. Unconfirmed rumours have further stated that desperate elements both from the Susa Valley and Turin are prepared to wreck the hydro-electric installations at Moncenisio before the French occupation.

Further information on the latest situation in the Susa Valley is contained in Appendix "C".

(h) Anti-Franco Régime Demonstration.

A demonstration was held on Thursday 18 Jul 46 in the Teatro Nuovo, Milan, to protest against the existing form of government in Spain. The demonstration was sponsored largely by the Socialist and Communist Parties of Milan, but representatives of the Partito d'Azione and the Partito Repubblicano also addressed the meeting. The theatre was about three-quarters full, with an audience of perhaps 1000 people, composed largely of working folk. Most speakers dealt very briefly with Spain, referred briefly and impatiently to the present Italian Government - the audience showing its approval - and made their theme the Italian workers, partisans, reduci, and, in general, Left heroes past and Left sympathisers present.

Anti-Allied criticism was conspicuous by its absence at this meeting, the sole reference to the great Powers being the statement by the speaker for the Partito Repubblicano that, at the time of the Spanish Civil War, true and powerful democracies should have taken decided action against Franco.

(i) South Tyrolean Developments.

Since the recent decisions of the Paris Conference the German-speaking people in this area now realize that their future lies within the framework of Italy, and to this end it is reported that the powerful SVP (Suditiroler Volkspartei) has agreed to cooperate unreservedly with the Italian government to frame rules for autonomy. This cooperation has been

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CIC report that all parties are now awaiting the announcement of some sort of autonomy proposal and the definite date of the administrative elections. It is pointed out that the critical point of any autonomy proposal will be whether or not it gives complete provincial autonomy to Bolzano and the Unterland or whether this province is to be offered a minority status combined with Trento Province. All the major parties favour a regional autonomy of some sort, but the SVP and its followers will not participate in any plan which does not recognise Bolzano Province as a separate entity.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General.

In spite of the recent appeals by the Camera del Lavoro of Turin, Genoa, Milan and Lombardia Provinces addressed to all categories of workers urging them to refrain for the time being from all forms of agitation, there has been during the past week a revival of acute restlessness among

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several classes of workers. Representatives of labour claims that during the political activies of the past few months workers exercised much restraint despite the continual rise in the cost of living but that during the past few days conditions had worsened considerably causing much hardship. No major disorderly incidents during the various outbreaks of the strikes summarised below have as yet been reported from any of the industrial areas effected.

All these strikes, with the possibility of more in the near future, are widely believed in responsible circles to be fomented by the Communist Party. This would possibly be part of a recent Communist policy to attempt to regain lost ground among the working class.

(b) Labour Disturbances.

(i) Turin Strike:

A general sit-down strike began in the Turin Factories in the early afternoon of Tuesday 16 July, and finally ended during the afternoon of Friday 19 July.

Negotiations between representatives of workers and factory managements reference problems relating to wages and the application of the "bonus" proposed by the Government to commemorate the establishment of the Republic were begun over the weekend 13/14 July. As a result of a deadlock the Camera del Lavoro through the Factory Commissioni Interni ordered all workers to stop work as from lunch time on Tuesday 16 July. The strike was to last till midnight of the following day, but on the second day it was decided to extend the strike until final settlement.

By the morning of Thursday 18 July the strike had extended and several public services and other private businesses were affected, involving between 80 and 100 thousand wage earners.

A compromise agreement was reached in the early hours of Thursday morning but later turned down by the workers themselves. they finally gave in to their representatives after they had been exhorted to accept in their own interest as the Unione Industriali had pointed out that at the moment it was financially impossible for them to grant in total the "bonus".

It was agreed that the remaining claims would be discussed in Rome on 22 July at a conference to be held between the Confindustria and CGIL on the problem of the dismissal of surplus workers. The outstanding

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It was agreed that the remaining claims would be discussed in Rome on 22 July at a conference to be held between the Confindustria and CGIL on the problem of the dismissal of surplus workers. The outstanding issues are:-

a) payment for National Holidays,
b) 14 days holiday with pay,
c) nation-wide payment of the 3000 lire "bonus" for the Republic".

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The strike committee had organised a meeting in the main square of Turin on the second day of the strike. About 15.000 people only were present although the left press claimed the attendance was between 100 and 120 thousand. The meeting lasted between 20 and 30 minutes and there were no disorders.

Mistrust between capital and labour had hampered the negotiations from start to finish. The attitude of the workers in particular was reminiscent of their behaviour from the time of the liberation of last year till early January of this year, when it was tacitly agreed to shelve all major labour problems till after the administrative and general elections. It would seem that, once again, the clock has been put back. The talks have so far been unsuccessful.

As in the rest of Italy all C.I.T. personnel - Italian P.O.L. organisation - are on strike in the N.W. It is feared that the

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protraction of this strike will cause grave transport difficulties.

(ii) Other Strikes.

Milan industrial workers are also agitating for similar reasons. For some days the Prefect has had daily talks with representatives of important factory Commissioni Interni. A strike is threatened but it is not known what form it will take. It will probably be a one hour stoppage of work as a mark of solidarity with their brethren in Turin.

Milan printers are expected to go on strike as from Friday morning, their demands being an increase in wages. It is understood the strike will in all probability be on a nation-wide scale.
(Late news: Today Friday - no newspapers have appeared this morning in Milan, Turin and all other centres and cities in this area.)

Another strike is scheduled to start on Saturday 20 July. Hotel and restaurant workers and managements in Milan province have been negotiating for higher remunerations, so far without success.

(c) Coal Outlook.

Of all the raw materials urgently needed by this country, coal has consistently been a top priority for industrial as well as domestic uses. With the help of the Allies through Allied Commission and now UNRRA, the Italian Government has been receiving deliveries chiefly from the United States. Small quantities have been shipped from the U.K. and now arrangements have been made for Italy to get her share of coal from the Ruhr basin.

In Appendix "A" extracts taken from UNRRA Economic Notes Vol 1 No 25 dated 5 July show Italy's latest coal situation with particular reference to deliveries for the month of July. It will be observed that all sources are being tapped to increase Italy's coal procurements.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "D".

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Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 11 dated 19 July 1946

COAL OUTLOOK

Increased coal allocations to Italy from the Ruhr and the expected resumption of regular coal arrivals from the United States have enabled the Italian Government-UNRRA Emergency Coal Committee to allocate 475,000 tons for essential industrial purposes during July, an increase of 50.000 tons over the June allotment. During July the use of household gas is being extended from 1½ hours to 2½ hours daily, as a result of a larger allocation of coal to the gasworks.

Approximately 400,000 tons of coal are scheduled to reach Italy in July. Coal reserves in Italy, stockpiled during the coal crisis, amounted to about 350,000 tons at the end of June; and it is from these reserves that that the additional 50,000 tons will be allocated to industry.

At the June meeting of the European Coal Organisation in London, Italy was allotted 191,000 tons from the Ruhr production for July, the largest allocation to Italy from this source since ECO began to function. This includes 2.000 tons of high-grade anthracite for electrodes, procured despite a continued severe scarcity of this vital coal. Other July allocations to Italy fixed at the ECO meeting were 171.000 tons from the United States, 18,000 tons from South Africa, and 10.000 tons from the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government is encouraging industrial firms to procure coal from other than UNRRA sources, to improve further the general situation and re-establish normal coal procurement.

Coal allocations to steel companies by the Emergency Coal Committee are being reviewed with the object of achieving the highest possible production of steel. The recent UNRRA arrivals of 2,000 tons of special anthracite from the Ruhr have made it possible to operate once again heavy electric pig-iron and steel furnaces which were forced to shut down during April.

Sardinian coal production fell slightly below the target of 90,000 [illegible] short of the goal in June, [illegible] result

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Sardinian coal production fell slightly below the target of 90,000 tons during May and was substantially short of the goal in June, as a result of the diversion of manpower to the harvest and the anti-locust campaign. It is expected that there will continue to be some difficulty in meeting this target during the summer months, but efforts are being made to maintain domestic production.

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Appendix "B" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 11 dated 19 July 1946.

PARIS CONFERENCE - THE REACTIONS OF THE ITALIAN PUBLIC TO THE CONFERENCE'S DECISIONS.

The shock to the Italian public opinion produced by the decisions of the Paris Conference was greater than expected.

The following are the decisions, in the degree to which they have affected the Italians,

a) Those concerning Venezia Giulia and Istria.
b) Those concerning the Franco-Italian border.
c) Those concerning Italian colonies.
d) Those concerning Reparations.

Public opinion in Lombardy tends to the belief that the decisions taken by the four Foreign Ministers are definite; there is generally very little hope left that they will be modified at the final Peace Conference. The Milan daily press, which reflects the political and social views of the whole of Lombardy, has not mentioned anything that could inspire the Italian people with any hopes of a review of the decisions as they now stand, and it is only during the last few days that such a possibility has been considered. The strongest reaction manifestated so far has been an increase in the already existing antipathy towards the Allies and France. Feeling has run high, and serious incidents have occurred, notably in Padua, although they were all organised and carried out by students. These incidents have been greeted with a badly concealed sympathy by the left and the left press, which also countered the opinion that Russia, through the medium of her 'long hand', France, has been responsible for the gravity of the proposals affecting Italian territory.

Times have definitely changed from the days of October 1945, when the Communists vigourously attacked a small group of students in Reggio Emilia who had dared to raise a meek voice in favour of "Trieste Italiana". The reasons behind the change are clear: the Communist and Socialist Parties - mainly for propaganda and electoral purposes - are becoming nationalised, at least when Italian soil is at stake. During the recent patriotic demonstrations in Milan, against the Paris Conference decisions, it is worthy of note that the Communists were the only party who did not

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Much importance has been attached by the press and speech-makers to the usual duplicity of the Allies. "Cobelligerency", "The Atlantic Charter", "The Voice of London", "Candidus and Col. Stevens" and "The Four Liberties" are the present targets for sarcasm and ridicule. There is, however, no sympathy left for Russia who is still considered to be the chief factor in the impending amputation of Italy. Regarding the Allies the general opinion in Lombardy is that they are afraid of Russia , and also that they are much weaker and less competent. It is felt on the other hand that Russia is in reality stronger than is generally appreciated.

The above is a cross-section of the general public opinion. Official political circles, however, still have high hopes that the Paris decisions will be watered down at the coming Peace Conference. They say that if this does not happen, England will have lost "her" war, for the control over the Mediterranean is imperilled, and once Russia has settled down in Trieste and Pola, Naples and Leghorn are obviously no longer secure. Trieste is also one end of the bridge leading to

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the Middle East which is the key to the British Empire. How then is it possible, they ask, for the British to accept a moral defeat of this kind and to permit the danger that it entails?

The same political circles say that America is quite conscious that if England is in danger then the peril inevitably touches her also. History and geographical considerations make her, of necessity, Britain's Ally. Therefore the question of Italy is sure to be revised either at the Peace Conference or at some other meetings, since the problems now seen in Italy are after all merely a distant reflexion of Anglo-Saxon interests, namely in Germany, Turkey, Manchuria and North Africa.

It is thought very likely that Italy will regain her pre-fascist colonies, on the ground that for the next fifty years Italy, beaten and broken as she is, will not represent any danger to Britain, and also that it would be difficult to find another country which could develop and benefit these colonial territories as well as Italy. It is stated that the Arabs concur with the desires of Italy.

The question of reparations is not given much importance as it will remain inoperative in practice; Italy cannot pay, they say, and therefore will not pay. In any case Italian goods abroad were lost and therefore no more can be made out of the situation. This at any rate an excellent basis for anti-communist propaganda and it is thus worth 'paying the price to bring home the goods'.

The reaction in Military circles to the Paris Conference has been much less marked than was expected. The view is that if land is handed over on the borders, the situation in Venezia Giulia will be difficult but it will remain unaltered on the French border, even with the loss of the so-called strategical points. A generally fatalistic attitude is adopted: Italy has been defeated from the military point of view, France and Jugoslavia have won and (it is ironically observed) are taking good care to make the most out of it, it is useless now to complain, might is always right, and so on, and Italy must just wait for her turn of fortune to come round again. The military men feel that the prospect of the 'atomic war' renders all these discussions ridiculous.

With all this in view it may be supposed that the incidents will

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With all this in view it may be supposed that the incidents will progressively decrease. In any case they will not assume proportions which local police forces would be unable to cope with nor call for special security measures. The nucleus of these manifestations will always be found at the universities and other places where youth gathers. It is all mainly a xenophobic movement not more important than those of the "Reduci" and ex-POW; both these movements originate in well known political circles of little consequence.

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Appendix "C" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 11 dated 19 July 46.

SUSA - UPPER VALLEY

Here, a small percentage of the population has always been in favour of cession to FRANCE. Besides the GAD (pro-French) groups, people in the small villages on the frontier with close French connections show considerable jubilation at the news.

Generally, however, the population is against the French claims, although there is less bitterness of feeling in the Upper Valley than at SUSA and MONCENISIO. This may be put down to the fact that the inhabitants, somewhat isolated from the rest of PIEMONTE, with fairly close relationship between Italian and French villages, and having been subjected to propaganda by the French-sponsored GAD groups, are probably more prepared to accept the Foreign Ministers' decision than people at SUSA and MONCENISIO.

Partisans reaction, however, has been reported by the Mayor of BARDONECCHIA, although no specific organizations have yet been formed. Also, the "Comitato per Totale Interesse Dell'Alta Valle di Susa" is strongly against the cession, and (June 22) a telegram was sent to the Government protesting against the French protension already reported in the BARDONECCHIA area, among the inhabitants of the Upper Valley. This Committee, centred at Ulzio, consists of the Mayors of all Communes in the Upper Valley.

Many efforts have been made by public-spirited individuals in the Upper Valley to find a solution to the annexation problem. Headed by Amprimo, Mayor of BARSONECCHIA, a group has been sending telegrams to Italian and French authorities suggesting solutions to the problem. Suggestions have included: "making the Valley STRETTA a No Man's

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THE PLAIN OF MONCENISIO

The population here is without doubt solidly against annexation to FRANCE. On 30 June 46, FRANKE, Mayor of LONCENISIO, planted an Italian flag on the frontier at MONCENISIO, at which ceremony, many of the spectators were weeping.

The Italian character of the Plain is emphasized in many wall-writings which have appeared on the Plain since the beginning of July.

Examples of these are:

" IL MONCENISIO e terra Italiana"

" Il Mercato di PARIGI porta alla Guerra"

" Vogliamo una FRANCIA amica"

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"TOSCANINI ripete La Paix pour durer doit être juste"

Other manifestations have appeared throughout the SUSA Valley.

Relations have been considerably worsened between the people of MONCENISIO and their counterparts of LANSLEBOURG since the news of the success of the French claims. At one time, there was friendship and co-operation between the two Communes, and this continued until recently when there was a liaison between the two in an attempt to settle amongst themselves the separation problem. Now, French citizens of LANSLEBOURG who cross into MONCENISIO (under an old agreement at the frontier) are received very coldly by the Italians.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE VALLEY

Demonstrations of an orderly character have taken place during the period under survey at SUSA and BARDONECCHIA. 1500 people attended at SUSA on 2 July [illegible], when many speeches of protest and assertion of the Italian character of MONCENISIO were made. At BARDONECCHIA, there was a demonstration organized by the Mayor, at which General SIBILLE, President of the " Comitato per Totale Interessi dell'Alta Valle di SUSA" spoke, urging the Italian sentiments and interest of the inhabitants of the Upper Valley, with special reference to the French zone, is dependent for its agricultural livelihood on the Valley STRETTA, and, in the event of French occupation of the Valley, MELEZET, in Italian territory, would be entirely dependent on FRANCE for its existence. The inhabitants of BARDONECCHIA, as well as the people of the whole of the Upper Valley of SUSA, feel that the French pretensions on the Valley STRETTA, Monte Chaberton etc. are only a beginning, and lively fears as to the adventures the French might take of the anticipated situation

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Following this demonstration, the Mayor of BARDONECCHIA, MAPELLO asked the inhabitants of the town to hang the Italian flag from their houses as a manifestation of the Italian spirit of the area. This display of flags continued for a week.

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PRO-FRENCH ACTIVITY = ULZIO

Instances of the painting of the Cross of LORRAINE on walls in ULZIO have been reported. The number was not large, and there has been no recurrence. CCRR ULZIO made no arrests, but believe the paintings to have been done by members of the clandestine GAD (pro-French) group in ULZIO.

BERNARD, a well- known GAD propagandist, who had escaped into FRANCE some time ago, is understood to have returned to ULZIO, but the CCRR has not been able to trace him.

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Appendix "D" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 11 dated 19 July 1946.

Details of Raids on Arms Caches reported W/E 17 July.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammunition
VAREDO			1			5 clips for S.MGs
CESANO MADERNO			1	1	2	2 clips for S.MGs
MILCHERIO	1		1		2	2 clips for S.MGs 52 cartidges
CERNUSCO SUL NAVIGLIO	2					14 clips for rifles
PERUGIA, MODENA, ROMA.	3	17	6	6	189	Large qty carts. & explosives
TOTAL	6	17	9	7	193	Large Quantity

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 17 Jul 46

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CESANO MADERNO			1	1	2	2 clips for S.MGs
MACHERIO	1		1		2	2 clips for S.MGs 32 cartridges
CERNUSCO SUL NAVIGLIO	2					14 clips for rifles
FERRARA, MODENA, FORLI.	3	17	6	6	189	Large qty carts. & explosives
TOTAL	6	17	9	7	193	Large Quantity

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 17 Jul 46

LOMBARDIA	3		3	1	4	large qty
MILLA	3	17	6	6	189	large qty
TOTAL	6	17	9	7	193	Large Quantity

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25 JUL 1946

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SECRET

CIRCULATE SEEN		
BRANCH	DATE	INITIALS
G I	16 Jul 46	[illegible]
G II		
A/Q	22 July	[illegible]
S. & T.		
ORD.		
REME	18/7	[illegible]
C. C.		

GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 9

5 July 1946

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3 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M P

S E C R E T

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

5 July 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 9

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

Enrico De NICOLA, a Southerner and last President of the Chamber of Deputies before the advent of Fascism, is the provisional Head of the new Italian Republic. His election by a large majority vote as the first President of the Republic was preceded by several meetings between the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist Parties before agreement was reached on the choice of De Nicola and his acceptance of the three-party nomination. The Christian Democrats would have prefered Vittorio Emanuele ORLANDO but gave way under pressure from the Communist and Socialist parties combined, after the latter had finally withdrawn their nomination of CROCE and fell back on the Communist choice.

The new Head of the State formally took office on Monday 1 July. The De Gasperi Government resigned soon after, and by Tuesday De Nicola called on De Gasperi to form a new government. The composition of the new Cabinet has been held up mainly by divergent party

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The new Head of the State formally took office on Monday 1 July. The De Gasperi Government resigned soon after, and by Tuesday De Nicola called on De Gasperi to form a new government. The composition of the new Cabinet has been held up mainly by divergent party views on urgent economic-financial problems, outstanding amongst which are the change of bank-notes, capital levy, and the policy on prices and wages. On matters of foreign policy, however, all parties appear to be agreed and both Saragat and De Gasperi have once more this week echoed the indignation of the Italian Nation at the unfavourable turn of events at the Paris conference, on matters principally affecting the frontiers of Italy. Another cause of the delay in the formation of the new Cabinet has been the delicate problem of the distribution of portfolios among the three main parties. The Christian Democrats and Socialists are still contesting the Ministry of Interior.

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Rome political activity, although having been extensively reported by the press of the NW, has, as yet, aroused little open public comment and reaction. However, public interest has not been lacking, and the election of De Nicola as the provisional Head of the State has been welcomed by all shades of opinion. It is generally felt that the choice of the distuiguished Southerner with an unblemished political record will go a great way to heal the breach between the the North and the South, believed recently to have been aggravated by Monarchist manoeuvres.

The orderliness which has existed for a considerable time throughout NW Italy has been broken by a series of unruly demonstrations by "reduci" in several parts of this area.

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(b) Reactions to Paris Conference.

The Paris Conference deliberations on Italian Matters, especially the contested areas of Moncenisio, Briga and Tenda, have deeply upset all sections of the populace. The fate of Trieste, the Istrian peninsula, and all other decisions have been bitterly attacked in the press, private conversation and from the pulpit. It is considered that such unilateral action has reduced to a mockery declarations like the Atlantic Charter, and Italians now feel that none of the promises made by Allied propaganda during the war will ever be kept. There has consequently been a consequent wave of xenophobia and great increase in nationalist feeling. France is the prime object of Italian dislike, and Toscanini's action in cancelling his tours to London and Paris has been loudly applauded.

It can be stated that the Italian public, especially the Piemontese, is suffering from a sense of injustice. In the Susa Valley and Cuneo Province the criticism of Allied policy has been harsh. It was generally considered that the report of the Allied Commission which visited the contested zones was on the whole favourable to the Italian points of view, and, therefore, the Press accounts of the Paris conference came as an unwelcome surprise.

Physical resistance to the French claims is not expected though FS state that it is reliably reported that in the Briga and Tenda areas the partisans are organising for anti-French action, and, therefore, there may well be a recurrence of last year's partisan activity in the areas to be ceded to France. The population of Moncenisio is solidly against the Paris decision. Numerous wall scrawlings have appeared at Moncenisio emphasising the Italian character of the area. An intensive propaganda campaign on the part of the Moncenisio Defence Committee is anticipated as the Committee still hopes for a reconsideration of the issue. A demonstration of workers took place on 2 July at Susa and a further large demonstration is expected on 7 July at Moncenisio.

The Turin factory workers have been restless and against the wishes of their works' directors have threatened to stage protest strikes.

The Turin edition of the Communist newspaper UNITA' has so far been silent on all these matters. It has merely limited itself to reporting the news.

A current Turin rumour is that the granting of Italian Territory to France is a temporary political move on the part of the Western Allies

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A current Turin rumour is that the granting of Italian Territory to France is a temporary political move on the part of the Western Allies vis-a-vis Russia on the Trieste question in particular. It is not believed that the last word has been said on all the frontier problems.

(c) Aosta Valley.

There has been a marked improvement in the general situation of Val d'Aosta since the general elections. At the same time there are several rumours that the Valdostani are still not entirely satisfied and that further demonstrations are scheduled to take place on or about Bastille Day (14 July).

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Recruiting for a new civil police force will commence this month and so far among the applicants there are several ex-CCRR who will be given precedence.

Work on the reconstruction of roads anddamaged buildings has begun, and there appears to be general trend of sympathy towards the Council of the Valley, a state of affairs hitherto conspicuous by its absence.

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(d) Monarchist Activity.

Recently in Turin a meeting of the Gruppo Camillo Cavour was held for the purpose of starting a campaign in favour of the monarchy. The main points of the meeting were that:-

(i) They wish to publish a new paper referring mainly to the interests of the monarchy. It has been said that this paper may be issued soon.

(ii) They hope to begin a propaganda campaign.

(iii) In carrying out the above they thereby hope to provoke an agitation in favour of another referendum on the institutional question.

Monarchist organisations in other parts of NW Italy do not appear as yet to have taken any decisions on future policy.

(e) Anti-Allied Press Comments.

The Anti-Allied propaganda of the Turin issue of the Communist paper Unita', still carries on. It has naturally taken advantage of the Paris Conference in order to criticise the behaviour of the Anglo-Americans towards Italy; but after a period of about three weeks of absence of particular anti-British comments it has returned to the attack with an article on the Palestine situation in which it is stated that the British have thrown off their mask and have passed to brutal action against the Jewish population. The article also states that British troops resorted to unprecedented acts of violence against the civil population, blew up villages and condemned patriots (sic!).

(f) Situation in South Tyrol.

During the recent meetings of the Paris Conference the Foreign Ministers announced that a final decision had been reached on the South Tyrol question. It was decided to ignore the Austrian border modification claims for Pustertal and Eisacktal, claims which from various accounts would appear to have been encouraged by the British Government, but instead

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The rejection of the Austrian claim has caused a wave of deep dejection and disillusion among the Tyrolean population. A certain amount of fear has also overcome them as they feel that they are now completely at the mercy of the Italians, and that their past unfortunate experiences will be repeated. The British Government, regarded as their greatest hope, has lost face considerably. It is felt that the British Government is either uninformed about the situation in the area or that it is too afraid of Russia to do anything.

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There is a strong school of thought that the South Tyrolean demand for a plebiscite should be laid before UNO, and the Sudtiroler Volkspartei remains in full agreement with the recent declaration of the Austrian Government that it will never give up the claims of Austria to South Tyrol.

(g) Jewish Demonstration.

On the evening of 2 July, about 1000 Jews of various nationalities walked in procession through the principle streets of Milan as a protest against the measures adopted against Jews by the British Government in Palestine.

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The Israelite Committee of Milan had asked for the permission of the Questura to hold the demonstration. Consequently the Questura approached the Prefect, who granted permission, subject to no slogans being carried. Italian and Jewish flags were carried, as well as slogans in Hebrew, even though the Questura had disallowed placards.

This was the first demonstration of its kind in NW Italy, and it is questionable whether the Prefect or the Questore have, under the present Armistice terms the right to authorise a demonstration against the British Government or any Allied nation.

(h) Anti-Soviet Incident.

A Soviet Youth Delegation recently toured the main cities and centres in NW Italy, visiting industrial plants, universities, schools, local government offices and being entertained by local government authorities. No incidents occurred until the party visited Padua University on 24 June. On arrival at this University, the delegation was greeted with boos and hisses from students and others assembled in the courtyard; and following advice of the Rector of the University, the party withdrew by the back door and made for the Prefettura building. A hostile crowd followed them and on arrival at the Prefettura the Russians and members of the Fronte della Gioventu who were accompanying them locked themselves in one of the rooms. The trouble makers invaded the building and succeeded in breaking into the room, but thanks to the intervention of other civilians order was restored before any further incident could ensue.

It appears that the local police force made little or no attempt to maintain order, a behaviour which incurred the ire of left wing followers and press.

The matter caused quite a flutter amongst the Communists and various workers organisations. The Milan Communist Party Headquarters immediately despatched an urgent telegram to the Italian Minister of the Interior. The telegram was couched in very warm terms and stated that it was deplorable to all "real" Italians that the incident should have occurred. It asked that immediate steps be taken to rectify the "outrage" and punish the Fascist/Monarchist offenders.

De Gasperi instructed the Italian Ambassador in Moscow to tender the Italian Government's apologies to the USSR Government.

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) Sanctions against Food Black-marketeers.

Local authorities in NW Italy have during the past week enforced recent food restriction regulations. Several offenders have been summonsed, and in this first instance of large scale action the transgressors included bakers, confectionery manufacturers, restaurants, cereal growers and others. The following are examples of the offences committed:-

(i) In one city alone the police raided several restaurants with the result that they found large quantities of white bread, [illegible] pasta of all sorts including "pasta all'uovo", and a large variety of cakes and pastries. The goods were requestrated and later distributed to local deserving charity organisations.

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(ii) Numerous traders engaged in the manufacture of white bread, non-compliance with the regulations governing the manufacture of biscuits, and clandestine transactions of controlled and rationed commodities, especially cereals.

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(iii) Hoarding of large quantities of recently harvested and old stock cereals. In some cases part quantities of these had already been invoiced at selling prices higher than that laid down officially.

The public have welcomed the firm action taken by the authorities but remarked that only a small start has been made which undoubtedly augurs well. The feeling is general, however, that the black market is not confined to small traders: it has its main roots in the big concerns and in most of the control, local para-statal and government offices.

(b) <u>The Plight of "Reduci" (Repatriates)</u>.

The "Reduci" in this area have during the past fortnight intensified their "protest demonstrations" which are a direct result of the long period of waiting for a settlement of their problems. During the past year they have sent many appeals to the authorities asking for a solution of their grievances, and the matter has on several occasions received the attension of the Government in Rome. Plans were then drawn up and measures taken which aimed at alleviating their lot, but because of the precarious employment situation only a very small number of them have been afforded the little aid which could be extended to them.

In most centres these recent demonstrations have reached large proportions and for the first time the "reduci" have resorted to force and other forms of violence. 'Invading' shops and business premises and "occupying' several public offices "as a protest against their general living conditions" was a universal favourite tactic.

The climax of these demonstrations in the NW was reached in Milan a week ago when thousands of "reduci" and unemployed held a mass meeting in Piazza del Duomo. Incidents of the kind enumerated above also occurred, and for a short while the situation became completely out of hand, but eventually the police gained control and the mob was dispersed. During the disturbances several people were injured - one seriously.

The "Reduci" as generally found in Italy not are chiefly those civilians and Italian Army members who fell into German hands after September 1943. It had been generally assumed that they would have first claim to help in rehabilitation, and assurances to this effect had been repeatedly made by the successive Italian Governments prior to the elections.

Not all "Reduci" were originally victims of Nazi - Republican Fascist Tyranny. Very many of them were industrial and agricultural work-

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Not all "Reduci" were originally victims of Nazi - Republican Fascist Tyranny. Very many of them were industrial and agricultural workers, recruited regularly before and after the armistice. A number were Republican Fascists, civilian and military, who for various reasons were in Germany when that country was overrun.

The bulk, however, are genuine ex-deportees, and as such deserving of all consideration. Their reaction on returning to the homeland, finding a territory physically unchanged, but with a black market thriving, their jobs gone, their property often looted or occupied by strangers, and no-one really able, though willing, to help them, cannot be but one of resentment and exasperation.

Nevertheless it is not thought, in view of the recent disturbances, that Prefects will in future take such a friendly attitude towards the Reduci's cause. On instructions from Rome they have often made personal appeals on their behalf to all employers and institutions, asking that the Reduci be given help in every way possible.

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In the past all parties paid lip service to the rights of the Reduci and exploited their feelings for election purposes. It will be

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interesting to observe such propaganda and counter-propaganda as will now be carried out by the Right as well as the Left, the latter always having been apprehensive.

(c) Recurrence of Strikes.

(i) Ten thousand woollen and textile workers from various factories in the VARESELA area (Vercelli Province - Piedmont) struck on 27 June. The strikers demands included between 2000 and 3000 lire Easter bonus, and also a rise in wages to meet the increased cost of living. Similar treatment had been previously accorded to workers in the Biella area. The strikers attempted to occupy the factories forcibly to stage a "stay-in" strike, but a temporary Police Force raised from amongst Partisans succeeded in maintaining order until the arrival of extra CCRR called in from neighbouring areas.

Several of the strikers were armed with batons, and a group of them demonstrated in front of the offices of the Vercelli Industrial Association (employers). Some strikers returned to work after the Commissioni Interni of two large factories succeeded in bringing the employers and workers together, who settled the issue. The local Camera del Lavoro assumed the responsibility of settling the remainder.

(ii) With the approval of the Camera del Lavoro, a large demonstration was staged in Bergamo (Lombardy) by "reduci", partisans and unemployed who manifested against the rising cost of living and shortage of bread. A general strike ensued. Tram drivers and conductors, state postal and telegraph employees joined in and swelled the numbers of workers who paraded the streets, and as a precaution all shops lowered their blinds. Minor incidents were reported.

On the following day, as a result of the disorders, the Prefect raised the bread ration to 300 grams per day. It had already been raised from 200 to 250 the day before. The Prefect also agreed to other increases in rationed commodities, and ordered the immediate distribution of half a kilo of rice. He furthermore undertook to back the Camera del Lavoro's demand that employers should pay the strikers for the one day they struck.

(d) A Vexed Question - Bread Prenotation.

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(d) A Vexed Question - Bread Prenotation.

Complying with an order given by the Italian Food High Commissioner which has as its final objective the conservation of cereals, Milan Sepral announced that bread prenotation for the city of Milan (province excluded) would become effective as from the 7 July.

Last December, 1945, a Sepral order making bread registration for rationing at retailers' shops compulsory provoked disorderly demonstrations of bakers in Milan. For the two months of January and February registration remained in force but under pressure from outside Sepral agreed to abolish the system as from 1 March. It was explained that it was an experiment to determine which system was best.

A full report on this, one of the many difficulties of local economic administration, was contained in CSI HQ 2 District WIS No 57 dated 8 March 46.

(e) The Food Drive in Italy.

An account of UNRRA's part in the Italian Food Drive is

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contained in Appendix "A" to this report, the subject matter having been extracted from "U.S.S.R. Economic Notes" Vol 1 No 23 dated 21 Jun 46.

5 HIDDEN ARMS

There have been no reports of raids on arms caches during the week.

[illegible]
Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: As for GSI 2355 dated 26 June 1946.

MVH/jm

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for MVH
Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: As for GSI 2355 dated 28 June 1946.

MVH/JW

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Appendix "A" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary No 9 dated
5 July 1946

UNRRA HELPS FOOD DRIVE

Special harvest liaison officers have been appointed by the UNRRA Italy Mission to help Italian agricultural officials in the Compartments and Provinces to secure speedy gathering and threshing of the harvest and delivery to the people's granaries. With the prospect of a good harvest this year and the fixing of wheat prices which farmers in general seem to regard as satisfactory, it is hoped that the Government's new amassing measures will bring in a high percentage of the available 1946 grain crop.

The liaison officers who have been appointed to some of the UNRRA Regions will examine delays and difficulties as they arise and make recommendations to the responsible Italian officials. Their function will be purely advisory.

Meeting in Rome this week, the UNRRA Regional Directors examined Italy's food supply position. For every 10.000 tons of wheat amassed, Italy can save about 1.000.000 dollars (£250.000) on food imports. Even under favourable circumstances, Italy will need to spend approximately200.000.000 dollars (£50.000.000) on food imports during 1946-47. Of this UNRRA will contribute approximately 87.000.000 dollars (£21.750.-000) for the procurement of food up to the end of December. But after that date, Italy will be responsible for obtaining, and paying for, her own basic supplies. In view of Italy's present difficulty in securing foreign loans and her inadequate foreign exchange resources, the need for reducing food import requirements is obvious.

Food and Foreign Exchange

Necessary food purchases will limit the amount of foreign exchange available for the purchase of raw materials and long term equipment needed to revive Italy's industry. Further, it is anticipated that available world stocks of grain and other essential foods will continue to be short in 1946-47. No certainty exists, therefore, that Italy will obtain all the food imports she needs even though she possesses the available funds to pay for them.

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According to preliminary and unofficial forecasts, this year's wheat crop is estimated to yield approximately 5.70..000 tons, of which, after allowance is made for legal retentions, there will remain a theoretical maximum of some 2.125.000 tons available for amassing. Although very much better than last year's abnormally low wheat crop, this year's harvest is still only 79.2% of the pre-war average.

To ensure a daily bread ration of 200 grams (7 ozs) and the restoration of the monthly ration of 2.000 grams (approximately 4½ lbs) it is anticipated that Italy may need to import during the 1946-47 crop year approximately 1.500.000 tons of grain. Of this, UNRRA plans to supply 750.000 tons at the rate of 125.000 tons a month between July and December.

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In the past few months, owing to the acute world shortage of supplies, it has been impossible for the Italian Government or UNRRA to plan ahead. An undue proportion of effort has had to be devoted to shifts and devices to prevent starvation. With the new harvest now coming in and the assurance that UNRRA food imports will continue for the next six or seven months, it should become possible to build up substantial reserve stocks and establish Italy's food position on a more stable basis, with adequate forward planning of supplies.

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SECRET

CIRCULATE SEEN		
BRANCH	DATE	INITIALS
G I	[illegible]	
G II	6/7/46	
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GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 8

28 June 1946

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3 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

28 June 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 8

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities.

With Rome once again the centre of Italian political activity, the North West has limited itself to watching events and developments taking shape on the eve of a new era. 'Wait and See' appears to be the attitude of the average man in the street, but behind all the restraint of criticism which is being practised by practically all shades of thought, it is apparent that inwardly the people are thinking hard and battling with confused ideas on what is and could be best for the future of their country.

The news from Rome which has been daily fully reported in the press has left no doubts in the minds of the reading public that the country is passing through a difficult time in its new political life. The party struggle, which most Italians fear as a hindrance, has been going on unabated, and throughout this week the Socialist Party has shown itself to be an important factor in the political field and to hold the key to the solutions to the many problems, some already solved, others which have yet to be tackled.

There has been much activity within and between all the main [illegible] between inter-party parliamentary

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There has been much activity within and between all the main parties. There have been meetings between inter-party parliamentary groups on the burning questions of the Provisional President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, and the formation of the new Government and allocations of portfolios. Agreement chiefly between the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists was soon reached on the second question, and on the first day of the meeting of the Assembly, Tuesday 25 June, SARAGAT (Socialist) was elected by an overwhelming vote President of the Assembly The doyen of the house and provisional president for this session, ORLANDO, made the opening speech. He made a solemn appeal for unity of purpose and harmony of action to save Italy from her present plight, and generally showed the feelings of the country with his statement that Italy was facing the threat of an unjust peace. This session was also the occasion for bringing to the fore the Trieste question, and the defence of the Italian claims. De Gasperi also spoke on similar lines.

Up to the eve of the opening sitting of the Assembly agreement had not yet been reached on the nominations of the Provisional Head of the State and the formation of a new Government. The chief candidates have been Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi, De Nicola and Croce, the last strongly proposed by the Socialist Party.

The allocation of portfolios has been the most contested

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question. The Socialist Party has incessantly claimed the Ministry of the Interior, Finance and Treasury, and Public Works, and have refused the offer by the Christian Democrat Party of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their refusal has been based on the argument that such responsible offices ought to be shouldered by the biggest party in the coalition government. The Communists are not claiming any particular portfolios but have made it clear that they expect a fair proportion.

The activities of the other parties have in no way helped matters, as the Republicans have rejected a suggestion of the Action party to join forces; and the Liberal party has once again had a split which has resulted in several important resignations from the party.

The Monarchists appear to be watching very carefully the manoeuvrings of all the parties and meanwhile are making plans to attack the republic by word of mouth and through the medium of the press. The monarchist press organs have throughout this period proved very critical, and monarchists as a whole have little or no faith in the country's present politicians.

(b) General Survey of the latest Developments in South Tyrol.

According to FS, the border modifications proposed by Austria which would transfer the EISACKTAL (Brenner Valley) and the PUSTERTAL as well as the town of BRIXEN away from Italy, while still holding the intention to claim the whole of the South Tyrol at the peace conference has been a lively topic of conversation. The Socialist and Communist press (of relatively slight importance although published in both German and Italian) is against the proposal and strongly criticises the SVP (Sudtirolvolkspartei) which is generally favourable to the proposals of the Austrian Government, whatever many of its members may think.

On Sunday 2 June the Italian newspaper "Alto Adige" published a telegram, the wording of which was received from the Italian Press agency ANSA in Rome, purporting to have been sent by Hans EGARTER leader of the Andreas Hofer Bund. This was a loose association of ex-partisans now dissolved, the politically conscious members supporting the SVP, of which most were already members. The telegram was addressed to the Council of Deputy Foreign Ministers at Paris, and read as follows:

"The Tyrolean Andreas Hofer Bund formed of proven South Tyrolean anti-fascists against the Austrian claims, which menace the unity of the area and rejecting the historical, geographical and economic lack of found- [illegible] to the sense of justice and responsibility

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On Sunday 2 June the Italian newspaper "Alto Adige" published a telegram, the wording of which was received from the Italian Press agency ANSA in Rome, purporting to have been sent by Hans EGARTER leader of the Andreas Hofer Bund. This was a loose association of ex-partisans now dissolved, the politically conscious members supporting the SVP, of which most were already members. The telegram was addressed to the Council of Deputy Foreign Ministers at Paris, and read as follows:

"The Tyrolean Andreas Hofer Bund formed of proven South Tyrolean anti-fascists against the Austrian claims, which menace the unity of the area and rejecting the historical, geographical and economic lack of foundation for Austrian claims, appeals to the sense of justice and responsibility of the Council to avoid such a tragic mistake".

EGARTER immediately sent telegrams to De Gasperi and to the Council of Deputy of Foreign Ministers in Paris which explained the complete falsity of the first telegram, unmasked what was probably an ignoble manoeuvre on the part of BORIN, representative of the Italian Ministry of the Interior with the Prefect of BOLZANO and took his stand again for a plebiscite on the right of self-determination.

A wordy battle is still raging between "Dolmiten" and "Alto Adige" EGARTER claims that BORIN forged his signature in a letter purporting to be addressed to the Prefect. EGARTER now claims he has withdrawn completely from politics. 6175

The "Alto Adige" of 14 June criticises Churchill's support for South Tyrol in his speech in the House of Commons as the revival of a reactionary Holy Alliance between England and Austria. The support of Labour as well as Conservative speakers in England is ignored, while the present composition of the Austrian Government is also forgotten.

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) General.

There has been no change in the general economic situation in the NW. The forthcoming meetings in Rome between capital and labour on the problems of dismissals of surplus workers and the future policy on the volume of employment is expected to have mild repercussions in the North West. The workers are apprehensive though not restless. The industrialists and other classes of employers are awaiting results of the present political manoeuvrings in Rome.

(b) Railway Reconstruction.

As a result of the considerable work being done, railway traffic will be restored by the end of the year to 60% of its pre-war activity, as already all the main trunk lines are in working order. Ing. Di Raimondi, Director General of the Italian State Railways, made this statement recently and further stated that his department was trying to convert as many lines as possible into the electric system so as to be able to face the grave coal situation. The Milan - Florence and Orte - Reggio Calabria lines are already electrified, and by 1 September the Florence - Orte line will also be completed, thus connecting the North and the South with an electric system. The Turin - Milan - Verona - Venice line and the Padua - Bologna line will be electrified too; this has been made possible by the import of big quantities of American copper.

After discussing the grave difficulties which had to be overcome in order to reconstruct the Italian railways, especially in the Central and Southern regions which suffered most through the war, the Director General declared that the coal crisis of last month which caused a reduction of railway traffic, has now been overcome. The amount of coal for railways, supplied by the Allies, has increased from 90.000 tons to 120.000 tons permonth, and part of this is being supplied from the Ruhr (Germany).

Concerning the construction of rolling stock he stated that 10.000 goods wagons, 1.000 passenger coaches and 75 locomotives are being built, while 400 locomotives are being repaired. He pointed out that the [illegible] locomotive is 35 million lire.

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Di Raimondi also said that damage to the Italian railways amounts to 400.000 millions of lire. 45.000 million have up till now been assigned for their reconstruction, and a further 100.000 million will be assigned them later on.

The importance of the railways to the whole nation cannot be overstressed; 70% of railway traffic is used by industry alone. This figure shows the necessity for restoring all the railway lines in the shortest possible time, as apart from industry so is every other activity very dependent on an efficient railway system. The country's early economic revival is in a very large measure tied up with the speed and manner in wh which this problem is tackled and solved.

6174

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are as follows:

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	F/Throwers	Amn
RAVENNA, FORLI, FERRARA, MODENA, REGGIO EMILIA.	14	4	1	8	14		1600 mortar bombs + qty
CAMPETTA ROCCA-ERUNA (Cuneo) (PIEMONTE)	8	5			4 boxes	2	5 boxes + qty
TOTAL (W/E 25 Jun 46)	22	9	1	8	14+4 boxes	2	Large Qty

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CAMPETTA ROCCA-BRUNA (Cuneo) (PIEMONTE)	8	5			4 boxes	2	5 boxes + qty
TOTAL (W/E 25 Jun 46)	22	9	1	8	14+4 boxes	2	Large Qty

Lt Col
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION: As for GSI/2355 of 21 Jun 46 less Copy Numbers 6 and 22.

6173

MVH/JW

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4/GB/18-36

SECRET

U.S. ELEMENT LIAISON UNIT
Date 28 JUN 1946
M.M.I.A.

CIRCULATE SLIP		
BRANCH	DATE	INITIALS
G-1	22/6	
G-2	26/6	
A-Q	Elwb	23/7
G.S.I.		
G.P.O.		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		

GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 7

21 June 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

21 June 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

6172

S E C R E T

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS J DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2335

21 June 1946

J DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 7

1 POLITICAL

(a) General.

With King Umberto's sudden departure into exile on Thursday 13 June and the elections over, political activity has again veered back to Rome. As a consequence the general political situation in the NW has continued to be very quiet during the past week, while in the capital discussions on the future Italian Republic, Government and party matters are once more being actively pursued; and activity as a whole is increasing in intensity as the day for the election of the Provisional President of the Republic, President of the Costituente and the formation of the new Government draws ever nearer. The Costituente meets for the first time since the elections on Tuesday 25 June, and by Thursday 27 June, according to schedule, the new provisional head of the Republican State will have been chosen. The constitution of the new Government is expected to follow almost immediately.

The public in the NW has displayed a noticeable lack of interest and enthusiasm in both domestic and international political affairs. It is an apathy which portrays a feeling of tiredness and worry, and it would be true to say that at this moment the uncertain economic conditions of the country are commanding a greater interest than any other subject. Political interest is being kept alive only by the Communists and the Press. The former are straining to explain to their own supporters and [illegible] At all the small and scatter-

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The calm which is at present reigning in NW Italy 6171 in great contrast to the state of affairs of a year ago. Italians are looking back on the achievements of the past twelve months with satisfaction and a sigh of relief, and feel that although the future still lies so uncertain a good start has been made. People of varying political shades leave one with the impression that they sincerely hope the political parties will pull together in the best interest of the country.

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(b) Final Election and Referendum Results.

On 18 June the Supreme Corte di Cassezione announced the final election and referendum results, thus ending a dangerous polemic on the legality of the referendum, which the monarchists had questioned.

The referendum figures are as follows:-

Republic 12.717.923
Monarchy 10.719.284 : Republican Majority: 1.998.639

There were a further 1.498.136 votes which had been declared null and void as these had been improperly completed or contained markings other than the authorised cross.

The party representation for the Constituent Assembly was announced, and below are reproduced the line-ups of republicans and monarchists, and the composition of the new parliament according to the political tendencies of the 556 members:

REPUBLICAN	Votes	Members	Percentage
Socialists	4.744.749	115	20.7
Communists	4.342.722	104	18.9
Christian Democrats	8.083.208	207	35.2
Part. Repub. Ital.	997.690	23	4.3
Action Party	533.758	7	1.5
Conc. Dem.Repubblicana	97.260	2	0.4
Part. Cristiano Soc.	50.220	1	0.2
Action Party (Sardinia)		2	
Part. Dem del Lavoro		1	
Part. Dem. Prog. Repub.		1	
TOTAL		463	

MONARCHIST	Votes	Members	Percentage
Unione Democrat. Naz.	1.559.417	41	6.8
Uomo Qualunque	1.209.218	30	5.3
Blocco delle Liberta'	636.493	16	2.8
Mov. Unionista Ital.	70.957	1	0.3
Mov. Indip. Siciliano		4	

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TOTAL		463	

MEDIA CLASS	Votes	Members	Percentage
Unione Democrat. Naz.	1.559.417	41	6.8
Uomo Qualunque	1.209.218	30	5.3
Blocco delle Liberta'	636.493	16	2.8
Mov. Unionista Ital.	70.957	1	0.3
Mov. Indip. Siciliano		4	
Part. dei Contadini		1	
TOTAL		93	

Right	Right-Centre	Centre	Left-Centre	Left
U.Q. . . . 30	U.D.N. . 41	Christ.Dem. 207	P.Rep.Ital. 23	Soc. 115
B.L. . . . 16	Mov.Un.It.1	Action P. 7	P.Cris.Soc. 1	Com. 104
Mov.Ind.Sic. 4		Conc.Dem.Rep. 2	P.Dem.Lav. 1	
Part.Cont. 1		Action P.Sard.2	P.Dem.Pro.Rep.1	

6170

From the above it is apparent that the new Italian Government will in all probability be based on the three major parties, with a republican outlook, political tendency and backing of the Assembly ranging from the centre to the left but with a pronounced centre and centre-left tendency, as the Socialist party as a whole cannot be regarded as an extreme leftist party. The party has an important moderate group headed by SARAGAT which has consistently opposed fusion with the Communists.

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(c) Neo-Fascist activity.

Inspector General of the Pubblica Sicurezza LUTAFFI, who has been carrying out personal investigations for the Minister of the Interior on recent neo-fascist activities, concluded on 17 June the interrogations of the neo-fascists arrested in Milan area about a month ago.

Fourteen of the fifty odd persons arrested by the Milan police will be tried in Milan. Of the remainder, four have been released unconditionelly whilst the rest have been bound over, being persons of a 'suspect' nature.

LANZAFFI is preparing a final report on this latest alleged subversive movement in which monarchists and neo-fascists are stated to have been plotting together. As reported in our WIS No 4 dated 31 May interrogations up to that time seemed to confirm that there was some truth in the accusations made at the time of the wholesale arrests, carried out contemporarily in Rome, Milan and Turin.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General Situation.

The general economic situation in NW Italy has undergone no important change during the past week. The masses are calm and continue to show no signs of restlessness or any inclination towards disorderliness. The Camera del Lavoro and other workers' organisations have assumed a more conciliatory behaviour, and, as in the political field, so does the economic situation of the moment compare very favourably with the turbulent days of a year ago.

The industrialists and other employers, however, continue to feel apprehensive about the immediate future as they argue that unless Italy is given a fair chance to export and compete with other countries in international trade, sooner or later the whole economic structure of this country will collapse under the weight of the uneconomic policies which have kept in industry for over a year a large volume of unproductive employment. An important section of industrialists maintain that the money spent on keeping the workers under control could have been more usefully utilised on a well-planned reconversion and reconstruction programme.

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(b) Food Conservation Plans.

With the assistance of UNRRA the Italian Government is now assiduously attempting to enforce measures to meet post-war emergency food conditions. The emergency cereal ammassing campaign is now in progress and the Government is making strenuous efforts to encourage early threshing and delivery of the new harvest to the collection centres. In Appendix "A" is reproduced from UNRRA Economic Notes Vol 1 No 22 dated 14 June an article entitled "Food Conservation Plans" which summarises the latest situation.

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3 MIDDLE EAST

There have been no reports of raids on arms caches during the week.

for Lt Col
General Staff

MVH/JW

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Appendix "A" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary No 7 dated
21 June 1946.

FOOD CONSERVATION PLANS

The latest returns for the emergency amassing campaign show that 38.123 tons of bread cereals and 15.096 tons of rice had been brought in by June 7. During the period 1 - 7 June, the collection of bread cereals amounted to 4.438 tons. UNRRA imports of bread cereals between 1 May and 7 June were 160.685 tons.

Wheat collections are thus 30.000 tons short of the target which the Italian Government fixed at 68.500 tons, although UNRRA had recommended that it should be a minimum of 150.000 tons. Rice collections have reached the Government's minimum target figure of 15.000 tons.

Local reductions in the bread ration have consequently been inevitable, together with a temporary suspension of the pasta ration throughout the country. The critical period is expected to last for two or three weeks. The Italian Government is making strenuous efforts to encourage early threshing and delivery of the new harvest to the collection centres. By 25 June it is expected that 40.000 tons of the new harvest will be collected, and the total should be considerably more by the end of the month.

UNRRA Regional Co-operation.

The UNRRA Italy Mission is working in close association with the Italian authorities. The Mission's Regional Directors are being called to Rome next Monday to discuss the ways in which UNRRA can best aid the local agricultural organisations and enforcement authorities in getting the maximum amount of grain collected from the 1946 harvest.

Long-term plans, covering Italy's requirements of bread cereals for the next twelve months, are now being worked by Italian Government officials and the Italy Mission. The Mission's aim is to assist in building up stocks to ensure a minimum of 200 grams of bread daily and 2.000 of pasta (or the rice equivalent) monthly until the 1946-47 crop has been harvested. No plan will, however, achieve a success unless effective food control is instituted, from the farm to the restaurant and the street market.

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The Government has already authorized drastic action with the new decree abolishing luxury meals in restaurants and restricting meals in all restaurants, hotels and inns to three specific courses. Only bread and pasta of the legal extraction rate of 91% and 80% respectively may be served. There is to be no pastry of any kind. The daily menu, giving prices, service percentage and any other cost item, must be displayed outside the premises.

6168

Britain's Policy.

The measures now to be enforced in Italy are in many respects similar to those adopted by the United Kingdom to meet war and post-war emergency conditions. Rationing, introduced in the latter country during the very first months of the war, is still in operation now, after nearly seven years. The extraction rate of flour has recently gone up from 85 to 90% and the weekly fat ration has been cut down from 2 oz. (56 grams) to 1 oz. (28 grams). British food stocks have fallen from 6.200.000 tons in 1944 to 4.600.000 tons in 1945 and to about 3.900.000 tons now.

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In every restaurant, including hotel establishments, a three-course meal is served, costing up to a maximum of five shillings (225 lire). This has proved an effective device for restricting excessive food consumption and stamping out luxury meals. The only modification is a permitted "house charge" - tocover services, but not food - in a few high class establishments.

A war novelty is the "British Restaurant" which serves a simple meal at a very low price. Originally introduced to feed homeless and bombed-out families at the height of the "blitz" these restaurants proved so successful that they were developed throughout the country. By December 1943 there were 2.092 of them serving some 5.000.000 meals a week. Their social value to the community in providing cheap food and relieving domestic labour makes their retention likely.

The United Kingdom's consumption of bread - which, apart from potatoes, vegetables and fruit, is one of the few important food items not so far rationed - has always been small compared with other countries and has risen little during the war years. The supply of flour per head for civilian consumption, was as follows:--

1934-38 average	195 lbs.	(88.5 kilograms)
1943	"	230 "	(104.4 ")
1944	"	229 "	(104.0 ")

The 1936-40 average of wheat per head for Italy was 171 kilograms (376 lbs.). Reckoning a low extraction rate of 80%, this means that the supply of flour per head averaged 300 lbs. (136 kgs.). While the British diet is fairly complete, though far from plentiful, the United Kingdom produces much less fruit and vegetables than Italy, and was, in fact, a heavy importer from Italy. Oranges and lemons are still practically non-existent, and fruit in general is available only at certain seasons of the year.

Food and Wages.

Side by side with this strict control of food consumption, there has been a vast increase in food production. Millions of acres of pasture lands have been ploughed up, enabling grain productions to rise from 5.400.000 tons in 1939 to 9.700.000 tons in 1943. Imports of food-stuffs and fodder fell from 22.300.000 tons pre-war to 11.300.000 in 1943. Thanks to strict Government control of food stocks and prices

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Conditions are certainly different in the two countries, but nevertheless the achievement of the United Kingdom (where the "Black Market" is virtually non-existent) is evidence of what a food importing country can do to increase home production, and at the same time ensure fair distribution at controlled prices of available food stocks. UNRRA will continue to supply Italy with grain until the end of the year but only vigorous measures of self-help within the country will increase the amounts of supplies UNRRA can secure for Italy from the allocation authorities, and thereby serve to reduce the anxieties of the lean months before the harvest of 1947.

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SECRET

G1
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AG
EME

LAND FORCES SUB COM, AC (MEDIA)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 6

Based on periodical reports from BLUs att to ITALIAN Territorial Region HQS up to May 31 40.

4th BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 24 JUN
M. M. L. A.

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

In the PIEMONTE the pro FRENCH parties have increased their activities and large sums of FRENCH currency have been found in the VAL di SUSA. In the "ALTO ADIGE" only the extreme TYROLESE element is agitating. Smuggling and gun running is going in between CHIOGGIA and the ISTRIAN Coast, JUGOSLAV agents continue to arrive in SICILY and pocket submarines were sighted off the SICILIAN Southern Coast. Political activity among the tps increased during month. The Left parties are active in PIEMONTE and LOMBARDIA where they have affected the discipline of the recruits. Subversive elements exist in all units in LOMBARDY and many units in SICILY. Communists in AVELLINO are still very active particularly among Air Force recruits. The tps are everywhere more popular with the people and the prestige of the CC.RR continues to increase. Discipline in general appears to have improved and morale, though good, is being affected by the political situation. GERMANS still cause crime and trouble in BOLZANO area, and the MAFIA has re-started in SICILY. Crime is still increasing in the NAPLES and BARI regions, has not decreased in Central ITALY, and is slightly less in the North.

2. Political Friction

BOLZANO - The decision not to return the "ALTO ADIGE" to AUSTRIA caused little public comment but the extreme TYROLESE element continues its propaganda and has also organised many demonstrations, poorly attended, but no incidents have occured.

TURIN - FRENCH propaganda is entirely carried on in the VAL D'AOSTA by local people and those residing in FRANCE. Smugglers are active politically as well as dealing in contraband.
Large sums of FRENCH currency found in the VAL di SUSA indicate that a pro FRENCH annexation campaign will soon be resumed, and there are signs of a similar campaign in the VAL CHISONE where Records of the G.A.D. have been posted. In the CERVIERE-BRIANCON area 1,000 Maquisards are reported.
In the DOMODOSSOLA area the MONTECATINI plant has engaged 150 foreign unskilled workers notwithstanding the large numbers of local unemployed.
Clandestine wireless transmitters are operating in ITALIAN

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In the DOMODOSSOLA area the MONTECATINI plant has engaged 150 foreign unskilled workers notwithstanding the large numbers of local unemployed.
Clandestine wireless transmitters are operating in ITALIAN and other languages.
SLAVS are present in the VAL VIGEZZO and VAL GRANDE.

6.166

BOLOGNA - Polling passed without serious incident, but Army and Police are considered to be inadequately armed for the present situation. Communists are reported to have numerous weapons at their disposal.
Pre-election period was quiet except for 3 bomb incidents at BOLOGNA and 1 at RAVENNA; nobody was hurt and damage was slight.
The report of the ALLIES intention to leave ITALY was favourably received.

FLORENCE - On 19 May during the ceremony held in the Piazza della SIGNORIA in commemoration of the battle of GRIZZANO at which men of the ex-partisan GARIBALDI were decorated, an ex soldier, wearing the Gold Medal for Valour, ended his speech with the cry "Viva UMBERTO II" thereby creating an unpleasant incident. Later a small group of Monarchists were attacked by the crowd who burned two of their flags. A few people were injured and the prompt action of the police prevented further disturbances.
No incidents occured during the election period.

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3. Political Activity among Tps

TURIN - Left parties have carried out a violent campaign to obtain soldiers' votes for Republican and Left parties. People are lead to believe that as a result of the election the army will be disbanded. On 8 May an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the recruits of 2 Bns of No 1 CAR stationed in the CASERMETTE FUNZIONALI at CASALE MONFERRATO to desert. Many of the recruits have civilian clothes as they believe they will be released after the elections.
An incident took place at NOVI between an Army Lieut and the Communist ULISSE, who was once a fascist.
No subversive elements have been reported among the tps.
Tps appear apathetic about the elections.

MILAN - The Socialist Youth Federation at BERGAMO distributes pamphlets urging soldiers to desert.
The Communist Party at BRESCIA provides free transport for tps to visit their families at weekends. This and other propaganda has made some impression on the recruits at the CAR, but the LEGNANO Div and 3 Inf Regt are less affected. Tps appear undecided for which form of government they shouldvote and have been influenced by the anti-monarchy propaganda.
Subversive elements exist in nearly every unit; groups have been identified in 2 Bn, 67 Regt and 51 Engnr Bn of LEGNANO Div.

FLORENCE - Political propaganda, mainly by pamphlets and hand-bills, was increased among tps during last fortnight in May.

ROME - There has been little apparent political activity among tps. The Army is mainly Royalist and should a Republic be proclaimed the morale of officers and men would suffer. They are now worried about their economic condition and the insecurity of the future. Articles in the press derogatory to the services are upsetting morale and all ranks compl in that Govern-

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BARI - No activity is apparent.

NAPLES - An organisation similar to FAFA, (Federazione Anti-Monarchica Forze Armate, reported in Intelligence Summary No 5 dated 17 May 46), run by Communists was discovered in the CAR, at AVELLINO. Two-thirds of the 300 Air Force recruits who came to the CAR from FLORENCE, GENOA and BOLOGNA are in the organisation which receives money from the AVELLINO Communist Party, and this party gets information on the loca-tion of weapon stores in the barracks, reports on Monarchist officers, as well as on particulars of military value.
Gen NOBILE gave an anti-Monarchist speech at AVELLINO which was applauded by Air Force recruits, who later attempted to interrupt a pro-Monarchist speech.
GUERRIERO GUIDO an ex regular officer cashiered some 10 years ago, now residing in VAELLINO, has been app-ointed leader of the Air Force recruits by the Commun-ist Party.
There is an officer in the CAR who is a communist.

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3. Political Activity among Tps (contd)

PALERMO - A few subversive elements are known to be in Army units particularly in the "Autocentre" where civ- carry out propaganda.

4. Relations between Tps and Civilians

TURIN - The people's interest in the soldiers is increasing as well as the campaign of the political parties among them.
The CC.RR enjoy the complete trust of the people who -now fear that the elections may affect the strength and efficiency of this corps which is the only safe--guard in maintaining public order.

GENOA - Relations between tps and civilians is good.
The author of a scurrilous attack on the Army printed in "IL TRIBUNO" was privately reprimanded by the GOC 2 Comiliter and next day a conciliatory article app--eared. The GOC is emphasising the importance of friendly relations between the Army, press and public and intends to start a good-will campaign after the elections.

MILAN - Good. Tps have not been involved in heated political discussions with civilians.
Workmen of the ISOTTA FRASCHINI Wks at OGGIONA SANTO STEFANO tried to stop the Direzione d'Artiglieria re--moving 771 aircraft machine guns because they had not been paid their full wages.

BOLZANO CC.RR still enjoy goodwill of population who are also well disposed towards the Army.

FLORENCE - The ceremony held on 19 May to comemorate the Annivers--ary of the battle of GRIZZANO was well attended by an enthusiastic crowd and was favourably commented press. Contacts have been made with the local press and Broadcasting Corporation and after the elections these will be regularly maintained with the editors of the various newspapers.

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ROME - Good. No political incidents between tps and populace have been reported. 6165

BARI - Relations continue good.

NAPLES - The visits of friends and relatives to the CAR are encouraged and have helped to improve relations between tps and civilians. A Public Relations Officer has not been appointed.
The popularity of the CC.RR has increased and even the leftist press is favourably disposed towards them.

PALERMO - Relations good. The "Fronte Giovanile Repubblicano" organises dances for tps and promises reduced term of conscript service with increased family allowances should the republicans be successful. The majority of the tps are reported to be monarchist.

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5. Morale

GENOA - ORs apparently believe that they will be absolved from their oath of allegiance to the Army if a republic is formed.
The parades of the MANTOVA Div and the CC.RR Mob Bn have impressed the public and raised the morale of the tps. Discipline is fairly good and there has been no trouble during the election period.

MILAN - Absence without leave among recruits of the CAR is increasing.

FLORENCE - Morale is affected by the present uncertain situation; discipline is gradually improving and is generally satisfactory.

ROME - As the revival of the Army has been based on the ideal of serving King and Country, should the allegiance to the King cease the morale of all ranks will be affected. Discipline continues to be reasonably good and thanks to the keeness of the C.O. and the efforts of the younger officers the discipline in the 3Bn of the 8 Inf Regt is better than that in the other two Bns.

BARI - Morale of other ranks is satisfactory. Officers are very worried about the result of the referendum. Discipline is improving.

NAPLES - Morale and discipline improved mainly due to the discharge of the older classes.
The discipline of the CC.RR is good and their morale and keeness is improving.

PALERMO - Morale adversely affected by poor pay. Discipline fair. Regimental commanders are taking a keen interest in welfare and are competing with each other in providing welfare facilities.

6. Frontier Activity

GENOA - Trains did not run between FRANCE and ITALY on 17 May

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6. Frontier Activity

GENOA - Trains did not run between FRANCE and ITALY on 17 May owing to a minor dispute between frontier railway officials. Service was resumed on the following day.

BOLZANO - BRITISH frontier control continues strict, the FRENCH lax.

UDINE - Considerable smuggling and gun running is reported between CHIOGGIA and the coast of ISTRIA which the local CC.RR and Guardia di Finanza appear useless in combatting.
Some 500 ITALIAN POW arrived in 5 Territorial Command from JUGOSLAVIA, well clothed, well fed, and well shod, who stated there were still about 13,600 ITALIAN POW in JUGOSLAVIA, but were not willing to give information. Refugees who arrived with them were not in such a good condition.

7. Illegal Immigration

BARI - CC.RR aided by BRITISH MPs raided a DP camp in this area and recovered a considerable quantity of drachmas which are part of a consignment stolen after a plane crash.

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7. Illegal Immigration (contd)

PALERMO - Reports state that JUGOSLAV agents continue to arrive in SICILY, mainly in CATANIA, arriving in vessels coming from the DALMATIAN Coast.
Fisherman confirm having seen recently pocket submarines off the Southern SICILIAN Coast. near SIACCA.

8. Public Security

MILAN - Minor incidents occured in the Cathedral Square MILAN and in other parts of the city. Behaviour of Auxiliary Police was unsatisfactory as they did nothing to prevent incidents and prohibited the publishing of King UMBERTO's proclamation in certain parts of the city. Common crime has slightly increased. On 21 May a plot was discovered to provoke incidents involving ALLIED officers including attempts on their lives.
CC.RR arrested a large number of criminals particularly in the BOLZANO area. 64 persons escaped from BELLUNO prison of which 27 are still missing and some have reached AUSTRIA.

BOLZANO - Concern is felt at the number of former "Kreisleitung" operators now appearing as civilians. At the end of May 5 war criminals were arrested through the joint action of FSS with the ITALIANS.

UDINE - On the night of 30 May a fairly serious disturbance occured in the civil prison in UDINE. The CC.RR opened fire but there were no casualties on either side. No prisoners escaped and considerable damage was done.

BOLOGNA - 42 crimes committed by 104 persons were reported and 11 people were arrested. Situation improving.

ROME - No serious incidents have been reported.
Plans have been drawn up to ensure order during elections and 5,000 tps have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of the Interior.

BARI - 560 robberies were committed and 254 suspects arrested.

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BARI - 560 robberies were committed and 254 suspects arrested. 3 officers and 179 ORs CC.RR and 2 armoured cars were employed in combatting bandits. 1 officer was wounded. Reinforcements were sent to BERNALDA, TARANTO and MATERA to maintain public order.

NAPLES - Deteriorating. 400 cases of armed robbery reported and 191 arrests made; 14 cases of murder and 4 arrests. Minor assaults have taken place in all areas and in the BARI and TARANTO districts, they have been done mainly by naval ratings.
On 15 May 2 bombs were thrown by anti-monarchists during a monarchist demonstration in the Via FORIA. Armed band robbery has increased in the GARGANICHE and LUCANE zones.

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8. Public Security (contd)

PALERMO - The "MAFIA" has re-started operations killing nightly four to five known criminals. Whereas the Social ist Mayor of PALERMO was stopped by the "MAFIA" and re--lieved of everything, a party of Monarchists passing the same place a few minutes before were unmolested.

9. Illegal Arms

MILAN - CC.RR found an arms and amn dump in SONDRIA province of some 80 quintals consisting of 5 Mortars, 18 heavy MGs, 18 LMGs, 70 boxes of amn and 2 wireless transmitters.

for Major General
M. M. I. A.

17 June 46

ARCS/lh

DISTRIBUTION : Allied Force Headquarters
List "B"

INTERNAL : War Diary (2)
File

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ARCS/1h

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4th ENTIER LIAISON UNIT
Date 21 JUN 1946
M. I. A.

4/GB/18-34

SECRET

GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 6

14 June 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS
3 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

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SECRET

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

14 June 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 6

1 POLITICAL

(a) Post Election developments.

The situation in NW ITALY has been remarkably quiet since the elections and till this day. Alleged "imbroglios" over the votes for the referendum and the procedure adopted by the Government in announcing the results and proclaiming the Republic induced King Umberto not to hand over his powers to De Gasperi. The King's behaviour has been contrary to an undertaking which he made prior to the elections, and has naturally caused considerable embarrassment to the De Gasperi government. Despite this hitch the Government, nevertheless, after several postponements proclaimed Tuesday 11 June a general holiday which followed Monday's announcement by the Corte di Cassezione that the count of the referendum votes had revealed a majority of just under 2 million for the republic. Fortunately there has been no violent public reaction in the North West to the protracted discord between the crown and the Government, and the decision taken late on Wednesday night by the Council of Ministers to entrust provisionally the powers of Head of the State to De Gasperi has widely been approved. The situation created by the King has been generally deplored even by well-meaning monarchists, and it is also their opinion that the trouble which has been brewing in the South, principally in Naples where there have been several violent clashes between monarchists and Communists which have resulted in a few deaths and several wounded, is not expected to spread to the North. Clarification of results, however, is now regarded essential in order to dispel all doubts.

In spite of the calm shown by the population the political

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In spite of the calm shown by the population the political parties have, however, been nervous and are constantly on the alert. All parties have temporarily established in Milan Northern Delegations of the Party Central Directorates in order to keep their HQs in Rome au courant with the latest developments and repercussions. It is also understood that close contact is being maintained between the delegations.

The press has kept its reading public fully briefed on all the happenings, and with the exception of the monarchist papers have, in varying degrees, openly supported De Gasperi and his government. Political developments in France and Britain have been closely followed by all papers.

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(b) Republic Celebrations.

Whereas Turin and Genoa officially celebrated the advent of the Republic before the Corte di Cassazione had confirmed that the referendum votes showed a majority for the republic, Milan held its public and official celebration with the intervention of the local authorities

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on Tuesday evening 11 June, which was proclaimed a general holiday by the Government.

The largest crowd ever during the whole of the administrative and general elections period assembled in Piazza del Duomo despite the rain. The occasion was to have been a national and non-party celebration but the manifestation turned out to be Communist dominated. All the speakers hailed the advent of the republic and hit hard at the monarchists.

(d) The Monarchists.

The Monarchists are bitterly complaining that the referendum defeat was due to the lateness of their propaganda in the North. Apparently the King and his advisers had assured the Northern Monarchist officials previously and again on the eve of the elections and referendum that victory was certain as the loss of votes in the North would have been heavily compensated for by the overwhelming support of the South and the Islands. In effect, whereas the volume of monarchist votes in the North exceeded their hopes, the South did not rally to the monarchist cause in the measure the King's advisers had estimated.

The Northern officials appear to be questioning the ability of the King's advisers and recent events to date are causing a loss of confidence.

Monarchist sources report that the Socialist partisan Brigades "Matteotti" have been alerted in order to meet any possible monarchist coup. They further state that as a consequence all directorates of monarchist movements in the NW have urged their own supporters to avoid all provocations calculated to lead to disturbances.

(e) The Referendum.

The "Russian Bogey" and scare of a "Communist Republic" which was so successfully played up by monarchist propagandists, the parties of the extreme right and the catholic clergy, induced an important political movement to follow very closely the casting of votes of every political thought on the referendum issue.

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The percentages reproduced below form a very interesting study as it shows that although the political parties had declared their official attitudes on the question, the public ignored the lead and chose to be independent:

PARTIES	Republic %	Monarchy %
COMMUNISTS	99.0	01.0
CONC. DEMOC. REPUB.	99.5	00.5
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS	17.0	83.0
REPUBLICAN PARTY	99.5	00.5
UNIONIST MOVEMENT	48.0	52.0
UOMO QUALUNQUE	15.0	85.0
BLOCCO DELLA LIBERTA'	01.0	99.0
UNIONE. DEMO. NAZION.	22.0	78.0
SOCIALISTS	93.5	06.5
ACTION PARTY	74.0	26.0
SOCIAL CHRISTIANS	58.0	42.0
OTHERS	43.0	57.0

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The study is all the more interesting as it shows that the anti-republican propaganda also had its desired effect on some

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followers of the two republican parties. Some speakers at the Milan Republic celebrations drew the attention of the crowd to this phenomenon.

The votes of the Christian Democrats caused no surprise in spite of the official tendency of the party, which it assumed at its last Congress meeting in Rome held at the end of April when 75% of the members of the Central Directorate of the party showed a decided preference for the republic.

(f) Developments in South Tyrol.

The decision of the PARIS Conference of Foreign Ministers - South Tyrol to be left with Italy - is in no way regarded as a definite settlement of the problem, and the question of frontier modification is now to the fore. According to ES the "Napoleonic Line" is once more being discussed as a means of putting an end to the "Brenner Myth", for it is felt that the Allies now regard the problem as one to be solved for diplomatic convenience rather than by justice.

The foreign policy of the present Austrian Government and the activities of the Sudtirolvolkspartei have lately appeared to be following a twin-trend with actions and events in both countries carefully coordinated. At present interest is centreing on the Paris Conference where the fate of Italo-Austrian frontiers is being discussed. The activites of the Austrian Government are now becoming more apparent, and at the same time, the "DOLOMITEN" is carrying on a violent anti-Italian campaign. To this "ALTO ADIGE" answers with series of well worded articles, restrained in tone, but nevertheless seething.

The present Austrian leaders are faithfully following the lines of Habsburg diplomacy, which, when it had to support a course, instead of taking the point of view of right or justice, always took a nationalistic or imperialistic one. At first their eyes were too big for their bellies, for they asked for all of Italian Tridentino. With the help of the N.V.P. a highly intensified propaganda was launched which had its reactions both in South Tyrol and in Austria, particularly in Innsbruck. Gradually these pretentions were beaten down, and now the latest demands request only a return of the Puster Tal and Alto Isarco. The propaganda followed purely nationalisitic lines, playing on sentiments and carefully omitting economic considerations.

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I'S further report that the main line of the propaganda of the second half of the month of May was as usual with speeches and meetings and the passing of resolutions demanding that right and justice be done; all of which was faithfully reported in the "Dolomiten". Dr VOLGGER has now announced the programme of the S.V.P. as follows:-

1. The abolition of vestiges of Fascism and Fascist methods used by the Italians in the South Tyrol. The South Tyroleans are being considered as foreigners, belonging to the 'German Ethnical Group'; "but", said Dr Volgger, "we are Tyroleans".

2. The preservation of law and order which, under present circumstances, has so far been exemplary.

3. The future of South Tyrol to be settled by People's Vote.

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With the first point it was also mentioned that an Allied Commission should come to investigate the possibilities of a Plebiscite. The cry for a "Selbstbestimmungsrecht" and "Volksabstimmung" has been the loudest so far, for not only is it written on walls, but the request is repeated at every suitable occasion and demanded daily in the S.V.P. papers.

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Italian rule, it is claimed, is oppressing the people economically and culturally, and the attitude of the Questura and Italian authorities has been severely criticised for having prevented or postponed South Tyrolean manifestations. The present Italian administration is regularly qualified as being intolerantly Fascist, while the former Fascist Era is continually being recalled as having been a reign of oppression by the Italians. It is alleged that some of the best lands have been seized for military installations, barracks, airports, riflemanges, etc., and that the youth of the country is slowly being corrupted through the seizure of schools, speech, traditions etc., and those things holy to a people.

Nationalistic sentiments are consequently being brought into play more than ever, such as the "Wir wollen Recht", "Freiheit, unserer Heimat". The only thing that can guarantee a rightful solution to the problem of South Tyrol is, they say, a People's Vote.

According to the S.V.P., the foreign press has been very much in favour of their ideals, and numerous quotations from the 'Times' and the 'Daily Herald' have been published in "Dolomiten" and Volksbote".

The latest proposals of the Austrian Government have not had happy results. The new frontier as suggested by them would separate the Puster and Upper Isarco Valley from the rest of the Alto Adige, and as a result an association known as the "Amici dell'Alto Adige" sent the following telegram for onward routing to the Paris Conference :

"The German speaking people of the Alto Adige, members of the Society 'Friends of the Alto Adige', having learned from the international press that a proposal has been put forward which would, in effect, split the thousand-year old unity of the region by means of an absurd and anti-economic frontier, wish to express to those statesmen who have power to decide the fate of these territories, that may be taken away from the rest of the Alto Adige, that, once these territories are separated from Italian markets by a new frontier, and from the Austrian ones by one of the highest mountain chains in Europe, they would be condemned to ruin. It is most sincerely hoped that, in order to reach a diplomatic compromise, one will not need to bargain out of a peaceful and hard working population, which has always, in the course of its long history, formed one single inseparable block."

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This very reserved and just statement, however, roised the fury of the S.V.P. who misunderstanding the significance and meaning of the statement, proclaimed it "unerhorte, unuberbietbare Frechheit" (unheard-of impudence).

The Italian papers have in answer to all the S.V.P. propaganda maintained on the whole a dignified attitude, continually pointing out the economic disadvantages of partial separation, of a split in the geographical entity of the Alto Adige, or of a return to Austria.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General.

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The general economic situation during the past week has again remained unchanged. However, fears exist that the late excessive rains are having a harmful effect on the hay products though the situation is not yet considered serious. The bread situation has deteriorated considerably with the quality in Milan even at its worst ever since the liberation. On the industrial front the workers are generally satisfied with the election and referendum results.

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(b) Transformation of CIAI.

Further to our reports on the vicissitudes and the future of CIAI (Comitato Industriale Alta Italia) last referred to in GSI HQ 2 District WIS No 36 dated 1 Mar 46, it has been announced by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce that effect has been given to the draft decree of 12 Mar 46 making law the constitution of the Commissione Centrale Industriale for the whole of Italy. The new decree stipulates that the new organisation will control four subcommissions each with head-offices in Milan, Rome, Naples and Palermo. The Milan officewill cover the whole of North Italy and the decree states that the former CIAI with its staff of the Presidenza (Presidentand his immediate staff) and 20 sections, formerly called Comitati Industriali, will now be officially known as the Sottocommissione Alta Italia.

(c) +Unemployment in North Italy.

The following are the relative figures of the number of unemployed entered atthe registry offices of Northern Italy. They refer to 31 March for Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria; 28 February for Veneto; and 31 January for Emilia:-

PROVINCE.		Total registered number.
PIEMONTE	-	70.242
LIGURIA	-	41.561
LOMBARDIA	-	271.777
VENETO	-	234.186
EMILIA	-	102.413
	Grand Total	720.219

As is clear from the above, the situation is worst in Lombardia. In Udine, Venice, Modena and Reggio Emilia the unemployment figures are rather high, whilst in other important industrial areas such as Turin and Genoa they are relatively low. The industrial sector is the worst affected, having about 430.000 unemployed out of a total of 720.219 persons entered at the registry office: but it must be taken into consideration that the statistics are not altogether correct, and are not sufficient to present a true picture of the situ-

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for Veneto; and 31 January for Emilia:-

PROVINCE.		Total Registered Number.
PIEMONTE	-	70.242
LIGURIA	-	41.561
LOMBARDIA	-	271.777
VENETO	-	234.186
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6155

The number of potentially idle persons is even more open to doubt, since they constitute totally or partially inactive employees who will be out of work as soon as their employers are free to dismiss them.

By virtue of these unemployment figures it is calculated that before the check on dismissals was enforced employees in the mechanical industry were about 45% idle and in the iron industry 40%. For various industries in Lombardia the figures show that 57% were

+ (This report ought to be read in conjunction with previous articles on Labour Agreements and Industrial employment, the last of which appeared in our WIS No 4 dated 31 May 46).

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employed for less than 40 hours per week, and 15% of these for not more than 24 hours.

Other indications are given by the number of workers to whom the Istituto di Previdenza Sociale pays an integration salary for the hours when work is suspended. On this basis it is calculated that in February last there were about 270.000 such persons in Lombardia alone. 59.000 of them were suspended from work altogether, and 54.000 had less than 40 hours per week. The dismissals since effected have only partly reduced this number of idle workers.

From the above it will be seen that the unemployment problem in North Italy remains acute and still represents a potential menace to the tranquility of this part of the country.

(d) Comparative Costs and Wages.

Recent statements in the United States and British Press purporting to show that the cost of living is low and wages adequate in Italy are not borne out by official or private evidence, according to the following report extracted from "UNRRA Economic Notes" Vol 1 No 19 dated 24 May 46.

Comparative data compiled by UNRRA Division of Operations Analysis from British and Italian sources prove that the bulk of the Italian population for the past few years has been living on a bare subsistence level. Income of weekly wage earners, lower-salaried officials and the white-collared class in general does not even cover food requirements.

The monthly salary of an Italian Cabinet Minister is about £25 (at present rate Lire 22.500), plus a monthly cost-of-living allowance of £10 (Lire 9.000); the corresponding figures for an Undersecretary of State are £20 (18.000) and £8 (7.200). A skilled worker with three dependents receives an average weekly wage of £2.4.5 (2.000), including all allowances and bonuses.

In Great Britain the average weekly wage for an adult was

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In Great Britain the average weekly wage for an adult was £6.1.4. (Lire 5460) in July 1945 (according to the Ministry of Labour Gazzette for March 1946) since when it has increased rather than diminished.

When dealing with the cost of living in Italy it should be remembered that the official ration provides about 600 calories per day and consists of:-

Bread	7	oz	(approx 200 gr)	per day
Pasta	17.5	"	" 500 gr	per month
Oil	6.5	"	" 185 gr	" "
Sugar	3.5	"	" 100 gr	" "

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Medical authorities hold that 2000 calories per day is the minimum essential for basic subsistence. The average caloric intake per person per day in the United States is 3000 calories

The Italian must therefore secure the food equivalent of calories additional to the official 600 on the open or black market where prices compare with official British figures as follows:

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		LONDON (official)		ROME (black market)	
Bread	4 lbs (=approx 1.82 Kgs)	0s 9d	(Lire 33)	6s 4d	(Lire 285)
Flour	6 lbs (= " 2.73 Kgs)	1 7	" 50	9 1	" 409
Sugar	per lb (= " 0.45 Kg	0 4	" 15	11 6	" 517
Bacon	" lb (= " " "	1 10½	" 84	4 8	" 210
Milk	" pt (=just under 1 l.	0 9	" 33	1 3	per l. 56
Butter	" lb (=approx 0.45 Kg	1 8	" 75	7 4	(Lire 330
Pasta	" lb (= " " "	....	.....	2 3	" 101
Oil	" litre	....	.....	10 5	" 468

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

for Lt Col
General Staff

CMA/DW
GSI2555

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Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

Lt Col
General Staff

LVE/AW
GSI 2355

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Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 6 dated 14 June 46.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 12 June 46.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	SubMGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammunition
S. QUIRICO (Genoa-Pontedecimo)	4	5			75	Large qty
ditto	2	5			38	Large qty
ditto	1					Qty
SAVONA				1		
BOLOGNA, MODENA, FORLI	15	1			40	1582 carts.
CUNEO Province	116	9	1		107 + 2 boxes	13700 carts.
TURIN	29	1	1		1 box	6 boxes amn 2 boxes expl.
TOTAL	167	21	2	1	3 boxes + 258	Large Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 12 June 46

LIGURIA	7	10		1	111	Large qty

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[illegible]	15	1			[illegible]	[illegible] carts.
CUNEO Province	116	9	1		107 + 2 boxes	13700 carts.
TURIN	29	1	1		1 box	6 boxes amn 2 boxes expl.
TOTAL	167	21	2	1	3 boxes + 258	Large Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 12 June 46

LIGURIA	7	10		1	111	Large qty
EMILIA	15	1			40	1382 carts.
PIEMONTE	145	10	2		107 + 5 boxes	Large qty
TOTAL	167	21	2	1	3 boxes + 258	Large Qty

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SECRET

14 June

GSI 2355

Copy Number 20

G 1 | G 2

G II | [illegible]

A G | Engrs.

EME | CWW

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 5

7 June 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

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3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

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SECRET

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachemnt
C M F

GSI 2355

7 June 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 5

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The chief events of the past week have been the final wind-up of the electoral campaign, King Umberto's election-eve visits to GENOA, MILAN and VENICE, which coincided with a royal proclamation in which he promised a second referendum in the event of a monarchy victory, and the polling of Sunday and Monday. But, of course, the week was really dominated by the General Elections and referendum over the institutional question held simultaneously throughout Italy in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian government - BOLZANO and Allied occupied VENEZIA GIULIA were excluded for obvious reasons. The attendant results which began to trickle through within twentyfour hours after polling had ended brought excitement in their wake, but it appears that all classes of Italians saw to it that the good reputation Italy acquired at the time of the period of the administrative elections and also subsequently, would not be lost under the strain of an even greater test. The Italian people have come through with flying colours what will probably go down in history as one of the most ticklish moments of its modern political life. This augurs well for the future prosperity of the country which is summed up by what appears at this stage of events to be the general feeling of all shades of political thought that all classes of Italians must now pull together to reconstruct Italy and help her statesmen to steer the country back to her rightful place in Europe and the world.

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6150

(b) Elections.

(i) Final Wind-up of Electoral Campaign:

The final wind-up of pre-election activity ended well on the eve of polling which took place all day on Sunday 2 June and Monday morning 3 June. DE GASPERI and PARRI addressed a large crowd in the Piazza Duomo, Milan, On Thursday evening. The former pointed out the usefulness of a working entente between his party (Christian Democrat) and the two big left-wing parties, Socialist and Communist, and the latter pleaded his hearers to vote republican. Other meetings were held throughout NW Italy on the same day and up to Saturday evening.

King Umberto also toured the North West. His flying visits to Genoa, Milan and Venice met with little success. No announcements preceded his short halts in each of the three cities. His election-eve proclamation was generally received with unfavourable comment by the press and the public. Some monarchists also regarded his promise of a second referendum as tactless, but it is not believed to have had

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any adverse effect on the monarchist votes.

(ii) Referendum and General Elections:

Throughout NW Italy the long awaited referendum and general elections were carried out in perfect order. Voting was heavy. An average turn out of 80% of the registered electorate stated to have been 26 million is reckoned to have voted. The unofficial and official results have been received with great interest and orderly excitement. In Milan all public manifestations and celebrations have been disallowed until after the official proclamation of the establishment of a Republican State in Italy. All parties and local authorities are in full agreement that public order must be maintained at all costs and no public demonstrations must be allowed which at the moment would be calculated to lead to provocations of any kind. Since Thursday it is the general opinion that a breaching of the peace is not now likely to occur, and that the critical election period is over. However, localised sporadic incidents are not excluded; but it is held that it is hardly likely that at this stage any subversive movement on a nation-wide scale would grow in momentum, or even attract the sympathy and support of the masses, the regular armed forces, and CCAR.

The referendum on the institutional question resulted in a defeat for the Monarchy, which was first established in 1869. Provisional voting figures show that 54.3 percent voted in favour of a republic against 45-7 percent for the continuance of the monarchy. Translated into votes the percentages represent over 2 million in favour of the republic.

A graphic account of the people's verdict on the institutional question would picture an Italy cut in two by a line which could be drawn at the mouth of the river Tiber (Rome), showing the Northern half republican and the Southern half monarchist. The official count has not yet been completed but as the outstanding figure is so insignificant and not likely to make any important difference to the final result, the latest available casting of votes is reproduced below. The total registered electorate approximated 28 millions, distributed as follows:-

13	millions	in North Italy
5	"	" Central Italy
7	"	" Southern Italy
3	"	" the Islands.

Only approximately 25 million voted and the count of 35.287 polling stations out of a total of 35.318 set up throughout the peninsula by the Ministry of Interior gives the following results per region:-

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Regions	Republic		Monarchy		
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	Majority
PIEMONTE	1.250.320	57.10	938.736	42.80	Rep
LIGURIA	633.130	68.98	284.692	31.02	Rep
LOMBARDIA	2.270.335	64.02	1.275.183	35.98	Rep
TRENTINO	191.450	85.02	33.728	14.98	Rep
VENETO	1.418.991	59.59	962.839	40.41	Rep
EMILIA	1.526.858	77.05	454.589	22.95	Rep
TOSCANA	1.280.815	71.67	506.167	24.33	Rep
MARCHE	498.607	70.00	213.621	30.00	Rep
UMBRIA	301.209	71.89	117.755	28.11	Rep
LAZIO	753.978	48.66	795.501	51.34	Mon
ABRUZZI	547.578	43.06	459.478	36.94	Mon
CAMPANIA	437.767	23.39	1.431.971	76.61	Mon
PUGLIE	465.620	32.76	954.754	67.24	Mon
LUCANIA	107.653	40.49	158.210	59.51	Mon
CALABRIA	338.898	39.58	517.351	60.42	Mon
SICILIA	708.109	35.24	1.301.200	64.76	Mon
SARDEGNA	206.098	39.20	319.557	60.80	Mon

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It appears that monarchist official circles had at the last minute before polling began high hopes of a slight majority. In the North West at least they are now consequently in a very depressed mood, but the general temper of the officials and supporters of the cause indicates that for the good of the country and the nation they are resolved to accept and loyally respect the will of the majority. However, the long term attitude of the officials suggests that the policy of the monarchist movement remains "elastic", and their future conduct will be determined by the achievements of the new Costituente in its initial stages. The political parties, especially the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats to mention the three most important, which publicly declared themselves for a republic are well aware of this and they realize that the difficult tasks ahead of them will only be mastered by a working entente between themselves and the smaller political groupings. Only in this way, they appear to be agreed, will they be able to defend themselves and the republican state during theperiod of government which will offer little opportunity for rapid physical and moral reconstruction. The drawing up of the new Costituente will be the first test.

The nation went to the polls with slight odds in favour of the republic. However, the average of votes for the republic in the Regions of Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and the Veneto has been lower than was expected. The position in the Marche and Umbria is much the same, whereas Emilia and Tuscany have supported the republican cause to a greater measure than was perhaps foreseen. Lazio, Abruzzi and the rest of the Southern regions, including the islands, behaved as was expected of them.

The official proclamation of the establishment of a Republican State will be announced by the Corte di Cassazione in Rome sometime before the middle of the month. The present premier DE GASPERI will, as head of the Government, automatically become the provisional Head of the State after King Umberto will have handed over to him all his powers.

The voting in the General Election for the Costituente went according to conservative forecasts as far as the three main parties are concerned. The large volume of votes obtained by the Christian Democrat Party may have surprised some of their opponents but it is generally conceded that the "Communist bogey" partly accounted for their great success. The handsome majority achieved by the Christian Democrats over the rest of the parties has depressed their immediate important rivals, i.e. the Northern officials of the Socialist Party who expected a better support from the nation. The Socialists attribute the victory to the

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6148

The Uomo Qualunque, the Republican Party and the Blocco della Liberta' provided the chief surprises. Greater support for the Blocco della Liberta' than for the old established Republican Party was universally expected, but the performance of the Uomo Qualunque has surprised the nation as a whole. During the administrative elections it appeared to have received a definite set-back but it has emerged from the General Elections with renewed vigour and importance. It now ranks the fifth party in the country. This success is said to be due to the Christian Democrat Party's official declaration supporting a republic, which is believed to have lost the party a considerable number of votes in the South. The bulk of these votes, however, is believed to have come from neo-fascists, ex-fascists and other disgruntled elements. The Socialist Party is also believed to have lost some votes to this party

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from ex-fascists in the North for the same reasons as have already been stated above.

Based on the same count published so far as for the referendum the party votes are shown hereunder. It will be seen that the Partito d'Azione, ex-Premier PARRI's former party, has not regained ground which it lost during the administrative elections due to the split at its last Congress meeting in February. Parri's new party, Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana, has had practically no support.

Christ. Dem	8.049.101
Socialists	4.696.490
Communists	4.294.875
Un. Dem. Naz.	1.535.546
Uomo Qualunque	1.201.773
P. Republicano	998.091
Blocco Liberta'	632.536
Partito d'Azione	334.955
Conc. Dem. Rep.	94.464
Mov. Un. It.	71.902
Cristiano sociali	51.675
Other lists	850.525

The 573 newly elected deputies of the Costituente will have their first meeting in Rome towards the latter part of this month. The line-up of some of the party representatives will probably be as follows:-

Right	Right-Centre	Centre	Left-Centre	Left
U.Q. 25 B.L. 15	U.D.N. 35	D.C. 200 P.R.I. 22	P.A. 6	Soc. 120 Com. 110

One of the firsts acts of the new Italian parliament will be to elect a provisional president of the republic who will remain in office until the new constitution has been approved by the Constituent Assembly. It is reckoned it will take eight to ten months, after which the first real President of the Republic will be elected.

(c) Reactions to International Events.

[illegible] Sunday 2 June which showed a slight

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(c) Reactions to International Events.

The French elections of Sunday 2 June which showed a slight set-back for the Communists and Socialists and a gain for the M.R.P., the French equivalent of the Italian Christian Democrat Party, received much attention from the rightest press and naturally the Christian Democrat paper "Il Popolo". The Communist press has been at pains to explain the slight change in French public opinion, and has generally tried to minimise its importance.

The latest debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons and the interest shown by the London press in the Italian elections and referendum have been wid ly reported. Bevin's outspoken declaration on the Trieste issue, has pleased all sections of the press. His statement "I could not bring myself to hand Trieste over to Yugoslavia" appeared in bold characters. 6147

The public, however, has been too much absorbed by local home events and has not shown undue interest in other matters.

2 ECONOMIC

The political events of the past week have eclipsed all other matters including the precarious economic situation of the North. The

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

bread situation has deteriorated recently and unless the government acts firmly and swiftly a temporary cut in the bread ration of 150 grammes could hardly be avoided. If a cut has to be effected it is hoped to localize it to the worse affected areas. It is feared that Turin and Milan fall under this category in NW Italy; but it is realized that the measure will only be temporary.

Otherwise there has been no important development in the general economic situation.

5 HIDDEN ARMS

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 5 June 1946

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Pistols	Ammunition
FERRARA, REGGIO MODENA, FORLI (EMILIA)	10	6	2	328 cartridges
TOTAL	10	6	2	328 cartridges

H V Hubbard Capt. GS
for Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: Nil for GSI 2355 of 31 May 1946

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

TOTAL	10	6	2	328 cartridges

H V Hardaker
for Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: As for GSI 2555 of 31 May 1946

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4th BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 12 June
M. I. A.

CSI 4559
Copy Number 30

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CE | G
AE | 4 W B
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3 DIRECT

SI NUMBER EIGHTEEN

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 4

31 May 1946

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 4

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DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS, BERLIN DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN GERMANY
G.H.Q.

6145

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

31 May 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 4

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

(i) General:

With only forty-eight hours to go before polling for the General election and the referendum on the monarchy take place simultaneously, NW ITALY is living up to the high standard of public behaviour which it set at the time of the local elections last March and early April. For those responsible for the maintainance of public order the last few weeks have probably proved exacting as apart from tempers quite naturally running high several incidents have emerged on the stage which might have easily lead to disturbance of the peace. For instance King Victor Emanuel's abdication; the amnesty; the re-emergence of neo-fascist activities with what will in all probability prove to be, after investigations have been completed, monarchist complicity; political rumours calculated to sway the popular vote; isolated cases of bomb-throwing at political party HQs; the mysterious take-off from the MILAN airport of an Italian air-liner, last reported to have been sighted en route for Yugoslavia, etc; all have taxed to the utmost the nerves of local and central government authorities; and though it is generally assumed that the results of the voting will be respected by all parties and political movements, large scale precautions have been undertaken by the Italian authorities to meet any contingency. It is a very delicate moment in the annals of Italian politics and the life of the nation, but Italians are one in the hope that the forces of law and order are strong enough to dis-

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(ii) Weekend Activity:

Despite adverse weather pre-election meetings were held throughout the area during the weekend 25/26 May on the usual lines. All meetings were orderly including the great MILAN attraction of the first large Monarchist gathering, followed by a parade through the streets of the city. For the occasion the street walls of Milan were covered [illegible] with monarchist tricolour posters and others displaying large royal emblems. To the surprise of many these were not torn down and with a few exceptions none have as yet been defaced.

6144

PACCIARDI spoke forcibly for the republican cause in MILAN on Sunday; and sabotage to the microphone at NENNI's meeting in a MILAN theatre prevented thousands outside from hearing his speech, which contained nothing new.

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(iii) Wind-up of Campaign:

Since the weekend all parties have been busy winding up the electoral campaign. Wednesday evening 29 May was again a big occasion. NENNI addressed the workers of Sesto San Giovanni (Milan) - Communist Hotbed - and in addition to the usual references on the referendum he stated that breaches of the peace over the results of the elections and the referendum would come only from the parties of the right and the monarchists. He assured the crowd that the Socialists would accept a defeat and respect the country's verdict, but that his own party would continue the up-hill struggle in a democratic fashion.

(iv) Propaganda:

Bill-posting and distribution of hand-bills by monarchists, republicans and political parties increased as from last weekend. The church has also taken a similar active part, favouring the monarchy. In addition it appears to have encouraged a widespread disregard of article 66 in practically all churches on Sunday and during the week. Some reports have indicated that the clergy intimidate the rural populations with threats of ex-communication.

(v) Forecast of Results:

On the assumption that the local elections are a pointer to the general trend of political feeling of the Italian people, and that the results of Sunday/Monday's voting will reflect those of March/April last, it is fair to suggest that the referendum will probably be in favour of a republic. Monarchist optimism has, however, reached the stage where a one percent majority is not excluded, but more reliable elements feel that the odds are still in favour of the republicans.

The political representation in the Constituent Assembly will probably be as follows:-

a) a coalition of left wing parties will give the Socialists and Communists a small margin over the Christian Democrats, the largest single party.

b) the right wing coalition will be heavily outnumbered. As the CLN parties - the major parties in the country - [illegible] themselves in favour

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b) the right wing coalition will be heavily outnumbered. As the CLN parties - the major parties in the country - with the exception of the Liberals, have declared themselves in favour of a republic, the majority of their candidates are naturally declared republicans. If the Italian people elect to vote in favour of the continuance of the monarchy, an awkward situation will therefore have been created in the Constituent Assembly. What will actually happen remains to be seen but in point of fact the newly elected members - the majority probably republicans - will be expected to draw up a new constitution with a monarch as head of the state

(b) 24 May celebrations.

24 May was a day of national celebrations. Small contingents of regular army troops took part in the commemorative manifestations and for once during this feverish electioneering period party politics had been brushed aside.

The occasion was very appropriate from an Italian point of view to bring to the fore the present frontier problems - on the 24 May 1915 Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies to revindicate her Northern and Eastern frontiers - and in Milan there were representatives of Trieste, Zara and the Dalmatian coast, who took part in the proceedings and also addressed the public.

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There were similar manifestations in [redacted] and [redacted] - the contested area on the Italo-French frontier. No incidents marred the day's celebrations here and elsewhere in NW Italy.

(c) Neo-Fascists and Monarchists.

With reference to last week's reports on alleged subversive movement and neo-fascist activity (our WIS No 3 para one sub-paras c and f) investigations are still proceeding. It is still too early to form any final judgement but developments and further arrests seem to confirm that some monarchists and neo-fascists have been in close contact.

Inspector General of Pubblica Sicurezza [redacted], sent here by the Ministry of Interior to carry out personal investigations for Minister Romita, suddenly returned to Rome on 30 May after he had had a long talk with General [redacted] (Monarchist), no longer believed to be on Army active list, but who is said to be the chief monarchist implicated in this matter.

(d) New Milan Police Chief.

Further to our WIS No 2 para one(d), Questore Antonio PAPA has been replaced by [redacted], also a career official. The appointment has been favourably received in Questura circles.

(e) Britain and Italy.

Recent statements made in the House of Commons favouring better relations between Italy and Britain, and probable future British policy, especially economic assistance, were widely reported in the press. Public comment has been favourable, but knowing British ways and purpose Italians are not expecting any early change in view of Italy's internal political situation, which is still nebulous. Britain's own economic difficulties, which are now being appreciated by a large proportion of a stolid ill-informed public, appear to lead them to think that no major change can be expected until 1947.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Reactions to the New Labour Agreement.

The reaction of the Northern Industrialists to the latest labour agreement postponing dismissal of industrial workers till after

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) Reactions to the New Labour Agreement.

The reaction of the Northern Industrialists to the latest labour agreement postponing dismissal of industrial workers till after 31 July (our WIS No 3) is one of resignation. They state that no other outcome could have been expected as the workers are still too powerful. Widespread hopes are pinned on the election results which most likely will bring a favourable change, thus strengthening their position. However, it appears that commitments till 31 July can be met by the majority of firms, but certainly not without detriment to industry and the country's economy.

The workers are generally satisfied and relieved that a far-reaching decision has, once again, been put off, though they show apprehension at the prospects in the immediate future. They, too, are awaiting the elections results with keenness as they are well aware that their own position is likely to be very much influenced by a change of government.

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It was announced during the week that the next meeting between industrialists and workers representatives to decide on the volume of dismissals after 31 July will now take place on 1 July and not 10 July, as previously arranged.

(b) Increase in Cost of Living Bonus.

The North Italy Wage Agreement reached in Rome last November,

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and soon after ratified in Milan, included a cost of living bonus sliding scale which would vary from time to time in accordance with the cost of living index. The main points of the agreement were fully set out in GSI & District WIS No 26 dated 14 Dec 45.

Following the new labour agreement the representatives of the confederations of industrialists and workers met again to discuss the increases in the cost of living bonuses for Northern Italy and changes in the scale system.

Agreement was reached and the following changes have been announced:-

(i) the basic cost of living bonus will consist of a minimum 100 lire to a maximum 155 lire as against 8, lire and 107 lire respectively.

(ii) the conventional coefficient to be altered from 2 to 2·5.

After protracted negotiations lasting several months agreement was also reached between the two parties on extending the North Italy Wage Agreement to the whole of Italy.

The problem of better economic conditions for women workers, giving them equality with men in jobs which have conventionally been done by male workers, appears to be receiving the attention of the authorities concerned

(c) A Long Overdue Measure.

The Government has published a decree which in theory aims at combatting the food black market, by closing down high class luxury restaurants, and grading all restaurants and eating establishments into four categories. For the time being high class luxury restaurants will be graded with the first category.

The decree clearly defines the size of the meal allowed, which is not to exceed three normal courses, and, further, makes compulsory the visible publication of prices and menus.

All establishments are now also obliged to offer a "meal at fixed price" which must include soup, a second course, fruit or cheese. All charges must be properly exhibited.

The new decree came into force on 29 May. It now remains to be seen whether to what extent it limits will be capable of complying with this new order. What machinery the local authorities will have at their disposal, and what action will be taken

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The new decree came into force on 29 May. It now remains to be seen to what extent it Allies will be capable of complying with this new order. What machinery the local authorities will have at their disposal to enforce the terms of the decree, and what action will be taken against willful offenders are by no means easy tasks. Past experience has not been encouraging. As yet nothing has been announced, but it is fair to assume that the position has improved and that appropriate plans of action and instructions have been passed to the prefects of all provinces. If Italy hopes to get further and increased assistance from the Allies she knows that all semblance of scandance has first to be removed. La Guardia, President of UNRRA, gave the hint a few weeks ago.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: As for GSI 2955 of 24 May 1946.

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Appendix "D" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary No 4 dated
31 May 1946.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 29 May 46.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Amn etc
BOLOGNA, FERRARA, MODENA, PARMA, PERUGIA	4	2		4	8		117 carts.
PORTOBECCARO	2	5			73		8186 rds +qty carts +1 MC-2 Occ
[illegible]ANO	1				2		
PEGLI (Genoa)							qty carts
GAVARRI (Genoa)		1					
ARTALLO (Imperia)	1						
BREGLIASCO	1			7			
CASTAGNOLE MONFERRATO	10	1	12			1	qty
TOTAL	19	9	12	11	83	1	Large qty

ARMS RECOVERED W E 29 May 46.

ETTALIA	4	2		4	8		117

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ALESSANDRIA	1			2			
PEGLI (Genoa)							qty carts
SARZANA (Genoa)		1					
ARTALLO (Imperia)	1						
BENTASCO	1			7			
CASTAGNOLE MONTE...	10	1	12			1	qty
TOTAL	19	9	12	11	83	1	Large qty

ADDS RECOVERED W E 29 May 46.

EMILIA	4	2		4	8	117 carts
LIGURIA	4	6			75	Large qty
PIEDMONT	11	1	12	7		1 qty
TOTAL	19	9	12	11	83	1 Large Qty

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4/GB/18-31.

SECRET

G1	
G2	
AQ	
CIC	

4th BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 4 Jun
M. M. I. A.

GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

3 DISTRICT

GSI(b) NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 3

24 May 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS
3 DISTRICT

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

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3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

6138

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

24 May 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 3

1 POLITICAL

(a) General.

After another weekend of political campaigning which reached its highest pitch in North West Italy, the elections of 2 June appear to be the main topic discussed almost daily by every Italian, and to provide food for thought for readers of the increased numbers of daily, weekly and periodical newspapers without exception and distinction of political thought. Numerous leader articles favouring the republic have appeared practically daily and the only other important news which has afforded any escape has been the international developments affecting this country, and such other home news as the arrests of neo-fascists who have supposedly been plotting with some monarchists to force a 'coup d'etat' on the country and thus bring about a postponement of the general elections. This action was timed to take place on or about Sunday 26 June but interrogations of the arrested people, although having revealed that some movement has been afoot, have, so far, however, tended to indicate that left wing elements have inflated the incident and given the matter greater importance than it really merits.

Speculation of the new armistice terms and the future form of Allied control in Italy have naturally occupied a fair amount of space in

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Speculation of the new armistice terms and the future form of Allied control in Italy have naturally occupied a fair amount of space in all sections of the press, the change of Allied policy being variously commented on according to the political leanings of the paper. On the whole, the news has been received favourably especially in economic circles but not without reserve amongst right-wingers and moderate members of the centre and left-centre.

Numerous rumours bordering on political disturbances and other forms of breaches of the peace have been very current in the North during the past fortnight. Some reports have indicated that political groups have already circulated instructions to their own members on what action to adopt on a given signal. Without discounting too much the veracity of the reports it is, however, known that rumours are being put around which are calculated to maintain tension amongst the public. With only just over a week to go before the polling takes place on Sunday 2 June all day and Monday 3 June in the morning only, the majority of Italians in the North seem to think that the elections will take place in all tranquility.

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King Umberto II's visit to Turin was reported in large headlines by most of the papers but the event appears to have aroused no interest at all outside jubilant monarchist supporters except that the left press connected the visit with monarchist policy, plans and aims in the North.

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Turin is undoubtedly still the hub of Monarchist activity in the North West: hence the allegations.

(b) Elections.

Electioneering in N.W. Italy appears to have reached the peak of its intensity over the week-end of Saturday/Sunday last. As has so far been the case the dominant note centred around the institutional question with signs of nervousness on the part of the republicans, on account of the increased momentum of monarchist activity and propaganda. This was very evident, and midway through this week monarchists began to believe that their own position in the north had strengthened in the last fortnight. The improvement appears to be attributed to an increasing fear by the populace that under a republican form government the extreme left will not only consolidate the positions already gained, especially in the North, but possibly even grow in strength.

SARAGAT (Socialist), GRANDI (Christian Democrat), ALBERTINI (Monarchist - PDI) and GIANNINI(Uomo Qualunque) were the chief speakers. They all addressed the Milan public on Sunday and generally expounded the official views of their respective parties on the referendum question, and the political, economic and financial programme of the party. MORANDI (Socialist), President of the CLNAI, spoke in his usual vehement manner in Milan on Saturday evening, and he, as well as his own party colleagues and communists, urged his hearers to cast their votes for the republic irrespective of whether they voted socialist or not.

Other meetings were held in all the other big and small localities throughout this area. Small groups of hooligans attempted to create disorders but were unsuccessful and as always reactionaries, neo-fascists and monarchists have been accused by the left of having been the chief instigators. The general behaviour, however, of the public was excellent and the attendances of all meetings on both days were the highest ever.

The monarchists are holding an important meeting and parade in Milan on Sunday morning 26 May. Reports state that the Communists will attempt to interfere and create trouble, but the organisers appear to have already taken all necessary precautions to ensure order. It is also said that they have issued instructions to their own supporters not to react violently to any provocations.

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It is considered possible that local disorders may occur on this day but otherwise no disturbances are expected during any of the other political meetings, fewer in number than hitherto, which have been arranged for the coming weekend.

(c) Alledged Subversive Movement.

Reference this Headquarters' WIS No 2 para 1(c) on proposed swoop on neo-fascist organisations, the Metropolitan Police of Milan arrested 32 persons implicated in neo-fascist activities. Preliminary interrogation of 5 of these persons has led to further arrests in process of being made. 613b

Interrogations to date show that the case may prove of considerable Ib/CI interest as first indications are to hand that neo-fascist groups are possibly coordinated and directed by monarchist elements. The Metropolitan Police have not informed the Questura since they consider the Questura (and it appears the Questore PAPA in particular) untrustworthy.

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A representative from the Ministry of Interior Rome - an Inspector General - arrived in Milan and is now conducting further investigations. Arrangements are being made for the Allies to be kept fully informed of developments.

Arrests to date include officers of the Fascist Republican Air Force. All reports received that the arrested persons were planning immediate action against Allied military personnel can be discounted. Similar arrests have also been made in Turin.

(d) Communist Activity.

Several reports have indicated that during the last ten days the Communist party declared a "general state of emergency" in all the five Northern Regions. Orders appear to have been communicated to all the local Communist Party HQs from Milan. Confirmation of this has so far been received from Bologna, Bergamo, Brescia, Como and Mantova.

Various sources throughout whole area of N.W.Italy reported that on Friday night, 10 May, at 0140 hours, a cipher telegram arrived in Milan from the Central Directorate of the Communist Party in Rome declaring a state of emergency for all the Communist Party in the whole of Italy.

A peremptory order to maintain themselves on a war footing appears to have been given to all partisan formations dependent of the armed guard of the Communist Party in all bases and Federations of the city and the Provinces.

Armed picquets, ready to take immediate action in the fight, were to be placed in all establishments in accordance with order No 2 dated 20 March 1946. While the reports are not considered reliable as specific information is lacking, it is the opinion of this office that it is chiefly monarchist activity designed at creating a state of tension prior to the general elections with a view to influencing the electoral masses. In view, however, of the particular political situation in Emilia Region, developments are being closely watched.

(e) Monarchist Funds.

It is understood from reliable informants that the monarchists in the North have at long last succeeded in obtaining funds from industrialists and the church through Cardinal Schuster. Their paper propaganda has been on a lavish scale and it is, therefore, quite reasonable to give [illegible] reports that the financial support has been on a

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(f) Neo-Fascist Activity.

It has been reliably reported that of recent weeks neo-fascists have been approaching monarchist circles with a view to swelling the monarchist votes, but that the monarchists have, so far, been chary.

Of late contact between the monarchists and ex-republican fascists is believed to have been frequent as neo-fascists out of fear of their future well-being began to realize that under a left wing and republican government persecution would increase rather than tend to diminish.

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Further instances of their activities in N.W.Italy are contained in the following extract from an FS report.

The Prefect of Turin is reported to have received a letter from the "Partito Democratico Fascista" seeking to arrive at a compromise with anti-fascists and - if possible - to come to an eventual agreement on democratic lines. The Section has not been able to examine the text

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of the supposed communication.

An official of the Turin Questura states that the neo-fascists have abandoned attempts to pemetrate the U.Q. movemant locally, and appear to be transferring their efforts to the monarchist groups. From another source comes an unconfirmed statement that about fifty ex-fascists now in the monarchist "GRUPPO d'UNIONE CAMILLO CAVOUR" together with about fifty students are making preparations for 2 June 1946 and have already armed themselves.

An organisation composed mainly of women with the object of assisting fascist prisoners in the Turin jail seems to be active and is receiving the attention of the Questura. Contact is maintained by women who bring food into the jail and obtain permission to interview prisoners.

On 2 May 46 a group of neo-fascists were reported to have attended a Mass for the Dead at 0900 hours in Turin cathedral. "OPINIONE", the Liberal daily, reported in its issues dated 3 May 46 that towards midday on 2 May the editorial staff received a typewritten circular of invitation "in the name of the 7° Gruppo Fascista Torinese" to attend a mass in the Cathedral at 0900 hours of that date, for the souls of fascist dead. Attached to the circular was a typewritten copy of No 2 of "Lotta fascista - Organo clandestino del Partito Fascista Democratico".

"OPINIONE" stated that they caused a brief enquiry to be made and discovered that in fact a mass, attended by a fair number of persons, had been celebrated in the Cathedral. The libro parrochiale showed an entry "anniversario di defunti", but the priest who received the order to read the mass is reported to have stated that he does not remember who gave the order or when it was given.

(g) Partito Communista Italiano.

The following is a report prepared by FS on the Communist Party in Milan Province. It gives some idea of the ascendency it has achieved in various fields.

At present the Communist Party in Milan is disposed as follows:
HQ, Northern Italy: Via Filodrammatici.
Provincial Federation: Piazzale Tommaso di Savoia 8.

It has in Milan 44 Sections and a number of registered adherents in the city is said to be about 48,000. In the province the figure is about 28,000.

General Secretary of the provincial federation and director of the [illegible] is PAIETTA Gian Carlo, born in Turin 24 June 11,

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It has in Milan 44 Sections and a number of registered adherents in the city is said to be about 48,000. In the province the figure is about 28,000.

General Secretary of the provincial federation and director of the Communist newspaper"L'UNITA'" is PAIETTA Gian Carlo, born in Turin 24 June 11, living in Viale Tunisia 38, Milan. He is said to be very intelligent, a megalomaniacand one of the most fervent exponents of Communist ideals in Italy.

The Communist Party has representatives in all administrative and governmental offices in Milan; the radio is largely Communist controlled; and an indirect influence on the police forces is maintained by the infiltration of Communist elements into the ranks of the auxiliaries. Although to some extent a blow was dealt to Communist influence in the Commune by virtue of the Party's position after the Administrative elections, at the moment they still have some power through the vice-Sindaco - Avv. SANNA - and the secretary general of the comune - dott. GARLASCHI. BOZZI, commandant of the Corpo Metropolitano della Vigilanza Urbana is a member of the Communist Party. The Camera del Lavoro is run by Communist elements. The MILAN radio, by means of its commentators, "FABRIZIO" (Dr. VIGEVANI Giorgio), "CRITICUS" (DE GRADA Raffaele) and "ASTOLFO" (ASTOLFI) is able to diffuse Communist propaganda to a great extent. Lately however, a more moderate tone has been adopted by the radio, and members of all political parties have been permitted more and more to participate in political propaganda. VIGEVANI, a well-known organiser of Communist cells is also chief editor of the RAI journal. In addition, as previously reported in this Branch's summaries, the Milan tramways are to a large extent under Communist influence.

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In the province of MILAN and the city suburbs, Sections are directly responsible to the Provincial Federation in Milan. The suburban sections are about twenty in number, and in almost all comunes in the province are to be found either cells or sections of the Communist Party. In the province, fusionist activity is far greater than in Milan itself, and co-operation between Communists and Socialists where it exists runs much more smoothly than in the city.

Divorced from the purely political activity of the PCI are organisations calling themselves Communist, and which are definitely subversive. Reports are constantly being received about these, but it is often difficult to sort the wheat from the chaff. Most noted of these organisations is that of the so-called G.A.P, each of which formation is supposed to consist of 80 members receiving pay at the rate of 1200 lire a day. Orders are said to be received directly from Moscow.

From time to time in Milan reports have also been received of activity on the part of persons calling themselves the "CHEKA'", but it is not thought that this activity is of so great an extent as that in for example Bologna and other predominantly Communist areas. Said to be the Communist "I(a)" organisation is the "Servizio Informazioni Politiche" (SIP) which carries out political intelligence amongst other parties and Allied formations. An armed paramilitary Communist organisation, according to fairly reliable informants is constituted as follows in Milan and the province:-

It consists of a number of cells, composed of 10 to 12 men under the orders of a "Capo cellula". 10-12 cells form a section and 3 to 5 sections form a Sector also under the direction of a "Capo". The whole organisation is comprised of, it is believed, about 12 thousand adherents, all armed with various fire-arms, from pistols to mortars. However, only about 4 thousand members are in possession of arms which are of any use.

(h) Press Attitude towards Allies.

Reference previous Weekly Intelligence Summaries on the press attitude, in particular Communist, of the TURIN papers, further instances indicate that the position is deteriorating.

In addition to the UNITA' (Communist), the GAZZETTA d'ITALIA (Independent) published on 12 May a poisonous anti-Allied article. The article is based on incidents which are occurring in the American Army supply dumps in the vicinity of LEGHORN, with particular reference to the behaviour of coloured troops and alle god missing girls.

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Articles of this nature must inflame disgust and hatred against the Allies amongst many Italians and it is considered that action should be taken by the Italian authorities to remind the Italian press that liberty of the press does not mean licence to publish unchecked articles. Several Italians would welcome such action.

(i) Bomb Explosions.

6133

During the weekthere were three bomb explosion incidents in this area.

(a) A medium sized bomb with time-fuse exploded at approximately 1830 hours on 17 May on the premises of Comune di Milano building. There was slight damage to a wall adjacent to the window where the bomb was placed, by unknown persons. No-one was hurt and no arrests were made.

(b) A home-made time-bomb exploded at approximately 2230 hours on 17 May close to entrance of Bologna Camera del Lavoro building. There was very slight damage and no-one was hurt. The incident is considered to have been a joke.

(c) A time-bomb exploded near the stage of the Teatro Regio of PARMA half an hour after SARAGAT and PARRI had made

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political speeches on the evening of 17 May. The Theatre was empty at the time of the explosion, and there was slight damage only.

The left wing attribut[illegible] these incidents to neo-fascists and [illegible]rchists.

(j) Val D'Aosta.

The latest information regarding the Union Valdotaine (see WIS No 35 and 40, CSI HQ 2 District dated 22 Feb and 29 March respectively) is to the effect that the followers of this movement regard the possibility of obtaining complete independence as being very remote. The attempts of the CCRR to arrest the persons mainly responsible for the demonstrations of 26 March appear to have had a very dampening effect on the leaders of the movement and they are now awaiting results of the Peace Negotiations.

(k) Public Safety Organisation.

The following information has been obtained by FS. Confirmation has also been received from another source, though it has not yet been possible to corroborate this story to a useful degree:-

An organisation of 2,200 men, 400 of whom are armed, exists throughout PIEMONTE and LOMBARDIA. This organisation professes to be apolitical, but consists largely of Demochristians, ex-partisans and 'reduci'. The leaders are not known, but they are said to be in contact and accord with with high ranking Italian Army Officers. For the purposes of this organisation, Piemonte and Lombardia are divided into two zones, and the zones subdivided into sections. Section HQ are situated in most of the main towns of the area and have inter-communication by wireless. The aim of the organisation is to intervene on behalf of law and order, in conjunction with the Army, in the event of disturbance from the parties of the Left. The claims and methods of the organisation are as follows:-

To act in conjunction with the Italian Army, and to act only in the event of public disturbance.
In the event of such a disturbance, to be incorporated in the Army and serve under full Army discipline.
To have a leader appointed by or from the Army.
To have arms. These arms are not to be distributed personally but to be stored for easy distribution in the case of need.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

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To have arms. These arms are not to be distributed personally but to be stored for easy distribution in the case of need.

2 ECONOMIC

Another Labour Victory.

The Labour agreement signed in Rome last 19 January regulating the reduction of war-inflated industrial employment up to the end o[illegible] has been superceded by a new agreement which postpones any further dismissals until 31 July 1946. An account of the 19 January agreement was contained in GSI HQ 2 District WIS No 31 dated 25 Jan 46.

For some weeks representatives of capital and labour have been discussing in Rome Italy's industrial situation with particular reference to the volume of employment. The desire of industrialists to reduce their staffs to more economical levels has been manifested very often in the past and the first decisive move came only with the agreement of 19 Jan, which allowed for a maximum of 21% dismissals up to the end of April. However the April quota of 8% has not been enforced.

With little improvement in industrial production owing to so many difficulties which have been reiterated so much, such as shortage of essential raw materials and a reluctant purchasing public since prices of consumer goods are so high, capital has been fighting another battle at a time when political tempers are running high and conditions in the large factories are still somewhat turbulent, though not clamming.

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However, the net result of the meetings in Rome has been another victory for labour. On the suggestion of the Socialist Minister BARBARESCHI (Labour and Welfare), the Italian Government has issued a decree to the effect that there will be no further dismissals, including the outstanding April quota, till 31 July, but that by 10 July representatives of the industrialists and workers confederations would meet to decide to what extent further dismissals could be effected in Northern Italy. Should both parties fail to come to an agreement the matter would have to be referred to the Ministers of the Treasury, Industry and Labour, who could make a final decision.

The present decree is back-dated 1 May 46. It is too soon to report on any early reactions though it is known that industrialists are not too happy about Italy's present economic difficulties. During the discussions the attitude of the CGIL (Confederazione Generale del Lavoro) was very reminiscent of the days prior to the agreement of 19 January when at all cost from July 1944 the CGIL policy of combatting unemployment consisted of maintaining war-inflated pay-rolls rather than encourage and persuade surplus "and inactive" workers to return to their pre-war occupations. Amongst industrialists it is felt that in workers' circles it is not quite fully appreciated that the policy of their leaders has been detrimental not only to the general well-being of the nation but also contrary to the best interests of the working class. Liquid assets have dwindled and are continuing to do so, and consequently production has fallen in most industries. The standard of workmanship has suffered from a protracted period of "go slow" policy in factories, and production costs have steadily risen.

The coming of summer and better weather offers an opportunity for a solution of the present deadlock. Hundreds of hands will be needed to cope with the many seasonal works for which the Government has already budgeted large sums of money, and it would certainly be disastrous if controversies of the kind which have existed so long between capital and labour were allowed to let such a marvellous outlet for a solution of such a vexed problem to slip by not fully exploited.

Redeployment of labour and a lightening of "pay-roll" burdens of industrialists is, therefore, a measure which is still not only imperative but also urgent in the interests of not just one particular class of wage earners but also in that of the country and nation as a whole.

(b) Communist Obstructionism.

There has been once again this week no change in the general economic situation of NW Italy. The industrial situation, however, still

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 785020

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(b) Communist Obstructionism.

There has been once again this week no change in the general economic situation of NW Italy. The industrial situation, however, still remains precarious and the financial difficulties of the firms are continual headaches for the Government.

Mischief-makers - as a rule communist - in the factories appear to be still powerful and adopting much the same obstructionist attitude as during the summer and autumn of 1945. A recent example of this occurred in the "BREDA" firm in Milan where Communist members of the Works Council after having put their signature to an agreement reached between the Management Committee and the Works Council in agreement with the Government regarding a short-term policy which would have lightened the firm's financial burdens, suddenly changed their minds and withdrew their cooperation. As a consequence, the firm could not see its way to pay its workers for the week ending 12 May owing to the lack of liquid assets. Fortunately no disturbances ensued and the matter was finally temporarily settled by mutual accord.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

6131

MVH/JW

I Kennard Maj
for Lt Col
General Staff.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

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Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary No 3
dated 24 May 1946.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 22 May 46.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	SubMGs	Pistols	Grenades	Amn
MONTEBELLO DI MACERATO	3	3	2	2	18	8420 carts & qty
FERRARA, FORLI, MODENA	2	2		4	14	260 carts & qty
TOTAL (EMILIA)	5	5	2	6	32	Large Quantity

6130

SECRET

30

Subject: Ex Operators of the Freiheitsring.

Headquarters
4 U.S.A.
Ref 4/CI/16
Tele 3647

3 June 46

To : Dept. Defense
314 PSS
B E R L I N .

Info : 4/A/40

This HQ has been informed through Italian and Tyrolese sources that there are still at liberty in the BRENNER area certain ex-operators of the Freiheitsring. Such information as is known is appended herewith.

NAME	REMARKS
LEITER, Ernst	Known to be living near BRUNICO, frequently comes into the town.
OBERHOFER, Rosa	Girl-friend of LEITER and known to have acted as "informer" against many citizens of BRUNICO. Present residence CARMINATI, Val AURINA.
SAGMEISTER, Maria	Domestic servant, employed as an "informer" by LEITER BRUNICO, Via BORGO NUOVO. Operator and close friend of SAGMEISTER.
CIARDINI, Horace	
MARINELLI, Giovanni	"strong-arm man" address: Ufficio ALLOGGIO BRUNICO, was responsible for the illtreatment of BARON [illegible] who can give

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6429

[redacted], Rena	Girl-friend of LUTER and known to have acted as "informer" against many citizens of BRUNICO. Present residence: CARDINI, Val AURINA.
SAGMEISTER, Maria	Domestic servant, employed as an "informer" by LUTER BRUNICO, Via BORGO NUOVO. Operator and close friend of SAGMEISTER.
[redacted], Hermes	
[redacted], Giovanni	"strong-arm man" address: Caserma ARCHIVO BRUNICO. Was responsible for the illtreatment of BARON [redacted] who can give considerable information in respect of all the above.
[redacted], Giovanni	Prominent business-man and [redacted] German occupation as operator in BRUNICO. Was arrested by Americans but by paying for false witnesses was able to obtain his release. Still resident in BRUNICO.

Reliable information and further facts can be obtained from Dr. [redacted] BRUNICO, Via Leone 39 who was imprisoned and almost omitted on false evidence given by the a/m operators.

[redacted]
Major
General Staff

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

SECRET

4/GB/18 29



GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

G1
G2
EME

3 DISTRICT

GSI(b) NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 2

17 May 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSTTION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS
3 DISTRICT

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

NUMBER 2

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3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

6128

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

17 May 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 2

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

During the past week the public in North West ITALY appears to have shown greater interest in the political problems of the moment. The gravity of the issues at stake - monarchy or republic, the tendency of the government which will take office after 2 June - is beginning to be more openly appreciated, and there is no doubt that in addition to their main daily worries which are economic, these questions are now uppermost in the minds of all thinking Italians. Rumours that in the case of of a defeat on the referendum either side will resort to force are quite naturally upsetting the peace of mind of all, and, therefore, there seems to be a sincere wish on the part of most that the majority gained by either side will be such as to make any attempt to alter the popular vote look superfluous. The institutional question would seem to be the only political problem which is calculated to disturb the tranquility of this area although for some time now there has been unconfirmed and not too reliable information that in the event of a defeat in the June elections, the Communists and an appreciable number of Socialists would be ready to assume government control by use of arms. However, the general hope and belief is that that in spite of the present "war of nerves" all will end well.

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King Victor Emanuel's abdication was given more importance by the press than by the public as a whole, and the incident has passed off almost unnoticed. The lack of any widespread public reaction has been very marked. Soon after the news became known there were a few poorly attended demonstrations in the whole area. They took the form of processions organised by the workers, but there were no disorders worthy of mention.

Another disturbing element in the minds of the Italians has been the Paris conference proceedings. In the eyes of most the United States is the only country in the world which is showing any real degree of magnanimity towards co-belligerent Italy. Much the same attitude from Britain seems to have been expected, and in view of Britain's position and interest in the Mediterranean and other adjoining seas Italians find it difficult to follow British policy which is usually termed "hard but flexible". As a consequence of the manner the Paris meetings have developed the Russian bogey has increased and Italians are now wondering whether the Western Allies are in a position to meet a much-discussed 'coup d'etat' on Trieste.

The new municipal council of Milan - the first freely elected one since the advent and fall of fascism - was installed in office during the week with GREPPI (Socialist) re-appointed by an overwhelming vote as Mayor.

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(b) Elections.

The week-end of 11/12 May heralded the opening of intense political campaigning throughout North West Italy for the general elections, and once again the institutional question was the dominant note. NENNI, President of the Socialist Party, spoke in the Piazza Duomo in Milan on Saturday evening before a large enthusiastic crowd who listened attentively to a speech covering home as well as international problems. He outlined the party's programme and promised his hearers work and socialist reforms and also assured them that a republican form of government would be the only guarantee of unity and liberty of all classes.

Count SFORZA, for the republican cause, spoke at the Lirico Theatre in Milan. The general opinion is that he spoke well and appears to have impressed the audience with his power of clear thinking. The speech was widely reported in the press.

Luigi LONGO (Communist), a member of the Communist Party Central Directorate, also held a meeting in Milan on Sunday. It was a dull speech in which he recalled the mistakes made by fascism and refuted the charges made by some exponents of the right to the effect that the Communists were prepared to give up Trieste to the Yugoslavs. He added, however, that everything possible was to be done to prevent the controversy from turning into a second Danzig. He outlined in full the party's programme which he explained in essence aimed at elevating the lot of the less fortunate on the land and in industry.

DE GASPERI'S recent speech at VERONA was well received by every section of the press. He particularly referred to the difficulties of the moment, and his defence of Italian frontier rights, especially the Trieste and Bolzano problems, again evoked much favourable comment.

At these, and at the numerous other meetings held in the whole of NW Italy, as well as amongst circles outside monarchist groups, the King's abdication was interpreted as nothing more than a political manoeuvre aiming at the postponement of the referendum, and at creating difficulties - such as the amnesty - for the present CLN Government.

GIANNINI of the Uomo Qualunque Party will deliver a speech in Milan on Sunday morning 19 May. The other political parties are, of course, also holding meetings in Milan, Turin, Genoa and the smaller centre and country districts.

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Slight disorders are expected at the Uomo Qualunque meeting in Milan but it is known that all necessary precautions have already been taken. It is anticipated that the meeting will be broken up.

(c) <u>GREPPI - re-elected Mayor of Milan</u>.

The recently elected Milan city counsellors held an inaugural meeting last Tuesday evening, 14 May, of the first freely elected communal City Council since the last one of 1926 and the "liberation" of last year. During meetings held since the elections of 7 April it was agreed that the office appointments would be shared by the Socialists, Christian Democrats and Communists only. The minor parties, although having no representation, assured the council of their loyal cooperation. For the approximate distribution of seats see W.I.S. No 42 CSI HQ 2 Dist. dated 12 April.

6126

After representatives of the six political groups amongst the 76 counsellors present had each in turn addressed the gathering, GREPPI (Socialist) was elected Mayor by 69 votes out of 76. His tenure of office during the difficult period from last year up to the recent elections was no easy task, but it was generally recognised that he was a suitable man for the job. His re-appointment by such overwhelming vote is confirmation of the trust and respect his own party and others have for him

...../3

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

and his ability as mayor of the most important city in the whole of Italy.

MONTAGNANI (Communist) was elected vice-mayor by 68 votes out of 76, which is significant in view of the fact that the Christian Democrats have two more seats than the Communists, (Socialists 29 - Christian Democrats 42 - Communists 20).

(d) MILAN Police.

Antonio PAPA's appointment as Questore in Milan last February (see WIS No 35 GSI HQ 2 Dist) was greeted with threats on his life as he is a Questore with a fascist background and has the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian.

He has now been removed from office and appears to have been appointed Director General of Pubblica Sicurezza in Rome. It is understood that the main pressure for his removal came from inside Questura circles where he has constantly enjoyed little popularity.

DE NICOLAIS, Questore of Como, has been nominated to replace him but is at present unable to take upthis appointment owing to sickness. Meantime PAPA has been ordered to continue in office.

De Nicolais' tenure of office in Como Questura has been successful and it is said that he is reluctant to take up the Milan appointment. He has intimated this to his superiors and it is popularly believed that the reason behind it is simply that he fears the complexities of the Milan Questura would endanger his good reputation.

The recent troubles in SAN VITTORE prison, the Mussolini body snatch, and other neo-fascist incidents have probably weakened PAPA's position, and it is therefore not unlikely that these amongst other things have induced the Ministry of Interior to effect another change in the Milan Questura.

(e) Proposed Swoop on Neo-Fascist Organisations.

According to a reliable source the Italian Ministry of Interior is planning an all-Italy swoop on SAM and other neo-fascist organisations (See WIS No 34 GSI HQ 2 Dist. dated 15 Feb). The operation will be under-

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(e) Proposed Sweep on Neo-Fascist Organisations.

According to a reliable source the Italian Ministry of Interior is planning an all-Italy sweep on MSI and other neo-fascist organisations (See WIS No 5+ CSI EQ 2 Dist. dated 15 Feb). The operation will be undertaken by combined Italian police forces, and a tentative date suggested appears to be on or about 17/18 May. Questura circles give the impression that the neo-fascist movement is co-ordinated and on a vaster scale than has hitherto supposedly been believed or even thought possible. Details are lacking as the Italian authorities are shy of parting with any information, though it seems that in recent weeks the Ministry of Interior has collected items of intelligence which lead them to believe that the situation is serious and speedy action is essential.

6125

(f) Monarchist Activity.

Monarchist propaganda activity has been on the increase. It appears to have been timed with the recent abdication. Apart from meetings and speeches it is being carried out on lines designed to expose people like Togliatti and Nenni, regarding their pasts. Every day handbills are being distributed in large numbers in public as well as private gatherings, including all grades of schools. Quotations are also taken from recent speeches made at party congress meetings by monarchist sympathisers. The general line is, however, naturally to show up merits of a monarchy as against a republican form of government as yet untried in Italy since the unification of 1869.

By contrast republican activity is practically non-existent, though several articles favouring a republic have appeared in various sections of the press.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

(g) Communist Press.

Of recent weeks there have been further instances of the malicious anti-Allied propaganda campaign being carried out by the Communist newspaper UNITA' of Turin. In the absence of Allied counter-propaganda or even of a widely published rebuke from the Allied authorities, it is feared that the insidious propaganda put out by the Unità is bound to take root in the minds of the large working class community.

2 ECONOMIC

Once again there has been no change in the general economic situation of NW Italy. It is pointed out, however, that although the workers continue to remain calm, the industrialists and other category of employers are apprehensive about the near future not only for reasons of lack of coal and the shortage of liquid assets, but chiefly owing to the uncertainties created by the atmosphere at the Paris conference and the protracted delay in the signing of the Peace Treaty.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

L. Kennard Maj
for Lt Col
General Staff

6124

Distribution: As for WIS No 1 of10 May 1946, less one copy to No 3 HLU.

Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 2 dated 17 May 1946

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 15 May 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Amn
BOLOGNA	9		3	2	720 carts.
PIEMONTE	6			19	
SAVIGNONE("Renesso")	60			27 boxes	Qty
SAVIGNONE	57	6		35	Qty
TOTAL	132	6	3	Large Qty	Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 15 May 46.

EMILIA	9		3	2	Qty
PIEMONTE	6			19	

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SAVIGNONE	57	6		35	Qty
TOTAL	132	6	3	Large Qty	Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 15 May 46.

EMILIA	9		3	2	Qty
PIEMONTE	6			19	
LIGURIA	117	6		Large Qty	Qty
TOTAL	132	6	3	Large Qty	Qty

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Date 21 May
M.M.I.A.

4 BLU. 28

SECRET 4/23/18

INT/207/1

LAND FORCES SUB COM, AC (MMIA)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.5

Based on periodical reports from BLUs att
to ITALIAN Territorial Region HQs up to Apr 30 46

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

There appears to have been less activity by the pro FRENCH parties in PIEMONTE and LIGURIA. Illegal emigration into FRANCE and SWITZERLAND continues and contraband enters LOMBARDY from the last named country. The attitude of the Southern Tyrolese to ITALIAN officials is now less hostile. The CC.RR and Frontier Guards complain that they are inadequately armed to cope with frontier activity between AUSTRIA and ITALY. The celebrations in commemoration of anniversary of Liberation went off well but clashes were reported in MILAN and MERANO between Communists and other parties, and in VERCELLI troops were involved in a minor disturbance. Although troops appear to take little or no interest in politics, disturbances have occurred in several CARs, which, by the similarity of their nature, of the demands made, and of the period they occurred, tend to prove that they were engineered by some political organisation. The most active anti-military centre appears to be EMILIA where the response to the call-up was bad, the recruits ill-disci-plined and the morale of the officers low. The relations between the troops including the CC.RR and the civilian pop-ulation is everywhere good although the prestige of the CC.RR has fallen in the EMILIA area because of the increased crime. The morale of the troops and recruits is generally good but low rates of pay and insufficient family allowances are causing dissatisfaction. The morale of the officers and NCOs is det-eriorating practically everywhere mainly owing to their economic difficulties, but also to the uncertainty of their future depending on the result of the elections, and also because the War Ministry set at liberty certain officers and NCOs who collaborated with the GERMANS and YUGOSLAVS. In SICILY conditions are much quieter but a considerable number of foreigners, mainly Slavs, are reported to have entered the Island clandestinely.

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2. Political Friction

TURIN - The pro-FRENCH annexation movement in the VAL D'AOSTA receives assistance and funds from FRANCE. Several people involved in the demon-stration in AOSTA on 26 Mar have been arrested. Situation in VAL D'AOSTA is normal again and no incidents connected with pro-FRENCH activity have occured in VAL di SUSA.

6112

GENOA - On 4 Apr 1014 Jews, mainly Polish arrived at LA SPEZIA in Allied vehicles to embark in Italian schooner "FIDE" for PALESTINE. Matter investi-gated by FSS & SIB.
Ex Partisans and RUSSIANS received most of the praise for the liberation of GENOA at the cele-brations held on the anniversary of the event in the city. No mention was made of the part played by the Combat Groups with the ALLIES.

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3. Political Activity among Troops (Contd) GENOA.

Situation on the FRENCH Frontier is satisfactory. Pro-FRENCH slogans posted on buildings in PIGNA were erased by order of ITALIAN authorities and there was no comment nor incident. The Left Wing Parties are reported to be preparing an armed insurrection in GENOA Province when the elections take place in June. Arms coming from YUGOSLA-VIA are landed on the ADRIATIC coast and among the organ-isers are RUSSIANS and YUGOSLAVS. This information was given by the investigating squad of the CC.RR Legion, GENOA.

MILAN - On 25 Apr during the Liberation celebrations in the Arena, MILAN, Monarchist and Demo-Christian Partisan formations carrying flags with the SAVOIA shield were insulted by the Communists, and blows were exchanged.

BOLZANO - Both AUSTRIANS and ITALIANS desire an early peace treaty and although there was propaganda urging the Tyrolese to fight for the return of South Tyrol to AUSTRIA, the sent-iment of the people of AUSTRIAN origin towards the ITALIAN has recently changed. The AUSTRIAN element now begins to feel that they may get a just treatment under the new ITALIAN regime. The Liberation Day celebrations made the people happy but a Communist demonstration took place at MERANO on 28 Apr in which there was some fighting but nothing serious.

FLORENCE - On 1 Apr whilst a train carrying ITALIAN PWs repatriated from RUSSIA was standing in FLORENCE railway station a PW pulled down the Communist flags over the HQ of the "Con-gresso Socialista". Civilians resented this and a serious disturbance was avoided by the departure of the train.

PALERMO - E.V.I.S. (Bandits) organisation is now extinct; however there have been a few bandit attacks in the MONTELEPRE and PARTINICO areas in which some CC.RR were wounded. During a strike in CATANIA the Prefettura and the Consorzio ware-house were attacked and 1 CC.RR was killed. Land-owners houses were attacked during a strike at LENTINI. However the situation in the Island is much quieter. The Separ-atist movement no longer exists but its members are now known as the MOVIMENTO INDIPENDENZA SICILIANA (M.I.S.)

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3. Political Activity among Troops

TURIN - The Socialist campaign against militarism and the call-up continues, but the number of recruits repoting is satis-factory. No political tendency has been noticed among tps Armed anti-Militarist and anti-Monarchist gangs have been formed on the border between the provinces of ASTI and CUNEO which have posted anti-Monarchist placards and some of them are well organised to carry out food and vehicle requisitions. They advise youths to join their gangs and not to answer the call-up. Three gangs reported in the areas of PIOLETO, CASTINO and MONESIGLIO.

61-11

GENOA - There is little political current among tps although some men, among them recruits, visit the Communist Party. Terr-itorial HQ suspect subversive activity within the units and that civilians induce service-men to broadcast their propaganda for them, consisting of the well known griev-ances on pay, lodging, family allowances etc.

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Political Activity among Troops (Contd)

MILAN - On 4 Apr recruits of the C.R detachments in BRESCIA created a disturbance in front of the HQ of the C.R demanding:- increase of pay and rations, a laundry service as existed pre-war, better clothing, extension of leave and off duty hours, adequate allowance for families, and to know the reason and duration of the call-up as most men in the 1924 class had already done military service.
On 9 Apr recruits of the COMO C.R detachment also created a disturbance and made demands similar to the above.
It is suspected that these disturbances are engineered by elements outside the Army as similar incidents have occurred at other C.Rs.
Troops generally have no deep rooted political opinions and are anti-Communist.
The CC.RR were relieved that MILAN did not vote Communist as they were anxious about their future should that party have come into power.

BOLZANO - Notwithstanding anti-Army propaganda the 1924 class responded well and show little interest in politics.
The recruits of 4 C.R in the "Casermette di MONTORIO", VERONA, demonstrated on 2 Apr.
They complained of injustices in call-up, inadequate rations and pay and that some of their officers belonged to the Fascist Republican Army.
The demonstration was instigated by the leftist parties in the VERONA area.
Communists of San Michele have opened a Soldier's Club to spread their propaganda among the troops of 4 C.R.

UDINE - On 2 Apr some recruits in the barracks at MODENA refused to get up at reveille and later 300/400 of them created a disturbance in the barracks square. The troops complained about the black bread, poor meals, insufficient rations, inadequate pay, injustices in the call-up, the use of the Monarchist insignia, and question the right of the present Government to consript men. The disturbance was planned by civilians and some recruits after the Communist Victory at the Administrative Elections. Many of the recruits who started the trouble had served in the GERMAN, Fascist Republican and Partisan formations.

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Signor COLOMBI, a Communist member of the Government addressed the recruits at MODENA when on a visit there and told them that a Communist Government would require just as good an Army as any other Government. He also visited the local Communist HQ to induce them to stop their subversive anti-Army activities.

BOLOGNA - A report states that 6 Army officers, one of them on the active list are spreading Communist propaganda among the 1924 recruits. Adherents to the Communist party are told to answer the call-up in a disciplined manner and take no action until they are armed and equipped when they must await orders. Propaganda of this sort is reported to be widespread in EMILIA.

FLORENCE - The fortnightly newspaper "ESERCITO E POPOLO" published in SIENA, apparently anti-Monarchist and edited to spread subversive propaganda among CC.RR and troops, is being distributed to those in SIENA, PISTOIA and FLORENCE, together with anti-Monarchist hand-bills addressed specifically to the CC.RR. It is reported that the ORs in the FOLGORE Division and in several other units in TUSCANY have the impression that should the country favour a Republican Government the soldiers will leave the Army and return to their homes.

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Political Activity among tps (Contd)

RCME - In SARDINIA Officers are definitely Royalist. One of the Socialist Leaders in INGLESIAS, MELONI is suspected of using UNRRA supplies to influence the elections and of attempting to run down the Army.

BARI - There is no apparent political activity among the tps or recruits but there is a moderate interest in the referendum. Colonel TANFERNA commanding 9 Terr Engrs was relieved of his appointment more on account of his communistic sympathies than the unsatisfactory progress of work in the CAR as officially stated.

NAPLES - According to an unconfirmed report General AZZI, Head of the Federazione Anti-Monarchica Forze Armate, (FAFA) visited BARI to make a speech.
In AVELLINO the Youth Front Movement is trying to create friction between tps and civilians and on one occasion some recruits were attacked by communist agitators when a fight ensued but no arms were used. Another fight took place at a Public Meeting of Democratic Party when a Communist attempted to move the stars from the lapels of a soldier. In its edition of 25 Apr, "L'UNITA" published an article on the disturbances which took place in AVELLINO on Palm Sunday, imputing the blame on the Military and attacking the Commander and Officers of 10 CAR. Again in AVELLINO a soldier in the CAR, who is a Communist, was found distributing pamphlets, passing reports to the Communist Party on the morale of Officers and men in the CAR, and making reports on the personnel who are Monarchists. The pamphlets did not interest the tps who destroyed them.
CARS (Centro Assistenza Reduci Soldati).
The president in NAPLES is CARLO ANTONIO OBICI, not an Officer. The soldier introduced into this association has to be substituted by a Sjt-Major who is observing CARS activities.
CAUC. (Centro Assistenza Ufficiali Congedati)(See Int. Summ-

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CAUC. (Centro Assistenza Ufficiali Congedo)(See Int. Summary No.4, last lines of Page 4.)

The correct title of this organisation is LAUC (Lega Assistenza Ufficiale Congedo)but the local president is still onknown.

PALERMO - There are no strong political feelings or marked activities among tps. The "FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU' REPUBBLICANA" distributes propaganda to the tps with the object of gaining their sympathy and instigating them against their officers. The main points are, reduction of size of Army, increase of soldiers allowances, guaranteed employment for soldiers on their release.

4. Relations Between Tps and Civilians

TURIN - Not withstanding anti-militarist campaign by socialist press there is no hostility between tps and civilians. Respect for CC.RR increases and they have recently arrested several dangerous criminals.

GENOA - Relations between tps and people remains fairly good.

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4. Relations Between Tps and Civilians (Contd)

MILAN - Relations between tps and civilians continues to be good. The intake of the 1924 Class proceeded smoothly when the anti-militarist propaganda ceased, although unemployment and high cost of living may have induced the men to report. The Army detachment attending the ceremony in the Cathedral Square on 25 Apr was welcomed by the crowd. Military, CC.RR and Police Agencies were criticized for their actions in the S.VITTORE Prison riot but CC.RR continued to be popular.

BOLZANO - The prestige of the CC.RR has again risen and they are successfully combatting increased crime. During March 1946 crime was decreasing and the increase in April is due to large numbers of ex-German Army personnel roaming about in civilian clothes.

UDINE - 8 ALPINI Regt and AQUILA Bn had a warm welcome by the civilians on their arrival at BELLUNO.
At the request of Brig BASTIN the more wealthy civilians and banks in the TRIESTE Area have subscribed to the Welfare Fund of the TOLMEZZO ALPINI Bn.

FLORENCE In SIENA a body of recruits marching through the town were greeted with flowers and civilians have invited them to their houses.
In FLORENCE some 300 recruits caused a minor incident by occupying the best seats at a football match although they bought the cheapest tickets. Officers of the CAR settled the disturbance which the Military Police failed to do. The same recruits attacked the Kitchen Staff at the barracks because, on returning an hour late no food had been kept for them.
There is however a general improvement in the relation between tps and civilians.

ROME - In SARDINIA the relations between tps and civilians are good.

BARI - The Army is more popular since the administrative elections but the CC.RR are beginning to lose favour [illegible] their failure to curtail crime and

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ROME - In SARDINIA the relations between tps and civilians are good.

BARI - The Army is more popular since the administrative elections but the CC.RR are beginning to lose favour because of their failure to curtail crime and Black Market activities.

NAPLES - The "CORRIERE DELL'IRPINIA" published a glowing account of General ROMANO's (Commanding 10 Comilter) inspection of 10 CAR stressing the good bearing of the recruits on parade, their high morale, the good condition of the barracks, sleeping quarters, mess halls, canteen and sanitary arrangements.
Whereas the newspapers generally praise the CC.RR the Leftist Press, particularly "LA VOCE", attacks them whenever possible.
Ex PWs returning from RUSSIA wrecked two communist and one socialist HQ in NAPLES but were prevented from breaking into the Municipio by the Police.

PALERMO - Relations between tps and populace are good.

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5. Morale

TURIN - The economical situation of officers and NCOs is getting worse as their savings and funds are almost exhausted. The morale of the officers is still further depressed by the anti-militarist campaign in the press directed particualrly against them.
They also resent certain individuals who where compro-mised with the Nazis and Fascists joining the Army again. Morale of troops, which was not high, remains the same.

GENOA - There is discontent owing to the impossibility of providing welfare and financial assistance because no funds were received during first quarter of 1946. Inadequate pay and accommodation is affecting morale.

MILAN - On 10 Apr in commemoration of the crossing of the SESIO River the GOC FRIULI Inf Div attended a parade, and in his speech, praising the valour of the 5 Combat Groups, he made no mention of ALLIED help thus creating the impression that the liberation of ITALY was entirely done by the ITALIAN troops. The low rates of pay and dis-crepancies of pay within formations continue to create dissatisfaction. In genral morale of recruits is good.

BOLZANO - Morale generally good.

UDINE - The staff of the 5 Comiliter strongly resent the Ministry of War's decision to set free,unpunished the ITALIAN officers and NCOs of the former TRIESTE military district interned at LATERINA Camp, some for their Fascist activ-ities and collaboration with the Germans, and others for assisting the YUGOSLAVS in their reprisals against ITALIAN civilians in VENEZIA GIULIA. This personnel still receives Army allownaces and is free to find civilian employment. The setting free of these men has caused a violent anti-Army feeling and criticism of the War Ministry.

BOLOGNA - The new recruits are anti-military and ill-disciplined. About 40% of the men called up have not reported. An interest is being taken in Welfare and the issue of Sports equipment has created great satisfaction. Both Army and GC.RR officers continue to worry about the

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BOLOGNA - The new recruits are anti-military and ill-disciplined. About 40% of the men called up have not reported. An interest is being taken in Welfare and the issue of Sports equipment has created great satisfaction. Both Army and CC.RR officers continue to worry about the Communist danger and Slav menace. They anticipate serious trouble should the referendum uphold the Monarchy, and should a Republic be favoured, they fear the extreme Left Parties will attempt to get dictatorial power.

FLORENCE - In SIENA the morale of the permanent staff is low as they cannot have their families with them. On 27 Apr Gen DE SIMONE opened the "CASA del SOLDATO" where an excellent concert and dance was held. The facilities, this Welfare Centre offers, made a very good impression on the ITALIAN ORs and on the Press Representatives.
On 28 Apr, the 2nd Bn NEMBO Regt celebrated their victory at the battle of GRIZZANO by a Church Parade, presentation of decorations, a public address and a march past in the Via ROMA, AREZZO. Gen DE SIMONE presented the decorations and took the salute. The very good relations between military and civilians was particularly noticeable.

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Morale (Contd)

ROME - On 25 Apr, a public Thanksgiving Mass was held in CAGLIARI in commemoration of Liberation Day which was attended by Generals PINNA, MACCARIO, SCALABRINI and POLVERINI, also by the local ex-Partisan leaders. Tps of the 59 Inf Regt provided the Guard of Honour and the relationship between the troops and civilians was good. Discipline within the CALABRIA Division is good. The majority of officers are living near and training their own units and tps are accommodated in barracks outside of the large towns. Some 200 men have been released from prison and returned to their units. They may not affect morale but they are not desirable elements.

BARI - The morale of the officers has deteriorated as they fear the referendum will result in a Republic and they consider their future more uncertain than ever.
The morale of the ORs is satisfactory and that of the recruits good.
Discipline is satisfactory throughout the command and good in the 9 Inf Regt.

PALERMO - Discipline and morale of 6 Regt far higher than that of any other in the Island.

6. Frontier Activity

TURIN - Illegal emigration into FRANCE and SWITZERLAND particularly in the VAL D'AOSTA region continues and German prisoners escaping from POW Camps have been recaptured. Contraband activity persists and CC.RR have made several arrests.

MILAN - Smuggling of contraband from SWITZERLAND continues. SWISS Frontier Guards killed a smuggler in a clash on the frontier.

BOLZANO - The frontier is now crossed mainly in the S. CLAUDIO Area by contraband agents and political emissaries.
The stricter control of the KARNTHIA borders by the

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MILAN - Smuggling of contraband from SWITZERLAND continues. SWISS Frontier Guards killed a smuggler in a clash on the frontier.

BOLZANO - The frontier is now crossed mainly in the S. CANDIDO Area by contraband agents and political emissaries. The stricter control of the KARINTHIA borders by the BRITISH has reduced clandestine traffic but some of it is now crossing the frontier in the FRENCH Occupied Zone. The CC.RR and Finance Guards complain that they are inadequately armed for frontier duty.

BARI - During the last 2 months there have been rumours in BARI that arms and ammunition of RUSSIAN origin have been landed on the ADRIATIC Coast, North and South of that port, but nothing has been found to substantiate these rumours.

PALERMO - Fishermen on the South coast of SICILY report having seen a few small submarines which it is surmized carried Allied foreigners in the Island.

7. Illegal Immigration

PALERMO - During Apr a large number of foreigners, mainly SLAVS have entered SICILY and are reported to be organising the Communist Party.

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8. Public Security

TURIN - Situation still serious. Population fear the Public Safety agents are unable to maintain order and they are not popular.

GENOA - Armed bandits have been active recently, but CC.RR have acted promptly and arrested many wanted men.

MILAN - Disturbances occurred in the Civil prisons of PAVIA, LODI, BUSTO, CREMONA, PIZZIGHETTONE and MILAN (S. VITTORE) which was the most serious.
The recent reorganisation and strengthening of the police forces begins to show results. Common and political crimes are decreasing.

BOLZANO - There are increasing numbers of ex German Army men circulating as civilians and committing petty crimes. The CC.RR and Police have so far had the situation under control but are preoccupied about possible disturbances at the coming elections.

BOLOGNA - On 16 Apr a band of a dozen bandits attacked an Arty Depot at ANZOLA, EMILIA, BOLOGNA, over-powering the guards and taking a quantity of ammunition including 12 boxes of ITALIAN type grenades.
During the month there was one prison mutiny and six successful evasions from prison or arrest. On 23 Apr a bomb exploded at the HQ of the ITALIAN Anti-Fascist Party in PARMA. Crime has not decreased during the month.

ROME - Public Security in SARDINIA is good and the CC.RR are very alert.

BARI - Crimes with violence increased from 37 in March to 46 in Apr and arrests decreased from 36 to 18.

NAPLES - The situation in the FOGGIA, MATERANO and MURGE Areas of the BARI CC.RR Legion has deteriorated. Armed robbery is common and the bands of robbers are well armed.
Violence of the Leftist Parties caused disturbances and provoked retaliation by the other parties.
A recrudescence of armed crime is reported from the NAPLES CC.RR Legion. Bands of armed Criminals, some in ALLIED uniforms, murder to achieve their ends, the worst area being ARIANO (AVELLINO).

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Lt-Col F K
for - Major General,
M. M. 6 May 45.

LtA/jw
7 May 46

DISTRIBUTION: Allied Force Headquarters (G-2)
Diplomat

INTERNAL Archives
War Diary (2)
File

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4th BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 14 May
M.I.A.

G/GB/18-27

GSI 2355

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3 DISTRICT

GSI(b) NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 1

10 May 1946

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3 DISTRICT

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16 May 1945

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3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2355

10 May 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 1

1 POLITICAL

(a) General.

In North West ITALY the general political situation remains calm. Less interest in political problems has been shown by all, whose attention appears to be much more absorbed by increasing difficult economic problems - wages, unemployment, export trade, small turnovers in the home market, etc.

With a view to the forthcoming general elections the various parties are carrying out propaganda drives. Canvassing is now under way, and the main topic appears to be the referendum. Both sides - monarchists and republicans - have already held well-attended meetings. NENNI is expected this Saturday (11 May) in MILAN and he will speak in the Piazza del Duomo; Count SFORZA will also be in Milan on Sunday and will speak in the morning.

During the week the Northern Italian press has concerned itself mainly with the Paris conference, speculating on the probable date of the King of Italy's addication and the future of the Royal Family if a republic is proclaimed after 2 June. The French referendum result was hailed by the press of the extreme right, and the disappointment of the left was apparent by the fact that apart from having reported the result no further reference to its significance and repercussions could

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There have been daily reports on the progress made in the search for those responsible for Mussolini's body snatch and great prominence was given to the news that Gen Galbiati - ex-head of the Fascist Milizia Volontaria della Sicurezza Nazionale - is one of the chief offenders and a prominent figure of the Partito Fascista Democratico.

The public, however, is generally reticent about most matters and it is therefore difficult to asses its real thoughts, though one thing is certain, and that is that there is deep resentment at Italy's being used by the Allies as a pawn in a complex political game.

(b) <u>The Paris Conference</u>.

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Extensive publicity has been given by every section of the press to the Paris conference. Without exception all papers backed De Gasperi's defence and plain speaking on the frontier problems and the future of the port of Trieste. The disappointment over the unfavourable developments of the Italian questions has been widespread in the press

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and amongst the thinking element of a large apathetic public. Hopes of an early peace treaty have dwindled and emphasis is increasingly being placed on the lack of identity of views and purpose between Russia and the Western Democracies.

Comments on the proposed terms of surrender of the Italian Fleet have diminished in the press as wellas amongst the populace. A summary of the public reaction in this area has revealed that there is a general disappointment at the alleged breaking of Allied promises made at the time of the armistice and subsequently due to the good showing made by the Navy, but the main object of appears to be the proposed handing over units to Yugoslavia and Greece. So far there have been no incidents and tempers have calmed down considerably. However, pending further developments on the ultimate fate of the Italian fighting ships the following is believed to have been the reaction by classes:-

(i) The upper classes and bourgeoisie including the intellectuals and the military quite violently opposed.

(ii) The lower classes less violent and often agnostic except in Genoa and such industrial circles as would be directly affected by a reduced navy.

(iii) Naval circles quite irreconcileable and in a scuttling mood.

(iv) Ex-republican fascists jubilant as this justifies their post-armistice activity.

In spite of their natural feelings on this subject, Italians as a whole have given the impression - in certain cases the suggestion was also voiced - that the hand-over of the fleet might be more tolerable if it were definitely an alternative to other material and territorial reparations.

(c) The King's Abdication.

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(c) The King's Abdication.

The King of Italy's abdication was given much space in the press but as yet hardly commented on by the public. Throughout the past week there had been daily rumours of his impending departure and final destination. It can be said that with the exception of the monarchist papers the news was received with glee and regarded as the first step forward towards the establishment of a republican state. The majority of the papers imply that the day of the monarchy in Italy is already over and that the Italian people want a republic. Fears are emphasised in the press that the monarchists are manoeuvering to force a government crisis and thus achieve their ultimate aim of procuring a postponement of the referendum. Needless to say that most papers have already indulged in acrimonious remarks and have not spared the ex-King any ignominy.

Rumours calculated to upset the tranquility of the country are being spread by the monarchists on orders received from higher up. These rumours are to the effect that in various parts of Rome and Naples disorders have already occurred and are likely to grow in intensity and volume. Monarchist circles are very active and though they realise that the chances of the monarchy surviving are very slender they appear to be marshalling all the forces and arguments left at their disposal in the hopes of creating confusion in the minds of the people, and then exploit for their own ends the state of nervousness which they hope will creep into every section of the population.

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2 ECONOMIC

(f) General.

The economic situation remains stagnant. Industrialists are finding it increasingly difficult to meet all their commitments and it is said that there have already been cases of allotments of raw materials not having been collected owing to the lack of liquid assets. The workers appear to have grown out of the urge to agitate but view the immediate future with not unnatural disquietude. There exist several causes for this frame of mind, outstanding among them being the continued reluctance of the public to purchase consumer goods. This is naturally holding up production for the home market and since export trade is so limited there is little outlet for finished goods and no incentive on the part of the industrialists to produce as it is said that owing to the fall in selling prices and the high costs of raw materials, business is being done at a loss.

There have been no important developments on the food front.

(b) Italy's Task in the Food Crisis - Future Coal Supplies - Afforestation Programme.

The latest news on the above subjects is contained in Para 4, "UNRRA Economic Notes", Vol 1 No 16, dated 3 May. Extracts appear in appendix "A" of this summary.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "B".

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for Major
General Staff.

Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 1 dated 10 May 1946

"ITALY'S TASK IN THE FOOD CRISIS

May will be a month of battle for food, and in that battle Italy herself will play a major part. Maintenance of the bread ration depends very largely upon the success of the supplementary amassing campaign announced by the Government at the end of last week.

Nation Saved by "Good Team Work".

"The necessity for a reduction in the bread ration has been averted, for the time at least, by very good team work," said Mr S.M.Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Italy Mission in a statement on the food situation in Rome last week. "We are very grateful to the United Kingdom for having released grain from its own stock-pile, and to Mr La Guardia for his energetic action in getting ships diverted on the high seas."

The importance of these diversions should not, however, be over-estimated. Up till last Saturday, no more than two ships, carrying a total of 16.000 tons of grain had, in fact, been diverted. The bread ration was not saved by diversions, valuable though the extra shipments will be. The most significant element in the important situation, as shown by the estimates of arrivals during April and May, is that UNRRA's program of sailings from the United States and Argentina is being maintained better than was at one time anticipated.

Imports are, however, only one factor. The other factor, - and one which from now onwards will be of fundamental importance - is the action to be taken by Italy herself. "The writing of a headline, that the ration need not be cut, does not mean that the battle is won," stated Mr Keeny. "The battle is just beginning. The battle must be fought in Italy - and the battle is to make real the Government's supplementary amassing program. Success in holding the bread ration at its present level rests squarely on the co-operation of the Italian people. If they play their part, the plan will succeed.

The triumph will be a double one: the ration will be assured for the month of May; and the rest of the world will know that Italy is able and willing to do her share. There is great good-will towards Italy [illegible] and great efforts are being made to help her;

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The triumph will be a double one: the ration will be assured for the month of May; and the rest of the world will know that Italy is able and willing to do her share. There is great good-will towards Italy in the world at large, and great efforts are being made to help her; but Italy must show that she is able to discipline herself."

FUTURE COAL SUPPLIES

Settlement of the coal stoppage in the United States will not relieve immediately the present coal shortage in Italy, since there must be a delay of at least six weeks between the return of the miners to the pits and the arrival of coal shipments at Italian ports. If shipments are not re-started before the middle of May, there is a danger of a coal famine early in July when present stocks will be practically exhausted. "Unless the flow of coal is maintained, basic transport, industrial and Italy's program of economic rehabilitation will grind to a halt in two months, with widespread unemployment, and further suffering for the Italian people," stated Mr Keeny in a warning.

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Stern Conservation Measures.

The Italian people have accommodated themselves to stern coal conservation measures," said Mr Keeny. "It is now up to the coal supplying areas to help to avoid a breakdown of Italy's economic life."

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Since the middle of March, coal imports and domestic production have been carefully stock-piled and rigidly allocated by a Coal Emergency Committee, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the UNRRA Italy Mission and representatives of the Confederations of Industry and Labour. Every alternative source of coal supply has been investigated. The miners of Carbonia, in Sardinia, have risen to the emergency by increasing output to nearly 100.000 tons a month.

Coal has been allocated to a preferential list of consumers, consisting of the railways, gas works, bakeries producing rationed bread, cokeries, electric power plants, shipping, hospitals and drainage and sewer plants. Sugar and tomato processing factories have received special allocations. All other industrial users have been allotted severely limited supplies, according to their national importance and according also to the employment they provide.

Even consumers on the preferential list have had their coal allotments substantially reduced from those in effect prior to the emergency. Railway supplies were reduced by 20% in April and a similar reduction has been ordered for May. Since the beginning of April, more than 100 passenger trains have been withdrawn. The April-May allotment to the gas-works has been reduced to 45% of their coal consumption in 1939. Supplies have been strictly controlled.

Coal for Pasta Factories.

Coal consumption by food processing plants has on the average been reduced by 40%. Particular emphasis has been placed on keeping pasta and cheese factories in production. For the other essential industries the fuel reductions ordered in April and May range from 10 to 65%.

Many hospitals, bakeries, and other coal consumers have been ordered to convert to wood and lignite wherever possible. Extensive briquetting experiments have been conducted, in order to make the greatest possible use of inferior coals. Some industrial plants are converting to fuel oil, but present possibilities in this direction are limited.

According to estimates of the Italian Government, coal requirements to maintain essential services, operate transport and restore industry were [illegible] the first quarter of the year. Actual

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According to estimates of the Italian Government, coal requirements to maintain essential services, operate transport and restore industry were put at 2.270.000 long tons for the first quarter of the year. Actual imports under the UNRRA, FEA and Military Programs to meet those requirements totalled no more than 1.284.200 long tons, while Italy was able herself to produce only 219.000 tons of Sardinian coal. The gap between need and supply will clearly be even greater during the second quarter. In addition to the small first UNRRA consignments from the Ruhr, Italy hopes on her own account, outside the UNRRA program, to secure 43.000 tons of coal per month from Poland.

AFFORESTATION PROGRAM.

Assistance is being given by UNRRA to the Italian Government in its plans for the rehabilitation of the country's forests. As an initial step UNRRA is importing a small quantity of forest seed for the nurseries and is requesting considerably more.

Under the Italian Government's long-range afforestation program it is proposed to plant before the end of this year about 20.000 acres in timber, half of which will be in Northern Italy. Most of the new stock will be conifers - pines, firs, larch and spruce - with some locust and other species primarily intended for the control of soil erosion.

UNRRA Timber Imports.

To meet Italy's immediate timber needs UNRRA has allocated in the

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program for the first six months of this year 1,500.000 dollars (£375.000) for the importation of 20,000 metric tons of timber. These imports will consist chiefly of pitch pine, oak, larch and other species not available in Italy, for use in the production of rail-cars and in ship-building, as part of UNRRA's plan to help Italian transport and industry.

Prior to the war, Italy provided about 60% of its own timber requirements from indigenous sources. This was supplemented by imports from Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Austria. Heavy demands for war-damage repairs are resulting in serious depletion of timber reserves." .

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Appendix "B" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 1 dated 10 May 1946.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 8 May 46.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammn
BRESCIA				1		
BERGAMO				1		
RIVALTA DI RODIGO (Mantova)			2		2	1 box detonators.
SOMM. LOMBARDO (Varese)	3					
LUINO (Varese)				3		
MILAN CITY	4		4	12	6	459 carts.
RICCIONE		1			42	5000 rounds
			6	17	50	Qty

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SOMMA LOMBARDO (Varese)	3					
LUINO (Varese)				3		
MILAN CITY	4		4	12	6	459 carts.
RICCIONE		1			42	5000 rounds
TOTAL	7	1	6	17	50	Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 8 May 46.

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LOMBARDIA	7		6	17	8	Qty
EMILIA		1			42	Qty
TOTAL	7	1	6	17	50	Qty

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G2	[illegible]
AQ	
EME	[illegible]

GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

1 May

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 45

3 May 1946

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2 DISTRICT

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

NUMBER 49

3 May 1946

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2 DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

3 May 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 45

NOTE: With the handing over of all commitments from HQ 2 District to HQ 3 District with effect midnight 3/4 May, publication of this Weekly Intelligence Summary will be continued by GSI (b), 3 District, Northern Detachment, Milan.

1 POLITICAL

(a) May Day Celebrations.

Throughout North West Italy May Day celebrations passed off without incidents.

The mass meetings held throughout the day but chiefly in the morning were addressed by leading spokesmen of the workers' organisations, whose speeches were on the usual lines. Generally speaking, there was little enthusiasm shown by all throughout the day, and the attendances at the various meetings were moderate. The atmosphere was that of an ordinary day of rest and since all the tram services were curtailed, the inconvenience caused to the general public was much felt even by the workers themselves, and their [illegible] unfavourable.

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(b) Party National Congresses.

The Christian Democrat Party National Congress held in Rome ended on Sunday 28 April with the re-election of De Gasperi as party secretary and the nomination of the new party directorate.

The Congress meeting on the whole appears to have been a very dull affair. The speakers were poor and the occasion showed that De Gasperi is the only really good politician the party can boast of.

Apart from the drawing-up of the party's programme which is moderate and conservative in character, and affirming that the party would always uphold the just claims of the Italian people, the most interesting feature was the voting on the institutional problem. After debates which lasted several days the last count showed that 73% are in favour

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of a republic, a decision which has had a most depressing effect on the monarchists who were expecting much more support from this direction.

The Liberal party National Congress which is now in progress in Rome is also debating the institutional question and first indications tend to show that a small majority of the members present favour a republican form of government However, final voting will probably show a majority for the monarchy.

(Stop Press - It was announced early this afternoon that at the final voting this morning on the institutional question the count showed a majority in favour of the monarchy. SCGNO leader of the monarchist group polled 412 votes against BROSIO leader of the republican group who polled 261 votes. There were also 121 blank votes. Thus, the Liberal Party is the first and only political party which has by a majority declared itself for the monarchy.)

(c) Turin Administrative Elections.

Turin city elections are now expected to occur after the general elections. Latest information gives the date as 7 July.

(d) Final Administrative Election results.

With only a month to go before Italians will once again go to the polls to elect their first democratic government since the fall of Fascism, and decide whether Italy will be a republic or continue to be guided by a monarchy, a table of cumulative results for the five Sundays, reproduced from "Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin Vol III N° 4"dated 27 April, appears in Appendix "F". Some indications of the results on 2 June can probably be had from a close study of the table, though it must be borne in mind that on that date

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2 ECONOMIC

6094

(a) General.

The economic situation in North est Italy has undergone little change during the past few weeks. Food prices remain high though a slight decline in perishable commodities has been noticed. High quality goods and other consumer goods are still plentiful and although the shop windows create the impression of normal conditions, little turnover is being actually registered owing to the exceeding-ly high prices.

Unemployment, steadily increasing due to further influxes of returned POW as well as more usual causes, still

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constitutes a grave danger to the economic stability of North West Italy.

(b) Electric Power Supply Situation.

In order to avoid a repetition of last winter's electric power supply crisis in NW Italy, the various services concerned are about to take steps which will improve the situation. Several generating plants suffered war damage: these are now being put right and it is hoped to restore them to their full output capacity.

In view of the world coal shortage and the delays in deliveries the Italian authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to count on the thermal generators to meet the demands for the summer months. Accordingly, the Edison Coy has recently concluded an agreement with the Swiss for the supply of electric current generated in Switzerland. It is understood that similar negotiations are now in progress for the second critical period July-October. Payment will be on a compensation basis. Speedy action on the partof the Italians is imperative as it is known that France is also thinking of making similar arrangements with the Swiss.

(c) This Year's Crop Prospects.

In Appendix "A" is reproduced an article from "UNRRA - Economic Notes", Vol.I. N° 15 dated 26 April, on this year's crop prospects for Italy. It is of interest as just recently there has been such alarming talk on the sudden deterioration on the food front.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "C".

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L. Kinard Maj
Major
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION. As for GSI 2355 of 26 April 1946.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

Appendix "A" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary Nº
45 dated 3 May 1946.

"GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW HARVEST.

Crop prospects are good in Italy this year. With more rain within the next few weeks, the harvest is virtually assured. There remains the risk, however, of crop damage by hot winds and the special risk of locust damage in Sardinia, Sicily and Apulia. In certain districts of Lazio and Umbria, and along the Adriatic Coast in Abbruzzi and Marche the crops are reported to be no more than "a little below fair"; but, important though these areas are, the situation as a whole is promising. Wheat crops are reported to be in excellent condition.

According to present estimates, the wheat harvest will yield approximately 5.700.000 tons - an improvement of 35% on last year's disastrously low figure of 4.200.000 tons. Corn (maize) production is estimated at nearly 2.200.000 tons - a 55% improvement on last year. Rice, for which this year's crop estimate is a little under 500.000 tons, shows the lowest percentage improvement of any major crop, compared with a year ago. Lack of fertilizers is one of the main reasons for the rice situation.

More Potatoes and Sugar.

Rye and barley estimates both indicate increased crop production this year, while the estimate for oats - 500.000 tons - is double the actual production in 1945. It is hoped to harvest nearly 3.000.000 tons of potatoes, against last year's crop of little more than half that amount. According to present estimates, the sugar-beet harvest will be four-and-a-half times last year's crop. Production is

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While these estimates give every reason to hope that Italy will in 1946-47 provide far more of her own food than she has been able to do in 1945-46, crop estimates this year are still roughly no more than about two-thirds of the average production before the war. The wheat harvest, even with the big improvement hoped for this year, will be very nearly 2.000.000 tons below the average for the three years 1936-37-38. Corn will be 1.000.000 tons short, rice nearly 300.000 tons. Potatoes will be one of the few major food crops this year in which production approximates closely to the pre-war average.

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World Food Warnings.

Italy will, in consequence, have to import next

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year an abnormally large proportion of her food supplies, particularly bread grains; and there have already been many warnings that the world food situation during the winter and the early spring months of 1946-47 may be at least as critical as it is this year. The Far East situation in particular is exceptionally grave - and will continue to be so. The rains have come too late to avert the threat offamine in vast areas of India. Extreme famine already exists in many provinces of China, and now threatens Japan.

Italy is faced, therefore, with the imperative need to husband her own resources, if she is to carry on successfully until next year's harvest. And it must be emphasised that UNRRA aid, on which Italy at present so heavily depends, is scheduled to cease by the end of this year.

The Government has promised an amassing programme that will assure economic prices to the farmers. The need for a more effective system of amassing this season than was in operation last year is clearly indicated by the latest analysis of the 1945-46 wheat amassing programme, prepared by the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supplies of the UNRRA Italy Mission.

Taking the country as a whole, no more than 65% of the estimated total available for non-producers was, in fact, collected. Furthermore, the percentage of collections showed enormous variations in different parts of the country. In general, the North had a far better record than the rest of Italy. In thecountry's three most important wheat growing regions, Emilia, Veneto and Lombardy collections were 80%, or even higher. In Central and Southern Italy, Marche achieved the highest percentage of any region in the country, save only Venezia Giulia, where collections actually exceeded expectations. Tuscany and Umbria were well above the average for the country.

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Amassing Below 50 per Cent.

On the other hand, in such important regions as Abbruzzi and Molise, Lazio and Puglie, the percentage of collections was in every case below 50 %. Collections were least effective in Sicily, where of the 141.000 tons estimated to be available no more than 24.000 tons were actually brought in. Had Sicily achieved a quota equal to the percentages of Emilia and Marche, the anxieties on the island during these last few weeks would largely have been relieved.

Production of olive oil during the year 1946-47, is estimated to reach 171.000 tons - an improvement of 78% on last year's output, but still 32% below the pre-war average. A factor of first importance in any estimate of Italy's position in regard to fats and edible oils is this year's substantial improvement in forage production, compared with the unhappy situation last year when, owing to the drought, large numbers of stock had to be killed. The total number of milch cows is expected to stand at 2.100.000 by the middle of the year, and milk yield for 1946-47 will be approximately

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650.000.000 gallons (2.940.000 kilolitres). To improve milk production, UNRRA plans to import a total of 50.000 tons of oilseed cake, but in view of the present severe world shortage, it may not be possible to achieve this figure.

Apart from cattle, Italy can rely to a substantial degree on dairy produce from sheep and goats, of which it is estimated there will be on 1 July this year some 7.200.000 head and 1.500.000 head respectively. Production of hog fat during 1946-47 is estimated at 75.000 tons.

While the livestock situation is, in general, fair, the future is dependent not only upon adequate pasture for forage but also (as in other countries) on the amount of grain that can be spared for livestock feeding."

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Appendix "B"

PARTY	Majorities in Communes			Seats		
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
-Left Concentration	8	2008	2016	386	35901	36287
-Communist	28	122	150	1024	2262	3286
-Socialist	8	136	144	894	2804	3698
-Republican	6	33	39	239	722	961
-Action	-	7	7	30	249	279
-Christian Democrat	54	1944	1998	1634	35049	36683
-Centre Concentratn	2	310	312	115	5963	6078

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-Action	-	7	7	30	249	279
-Christian Democrat	54	1944	1998	1634	35049	36683
-Centre Concentratn	2	310	312	115	5963	6078
-Right Concentration	-	125	125	118	2458	2576
-Liberal	-	95	95	106	1810	1916
-Labour Democrat	1	77	78	45	1379	1424
-Uomo Qualunque	-	22	22	48	447	495
-Italian Democrat	-	5	5	1	76	77
-Independents	-	466	466	23	8553	8576
-Local Parties	1	172	173	63	2878	2941
-Veterans	-	55	55	24	1072	1096
-No majority or unaccounted for	7	32	39	--	----	----
TOTALS	115	5609	5724	4570	101623	106373

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A - Communes over 30.000 and Provincial Capitals (proportional representation).
B - Communes under 30.000 (majority system).

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Appendix "C" to Weekly Intelligence Summary N° 45 of 3 May 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 1 May 46.

LOCALITY (All Lombardia)	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammunition
COMO					1	
BRESCIA	2			1		
PADENGHE(Brescia)	1			2		Qty explosive
VOLBARNO					25	
PAGAZZANO(Bergamo)	1					40 Cart.
BOLGARE (do)				1		
COSTA Di MONTICELLI & LOGNO (Bergamo)			1	1		100 rds. 840 Cart.
MILAN City	16	40	20	1		200 cases for MG 12 AA MG Mag 5 Cart.
MAGENTA (Milan)	1					11 Cart.
TOTAL	21	40	21	7	24	Quantity

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FRUGAROLO(Mantua)	1					
"OLBARNO					23	
PAGAZZANO(Bergamo)	1					40 Cart.
DOLGARE (do)				1		
COSTA DI MONTICELLI & ZOGNO (Bergamo)			1	1		100 rds. 840 Cart.
MILAN City	16	40	20	1		200 cases for MG 12 AA MG Mag 5 Cart.
MAGENTA (Milan)	1					il Cart.
TOTAL	21	40	21	7	24	Quantity

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4th BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 28 Apr
M. M. I. A.

GSI 2355

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 44

26 April 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

26 April 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 44

1 POLITICAL

(a) Liberation.

On 25 April, the anniversary of the Liberation of Northern Italy, considered as a public holiday, was celebrated in all the principal towns. In MILAN, after a religious ceremony in the DUOMO, General CADORNA, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army handed awards and medals to the families of several partisans who were killed during the clandestine period. At 1000 hours a parade was held in the ARENA with all partisan formations participating. Members of the Matteotti, Garibaldi and "Giustizia e Libertà" formations were wearing red scarves whilst the members of the Autonomous Brigades (composed of Liberals, Monarchists and Demochristians) were wearing blue scarves. When the "Blues" put in their appearance at the Arena, carrying the Italian flag with the Royal Crest, they were violently hooted at by the "Reds", and a few blows ensued, with the result that the "Blues" left the Arena. No further incidents occurred.

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PARRI and LONGO addressed the partisans assembled at the Stadium. They pointed out that only little had been done during the past 12 months, and appealed for unity, stressing the necessity for putting an end to the feeling of hatred at present still prevailing amongst the Italian people. They also complained about the lack of appreciation by the Allies of the Italian effort and contribution to the liberation, and to the Allied cause.

Generally speaking, and apart from the partisans themselves, there was a rather poor attendance, and little enthusiasm was shown by the public who gave the impression of being "partisan-weary".

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(b) San Vittore Gaol.

The main attraction for the Milanese over the Easter period was undoubtedly the revolt in the S. Vittore Gaol. The whole affair might provide an excellent story for an operetta and be considered as a good joke, were it not for the fact that it showed up the complete incapability of the

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Italian Authorities to cope with any serious situation should one arise.

Taking advantage of a holiday period and knowing that only a "skeleton" prison guard was on duty on Easter Sunday, 21 Apr, some of the prisoners (c.2500) became more troublesome than usual, using as pretexts the bad prison conditions, the slowness of the judicial procedures, etc., and started a revolt by securing eleven prison police hostages. By the afternoon they had actually succeeded in gaining full control of the prison wings and food stores.

The prison authorities "agreed" to open "negotiations" with the prisoners who were led by the well-known Milanese criminal, BARBIERI, but soon discovered that progress would be difficult. In fact, as time went on, the prisoners became more insistent on their original demand for "complete liberty".

None of the prisoners kept at the disposal of the Allied Authorities took part in the revolt and in order to avoid any incidents they, numbering 22, were removed to the Milan City Guard Room on Easter Monday morning. In the afternoon, the 200 odd women prisoners were also evacuated.

By this time, even the Prefect of Milan had been called in to 'negotiate' with the prisoners. The matter was also referred back to Rome, and by Tuesday morning, 23 Apr, the position was still regarded as serious as all negotiations had repeatedly failed.

By the evening of Easter Monday considerable forces had been mobilised outside the prison walls. There were Pubblica Sicurezza agents, CCRR, and regular army troops, none of which appeared to be properly commanded. The civil as well as military authorities in command appeared to be unable to keep their subordinates in toe, incapable of handling the [illegible] throughout displayed complete and utter incom-

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It was not known what quantity of arms and ammunition the prisoners had at their disposal. There were wild rumours that weapons had been smuggled into the prison cells including a "panzerfaust". So a few shots fired at random by some of the prisoners at dusk appeared to be the signal for the prison compound to be brought under intense fire from the surrounding forces. The fire was intermittent and intense, especially at night, and was kept up till the morning of Wednesday 24 Apr. The prisoners used their fire sparingly and casualties amongst them were reported to be 5 dead and several wounded.

After protracted discussions, the Italian authorities decided to carry out "major military operations" sometime on Wednesday 24 Apr, and by early in the after noon all was set. The assault on the prison was carried out by the civil police, CCRR, and Italian regular troops each under command of their own commanders, but the lot under the

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supreme command of the Civil authorities with the Questore as supreme commander.

The operation was successful. Realising that strong measures had been adopted, the prisoners surrendered almost immediately. It was found that the prisoners possessed only a few arms and that only a small minority actually took part in the revolt.

The situation at San Vittore Gaol is now completely restored, the more troublesome elements having been almost immediately evacuated elsewhere out of Milan.

Hundreds of Italians were cordoned off in that area during this period. Both the public and the press bitterly criticised the authorities for not having taken strong action immediately instead of discussing for three days and then mobilising considerable forces including a number of armoured cars and guns.

In view of the public criticism and unsatisfactory handling of the situation by the Italian authorities, strict measures were taken by the local Allied authorities to warn away Allied personnel from the scene of operation on the final day.

(b) Left Wing Activities.

The Left Wing, especially Communist, are making maximum propaganda capital out of the recent revolt at the San Vittore gaol, the criminal attempt against the Milan Camera del Lavoro, and the removal of Mussolini's body from the Milan Cemetery. They claim that it was due to their threat of direct interference that authorities had not yielded to the demands of the prisoners and had finally decided to adopt strong measures. The other two incidents have been fully exploited to attack "reactionaries".

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The leftist press attitude continues to be generally anti-Allied especially anti-British. Russian comments on Ingersoll's book "Top Secret" are given prominent publicity in the Communist press organ "Unità".

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Food Crisis Situation.

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In spite of the wide publicity given by the press there has been very little comment amongst the indigenous population of NW Italy on DE GASPERI's recent frantic appeals (see recent numbers of our WIS) for more food, principally grain, from the supplying countries. Some astonishment is now even being expressed at the sudden deterioration which is not apparent in North Italy in the large centres, including Milan, as well as in the country districts. This is probably accounted for by the organised fashion by which the

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large industrial centres in the North are fed. Canteens, messes, and cooperatives exist, and have done so for many months past, in practically all the industrial establishments and from various reports received it appears that in order to ensure supplies several industrial groups have organised themselves on a mutual supporting basis for commodities such as wheat, rice, meat, oil in exchange at times even for certain raw materials. By contrast, the population of Central and Southern Italy are not so fortunately placed.

On the other hand, whereas it is still possible in North Italy to organise state employees on a rather similar basis, ie barter system and cooperatives, the average office employees and black-coated workers are the class of breadwinners who have and still are really feeling the acute shortage and finding black market (free market?) prices beyond their purchasing power.

According to several leading wheat growers in Piedmont Region the Italian Government's estimate of a wheat harvest of fifty five million quintals for this year is regarded as much too high. Though weather conditions have been excellent to date, it is pointed out that high production can only be achieved through a proper supply of fertilizers. It is said that in certain cases winter wheat sowing was started late as farmers waited in vain hopes of getting much needed basic fertilizers. Hence, one reason for reduced production.

The Government is generally blamed for the inefficient procurement and distribution of these essential fertilizers, many of which are produced and are available in Italy. It is therefore not solely a question of imports. Greater control of the home fertilizer market is imperative as is also a better realisation on the part of the Government authorities that just as coal is essential for the re-activation and reconversion of industry to peace-time production so are fertilizers the first and basic essentials for the

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For the moment there will be no temporary reduction in the daily bread ration of 200 grammes. This decision was announced by De Gasperi late on Thursday evening, 25 April, after a cabinet meeting at which Cabinet Ministers were informed by the High Commissioner of Food that the recent appeals for help addressed to UNRRA, the United Nations and the Argentine have had favourable results. The announcement also states that a cut in the ration at a later date could be completely ruled out provided wheat and rice growers and the local authorities exerted every effort to ensure that the maximum quantities harvested reached the country's granaries.

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(b) Italian Railway Reconstruction.

Great progress has been achieved in the overall railway reconstruction in Italy since the liberation of just under a year ago. In Appendix "A" is reproduced an article from "UNRRA Economic Notes", Vol.I. N° 14 dated 19 April 46.

(c) Economic Help for Italy.

A picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy, as well as a brief exposition of the UNRRA programme and organisation in Italy have appeared in our WIS Nos 30 and 38. In Appendix "B" is reproduced an article published in the "UNRRA Economic Notes" Vol.I. N°14 dated 19 April 46, on "Record deliveries in March". It will be seen that Italy has had a fair share.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "C".

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General Staff

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Appendix "A" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary N° 44 dated
26 April 1946.

ITALIAN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Impressive progress towards normality can be claimed by the Italian State Railways, since the liberation of Northern Italy just under a year ago. Today 85% of Italy's total mileage is once more in service. Freight traffic has increased, the number of passengers carried has steadily risen, and there has been a substantial increase in the number of serviceable locomotives and goods wagons.

Fundamentally this progress continues, in spite of the purely temporary reduction in services imposed by the coal stoppage in the United States. In the vital matter of coal supplies, every effort is being made by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to ease the present situation by reopening trade channels with the Ruhr and Silesia, and by personal appeals from Mr La Guardia himself to maintain the flow of coal supplies.

Coal Imports.

Of the 432.000 tons of coal per month allocated for imports into Italy recently, some 125.000 tons have been for the railways. Severe as are the temporary cuts in passenger and goods traffic made necessary by the United States coal stoppage, those cuts are far less drastic than would have been necessary, but for the timely shipping to Italy during March of approximately 50% more coal than the normal monthly quota, and the maintenance of unusually heavy shipments during the first half of April.

The Italian State Railways increased goods traffic from [illegible] to 2,543,762 tons in February.

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The Italian State Railways increased goods traffic from 530.605 tons in May last year to 2.543.762 tons in February. This compares with an average freight traffic of about 4.000.000 tons per month before the war. Huge war losses in goods wagons have still to be replaced. According to figures corrected to 13 April, there were 85.786 serviceable goods wagons of all types, or about 64% of the total just prior to the Allied landings three years ago. Shortages are, furthermore, uneven. The situation in regard to box cars is particularly difficult. With no more than 2.819 steam and electric locomotives at present available for service, the Italian State Railways are faced with an overall deficiency of slightly more than 40%, compared with June 1943.

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Train Mileage.

Train mileage (both goods and passenger, and including military trains), amounted last December to 3.143.000 miles

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(5.000.000 kilometres) - approximately 60% of the average monthly train mileage before the war. April will show a heavy reduction in train mileage compared with December, owing to the curtailment of passenger and goods services recently brought into operation to save coal.

All Italy's main lines are now open to traffic. The 15% of track still to be restored is limited to lines of secondary importance. But, although open, much of the track is not yet at full operational efficiency. Much of the reconstruction is either frankly temporary or only semi-permanent, and this in itself will make travel slow for some time to come. The emergency bridges put up to replace those destroyed during the war are not designed to carry heavy trains at express speeds.

Wartime destruction is still an important limiting factor. In all 4.142 masonry bridges were damaged or destroyed, of which a total of 216 had been permanently reconstructed and 631 temporarily repaired by August 1945. Of the 698 iron or steel bridges damaged or destroyed, 101 had at the same date been permanently reconstructed and 292 temporarily repaired.

Reconstruction Programme.

To make good present deficiencies of rolling stock, the Italian State Railways have since the beginning of the year been turning out from their workshops an average of 417 new and repaired wagons per week. In view of Italy's own industrial resources it is not UNRRA's policy to import either locomotives or rolling stock into the country. UNRRA's contribution to railway reconstruction continues to be the importation of fuel, and essential raw materials for the production of railway equipment, including such items as steel and copper of which the railways are in particular need owing to heavy German looting of Italian electrical equipment. According to the most recent revision of the UNRRA programme [illegible] planned to allocate

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factor. In all 4.142 masonry bridges were damaged or destroyed, of which a total of 216 had been permanently reconstructed and 631 temporarily repaired by August 1945. Of the 698 iron or steel bridges damaged or destroyed, 101 had at the same date been permanently reconstructed and 292 temporarily repaired.

Reconstruction Programme.

To make good present deficiencies of rolling stock, the Italian State Railways have since the beginning of the year been turning out from their workshops an average of 417 new and repaired wagons per week. In view of Italy's own industrial resources it is not UNRRA's policy to import either locomotives or rolling stock into the country. UNRRA's contribution to railway reconstruction continues to be the importation of fuel, and essential raw materials for the production of railway equipment, including such items as steel and copper of which the railways are in particular need owing to heavy German looting of Italian electrical equipment. According to the most recent revision of the UNRRA programme for industrial rehabilitation, it is planned to allocate funds to the purchase, if available, of 15.000 tons of new steel rails and 10.000 tons of used steel rails.

UNRRA's Function.

UNRRA's function in relation to Italian railway administration is to advise and to assist. In view of the present state of the railway system and the urgent need for rapid distribution of UNRRA supplies, rail clearance at the ports is a matter of immediate concern to the UNRRA Mission. Traffic disabilities demand a careful balance between rail clearance and port acceptances of shipping. During March UNRRA traffic handled at the ports reached record figures. Port clearances are steadily improving. At one northern port, capable of a daily clearance of 8.000 tons, the railways have, thanks to efficient handling, moved on occasion as much as 13.000 tons in a single day.

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Appendix "B" to
Weekly Intelligence
Summary N° 44 dated
26 April 1946.

RECORD DELIVERIES IN MARCH.

March was a month of records both in the international sphere of UNRRA activites and in Italy itself. Civil supplies imported into Italy during the month totalled 840.000 tons - the highest figure achieved since the liberation of the country. UNRRA supplies totalled 694.000 tons - which was also a record figure. The remaining 146.000 tons were F.E.A. and Italian Government imports In one week, 10 - 17 March, 37 ships arrived carrying more than 300.000 tons. At the end of the month an additional 466.000 tons of UNRRA supplies were at sea, bound for Italy.

Coal arrivals during March were the highest recorded since the Armistice. From all sources 600.000 tons were received. More coal was produced also in Sardinia where the month's output totalled 88,660 tons, compared with about 73.000 tons in February. March 31 output, of 3.825 tons, was the highest daily production figure recorded for over two years.

Coal Reserves.

As already reported in last week's issue of 'Economic Notes', March loadings of coal for Italy (as distinct from March deliveries) reached a new record of 648.000 tons. But owing to the stoppage in the United States, coal is being reserved from current shipments for later use by the railways, power plants, bakeries and other essential undertakings. On the other hand, the electric power situation has so far improved that rationing in the North has been lifted this month.

In the international field, UNRRA shipments to liberated

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In the international field, UNRRA shipments to liberated areas during March were the highest in the history of the Administration. These shipments, totalling 1.526.200 gross long tons - the equivalent of more than seven ship cargoes a day - were as follows.-

Italy.....856.700 Tons

Albania.....	2.300 tons.	Finland.....	1.200 tons
Austria.....	14.400 "	Greece.....	99.000 "
Byelorussian SSR..	11.800 "	Poland.....	192.200 "
China.....	115.000 "	Ukranian SSR..	25.100 "
Czechoslovakia....	77.000 "	Yugoslavia.....	7.300 "
Dodecanese Islands	1.900 "	Other operations	2.300 "

Supplies other than food, particularly coal, accounted for a large proportion of the tonnage. Food shipments, including bread grains, oils and fats fell far below minimum needs. Prior to January this year, food made up more than

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70% of UNRRA cargoes. In February only about 46% of the shipments were foodstuffs and this reduced ratio of foods to other commodities was also reflected in the figures for March. "A ton of food is infinitesimal when millions are to be fed," states UNRRA's Director-General, Mr. Fiorello La Guardia. "We were about 41% short on food shipments during March. This shortage during the months of January, February and March has created a dangerously critical food situation in all countries dependent on UNRRA."

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Appendix "C" to Weekly Intelligence Summary N° 44 of 26 Apr 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 24 Apr 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	Pistols	Grenades	Amn
MILAN City			1	5 shells
SONDRIO			1	
PIEVE DI CORIANO (Mantova)			6	38 mines Qty explosive
DOMASO (Como)		1		4 cart.
BOLOGNA, MODENA, REGGIO - FORLI	4	6	6	4000 cart.

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MILAN City			1	5 shells
SONDRIO			1	
PIEVE DI CORIANO (Mantova)			6	38 mines Qty explosive
DOMASO (Como)		1		4 cart.
BOLOGNA, MODENA, REGGIO & FORLI	4	6	6	4000 cart.
TOTAL	4	7	14	Quantity

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 24 Apr 46.

LOMBARDIA		1	8	Quantity
EMILIA	4	6	6	Quantity
TOTAL	4	7	14	Quantity

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BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 24 Apr
W. T. I. A.

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 43

19 April 1946

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19 April 1946

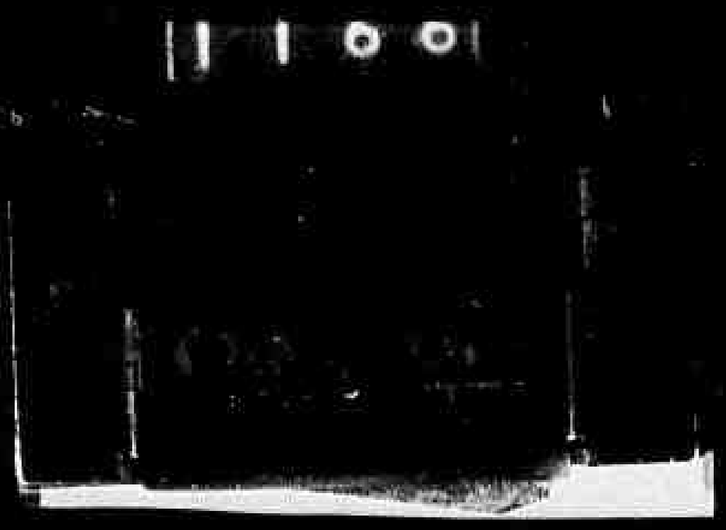
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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

19 April 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 43

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

The first cycle of administrative elections being over (5638 communes out of about 8200 have voted), the various parties are busily engaged assessing the results achieved so far, in order to adjust or modify their policy and propaganda for the National Elections of 2 June, on which date will also be held the referendum on the Institutional Question.

No doubt, therefore, that the coming 6 weeks will be characterised by an intense activity of all parties.

(b) Monarchists.

It may be said that [illegible] 2 June is a nightmare for the monarchists who are at long last waking up to the reality of things. They now realise that they have wasted many valuable months without doing much and are hurriedly planning such propaganda schemes as - they hope - may still give some good results. Many of the monarchist leaders, however, are very pessimistic about the outcome of the referendum and

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Meanwhile they are bitterly complaining about the lack of financial support for their propaganda campaign. The Milan Committee had asked for 60 millions, but were given only 4 by Rome. This state of affairs is creating a serious drop in the morale of the leaders who reckon that, if they have to fight the Communists and Socialists with equal arms and with a good chance of success, they would require about 1000 million lire for the whole of Italy!

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(c) Government Crisis?

A reliable informant states that a Government crisis would shortly be engineered by the Liberal Party.

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following which NITTI would be given the task of forming a new Government. NITTI would then reinforce the CCRR and the regular police forces, and attempt to postpone the General Elections until September 1946.

(d) Regency

Once more the question of a possible regency is on the "order of the day". A personality, who is in close touch with Prince Umberto, stated that the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele is imminent. This would be immediately followed by the resignation of the Lieutenant General of the Realm, and a regency would then be instituted. The Regency Council would consist of Prince Umberto, assisted by De Gasperi and a Cardinal (NOT Cardinal SCHUSTER).

(e) Socialist Party Congress

This was held, as announced, in Florence, from 11 to 17 April. Socialist representatives from nine countries attended it as guests, and the results of the Congress justified the expectation that it would be an important event in Italian political life.

The main results were the abandoning of fusion with the Communist Party, the kicking upstairs of NENNI, and the reaffirmation of the principle of a Socialist International.

At the opening of the Congress, five motions were presented. Of them, two were of approval of the work of the party directorate, and the remainder were couched in various terms of disapproval. Additional motions were presented at various stages, until at one time at least ten were on the agenda. These were finally whittled down, after a lot of backstage work, to three main ones, the "Base" prepared by BASSO and supporting NENNI, the "Unificata" representing the anti-NENNI group of PERTINI, SILONE, INIZIATIVA SOCIALISTA and other smaller groups, and the "CRITICA SOCIALE" motion

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Despite repeated appeals to maintain the debate on matters of principle rather than on personalities, the result of speeches by Nenni, Saragat, Basso, Calosso and Morandi, to give the outstanding ones, was to make it more and more evident that a majority of the delegates were ready to vote against the party directorate, but might not do so owing to fear of reprisals. The climax came perhaps on Monday evening when, after a rather weak reply by NENNI, the motions were put to the vote. To the evident surprise of most people, no decision had been reached as to the manner of voting, whether by open or secret ballot, with the rather odd result that a vote had to be taken on how to take a vote.

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The secret ballot won by a small majority and this was obvious clue to the outcome of the final vote which gave the following results -

"Base"	338.346	"Unificata"	300.062
		"Critica Sociale"	83.761
		"Genoa Federation"	14.252
			398.075

The party directorate's motion was therefore beaten by about 60.000 votes, and the next question was the formation of a new directorate and the naming of a new Party Secretary. NENNI obviously was out, and so were Pertini and Saragat as representing too obvious and prejudiced tendencies. Morandi was considered for a while but got into a fight with Pertini. The choice finally fell on LOMBARDO, an able and impartial man, though relatively inexperienced as a party politician. He is at present Under Secretary for Industry and Commerce. Fourteen members were elected to the party directorate, roughly representing the various groups, and NENNI was finally disposed of by the creation of the new post of Party President, where, as one commentator remarked, "he can sit and think he is Mr Laski".

On the whole, it would appear that the Socialist Party has emerged stronger from this Congress, after a considerable risk of splitting. Talk was often very plain especially in connection with the undemocratic nature of the anti-socialist policy of Russia prior to 1934.

Saragat made perhaps the outstanding speech of the Congress, attacking fusion, preaching an "idealistic" rather than "class conscious" socialism and urging the abandonment of proletarian Socialism as a means of

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The "Bourgeoisie" was often attacked, and the attacks applauded heartily by an audience composed of not more than 15 percent of workers and peasants.

There were continuous and obvious efforts by NENNI and his backers to retain their position at almost all costs; their greatest asset was undoubtedly the fact that Nenni is the most experienced and best politician that the party has. This was generally, if reluctantly, recognised and brought about his "elevation" to the Presidency.

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The new Secretary and Directorate now have the job of consolidating the newly acquired party harmony, and preparing, in the short time available, a sound, appealing and characteristic programme for the forthcoming elections.

/insert - of the Communist Party and its Russian connections, and criticism. . .

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(f) More Congresses.

On 25 April the Demochristian Party is holding its national Congress in Rome.

(g) 25 April - Anniversary of the Liberation.

This anniversary has been declared a National Holiday, and will be celebrated in Milan with the participation of the various partisan formations. PARRI and LUNGO will deliver speeches.

(h) Trieste Italiana.

On 28 April, a big manifestation will be organised in one of the Milan theatres for the "Italianità" of Trieste. The promotor of this manifestation, ALBERTINI and SCHIAVO C.L.N.O, will take this opportunity to initiate the monarchist propaganda campaign.

(i) AFHQ.

The proposed transfer of AFHQ from Caserta to Milan has been reported in the Italian press and is the subject of much public comment.

(j) Public Order.

Some apprehension is expressed in various quarters about public order (or disorder) on 2 June and following days.

As the Political Elections will be held on the same day all over Italy, the CCRA point out that they will be desperately short of personnel and transport, and that it will be impossible for them to be present everywhere.

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One source reports that during a meeting of a Special Section of the Esecutivo Comunista held in Milan on 26 March, orders were given to the effect that, in case of a communist victory at the elections for the Costituente, and immediately afterwards, all the members of the Royal Family are to be arrested, the industrial plants will be occupied and taken over by the workers, and the land given to the farmers. Investigations are being made to ascertain the reliability of the above information.

2 ECONOMIC

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Italy's Food Crisis.

As is the case in practically every European country, the Italian Government is viewing with alarm the deterioration in the country's food situation. At a meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday 17 April tightening measures

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were approved, and, as a result, it appears that stricter obedience of the existing restrictions will be enforced in all restaurants and other public eating establishments. On principle, communal restaurants will receive the maximum Government assistance and favourable treatment possible, and every inducement will be given to promote factory and co-operative messes.

The new decree will also categorically forbid the use of flour in the manufacture of cakes and cookies, and any breach of the existing regulations governing the percentage of flour allowed in the manufacture of bread, biscuits, etc., will also not be tolerated. It has even been announced that fresh steps have been agreed upon to combat the more serious cases of black market traffic.

How all the above measures will in practice be enforced has not yet been announced, but similar decrees regarding the sale and use of white flour and sugar, to mention only a few of the vital commodities affected, never seem in the past to have had the backing of any recognised force or the respect of the buying and selling public. It can be said, with all due respect to the Italian Authorities who have struggled against overwhelming odds, that the net results have, in each and every case, been, so far, rather dismal and disappointing, and, therefore, it would be unwise to rate the chances of success too high in this latest attempt of, what will be in all probability, the last CLN Cabinet.

Argentina has promised to help Europe out of her present difficulties and the latest news is that Italy will also get a fair share of Argentina's exports of wheat and other cereals. Besides, from news which has appeared in

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Argentina has promised to help Europe out of her present difficulties and the latest news is that Italy will also get a fair share of Argentina's exports of wheat and other cereals. Besides, from news which has appeared in the press, it seems that Italian and pro-Italian organisations throughout this South American country have started a nation-wide drive "to speed up shipments in favour of Italy".

Fiorello La Guardia, President of UNRRA, kept his promise of last week (see our WIS N° 42) and informed the Chief of UNRRA Mission in Italy, Mr Keeny, that he would be holding a meeting sometime this week after which a definite decision would have been reached on the extent of the extra assistance Europe will be granted. He promised he would do his best to ensure that a cut in Italy's daily bread ration would only be an eleventh hour necessity, and said that thanks to the good news from the Argentine prospects of shipments for the month of May were now brighter. In the circumstances, he urged the Italians to exercise patience.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of rai s on arms caches reported during the week are given below.

Week Ending 17 Apr 46.

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Gr.mdes	A/Tk Guns	Amn
LOMBARDIA	1		5	14	5		Qty
EMILIA	3	6	1	2	68	1	Qty
TOTAL	4	6	6	16	73	1	Qty

Major
General Staff

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LOMBARDIA	1		5	14	5		Qty
EMILIA	3	6	1	2	68	1	Qty
TOTAL	4	6	6	16	73	1	Qty

Major
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION. As for GSI 2355 of 12 April.

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2nd BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date
— M.I.A.

SECRET

LAND FORCES SUB COM, AC (SICILY)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO 4

Based on periodical reports from BLUs att to ITALIAN Territorial Region HQs up to 20 Mar 46

G1
G2
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EME

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

The Fascist movement which was active in Bologna and parts of Sicily in February appears to have decreased in March. The Communists are gaining ground in central Italy, - Bologna and Florence, - where they are trying to influence troops. In Naples two organisations for this purpose have been discovered one of which is directed by an ex under-secretary of the War Ministry. An anti-monarchist organisation also exists in Naples which was founded by a dismissed Army General. The pitiable condition of PoWs returning from Russia has caused a reaction against the Communists as well as some disturbances in various parts of Italy. In Sicily the Democratic Christian party, which is increasing, is combatting Communism. The Left Wing parties are now becoming less anti-Army but more anti-clerical. The separatist movement in Sicily, which was increasing during the last two months, has died down.

Tito's activities have made the Army popular and created keenness in the officers, but are causing anxiety all over the country.

The feeling against Austria over the Alto Adige has abated because of an article favourable to Italy which appeared in the Allied Press.

The French are unpopular because of their demands and propaganda and although the Val d'Aosta and Val Susa are still pro-French, the territory on the Riviera close to France is less sympathetic to that country.

The Army which during the previous months took no interest in politics is now beginning to consider the question of Monarchy or Republic. Everywhere except Bologna and Sicily the troops are on good terms with the population. The popularity of the CCRR has increased throughout the country.

Whereas the morale of the troops has improved considerably and is now high, that of the officers is still low on account of their economic condition. Married soldiers and CCRR are also worried about the huge cost of living. There is still a great deal of clandestine traffic on the French, Swiss and Austrian frontiers where the guards are inefficient to cope with it. Except in the Piemonte crime in Northern and Central Italy has de-

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In Southern Italy and Sicily robberies, murders and demonstrations have increased and are causing nervousness. Although the principle bands of bandits are dissolving in Sicily brigandage is still rampant practically all over the island and the CCRR are suffering considerable casualties.

2. Fascist Activity

PALERMO - Fascist party continues to hold small meetings in Catania and Palermo.

3. Communist Activity

BOLOGNA - Communist party extremists are offering Officers and NCOs soon to be released, well paid posts as instructors for armed bands, but the response has been slight.

FLORENCE - The Communist Club at Siena, which supplies free meals, wine and dances for Italian soldiers, is reported to be spreading communist propaganda among the recruits of 7 C.A.R.

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3. Communist Activity (Contd)

ROME - The Communist party have distributed thousands of copies of Stalin's reply to Churchill's Fulton speech thus giving a distorted impression of the matter reviewed.

PALERMO - Communist party is still increasing and is thought responsible for recent strikes in Palermo and Messina.

4. Left Wing Activity

MILAN - The Left parties have abated their propaganda against the present call-up and are increasing their anti-clerical campaign.

PALERMO - The Socialist Republican Party now comprises socialists and some communists.
The Republican Party continues under the ideals of Mazzini.

5. Political Activity of Centre

PALERMO - Democratic Christian Party is still increasing and continuing its activities and propaganda against Communism.

6. Political Friction

TURIN - In the Val D'Aosta propaganda pro-annexation to France continues and it is carried out by the press in conjunction with the Union Valdote in urging the people to fight for their rights. On 26 March there was a demonstration to liberate 4 French journalists under arrest for illegally crossing frontier. Pro-annexation movement in Valle di Susa is diminishing. People are angry because of ill-treatment of Italian PoWs by Belgrade Government. Tito's agent, reported liaising with espionage agents, was arrested on 16 March, and the anti-Tito feeling has greatly increased.

MILAN - There are now signs of activity among Italians in their relations with Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzer-land, France and Russia. In the Alto Adige tension between the two ethnical groups is increasing.

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MILAN - There are now signs of activity among Italians in their relations with Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzer--land, France and Russia. In the Alto Adige tension between the two ethnical groups is increasing. Agents from North Tyrol and German Ps/W who are not controlled are fostering propaganda among the non--Italian population of the above area to opt for its transfer to Austria.
Monarchist propaganda has recently increased suppor--ted by some Liberal and Christian Democrat Orgs. Population apprehensive of Tito's activities.

BOLZANO - The report in the foreign press that there is no Alto Adige problem to be solved, is interpreted as meaning that the Austrian claim to the territory has been rejected, and Italy's right recognised which has pleased the people of Italian origin.

UDINE - Great interest taken by population in Allied Comm--ission's tour of Venezia Giulia. The return of 1500 Ps/W from Russia, some in pitiable condition caused a reaction against the Communists. Some Ps/W held political discussions which lead to Communists among the audience being beaten. Recent demonstrations in Trieste area were marked by pro-Italian.

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6. Political Friction (Contd)

BOLOGNA - The Italian officers are pessimistic about the success of democracy in Italy and state the Allies blundered in granting political freedom too soon. They are cynical about sincerity and patriotism of their politicol leaders and frequently express forcibly their distaste of the political battle for power and its attendant machinations.
They are also very anti-Slav, fear the Communist party in Emilia, which is strong and pro-Russian, and feel that the aggressive policy of Russia will bring her into conflict with the Western Powers. To combat this the Western maritime powers should strengthen Italy which they consider the bastion of the Mediterranean flank against Russian aggression.
Propaganda against the call-up has been wide spread in Emilia where, in the second week only 52½ of the total recruits expected presented themselves. In Forli province only 14% of the personnel reported.
The recruits at 6 C.A.R. seem to be anti-military and ill-disciplined, and the officers and NCOs appear to be dominated by the recruits.
In Pesaro some recruits tried to force an entrance into a concert hall and the situation was only brought under control through the intervention of the Colonel commanding the C.A.R.

FLORENCE - Tito's movements in the North are causing anxiety to military and civilians. Rumours of Allied, Italian and Tito's troop movements are rife.

ROME - Feeling against Austria aroused on account of the statement made in England regarding the Alto Adige which was favourable to Italy.
Relations with France not good on account of her territorial claims at the expense of Italy which are causing apprehension.
In Rome no demonstrations, such as occured in Florence and Naples, when the PoW returned from Russia and they have public sympathy.

PALERMO - Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily resigned on 12 Mar during the greatest strike and riot Palermo has seen for

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Relations with France not good on account of her terr-itorial claims at the expense of Italy which are causing apprehension.
In Rome no demonstrations, such as occured in Florence and Naples, when the Pa/W returned from Russia and they have public sympathy.

PALERMO - Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily resigned on 12 Mar during the greatest strike and riot Palermo has seen for some years. Senatore CICOLINA or M. LOGGIA are considered as possible candidates for the vacant post.
The records, furniture etc in the Tax office and the Prefettura of Palermo were burned during the riots from the 11th to 13th March, in which bandits are believed to have participated. Police and troops were used to re-store order. Killed 1 Police and 5 rioters, wounded 2 Italian Army offrs and 23 rioters. In the remainder of the Island the activities of the bandits have decreased.
On 27 March a small demonstration was held by the Sep-aratist Party in Palermo on the return of Finocchiaro Aprile. The general political situation appears a little calmer and during the elections only minor demonstrations occured in some villagers.
Nevertheless there is much unrest due to the low wages and high cost of living which may cause another bigger general strike very soon.
Strikes and demonstrations occured in Messina on the 23 March, during which the Questura building and offices were attacked, and in some cases burnt, stores were looted and records destroyed.

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Political Friction (Contd)

PALERMO (Contd) - A Royal Naval truck was also attacked. The 6 Inf Regt took part in restoring order. Bandits ambushed the CCRR at Centuripe on the 23 March killing 2 and wounding 2 and on the same day they killed 1 CCRR and wounded another at Portinico also in an ambush attack. On the 27 at Monreale bandits ambushed CCRR killing 1 and wounding another.
At Montelepre a bus was attacked and 1 CCRR was wounded. Such incidents, occuring daily promote unrest among the population.
The Banda GIULIANO is expected to disappear shortly.
The S.V.I.S. is much quieter and its forces are supposed to consist of bandits only.

7. Political Activity among Troops

TURIN - The Socialist Party has increased its propaganda against the call-up and is instigating youths not to report, but this is deplored by the older soldiers who fear deferment of their release.
There is a slight activity in the PINEROLO area by soldiers agitating for the formation of a Republican Army and the Action Party paper "The Pioneer" published an article by some republic minded soldiers criticizing the Army. An officer replied by an article supporting the Monarchy and steps have been taken to stop politics in the unit concerned. The results of the elections did not interest the troops.

GENOA - Troops show no interest in administrative elections. A letter by a colonel on leave criticising the administration of the Italian Army and UNRRA was published in the "Lavoro Nuovo". The colonel was punished and sent another still more sarcastic letter to the same paper. No further action taken and the officer cannot be traced.

MILAN - Troops are generally Right Wing. At the C.A.R. Como some recruits threw their plates into a corner instead of washing them and their example was followed by others. The CO was called and spoke to the men who then washed their plates quietly. In general the recruits seemed contented, however a great number have fought in the Fascist Republican Army

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BOLZANO - Troops show little interest in politics and no subversive elements appear to exist.

ROME - The Army vote is a subject of much discussion.

BARI - The question Monarchy or Republic is now interesting troops and men who have one year or more to serve favour the Monarchy. Some think that a republic may decide not to keep an Army.

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NAPLES - It is reported that an Anti-Royalist organisation, Fed-erazione Anti-Monarchica Forze Armate, (F.A.F.A.) exists. It started in 1943 in the Navy and its head is General AZZI dismissed from the Army in 1944 and living in Rome. About 2% of officers in army are supposed to belong to FAFA but their names are not known and very few other ranks are interested. It uses the communist and socialist parties to further its end. During the past month the CARs (Centri Assistenza Reduci Soldati) and CAUC (Centro Assistenza Ufficiali Congendo), organisations, have been discovered.

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Political Activity among Troops (Contd)

NAPLES (Contd) - These organisations are branches of the Communist Party. A branch of the Communist Party with HQ in Genoa controls three sub-branches dealing in Propaganda, Information and Penetration respectively.
Propaganda produces pamplets, books and slogans which are passed to Penetration and Information. Two such books are:

1. Revolta dei Marinai Russi a Kronstadt
2. Aiuti dei Marinai Francesi ai Marinai Russi nel mar Nero.

The newspaper is "Soldati del Popolo".
Information acts as intelligence and reports progress etc of Communism propaganda.
Penetration uses CARs and CAUC to spread Communism.
CARs deal solely with other ranks. Although supposedly an organisation to assist P/W with food and clothing it canvasses them to join the Communist party and sends those who join among serving soldiers to spread Communism.
The President in Naples, an ex P/W from Algeria is Carlo Antonio OBICI, Via MEDINA, Naples, and is under surveillance. His former Army status is unknown. A soldier has been introduced in to the organisation to report developements to Territorial HQ.
CAUC deals with officers; its existence has been known for just over a month, and it functions like CARs. MARIO PALLERO ex Under-Secretary for War is head of CAUC organisation lives in Naples and is considered the brains behind the Naples Branch but the local President is not yet known.
The Socialist party run a branch known as "D" Section, which interests itself in the Army, chiefly through propaganda. It has little support, no money and is not considered dangerous.

8. Relations between Troops and Civilians

TURIN - Respect for the CCRR is increasing. They are supported by the civil population and praised by the most ardent Left-Wing newspapers. The civilian Police are more and more distrusted and the whole organisation is causing the population a great deal of worry.
Umberto CALOSO, editor of the "Sempre Avanti" who has been

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Umberto CALOSO, editor of the "Sentire Avanti" who has been conducting a violent anti-army campaign and making scandalous attacks against CREMONA Inf Div has been charged by the Attorney General with insulting the Magistrate.
In the Piemonte a portion of the population favours the call-up because it desires a force to maintain public order, the farmers and some others are against it because it deprives them of labour, whilst another section feels the Army cannot turn out efficient soldiers because it lacks clothing and equipment for the recruits. The troops themselves are in very good spirits despite the anti-call-up agitation.

GENOA - Troops demonstrated in the Piazza De Ferrari to protest against decision of the municipal transport authorities that they should pay fares on tramcars & buses. CCRR intervened efficiently and prompt conciliatory action was taken by civil authorities. CCRR are on good terms with everyone and the good work they did at the elections increased their prestige; however their outstations are not treated with great respect. Relations of population with Army are good, and have considerably improved recently.

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Relation between Troops and Civilians (Contd)

MILAN - Population shows increasing trust in the CC.RR, who are held in high esteem and as some requests for military protection during the elections have been made, it is evident that there is also confidence in the Army. The relations between CC.RR, troops and population are generally very good.

BOLZANO - Relations between CC.RR and population continue satis-factory.

UDINE - Owing to the strong feeling against Tito the anti-army propaganda in the press has decreased and the section of the public which was against the Army is changing its views as it considers that an army will be necessary when the Allied troops go. The call-up is proceeding well and the recruits are a good type, generally well educated. The building for the soldier's Welfare club at Sacile was presented to the C.A.R. by the major and citizens and is very well appointed.
The inauguration on 28 March was a great success and General Arisellini was excellent with the recruits. The press gave the event a favourable and prominent comment.

BOLOGNA - The local Senral has not agreed to increase the allotment of food stuffs, particularly flour for the canteens. Passes for troops cannot be held for lack of instruments and funds.

FLORENCE - Improving. Demonstrations of hearty sympathy and cordi-ality towards troops of the Folgore Division were given by the population of MONTECATINI.
Call-up proceeded satisfactorily and there were no incid-ents at the elections.

ROME - Relations between troops and civilians remain cordial and are quite good between the latter and the CC.RR. The popularity of the CC.RR has increased because of the scandals in the Questure of Rome, Genoa and Milan.
The morale of the new recruits is quite high despite the considerable anti-conscription propaganda. Many have been rejected as they are below the required standard due

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The morale of the new recruits is quite high despite the considerable anti-conscription propaganda. Many have been rejected as they are below the required standard due to malnutrition. Troops pay half fare on Rome trams between 0900 - 2100 hrs and 600 free cinema tickets are distributed daily among local units by the Ufficio Benessere.

BARI - Reports state that the relations between troops and population are good in districts where elections have been held. The populace in one locality greeted them with "VIVA l'Italia" and in another they are given food and wine. The population is friendly towards the CC.RR.

NAPLES - Political parties, Association of ex Pa/W and other semi-public bodies placed notices in the streets of AVELLINO welcoming the recruits.

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9. Morale

TURIN - Nothing to report.

GENOA - Morale and discipline of new recruits excellent. Morale should improve generally now that the 1924 class has been released. Morale of officers still poor on account of their accommodation, pay and domestic worries.

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9. Morale (Contd)

MILAN - Release of 1921 has had a satisfactory effect on morale. All troops now realize that a release scheme is working and that their turn will come. On 30 March the Soldier's Welfare Centre, Milan was officially in-augurated by a dance which was well attended by all senior Italian office

UDINE - Morale of recruits at Sacile is excellent. Tito's activities have caused a certain keenness among officers and awakened a patriotic feeling among the population which has had a good effect on the recruits.

FLORENCE - Morale high among recruits who are favourably impressed by the welfare organisation for their benefit at the C.A.R.

ROME - Morale at the C.A.R. is excellent.

BARI - Morale of unmarried troops good whereas the married men are worried about the living conditions of their families. Most officers are depressed about the very low standard of living of themselves and their families.
Discipline has improved particularly in those units undergoing training and where efforts have been made to improve welfare.

NAPLES - CC.PR worried over cost of living and the inadequacy of their pay.
Morale of recruits is good.

10. Frontier Activity

TURIN - The frontiers in the Valle d'Aosta, Valle di Susa and Northern Zone of Novara is being crossed by numerous persons the majority of whom have been apprehended and generally they are not natives of the valleys.
Smuggling is increasing in the Southern part of the Swiss Frontier and in the Novara area especially in the Ribella and Val Cannobino passes. Several arrests have been made.

GENOA - Posters inciting population to vote for annexation of certain districts by France were displayed in Ventimiglia. Investigations proved that statements on posters were false and that the organised French propaganda agency which is beginning operations is not meeting with success.

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BOLZANO - Contraband agents and political emissaries continue secretly to cross the frontier which is only partly controlled by the CC.RR and Finance Guards.

ROME - There are rumours in Rome that arms and ammunition from the Balkans are coming in on the Adriatic Coast.

11. Illegal Immigration

Nothing to report.

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12. Public Security

TURIN - Crime continues unabated and many crimes are committed by the civilian police. The civilian police failed in preventing and quelling the disturbance at the Carignano Theatre and other places of amusement in Turin on 28 Feb. Order was eventually restored by the CC.RR. The people's distrust of the civilian police has considerably increased since this incident.

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Public Security (Cont'd)

TURIN (Contd) - The CC.RR have been frequently called up to maintain public order and on 2nd March their intervention stopped the rioting in the Turin prisons.
Armed gangs are still committing robberies but the CC.RR have arrested numbers of armed bandits including the Villa-arbosse murder gang.

GENOA - Public security remains good, although minor incidents have occured in outlying districts. Apprentice Warders have deserted because Government have decided to reduce their wages w.e.f. from October last and oblige them to refund the excess received. Outbreaks in prisons have increased.

MILAN - Fairly good notwithstanding the recent revelations of dishonesty and crime among the Civil Police. CC.RR are actively combatting crime and the percentage of arrests in relation to cases reported is very satisfactory. Common crime has slightly increased.
The applications by the Prefects of Bergamo, Brescia and Cremona for troops as a safeguard against possible disturbances during the elections was refused by Gen Marras as the War Ministry does not wish small detachments scattered about the area. Units sufficiently mobile and suitably deployed are ready to cope with an emergency. However it is intended to bring 2 coys of the 2nd Bn 3 Inf Regt to Milan from Pavia for the elections to be held on 7 April. About 1,000 men are earmarked for the preservation of public order up to end of March. Troops quelled a minor mutiny in Brescia prison. Weapons were used but there were no casualities.

BOLZANO - Crimes show a further decrease due to activity of CC.RR and Public Security agents.

BOLOGNA - Crime has decreased; 66 cases were reported in March against 100 in February.

ROME - Troops dispersed for security purposes during the elections have been withdrawn, but there is some apprehension about public order during the forthcoming elections. Yugoslav elements are reported to be continually arriving in Rome

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BARI - Robbery with violence has increased from 25 cases in Feb. to 37 in March and the CC.RR have arrested 36 bandits. Disturbances and demonstrations by unemployed are increasing. On 6 March in the Andria riots 3 CC.RR and 7 civilians were killed and although many of the latter were armed no weapons were discovered when an organised search was made after order had been restored.

NAPLES - Roads unsafe at night and robbery frequent in the country. Unemployment and high prices have produced a crime wave of serious proportions. Returned Ps/W are being forced into criminal activities through necessity. 6066
About 1,000 returned Ps/W are domiciled in North Africa and are being held in Naples pending Allied ruling on their repatriation to that territory. This number will increase with each shipload of Ps/W. 9 CC.RR are under arrest in connection with theft of 35 tyres at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (AR&R Depot).

PALERMO - There is no improvement in Public Security.

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13. Illegal Arms

MILAN - On 20 Feb the CC.RR of Milan found 289 cases each containing 1,600 rounds calibre 8 model 35, 62 muskets and 37 miscellaneous grenades in the underground premises of Milan Central Railway Station.

14. Addition to Political Activity

General MORIGI, who at one time commanded the FOLGORE Division, has now joined the Socialist Party. General Morigi was released of this command not for his political views but for conduct prejudical to military discipline. He now has no appointment under the War Ministry.

for Major General, G2
M. M. I. A.

15 April 46

DISTRIBUTION: Allied Force Headquarters (G-2)
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for Major General, G-2
M. M. I. A.

16 April 46

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2 DISTRICT



WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 42

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

12 April 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 42

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

(i) General: After five Sundays of Administrative Elections during which it is stated millions of lire have been spent by the parties on propaganda and by the Government on electoral organisation, Italians have a breathing space of 1 Sundays before they cast their vote to elect the first freely constituted democratic Government since the fall of Fascism on 25 July 1943 and the arrival of the Allies on Italian soil a few months later. On 2 June Italians will also decide for themselves the form of institution which will guide their destinies. This interim of 10 weeks is going to be characterised by important party congress meetings, and there is no doubt that after each party has properly assessed its successes and failures during the trials of strength of the past few weeks, another period of intensive political propaganda, which will probably dwarf the one just witnessed, will be ushered in as soon as possible and practical. Unlike the [illegible] be condensed over a much shorter

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The behaviour of Italians during the electoral elections has been exemplary and it is, no doubt, a comforting thought for those responsible for the maintenance of good order that in all probability the same civility and discipline will also be shown in June.

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(ii) Sunday 7 April. Though it is too early to quote final official results for last Sunday's local elections, it does however transpire that out of the 1186 Communes almost half have been won by the left wing coalition. The Christian Democrat Party alone captured almost 400 communes and in alliance with other small centre parties it is claiming approximately 485 communes.

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In MILAN the Socialists scored their first great victory as a single party. The result was not a complete surprise, though the volume of the votes tipped in their favour exceeded even the best hopes of the most optimistic socialist.

(iii) Elections in Milan. A week of feverish electoral canvassing in Milan - the political as well as the economic nerve centre of the country - saw its climax on the eve of election day. The Piazza del Duomo was once again the site of the "battle field". Amongst the prominent speakers were SARAGAT of the Socialist party, until recently Italian Ambassador to the Quai d'Orsay and SCOCCIMARRO, Finance Minister, and diehard Communist. Their speeches and those of the others, which kept an enthusiastic audience in the Piazza till the late hours of Saturday evening, followed the now familiar lines of attack on the "reactionaries and the clergy" punctuated by promises of social justice and the democratic rights of the individual citizen.

Saturday's noise and bustle were not repeated on Sunday. Milanese quietly took their turns at the polling booths and for the rest of the day forgot about politics. The elections passed off in perfect order .

Excitement began to grow again when on Monday afternoon the first unofficial news of the voting began to trickle through. The momentum grew as it became more apparent that the Socialists had the lead, and victory was assured. Unofficial celebrations were soon organised and everywhere the results were received with great interest and without disorderly excitement. The Socialist victory was officially celebrated on Tuesday evening in Piazza del Duomo. A large crowd attended, amongst whom there appeared to be a large number of Communists and pro-fusion Socialists. The speakers included [illegible] who are still straining to show

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-Socialist Party	225,280 votes
-Christian Democrat Party	167,310 "
-Communist Party	155,135 "
-"Madonnina List"	45,860 "
-Republican Party	19,165 "
-"Shopkeepers"	9,940 "

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The composition of the Communal Council will be be announced at the end of the week. The party representation will probably be as follows:-

-Socialist Party	29	seats
-Christian Democrat Party	22	"
-Communist Party	20	"
-"Madoninna List"	6	"
-Republican Party	2	"
-"Shopkeepers"	1	"

The above figures have been disappointing for both the Christian Democrat and Communist Parties. The former expected to do very much better but allowed for a socialist victory. The latter placed its chances not only above those of the Christian Democrats but even felt that it could beat the Socialists.

The net result has of course been a striking victory for the left. Bologna and Milan have demonstrated the leftist tendency of the industrial populations. The other large and important cities of Italy have still to vote and it will, therefore, not be surprising if they should do the same.

(iv) TURIN administrative elections. The Prefect of Turin has been quote as the source of the tentative dates 30 May or 30 June as the administrative election dates for Turin. It is further stated that Thursday 30 May, Ascension Day, is gaining ascendency as it is nearer the date of the general elections. It is understood that economy is the dominant factor as the cost of electoral organisations is considerable.

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A series of Party Congresses was inaugurated in

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(iv) TURIN administrative elections: The Prefect of Turin has been quoted as the source of the tentative dates 30 May or 30 June as the administrative election dates for Turin. It is further stated that Thursday 30 May, Ascension Day, is gaining ascendency as it is nearer the date of the general elections. It is understood that economy is the dominant factor as the cost of electoral organisations is considerable.

(b) Party Congresses.

A series of Party Congresses was inaugurated in Florence on Thursday 11 April by the Socialist Party. This Congress is of paramount importance in Italian politics as, after the Christian Democrat Party, it has the largest following throughout Italy and especially in the North. Changes in the Party / policy towards the Communists has long been awaited. It would appear that SARAGAT, leader of the anti-fusionists, has a greater following than NENNI who has consistently advocated fusion.

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The Rome Congress of the Christian Democrat Party is scheduled to begin on 24 April. The Liberal Party, which appears to be not only in financial straits but also dangerously divided on the institutional question, is also holding its Congress in Rome with its first meeting on 29 April.

/insert:- directorate are expected and a firm declaration on the Party's...

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(c) LASKI's Tour of North Italy.

Professor Harold Laski, President of the British Labour Party, accompanied by a delegation which will attend the Socialist Party Congress in Florence, arrived in Milan on Monday 8 April. In the evening he was the guest of the Socialist Party Provincial Federation and addressed a large audience at the Teatro Nuovo. Laski flattered the Italian Socialist Party, hailed its Milan victory, and siad he hoped Italy's rights would be upheld at the Peace Conference in Paris. He hit out at the Communists his anti-fusionist remarks caused visible distress to NENNI. The Federation of Milan, the Trade Unionists and NENNI gave Prof. Laski addresses of welcome and expressed their delight over the Milan victory. The meeting was also the occasion for the respective supporters of NENNI and SARAGAT to display their relative strengths. Repeatedly Saragat drew the greatest applause.

The meeting broke up with the hoisting of the Socialist flag on Palazzo Marino - the burnt-out Municipio in Piazza della Scala.

Prof. Laski also visited Turin and Genova where, as at the Teatro Nuovo and Piazza della Scala in Milan, his speeches were well received by those present.

(d) Allied Trial of Italian War Criminal.

The death sentence on Col TURCO, Italian Army, charged with having shot a British PW has aroused in the press much bitter comment and ill-feeling against Allied Military Courts and the British. The comments allege undue severity of the allied courts (General Bellorme's case has been recalled) in view of Italy's status vis à-vis the Allies.

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) Italy's real food situation.

Whilst recent world conferences on the fair distribution of staple foods have laid much emphasis on the difficulties which still remain to be surmounted, even gloomier statements on the lot of millions of people have been made by leading personalities of all countries. The countries who feel that, unless others come to their aid they will soon be feeling the pinch, have sent out appeals for help as their Governments rightly fear that in a short time, if the position is not adequately remedied, they are likely to be faced with the awful and ruinous prospect of possible internal strifes. Difficult as it may seem to believe for the average Allied military and civilian person in Italy at the present time, this country, too, is included amongst the many which are expecting countries like the United States and Argentina - the latter has experienced hardly any wartime privations - to make super-

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human efforts even to the extent of "tightening the belt a bit". With relatively so much to be seen daily in the shops practically throughout Italy, little wonder it is that the British Tommy feels that his folks at home, who are living on a diet which is below wartime standard, are worse off than the Italians who have lost a long drawn-out fight and whose country has actually been ravaged by modern warfare.

Italy's case has found little support from American newspaper reporters. It is said that in their recent despatches back to the United States they have rather minimised the gravity of local conditions. As might have been expected the Italians have retorted and the following enlightenment has appeared in the press.

According to official statistics, the daily bread ration per capita throughout metropolitan Italy is 200 grammes and that of pasta has been reduced from 2000 grammes to 500 grammes per month (see our WIS No 40). It is also pointed out that recent information indicates that Italy would be getting only 75 thousand tons of cereals as against the original figure of 220 thousand tons which had been earmarked for delivery to Italy during 1946 through UNRRA.

Commenting on the black market, the same source quotes conditions in Rome which has a population at present of approximately 2 million and where, as no where else in Italy, such illicit dealings are carried on under the very noses of the authorities. In this city it is calculated that 4000 kilos of white bread (unrationed) are sold daily. If added to the total authorised rationed quantity the amount consumed per person would be only 202 grammes as against the official ration of 200 grammes. It is also said that 40 thousand people in Rome purchase bread on the black market, 50 thousand receive supplies of flour direct from the country and the remainder of the population live entirely on their ration.

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In its analysis on food supplies in the shops which have been described as "abundant", the same source states that these items are within the purchasing power of only 3 to 4 per cent of the population, because of the high prices of food commodities, and the small earnings of the average Italian citizen. In fact, it can be stated that only 80 thousand people in Rome are properly fed.

The rationed quantities of fats, pasta, rice etc, are so small and the distribution so sporadic that it is hardly possible to determine the exact quantity each person receives.

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In varying degrees other large cities and centres in North Italy are in a similar position to Rome, though it would be only fair to say that the Northern Italian, in contrast to the Roman, takes less pride in the fact that he still purchases in and lives on the black market. It may be for psychological reasons only, as here in the North workers' organisations are very critical and always on the alert to

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seize every opportunity of exposing the selfishness of those who still have the means to live as in normal times at any cost.

In our Weekly Intelligence Summary Nº 40 of 29 Mar 46, we reproduced the text of De Gasperi's appeal to President Truman and the American Nation. Pending the Italian Food High Commissioner's decision on the reduction of the daily bread ration from 200 to 150 grammes which would be slightly, but only slightly, compensated for by the change of the monthly pasta ration from 500 to 750 grammes, De Gasperi has appealed for help to La Guardia, former Mayor of New York, and President of UNRRA. The appeal was a last minute decision made over the transatlantic telephone on Thursday night 11 April, and in his reply La Guardia assured De Gasperi that he would rush to Italy all available help, and promised he would communicate to him something definite early next week.

(b) Tension in the Isotta Fraschini Works.

Owing to the lack of liquid assets 8000 workers of the Isotta Fraschini factories in Milan area have been paid only a small part - 1000 lire - of their wages for the last fortnight. The workers' organisations, principally CGIL and Camera del Lavoro accuse Count CAPRONI for the present financial difficulties, as he is reputed to be the holder of one third of the shares of the Caproni-Isotta Fraschini industrial group. Caproni was epurated in the summer of last year and the fortunes of the group have since been in the hands of a Commissar. The Commissioni Interni and Workers' Council are attempting to obtain private or Governmental financial assistance. The group is known to have large stocks of raw materials and to be in a position to execute the many

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

Major
General Staff

DISTRIBUTION: As for GSI 2355 of 5 April.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
Nº 42 dated 12 April 46.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 10 Apr 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pis'.ols	Grenades	Mortars	
MAGNACAVALLO (Mantova)	3						200 S.A .ty explosive
FAEDO (Sondrio)	1			1			15
CASALMAGGIORE (Cremona)	3		2	1			675
S.GIOVANNI DEL DOSSO (Mantova)				1			
FIGINO(Milan)	3	1	8				7 cases cartridges
FERRARA, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, FORLI & MODENA	5	2	1	1			286
GENOA	1	2		2	120	2	30 boxes
TOTAL	16	5	11	6	120	2	Qty

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FAEDO (Sondrio)	1			1			15
CASALMAGGIORE (Cremona)	3		2	1			675
S.GIOVANNI DEL DOSSO (Mantova)				1			
FIGINO(Milan)	3	1	8				7 cases cartridges
FERRARA,BOLOGNA, RAVENNA,FORLI & MODENA	5	2	1	1			286
GENOA	1	2		2	120	2	30 boxes
TOTAL	16	5	11	6	120	2	Qty

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 10 Apr 46.

LOMBARDIA	10	1	10	3			Qty
EMILIA	5	2	1	1			286
LIGURIA	1	2		2	120	2	30 boxes
TOTAL	16	5	11	6	120	2	Qty

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GSI 2355

Copy Number 30

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 41

5 April 1946

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5 April 1946

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2 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

5 April 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 41

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

For several weeks past, all Italy's internal activity has been dominated by the elections; this activity is gaining in momentum and is likely to go on doing so until at least the 2 June. So far, with the sessions of 10, 17, 24 and 31 March, administrative elections were held in 4541 Communes. Another 1140 Communes will vote on 7 April, whereas the remaining 2500 Communes, where the electoral lists are not yet ready, will have to wait until after the political elections (2 June) have taken place.

On Sunday 31 March, the Demochristians won in Verona, Brescia, Como and Biella, while the Socialists/Communists were successful in Reggio Emilia, Ferrara, Modena and Piacenza. As for the previous three Sundays, no incidents of any importance were reported.

The Milanese will vote on 7 April, and all parties are feverishly engaged in propaganda work. All available wall-space is being covered with posters of all descriptions,

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The Milanese will vote on 7 April, and all parties are feverishly engaged in propaganda work. All available wall-space is being covered with posters of all descriptions, colours and sizes, and, as this seems not to be sufficient for the enthusiastic bill-stickers, they consider it quite good warfare to cover with their own literature the posters of their opponents. Moreover, and probably to show that the generally accepted idea of shortage of paper was entirely wrong, pamphlets are lavishly distributed in the streets or even thrown from balconies and windows. Nor have more modern means been neglected. Huge and noisy loudspeakers are acclaiming the civic virtues of the various candidates by day and by night.

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But, as in any business deal, personal contact is always best, and the Socialists and Communists certainly mean business. They are launching an all-out attack on Milan which, incidentally, is the only major town of Italy where the administrative elections will be held before the general elections. On Sunday 31 March, TOGLIATTI held a public meeting in the PIAZZA DUOMO which was attended by a large audience. The organisation and timing were perfect, and it was quite an impressive sight to watch the numerous

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groups of supporters, headed by red flags (also a few Italian ones) and often by brass bands, comming from every direction and marching towards the Piazza. Prospective listeners of the suburbs were brought in in overcrowded trucks and lorries. As a whole, everything went off in an orderly way. Pajetta and several other spokesmen addressed the audience, but the star turn was Togliatti's speech which lasted for 90 minutes. It was very moderate in tone and most of Togliatti's efforts were directed against his "excellent friend De Gasperi" and the Demochristian Party, as well as against the monarchy. The "reactionaries" received, of course, their fair share of attention and, when Mr Churchill was mentioned, some booing was heard amongst the crowd. But, as a whole, the audience was not as enthusiastically responsive as one might have expected. Mentioning the help given by the Allies, Togliatti said that this should not be considered as a charity but as a right which Italy had acquired by its sacrifices and the help given to the Allied cause.

Whilst this manifestation took place, the Piazza Duomo was out of bounds to Allied personnel; all side streets were guarded by MP who carried out their job in a tactful and efficient way.

On Thursday 4 April, it was NENNI's turn to address the Milanese at the Castello Sforzesco.

(b) "L'Union fait la Force".

In Milan, the Liberal Party and the Partito Democratico Italiano have decided to join forces for election purposes, and have come out with a common list called "LA MADONNINA". The Unione Social-democratica Italiana, the Unione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione, the Movimento Tricolore, the Democrazia Rurale and the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque are not presenting any list of their own and have invited all their

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(c) PARTITO D'AZIONE.

The adherents of this party are disheartened by the extremely poor results obtained so far. They seem, moreover, to suffer from an acute shortage of funds, which probably accounts for their decision to cease the publication, as from 3 April, of their Milan daily paper "L'ITALIA LIBERA". The publication of their Turin paper "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" and Rome edition of "ITALIA LIBERA" will be continued, and these papers will be offered for sale in Milan.

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(d) Monarchy.

There is a growing pessimism among the Monarchists in Northern Italy who now entertain little hope of winning the referendum to be held on 2 June on the institutional question. Many of them still hope that this evil day may be postponed to a later date when, they think, they may stand a better chance. They also look towards the Vatican for help which, in their belief, might turn the tables in their favour. Meanwhile,

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some of the more-convinced monarchists are going to the length even of considering whether it would not be worth their while - since the parties of the left do not seem inclined to resort to violence, as some of them were secretly hoping - to provoke disturbances which might result in the postponing of the referendum. These extremist monarchists do not, however, find much hearing.

Meanwhile, recent reports indicate that the leftist parties are busily engaged in training armed groups, allegedly with a view to resisting any possible attempt at a "coup d'état" by the "reactionaries".

(e) Fusion?

The moderate Socialists are much concerned about the increasing tendency of NENNI and SILONE to collaborate fully with the Communists, as they fear that this might lead to a complete fusion of the two parties, once the elections are over. They look foward to the National Socialist Congress which will be held on 17 April in Florence; they hope that the whole position will be clarified then, and rely on strong moral support from LASKI and BLUM who will attend this Congress.

(f) More Unions.

The appeal directed by CROCE, ORLANDO, NITTI and BONOMI mainly to the Liberals and the Demolabourists with a view to forming a centre-right "UNIONE DEMOCRATICO LIBERALE NAZIONALE" has stressed to breaking point the internal disputes already existing among the members of these parties. Several leftist Liberals, amongst them Antonicelli, Pepe, Morandi, Calvi and Greco, have resigned from the party and may unite with Parri and La Malfa's "Movimento Democratico Repubblicano". If the Left Wing Demolabourists follow the same line, it is not impossible that they may all try to form

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) Another Labour Victory.

For some time labour had been clamouring for a decision from the Government on whether or not employers would carry the full financial onus of social security contributions. Throughout Italy, and especially in the North both the CGIL and Camera del Lavoro in all the provinces sponsored various meetings and demonstrations with the object of forcing an early decision. On occasions workers demonstrated and even struck without the backing of their trade Unions, (see previous summaries). At long last a decision on the subject was reached last week in Rome by De Gasperi's cabinet, and BARBARESCHI (Socialist), Labour and Welfare Minister, in announcing the Government's decision which fully

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meets with labour's request, made it quite clear that the measure was only a temporary one. The position will be reviewed at a later date, that is, when the new procedure of social security contributions will have been drawn up.

On the occasion here in Milan this week of a meeting of all the Commissioni Interne of the Milan factories, Grandi, Invernizzi and other CGIL and Milan Camera del Lavoro representatives expounded their favourable views on this latest victory for labour.

(b) Effects of USA Coal Strike.

Workers throughout Northern ITALY are viewing with alarm the present coal strike in the United States and the Allied authorities' decision to reduce coal shipments to Italy in view of the current world shortage. The news has given rise to great fears of a sizeable increase in unemployment figures, as well as a consequent set-back in the private as well as Government reconstruction programmes.

The CGIL representative in North Italy and Milan Camera del Lavoro summoned the Commissioni Interne of all the Milan factories on the evening of Wednesday 3 April. The scope of the meeting was to examine the adverse effects of the reduced coal allocations and as the meeting drew to its close the CGIL representative proposed sending appeals to the Secretaries of the British, American and world Trade Union Congresses soliciting support for Italy's needs.

The meeting was well attended but a wave of pessimism for the immediate future seemed to have descended on all present.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

for Lt Col GS

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DISTRIBUTION: As for GSI 2355 of 29 March, less copies 7, 8, and 9, Brit. Embassy c/o RAAC.

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
N° 41 Dated 5 Apr 46.

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 3 Apr 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Amn
GENOA	1	2		2	120	2	30 boxes
BOLOGNA, FERRARA, MODENA	2	1					80
FERRARA, FORLI, RAVENNA	5	3	2	3	4		2600
MONTICELLI BRUSATI (Brescia)	2					1	
BORGHETTO, LODIGIANO (Milano)	7						130
S'ANGELO LODIGANO (do)			1				
S'COLOMBANO(do)	11		1		1		20 ribbons for MG
BRESCIA				2			
MILAN City & Province	14		7	34	296		1088
TOTAL	42	6	11	41	421	3	Quantity

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RAVENNA	5	3	2	3	4		2600
MONTICELLI BRUSATI (Brescia)	2					1	
BORGHETTO, LODIGIANO (Milano)	7						130
S'ANGELO LODIGANO (do)			1				
S'COLOMBANO(do)	11		1		1		20 ribbons for MG
BRESCIA				2			
MILAN City & Province	14		7	34	296		1088
TOTAL	42	6	11	41	421	3	Quantity

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 3 Apr 46

LIGURIA	1	2		2	120	2	30 Boxes
EMILIA	7	4	2	3	4		2680
LOMBARDIA	34		9	36	297	1	ty
TOTAL	42	6	11	41	421	3	Quantity

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G11 [illegible]
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14 Apr 46.

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 40

29 March 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
CENTRAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

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2 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C N F

GSI 2355

29 March 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 40

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

The third session of the administrative elections took place on Sunday 24 Mar. The main point of interest was that the population of several large towns were called upon to cast their votes, namely BOLOGNA, VENICE, CREMONA, SIENA, PADOVA, ANCONA, ASTI, and NOVARA. It is still quite impossible to give any accurate results, but it seems that, as a whole, the leftist parties are taking the lead so far. The Communists claim victories in BOLOGNA, VERCELLI and CREMONA; the Socialists in NOVARA and CREMONA; and the Demochristians in VENICE, PADOVA and BERGAMO.

Everywhere the elections were carried out in good order and no disturbances were reported.

(b) Ministers DE GASPERI and TOGLIATTI are making an

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Everywhere the elections were carried out in good order and no disturbances were reported.

(b) Ministers DE GASPERI and TOGLIATTI are making an extensive propaganda tour in Northern ITALY. De Gasperi's speech delivered in TURIN gave the impression that the Democ-Christian Party is not yet prepared to take a definite and clear attitude towards the institutional question, and that they would gladly have left it open until after the political elections.

(c) It is reported from BOLOGNA and REGGIO EMILIA that the Communists are carrying out propaganda amongst the officers and NCOs of the Italian Army who are to be released shortly, offering them well-paid jobs as instructors for the Communist armed bands. It is said that these offers have met with little response so far. (Source ISS).

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(d) In the ASTI and CUNEO area, some leaflets signed G.I.A.M. (Gruppi Italiani Anti-Militaristi) were stuck on the walls, asking the newly called-up recruits to refuse to join the army but to join the GIAM instead. Investigations are being carried out to find more information about these Gruppi.

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(c) Elections in BOLOGNA.

(i) For the last few days Bologna has been celebrating a Communist victory in the administrative elections. This victory was not a surprise, but the total Communist vote seems to have been rather larger than was expected. TOGLIATTI's speech on the eve of the poll is held by some to have been, by reason of its moderate tendency, a determining factor in securing the adherence of wavering elements.

(ii) The reasons for the Communist victory in BOLOGNA, one of the most striking up to the present, are several:

a. The region of EMILIA has always been a centre of leftist activity and the people have a persistent tendency to be "agin the Government".

b. There is a high degree of unemployment among industrial workers, many of whom were formerly employed by concerns which worked mainly for the Italian Armed Forces.

c. The Communists have been successful in driving a wedge between the farm workers and the land owners with the result that the large majority of the former have become Communist and the latter are too terrified to take any active steps in the matter.

d. Intimidation tactics have been used on a wide scale by the Communists.

(iii) It is clear that in BOLOGNA, as in the rest of N.W.ITALY the Communist Party has shown itself to be better organised, better disciplined and more energetic than any of the other parties. It presents at all times a unanimous front and disposes of ample funds. When to these assets is joined an utter ruthlessness and lack of scruple, it is small wonder that one gains the impression that the other parties [illegible] to enthusiastic beginners sitting down to a

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(iv) The following are extracts from a FS report on the Communist Party in BOLOGNA. They give some idea of the ascendency it has achieved in various fields of civil administration and public utilities:

6046

"1. Comune di BOLOGNA

Civic administration is, virtually, entirely in the hands of the Communists, because the Sindaco, DOZZA, has filled the offices of Vice-Sindaco with men whom he can trust, and is therefore able to do more or less as he wishes. In every office, if there are no members of the Communist Party, DOZZA

...../3

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has employed men of his following and whom he can trust. The office of Municipal Police, the Ufficio Anonario, the Ufficio Requisizione Alloggi and that of Information oor Inland Revenue are all in Party hands, and therefore controlled by DOZZA through his followers employed.

Possessed of this "omnipotence", he is in a position to keep the Party informed of all that is happening, and of who is their friend, and who their enemy. He can quash anything or promote anything without arousing the least suspicion. Further, through control of the Ufficio Anagrafo, he is in a position to furnish the Party with any photographs and identity cards they require.

In point of fact, DOZZA can and does, make sure that the Communist Party has every possible advantage over other parties in the realm of intelligence, and is for them a one man Gestapo. He can even warn them of any action local police (ex-CCRR) intend against individual members, or even against the Party as a whole.

2. Comitato Regionale di Liberazione Nazionale.

Since the President and the Secretary of this organisation are both Communists, and since there are other Communist members, the Party dominates the situation successfully.

3. Prefettura.

As there are no political functionaries in the varying offices, the Communists keep themselves au fait with what is happening in the Prefettura by means of employees, who are of Communist sympathies.

While the erstwhile Prefect, Gianguido BORGHESE (Socialist) was in power, their task was easier, since he was hand in glove with the Communist Sindaco, DOZZA. The new [illegible] already commenced a purge of

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While the erstwhile Prefect, Gianguido BORGHESE (Socialist) was in power, their task was easier, since he was hand in glove with the Communist Sindaco, DOZZA. The new Prefect however, D'ANTONIO, has already commenced a purge of his staff, and consequently is suffering a lot at the hands of the Communists, in the realm of the press and propaganda.

4. Questura.

Communist elements in this office have received orders that everything that takes place in the Questura should be referred to the Party HQ. This is being carried out. It is known that files are stolen from the Questura archives and carried away. There are strong grounds for suspicion that their ultimate destination is the Communist Party HQ.

6045

5. Ferrovie dello Stato.

The State Railways, in addition to being controlled by the inevitable cells, are also controlled by the Polizia Ferroviaria, which are almost 100% Communist. Such is also true of the Post and Telegraph office, in whose employment there are numerous members of the Party.

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6. Radio Bologna.

This station is controlled by the Communist Party which has placed in the position of Director of Programmes a Dr VICCHI. This man has complete jurisdiction over the Station's transmissions, and he quashes any programme that is at all unfavourable to the Left Wing. It is a fact that FS have frequently listened to the programme "La Voce dei Partiti" on the wireless, and the only parties apparently that have a voice are the Communist and Socialist.

7. TIMO.

In the direction of the Telephone Company TIMO there do not appear to be many Communist elements, but amongst the clerks there is a large percentage. The Director of the concern is actually the ex-Prefect, Gianguido BORGHESE, a Socialist, who has a monthly stipend of 80,000 lire, and his chief assistant and vice-director is Guiseppe DOZZA, Communist Sindaco of BOLOGNA, who receives 40,000 lire a month. Thus, although the Left Wing is not strong in numbers, it holds the two most important posts.

8. Transport.

In BOLOGNA there are a number of Transportation Companies, and there are a few more in the province. They are not important and do not cause concern. They could be used by the Communist Party in case of need, but this has not arisen as the Party has access to the trucks belonging to the State Railways. They have in addition to these, many other vehicles which they acquired during the fighting against the Germans, and which they now run illegally.

9. Communist Police.

Among other noteworthy armed forces belonging to the Communist Party are the Polizia Ferroviaria and the Ghepu.

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9. Communist Police.

Among other noteworthy armed forces belonging to the Communist Party are the Polizia Ferroviaria and the Ghepu. The former is a unit of some 500 strong, and recruited entirely from elements of the Party. They are commanded by a Political Commissar who holds the rank of Captain. It has been impossible to identify this man, but he may be BRIGITI. The duty of this organisation is to control and vet all personnel employed by the Railways in the area, including the CCRR, and in the event of an armed uprising, to block rail traffic, and to hold all rolling stock at the Party's disposal. This is a task they could easily accomplish, 6044 as they are, well armed and organised.

In addition to the Polizia Ferroviaria there is yet another Police formation, named GNIPU which is 80 strong, and commanded by a Political Commissar, as yet unidentified, with the rank of Captain. The members are recruited from the younger and more fanatical members of the Party who are thoroughly trustworthy. They depend entirely upon their

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own commander, and their duty is that of the GESTAPO in the Nazi Party.

Their duty includes that of identifying prominent propagandists of other parties, including the Socialists, and to get to know those people who would be capable of leading any anti-Communist organisations in open warfare. Before they are recruited, the Party establishes their political reliability, capacity, initiative and courage, and they are most definitely hand-picked. They work against officers and NCOs of the Police and Army, against financiers, industrialists, traders, and last but not least, the Allied Forces. Their duties are as follows:-

(a) To establish which persons are to be eliminated as being hostile to Communism or who have committed crimes during the Fascist régime.

(b) To establish which persons are to be deported as being hostile to Communism, but not dangerously so, and those who were collaborators with Fascism.

(c) To identify those persons who honestly are anti-Communist but who are not politically minded, or who are genuinely monarchist, and these are to be treated in one of two ways:-

(i) those who are to be maintained in service, closely watched until they have been proved loyal to the Communist state;

(ii) those who may be kept in service without being suspect, for having shown strong pro-Communist sympathies, either during the Fascist régime, or during the clandestine period."

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(f) VAL D'AOSTA Demonstrations.

On Tuesday 26 March, a rather serious outbreak of disorder took place in AOSTA. A fairly large and partly drunken crowd invaded the Prefettura, man-handled the President of the Valley, Dr CHABOD, and several CCRR and Alpini

It is generally assumed that the "Union Valdôtaine" was behind the outbreak. This organisation has as its object the attainment of complete autonomy, if not independence, for the Valley, and has been constantly opposing the work of Dr CHABOD, who represents those Valdostani who wish to remain within the Italian State.

The rioters forced the CCRR to release some people who had been arrested for illegal crossing of the frontier, among them a number of French journalists.

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Order has now returned, but there would appear to be sufficient political tension, some of it imported, to warrant anticipation of further trouble.

2. ECONOMIC

Great concern is expressed about the shortage of grain stocks in Italy, and De Gasperi has sent an urgent direct appeal to President Truman and the American Nation.

"The Italian people have noted with grateful appreciation your personal interest in overcoming the serious food crisis which threatens Europe and, most of all, Italy. We are hopeful that the action you are taking will truly relieve the sufferings which the world food situation has imposed on Italy to a greater degree than any other country of Europe.

Italy's own stocks of grains, decimated especially by lack of rain and fertilizer, are nearly exhausted. We are, therefore, compelled to depend very heavily on imports of cereals until the next harvest. Therefore the inability of UNRRA to secure sufficient grains to maintain our basic ration is a source of great concern to the Italian Government and people.

As early as last December my Government had to suspend the monthly distribution of 'pasta' and rice in most provinces of Southern and Central Italy; then at the end of January we felt able to restore one quarter of this ration. The monthly ration of 'pasta' and rice is now 500 grams per month per person, instead of the 2000 grams, which has been the basic ration for the last year. If the situation deteriorates further we shall have to cancel this ration again.

I would stress particularly, Mr President, that the Italian people, unlike some other peoples, depend for their bread and 'pasta' - especially since

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I would stress particularly, Mr President, that the Italian people, unlike some other peoples, depend for their food very largely on bread and 'pasta' - especially since most other food items simply are not available these days. I must point out further that the amount of food which an Italian can buy on his ration-card is barely 700 calories a day. This amount is obviously insufficient to prevent serious malnutrition, disease and other dangerous physical consequences to the whole Italian population, and particularly to children and young people.

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The prospect that this situation might go even worse, judging from everything we can learn about the supplies available and the allocations of those supplies made in Washington, prompts me to appeal directly to you. Our minimum need is for 300,000 tons of imported bread grains each month from now until the next harvest. We place our trust, Mr President, in your intervention to prevent a continuation, or worsening of a situation which is already unbearable.

...../7

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I am grateful to you and I have faith in the generosity of the American people". - DE GASPERI.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

It is becoming increasingly apparent that caches of illicit arms are being moved about to escape detection and confiscation. This is especially the case in the province of EMILIA where raids have been made on reliable information, only to discover the hiding place as described, and to find a few loose rounds of ammunition as evidence that the cache has been moved.

/jaw

Lt Col GS

DISTRIBUTION: As for GSI 2355 of 22 Mar except for:-

(a) minus copy 18; Capt McKenzie.
" copies 21,22; 60 Sub Area.
" copy 58; US Mil Attaché MILAN.

(b) copy 34; 2 Coy 1 L of C Sigs vice 14 L of C Sigs.
" 73; 5 Med Regt RA vice 17 Fd Regt.

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/jaw

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SECRET

4/GB/18

25 Apr.

GSI-2355

Copy Number 30

20

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 39

22 March 1946

G1 [illegible]

G2 [illegible]

G3 [illegible]

ENG [illegible]

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

6040

SECRET

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
G M G

GSI 2355

22 March 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 39

1 POLITICAL

(a) Administrative Elections.

On Sunday, 17 March, administrative elections were continued, and voting took place in another 1083 communes. Everything was carried out in an orderly manner, and no incidents were reported.

As for the results, both the Demochristians and the Socialists/Communists are claiming victory, and for the independent observer it seems quite impossible - even with the semi-official figures so far at hand - to draw a definite conclusion. For example, reviewing the results for 1027 communes, the Demochristians claim to have won in 399 communes as against 371 for the Socialists/Communists. Left wing sources, on the other hand, quoting the results, give the following figures. Socialists/Communists 389 Demochristians 355 This is due to the fact

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The classification of these 'outsiders' will not be an easy task, and it will no doubt be some considerable time before the final and true results of the elections are known.

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Results which are much less liable to statistical misinterpretation are those of the voting by proportional representation in towns of over 30,000 inhabitants, where for the most part the Socialists and Communists did not present joint lists. To date, the results of 7 of these are now available.

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	Arezzo	Grosseto	Cagliari	Piacenza	Vicenza	Ravenna	Fano
-Socialists	14	5	11	10	13	10	11
-Communists	13	19			6	10	15
-Demochristians	8	3	17	16	17	15	13
-Liberals	4	2	5	2	-	-	1
-Action Party	1	-	11	-	1	-	-
-Republicans	-	10	-	12	3	5	-
-Uomo Qualunque	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

(b) Political Elections.

As reported previously, political elections will be held on 2 Jun 46. On the same date a popular referendum will take place on the institutional question.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) "Reduci" and Post War Relief.

A talk on the "reduci" problem and relief programme drawn up by the Ministry of Post-War Relief was given by Minister CASTELROTTO (Labour Democrat) in MILAN last Sunday 17 Mar. The Prefect of MILAN and several other local authorities were amongst the large audience which filled the Lirico Theatre to capacity.

After stating that the "reduci" problem was a State matter and that the latest Government relief plan aims [illegible] rehab-

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As reported [illegible]
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2 ECONOMIC

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A talk on the "reduci" problem and relief programme drawn up by the Ministry of Post-War Relief was given by Minister CASPAROTTO (Labour Democrat) in MILAN last Sunday 17 Mar. The Prefect of MILAN and several other local authorities were amongst the large audience which filled the Lirico Theatre to capacity.

After stating that the "reduci" problem was a State matter and that the latest Government relief plan aims at reversing the former policy of benefits to one of rehabilitation and the provision of work, CASPAROTTO read out a long list of facts and figures on the war damage incurred by ITALY.

6038

PERONI, President of the "reduci committee", put before the Minister some points raised by the reduci of MILAN, and a representative of the pensioners in Northern ITALY pointed out that if the rate of pensions were raised, half a million people could be transferred to the retired list, and an equal number of younger people taken on to fill the vacancies.

CASPAROTTO closed the meeting with an appeal to the reduci to do all in their power not to hamper the Government's efforts in its difficult task. They could best do so by remaining united in the defence of their

.../3

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rights, a willingness to sustain all hardships which will have as their outcome the attainment of their wishes. In this fight the backing of all classes of Italians is essential.

(b) Electric Power Situation.

The recent heavy rainfall has brought about a sudden and remarkable improvement in the electric power supply in North West ITALY, and the recent restrictions on the use of power imposed by the Commissioner of Electricity for North ITALY have been partially lifted. Public services are now able to function as before the crisis started, and the fears of industry of finding itself without electric current have now been averted. By the end of the month it is expected that all restrictions will have been removed.

3. HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at appendix ".

Lt Col PS

/JAW

DISTRIBUTION. A revised distribution list is given at Appendix "B".

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

/Lt Col GS

DISTRIBUTION. A revised distribution list is given at Appendix "B".

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S.E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 39 dated 22 Mar 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 20 Mar 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammunition
MODENA, FORLI, REGGIO EMILIA, RAVENNA, FERRARA.	7		1	6	4		260
MONTECHINO	44						Qty
S'ANNA di. CAIRO	1						
GENOVA.	27	1		1	162	1	Qty
CASTIGLIONE CHIAVARESE	1			1			Qty
GROPPARELLO	44						Qty
RIVAROLO							Qty
							Qty

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MODENA, FORLI, REGGIO EMILIA, RAVENNA, FERRARA	7		1	6	4		260
MONTECHINO	...						Qty
S'ANNA di. CAIRO	1						
GENOVA	27	1		1	162	1	Qty
CASTIGLIONE CHIAVARESE	1			1			Qty
GROPPARELLO	44						Qty
RIVAROLO							Qty
LANCIA.							Qty
COAZZE (PIE CNTE)	5	2					
TOTAL	123	3	1	8	166	1	Qty

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Totals carried forward ...../2

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Appendix "A" continued.

LOCALITY	Date	Rifles	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades Mortars	Ammunition	Arrests	By Whom Raid made	File
COMO	7/18 Feb	7	10	7	6	2488 1 case Various	4	S.S. PS	2306 13/3/.6
LECCO	24 Feb		1					CCRR	
GALLARATE	6 Mar	3				4 cases expl.		CCRR	
RONCELLO VILLONCO (Berg.)	7 Mar	2	2			380		S.S. PS	
BUSTO AR. CASTIGLIONE	27 Feb	1		5	1	Qty	2	CCRR	2306 /3063
BUSSANO	4 Mar			3			3	CCRR	
MILANO	6 Mar		2			40 cart	3	CCRR	
TRUC. ZONO	9 Mar		2	1				CCRR	
BONEL. DI RHO	11 Mar	2				Qty		CCRR	
S'LORENZO	12 Mar	38	1			Qty		CCRR	
TOTAL		75	28	16					

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								excl.	
RONC..DIA VILLONGO (Bert.)	7 Mar	24	2			380			..g.FS
MONT..N.. VAB..TRONE	27 Feb	1		5	1	Qty	2	CORR	2306 /3063
PESSANO	4 Mar			3			3	CORR	
MILANO	6 Mar		2			40 cart	3	CORR	
TRUC..ZZONO	9 Mar		2	1				CORR	
SCUOLA di R.O	11 Mar	2				Qty		CORR	
S'LORENZO	12 Mar	38	1			Qty		CORR	
TOT..L		75	18	16	9	Qty	12		
carried fwd		129	3	1	8	166	1		
TOT..L		204	3	19	24	175	1		
		..RMS RECOV..RED W/E 20 Mar .6							
EMILI..		51		1	6	4	Qty		
LIGURIA		73	1		2	162	1	Qty	
LOMBARDIA		75		18	15	3		Qty	
PIEMONTE		5	2						
TOTAL		204	3	19	24	175	1	Qty	

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Appendix "B" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary 39

DISTRIBUTION

1,2,3,4, A C of S G-2 AFHQ
5, A C of S FIS AFHQ
6,7,8,9, British Embassy c/o RAAC
10, US Embassy c/o RAAC
11, British Consulate MILAN
12, US Consulate MILAN
13, A C of S A-2 AAFSC MTO
14, 15, GSI XIII Corps
16, 17, 6 (Brit) Armd Div
18, Capt McKenzie c/o OC Tps ZUGNO
19, 59 Area
20, 217 area
21,22, 60 Sub Area
23, OC Tps TURIN
24, OC Tps GENOA
25, Nº 1)
26, 2)
27,28,29, 3) BLU
30, 4)
31, 5)
32, 6)
33, 1/4 [illegible]
34, 1, L of C Sigs
35, HQ AC ROME
36, AC IO 2 District
37, Office of the Chief IO AC LOMBARDIA
38, " " " " " BOLOGNA
39, " " " " " LIGURIA
40, " " " " " PIEDMONT
41, " " " " " BOLZANO
42, " " " " " VENETIC
43,44,45,46,47, CIC
48, 37 FSS
49, 51 "
50, 85 FSS

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

24, 00 Tps GENOA
25, Nº 1)
26, 2)
27,28,29, 3) EEU
30, 4)
31, 5)
32, 6)
33, 1/4 LEGILI
34, 1, L of C Sigs
35, H. .C ROME
36, .C LO 2 District
37, Office of the Chief LO .C LOMBARDIA
38, " " " " " BOLOGNA
39, " " " " " LIGURIA
40, " " " " " PIEDMONT
41, " " " " " BOLZANO
42, " " " " " VENEZIE
43,44,45,46,47, CIC
48, 37 FSS
49, 51 "
50, 85 FSS
51, 311 FSS
52, 313 "
53, 417 "
54, 421 "
55, 427 "
56, SCI (J) MILAN
57, 3 SCI c/o ISLD RA.C
58, US Military Attaché's Office MILAN
59, British Consulate GENOA
60, GSI (CL) c/o 86 Area
61, Mr BENTON, British Embassy ROME
62, SCI/ ROME
63, Commercial Dept British Embassy ROME
(attn Sir Richard NOS CRAIG)
64,65,66,67, CIC Zone 2 V ROME
68, US Consulate GENOA
69, Senior US Naval Liaison Offr ROME
70, Staff Offr (Int) Mediterranean MALTA

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71, SO (Int) ROME Offices of the Flag Offs
ITALY and Liaison
72, 2 MONS
73, 17 Pd Regt RA
74, HQ RA NW ITALY
75, GOC 2 District
76, GSO I (Ops)
77, DA&QMG
78, G 1 (1)
79, DPM
80,81, War Diary

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LAND FORCES SUB-COM. AC (MMIA)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO 3

Based on periodical reports from BLUs att to ITALIAN Territorial Region HQs up to 28 Feb 46.

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

(a) Politics

No increase in activity or interest among tps. Propaganda against the call-up, and the retention under arms of the 1921 and 1922 classes is directed to undermining confidence of tps in offrs and higher comd.

(b) Relations between tps and civilians

Slight improvement in Army prestige. Considerable improvement in morale and confidence in CC.RR.

(c) Morale

Poor conditions of service continue to lower morale. Where new clothing and weapons are issued morale shows an immediate uplift.

(d) Frontier activity

Illegal crossing of all frontiers is prevalent.

(e) Public Security

No decrease in amount of crime.
Slight increase in CC.RR activity to cope with the situation.

(f) Traffic in arms

Continues in NOVARA area.

2. Fascist Activity

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(e) Public Security

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Slight increase in CC.RR activity to cope with the situation.

(f) Traffic in arms

Continues in NOVARA area.

2. Fascist Activity

BOLOGNA - The neo-fascist organisation, Squadra d'Azione Mussolini does not appear to grow but continues to distribute propaganda in Emilia. Manifestos were issued by the party in FERRARA.

SICILY - Fascist movement although still in the early stages of reorganisation has lately spread to the PALERMO area. There have been no large scale meetings.

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3. Communist Activity

Nothing to report.

4. Left Wing Activity

Nothing to report.

5. Political Activity of Centre

Nothing to report.

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6. Political Friction

TURIN - In the valleys of NOVARA Slav elements are in close touch with ITALIANS of the extreme left parties, and illegal wireless transmission is going on in the area.
In the VAL DI SUSA active propaganda pro annexation to FRANCE continues. Dissatisfaction caused by the food problem, inefficiency of public services, high taxes and bad economical conditions are exploited. There are twelve known propaganda agents in the VAL DI SUSA.
The pro-independence party, Union Valdotain, has posted proclamations in the VAL D'AOSTA calling the people of the valley to make a last effort to obtain an international guarantee of their rights.

BOLZANO - The delay in formulating the peace treaty is causing anxiety and the controversy between the ITALIAN and the AUSTRIAN newspapers is becoming more bitter.

ROME - Public alarmed at massing of TITO's forces on YUGO SLAV frontier. Feeling against YUGOSLAVIA increasing because of her claiming TRIESTE and hostility towards AUSTRIA on account of her claim to the ALTO ADIGE. Resentment against FRANCE who desires VENTIMIGLIA. SWITZERLAND has expelled a number of ITALIANS who had resided there many years for no apparent reason.

BARI - The commandant and staff at the Royal Military Academy at LECCE appear to be very Monarchist in their attitude judging by their conversation.

SICILY - General political situation somewhat quieter but much trouble is expected when the elections are held.
The separatist movement aided by the Banda GIULIANO is still increasing considerably. During the past two weeks 600-700 suspected bandits have been arrested. Capt. MAZZOLA of the E.V.I.S. was arrested. Casualties suffered by the CC.RR and Army have decreased. Battle zone reported to have moved from the CATANIA and PALERMO areas to PRIZZI in

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The Democratic Christian party is increasing.

7. Political Activity among Tps

TURIN - Few military take an active part in party politics, and OSC units have the situation well in hand, enjoying the respect of their tps.
The political campaign against the call-up has lowered the morale of the older classes who fear their release will be postponed. There is hostility towards YUGOSLAVIA and bitter feeling against SICILIAN separatists. Newspapers of the Left parties and certain members of the extremists by subversive articles and lectures are trying to arouse the tps and population to disturbances. The Army appears free of subversive elements.

GENOA - Very little political activity is evident. Attempts made to provide an equivalent of ABCA are having a good effect. No outward signs of subversive elements.

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MILAN - Politics begin to find hearing among tps, but it is chiefly the 1921 and 22 classes who listen to accusations against the Ministry of War and their subordinates, voiced by the extremist Left Wing elements who attempt to undermine the confidence of the tps in their comds. These attempts have recently been successful and only the release of the above classes will rectify the situation.
The daily "UNITA" uses any incident to abuse offrs and War Minister in its attempts to upset the confidence of the soldier in his superiors. An unknown party called a demonstration on 3 Mar in MILAN to protest against call-up.

BOLZANO - Socialist party at VERONA started a campaign against call-up, otherwise no subversive propaganda is evident.

FLORENCE - Tps are very un-politically minded. Some posters against the call-up have been exhibited.

ROME - A Sjt of the 8 Inf Regt who made a speech of a Communist nature at VITERBO was severely punished.

8. Relations between tps and civilians

TURIN - Propaganda against the call-up by the Socialist party has hindered the good relations between tps and people. In the AOSTA and BIELLA areas the relations between tps and civilians are unsatisfactory despite invitations to entertainments. Tps are despised by Partisans, but the latter do not enjoy the people's respect on account of their bullying attitude.
Relations between tps and civil police are unsatisfactory throughout a great part of the Region. The CC.RR enjoy the people's esteem.
Anti-Army propaganda has intensified during the last ten days in the TURIN press. Slanderous articles have appeared against CREMONA and the Army in general. The worst offender the the "SEMPRE AVANTI" run by CALOSSO, an Italian who used to broadcast from LONDON and is now in ITALY. This propaganda is having a harmful effect on the military and educated civilians deprecate it.

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GENOA - Relations satisfactory. Public are becoming used to Army and consider it a necessity. Prestige of CC.RR in GENOA is rising but in outlying districts their prestige is still low.

MILAN - Relations good. Public opinion of CC.RR good, relations cordial. Propaganda against call-up is evident, particularly in small centres.

BOLZANO - CC.RR popular and respected by majority of population.

6030

BOLOGNA - The population is not concious that any Army exists as the recent governments have done nothing to change the opinion of the people that the Army is a bureaucratic organisation, and poorly equipped. The Sindaco of REGGIO EMILIA was surprised that a disciplined body of soldiers such as the Grenadiere Bn existed in his town. The poor bearing and discipline of the ex Guard bn, now forming 6 Inf Regt, has given the CC.RR the impression that the Army lacks the solidarity to make it reliable in civil disturbances.

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FLORENCE - The de-requisitioning of civilian property by the Italian Army has removed the only source of friction between the Army and the population. Relations between the FOLGORE Div and the civilians have steadily improved.

ROME - Unchanged.

BARI - A spectator who loudly made insulting remarks about the Army during a ceremonial march of the 3/9 Inf Regt through BARI was arrested by order of the bn comd and handed over to the CC.RR. The local paper reported the incident as "displeasing behaviour" on the part of the spectator.
During a football match at TRANI civilians seated near two ITALIAN soldiers made loud derogatory remarks about them. The two soldiers of the 1/9 Inf Regt beat up two of the civilians and anti-Army talk ceased.
On neither occasion did the crowd support the individuals causing the incidents and they continue to be friendly with the tps.

9. Morale

TURIN - Offrs resent the lack of consideration for the Army and are affected by their economic treatment on which they can barely live. The tps are depressed on account of the poor clothing and equipment so far issued and of the negligible progress made in their welfare.

GENOA - Pay, accommodation and rations continue to affect morale, and the substitution of ITALIAN products for those of ALLIED origin also had an adverse effect. The ITALIAN Army is ignorant of the world shortage of food and of the sacrifices of the United Nations to provide food for the needy peoples of the world.

FLORENCE - Generally improving. FOLGORE Div, morale good, and GARIBALDI Regt left for SICILY in excellent spirits.

10. Frontier Activity

TURIN - People are illegally emigrating along the whole of the

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10. Frontier Activity

TURIN - People are illegally emigrating along the whole of the FRENCH and SWISS borders. SWISS authorities are concerned about this and the illegal trading carried on by well-armed bands. The SWISS have increased their frontier tps whereas the GUARDIE DI FINANZA are unable to cope with the situation due to lack of men and means.

GENOA - Minor disturbances in the SAN REMO and IMPERIA areas where FRENCH flags have been displayed. Arrests made at a small pro-FRENCH demonstration showed that the incidents were caused by students who were ignorant of the party they represented and its policy. In the said areas subversive propaganda tries to prove that if the areas were under FRENCH control the ports of SAN REMO and IMPERIA would be in full operation with employment for all.
A Royal Navy flotilla engaged in mine-sweeping in this locality has upset the propaganda.
The Paper "IL LAVORO NUOVO " of GENOA reports that the inhabitants of VENTIMIGLIA desire to be under FRANCE.
A report states that FRENCH offrs of the Repatriation Gp were stopped on the ITALIAN side of the frontier and their vehicles and baggage searched.

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BOLZANO - Secret crossing of the frontier continues; many arrests have been made, and organisation of Finance Guards is improving.

11. Illegal Immigration

Nothing to report.

12. Public Security

TURIN - Crime is still increasing in PIEMONTE. Another armed robbery has been carried out by auxiliary police agents and public security will never be assued in this region until these bad elements, mostly undesirable ruffians, are removed. The population fears disturbances at the future elections. Two well-known gangsters, arrested for concealing arms dumps in the BACENO area and now released on parole, are reported to be in the VALLE ANTIGORIO area. An ex leader of the Action Party and a cond of a Communist Bde have also arrived in the same area.

GENOA - Decrease in robberies and murders, increase in thefts and petty crimes. Special police stations formed in GENOA where mobile squads can be called up by dialling a number on the automatic phone are working well.

MILAN - Situation good. Outstanding case of banditry cleared up. Personnel of Questura of MILA. completely changed and changes in the personnel of other provinces in the area will be made immediately.

BOLZANO - Slight decrease in number of crimes apparently due to more energetic action by CC.RR and Public Security.

BOLOGNA - Crimes in EMILIA continue at their previous level. In February more than 100 incidents of murder, abduction and robbery occurred.
At PORTOMAGGIORE (FERRARA) the arrest of some criminals caused a demonstration by about 200 persons, members of the Communist party, to which the criminals belonged. The CC.RR were accused of being Monarchists and of [illegible] the criminals for political reasons.

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FLORENCE - Slight decrease in crimes and offences.

BARI - 1145 robberies were committed in February and 319 arrests were made.
Armed individuals or small armed bands committed 25 robberies with violence but no arrests have been made.

13. Illegal Arms

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TURIN - Illegal traffic in arms continues in the NOVARA area, particularly in the VAL SESSARA, VAL GRANDE, PIEVE DEL CONTE, PIEDIMULERA and VOGOGNA, and in those localities without ops or police.

A.R. Holmes-Cox
Lt Col
Major-General,
MMIA.

15 Mar 46

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BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
Date 18 Mar

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 38

15 March 1946

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2 DISTRICT

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NUMBER 38

15 March 1946

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2 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

15 March 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 38

1 POLITICAL

(a) Elections.

On Sunday, March 10, the long-awaited administrative elections began. 429 communes voted, mostly small and mostly in Central and Southern ITALY and the Islands. The latest figures give the following results:

Christian Democrats	190	421 communes only - final figures not available owing to technical hitch in counting.
Socialist - Communist and Left Wing bloc	125	
Liberals - Labour Democrats and Liberal centre concentration	49	
Republicans	4	
Action Party	2	
Uomo Qualunque	4	
Independents and others	47	

Voting was very heavy; an average turn out of 80 - 85% of the registered electorate is held to have voted.

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Independents and others	47	

Voting was very heavy; an average turn out of 80 - 85% of the registered electorate is held to have voted.

Voting was orderly; no disturbances or interference with individuals has been reported.

All parties claim success. The Socialist - Communist joint list programme, while generally prevalent in the smaller towns and for the administrative elections, will not be in effect in the larger cities, and subsequent voting will give a better line on the relative strength of the two parties.

The "Uomo Qualunque" party appears to have received a definite set-back.

While the Christian Democrats have won more communes, these are generally the smaller ones, and it is likely that the total votes of the Socialist - Communist lists are somewhat higher.

It will be seen that of the 8000 and more communes in the whole of ITALY, only a small fraction voted on the first day. The elections have been staggered over a period of five Sundays, and on the second day, Sunday 17 March, Italians in 1100 communes will go to the polls. In PIEDMONT the parties will have their first trial of strength, and this time the percentage of Northern Communes will be much higher.

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It has now been decided that MILAN will vote on Sunday 7 Apr. A move was recently made to postpone the administrative elections for this most important city till after the main elections, as it was feared by some sections of the political parties that MILAN might influence the general election. The Italian Government has decided that the general election will be held on Sunday 2 June.

(c) Press.

For the past six weeks, the Communist controlled newspapers have been snapping at the British Empire. There has been a good deal of mud-throwing, and the Royal Family has received its share of Communist malice. For example, the Queen's picture has been printed over the caption: "What a good-natured, well-fed Empress! Doesn't the Queen of England, Empress of India, look the picture of health."

It is noteworthy that these attacks are all levelled at the British, and that America has not come under fire. It may well be that this is no coincidence, and that these calumnies are a part, if a small one, of the vast propaganda onslaught against Britain in which the Kremlin is engaged.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Minister Corbino's Milan Speech.

An account of ITALY's financial and economic situation was given by Minister CORBINO (Liberal), Treasury, last Sunday in MILAN. A large audience attended and the [illegible] received by all shades of

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) Minister Corbino's Milan Speech.

An account of ITALY's financial and economic situation was given by Minister CORBINO (liberal), Treasury, last Sunday in MILAN. A large audience attended and the speech was generally warmly received by all shades of political thought.

On the vexed issue of the change of currency notes CORBINO explained that the various postponements have been all to the good. He claimed that in other countries the exchange has been a failure, and the long, difficult and costly preparations not justified by any useful results.

The stabilisation of the lira still remains the Government's policy, and, on the whole, past experience has been satisfactory. There is, therefore, reason to believe, he added, that the Government has the means of preventing any further devaluation of the lira. 6025

In reviewing the economic situation he stressed need for MILAN industrialists to regard ITALY as having a place within the framework of the world economic system, hinting that war-inflated industries would perforce have to go. CORBINO refuted an accusation that his ministery has given little assistance to industry. He pointed out that at present Italian industry, indirectly or directly, is in the hands

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of the State, and on more than one occasion the Treasury has had to intervene on the question of wages, and assist with funds.

In CORBINO's view, as matters are at present, industrialists would be well advised, as far as possible, to release their stocks of materials, as world prices, especially for freight and transport, are expected to fall. By so doing, they would also be concurring in the reconstruction of the country.

The reluctance of the public to make purchases in present circumstances is a healthy attitude which has probably come to stay. CORBINO declared that apart from being an indication of reduced purchasing power, it is also an expression of a changed mentality, which is in contrast to the urge to spend of pre-war days, and which still prevailed up to a few months ago.

Turning to international problems CORBINO professed a profound dislike for world economic controls and called for their abolition and for the closing down of the Washington and London control offices.

(b) Workers' Demonstration.

On behalf of all the Camere del Lavoro in LOMBARDY, the Camera del Lavoro of MILAN staged a mass demonstration of all classes of workers in the afternoon of Thurs 14 Mar in various parts of MILAN.

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The object of the various meetings was to protest against the "unsympathetic" attitude of employers in administrative and unemployment benefit matters, and to manifest publicly the solidarity of the workers in their struggle for existence.

The most important meeting was held at the Arena Stadium. An orderly crowd of, it is estimated, 100,000 (some newspapers reported 200,000) attended, and listened carefully to the speeches of the three secretaries of the MILAN Camera del Lavoro and other leading workers' representatives. The speeches were moderate in tone and confined to economic problems. There were no incidents.

As ordered, public services continued to function including the tram service, except for five minutes at 15.30 hours.

6424

This is the third occasion when, since the "liberation", the Camera del Lavoro of MILAN has organised and actively sponsored large manifestations of this kind. The public generally disapprove of the idea, and apart from a desire to show that the Camera del Lavoro has a firm hold on the working class, it is not quite clear what are the real intentions of the leading workers' representatives.

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(c) Economic help for Italy.

In Appendix "B" is reproduced an article published in the "UNRRA Economic Notes" of 8 Mar 46 which gives a brief expoeition of the UNRRA programme and organisation in ITALY. It should be read in conjunction with the previous article reproduced in our weekly Intelligence Summary No 30 dated 19 Jan 46.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

Lt Col
GS

/jw

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Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at Appendix "A".

Lt Col
GS

/jw

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 38 dated 15 Mar 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 15 Mar 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammunition
SARONNA		3	4		2 cases		
SONDRIO	1			2			
MILAN Quarto Romano	1						
CARBONARA, TICINO Pavia				2			31
GUISSAGO Pavia	1						
CASTEL D'ARIO			1				95
CASTELBELLA Brescia	4			1	2		102
MANTOVA	2		1		2		225

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SARONNA		3	4		2 cases		
SONDRIO	1			2			
MILAN Quarto Romano	1						
CARBONARA, TICINO Pavia				2		31	
CUISSAGO Pavia	1						
CASTEL D'ARIO			1			95	
CASTELMELLA Brescia	4			1	2	102	
MANTOVA	2		1		2	275	
VARESE		2	1			19 casas	
GAVIRATE		2		66		5 cases	
MILAN	4				1	4400 & 72 Morter shells	
FORLI, FERRARA RAVENNA, REGGIO EMILIA	10		3	2		340	6022
TOTAL	23	7	10	73	2 cases	1	Quantity

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 13 Mar 46

LOMBARDIA	13	7	7	71	2 cases	1	Quantity
EMILIA	10		3	2			340
TOTAL	23	7	10	73	2 cases	1	Quantity

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Appendix "B" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 30 dated 15 Mar 46

1. Italy's Economic Needs
2. UNRRA Takes Over
3. UNRRA Regional Directors.

1. ITALY'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

Italian Government negotiations with the Export-Import Bank for a 25,000,000 dollar loan for cotton, reported this week to have reached the final stages, are a reminder that Italy is taking active measures of self-help over and above the aid that is coming to her from UNRRA. Another recent example of the same trend is the conclusion of the agreement with France for the supply of 500,000 tons of Tunisian phosphate rock during 1946, for the production of superphosphate fertilizer. Reference to the weekly "Movements of Ships" table in the above mined notes shows that a substantial proportion of the vessels now unloading at Italian ports are carrying cargo on Italian Government account.

(a) UNRRA Imports.

Vital as is the assistance to be provided by UNRRA in the 1946 program, the 375,000,000 dollars' worth of imports which Italy is to receive do not represent all that is needed from abroad, nor was it ever intended that they should do so. In the supply of foodstuffs, UNRRA is responsible for as high a proportion as 70% of the country's total requirements (and nearly 100% of actual imports). In coal it also provides the major proportion. But in all the other main branches of imports UNRRA's share is substantially less than half the total requirements. To enable Italian industry to make its full contribution to national reconstruction, "normal" imports about twice those anticipated through UNRRA shipments will be required.

The most optimistic estimates of what Italy can herself export in payment for these necessary "normal" imports indicate that in 1946 they are unlikely to exceed 150,000,000 dollars, and that equilibrium between

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The most optimistic estimates of what Italy can herself export in payment for these necessary "normal" imports indicate that in 1946 they are unlikely to exceed 150,000,000 dollars, and that equilibrium between imports and exports will not be achieved before 1950. During the period of rather more than three years, from the first landings in Sicily until the completion of the UNRRA program at the end of this year, Italy will have received, from Allied sources and from UNRRA, help to the value of approximately 1000 million dollars.

(b) Subsidies Must End.

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But, with completion of this year's program, will come the end of the subsidy period. From then onwards Italy's economy must pay its own way. Four measures of self-help have been suggested by Mr. Harlan Cleveland, now UNRRA Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Distribution:

(i) Italy must ensure that the limited quantities of imported supplies which she receives are put to such use as will best serve national reconstruction.

(ii) Every effort must be made to lower internal price levels.

(iii) There must be adequate foreign financing of imports of basic reconstruction materials.

(iv) There must be the fullest participation of private and commercial interests here and abroad, in Italy's international trade.

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It is specifically laid down by the UNRRA Council that supplies - not only in Italy but in all countries receiving assistance - shall contribute directly to the welfare of the people, and whatever steps are taken to rehabilitate production shall be those that are directly or indirectly necessary to provide the population with the essentials of civilised living, without discrimination. UNRRA cotton, for instance, must be used, not for the production of fancy good in the luxury market, but to make clothes for those who really need them and at prices they can afford to pay.

Such a policy further implies that food must be distributed in the fairest possible way, and at prices that will enable a family to spend on food at most only 50% of its legitimate income (as in pre-war days) instead of possibly 150% or 200% - which forces the family on to the Black Market both to earn money and to buy food. Insofar as supplies of coal, petroleum products and industrial raw materials are concerned, it is a cardinal point of UNRRA policy that these supplies shall be allocated strictly according to the ability of each industry and each individual undertaking to contribute to the work of national rehabilitation.

Lastly, in respect of agriculture - which will be largely helped by UNRRA during the present year - it is in accordance with basic UNRRA principles that aid in the form of seed and fertilisers should go to those farmers who observe their country's laws on pressing and rationing. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the use to which supplies are put is a matter of absorbing interest to the countries which are contributing them.

(c) Economic Price Levels.

There are signs that internal price levels in Italy are falling from "pathological" to more economic levels. At some stage it will be necessary for Italy to decide on the level at which these internal prices are eventually to be stabilised. The flow of free exports provided by UNRRA during the next few months should provide an opportunity systematically to "break" the excessive free market prices now prevailing for so many key commodities.

The big need for foreign credits has still to be met. The gap

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Italy's need for foreign credits has still to be met. The gap between her minimum import requirements for 1946 and what UNRRA can supply, together with the small amount Italy can herself pay for, is in the order of half a billion dollars. There, however, it can be demonstrated that, project by project, foreign financing now will not only contribute to the reconstruction of Italy's economy but will place that economy in a position where it can pay the interest, and eventually the principal on the loan - then foreign financing is not out of reach.

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2. UNRRA TAKES OVER

Full responsibility for the delivery of basic civilian and rehabilitation supplies to Italy has been assumed by UNRRA, with effect from March 1. The principles on which the program is to be administered have been restated by the head of the Italian Mission, Mr. S.H. Kenny. UNRRA is a civilian organization, he says, operating on the basis of a civilian agreement with the Italian Government. UNRRA operates through the Italian Government. But, Mr. Kenny adds, "we should ask, if necessary, for quick action to get the supplies to the people who need them most, at fair prices.

(a) No Supply Stockpiling.

UNRRA will not [illegible] being brought into the country and held in warehouses for long periods for any reason whatever. The

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purpose of UNRRA supplies is to help people - and to help them in 1946."

Everything brought by UNRRA into Italy is delivered free to the Italian Government. The Government is under no obligation to pay either now, or in the future. Wherever the recipients can pay for the goods, they will do so; and all funds derived from these sales (after the deduction of the distribution c sts) will be credited to a special account and used for rehabilitation projects only. These funds are to be spent by the Government within three years. "The emphasis is NOT on what UNRRA will do, but on what the Italians themselves will do. The basic responsibility is that of the Italian Government, but UNRRA will help as much as it can."

(b) What New Program Means.

With its new responsibilities UNRRA this year will spend on supplies for Italy approximately 10 times the amount spent on the limited program of relief last year. This, Mr. Keeny points out, does not represent a great new body of relief assistance. It is merely a method of financing the same kinds of supplies that were coming in last yea at approximately the same level, until normal credit and normal trade can be restored.

Although UNRRA has assumed the responsibility for importing the commodities essential for Italy's relief, the last few shipments under the Allied Commission's program (mostly the $100,000,000 dollar interim program) have still to arrive. Owing to the shipping and other transportation difficulties for example, there has been a considerable overlap of PCA and UNRRA wheat deliveries. Some 109,000 tons of UNRRA wheat had been shipped by the end of February. During March, deliveries, both on PCA and UNRRA account, are expected to exceed 200,000 tons.

In a situation where the whole world is gravely short of wheat, Italy is"getting a good break," states Mr. Harlen Cleveland, formerly Acting Vice-President of Allied Commission in charge of the Economic Section. "We are doing every we can to bring the maximum amount of wheat and other grains into the country du ing this critical period."

In respect of fuel, Mr. Cleveland points that the last loadings

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In respect of fuel, Mr. Cleveland points that the last loadings of coal under the Allied Commission F.E. program have been completed. Approximately 64,000 tons of UNRRA coal destined for Italy are now on the high seas. During March Italy should receive about 400,000 tons. Imports of petroleum products for civilian requirements are still being handled by the Military Authorities at UNRRA's request. They are, however, paid for by UNRRA.

Mr. Cleveland is now UNRRA Deputy Chief for Requirements and Distribution.

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3. UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Regional offices, to take local charge of UNRRA activities, have now been established throughout Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. Eight regions have been created. They cover the whole of the country, except Venezia Giulia and Zara, which remain outside the jurisdiction of UNRRA in Italy. Directors have been appointed to every region, with the exception of the ROME Region, which for the moment remains under the control of UNRRA Italian Mission Headquarters. Below are the eight regions:-

(i) ROME REGION:

Comprising: Lazio, Abbruzzi-Molise (less the Province of Campobasso), Umbria and Marche.

Headquarters: Rome

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(ii) MILAN REGION: Comprising: Lombardy. Headquarters: Milan.

(iii) NAPLES REGION: Comprising: Campania, Lucania, Puglia, Calabria and the province of Campobasso.

Headquarters: Naples.

(iv) FLORENCE REGION: Comprising: Tuscany and Emilia.
Headquarters: Florence.

(v) GENOA REGION: Comprising: Piedmont and Liguria.
Headquarters: Genoa.

(vi) PADUA REGION: Comprising: Venezia Tridentina and Veneto (and later such parts of Venezia Giulia as may be allocated to Italy after the Peace Treaty).
Headquarters: Padua.

(vii) SICILY REGION: Headquarters: Palermo.

(viii) SARDINIA REGION: Headquarters: Cagliari.

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(vi) VENETIA REGION: Comprising: Venezia Tridentina and Veneto (and later such parts of Venezia Giulia as may be allocated to Italy after the Peace Treaty).
Headquarters: Padua.

(vii) SICILY REGION: Headquarters: Palermo.

(viii) SARDINIA REGION: Headquarters: Cagliari.

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 57

8 March 1946

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8 March 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
G.H.Q.

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
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GSI 2355

8 March 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 57

1 POLITICAL

(a) General.

NO significant developments have been noted this week in the political life of North ITALY. There has not been the slightest reaction to the Cabinet discussions on the election laws, and the press, too appears to have lacked any enthusiasm or ideas of its own. In fact, whether in home political issues or problems of international character the news matter has in the main consisted of quotations of the ROME correspondents and foreign capitals.

Little interest has been shown in the institutional question, both sides appearing confident of a favourable settlement. The Monarchists are relying on the Southerners to offset the republicans in the North, and vice-versa, but they both seem to agree that the issue is a very close one and any final landslide one way or the other will therefore be a surprise.

CHURCHILL's FULTON speech has not in any way surprised the majority of the population. The Russian bogey has always been foremost in the minds of most Italians and for sometime now they have toyed with the idea of an open clash between the United States and

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(b) Extraordinary Assize Courts.

Shortly after the "liberation" of North ITALY, these Courts were set up to try such crimes, mostly political or for collaboration with the Germans and Republican Fascists, as could not be suitably or rapidly tried in the ordinary courts.

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As a result of the spate of denunciations which reached the various authorities, tens of thousands were arrested and held pending investigations, and the general feeling was that even an innocent man, unless he had connections, would spend months if not years in jail (Habeas Corpus is unknown in ITALY and even in normal times wrongful arrest was quite common and practically unpunishable) before his case could be considered.

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These Courts were set up under the jurisdiction of the normal Courts of Appeal, generally in each provincial capital and in such other important centres as might be advisable in order to speed up the work. For example, MILAN "Corte d'Assise Straordinaria" had subsidiary courts in MONZA and LODI, COMO at LECCO, PAVIA at VIGEVANO and VOGHERA, VARESE at BUSTO ARSIZIO, while SONDRIO stood by itself.

The work of the MILAN C.A.S. itself is particularly interesting, as it covered not only such cases as came within its strictly territorial jurisdiction, which in itself was important enough, but also cases in which MILAN was concerned as the main center in North ITALY.

The Public Prosecutor's office of the MILAN C.A.S. has consequently had a very difficult and heavy mission. Its work since May 8th, 1945, can be set forth as follows:

Cases registered	9608
Sent up for trial	757
Filed	3981
Sent to other territorial jurisdictions	2187
Pending	2683

The last figure can be reduced to 1271 if duplication is eliminated.

Under the Italian system of the "Giudice Istruttore" or investigating magistrate, each case had a reasonably thorough investigation, which was considerably hampered during this period by an inevitable lack of precedent and by political pressure and interference of all kinds. The highest number of "Istruttori" at any one time was 30, and they are now 18, 11 career men and 7 co-opted lawyers.

The MILAN C.A.S., in 3 sections, has held 464 trials, many of considerable importance and complexity, and it may be said that little criticism has been heard.

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Several important cases are coming up, including that of Valerio BORGHESE, head of the 10th F.A.S., and some industrial big shots such as PURICELLI, CAPRONI and DONEGANI.

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It is presumed that some high military commanders will eventually be tried by the C...S. although not necessarily at MILAN. A case in point is GRAZIANI, who could not be tried by Court Martial as there are not enough Marshals alive and uncompromised to form a court.

Legally the C...S. should cease in October, but it is believed, in view of their rate of functioning, that their work will be ended sooner.

2 ECONOMIC

An example of the difficulties of local economic administration.

Last December a SEPRAL order making registration for rationing at retailers' shops compulsory provoked a disorderly demonstration of bakers at SEPRAL's offices in MILAN.

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The order aimed at regulating allocation of flour to bakers on a basis of nominative registrations in order to curb black market leakages of bread and flour which notoriously existed (and still exist) on a large scale. The protest, which the Trade Union did not officially support, was based on pretexts that insufficient official allocations of wood obliged them to buy wood on the black market, that registration of customers entailed an increased book-keeping burden, and that with the fixed price of bread they could not cover their expenses. Behind all this the real motives for the demonstration were, of course, reduced opportunities for selling bread and flour on the black market.

The registration scheme was due to start on 17 December but owing to the destruction during the demonstration of the SEPRAL records and stocks of registration forms it was postponed to 1 January.

At that time the MILAN SEPRAL informed the public that it was in their interest as well as that of the retailers to comply with instructions in order to assure the needs of the population, as the Allies declared that releases of flour for bread-making would be effected on a basis of registration returns only. Provisions were also made for casual non-residents.

Within two months, and in spite of the much-publicised world shortage of cereals and the difficulties of shipping, transportation and local distribution, at a meeting held in the SEPRAL offices by the parties concerned the abolition of bread registration with effect from 1 March was resolved upon. This measure, however, only applies to the city of MILAN as registration still remains in force in the Provence.

SEPRAL states that it is only an experiment, and on its results will depend on whether or not the other system is to be confirmed. All those "authorised shops" which had been set up for non-registered customers are now suppressed, and all consumers may apply to their own bakers for bread, without further complications. Bakers, on their part, have committed themselves to a strict obedience of the rules in vogue for rationed goods.

It is understood that AC MILAN, stripped of its executive powers, and merely here to act in an advisory capacity, expressed its disapproval of the change, but its worthy counsels fell on deaf ears. It could do no more than report the matter and its disagreement to HQ

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3 HIDDEN ARMS.

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at appendix "_". 6014

L. Kennard Maj
for Lt Col
GS

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Appendix "A" to
GSL 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 36 date 8 March 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 6 Mar 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammunition	Remarks
ASTI	20	1	25	4	7		6000	
CUNEO	10		11	2	500		2000	
ALESSANDRIA	110		2	17	27		4000	
BOLZANETO. USCIO GENOVA. CENGIO	8					1	Qty expl.	
BOLOGNA. FORLI RAVENNA. MODENA.	12		3	9	5		770	
MILAN CITY	62		1		37		462,000	Underground Central Station
SONDRIO	1						4	
COMO		1	2	1	51		25000	
VARESE					3		780 Kilos expl	
MILAN Prov.			7	7	1		100	
BRESCIA.	2		1	6			Qty	
MILAN Prov.			1	7	2		40	
TOTAL	225	2	53	53	633	1	Large Quantities	

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BRESCIA	2		1	6		Qty	
MILAN Prov.			1	7	2	40	
TOTAL	225	2	53	53	633	1 Large Quantities	

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 6 March 1946

PIEMONTE	140	1	38	23	534	48000	
LIGURIA	8					1 Qty Explosive	
EMILIA	12		3	9	5	770 SAA.	
LOMBARDIA	65	1	12	21	94	Large Quantities	
TOTAL	225	2	53	53	633	1 Large Quantities	

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 36

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1 March 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

1 March 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 36

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities.

Whilst the political parties are girding their loins and generally canvassing for votes in preparation for the coming administrative elections, which will take place at the end of this month and the beginning of April, the Consulta in ROME recessed after having made a few more recommendations on the general conduct of the elections. The DE GASPERI Cabinet has since been faced with the task of deciding on several delicate and controversial matters, amongst which the "referendum", compulsory vote, and proposed date of the national elections have figured very prominently.

A remarkable degree of agreement between all parties forming the present Government has permitted the Consulta rec[illegible] mend-

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A remarkable degree of agreement between all parties forming the present Government has permitted the speedy passage of decrees making law the Consulta recommendations. Thus DE GASPERI, as head of the Government, has earned the gratitude and thanks of millions of Italians for the settlement of so many vexed questions, skilfully averting another crisis which a few days ago loomed dangerously over his cabinet. The broadening of the present cabinet to include non-CLN party representatives, NITTI for example, still seems a possibility, and in this connection latterly there have been persistent rumours. Many Italians feel that for the sake of fair and sounder elections the Government of the day should be more representative of the varying political thoughts of the nation.

While the future constitution of ITALY still remains problematic, most of the recent developments have been unfavourable to the Communist cause and it is reported that membership is dwindling, and that the morale of many of its exponents has consequently fallen to a very low level.

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(b) Referendum on the Monarchy.

It has been announced that a referendum will be held on 26 May to decide whether a republican or monarchical form of government is desired by the Italian people.

If and when this takes place, coincidentally with the elections to the Constituente, the result will certainly be of vital importance in Italian political life, and as much interest will be attached to the actual figures of the voters for one system or the other as to the result in itself: it has not been a common event in modern European history for such a decision to be left to popular vote while a Monarchy was still de jure and de facto in place.

The present situation of the Italian Royal House should therefore be examined. As most schoolboys have learnt at one time or another, the unification of ITALY was achieved under the leadership of the King of Piedmont, but not without strong opposition from the Italian republicans whose chief exponents were Mazzini and Garibaldi. The latter was won over to acceptance of the Monarchy, but the final confirmation of Victor Emmanuel II as King of ITALY left a large number of irreconcilable republicans. The Monarchy in ITALY has always, therefore, had to be ready to defend itself as an institution.

During the Fascist régime, the underground struggle was carried on chiefly by the Socialist and Communist parties, which were by definition republican, and who found it easy and consistent to couple Fascism and the House of Savoy as objects of their attacks, based on the King's responsibility for calling on Mussolini to form a government.

In spite of the fact that the King and the active Monarchists in and out of the Army were instrumental in the overthrow of Mussolini, political activity and credit for anti-fascist action were almost entirely monopolized by the C.L.N. parties, of which the Socialist, Communist and Action [illegible] the Christian Democrat, Labour Democrat

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In spite of the fact that the King and the active Monarchists in and out of the Army were instrumental in the overthrow of Mussolini, political activity and credit for anti-fascist action were almost entirely monopolized by the C.L.N. parties, of which the Socialist, Communist and Action Party were republican, the Christian Democrat, Labour Democrat and Liberal officially open minded on the subject, but with internal republican wings of varying strength.

After the Armistice, the Monarchy was therefore even more on the defensive; and furthermore tended, even if involuntarily, to become the rallying point for such Fascist, reactionary, or other elements who could not get along with the C.L.N.

For many reasons the King and Crown Prince were personally unpopular, and history may show that a fundamental error was made in not immediately proclaiming a Regency in favour of the young son of the Crown Prince.

Had there been some member of the Royal family who combined average ability with personal popularity, such as the late Duke of Aosta, previous involvement with the Fascist régime might have been gradually forgotten in his favour. Unfortunately, the King and the Crown Prince are certainly the scapegoats and probably too personally involved to be acceptable

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even to people with an open mind on the institutional question. Of the other members of the House of Savoy, the Aosta branch is represented by the Count of TURIN, old, deaf, and somewhat gaga, and the present Duke of Aosta, best known as a playboy and the author of a colossal "gaffe" last year; while the Genoa branch is composed of the Dukes of Genoa, Pistoia, Bergamo and Ancona, all undistinguished and some mentally subnormal or morally suspect.

The best chance now for the Monarchy appears to be still the Regency, and failing the 19th century remedy of a good Saxe-Coburg-Gotha or other princeling, chances for survival of the Monarchy are not bright. They could improve considerably with the passage of time, but this is running out and it may be a close race.

2 ECONOMIC

A. Demonstrations.

An orderly demonstration was staged by the confectionery workers of MILAN on 22 Feb 46 (a moderate reaction to the enforcement of prevailing decree - see our WIS No 35). The following demands were made of local and government officials:-

(i) That thousands of quintals of food stocks needed for the manufacture of confectionery items, be released from present "blocked" status.

(ii) That needed confectionery raw materials be allowed to be imported in order that finished products may be exported.

If prevailing conditions of the industry are not altered, thousands of confectionery workers will find themselves unemployed in the not too distant future.

B. Electric Power Crisis.

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If prevailing conditions of the industry are not altered, thousands of confectionery workers will find themselves unemployed in the not too distant future.

B. Electric Power Crisis.

The electric power crisis remains acute. According to the technical commission of the MILAN Camera del Lavoro, if the present rate of electric consumption in North ITALY continues unabated, not only will industry find itself without electric current, but civilian supply, including tram service, will be completely exhausted by 20 March 1946. The limited amount of electric power derived from thermal plants will be allocated to hospitals and other indispensable services only. It is not improbable that sanctions will be initiated consisting of a complete withdrawal of electric power from one to four weeks, as a punitive measure for offenders against the decree published by the Commissioner of Electricity for North ITALY (see our WIS No 35).

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C. Transformation of CIAI.

Professor UGGÈ, present head of the Price-Fixing Committee for North ITALY, has been appointed Chief of the Northern Delegation of the new national organisation which takes over from the outgoing Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia as from 4 Mar (see our WIS No 32 para 2b).

UGGÈ is a University professor, a reputed authority on economics and a statistician. He is well conversant with the industrial problems of Northern ITALY, and the difficulties of supply and fair distribution of unfinished and finished products. He succeeds Professor TREMELLONI at a time when capital and labour appear to be reconciling their differences and the latter have almost ceased "rocking the industrial boat". The actuation of the 1946 UNRRA assistance plan will undoubtedly also make UGGÈ's tenure of office slightly more tolerable than TREMELLONI's has been since July last.

It is reported that the Vice-President of CIAI will now devote his time to the many head-aches confronting IRI (Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale), such as the recovery of industrial machinery removed to GERMANY by the NAZIS.

D. Reconstruction Note.

It is reported that in CUNEO Province an important railroad bridge, damaged by Allied bombing, was given priority for repair by A.M.G. and a firm of contractors charged with the work.

After a fair beginning had been made, work slackened off and finally ceased although a few workmen

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D. Reconstruction Note.

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After a fair beginning had been made, work slackened off and finally ceased, although a few workmen were still seen around. The original contract contemplated a penalty for each day of delay in completion after a certain date. The date came, and the contractors began paying their daily penalty, but showed no interest in getting on with the work.

This strange procedure aroused considerable curiosity, until the rumour got around that the local road transport company, hoping to keep the railroad from working, was paying the contractors twice the amount of the daily penalty!

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at appendix "A"

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 36 date 1 March 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 27 Feb 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammunition
PALLANZA	247	2	1			1	28 cases SAA 20 mortar bombs
VESPOLATE	146	10					3 cases SAA
BIANDRATE	46						
GALLARATE							(1 Spa Armored Car)
FAENTINO. Ravenna	2	3		2	2		
BOLZANO Prov.	2			5	1		138
MANTOVA. Monzambano			3	3			
MILAN				1			10 Shells
BRESCIA			6	3	2		775 SAA
BERGAMO Lovere				4			
BRESCIA	40	2	3	1	12		944 SAA

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FAENTINO. Ravenna	2	3		2	2		
BOLZANO Prov.	2			5	1	138	
MANTOVA. Monzambano			3	3			
MILAN				1		10 Shells	
BRESCIA			6	3	2	775 SAA	
BERGAMO Lovere				4			
BRESCIA	40	2	3	1	12	944 SAA	
BERGAMO Foresto Sparso	2					500	
TOTAL	485	17	13	19	17	1	Qty and 1 Spa Armored Car.

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No. 36 date 1 March 46

ARMS RECOVERED W/E 27 Feb 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammunition	No Of Arrests
PIEMONTE	439	12	1			1	Qty and 1 Spa Armd Car	
EMILIA	2	3		2	2			
VENEZIE	2			5	1		Qty	
LOMBARDIA	42	2	13	12	14		Qty	
TOTAL	485	17	14	19	17	1	Qty & 1 Spa Armd Car	

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PIEMONTE	439	12	1			1	Qty and 1 Spa Armd Car
EMILIA	2	3		2	2		
VENEZIE	2			5	1		Qty
LOMBARDIA	42	2	13	12	14		Qty
TOTAL	485	17	14	19	17	1	Qty & 1 Spa Armd Car

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 35

22 February 1946

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NUMBER 35

22 February 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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General Staff Ittelligence,
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GSI/2355

22 February 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 35

1. POLITICAL

(a) UOMO QUALUNQUE.

The week has provided political news of a nature which has tickled the feelings of both the right and left wing papers. The Congress of the Partito Repubblicano Italiano caused little comment, but, in contrast, the first Congress meeting of the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque, which lasted three and a half days in ROME, drew greater attention from the left wingers than might have been reasonably anticipated. Great pains were taken to draw and stress the similarity of conception and outlook of this new Party (it has now officially classified itself as such) with the former Fascist Party, and at the close of the meeting the more extreme left wing opinion seemed to delight in summing up the proceedings as a complete failure. One of the speakers, a certain PATRISSI, member of the Partito Democratico Liberale did a disservice to the "qualunquisti" by his reference to former political exiles who are now prominent in Italian politics as "Jackals who have descended on ITALY from exile and are now tearing the nation to pieces". Practically all sections of the CONSULTA said harsh words about PATRISSI and generally deplored his way of thinking. The [illegible]

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(b) Elections.

The Consulta decision favouring (by a small majority) the compulsory vote delighted the Christian Democrats and Liberals but infuriated the Communists in the North and, to a lesser degree, the Socialists; the MILAN edition of the UNITA has tried to console its readers by declaring that the cabinet still has the final say in the matter. Communists still hope successfully to bring pressure on the De GASPERI CABINET. In MILAN this last week-end ANPI, and combined Young Communists and Socialists held meetings. Both were communist-dominated and resolutions were passed calling on adherents to intensify their fight against the compulsory vote and also against the right of women to vote.

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This attitude towards the women's vote is contrary to previous policy and is said to be due to the dominating influence the clergy exert on women in Southern ITALY where the Communists are reported to have been steadily and heavily losing ground.

(c) MILAN Police.

The new QUESTORE of MILAN, ANTONIO PAPA, has been accused of being fascist and republican-fascist, and handbills have appeared threatening his life. Other appointments of career QUESTORI with fascist backgrounds have also been made, and it is, therefore, not unlikely that local incidents expressing protest may occur. In MILAN opposition is believed to be largely originating in QUESTURA circles owing to the fear of a new broom with the reputation of being "a good man".

(d) Belgian Elections.

The result of the Elections in BELGIUM, where the traditionally strong Christian-Socialist party slightly increased its numbers and equalled the combined Socialist and Communist strength, has been of much comfort primarily to the Christian Democrats here, and secondarily to centre and Right Wing Parties.

Following on the success of Catholic parties in FRANCE, AUSTRIA, LUXEMBOURG and other places, it is considered a good omen for the success of the Christian Democrats here.

(e) New MILAN Daily Paper.

SECOLO NUOVO (GAZZETTA Di MILANO) is a new daily newspaper which appeared in MILAN for the first time on Sat 16 Feb. It is the Northern mouthpiece of the Democrazia del Lavoro, which [illegible] equivalent of the British Labour Party.

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(e) New MILAN Daily Paper.

SECOLO NUOVO (GAZZETTA Di MILANO) is a new daily newspaper which appeared in MILAN for the first time on Sat 16 Feb. It is the Northern mouthpiece of the Democrazia del Lavoro, which claims to be the Italian equivalent of the British Labour Party, and is backed by ex-premier BONOMI and prominent freemasons. The director of this new Milanese daily is Arnolfo CIAMPOLINI, a well-known Lombard freemason with a "finger in every pie, including the black market."

(f) Action Party Ministers.

It was announced during the week that the Italian Cabinet approved the substitution of CIANCA for LUSSU as Minister without Portfolio for the CONSULTA, but in lieu of PECCEI, as previously reported (see our WIS No. 34 of last week) MARIO BRACCI has succeeded LA MALFA as Minister for Foreign Trade. No reason has been given for the change.

A Tuscan by birth and a republican since before the advent of Fascism, BRACCI is a lawyer and university professor, and supposed to be a competent authority on administrative law and economics.

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(g) VAL D'AOSTA.

A Political article by Francesco NITTI appeared in the GAZZETTA D'ITALIA (independent TURIN paper) on Saturday 9 Feb in which he attacked the granting of autonomy to the VAL D'AOSTA as an absurd concession. There has naturally been some reaction by the autonomists, and a strong attack was launched against the article in a special edition of the UNION VALDOTAINE which appeared on Saturday 16 Feb. The CCRR expected a demonstration to take place at AOSTA on Tuesday 19 Feb (Market-day) and took the necessary precautions to cope with eventual disturbances. However, the demonstration was called off.

2. ECONOMIC

(a) FIAT GROUP.

One of the largest industrial concerns in this country has this week given a new lead to industry which augurs well for the economic revival of ITALY.

The basis for a close entente between capital and labour has, at last, been laid down in the FIAT Group. With the guidance and approval of central and local government competent authorities an agreement was signed in ROME between representatives of the FIAT owners and workers on the constitution of "consultative works councils". Thus an end to the CLN factory regime has been effected and the new agreement was given effect early this week after the workers had taken note of its terms and grasped the significance and far reaching scope of the change.

As a consequence, ten months after the "liberation", this important Italian industrial concern will once again be administered on more normal and radical lines,

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As a consequence, ten months after the "liberation", this important Italian industrial concern will once again be administered on more normal and radical lines, and Professor VALLETTA, at one time its Director-General, has now been recalled and appointed Managing-Director. Professor VALLETTA is held in high repute by all sections of FIAT and his good record during the clandestine period has greatly helped to cement the good relations between himself and the workers during the difficult period which has just come to a close.

Labour circles state that FIAT workers view with satisfaction the change in the form of management. This is not surprising when full account is taken of what has happened since last May. Repercussions are, therefore, expected in all industries which have undergone similar unsuccessful experiments.

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(b) Strikes and Demonstrations.

(i) Cinemas and theatres in the five Northern Regions went on strike on 18 Feb in protest against the new decree published by the North ITALY Commissioner for Electricity restricting the use of power by amusement houses. The restriction is in the form of shorter hours with earlier closing at night. The strike ended on 20 Feb after a reported agreement reached ROME revoking the order. However, it appears that neither the ROME GOVERNMENT nor the Commissioner have made any concessions, but in spite of this fact the amusement houses have decided to ignore the new decree and remain open until late.

The Northern Delegation of the CGIL and the MILAN Camera del Lavoro state that the strike was made without their approval and that they deplore the incident in view of the precarious industrial situation, which, to an important degree, is due to the acute shortage of power and fuel causing partial stoppages of work.

(ii) In VERONA on 15 Feb, 3000 building trade workers declared a strike and demonstrated following a deduction of 13% from their wages in respect of "assicurazione sociale". A minority of unruly elements got out of hand and committed acts of hooliganism. However, the majority of demonstrators behaved in an orderly manner, and it is said, that negotiations for a satisfactory solution have already been initiated. The incident occurred without the knowledge and consent of the Camera del Lavoro.

(iii) The strike of State employees in the Province of TRENTO, (see our WIS No.34 of last week) ended [illegible] employees have been promised that their

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The Milanese delegation of the CGIL and the MILAN Camera del Lavoro state that the strike was made without their approval and that they deplore the incident in view of the precarious industrial situation, which, to an important degree, is due to the acute shortage of power and fuel causing partial stoppages of work.

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(iii) The strike of State employees in the Province of IMPERIA, (see our WIS No.34 of last week) ended on 18 Feb. The employees have been promised that their demands will be conceded.

(iv) Manifestations against the rising cost of living occurred in SAN REMO (IMPERIA PROVINCE - LIGURIA REGION) on 13 Feb. One thousand demonstrators, chiefly women and children, took part. During the disturbances three shops were looted causing damages of about 5 million lire. Three arrests were made. Following appeals by the President of the CLN and the Secretary of the Communist Party the demonstration was broken by the carabinieri within one hour.

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(c) Action overdue measure.

In keeping with the world wide conservation of wheat, the Prefect of MILAN ordered that all carabinieri and other policing units strictly enforce the prevailing regulations that no flour be used for the manufacture of cookies and pastries.

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3. HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the period up to 20 February 1946 are given at Appendix 'A'.

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 35 date 22 February 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 20 Feb 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammunition	No of Arrests	By Whom Raid Made
MILAN					137			CS
PAVIA	7		1	2		700rds		CCRR
COMO					17	674rds	1	Ag. P.S.
BERGAMO				5				Quest-ura.
MILAN PROVINCE	66		2	3	40	25cas-es	8	CCRR
SAVONA. Millesimo			2					CCRR
CANGIO	2							"
GENOVA	1				3			"
BELVEDERE. Salita	2				9			"
S. ALBERTO				1	5	Qty		"
BOLOGNA. FORLI [illegible] PARMA	54	9	7	13	155	Qty.		

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PAVIA	7	1	2		700rds		CCRR	
COMO				17	674rds	1	Ag. P.S.	
BERGAMO			5				Quest-ura.	
MILAN PROVINCE	66	2	3	40	25cas-es	8	CCRR	
SAVONA. Millesimo		2					CCRR	
CANGIO	2						"	
GENOVA	1			3			"	
BELVEDERE. Salita	2			9			"	
S. ALBERTO			1	5	Qty		"	
BOLOGNA. FORLI FERRARA. RAVENNA MODENA. REGGIO AND RIMINI	34	9	7	15	135	Qty.		
TOTAL	112	9	12	24	346	Qty	9	

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 35 date 22 February 46

APWS RECOVERED W/E 20 Feb 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Ammunition	No. of Arrests
LOMBARDIA	73		3	10	194	Qty	9
LIGURIA	5		2	1	17	Qty	
EMILIA	34	9	7	13	135	Qty	
TOTAL	112	9	12	24	346	Qty	9

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LOMBARDIA	73		3	10	194	qty	9	
LIGURIA	5		2	1	17	qty		
EMILIA	34	9	7	13	135	qty		
TOTAL	112	9	12	24	346	qty	9	

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18 Feb 46.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 34

16 February 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence,
CMF

GSI/2355

15 February 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 34

1. POLITICAL

(a) General

Throughout the week political life in the North has continued to be quiet. In dealing with home affairs the main headlines of all the Northern papers have consisted chiefly of the Congress meeting of the Action Party, the various statements reported to have been made by foreign spokesmen with regard to the claims advanced by the Yugoslavs and Austrians for the annexation by the former of the Port of TRIESTE, and by the latter of the SOUTH TYROL. The solutions so far proposed in LONDON and other capitals for the future ownership and administration of the Italian African colonies has also been given great attention.

The Action Party Congress and its attendant crisis (see below) received the widest publicity but, strangely enough, comments have been very scanty. The press generally seems to have preferred limiting itself to reporting the facts and giving lengthy accounts of the proceedings. On the whole the crisis appears to have aroused little interest to the man in the street. The few politically-minded interpret the wide divergence of views and the consequent splits - PARRI, leader of the party and former Italian Premier has withdrawn his membership - as the deathknell of the party, and read in this kind of party crisis the first move towards an amalgamation of exponents of similar political trends and an alignment of parties with more clear-

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of the Congress meeting of the Action Party, the various statements reported to have been made by foreign spokesmen with regard to the claims advanced by the Yugoslavs and Austrians for the annexation by the former of the Port of TRIESTE, and by the latter of the SOUTH TYROL. The solutions so far proposed in LONDON and other capitals for the future ownership and administration of the Italian African colonies has also been given great attention.

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In International politics the progress of UNO in LONDON has been commented on with a tendency to emphasise an ideological and political division between RUSSIA and the others.

(b) Action Party Congress (Partito d'Azione).

In ROME, during the whole of the last week 5996 the Action Party held its first Congress since the end of hostilities. The daily sittings were characterised by heated discussions on the policy and the political trend of the party. At a Congress at COSENZA (Southern ITALY) in August 1944 these were defined as anti-totalitarian, socialist, autonomist and liberal.

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In ROME, however, throughout there emerged a complete absence of identity of views and a lack of political unity. After the close of the Congress, the party now finds itself divided into three groups: a big majority representing socialist-inclined followers and a minority the liberals. There exists a centre group which can be defined as moderate of a socialist-liberal tendency.

Ex-Premier PARRI has left the party of which he was the head, and is reported to be flirting mainly with the Republican Party with the idea of rallying republicans into a new party. He appears to be aiming at uniting all republicans under the style of "Concentrazione Republicana Italiana". Some reports state that he is backed by the Action Party members LA MALFA, SALVATORELLI, DI RUGGERO and other "intellectuals".

Fernando SCHIAVETTI has succeeded the die-hard Emilio LUSSU as the secretary-general of the party, which post LUSSU resigned half-way through the Congress. SCHIAVETTI has also been appointed chief editor of the ROME edition of the party paper "ITALIA LIBERA". In resigning the secretaryship of the party, LUSSU simultaneously put at the disposal of the party his Government appointment of Minister without Portofoglio for the Consulta. LA MALFA, head of the newly created Ministry for Foreign Trade in the DE GASPERI Cabinet did likewise. Both vacancies have now been filled by CIANCA and PECCEI respectively. The former was a political emigre and member of the Free Italy movement abroad which arose after the Fascist March on ROME in 1922, and represented the Action Party as Minister without Portofoglio in the first BONOMI Government. The latter is a founder of the Piedmontese branch of the party and an expert on Foreign Trade. He was maltreated by the Fascists in TURIN after the Armistice and was appointed Commissar of the FIAT Group immediately after the liberation.

The net result of the Congress has been a crisis which has left the party weakened on the eve of the elections. The Action Party, which during the resistance period was second only to the Communist Party in leading active partisan warfare in enemy-occupied territory, has politically proved weaker than its partisan strength suggested. In fact, it has had little popular

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(c) Socialist dilemna.

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Some consternation was caused in anti-fusionist circles of the Socialist Party by the arrest of Lt Gen LUNA NUNZIO by Tenente CORTI of the MILAN Questura. LUNA had previously been a general in the GNR but resigned in August 1944 and from that time on worked for the partisans, notably for the MATTEOTI Brigade, commanded by BONFANTINI, who is now one of the main pillars in MILAN of the anti-fusionist wing of the Socialist Party.

LUNA has been working for this branch of the Socialist Party

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for some time, being concealed in a house in MILAN under the name of Nino ROSSI. When the arrest was made a large number of papers were seized by Tenente CORTI, including evidence of financial support for BONFANTINI and his friends from certain important industrialists. The anti-fusionists were in considerable alarm that the Communist Press and the fusionist socialists might make use of this material to discredit the anti-fusionists, adopting the line that the anti-fusionist support came from big businesses and Fascists. So far from this line being taken by the fusionists, NENNI himself apparently asked the Questura for the release of LUNA on the grounds that he had given considerable assistance to the partisans. His request was refused.

It is thought not impossible that Tenente CORTI, who is of the extreme left and probably a member of the Communist Party, and who is known to have contacts with L'UNITA, might take advantage of his position, and particularly of the fact that he is known to enjoy the full support of the Allies in his investigations into neo-fascism, to exploit certain situations for political ends. It has been intimated to the Questura that this Headquarters would view any such action with disfavour, and it is understood that the Questura intend to supervise the activities of Tenente CORTI to a greater extent than hitherto.

2. ECONOMIC

1. Developments of the week.

(a) State employees in the province of IMPERIA went on strike on 11 February demanding that the same cost of living Christmas bonus be paid to them as paid to the state employees of the larger centres such as TURIN, MILAN, GENOA etc. The situation causes much concern due to the fact that it adds fire to propagandists who are agitating that the area be annexed

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(b) Emigration to FRANCE of skilled building trades workers, especially stonemasons from the province of PIEDMONT, causes much concern in the region. It is claimed that the lucrative French offers to this category of worker will drain the area of its cherished skilled construction workers and will henceforth hamper the early reconstruction programme of ITALY.

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(c) Eight thousand artificial fibre textile workers staged an orderly demonstration in MILAN on 9 February and presented their problems to the local authorities. They refute the accusation made by other industries that the rayon textile industry is a product of self-sufficiency (autarchic) policy, by pointing out that in U.S. for example, which possesses great quantities of wool and cotton, the relative production and consumption of rayon is 12.5 Kg. per capita, as against 1 Kg. in ITALY which possesses no cotton. They state that competitive industries are undermining their demands for the need of coal, the lack of which has curtailed production.

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2. Cost of living comparisons.

A comparison of increases in the cost of living and indices (food only) in GENOA, TURIN and MILAN as compiled by local Northern Italian statistical boards reveal the following:

Evaluating the 1939 cost of living at 100, the index for a typical working class family consisting of father, mother and two children in the city of GENOA increased from 2,816 in the month of November 1945 to 2,855 for the month of December 1945.

In TURIN the index number for a same type family increased from 3,124 in November 1945 to 3,276 in December 1945; figures based on the 1938 cost of living as 100.

In MILAN the index number for the same type family rose from 100 in 1939 to 2,569 in December 1945. November figures are not available.

Cost of food for the same type family in the month of December 1945 was:

	GENOA	TURIN	MILAN.
Rationed items	1406.70	1065.80	2110.07
Black Market and free sale.	9870.20	16653.80	9505.74
	Lire 11276.90	Lire 17719.60	L.11615.81.

The itemised cost of food is given at Appendix 'B' showing the difference between 1939 and 1945 expenditures.

3. NEO-FASCIST MOVEMENTS.

The arrests of neo-fascists and so-called neo-fascists continue. Lack of concrete evidence makes any definite appreciation of the situation difficult, but the odds seem to be lengthening against the probability of any highly organised movement acting under the concerted control of a few prominent ex-fascists.

What does emerge as fact is that all over the North of ITALY small groups of discontented ex-fascists have been formed and [illegible] themselves either by some new name, of by a name [illegible] phenomenon is not

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What does emerge as fact is that all over the North of ITALY small groups of discontented ex-fascists have been formed and have called themselves either by some new name, of by a name taken from the former fascist days. This phenomenon is not surprising when one remembers that there are some 50,000 ex-fascists in N ITALY who are unable to find employment owing to their political past, and of whom many are unable to return to their homes for fear of partisan vengeance.

These inchoate groups consist of young malcontents for whom the present is impossible and the future dark. They are trying to relive the remembered days of fascist urgency and glitter. For the most part they have no money and may turn to crime in order to procure funds. There is evidence of one such group adopting this expedient, but the money thus obt[illegible]5993 was used for private expenditure rather than for the benefit of the group. There is little reason to believe that the large majority of these groups are in touch with each other, or are controlled from above. Their main activities probably consist of clandestine meetings at which the name of the DUCE is repeated ad nauseam and burning deeds of heroism are planned.

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Little action results beyond writing on walls and sending threatening letters to prominent members of the Left.

It is not considered that neo-fascism as it stands at the moment constitutes any serious danger to public safety. Although it is not impossible that a man of the calibre of HITLER or MUSSOLINI might achieve cohesion among the scattered elements and give them direction, it is extremely unlikely that in the present circumstances, with Allied and Italian opinion and information services mobilised against it, a movement of this nature would achieve formidable proportions.

Evidence of organisation and cohesion is being closely watched for, and it is always possible that facts may come to light which show more integration in neo-fascist activities than can be presumed at present.

3. HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the period up to 13 February 46 are given at Appendix 'A'.

[illegible]
Lt Col
G.S.

GEM/SG.

DISTRIBUTION.

As for 2 District Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 33.

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DISTRIBUTION.

As for 2 District Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 33.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 34 date 16 February 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS - W/E 13 Feb 46

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	A/Tk Guns	Amn	No. of Arrests	By whom Raid made
ROCCHETTA. LIGURE	4									CCRR
ROUELLA	4				10			10.000		"
ALESSANDRIA. San Sebasttano	-			1				15		"
BOLOGNA. Forli. Ferrara. Ravenna. Modena and Rimini.	1	1		2	8			107	1	"
SONDRIO. Ponte del Baffo	18				134				1	Quest-ura
VARESE. Cavaria	4	1		1				1 Case		Ag.P.S.
" Busto Arsizio				1	2	8		100	2	CCRR/ Ag.P.S.
" Vedano Olono	6	2			47			250		Ag. P.S.
" Lonate Pozzolo	7			5	1					"
" Savonna		3		4				2 Cases	4	"
MILANO Commune Camparado	2				2			200rds.	1	CCRR
MILANO Commune Senago	1	1			7			38rds.	6	"

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BOLOGNA. Forli. Ferrara. Ravenna. Modena and Rimini.	1	1		2	8			107	1	"
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" Vedano Olono	6	2			47			250		Ag. P.S.
" Lonate Pozzolo	7		5	1						"
" Savonna		3	4					2 Cases	4	"
MILANO Commune Camparado	2			2				200rds.	1	CCRR
MILANO Commune Senago	1	1			7			38rds.	6	"
MILANO Commune MONZA			1		1				8	"
SONDRIO								qty. expl.		Ag.P.S.
VERONA						2½ tons material M.G. Barrels& Mounts Rifle Bolts & pins Bayonets etc				CIC 5991
TOTAL	47	9	11	16	207	(As Above)	Qty	23		

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SECRET

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 34 date 16 February 46

ARMS RECOVERED

LOCALITY	Date of Raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	A/T guns	Ammn	Arrests	By whom made	Remarks
PIEMONTE		8		1		10			10015			
EMILIA		1	1		2	8			107			
LOMBARDIA		38	8	1	14	189			Qty 23			
VENEZIA												2½tons Material-consisted of MG Barrels & Mts, Rifle Bolts & Pins Baynets etc.

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EMILIA	1	1	2	8		107	
LOMBARDIA	38	8	10	14	189	Qty	23
VENEZIA					2½tons Material-consisted of MG Barrels & Mts, Rifle Bolts & Pins Baynets etc.		
TOTAL	47	9	11	16	207	As Above	Qty

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APPENDIX B

ITEM		GENOA QUANTITY	1939	1945	TURIN QUANTITY	1939	1945
Bread	kg	37.000	77.70	1.086	39.800	73.65	1.80
Rice	"	11.500	23.46	635	17.000	32.20	98
Pasta	"	9.000	27.72	590	7.000	16.10	84
Meat	"	4.000	50.44	1.080	7.000	126.00	2.80
Offals	"	1.000	8.00	100	4.000	40.00	80
Fish	"	3.000	16.50	240	1.000	3.70	30
Eggs	No	15.	7.95	420	18	10.80	27
Olive oil	Lt.	2.650	21.73	1.643	0.800	6.80	64
Butter	Kg.	0.430	7.74	256.10	0.800	12.50	64
Cheese (gr)	"	0.500	7.33	500	0.500	6.75	50
Cheese (fr)	"	0.900	9.54	252	1.200	11.40	64
Milk	Lt.	23	33.35	1.013	15	18.00	4
Milk (Cand.)	"	0.400	8.00	56.80	-	-	
Sugar	Kg	1.675	10.97	274.70	1.500	9.90	1.00
Marmalede	"	1	6.50	259.60	2.000	8.00	7
Vegetables	"	14.250	15.58	438.70	27.800	41.70	8
Fruit	"	13.500	24.47	990	14.500	27.55	1.0
Potatoes	"	12.000	8.04	516	19.000	11.40	7
Salt	"	1.200	1.20	24	2.200	3.30	1
Wine	Lt.	8	22.64	512	16	43.20	1.2
Tomato Paste	Kg.	0.300	1.35	90	0.800	4.000	1
Dried Veloe	"	2.000	4.72	300	5.000	23.50	6
Fats (Swine	"	-	-	-	1.000	10.20	5
			394.93	11.276.90		540.75	17.7

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APPENDIX B

	TURIN			MILAN		
1945	QUANTITY	1939	1945	QUANTITY	1939	1945
1.086	39.800	73.65	1.808.80	40.000	98,-	1134.60
635	17.000	32.20	987.00	16.000	32,-	595.30
590	7.000	16.10	840.00	6.000	16.14	622.50
1.080	7.000	126.00	2.800.00	4.500	61.83	1537.80
100	4.000	40.00	800.00	2.000	17.06	502.40
240	1.000	3.70	300.00	1.000	10.03	264.34
420	18	10.80	276.00	30	23.40	828.60
1.643	0.800	6.80	640.00	0.500	5.50	135.00
256.10	0.800	12.50	640.00	1.000	18.45	572.45
500	0.500	6.75	500.00	0.500	9.15	499.22
252	1.200	11.40	640.00	1.500	16.80	406.82
1.013	15	18.00	442.80	24.000	35.76	478.25
56.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
274.70	1.500	9.90	1.004.60	0.750	5.02	126.00
259.60	2.000	8.00	700.00	-	-	-
438.70	27.800	41.70	840.80	24.000	48.96	900.48
990	14.500	27.55	1.040.00	10.000	2.52	813.20
516	19.000	11.40	722.00	6.000	5.52	291.42
24	2.200	3.30	132.00	0.750	1.13	53.44
512	16	43.20	1.280.00	15.000	32.40	1219.35
90	0.800	4.000	125.60	0.750	3.41	238.69
300	5.000	23.50	650.00	1.000	3.76	128.34
-	1.000	10.20	550.00	0.500	5.35	258.71
11.276.90		540.75	17.719.60		452.19	11615.81

BRITISH LIAISON (...)
Date 18 Feb 46

4/GB/14

INT/207/1

SECRET

LAND FORCES SUB-COM, AC (MEDIA)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 2.

(Based on periodical reports from BLUs att to ITALIAN Territorial Region HQs up to 31 Jan 46)

1. Fascist Activities.

SICILY — This party is being organised in CATANIA and continues to thrive. Propaganda sheets have been distributed (see copy attached at Appx 'A').

2. Communist activity

GENOA — Communist dances and parties attract the troops.

BOLOGNA — FSS believe that small group of JUGOSLAVS (4 in number) working in the area are bringing money and arms into the country for the Communist Party. Reported that 100,000,000 lire will accrue in this way to the party.

Reports continue to be received by FSS of organization of Military set-up within communist party. The BOLOGNA Branch of this set-up is suspected to have been the organizer of the looting raids at the villages of GAGGIO MONTANA and SAVIGNO. These incidents were regarded as training exercises.

FORLI — At a communist rally a soldier was encouraged to take the stand and abuse his officers as corrupt and of fascist sympathies.

SICILY — Party now beginning to organize itself. One or two fairly large meetings held but quiet and orderly.

3. Left-Wing Activity

UDINE — Certain amount of anti-Army articles recently in local

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FORLI — At a communist rally a soldier was encouraged to take the stand and abuse his officers as corrupt and of fascist sympathies.

SICILY — Party now beginning to organize itself. One or two fairly large meetings held but quiet and orderly.

3. Left-Wing Activity

UDINE — Certain amount of anti-Army articles recently in local press. These annoy rather than depress officers, who resent the articles because they consider the Army an instrument of government and not a Royalist Organisation; and inasmuch as the Government is composed of all parties including the Left, from whom most of the venom comes, it is not understood why the Government allows such articles to be printed.

ITALIAN Terr HQ fear that this may have adverse effect on call-up in this area.

TURIN — Socialist paper "SEMPRE AVANTI" campaign against call-up on grounds that army not needed. Action newspaper "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" reports that people are favourably impressed that volunteers have to state their professions, implying that army will be used for reconstruction and army drill will be only a preparation.

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VENICE — Campaign inciting soldiers to desert and calling on recruits to refuse to present themselves. Arguments used are Royalist Army, Treacherous General Staff.

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4. Political Activity of Centre

MILAN — "OSSERVATORE" the Catholic newspaper opposed forthcoming call-up and attempted to exploit question of conscientious objectors.

BOLOGNA — FSS report that head of Christian Democrat Party stated to them that he was organising his party on lines to combat the communists, i.e. arming groups of people and making them mobile so that they could be used to neutralize communists pressure during the elections. The man in question is an ex-army officer and may be regarded as having sympathisers in the Army.

SICILY — Increase in Democristiani particularly in small villages.

5. Political Friction

NAPLES — On 10 Jan 150 ex PW demonstrated in centre of town demanding employment, armed with sticks.

SICILY — Separatist movement considerably increased in numbers, chiefly in PALERMO province. Confirmed that TASCA brothers and Barone MONACO are providing finance. Numerous arrests made including Barone LA MOTTA, one of the leaders. Separatists are aided by the bandits of the "BANDA GIULLIANO". Main fighting at BELLOLAMPO, MONTELEPRE (Prov Palermo), CALTANISETTA and TORRE NOBILE (Prov Caltanisetta). Casualties up to 31 Jan are 36 CCRR and soldiers killed and approx 105 wounded.
General opinion in SICILY is that these attacks are training for large scale up-rising led by Separatist Party.

6. Political Activity Among Tps.

TURIN — Troops appear politically apathetic. Only one case reported of soldier carrying out harmful political propaganda.

GENOA — OC 1/2 Inf Regt has persuaded the majority of his men to stay away from dances and functions held by Communist Party.

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GENOA — CC 1/2 Inf Regt has persuaded the majority of his men to stay away from dances and functions held by Communist Party.

ROME — No apparent political activity among tps.

NAPLES — Relations between local political parties and the army are friendly.

7. Relations between Tps and Civilians

BOLZANO — Relations improved. Respect for CCRR appears to have increased.

VAL D'OSSOLA — Occasional altercation through civilians praising partisans at cost of military forces. This is now settling down.

AOSTA — Alpine Bn very favourably received.

MILAN — Generally good.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

BRESCIA — Minor clashes between 3 Inf Regt and auxiliary police units.

TURIN — Populace not satisfied with CCRR but this is chiefly owing to lack of equipment and poor organization.

GENOA — Fairly good. MANTOVA Inf Div created favourable impression but contrasts with 2 Inf Regt to discredit of the latter because they are not so well clothed.
Relations between CCRR and populace are improving because Legion has been very effective lately in rounding up criminals.
Civil police are most efficient and civilians take a certain pride in their neatness and good clothing.

REGGIO EMILIA — Sindaco and Staff expressed pleasure and surprise at well-disciplined and orderly appearance of Grenadier Bn of 87 Inf Regt when they arrived in the town.

LOMBARDIA — CCRR are generally gaining the confidence of the civilians.

BOLOGNA — Parade of CCRR Bn had good effect on public opinion.
6 Inf Regt is unlikely to inspire confidence owing to their usually slovenly appearance and behaviour.

FLORENCE — Feeling high over requisitioning of buildings.

ROME — No incidents. Relations between CCRR and civilians on the whole good.

BARI — Satisfactory.

8. Morale

BOLZANO — On the whole good. Territorial HQ showing more interest in welfare.

TRIESTE & GORIZIA — Local civilian organisations in these districts, being politically anti-Army, have refused to adhere to existing laws governing the payment of allowances to the families of soldiers.
Families of serving soldiers resident in these districts have not received allowances for several months, resulting in an adverse effect upon the morale of the soldiers concerned.

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BOLOGNA — Parade of CCRB Bn had good effect on public opinion. 6 Inf Regt is unlikely to inspire confidence owing to their usually slovenly appearance and behaviour.

FLORENCE — Feeling high over requisitioning of buildings.

ROME — No incidents. Relations between CCRK and civilians on the whole good.

BARI — Satisfactory.

8. Morale

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MILAN — Morale not good for following reasons:
i. Delay in release of Class 21.
ii. Pay situation. e.g. Most soldiers cannot even afford prices at unit canteen.
iii. Worsening of rations due to reduction in monetary allotment for purchasing extra rations.

TURIN — Offrs depressed by economic situation and favourable treatment accorded to persons compromised with Fascist republic. Morale of ORs not high but situation not serious. Discontent caused by soldiers seeing men own classes in North who have not been called up.

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FLORENCE — FOLGORE Arty Regt morale extremely high but chief causes for discontent are:-
i. Delay in discharge from Army.
ii. Difficulties experienced by families in obtaining sufficient food.
iii. Lack of meat in ration.
Morale of 7 Inf Regt good.

ROME — Slightly improved. Living conditions of 8 Inf Regt have been improved which has had a direct effect on morale.

NAPLES — Pay in Army is too low to allow men to give adequate allowances to family which has a lowering effect on morale.

SICILY — Low owing to casualties in bandit attacks and military funerals.

GENOA — Morale not satisfactory owing to pay and living conditions. MANTOVA Inf Div ex-combat troops less affected than other soldiers. The latter feel keenly the lack of moral support from the public.

9. Frontier Activity

VAL D'AOSTA — People are illegally entering France and Italians living in France are returning to Italy through the valley. They state that to obtain permission from the French Authorities takes too long.
Continued propaganda for annexation to France. "Friends of France" associations set up at TURIN and ALESSANDRIA. This association deals with cultural, industrial and commercial matters.
French propaganda agents are alleged to cross the frontier frequently at PICCOLO S BERNARDO.

ALTO ADIGE — No slackening of feeling between Italian and S Tyrolean population. Since the move of FOLGORE Inf Div there has been increased propaganda for South Tyrol to Austria.
Good underground courier service into Austria and of late increased crossing into Switzerland. MURANO (A8390) is the clearing house for the latter country.
Crossing of frontier continues but appears to be on reduced scale.

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Good underground courier service into Austria and of late increased crossing into Switzerland. MERANO (A6390) is the clearing house for the latter country.
Crossing of frontier continues but appears to be on reduced scale.

ALTA VALLE di SUSA — Continued propaganda on behalf of annexation to France by both French and Italian elements. The recently increased land tax and the abrogation of a fascist law which exempted land above 800 metres from unified agricultural taxes has swayed population in favour of France.

SWISS — Swiss Federal guards recently reinforced by a few tps in order to cope with smugglers. Italian Finance Guard are also intensifying anti-contraband activity.

RIVIERA — Franco-Italian relations good.

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10. Illegal Immigration

SICILY — Believed that large scale immigration from N Italy through Sicily taking place by people of various nationalities incl Jews and Jugo-slavs. Jews are said to have camps in S Sicily and arrive from BARI. Said to be well-armed. A number of these Jews and Jugo-slavs are said to help "BANDA GIULIANO" in successful bandit raids.

11. Public Security

BOLZANO — Noticeable influx of undesirables, chiefly ex-German Army and escaped surrendered Enemy Personnel from SEP centre. Usually form into small groups of 3 or 4 persons for thieving etc. Are causing a considerable problem.

TURIN — Still bad though slightly improving. Auxiliary police have themselves been involved in a succession of crimes.

LOMBARDIA — Not good but confidently expected that winter months will pass without major incident.

EMILIA — Grave. Unlikely to improve until CCRR are properly equipped CCRR are often threatened with death if they carry out arrests but in spite of this many arrests have been made following the bandit raid on SAVIGNO.

ROME — Fair

BARI — Unstable. Armed bands continue to operate.

SICILY — Declining

12. Illegal Arms

VALLE di SUSA — Considerable traffic in illegal arms reported through FREJUS tunnel. Chiefly automatic weapons of which France has large quantities.

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13 Feb 46

Major General.
M.M.I.A.

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Appendix "A" to ... letter
I.../207/1 dated 1... Feb 46.

COPY

COPIA DI MANIFESTINI FASCISTI RINVENUTI PER TERRA NELL'ABITATO DI CATANIA IL MATTINO 22 DICEMBRE 1945

S.P.I.F.E.

(SOCIETA' PATRIOTTICA SICILIANA FASCISTA DELL'ETNA.)

Italiani,
In queste aspre vicende politiche, tenete presente il Grande Martire della Rivoluzione Fascista:

BENITO MUSSOLINI

Siatene certi, lavoriamo per risorgere, e risorgeremo, per dare al mondo pace secondo giustizia.

VIVA LA RIVOLUZIONE FASCISTA
VIVA LA S.P.I.F.E.
VIVA IL FASCISMO

T R A N S L A T I O N

COPY OF FASCIST LEAFLET FOUND IN A HOUSE IN CATANIA ON MORNING OF 22/12/45

(SICILIAN FASCIST PATRIOT SOCIETY OF ETNA)

Italians,
In this grave political moment remember the great martyr

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BENITO MUSSOLINI

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T R A N S L A T I O N

COPY OF FASCIST LEAFLET FOUND IN A HOUSE IN CATANIA ON MORNING OF 22/12/45

(SICILIAN FASCIST PATRIOT SOCIETY OF ETNA)

Italians,

In this grave political moment remember the great martyr of the Fascist Revolution:

BENITO MUSSOLINI

Be sure, let us work together to rise again, and rise again we shall, to give to the world peace according to justice.

HAIL TO THE FASCIST REVOLUTION
HAIL TO THE SICILIAN FASCIST PATRIOT SOC. OF ETNA.
HAIL TO FASCISM

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 33

9 February 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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General Staff Intelligence
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9 February 1946.

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 33

1. POLITICAL

(a) General

As is usually the case when routine political matters are being discussed, political circles in this territory are unexcited and their public manifestations unexciting. Two government crises and several lesser items of interest, such as the growth of the Uomo Qualunque, the constant threat of a left wing revolution, and the recent excitement over S.A.M., have only confirmed the fact that Northern ITALY is still ready, perhaps unfortunately, to leave the details of politics to ROME, and to move only as late as possible in any matters requiring an expression of general public opinion.

This would appear to be the situation now. The present government still has popular support, especially in foreign policy. The internal economic situation will undoubtedly continue to evoke criticism of the various administrative departments concerned. The carrying out of a few executions for crimes of violence has met with great approval. As has been stated before, any indic-

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matters are being discussed, political circles [illegible] are unexcited and their public manifestations unexciting. Two government crises and several lesser items of interest, such as the growth of the Uomo Qualunque, the constant threat of a left wing revolution, and the recent excitement over S.A.M., have only confirmed the fact that Northern ITALY is still ready, perhaps unfortunately, to leave the details of politics to ROME, and to move only as late as possible in any matters requiring an expression of general public opinion.

This would appear to be the situation now. The present government still has popular support, especially in foreign policy. The internal economic situation will undoubtedly continue to evoke criticism of the various administrative departments concerned. The carrying out of a few executions for crimes of violence has met with great approval. As has been stated before, any indications of popular support for a coup de main by extreme right or left are lacking completely, the more especially since it would involve, directly or indirectly, the Allies.

One can expect this general state of mind to continue at least until the first elections, or until some definite fact, favourable or otherwise, emerges from the peace treaty discussions.

(b) Regional Autonomy.

On 7 February 46 the representatives of the Italian Government handed over their powers to the new council of the autonomous Valley of AOSTA.

Prof. F. CHABOD, president of the AOSTA Council, has explained to the local authorities the meaning and advantages of this autonomy and of the "free zone", and has authorised the programme elaborated by the council to cope with the most urgent problems: unemployment, food supplies, reactivation of the tourist industry.

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(c) Repatriates from RUSSIA.

At Appendix 'B' is reproduced an interrogation report of an Italian repatriated from RUSSIA.

2. ECONOMIC

The economic theatre is still dominated by the threat of inflation and increased unemployment. The main cause of the threatened economic crisis is of course the fact that Industry is still maintaining huge payrolls while the factories and workers are themselves practically idle.

However, signs are becoming exceedingly frequent of a change in the attitude of workers towards the industrial problems, which have constantly been recurring during the past nine months. It is said that labour is now fully aware of the difficulties confronting employers and that consequently workers are prepared to be partners to agreements, which, even though they call for more sacrifices from them, nevertheless, have as their main scope the preservation of the industries and the removal of causes which might lead to a collapse of the national economy.

As a result of this change in frame of mind it also appears that relations between labour and capital have concurrently improved. Through-out there has regretably been a real lack of understanding of each others' difficulties, and this latest rapprochement is naturally very welcome and looks promising. It is also timely because under the new labour agreement employers have the power to dismiss from employment a small percentage of surplus workers. It should, however, be remembered that generous treatment has been promised for the dismissed personnel. (Our WIS No. 31).

Demands for more immediate help from the Allies continue as usual. It has been announced that UNRRA assistance for 1946 has been fixed at 450million dollars. The Italian Government had, however, previously drawn up a plan of importation of

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Demands for more immediate help from the Allies continue as usual. It has been announced that UNRRA assistance for 1946 has been fixed at 450million dollars. The Italian Government had, however, previously drawn up a plan of importation of essential raw materials and other goods which entails an expenditure of 1,000 million dollars to extend over the same period. It will thus be seen that UNRRA help will barely cover 50% of ITALY's needs but the Government hopes to derive the additional funds partly from profits which will accrue from exports. As from the 15th of this month Italian importers and exporters will be allowed to transact private commercial deals with the United States, the United Kingdom, British Commonwealth Countries and several others of the United Nations. It is now up to the industrialists of the North and private traders throughout the country to pull together and promote foreign trade. The Central Economic Commission of the almost extinct CLNAI has taken the initiative and as its last contribution to the recovery of Italian economy, it is preparing the ground for the forthcoming Foreign Trade National Congress which will be held in MILAN early in March. Several members of the Government and Italian experts on Foreign Trade will attend.

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Rail and road facilities have improved considerably since the early days of the liberation in May 45. The power supply situation for domestic as well as industrial uses remains, however, critical. The housing problem is still a vexed one and a satisfactory settlement appears remote. Building charges are excessive and as a result there is little inducement for owners to effect repairs to partially damaged houses or erect completely new buildings, and the future level of rents is still a matter for speculation.

The food situation has improved slightly. Some items of fresh produce are plentiful and there also appears to be a large variety of other commodities, though prices remain high. Naturally conditions in the country districts are more satisfactory than in crowded centres like MILAN, GENOA, and TURIN. On the whole, however, the population is being fed, and complaints of shortages have diminished. With the spring nearly in sight, the populace is convinced that improved diets are now only a matter of time. It is therefore reasonable to suggest even at this stage that there should be no cause for any undue apprehension regarding public order in the immediate future. If present conditions should alter considerably for the worse during the course of the next two months, it should only be temporary, and this belief gives Northern Italians increased moral strength "to stick it out". They have been promised greater activity in all main economic fields, and it is only natural that they should look to the immediate future with greater optimism than they have shown so far.

3. HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the period up to 6 February 46 are given at Appendix 'A'.

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Appendix "A" to
CSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 33 date 9 February 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LOCALITY	Date of raid	rifles	MGs	Sub mgs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	W/T sets	Amm	No of arrests	By what raiding made	Remarks
MILAN		5	2			7			4100		CCRR	
MILAN Casalpusterlengo		5	6	2					qty		"	
" Corso Mar. Lodi				1					qty		"	
MACV.. SAVO-NELLO				1					-		"	
"S.Giacomo		56		2	2				2700rds		"	
MILAN Roncate Comune S Giuliano		15	15						3cons		" "	and 1 and car with out wheels
MILAN Medino				1					20rds		"	
MILAN. Lodi		10		7							"	
MILAN. CESSATE		5				21			720 rds		"	
CITO. S.VOLA. Lecano									Qty.			

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[illegible] S.Giacomo	36		2	2		2700rds	"	
MILAN Moncate Commune S Cipiano	15	15				3tons	"	and 1armd car with out wheels
							"	
MILAN Medino			1			20rds	"	
ARTENA. Bosco	10		7				"	
MILAN. GESSATE	5			31		720 rds	"	
GENOA						Qty.		
SAVONA. Madonna del Bosco					3	-	"	
S. MARINO.				329		-	"	
GENOL. Uscio		2		1			"	
SAVONA. Flodi		2		2			"	
BOLOGNA. FERRARA. FORLI. RAVENNA. MODENA. REGGIO.	14	1	1	5	3	Qty.		
VENDELLI. Vicenza (J5005)	10					950SAA	"	
NONTIC-CHIARI.	1	17			450	1	100 Mtr. Dabs & qtys of spare barrels, magazines, repair outfits explosives.	
BOLZANO Province	9			11		216 rds.		
TOTAL	111	43	15	16	817	4	[illegible]	

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 35 date 9 February 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LOCALITY	Date of raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Sporting Guns	A/Tk Guns	M/T Sets	Fd Guns	Ammn	No of Arrests	By Whom Raid Made	File ref of Report
LONGAPHIA		77	21	14	2	58					Lg qty			
LIGGNIA			4			26	3				qty			
KULLA		14	1	1	5	3					qty			
PILONVE		11				450	1				100 lbs Explos etc.			
VENZIE		9			11						qty			
TOTAL		111	43	15		537	4				Large quantities			

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ETELA	14	1	15	5			qty
PIEMONTE	11			450	1		100 mo Rubc-expl etc.
VENEZIE	9		11				qty
TOTAL	111	43	15	17	17	4	Large quantities

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Appendix "B" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 53 date 9 February 46

INTERROGATION REPORT OF 'REDUCE' REPATRIATED FROM RUSSIA

The following interrogation report of an Italian, CENTOMO, recently repatriated from RUSSIA, is interesting as an example of the accounts given by this class of 'Reduci':-

CENTOMO, who was living in FRANCE before the war, was serving in an Italian artillery unit in RUSSIA in 1942 when his unit was ambushed during the retreat and almost totally wiped out. He managed to escape alive, and was eventually taken by the Russians who employed him first as a driver and later as a soldier in the 25th Tank Corps in which he served for some time in action and was twice wounded. His impressions of the Russian people gathered during that period are interesting, since he appears to be completely unbiased in his opinions, -- a rather unusual occurrence where RUSSIA is concerned. He believes that the Russians, on the whole, are a kind-hearted people but very uncouth. The discipline in the Russian army is rigid and is maintained by applying very high punishments--a sergeant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for being AWOL for three days. On the other hand, relations between OR and officers were not based on a marked distinction between the two.

Concerning the political set-up, he states that the number of confirmed Communists in RUSSIA is about five million, while the rest are apathetic. Also; in the party a very strict discipline is maintained, but is applied principally to questions of policy. Thus the action of any person may be criticised, while criticisms of party doctrine or policy tend to incriminate the perpetrator as ENEMY No.1.

As regards RUSSIA's foreign policy, his opinion was that if peace is to be maintained, it will not be due to peace-loving ideals on the part of the Russians, but rather to the ability on the part of other nations to impress RUSSIA with their strength. While on one hand RUSSIA has suffered serious losses during the war and its population is on the whole tired

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Concerning the political set-up, he states that the number of convinced Communists in RUSSIA is about five million, while the rest are apathetic. Also, in the Party a very strict discipline is maintained, but it applies principally to questions of policy. Thus the action of any person may be criticised, while criticisms of party doctrine or policy lead to immediate deportation to SIBERIA.

As regards RUSSIA's foreign policy, his opinion was that if peace is to be maintained, it will not be due to peace-loving ideals on the part of the Russians, but rather to the ability on the part of other nations to impress RUSSIA with their strength. While on one hand RUSSIA has suffered serious losses during the war, and the population is on the whole tired, the military equipment, for the most part furnished by the Western Allies, is considerable, and it must be remembered that after a glass of vodka the Russian soldier will face anything.

ITALY is looked upon in RUSSIA as the key-point for Communism in EUROPE, and it is therefore considered essential that ITALY should become Communist. Thus the TRIESTE problem is considered something more than a mere territorial claim by TITO.

On his way back to ITALY from RUSSIA about the 6/7 Nov 45, CENTAUR says that his train stopped at a station near [illegible]SR. There he found two trains of about 30 trucks each loaded with tanks. On speaking to one of the soldiers, he was informed that the tanks were heading for the Jugoslav-Italian frontier and he was offered a lift on one of the trains, of which he did not avail himself, since his own train left first.

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The tanks were "heavy ones with a type 34 engine and a 76-mm gun" (probably the old model of the T 34). Accompanying the tanks were the tank crews and the machine-gun units which, he said, are carried on Russian tanks as infantry protection. This meant ten men per railway truck.

(Source: 2 Armd Bde - 6 Brit.Armd. Div)

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 33

1 February 1946

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GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
CMF

GSI 2355

1 February 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 32

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities

In view of the coming elections, all political parties are endeavouring to hold their national congresses as soon as possible. Those of the DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA, of the DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO, of the PARTITO D'AZIONE and also of the FRONTE DELL' UOMO QUALUNQUE are to be held early in February. The preparations for these congresses are actively pursued by the parties and also by the representatives of the various tendencies inside the parties. Future developments will no doubt prove of great interest to the dispassionate observer. Will the Demochristians and the Liberals state their position regarding the Institutional question or will they decide upon the recommendation for a referendum? Are the left, centre and right groups of the Action Party to come to a working agreement and consolidate their party, or will there be a coalition of Socialists - left wing Actionists on the one side and a concentration of the right wing Actionists with the Republicans, the Demochristians and the leftist Liberals on the other? Will the voting for the political elections be compulsory or not? These are only a few of the many questions to which an answer may be given in the near future.

(b) MOVIMENTO CENTRO DEMOCRATICO

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(b) MOVIMENTO CENTRO DEMOCRATICO

This movement, the latest to be sponsored by General BENCIVENGA, has opened a branch in MILAN. The president of the Regional Committee for LOMBARDY is Ing. Antonio PESTALOZZA. This movement claims to defend the interests of the CETO MEDIO (middle class) who should act as a a link between the two big opposing forces: PROLETARIAT and CAPITALISTS.

(c) Pietro NENNI

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The local Socialists expect NENNI to become anti-fusionist, possibly as a result of his recent visit to LONDON, and also of the increasing spirit of independence of the Socialist Party.

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(d) New Socialist Weekly.

The first number of the "INIZIATIVA SOCIALISTA, printed in MILAN, has just come out. This organ represents the views of the anti-fusionist members of the Socialist party throughout ITALY. Although very outspoken, it is moderate in tone.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) The plight of Industrialists and Workers.

Several industrial establishments, large and small, are contemplating closing down during February for short spells only. For some weeks now the Press has offered its readers no bright prospects for Italian industry and its thousands of workers. The latter have grown used to the idea of not working and at the same time drawing wages regularly, as during the last phases of the war it was considered a patriotic duty to "go slow" with one's work. Since then the habit has become instinctive, and the failure of a return to peace-time production, which has now almost become a chimera, has not, indeed, helped matters.

Not much imagination is needed to analise the causes which have brought a once prosperous chain of industries, which escaped the ravages of war, almost to a standstill, and to understand that raw materials have been, and still are, Italy's greatest need. Delays in arrivals of shipments and the small deliveries so far received are said, however, to have effected big drops in outputs of an already reduced production programme, and since coal has all along topped the priority list of the much promised allied help, the latest coal statistics are reproduced hereafter to illustrate better the present situation.

Allied Commission some months ago announced that deliveries of coal for industrial uses in Northern ITALY would average approximately 320 thousand tons per month for the first half of

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Allied Commission some months ago announced that deliveries of coal for industrial uses in Northern ITALY would average approximately 320 thousand tons per month for the first half of 1946. Up to 31 January a total of only 150 thousand tons approximately have been consigned to the factories in the North for the month of January as against the 300 thousand CIAI had initially allotted on paper.

According to the CIAI, a further 150 thousand tons are already on the high seas, which however, still leaves a big gap to be bridged when it is considered that the requirements for February and March have already been estimated at 315 thousand and approximately 300 thousand tons respectively.

Among the big concerns affected is FIAT of TURIN. Reports say that as a result of consultations with Government representatives the management has decided to grant its staff 90% of their wages for the period when all work has been stopped. It is also understood that this will be done with Government help and it seems that it has already been agreed that between 50% and 66% will be borne by the Treasury. All wages will be based on a 40 hour working week.

This state of affairs is clear evidence that not only is the raw material situation of several Italian industries at such a low ebb as to force factories to a standstill, but also

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that the financial difficulties of the Industrialists have increased considerably during the past weeks. It will be remembered that for the last eight months thousands of "inactive workers" have been kept on the payrolls. This turn for the worse, chiefly from the workers point of view, is also manifested by the recent ROME Labour Agreement (our Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 31) which for the first time since the end of hostilities, that is, May 1945, allows for dismissals of some consequence. The minimum of 21% up to the end of April of this year, in effect, represents only one-fifth for a period of one year, that is, since the liberation, and not only 3 months as the agreement would at first suggest.

The present situation, moreover, amply reflects the exhaustion of private working capital and the dire position of Italian industry in general. This crisis, which had its beginning with the end of hostilities and the first tussle between labour and capital early last June, has now taken on the grave turn which so many good thinking Italians had foreseen but owing to pressure from one quarter and another had not the means, and perhaps the moral courage, to act boldly and on sound economic principles. Now that the situation is inescapably bad, it remains to be seen how far the government, employers and workers representatives will succeed in redressing it with their plans for increased agricultural activity and programme of public works. A good start has been made, and as far as the North is concerned, it has been announced that large sums of money have been budgeted for the reconstruction of the ports of GENOA and SAVONA.

(b) CIAI and Northern Delegation CGIL.

Reference our last week's report on the future of CIAI (Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia) and Northern Delegation of CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del [illegible] now come to light.

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(b) CIAI and Northern Delegation CGIL.

Reference our last week's report on the future of CIAI (Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia) and Northern Delegation of CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) further developments have now come to light.

The new organisation which will carry on CIAI's work on an all-ITALY basis will, in all probability, be known as the Consiglio Industriale Nazionale, or, Consiglio Economico Nazionale. Present plans also include an extension of industrial committees to operate in Central and Southern ITALY.

As has already been reported the head office of this organisation will be in ROME which naturally presupposes that its work will be centralised in the Capital. Though it is agreed that this tendency to draw all controlling influences to ROME still prevails, at this time present plans seem to give assurance that the direct control downwards will continue to be divorced from ministerial bureaucracy. As witnessed by the achievments of CIAI during the past 8 months, this means that executive powers will be delegated to a body which, because of its raison d'etre, will be in more daily touch with industrial life and needs of the nation.

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The Northern Delegation of the CGIL has had a second rebuff from its Headquarters in ROME. The Delegation requested its headquarters to allow it to remain in office till after, at least, the General Trade Unions Congress which is to be held in ROME at the end of March. The idea was rejected. This move by the Delegation was probably made with the intent of gathering support between now and the Congress and thus serve as a last-minute hope to survive in its present form.

Contrary to a previous report the Delegation will now be wound up at the end of February instead of end of January. It is also understood that apart from the Delegation closing down there will be very little structural change in the lower echelons of the workers' organisations. The work of the provincial Camere del Lavoro will continue, as hitherto, to be coordinated by the Camere del Lavoro situated in the capital town of the regions. This procedure was introduced by the Northern Delegation and it will now be extended to the rest of ITALY.

In order to keep the ROME Head Office briefed with up to the last minute developments, a CGIL liaison office will be opened in MILAN following the disbandment of the Delegation.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the period up to 30 January 46 are given at Appendix 'A'.

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G.S.

LE/SG

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 32 date 1 February 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Locality	Date of raid	rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	W/T sets	Amn	By whom Pairs carried	Remarks
BOLOGNA FERRARA FORLI RAVENNA & MODENA	14/21 JAN	3	1	1	3	2			83rds	CCRR	
VERONA	25/25 Jan	98				190			3120 Rds 24ty explosive	CIC	
ALESSANDRIA	W/E 17 Jan				1	1	1		36rds qty explosive 25 mortarshells	ACLO	
TURIN	W/E 17 Jan	3	2			2		2	200rds 4mortar shells	ACLO	
TOTAL		104	3	1	6	195	1		3489 rds SAA 29 Mortar Shells 4qty expl		

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	Jan					190		&qty exp- losive	CIC
ALESSANDRIA	W/E 17 Jan			1	1	1		36rds qty exp- losive 25 Mor- tarshells	ACIO
TURIN	W/E 17 Jan	3	2		2		2	200rds 4mor- tar shells	ACLO
TOTAL		104	3	1	6	195	1	3489 rds SAA 29 Mortar Shells &qty expl	
				ARMS RECOVERY					
EMILIA'		3	1	1	3		2	85Rds SAA	
VENEZIE		98				190		3120rds qty expl	
PIEDMONTE		3	2		3		3	1	286 rds SAA 29 Mortar shells & qty expl
TOTAL		104	3	1	6	195	1	3489 rds SAA 29 Mortar Shells & qty expl	

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4/6/14

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 31

25 January 1946

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GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

25 January 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 31

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities

The Consulta and possibly also a bitter climate, seem to have attracted to, and kept in, ROME a great number of personalities of Northern Italy. Political life in the North is unusually quiet, except perhaps for an increased activity by all parties in their preperation for the coming elections.

The recent events in GREECE, the difficulties in JAVA, the subversive activities in PALESTINE, the demonstrations by the "nationalists" in INDIA, and above all the Russian and Ukrainian intervention with the UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION, are fully exploited by the leftist press to accuse the British of oppressing the freedom-loving people.

(b) Elections

Whereas the administrative elections are to begin as from the 10th of March 1946, the date for the political elections is still uncertain. The 12th and more generally the 19th of May 1946 are

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(b) Elections

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In order to counteract the attacks made in recent days by Cardinal Schuster and other prelats against the Marxist doctrine, the Communists take every possible opportunity to publicise that they tolerate all religious creeds even amongst their members. By doing so, they obviously hope to gain the sympathies and the votes of catholics who normally would be attracted by the Christian Democratic Party, and of ex adherents of the disbanded SINISTRA CRISTIANA many of whom are still reluctant to join the Communist Party.

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As for the right-wing parties, the planned agreement for a joint action (see our Weekly Intelligence Summary No 30) has not materialised so far.

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2 ECONOMIC

(a) New Labour Agreement

Contrary to labour expectations the volume of workers on the payrolls of industrialists during the next three months is to be gradually reduced by a minimum of 21 per cent total dismissals.

This first decisive move for the reduction of war-inflated industrial employment was reached in ROME late Saturday evening, 19 Jan, between the Government and representatives of labour and capital after discussions which had started a fortnight earlier.

The dismissals will be effected in three stages: 5% for the month of February, a total of 6% in equal fortnightly quotas for March and lastly a minimum of 8% for April. The parties have agreed to meet again early in March to review the position and determine whether the percentage for April is to be increased.

The clauses which will govern the dismissals are based on criteria which, it is hoped, will cause the minimum of hardships to the working classes. Personnel struck off the employers' payrolls will not automatically be thrown on to the government dole and thus rudely penalised. In view of the duress of the remaining winter months it has been decided that for a period of two months workers will receive a 66% compensation of normal earnings, based on a 40 hour working week. Of this compensation, 50% will be paid by the State and the remaining 16% borne by the employers.

In order to ensure the maximum of fairness in the selection of dismissals, the lists of names of workers to be dismissed will be prepared by the employers and then passed to the factory internal commissions (composed of workers' representatives only) for approval. In the event of disagreement the case will be submitted to an arbitration board which will be composed of representatives from the Government, CGIL, and Confindustria.

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Despite the CGIL's claim through its Secretary General, DI VITTORIO, a Communist, of having scored another victory for labour, it is the consensus of opinion that the workers are generally disappointed with the new agreement. This reaction, at least as far as the workers in the North are concerned, is quite understandable as before the negotiations for the new accord were initiated in ROME the CGIL, through the press and its various other workers' organisations, rashly committed itself. It loudly assured labour that CGIL would not tolerate any radical changes to the October agreement. By this workers naturally dismissed any thought of large scale dismissals and hoped for a protraction up to 31 March of their October victory (our Weekly Intelligence Summary No 28).

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Employers naturally view the situation more favourably, but big industries are, however, sceptical of the practical results as they say that the success of the plan is dependent on the faithful cooperation of shop-stewards on whose recommendations dismissals will be effected. For the past eight months conditions in large factories have been rather turbulent, and, since the political agitation engendered by extremists still continues unabated, it is not unnatural that this category of employer should regard the application of the new decrees with some pessimism.

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The country is now confronted with the prospect of an increase in genuine unemployment, and it appears that a meeting between the ministers of agriculture, treasury, and public works has already been arranged to study plans which will absorb the newly unemployed.

The growth of unemployment in some of Northern Italy's most important industries affected by the new decree, is reproduced below. It will be seen that Italy's manpower problem calls for a well-planned redistribution, and at long last it can now be said that a real move in this direction has started.

Industry	Numbers Employed		
	Dec 1939	April 1945	Dec 1945
Metal Working	600.000	900.000	850.000
Chemicals	80.000	150.000	125.000
Mining	150.000	200.000	180.000

Although by the end of last year the numbers had already diminished, there were still 1.155.000 on the payrolls in these three industries alone, 150.000 of which will be dismissed by the end of March of this year under the new agreement. When the total payrolls for Dec 1939 (830.000) and March 1946(1.005.000) are compared it will be seen that there will still be 175.000 more workers on the payrolls with respect to Dec 1939, the year when Italian industry had just been put on a war basis.

These facts speak for themselves. They emphasise the difficult economic situation of the country and the burden industry has so far had to put up with, and still will have to, at a time when production is so far cry from normal peacetime requirements.

(b) Withdrawal of Resignations of CLN and the Comitati Industriali

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Chemicals	80.000	130.000	125.000
Mining	150.000	200.000	180.000

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(b) Withdrawal of Resignations of CLN and the Comitati Industriali

Following the resignations of CLN and the 23 Comitati Industriali, the causes of which were summarised in last week's economic report, meetings between Government representatives and Prof PARRI's able collaborators was held in MILAN early this week. At the end of the meetings it was announced that the resignations had been withdrawn. GRONCHI (Industry and Commerce) and La MALFA (Foreign Trade) accompanied by Undersecretary LOMBARDO, Minister BARBARESCHI's (Labour and Welfare) able right-hand man, travelled to the North to explain the Government's intentions and economic programme. At the same time they have been able to form for themselves a better idea of the causes which led to the quarrel between the industrial North and the Central Government in ROME.

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Backed by members of the MILAN office of the Allied Commission, PARRI-GRONCHI's arguments prevailed over the ROME representatives. As a result, CLN will now theoretically continue to function as hitherto till 28 Feb, in lieu of 31 March and will then be superseded by a Northern delegation of a new National organisation with headquarters in ROME and dependent from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

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However, as matters stand at present, all indications point to CGIL, in its present form, carrying on for some time beyond 28 Feb. No change is contemplated in the constitution of the 23 Comitati Industriali and as far as can be perceived they will continue to function in the North only as heretofore.

The representative of the Confindustria (industrialists' organisation), on orders from ROME, disagreed with the decision taken. It appears that this action was prompted by two principles; the desire for relaxation of controls and for greater use of trade unions. In the opinion of the Confindustria trade unions are now fitted to do the work of the Comitati.

(c) End of Northern Delegation CGIL

Early last July the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro with head office in ROME opened an office in MILAN. The decision was wise as communications between ROME and MILAN at that time were so bad that the various Camere del Lavoro found it impossible to cope efficiently and rapidly with the numerous labour problems. Proposals were recently made for the transfer the seat of the Central Committee from ROME to MILAN. The refusal of ROME to do so has led the Northern Delegation to hand in its resignation, which has been accepted.

Since the solutions to all wage and labour problems in Northern Italy have now to be referred to the ROME headquarters of the CGIL it is understandable that the Northern Delegation should consider its mission completed and its continuance in its present form serving no further useful purpose.

The Northern Delegation will now terminate its office shortly and will probably close down at the end of January. The decision is to be regretted as the majority and the most important of the trade unions are located in Northern Italy.

3 RUMOURS

Strong rumours have been circulating to the effect that the independent MILAN newspaper "IL CORRIERE D'INFORMAZIONE" was to be bought

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3 RUMOURS

Strong rumours have been circulating to the effect that the independent MILAN newspaper "IL CORRIERE D'INFORMAZIONE" was to be bought shortly by the Communists, at 500 million lire. A well informed and reliable source, whilst admitting that the Communists have approached the owners of the CORRIERE, formally deny that the latter have envisaged the sale of their paper which has the widest circulation in Italy (700.000 copies).

4 SECURITY

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Neo-Fascist Movement

The number of arrests effected by the Questure in connection with neo-fascist organisations comprises some 114 persons. Though it is certain that not all of these are connected with subversive organisations, a large number of these detainees appear to be undoubtedly bound up with a clandestine fascist movement covering the North of Italy, and possibly having connections in ROME and other centres.

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The Questura have been principally occupied with carrying out arrests and have not devoted as much time as could be desired to detailed interrogations. The ~~scope and structure of this~~ fascist movement is therefore still rather obscure and the following details must be taken as a tentative sketch only, coming as they do from Questura sources, and being largely unconfirmed.

The movement is known as the FRONTE NAZIONALE and is directed by a group of men who were highly placed during the Republican Fascist period, i.e. Sep 1943 - May 1945. Under this directing group the organisation divides into three chiefs, each of whom is responsible for directing the activities of a number of small organisations, many of which stem to date from Republican Fascist days. Most of these small organisations are probably mainly concerned with keeping the flame of fascism alive and with spreading propaganda.

SAF (Squadre d'Azione Mussoliniane) are the only known "strong-arm" element of the movement. These groups are all armed, but it is not probable that their numbers are large. It is known that there were five "nuclei" of SAF in MILAN, who reported to a common chief, DE MARTINIS, who in turn reported to PADRE BLANDINO in TURIN. BLANDINO is believed to be one of the three chiefs operating directly under the leaders of the movement.

Other smaller organisations whose existence can be considered very probable are:-

Gruppi Giovanili
Cadetti (in VICENZA, GENOA, VARESE, REVOLI, PONTREMOLESE, SILMA, CERVIGNO)
Guardia Giovanile Repubblicana
Piccolo della S... (meaning unknown)

Mention is also made of elements from "X Mas" forming part of the movement.

It is still not clear whether the FRONTE NAZIONALE exists as a large, well organised movement, or whether it has its being mainly on paper and in the minds of a few fanatics. From weighing the evidence it would seem that there is more smoke than there is fire, but the fire is certainly there. From the point of view of security to Allied troops and installations the present danger seems trifling, and it is

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[illegible] Nucleo of SIM in Milan, who reported to a Carlon Chief, DE MARTINIS, who is turn reported to PADRE BRANDINO in TURIN. BRANDINO is believed to be one of the three chiefs operating directly under the leaders of the movement.

Other smaller organisations whose existence can be considered very probable are:-

Gruppi Giovanile
Cadetti (in VICENZA, CREMA, VARESE, RIVOLI, MONTEMARTE, SILEA, GRAVEDO)
Guardia Giovanile Legionaria
Piccole della S... (meaning unknown)

Mention is also made of elements from "X MAS" forming part of the movement.

It is still not clear whether the PARTITO NAZIONALE exists as a large, well organised movement, or whether it has its being mainly on paper and in the minds of a few fanatics. From weighing the evidence it would seem that there is more smoke than there is fire, but the fire is certainly there. From the point of view of security to Allied troops and installations the present danger seems trifling, and it is considered that suppressive measures are being adequately enforced by the Questura.

5 HIDDEN ARMS

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Details of raids on arms caches reported during the period up to 25 Jan 46 are given at Appendix "A".

6 "TOO EASY"

A MILAN industrialist, who has some dealings with the Government, went recently to ROME where he had to trace a document in one of the Ministries. Two days of enquiries in various departments failed to produce any satisfactory result, when our industrialist was asked by a section chief whether he was "ABBONATO" (a subscriber). ..../6

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After the first moment of surprise was over, and the "formalities" of the subscription had been duly accomplished, the document was found and handed over without any further difficulties. The new member of the "PARTITO DEGLI LEONIATI", now that he has been initiated, knows at last how to save time and money.

[redacted]
Lt Col
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III/ASE

DETAILS OF [illegible] RAIDS

Locality	Date of raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	W/T sets	Ammo	By whom raid made	Remarks
S MARIA CODIFIUME FERRARA	19 Dec	4		1	2				300 SAA	CCRR	
BOLOGNA, MODENA RAVENNA & FORLI	1/14 Jan	11	6	4	9	51			8400 SAA & misc	CCRR	
VERONA	21Jan	170	12		2	242			6000 SAA & 3 mines	CIC	Discovered in freight yard VERONA.
GENOA Salita Avegno	3 Jan	2		7				5	2500 SAA	CCRR	
GENOA Via Roveretti	10 Jan	1	1		1				8500 SAA & expl	CCRR	
GENOA Ponte Carega	11 Jan								90 a/Tk bombs	CCRR	
GENOA Piazza Verdi	14 Jan	1					1			CCRR	
GENOA Monte Castelliano di Avegna	15 Jan	2							qty expl	CCRR	
TOTAL		191	19	12	14	293	1	5	26200 SAA 90 a/Tk bombs		

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VERONA	21Jan	170	12		2	242			6000 SAA & 3 mines CIC Discovered in freight yard VERONA.
GENOA Salita Avegne	3 Jan	2		7				5	2500 SAA CCRR
GENOA Via Roveretti	10Jan	1	1		1				8500 SAA & CCRR expl
GENOA Ponte Carega	11 Jan								90 A/Tk CCRR bombs
GENOA Piazza Verdi	14 Jan	1					1		qty CCRR
GENOA Monte Castellane di Avegna	15 Jan	2							qty expl CCRR
TOTAL		191	19	12	14	293	1	5	26200 SAA 90 A/Tk bombs qty expl 5 Mines

ARMS RECOVERED

EMILIA	15	6	5	11	51			9200 SA. & Misc Amn
VENEZIA	170	12		2	242			6000 SAA & 3 mines
LIGURIA	6	1	7	1		1	5	11000 SAA 90 A/Tk bombs qty expl
TOTAL	191	19	12	14	293	1	5	26200 SAA 90 A/Tk bombs 5 mines qty expl

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 30

19 January 1946

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2 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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SECRET

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2555

19 January 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 30

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities

All eyes are focussed on the UNO Conference at present in progress in London, not so much for its world wide significance as for the immediate bearing it may have on Italy's future. Thus is it that the various statements made by British and American statesmen concerning an early peace treaty with Italy, DE GASPERI's appeal to the UNO that Italy be admitted as a member of the UNITED NATIONS, several speeches delivered at the CONSULTA, dealing with the international position of this country, are given wide publicity in the local press. NENNI's visit to London at this psychological and well-timed moment will also be fully exploited by his Party. But the main interest and worries of the man in the street are still concentrated on the unfavourable economic situation of the country.

(b) Consulta

In ROME, the Consulta - who in the October session could indulge in the happy feeling of representing a newly-acquired democratic liberty - have now to come down to more material problems, many of which offer serious difficulties. Amongst these is the question of defining the powers of the Costituente, and the preparations of the political electoral law, as well as the revision of the [illegible] inevitably the violent controversy

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(c) Elections

The primary concern of the political parties remains the preparation of the coming elections. In these preparations, with the possible exception of the Demochristians, the socialists and the communists are well ahead of the other parties and have recently come to a combined working agreement for the administrative elections. Besides adopting joint action for the local electoral committees, it has been decided to submit a joint socialist - communist list in all communes where the system of the "majority list" is applied.

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It is reported that the right-wing parties, waking up to the efforts made by their opponents, are now trying to join forces, and that a meeting of their principal leaders is to take place shortly in the North, possibly in MILAN.

As for the methods which may possibly be utilised to "fix" the elections in favour of some parties, the following extract reproduced from a PWB Intelligence Summary may be of interest.

" All parties of the "osserchia", particularly the PCI and PSI, are reported to be planning to 'fix' as far as possible the elections in their own favour. From certain enquiries made by a section under this command, the 'fixing' would not be so difficult as might first appear, for the following reasons:

The Electoral lists are made up by a newly created office in every Comune, which compiles the Nominal Roll from the Anagrafe or Civil Register. These lists are then publicly posted at the Comune Headquarters for a few days, after which all those whose names appear on the list may vote, the others not.

Trickery can occur in the following manner:

(i) The Mayor or the Communal Secretary can place a man of their own trust or party at the head of the Electoral Listing Bureau.

(ii) This man gets from the Anagrafe the list of inhabitants from which he compiles the Electoral list.

(iii) During the process, the names of those whose votes might be unfavourable to the local authorities can be omitted.

(iv) Theoretically, these omissions should be obvious when the lists are posted in the Comune, providing all voters take the trouble to make certain that their names are on the list. Unfortunately and this the Extremist parties well know and are relying on, the

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(iv) Theoretically, these omissions should be obvious when the lists are posted in the Comune, providing all voters take the trouble to make certain that their names are on the list. Unfortunately, and this the Extremist parties well know and are relying on, the apathy and indolence of the average Italian is such that in fact hundreds of thousands of people will not take the trouble to go and see if their names appear.

Hence the great eagerness which Leftist parties have always shown in getting their own men placed in the Comunes and Prefectures.

There is no doubt that the left wing parties are well aware that the apathy of the population is one of their best allies. The stand they are taking against the obligatory vote is the result of the belief that the great majority of the politically apathetic 5949 vote against them if compelled to go to the polls."

(d) UOMO QUALUNQUE

It has been reported that in several places the FRONTE DELL' UOMO QUALUNQUE is more active and coming more out into the open. According to the "AVANTI"(Milan edition), of 9 Jan 46, Randolph CHURCHILL, in articles published in the British press, speaks of a "certain GIANNINI, leader of Italy's political life, who is at the head of an important movement and prints a weekly paper with a circulation of over 700,000 copies." This, of course, is intended to show further evidence that fascists and monarchists enjoy the support of the British "reactionaries".

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At FORLI, where posters of the F.U.Q. were torn from the walls and the bill-stickers attacked by a few youngsters, a certain Prof D GLAQUINTO, secretary of the Provincial Centre of FORLI, addressed a letter to the partisan weekly " IL GARIBALDINO", protesting against these illegal and antidemocratic methods. In a strongly-worded answer the "GARIBALDINO" stated that liberty can only exist for those who are not fascists and that the U.Q. are among the latter. (This is a variation on a theme that is heard with increasing frequency from supporters of one of the most modern theories of "Democracy". This theme appears to take the following form:-

(i) Everyone should be allowed free expression of opinion and the vote, except fascists.

(ii) Everyone not belonging to the left wing is a fascist (or as near as to make no difference).

(iii) Through these democratic principles the will of the people finds true expression.).

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Resignation of the Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia (CIAI) and of the Comitati Industriali

Whilst labour problems are still being actively discussed in ROME, the economic stage in the North has meanwhile been perturbed by an event of far-reaching importance. Like a bolt out of the blue, the Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia and the 23 Comitati Industriali announced last Saturday, 12 Jan, their resignations from office as from 31 Jan. This followed an earlier press statement which was reported in our WIS No 26 that the Government in ROME had carefully reviewed the situation and in view of the circumstances had decided that their term of office would probably continue until 31 Mar 46, or until the Consiglio Superiore dell' Industrie had been formed. Instructions were also given by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to the effect that these para-statal organs in the North would continue to function with office staffs reduced by half. For the guidance of readers it is pointed out that whereas the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in ROME has a staff of over 2000 officials the CIAI and the 23 Comitati have employed a total of 550 to handle industrial problems in an area where 70% of the total Italian industrial plants are to be found. It is also important to note that it is estimated that the

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The work of CIAI and the Comitati has been painstaking. In highly industrial areas the switch-over from a war-footing to peace-time production is no easy matter, and though the problem in Italy has not been so much a question of plant reconversion as one of even distribution of small imported quantities of precious raw materials and a fair use of the goods produced from them, their task has been further complicated by outside greed of power, lack of civic duty, and self-interest.

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The present crisis has slowly developed out of a desire of GRONCHI, Christian Democrat and Minister of Industry and Commerce, who has been in office since the formation of the first Bonomi Government, aided by L. [illegible], Action Party, Minister of Foreign Trade, and a few others to centralise economic control in ROME. This tendency to revert to the notorious bureaucratic methods of ROME ministries is generally regarded in the North, especially in MILAN, the hub of industrial and trade activities, as contrary to national interests and an evil which must be nipped in the bud. It is understood that throughout the past six months CLNAI has had to contend with several difficulties raised in some ROME Government circles, and with obstructionism in others, chief amongst them, the Edison Electric Coy. The latter is the chief supplier of power and appears to have been consistently most antagonistic to controls exercised by CLNAI, as witnessed by the polemics reproduced in our Weekly Intelligence Summaries Nos 18 and 21.

The issue has now come to a head. A protest mass-meeting of CLNAI and the 23 Comitati Industriali was summoned for last Saturday, 12 Jan, but called off at the last minute. It is said that sober elements prevailed and counselled members not to aggravate the situation as repercussions would be detrimental to the present cabinet in ROME.

During the week Prof PARRI, Vice-President of the CLNAI, expounded, through the medium of the press, the work of his organisation, its achievements and shortcomings, its fight for existence, and the reasons why it should be allowed to continue to function. He questions whether, at a time when UNRRA assistance to Italy is about to be considerably increased, ministerial bureaucracy is able to cope with a detailed plan involving a series of controls.

The Northern delegation of the CGIL has expressed its sympathy with CLNAI's action. It deplores the Government's shortsightedness in wanting to fold up a machinery which though not perfect has worked well and gained much experience in its delicate task. It contests the Government's intentions and the manoeuvrings behind the scenes.

GRONCHI is expected in MILAN this coming week. It is said that he will attempt to smooth out the difficulties which, according to a reliable source have been created by his policy of wilful procrastination. It is doubtful he will succeed, as the sequence of events shows that CLNAI is not prepared to continue in office unless the DE GASPERI Cabinet reviews its decision and accords it full executive

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Though the abolition of the present tedious economic controls is strongly desired by all shades of political thought, nevertheless a policy of control is still considered necessary until an economic balance is achieved between supply and demand. People of good faith as well as the majority of Northern Industrialists regard the resignation of CLAI premature since the constitution of the proposed Consiglio Superiore dell' Industria, which in theory is supposed to take over from CLAI (see our WIS No 28), has not yet been initiated. Moreover, bitter experience of the past, and even the present, leads responsible Italians to question the competence of the ROME Ministries.

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An allied officicl who has had the unique opportunity of working very closely with the Ministries and CLNAI has remarked on the degree of competence and honesty of both. His experience tallies with the accounts one often hears in Italian circles of the "Rome Plague" and there seems little doubt that a premature end to the present set-up in Northern territory will lead to increased dislocation in the already difficult and thankless task of fair distribution of raw materials and finished consumer goods.

(b) Factory CLNs

On 17 Jan 46, at the MONTECATINI Buildings, MILAN a large meeting, (numbering over 150) was held of all Factory CLNs (CLN Aziendali) of the MILAN Province. Representatives of the CLN Lombardy, of the Camera del Lavoro, of the Socialist, Communist, Demochristian, Republicrn and Action parties, were also present.

The object of this meeting was to examine what was termed the "NENNI law" on spuration. Very violent speeches were delivered by the spokesmen of the Workers who said that this decree had no value as it was signed by the Lieutenent General of the Realm who should be the first to be epurated; that, in spite of the law, all those who have been epurated in the North will not be reinstated in their jobs; that the epuration will continue and that the Milanese workers are fully prepared to oppose, by force if necessary, the application in the North of the decree of 5 Nov 45. All this was confirmed in an order of the day which was voted unanimously.

Some of the speakers strongly attacked NENNI accusing him of having gone over to the side of the fascists. Others expressed discontent at the fact that whilst the Allies had supported the epuration, the Government, now that it is in control of the North, protects the fascists and the collaborators.

In a second order of the day, it was decided that the CLN Aziendali will also resist by all possible means every attempt

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In a second order of the day, it was decided that the CLN Azienddli will also resist by all possible means every attempt to disband these CLNs who, they state, have an important political function to perform at least until the formation of the Costituente.

Several spokesmen of the parties made an appeal for calm and legality. The Communist representative urged the workers not to resort to violence "because, he said, this is antidemocratic and because of the presence of the Allies whose tanks would crush us as they do in Greece".

All these appeals seemed to meet with little enthusiasm.

It is likely that this meeting was meant to counteract the growing feeling shared by the more responsible elements amongst the workers that the assistance of some of the epurated technicians would greatly help to extricate many industries from the critical conditions in which they find themselves at present. In fact, of late, it has been insistantly rumoured that leading industrial figures such as VALETTA, of the FIAT Groups, and DONEGANI, of the Montecatini Group, would resume a position of authority in the near future.

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(c) "Reduci"

More manifestations by unemployed repatriates have taken place in several centres including BE G.d.O and HELMN. The repatriates demand that immediate sanctions be taken against all employers who have not complied with the dispositions of the Prefettorial Decree of 3 Jan 46 imposing the employment of a fixed proportion of "reduci". They further ask the dismissal of certain categories of female workers so as to create vacancies for them. Their third demand is the constitution of a special commission composed of a representative of each of the following organisations: " Comitato Reduci", ANPI, "Gruppi di Combattimento", Camera del Lavoro. The object of this commission would be to investigate the personnel situation of all firms with the possibility of proposing the dismissal of all evacuees taken on after the 8th of September 1943, and of all workers, whether male of female, who have other sources of revenue.

The Mayor and the Vice-Prefect promised to send to court all employers who failed to comply with the Decree (the first list made out by the Camera del Lavoro contains 400 names), and told the demonstrators that their other requests would be submitted to the new Prefect, Sign. TROILO, who arrived in MILAN on the 16th Jan.

(d) Unione Donne Italiane

At the same time that the reduci demand the dismissal of part at least of the female labour, the National Council of the UDI, which is predominantly communist, ask that steps be taken to find new jobs for unemployed female workers.

The Women's section of the Lombardy Trade Unions also raised a protest against the claims of the "Reduci".

(e) Economic Help to Italy

In appendix "." is reproduced an article published in the "A.C. - U.N.R.R.A. Economic Notes" of 12 Jan 46, giving a picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

With the handbook of the Northern provinces to the Italians, various alterations have had to be made in the procedure for reporting the results of arms raids to this HQ. A time-lag due to the change, has developed, and consequently no reports have been received for this week. Steps have been taken to overcome difficulties encountered, and it is hoped that the new procedure will begin to function efficiently from now on.

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Lt Col
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Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 30 dated Jan 46

SUPPLY BACKGROUND

The history of the attempts and successes to plan and import supplies for Italy's essential relief and reconstruction have been so swift, and perhaps so technically complicated to a layman's eye, that it might be useful to paint a brief picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy.

The first programme naturally was that of military responsibility for the importation of civilian supplies in order to prevent disease and unrest that might affect the operation of combat troops. Under this military policy, approximately £ 450,000,000 worth of supplies, mostly food and medicines, have been imported into Italy since D-Day, Sicily, July 10, 1943 until August 31, 1945.

The stalemate in the tactical situation in Italy towards the end of 1944, however, brought to sharp focus the plight of the 20,000,000 or more Italians in Southern and Central Italy, whose land had been ravaged by the fighting and whose possessions were worn out, destroyed in the war or pilloged by the Germans. Normally, this part of Italy looked to Northern Italy for its manufactured supplies; but the North was still in the hands of the enemy. The Allied Commission then suggested that the Italian Government prepare a plan showing the minimum essential requirements for relief and, it should be emphasized, for merely a start at economic rehabilitation for that part of Italian territory which had been liberated. This was in November, 1944.

JOINT PROGRAMME

In February, 1945, the revised Allied policy for Italy, as embodied in the Macmillan aide memoire to the Italian Government, formally promised further economic assistance. Hard, detailed work by Allied Commission and Italian Government technicians finally resulted

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This plan had two parts: goods to be imported under Category A, which was a liberalised formula of Allied military responsibility for disease and unrest and whose cost was paid out of military appropriations; and goods under Category B, which was a list of imports to be bought and paid for by the Italian Government. The Government foreign credit was nil, so the funds needed were provided by the United States Government through an arrangement by which the U.S. Treasury advanced in dollar credits the equivalent of the Italian lire paid to troops in Italy and spent in Italy. This "troop pay" credit has amounted to approximately $ 140,000,000, most of which has been spent, although not all the goods ordered have arrived.

1944

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The chief feature of the joint pre rame was the predominance of finished goods, plant and machinery on the lis. of imports requested. There were almost no raw materials since the great mass production centres were in the North and in enemy hands. But before much action could be taken on this programme, action translated in to terms of ships unloading with supplies at Italian ports, the war came to a sudden end, the North was opened up, the great plants found 90 per cent undamaged but lacking fuel and raw materials. It was obvious that the import programme would have to be revised wholesale from a nation-wide viewpoint. It was also clear that it was cheaper for the Northern factories to manufacture goods needed in Italy rather than for the Government to buy finished articles abroad at a great expenditure in foreign currency.

In the North, during the German occupation, the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy had set up a Central Economic Commission to supervise an undercover regulation of the economy of the North until the Allied Military Government could arrive and establish controls. This Commission had in its files all the necessary information about the industries, power installations, transportation facilities and stocks of raw materials existent in the North. The Northern Commission, too, was acquainted with the original joint programme, for a copy had been smuggled to it through the lines.

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMME

With the liberation of Milan, representatives of the Allied Commission's Economic Section, and the Italian Government's Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction (which had been meeting weekly with Economic Section executives to thrash out common problems since the fall of 1944), went North and obtained the new data necessary for quick revision of the first joint programme. Until a more exhaustive study could be made, what was required was a list of essential supplies, in the form of fuel and raw materials, to get the factories into operation as quickly as possible. To that end, a "Transitional Programme" was drafted. These requests were sent to Washington in May, 1945, while further emergency requests were made in July.

In the meantime in Washington, the Combined (U.S.-British) Liberated Areas Committee was evolving a "Basic Programme" to cover Italian needs for the rest of 1945, [illegible] for the Allied military gov-

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In the meantime in Washington, the Combined (U.S.-British) Liberated Areas Committee was evolving a "Basic Programme" to cover Italian needs for the rest of 1945, after the Allied military responsibility for civilian supply should come to an end. This "Basic Programme" was based on the "Transitional Programme" submitted by the Italian Government and on certain lists of imports once supplied under U.S. military responsibility but which was then assumed by the U.S Foreign Economic Administration, in cooperation with certain measures taken by the British Government for the shipment to Italy of wool, jute and rubber. An F.E.A. appropriation of $ 100,000,000 was provided to finance the American shipments.

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In Italy, work was begun on the detailed studies required on the national scale. The Central Economic Commission of the North, at the request of the Italian Government, produced a report on Italy's industrial potential and the amount of imports needed for 1946. This draft received wide circulation and in final form, revised in the light of comments, was published by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in October 1945 as a "Broad Plan for Industrial Imports for 1946".

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RECENT PLANS

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction likewise had investigated requirements in other fields - food, transport, telecommunications, public works and agriculture - and in December, 1945 published the Italian Government's definitive " Import Plan for 1946", which estimated the country's total import needs for the current year. The cost of this proposed programme was priced by the Allied Commission at $ 1,250,000,000, exclusive of ocean freight charges.

The final instalment of planning came later in December when the Allied Commission published its own calculation of total Italian needs for 1946, which it figured at $ 962,000,000. Simultaneously, the Allied Commission and the Italian Government agreed on a recommendation to UNRRA as to how the $ 450,000,000 prospectively available through UNRRA during 1946 might best be spent to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

To recapitulate, there have been seven plans conceived for the economic rehabilitation of Italy - the Joint Programme, the Transitional Programme, the CLAC Basic Programme, the Italian Industrial Programme, the Italian Bread Programme, the Allied Commission Revised Total Programme, and the UNRRA Programme. The results have been three planned series of imports, apart from the supplies imported under Allied military responsibility. These have been the imports under the $/140,000,000 "troop pay" programme, CLAC imports under the FEA $ 100,000,000 appropriation and comparable British funds, and imports now beginning under the UNRRA $ 450,000,000 programme, including freight charges.

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21/Jan 46

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 30

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19 January 1946

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2555

19 January 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 30

1 POLITICAL

(a) Generalities

All eyes are focussed on the UNO Conference at present in progress in London, not so much for its world wide significance as for the immediate bearing it may have on Italy's future. Thus is it that the various statements made by British and American statesmen concerning an early peace treaty with Italy, DE GASPERI's appeal to the UNO that Italy be admitted as a member of the UNITED NATIONS, several speeches delivered at the CONSULTA, dealing with the international position of this country, are given wide publicity in the local press. NENNI's visit to London at this psychological and well-timed moment will also be fully exploited by his Party. But the main interest and worries of the man in the street are still concentrated on the unfavourable economic situation of the country.

(b) Consulta

In ROME, the Consulta - who in the October session could indulge in the happy feeling of representing a newly-acquired democratic liberty - have now to come down to more material problems, many of which offer serious difficulties. Amongst these is the question of defining the powers of the Costituente, and the prepar-

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In ROME, the Consulta - who in the October session could indulge in the happy feeling of representing a newly-acquired democratic liberty - have now to come down to more material problems, many of which offer serious difficulties. Amongst these is the question of defining the powers of the Costituente, and the preparations of the political electoral law, as well as the revision of the law on administrative elections. Judging by the violent controversy between the parties of the left and of the right on the important point as to whether voting should be made compulsory or not, one may expect heated debates when this question is discussed in the Consulta.

(c) Elections

The primary concern of the political parties remains the preparation of the coming elections. In these preparations, with the possible exception of the Demochristians, the socialists and the communists are well ahead of the other parties and have recently come to a combined working agreement for the administrative elections. Besides adopting joint action for the local electoral committees, it has been decided to submit a joint socialist - communist list in all communes where the system of the "majority list" is applied.

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It is reported that the right-wing parties, waking up to the efforts made by their opponents, are now trying to join forces, and that a meeting of their principal leaders is to take place shortly in the North, possibly in MILAN.

As for the methods which may possibly be utilised to "fix" the elections in favour of some parties, the following extract reproduced from a PWB Intelligence Summary may be of interest.

" All parties of the "esarchia", particularly the PCI and PSI, are reported to be planning to 'fix' as far as possible the elections in their own favour. From certain enquiries made by a section under this command, the 'fixing' would not be so difficult as might first appear, for the following reasons:

The Electoral Lists are made up by a newly created office in every Comune, which compiles the Nominal Roll from the Anagrafe or Civil Register. These lists are then publicly posted at the Comune Headquarters for a few days, after which all those whose names appear on the list may vote, the others not.

Trickery can occur in the following manner:

(i) The Mayor or the Communal Secretary can place a man of their own trust or party at the head of the electoral Listing Bureau.

(ii) This man gets from the Anagrafe the list of inhabitants from which he compiles the Electoral list.

(iii) During the process, the names of those whose votes might be unfavourable to the local authorities can be omitted.

(iv) Theoretically, these omissions should be obvious when the lists are posted in the Comune, providing all voters take the trouble to make certain that their names are on the list. Unfortunately, and this the Extremist parties well know and are relying on, the apathy and indolence of the average Italian is such that in fact hundreds of thousands of people will not take the trouble to go and see if their names appear.

Hence the great eagerness which Leftist parties have always shown in getting their own men placed in the Communes and Prefectures.

There is no doubt that the Left wing parties are well aware that the apathy of the population is one of their best allies. The stand they are taking against the obligatory vote is the result of the belief that the great majority of the politically apathetic would

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(d) UOMO QUALUNQUE

It has been reported that in several places the FRONTE DELL' UOMO QUALUNQUE is more active and coming more out into the open. According to the "AVANTI"(Milan edition), of 9 Jan 46, Randolph CHURCHILL, in articles published in the British press, speaks of a "certain GIANNINI, leader of Italy's political life, who is at the head of an important movement and prints a weekly paper with a circulation of over 700,000 copies." This, of course, is intended to show further evidence that fascists and monarchists enjoy the support of the British "reactionaries". 5939

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At FORLI, where posters of the F.U.Q. were torn from the walls and the bill-stickers attacked by a few youngsters, a certain Prof D GLIQUINTO, secretary of the Provincial Centre of FORLI, addressed a letter to the partisan weekly " IL GARIBALDINO", protesting against these illegal and antidemocratic methods. In a strongly-worded answer the "GARIBALDINO" stated that liberty can only exist for those who are not fascists and that the U.Q. are among the latter. (This is a variation on a theme that is heard with increasing frequency from supporters of one of the most modern theories of "Democracy". This theme appears to take the following form:-

(i) Everyone should be allowed free expression of opinion and the vote, except fascists.

(ii) Everyone not belonging to the left wing is a fascist (or as near as to make no difference).

(iii) Through these democratic principles the will of the people finds true expression.).

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Resignation of the Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia (CLAI) and of the Comitati Industriali

Whilst labour problems are still being actively discussed in ROME, the economic stage in the North has meanwhile been perturbed by an event of far-reaching importance. Like a bolt out of the blue, the Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia and the 23 Comitati Industriali announced last Saturday, 12 Jan, their resignations from office as from 31 Jan. This followed an earlier press statement which was reported in our WIB No 28 that the Government in ROME had carefully reviewed the situation and in view of the circumstances had decided that their term of office would probably continue until 31 Mar 46, or until the Consiglio Superiore dell' Industria had been formed. Instructions were also given by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to the effect that these para-statal organs in the North would continue to function with office staffs reduced by half. For the guidance of readers it is pointed out that whereas the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in ROME has a staff of over 2000 officials the CLAI and the 23 Comitati have employed a total of 550 to handle industrial problems in an area where 70% of the total Italian industrial plants are to be found. It is also important to note that it is estimated that the reduction in potential industrial capacity in the North - through actual war destructions - does not exceed some 5 to 7%.

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The work of CLAI and the Comitati has been painstaking. In highly industrial areas the switch-over from a war-footing to peace-time production is no easy matter, and though the problem in Italy has not been so much a question of plant reconversion as one of even distribution of small imported quantities of precious raw materials and a fair use of the goods produced from them, their task has been further complicated by outside greed of power, lack of civic duty, and self-interest.

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The present crisis has slowly developed out of a desire of GRONCHI, Christian Democrat and Minister of Industry and Commerce, who has been in office since the formation of the first Demonte Government, aided by La MALFA, Action Party, Minister of Foreign Trade, and a few others to centralise economic control in MEZZ. This tendency to revert to the notorious bureaucratic methods of MUSSOLINI ministries is generally regarded in the North, especially in MILAN, the hub of industrial and trade activities, as contrary to national interests and an evil which must be ripped in the bud. It is understood that throughout the past six months CGIL has had to contend with several difficulties raised in some DC/DEMOCRAT Government circles, and with obstructionism in others, chief amongst them, the Edison Electric Coy. The latter is the chief supplier of power and appears to have been consistently most antagonistic to controls exercised by CGIL, as witnessed by the polemics reproduced in our Weekly Intelligence Summaries Nos 19 and 21.

The issue has now come to a head. A protest mass-meeting of CGIL and the 29 Confitati Industriali was summoned for last Saturday, 12 Jan, but called off at the last minute. It is said that sober elements prevailed and counselled members not to aggravate the situation as repercussions would be detrimental to the present cabinet in ROME.

During the week Prof TREMELONI, Vice-President of the CGIL, expounded, through the medium of the press, the work of his organisation, its achievements and shortcomings, its right for existence, and the reasons why it should be allowed to continue to function. No questions whether, at a time when UNRRA assistance to Italy is about to be considerably increased, ministerial bureaucracy is able to cope with a detailed plan involving a series of controls.

The Northern delegation of the CGIL has expressed its sympathy with CGIL's action. It deplores the government's shortsightedness in wanting to fold up a machinery which though not perfect has worked well and gained much experience in its delicate task. It conceals the Government's intentions and the manoeuvrings behind the scenes.

GRONCHI is expected in MILAN this coming week. It is said that he will attempt to smooth out the difficulties which, according to a reliable source have been created by his policy of wilful procrastination. It is doubtful he will succeed, as the sequence of events shows that CGIL is not prepared to continue in office unless the DE GASPERI Cabinet revises its decision and accords it full executive

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The Northern delegation of the CCLN has expressed its sympathy with CLAI's action. It deplores the Government's shortsightedness in wanting to fold up a machinery which though not perfect has worked well and gained much experience in its delicate task. It contests the government's intentions and the manoeuvrings behind the scenes.

GRONCHI is expected in MILAN this coming week. It is said that he will attempt to smooth out the difficulties which, according to a reliable source have been created by his policy of tactful procrastination. It is doubtful he will succeed, as the sequence of events shows that CLAI is not prepared to continue in office unless the DE GASPERI Cabinet reviews its decision and accords it full executive powers in the North.

Though the abolition of the present tedious economic controls is strongly desired by all shades of political thought, nevertheless a policy of control is still considered necessary until an economic balance is achieved between supply and demand. People of good faith as well as the majority of Northern Industrialists regard the resignation of CLAI premature since the constitution of the proposed Consiglio Superiore dell' Industria, which in theory is supposed to take over from CLAI (see our WIS No 25), has not yet been initiated. Moreover, bitter experience of the past, and even the present, leads responsible Italians to question the competence of the ROME Ministries.

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An Allied official who has had the unique opportunity of working very closely with the Ministries and CLNAI has remarked on the degree of competence and honesty of both. His experience tallies with the accounts one often hears in Italian circles of the "Rome Plague" and there seems little doubt that premature and to the present set-up in Northern territory will lead to increased dislocation in the already difficult and thankless task of fair distribution of raw materials and finished consumer goods.

(b) Factory CLNs

On 17 Jun 46, at the MONTECATINI Buildings, MILAN a large meeting, (numbering over 150)was held of all Factory CLNs (CLN Aziendali) of the MILAN Province. Representatives of the CLN Lombardy, of the Camera del Lavoro, of the Socialist, Communist, Demochristian, Republican and Action parties, were also present.

The object of this meeting was to examine what was termed the "NENNI law" on epuration. Very violent speeches were delivered by the spokesmen of the Workers who said that this decree had no value as it was signed by the Lieutenant General of the Realm who should be the first to be epurated; that, in spite of the law, all those who have been epurated in the North will not be reinstated in their jobs; that the epuration will continue and that the Milanese workers are fully prepared to oppose, by force if necessary, the application in the North of the decree of 9 Nov 45. All this was confirmed in an order of the day which was voted unanimously.

Some of the speakers strongly attacked NENNI accusing him of having gone over to the side of the fascists. Others expressed discontent at the fact that whilst the Allies had supported the epuration, the Government, now that it is in control of the North, protects the fascists and the collaborators.

In a second order of the day, it was decided that the CLN Aziendali will also resist by all possible means every attempt to disband these CLNs who, they state, have an important political function to perform at least until the formation of the Contituente.

Several spokesmen of the parties made an appeal for calm and legality. The Communist representative urged the workers not to resort to violence "because, he said, this is anti-democratic and because of the presence of the Allies whose tanks would crush us

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Several spokesmen of the parties made an appeal for calm and legality. The Communist representative urged the workers not to resort to violence "because, he said, this is antidemocratic and because of the presence of the Allies whose tanks would crush us as they do in Greece".

All these appeals seemed to meet with little enthusiasm.

It is likely that this meeting was meant to counteract the growing feeling shared by the more responsible elements amongst the workers that the assistance of some of the epurated technicians would greatly help to extricate many industries from the critical conditions in which they find themselves at present. In fact, of late, it has been insistantly rumoured that leading industrial figures such as V.ERITA., of the FIAT Groups, and DONEGANI, of the Montecatini Group, would resume a position of authority in the near future.

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(c) "Reduci"

Here manifestations by unemployed repatriates have taken place in several centres including SE [illegible] O and [illegible]. The repatriates demand that immediate sanctions be taken against all employers who have not complied with the dispositions of the Prefectorial Decree of 3 Jan 46 imposing the employment of a fixed proportion of "reduci". They further ask the dismissal of certain categories of female workers so as to create vacancies for them. Their third demand is the constitution of a special commission composed of a representative of each of the following organisations: "Comitato Reduci", ANPI, "Gruppi di Combattimento", Camera del Lavoro. The object of this commission would be to investigate the personnel situation of all firms with the possibility of proposing the dismissal of all evacuees taken on after the 8th of September 1943, and of all workers, whether male or female, who have other sources of revenue.

The Mayor and the Vice-Prefect promised to send to court all employers who failed to comply with the Decree (the first list made out by the Camera del Lavoro contains 400 names), and told the demonstrators that their other requests would be submitted to the new Prefect, Sign. TROILO, who arrived in [illegible] on the 16th Jan.

(d) Unione Donne Italiane

At the same time that the reduci demand the dismissal of part at least of the female labour, the National Council of the UDI, which is predominantly communist, ask that steps be taken to find new jobs for unemployed female workers.

The Women's section of the Lombardy Trade Unions also raised a protest against the claims of the "Reduci".

(e) Economic Help to Italy

In appendix "." is reproduced an article published in the "A.C. - U.N.R.R.A. Economic Notes" of 12 Jan 46, giving a picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

With the handback of the Northern provinces to the Italians, various alterations have had to be made in the procedure for reporting the results of arms raids to this HQ. A time-lag due to the change, has developed, and consequently no reports have been received for this week. Steps have been taken to overcome difficulties encountered, and it is hoped that the new procedure will begin to function efficiently from now on.

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Lt Col
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DISTRIBUTION As for Intelligence Summary No 29 dated 11 Jan 46
+ Senior US Naval Liaison Officer, CMF

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Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 30 dated Jan 46

SUPPLY BACKGROUND

The history of the attempts and successes to plan and import supplies for Italy's essential relief and reconstruction have been so swift, and perhaps so technically complicated to a layman's eye, that it might be useful to paint a brief picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy.

The first programme naturally was that of military responsibility for the importation of civilian supplies in order to prevent disease and unrest that might affect the operation of combat troops. Under this military policy, approximately $ 450,000,000 worth of supplies, mostly food and medicines, have been imported into Italy since D-Day, Sicily, July 10, 1943 until August 31, 1945.

The stalemate in the tactical situation in Italy towards the end of 1944, however, brought to sharp focus the plight of the 20,000,000 or more Italians in Southern and Central Italy, whose land had been ravaged by the fighting and whose possessions were worn out, destroyed in the war or pilfered by the Germans. Normally, this part of Italy looked to Northern Italy for its manufactured supplies; but the North was still in the hands of the enemy. The Allied Commission then suggested that the Italian Government prepare a plan showing the minimum essential requirements for relief and, it should be emphasized, for merely a start at economic rehabilitation for that part of Italian territory which had been liberated. This was in November, 1944.

JOINT PROGRAMME

In February, 1945, the revised Allied policy for Italy, as embodied in the Macmillan aide memoire to the Italian Government, formally promised further economic assistance. Hard, detailed work by

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JOINT PROGRAMME

In February, 1945, the revised Allied policy for Italy, as embodied in the Macmillan aide memoire to the Italian Government, formally promised further economic assistance. Hard, detailed work by Allied Commission and Italian Government technicians finally resulted in March, 1945, in the joint "Programme of Essential Italian Imports - 1945", the first planned supply programme since the fall of Fascism.

This plan had two parts: goods to be imported under Category A, which was a liberalised formula of Allied military responsibility for disease and unrest and whose cost was paid out of military appropriations; and goods under Category B, which was a list of imports to be bought and paid for by the Italian Government. The Government foreign credit was nil, so the funds needed were provided by the United States Government through an arrangement by which the U.S. Treasury advanced in dollar credits the equivalent of the Italian lire paid to troops in Italy and spent in Italy. This "troop pay" credit has amounted to approximately £ 140,000,000, most of which has been spent, although not all the goods ordered have arrived.

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The chief feature of the joint programme was the predominance of finished goods, plant and machinery on the list of imports requested. There were almost no raw materials since the great mass production centres were in the North and in enemy hands. But before much action could be taken on this programme, action translated in to terms of ships unloading with supplies at Italian ports, the war came to a sudden end, the North was opened up, the great plants found 90 per cent undamaged but lacking fuel and raw materials. It was obvious that the import programme would have to be revised wholesale from a nation-wide viewpoint. It was also clear that it was cheaper for the Northern factories to manufacture goods needed in Italy rather than for the Government to buy finished articles abroad at a great expenditure in foreign currency.

In the North, during the German occupation, the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy had set up a Central Economic Commission to supervise an undercover regulation of the economy of the North until the Allied Military Government could arrive and establish controls. This Commission had in its files all the necessary information about the industries, power installations, transportation facilities and stocks of raw materials existent in the North. The Northern Commission, too, was acquainted with the original joint programme, for a copy had been smuggled to it through the lines.

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMME

With the liberation of Milan, representatives of the Allied Commission's Economic Section, and the Italian Government's Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction (which had been meeting weekly with Economic Section executives to thrash out common problems since the fall of 1944), went North and obtained the new data necessary for quick revision of the first joint programme. Until a more exhaustive study could be made, what was required was a list of essential supplies, in the form of fuel and raw materials, to get the factories into operation as quickly as possible. To that end, a "Transitional Programme" was drafted. These requests were sent to Washington in May, 1945, while further emergency requests were made in July.

In the meantime in Washington, the Combined (U.S.-British) Liberated Areas Committee was evolving a "Basic Programme" to cover

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In the meantime in Washington, the Combined (U.S.-British) Liberated Areas Committee was evolving a "Basic Programme" to cover Italian needs for the rest of 1945, after the Allied military responsibility for civilian supply should come to an end. This "Basic Programme" was based on the "Transitional Programme" submitted by the Italian Government and on certain lists of imports once supplied under U.S. military responsibility but which was then assumed by the U.S Foreign Economic Administration, in cooperation with certain measures taken by the British Government for the shipment to Italy of wool, jute and rubber. An FEA appropriation of $ 100,000,000 was provided to finance the American shipments.

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In Italy, work was begun on the detailed studies required on the national scale. The Central Economic Commission of the North, at the request of the Italian Government, produced a report on Italy's industrial potential and the amount of imports needed for 1946. This draft received wide circulation and in final form, revised in the light of comments, was published by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in October 1945 as a "Broad Plan for Industrial Imports for 1946".

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RECENT PLANS

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction likewise had investigated requirements in other fields - food, transport, telecommunications, public works and agriculture - and in December, 1945 published the Italian Government's definitive " Import Plan for 1946", which estimated the country's total import needs for the current year. The cost of this proposed programme was priced by the Allied Commission at $ 1,250,000,000, exclusive of ocean freight charges.

The final instalment of planning came later in December when the Allied Commission published its own calculation of total Italian needs for 1946, which it figured at $ 962,000,000. Simultaneously, the Allied Commission and the Italian Government agreed on a recommendation to UNRRA as to how the $ 450,000,000 prospectively available through UNRRA during 1946 might best be spent to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

To recapitulate, there have been seven plans conceived for the economic rehabilitation of Italy - the Joint Programme, the Transitional Programme, the CLC Basic Programme, the Italian Industrial Programme, the Italian Bread Programme, the Allied Commission Revised Total Programme, and the UNRRA Programme. The results have been three planned series of imports, apart from the supplies imported under Allied military responsibility. These have been the imports under the $/140,000,000 "troop pay" programme, CLC imports under the FEA $ 100,000,000 appropriation and comparable British funds, and imports now beginning under the UNRRA $ 450,000,000 programme, including freight charges.

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Jan 21/46

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SUBJECT : MALA INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 1 dated 16 Jan 46

LAND FORCE SUB COM, A.D. (SEA)

INT/207/1

16 Jan 46

TO : List B

Herewith INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 1 dated 16 Jan 46.

The infm contained in this Summary will NOT be passed to or discussed with ITALIANS.

In order that future Summaries may appear rather earlier in the month, BMAs are particularly requested to ensure that their Periodical Reports in fact reach this HQ on the 7th of each month.

Lt Col
GS

ARC:/abc

Internal :War Diary (2)

SECRET

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LAND FORCES SUB-COM, AC (MMIA)

INT/207/1

4 Jan 46.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 1

(Based on periodical reports from BLUs att to Italian Territorial Region HQs up to 31 Dec 45.)

1. Fascist and Neo Fascist Activity

EMILIA - Very active propaganda by SQUADRA D'AZIONE MUSSOLINI.
Active propaganda by FRONTE DELL'UOMO QUALUNQUE.

2. Communist activity

(a) TURIN - Anti-monarchist propaganda having some effect on more educated classes as well as on workers.
On 16 Dec 45 a violent anti-monarchist speech applauded by a large crowd.

(b) ALESSANDRIA - Very active. Party members threatened with disciplinary action for absence from demonstrations or not taking part in strikes.
Dances and canteens organised at which propaganda is disseminated.
Troops report incitement to mutiny and disparagement of officers.
Cash reported offered to troops to stir up discontent in units.

(c) PIEDMONT - JUGOSLAV cigarettes distributed free at Communist-run canteen.
Older classes of Independent Regts most affected by anti-military propaganda. Younger men of Inf Divs (ex Combat Gps) affected (e.g. CREMONA Div).
Civil population largely politically apathetic.

(d) BOLZANO - No local Communist activity, but tps affected by propaganda received in letters from their families.

(e) LIGURIA - Reported interest in dispositions of ALLIED tps.

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Civil population largely politically apathetic.

(d) BOLZANO - No local Communist activity, but tps affected by propaganda received in letters from their families.

(e) EMILIA - Reported interest in dispositions of ALLIED tps.

(f) FLORENCE - Disturbances between locals and tps of FOLGORE Div variously attributed to Communist or Fascist provocation.

(g) NAPLES
BARI - Communist propaganda half-hearted and meets little success among tps.

3. Monarchist activity

5930

(a) ALESSANDRIA- Liberals withdrew from CLN but afterwards rejoined.

(b) PIEDMONT - Active and beginning to assert themselves.

(c) EMILIA. - Organisation spreading rapidly.

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4. Friction between political factions, incl internal friction among tps.

(a) BOLZANO - Large influx of SOUTHERN ITALIANS.
Considerable anti-ITALIAN feeling in ALTO ADIGE.
Incidents at High Mass on Christmas Eve when the Bishop of BRESSANONE conducted the service exclusively in GERMAN and LATIN.
SUD TYROL VOLKSPARTE active.

(b) FLORENCE - Disturbances between locals and tps of FOLGORE Div variously attributed to Communist and/or Fascist provocation. In any case, incidents much exaggerated in press.

(c) NAPLES
BARI - Anti-Communist feeling fostered by reports by repatriated POW of privations and ill-treatment in RUSSIA.

(d) BARLETTA - 18 Dec 45. A subaltern of 1/9 Inf applauded by civilians for forcing two men to remove Communist slogans from a wall.

(e) BRINDISI - Some political disturbances, origin unknown.

(f) CEGLIE MESSAPICA (P 93) - POW returned from RUSSIA broke up a Communist meeting.

(g) TARANTO - War veterans refused to join Socialist party and broke up HQs of all political parties impartially.

5. Relations of tps with civilian population

(a) TURIN - Tps of Independent Regt despised by local civilians.

(b) GENOA - Some friction between tps and civilians. No confidance by populace in CC.RR.

(c) ALESSANDRIA - Tps of CREMONA Div insulted by civilians as "BADOGLIANI", but little effect on tps.

(d) MILAN - Relations fair.

(e) [illegible] - Relations between CC.RR and populace bad. CC.RR cannot

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(d) MILAN - Relations fair.

? II (e) BOLZANO - Relations between CC.RR and populace bad. CC.RR cannot venture out after dark in parties of less than four men.

(f) FLORENCE - Population nervous of arrival of FOLGORE Div (see also 4(b) above).
Ill-feeling as a result of requisitioning buildings for tps accommodation.
Relations now improving.

(g) BARI - Relations friendly.

6. Morale

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(a) INF DIVS

FRIULI Div - Slight decline, attributed to rumours of redeployment.
Relations with BRIT tps good.

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FOLGORE Div - Temporary decline, due to moving at Christmas, otherwise high except for dissatisfaction with rates of pay.
Relations with BRIT tps improving.

CREMONA Div - Generally fair and in some units good. Mostly dependent on varying living conditions, and on varying exertions of officers over welfare.

(b) INDEPENDENT REGTS

TURIN Area - Below that of CREMONA Div, chiefly owing to shabby Italian uniform and a general feeling of inferiority.

NAPLES Area - Morale of both officers and men low, due to bad living conditions, absence of welfare and preoccupation of officers with economic conditions and their own futures.

(c) CC.RR

TURIN Area - Improving.

GENOA Area - Low. No confidence of men in their officers. Chief factors bad accomodation, low pay, lack of equipment and family worries.

(d) GENERAL

(i) Uneasiness among officers as to future conditions of service and present impossibility of keeping a family on their pay.

(ii) Anti-military articles in press have some effect in lowering morale.

(iii) Younger classes now being called up reported resentful, but little more so than were the war-time conscripts.

7. Public Security

(a) General state of law and order bad.

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GENOA Area - Low. No confidence of men in their officers. Chief factors bad accommodation, low pay, lack of equipment and family worries.

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(ii) Anti-military articles in press have some effect in lowering morale.

(iii) Younger classes now being called up reported resentful, but little more so than were the war-time conscripts.

7. Public Security

(a) General state of law and order bad.

(b) Armed banditry rife in PIEDMONT, GENOA area, APULIA, EMILIA, the whole APPENINE area, and in SICILY.
Bandits usually operate in bands of two to eight armed with grenades, pistols, rifles and automatic weapons. Bands of up to fifty operating in EMILIA, and even larger in SICILY.
Normal method of attack to immobilise the CC.RR post and then loot the village or farms.
In outlying districts CC.RR fear to patrol after dark.
Communications between isolated posts and HQ are virtually non-existent.
Reports from GENOA area state that law breakers are openly "protected" by Communist and Socialist parties and that CC.RR will make no arrests.
Crimes committed by ex-PARTISANS generally ignored by CC.RR.

5928

8. Illegal arms

(a) FRENCH Frontier - Reported that aid posts for ITALIANS in transit established by "National Solidarity Organisation" at MONCENISIO and MONGINEVRO are smuggling arms from FRANCE into ITALY.

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(b) PIEDMONT - Large stocks seized. Illegal arms now being dispersed to avoid large scale confiscation.

(c) VAL D'OSSOLA. - Many dumps discovered.

(d) GORIZIA - Reported that arms are being supplied to unofficial anti-JUGOSLAV brigade with connivance of local ITALIAN Territorial Region Comd.

(e) EMILIA - Evidence that arms are being smuggled in from the sea in the lake COMMACCHIO area.

9. Frontier zone

(a) TENDA - Situation delicate and populace highly excitable.

(b) MARITIME ALPS - General feeling between ITALIANS and FRENCH friendly.

(c) BRENNER - Steady clandestine courier service with propaganda etc for SUD TYROL VOLKS PARTEI.

10. Rumours

(a) TURIN - Rumoured that Communist action squads and armed "red" partisan bands are moving towards the mountains. Also that similar fascist and monarchist gps exist. (Believed that there is some basis in fact for these rumours.)

(b) BRINDISI - That ALLIES are preparing a base on ADRIATIC for ops against BALKANS and that BRIT tps will move down from AUSTRIA and N. ITALY.

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for Major-General,
MMIA.

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 29

11 January 1946

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5926

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

11 January 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 29

1 POLITICAL

(a) Partito Conservatore Italiano

This new party, formed in MILAN on 1 Jan 46, under the temporary leadership of Ilsiro DELLA TORRE, claims to find its origin in the old Conservative Party which existed in Italy before the Fascist advent, and to have based its programme on a modernised form of the principles laid down by CAVOUR. This programme includes separation between State and Church, with strict adherence to the Lateran Treaty; administrative decentralisation; collaboration between the various social classes by contractual agreements; liberty of private initiative; defence of the right to private property and of capital.

So far the Conservative Party have only few members, mainly recruited amongst the dissidents of the Liberal Party and of the Italian Democratic Party. It is, however, the intention of the promoters to open gradually sections in the main centres.

(b) Communist Congress

The 5th "International Communist Congress held in ROME is being given wide publicity in the leftist press. Prominently featured is the appeal made to the [illegible]

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This new party, formed in Milan on 4 Jan 46, under the temporary leadership of Ilsiro DELLA TORRE, claims to find its origin in the old Conservative Party which existed in Italy before the Fascist advent, and to have based its programme on a modernised form of the principles laid down by CAVOUR. This programme includes separation between State and Church, with strict adherence to the Lateran Treaty; administrative decentralisation; collaboration between the various social classes by contractual agreements; liberty of private initiative; defence of the right to private property and of capital.

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(b) Communist Congress

The 5th "International Communist Congress held in ROME is being given wide publicity in the leftist press. Prominently featured is the appeal made to the other proletarian parties to form "LA GRANDE FEDERAZIONE DEMOCRATICA". The Milan edition of the communist paper "L'UNITA" goes even further, and in an article published on the 9th Jan, whilst commenting on the concept of a "federation", the writer puts forward the idea of "IL GRANDE PARTITO NUOVO", thus giving the impression of a real fusion rather than of a federation.

This proposal is generally considered as an all out effort by the communists to regain the ground lost during recent months and as an intensification of "Popular Front" tactics. It is also believed that they are prepared to gloss over, at least for the time being, many of their ideological theories in order to gain the confidence of the socialists and the other leftist parties. 5925

It is doubtful, however, whether they have achieved their aim. Indeed, only the followers of NENNI are expressing a certain enthusiasm. The anti-fusionists, on the other hand, while admitting the possible advantages of a joint socialist - communist policy, are rather suspicious of the ulterior motives of the communists and are therefore reluctant to commit themselves any further. This attitude took a concrete form when PERTINI, in a session of the Socialist Central Committee held in ROME on 8 Jan claimed " full autonomy" for his party.

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An appeal made by NENNI to the Democaristians for a close collaboration met with little response.

(c) Action Party

On 6 Jan 46 the ACTION PARTY held at the Teatro Nuovo an assembly for the elections of the Milan party section. The meeting, which lasted for several hours, was rather stormy and arguments reached their peak when the leftist wing of the Partito D'AZIONE proposed that all the ex-partisans of the GIUSTIZIA and LIBERTA formations, from which the Partito D'AZIONE originally sprang, should be allowed to vote irrespective of whether or not they were inscribed as actual members of the party. This motion, strongly opposed by the elements of the right, was finally rejected.

(d) Political Activity in Rome

With the seasonal festivities over, political activity in ROME has increased in intensity. Discussions on Government and party matters are once more being actively pursued.

The first week in January has already witnessed extensive political moves and, at the time of writing, some are still fresh news. At a meeting of the Finance and Treasury Commission the draft of the decree for the excess profit tax was discussed in detail. On some of the views expressed there was open disagreement but the net result has been a heavy voting in favour of "strong measures". Other important news items have been the meetings of the Central Committee and the National Council of the Socialist and Christian Democrat parties, the Communist National Congress, and the usual ministerial committees. All of this has provided much food for thought amongst the more politically minded elements of the population and the Northern press has accorded the deliberations extensive publicity.

At the moment, there are two pressing problems which must be worrying and keeping on the alert DE GASPERI's Government. They are: the compulsory vote and the threatened general strike of state employees which has momentarily been postponed in the North but appears to have already broken out in scattered parts of Central and Southern Italy.

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It is said that in political circles the belief is widespread that a split amongst the six parties forming the present cabinet which the compulsory vote question might cause may well still be skilfully averted. It is a delicate matter, and it now seems that the whole issue as to whether voting will be compulsory or not will be debated by the Consulta at present in assembly. It appears that as yet not all the parties have committed themselves. The very close show of hands at the last meeting of the Government Commission which by 15 votes to 13 decided in favour of compulsory voting still leaves the door open for a reversal of policy for which the extreme left is hankering and hoping.

The threatened general strike still hangs menacingly over the Government's head and though the state employees have been offered slightly higher remunerations to the ones already proposed by the previous Government back in last October, the CGIL have so far, turned down every Government offer.

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Another event worthy of note is that Prefects have once again been asked to speed up within their own provinces the preparation of the electoral lists for the "administrative" elections to be held in March. It is said that the Prefects are hopeful to have completed, or nearly so, this intricate job by mid-Feb.

There is no doubt that the New Year has ushered in a very crowded and important period in the annals and life of Italian politics which has already been marked by the long-awaited administrative re-unification of the Northern Regions with Central and Southern Italy.

2 ECONOMIC

Positive measures have been taken by the authorities in the province of MILAN to alleviate the conditions of the "reduci", repatriates from Germany and elsewhere. These include a decree issued on 5 Jan by the vice-prefect, reinforcing the Rome wage agreement ratified in MILAN on 6 December and making it obligatory for firms to take on immediately a number of repatriates. Every industrial firm with more than 40 employees, all banks and insurance companies with more than 20, and all commercial firms with more than 15 employees must immediately take on at least one repatriate or ex-partisan. In addition the municipality of MILAN is taking on 500 repatriates. These measures should go a long way to assuage the sufferings of genuine repatriates.

Despite all that has been done, demonstrations have continued throughout the week, and not only the public at large but also the workers' organisations themselves are becoming preoccupied at the situation and are asking themselves whether a large proportion of those who pass themselves off as repatriates are in fact such or whether they are not dangerous agitators taking advantage of favourable conditions to stir up trouble. To give colour to this theory, the Trade Unions organisations themselves have published a warning to 'genuine repatriates' to seek out these wolves in sheep's clothing and to turn them out from their ranks. What they describe as a 'typical example' is cited in the case of 30 repatriates registered at the Employment Exchange as sausage-makers; the Camera del Lavoro state that they

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There seems no doubt that among those passing for "reduci" are to be found considerable numbers of ordinary unemployed who have never crossed the frontiers of the country. In addition, among the demonstrators have been noted numbers of well-dressed people, while in certain cases it has appeared manifest that the ring-leaders of the more disorderly groups were not "reduci" but professional agitators. In this connection it is very necessary also to distinguish clearly between the various classes of "reduci". Undoubtedly the worst off are those returned from Russia: these are readily identifiable - they are in rags, dirty and emaciated and bear all the usual outward signs of maltreatment and starvation. They are no easy prey to extremist blandishments and will have nothing of communist propaganda. Workers returned from Germany are of two kinds: those who voluntarily enlisted for work there through fascist convictions or from economic pressure, and those who were rounded up and forcibly transported. The former are the larger class and received relatively good treatment in Germany. Moreover they now find it easy to regularise their position on returning to their homeland by joining a leftist party: they are those who deserve the least consideration, yet seek to derive the most from public commiseration.

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3 SECURITY

(a) Activities of Karl HAAS

Karl HAAS, Major in the SS and one of the more important officials of the German Intelligence Services in ITALY during the war, was arrested in BOLZANO in November. His story of his activities between the time of the German collapse and his arrest shows that the presence of Allied troops in Europe is not without advantage to the adventurous.

Immediately after the Armistice, having destroyed all his documents, he set off from BOLZANO to AUSTRIA where he obtained papers from the civil police under the name of Carlo MASSARI, Italian farm labourer. In this guise he obtained employment on a farm near ST VEIT. In order, no doubt, to vary the monotony of farm life, and to supplement his modest earnings, he made the acquaintance of a British major, who employed him to teach German to the men in his unit.

In July 1945 he heard that immigration to the ARGENTINE and BRAZIL had been resumed and decided that his future lay in S. AMERICA. He went to the D.P. centre in KLAGENFURT where his papers were examined and found to be in order for repatriation to ITALY. Scorning the slow machinery of repatriation, he secured the good offices of an officer of the unit where he had taught German, and was put on a vehicle bound for ITALY. In GENOA he was referred to NAPLES for information on emigration to S AMERICA, so, obtaining an identity card from the Commune of GENOA he set off South, spending 10 days in ROME and the same time in NAPLES. His enquiries proving fruitless, he returned to ROME.

Here he was able to offer his services to a party of Allied officers on a sight-seeing tour, and so impressed one of them that he was taken on as interpreter for a company of German PW. And so, always according to his story, August sees him back in NAPLES in this employment, billeted and fed in an Officers' Mess, and providing reports on the morale and attitude of the PW. He claims to have travelled as far afield as FLORENCE, PISA, LEGHORN, SPEZIA and VIAREGGIO. In September his benefactor left NAPLES, and he returned to BOLZANO hoping to make contact with the unit whose previous kindnesses he remembered.

Shortly after his arrival in BOLZANO he was arrested after being at large for some seven months.

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Shortly after his arrival in BOLZANO he was arrested after being at large for some seven months.

(b) Operation REINIGUNG

33 Persons have been detained during the week ending 6 Jan 46. Only one of these has proved to be of possible security interest and is to be interrogated.

4 HIDDEN ARMS

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Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week are given at appendix "A".

Lt Col
GS

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 29 dated 11 Jan 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Locality	Date of Raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammn
ALESSANDRIA	19/25 Dec	32	4				1	20000
TURIN	do				3			
CASTELLAZZO(USCIO)	20 Dec		9					
BOLOGNA MODENA MANTUA FORLI FERRARA RAVENNA	15/22 Dec	42	6	3	47	112		qty
SAVIGNO L 6737	14/16 Dec	25		5	2	41		qty
TOTAL		99	19	8	52	153	1	qty

ARMS RECOVERED

	No of raids							
PIEDMONT		32	4		3		1	20000
LIGURIA			9					

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MODENA MANTUA FORLI FERRARA RAVENNA	15/22 Dec	42	6	3	47	112		qty
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ARMS RECOVERED

	No of raids							
PIEDMONT		32	4		3		1	20000
LIGURIA			9					
EMILIA		67	6	8	49	153		qty
TOTAL		99	19	8	52	153	1	qty

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 29

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2 DISTRICT

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2359

4 January 1946

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 28

1 POLITICAL

(a) AMG hands over the NORTHERN PROVINCES to the ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

As from the 1st of January 1946 the Northern Provinces have been handed over to the Italian Government. This "long-awaited" event has not found in the press the enthusiastic comments which might have been expected. Whilst reproducing the official communiques, both Italian and Allied, the newspapers generally expressed satisfaction and welcomed the event. It was stressed, however, that the Allies would still hold effective control through the new AC Liaison Missions, and that Allied troops, mostly British, were remaining. This led some papers to sum up by saying that "nothing would be changed, except on paper".

(b) Political Activities

More congresses, either national or regional, are being held by the various political parties. Apart from the publicity given in their own party papers, they raise, however, little interest among the population who is more concerned about its immediate and urgent problems such as heating, food, housing, clothing and unemployment.

(c) Movimento Tricolore

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More congresses, either national or regional, are being held by the various political parties. Apart from the publicity given in their own party papers, they raise, however, little interest among the population who is more concerned about its immediate and urgent problems such as heating, food, housing, clothing and unemployment.

(c) Movimento Tricolore

Various reports and censorship intercepts indicate that the Movimento Tricolore (Monarchic) is gradually disintegrating and about to disband. It is likely that most of the adherents of the M.T. will join the UNIONE ITALIANA or the UNIONE MONARCHICA. A branch of the UNIONE ITALIANA (favourable to the Monarchy) was recently formed in TURIN.

5919

(d) Liberal Party

The Liberal Party, especially the Lombardy section, is going through great financial difficulties. Funds are running very low and the prominent members of the Party are most unwilling to invest further capital.

Their TURIN daily paper "LA LIBERTA" is also in bad financial condition and the publication of the afternoon edition had to be abandoned.

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(e) Fronte dell' Uomo Qualunque

The very violent campaign directed against the F.U.Q. especially by the leftist newspapers, and also in certain circles in Great Britain, have caused the sympathisers of this movement to be rather cautious, and to "wait and see" before actually becoming active members.

(f) Communist Party

According to a generally reliable source TOGLIATTI is gradually being "isolated" by other members of the Communist Party, such as LONGO, NEGARVILLE, etc.

Secondary figures of the Party are also said to be discontented because of the alleged fact that Italian trained members, however good their record, are continually being passed over in party promotions in favour of members who have been trained in Russia, or who have graduated in the school of the Spanish Civil War.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Agitation for a new Labour Agreement

The closing days of 1945 heralded the first signs of moves for a new labour agreement designed to supersede the one signed in ROME in early October last, the terms of which were reported in our Weekly Intelligence Summary No 16. The agreement became operative throughout Italy on 15 Oct and was to remain in force till 31 Dec 45 and it had as its main object the lowering of unemployment, and the weeding out of "politically undesirable" elements from industrial establishments. In effect, however, it is to be regretfully noted that the terms of the agreement have not generally been adhered to and dismissals have been few. Although it was to be expected that the workers' organisations would once again insist on employers retaining on their payrolls so-called "inactive workers" after 31 Dec, it appears that the CGIL and Camere del Lavoro have seized on the two facts mentioned above in order

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5918

The new Italian Government has shown a lively interest in this old issue between capital and labour and seems to have lost no time in bringing the two parties together in the hopes of effecting an early agreement. Minister, [illegible]ESCHI, has summoned a meeting in ROME for 4 Jan at which representatives from the CGIL and principal Camere del Lavoro in the North, as well as their opposite numbers representing the employers, have been invited to attend.

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(3 of 3 folders) Nov. 30, 1945 - Aug 16, 1946

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(b) Demonstrations by the "REDUCI"

For some time there has been considerable ferment among the repatriates from German concentration camps. These unfortunates who arrive with a bare minimum of personal effects and penniless, are exasperated at the general indifference with which they are greeted and at the apparent absence of any organisation planned to reabsorb them into the life of the country. They are housed in huts or bombed-out premises, are underfed, cold and hungry and are naturally an easy prey to extremist blandishments. There have recently been demonstrations, communist sponsored, in FLORENCE and MILAN, with street processions, and visits of delegations to the city authorities and although these mainly have been orderly, there have been some incidents in MILAN such as the forcible closing of theatres and cinemas, "luxury" (black market) restaurants and shops.

Meanwhile the authorities have promised to look into the grievances of the repatriates, including the housing and food problems. At the same time as from to-day, all firms will be expected to take on a percentage of repatriates, in accordance with one of the terms of the recent ROME wage agreement. The basis of the trouble is of course one of finding employment for these men and it is hoped that the public works programmes shortly to be initiated will also go some way towards solving this aspect of the problem. The men are also demanding the dismissal of female labour to be replaced by repatriates: it is unlikely that they will make much progress in this direction with the present temper of Italian women in their new found mood of emancipation.

(c) The CLNAI will continue to function

With the exit of AMG from Northern Italian Territory it was assumed that the Comitato Industriale Alta Italia and the Comitati Industriali which emanated from it would also simultaneously cease to function.

Since the CLNAI and Comitati Industriali were formed in July 1945 by AG and the Italian Government with a view to reducing to a minimum the economic difficulties created by the rapid Allied advance in the Northern Regions and the chaos caused by regional administration so alien to Northern economy, it has been thought advisable by the Italian Government to leave it in office under the direct orders of the Minister of Industry and Commerce until 31 Dec 46 at the latest

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Since the CI.I and Comitati Industriali were formed in July 1945 by AC and the Italian Government with a view to reducing to a minimum the economic difficulties created by the rapid Allied advance in the Northern Regions and the chaos caused by regional administration so alien to Northern economy, it has been thought advisable by the Italian Government to leave it in office under the direct orders of the Minister of Industry and Commerce until 31 Mar 46 at the latest or until the establishment of a new Government office which will be called Consiglio Superiore dell' Industria. Its continuance means that Italians will still have to apply to the Comitati Industriali and the CI.I for their business and industrial needs. This has in the past been the cause of much criticism and annoyance on the part of all industrial and business concerns and it can be said that the decision to keep it in being has not given them much pleasure as it was hoped that the New Year would open the way for a lessening of controls.

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Concurrently with the announcement of its prolonged existence it was stated that in order to further the nation's economic revival, a new office has been formed within the CI.I which will advise on all matters dealing with foreign trade.

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3 SECURITY

Operation ZINNGUNG

17 persons have been detained during the week ending 25 Dec. None, however, are of security interest.

4 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the fortnight 22 Dec 45 to 5 Jan 46 are given at Appendix "A".

Lt Col
GS

Distribution as over

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Details of raids on arms caches reported during the fortnight 22 Dec 45 to 3 Jan 46 are given at Appendix "A".

G. E. W. Powell

Lt Col
GS

Distribution as over

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D I S T R I B U T I O N

	Copy Numbers
AC of S G2 AFHQ	1 2 3 4
AC of S G2 PIS AFHQ	5
British Embassy c/o PMMA	6 7 8 9
US Embassy c/o PMMA	10
British Consulate MILAN	11
US Consulate General MILAN	12
AC of S A2 MFSC MTO	13
GSI 13 Corps	14 15
6 (Brit) Armd Div	16 17
10(Ind) Div PA (Como)	18
Capt MACKENZIE c/o OC Tps TURIN	19
59 Area	20
217 Area	21
60 Sub Area	22 23
OC Tps TURIN	24
OC Tps GENOA	25
No 1)	26
No 2)	27
No 3) BLU	28
No 4)	29
No 5)	30
No 6)	31
14/20 Hussars	32
14 L of C Sigs	33
HQ Allied Commission ROME	34
AC LO 2 District	35
Office of the Chief Liaison Officer AC Lombardy Region	36
do - BOLOGNA	37
do - LIGURIA	38
do - PIEDMONT	39
do - BOLZANO	40
Regional Commissioner AMG Venezia Region	41
PRSO AMG Venezia Region	42
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AO Sub Area	22 23
CC Tps TURIN	24
CC Tps GENOA	25
No 1)	26
No 2)	27
No 3) ELU	28
No 4)	29
No 5)	30
No 6)	31
14/20 Hussars	32
14 L of C Sigs	33
HQ Allied Commission ROME	34
AO LO 2 District	35
Office of the Chief Liaison Officer AC Lombardy Region	36
do - BOLOGNA	37
do - LIGURIA	38
do - PIEDMONT	39
do - BOLZANO	40
Regional Commissioner AMG Venezia Region	41
RFSO AMG Venezia Region	42
RSO AMG Venezia Region	43
CIC Zone 7	44 45 46 47 48
37 FS Section	49
51 FS Section	50
65 FS Section	51
311 FS Section	52
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Appendix "A" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 28 dated 4 Jan 46

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LOCALITY	Date of raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Arms	By which raid made	Remarks
MODENA REGGIO EMILLIA FERRARA RAVENNA FORLI	8/15 Dec	17	5	6	13	137	1	Qty	CCRR	96 raids Individual details not available
RICCO 931754	10 Dec				2				CCRR	2 arrests
RESPICCIO 916722	"	1			2			Qty	CCRR	
SOLIGNANO 816665	"			1					CCRR	
SPECCHIO 789716	"	30		3	1	3 boxes 36	1	Qty	CCRR	
PIANTONIA 692713	"	1		1	1				CCRR	
COMO - OLGLATE COMASCO	17 Dec		3	4				Qty	CCRR	
ACQUI 0 6280	-							Qty	CCRR	
BOLZANETTO 9554	14 Dec			1		40		Qty	CCRR	

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REGGIO EMILIA FERRARA RAVENNA FORLI	8/15 Dec	17	5	6	13	137	1	Qty	CCRR	96 raids Individual details not available
RICCO 931754	10 Dec				2				CCRR	2 arrests
RESPICCIO 916722	"	1			2			Qty	CCRR	
SOLIGNANO 816665	"			1					CCRR	
SPECCHIO 789716	"	30		3	1	3 boxes 36	1	Qty	CCRR	
PIANTOGNA 692713	"	1		1	1				CCRR	
COMO - OLGIATE COMASCO	17 Dec		3	4				Qty	CCRR	
ACQUI 0 6280	-							Qty	CCRR	
BOLZANETTO 9554	14 Dec			1		40		Qty	CCRR	
VENTIMIGLIA	12 Dec	7			1			Qty	CCRR	
ALESSANDRIA	-	36	5		5		1	Qty	7 aCRR	1 A/Tk Gun found
TOTAL		92	13	16	25	177 3 boxes 36	3			1 A/Tk Gun

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LOCALITY	No of raids	ARMS RECOVERED: Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	A/Tk Guns	Ammn
PIEDMONTE	8	36	5	-	5	--	1	1	SAA Qty
LOMBARDIA	6	32	3	9	6	3 bms 36	1		Qty
EMILL.	96	17	5	6	13	137	1		Qty
LIGURIA.	2	7	-	1	1	40			Qty
TOTAL	112	92	13	16	25	177 3 bms 36	3	1	

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TOTAL	112	92	13	16	25	177 3 bis 36	3	1

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Appendix "B" to
GSI 2 District Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 28 dated 4 Jan 46

NEWSPAPER SALES IN MILAN, TURIN AND GENOA.

Figures given below showing the average daily sales of the leading newspapers in MILAN, TURIN and GENOA, cannot be considered as mathematically correct, but offer a general indication of the popularity and increase or decrease in the circulation of each newspaper as compared with figures given in our Intelligence Summary No 11 of 28 Aug 45.

	1 MILAN		28 Aug 45	4 Jan 46
	Corriere D'Informazione (a.m. and p.m. editions)	Independent	270,000	700,000
	l'Unita	Communist	205,000	215,000
+	Corriere Lombardo	Independent	165,000	215,000
	Avanti	Socialist	205,000	193,000
	Italia Libera	Action Party	140,000	82,000
	Il Popolo	Demo Christian	80,000	80,000
+	Liberta	Liberal	75,000	70,000
+	Milano Sera	Soc/Communist	40,000	61,000
	Osservatore	Catholic (Ind)		50,000
	Italia del Popolo	Republican		35,000
	Mattino del Popolo	Monarchist		35,000

	2 TURIN			
	La Nuova Stampa	Independent	110,000	140,000
	L'Unita	Communist	65,000	72,000
	Gazetta d'Italia	Independent	65-70,000x	100,000
	Avanti	Socialist	65-70,000x	72,000
+	Popolo Nuovo(Monday Edit)	Demo Christian		115,000
+	Popolo Nuovo(other days)	Demo Christian	70,000	75,000
	G.L. (Giustazia & Liberta)	Action Party	55-65,000	55,000
	L'Opinione	Liberal	62-75,000	72,000

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+	Corriere Lombardo	Independent	165,000	215,000
	Avanti	Socialist	205,000	193,000
	Italia Libera	Action Party	140,000	82,000
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+	Liberta	Liberal	75,000	70,000
+	Milano Sera	Soc/Communist	40,000	61,000
	Osservatore	Catholic (Ind)		50,000
	Italia del Popolo	Republican		35,000
	Mattino del Popolo	Monarchist		35,000

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+	Popolo Nuovo(other days)	Demo Christian	70,000	75,000
	G.L. (Giustizia & Liberta)	Action Party	55-65,000	35,000
	L'Opinione	Liberal	62-75,000	72,000

3 GENOA

	Il Corriere del Popolo	Independent	50,000	54,000
	Il Lavoro Nuovo	Socialist	40,000	50,000
	L'Unita	Communist	40,000	40,000
	Il Secolo Liberale	Liberal	35,000	35,000
+	Il Corriere	Demo Christian	25,000	34,000
	Il Nuovo Cittadino	Catholic	15,000	22,000
+	L'Azione	Action Party	25,000	21,000
	Il Tribuno del Popolo	Republican	20,000	18,000

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+ Evening Papers.
x Higher figures refer to Sunday sales.

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 27

21 December 1945

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 27

21 December 1945

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

21 Dec 1945

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 27

1 POLITICAL

(a) Moscow Talks

The Italian public was considerably disappointed at the failure of the London Conference (see weekly Intelligence summaries issued during Sept) to make any settlement regarding the future of Italy. Undue optimism gave way to considerable pessimism on that score.

The present Moscow Conference appears to have been convened to decide more fundamental questions than that of a peace treaty with Italy, and public opinion here is aware of this and much less inclined than heretofore to expect an immediate and favourable solution to the country's exterior problems.

DE GASPERI has stated that Italy's internal problems are a function of its foreign relations. The majority of Italians are likely to agree, if foreign economic relations are included, although the general concept of these is still that of a series of material

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(b) Committees of National Liberation

Coinciding with the return from ROME of MORANDI, the CLNAI held a meeting in MILAN on 18 Dec 45. The main object of this first meeting (others are to follow very shortly) was the incorporation of the CLNAI into the CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (CLNC).

5910.

If this proposal is accepted in the course of the next meetings, the CLNAI will become a branch of the CCLN under the name of CLN DELEGAZIONE ALTA ITALIA. The PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DEL LAVORO will be represented in the CLNAI.

The CLN Aziendali will go on functioning until the constitution of the CONSIGLI DI GESTIONE. As for the Regional, Provincial and Communal CLNs, in spite of rumours to the contrary, they will continue with consultative functions only.

The CLNAI have confirmed that the function of all CLNs are purely consultative. They are making extensive plans for a close contact with the authorities and organisations, such as Prefects, Mayors, ANPI, Camera del Lavoro, Associazione Reduci, UDI, Fronte della Gioventu, etc.

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(c) New Government

Below, for general reference is the final list of the members of the new Government:-

Pres. of Council Minister of Foreign Affairs	DE GASPERI (Chr Dem)
Vice Pres. Minister for Costituente	NENNI (Soc)
Minister without Portfolio	LUSSU (Action)
Interval	ROMITA (Soc)
Justice	TOGLIATTI (Com)
Finance	SCOCCIMARRO (Com)
Treasury	CORBINO (Lib)
War	BROSIO (Lib)
Marine	Admiral DE COURTEN (Ind)
Air	CEVOLOTTO (Lab Dem)
Education	MOLE (Lab Dem)
Public Works	GATTANI (Lib)
Agriculture	GULLO (Com)
Transport	LOMBARDI (Action)
Post and Telegraph	SCELBA (Chr Dem)
Industry and Commerce	GRONCHI (Chr Dem)
Reconstruction	L. MARIA (Action)
Labour and Social Insurance	ROMANESCHI (Soc)
Post War Assistance	CASPAROTTO (Lab Dem)

The nomination of the Minister of Food is reserved by the President of the Council.

Below is a list of Undersecretaries of State:-

Pres	ARPESANI (Lib)
Pres	MENDOLA (Com)
Foreign Affairs	MACRELLI (Lib)
Italians Abroad	SPATARO (Chr Dem)
Interval	VERONI (Lab Dem)
Justice	VISENTINI (Action)
Finance	PERSICO (Lab Dem)
Treasury	

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Education	MOLE (Lab Dem)
Public Works	CATTANI (Lib)
Agriculture	GULLO (Com)
Transport	LONGHI (Action)
Post and Telegraph	SCELBA (Chr Dem)
Industry and Commerce	CRONCHI (Chr Dem)
Reconstruction	L. MARI (Action)
Labour and Social Insurance	[illegible]BARBARESCHI (Soc)
Post War Assistance	GASPAROTTO (Lab Dem)

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Below is a list of Undersecretaries of State:-

Pres	[illegible]PERONE (Lib)
Pres	[illegible]ENDOL[illegible] (Com)
Foreign Affairs	MORANDINI (Com)
Italians Abroad	MORELLI (Lib)
Internal	SPATARO (Chr Dem)
Justice	VERONI (Lab Dem)
Finance	VISENTINI (Action)
Treasury	PERSICO (Lab Dem)
War Damages	[illegible]ESTINO (Action)
War	COLOMBI (Com)
War	Gen CHATRIAN (Ind)
Marine	SCHIANO (Action)
Mercantile Marine	CORBI (Soc)
Air	PENNAVINO (Ind)
Education	[illegible]ARAZZA (Chr Dem)
Education	PRESSE (Lab Dem)
Public Works	BRUNO (Action)
Agriculture	SEGNI (Chr Dem)
Post and Telegraph	ERMO (Ind)
Industry and Commerce	SPATARI (Lib)
Industry and Commerce	IVAN (Soc)
Labour and Social Insurance	CASCIANI (Chr Dem)
Reconstruction	PASQUALINO (Lab Dem)
Post War Assistance	BERARDINONE (Com)

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(d) Venezia Giulia

The reported strengthening of Italian political and nationalist activity in Venezia Giulia has gone hand in hand with a beginning of "irredentist" agitation in the rest of Italy. This has taken the form of occasional and scattered protest meetings sometimes organised by "students" and often with counterdemonstrations by Communist or Communist inspired groups.

DE GASPERI has made several statements on the subject; in the last one, replying directly to statements made by TITO, he protested strongly against Jugoslav deportations of Italians. He denied that any remnants of Fascist mentality existed in Italian Foreign policy.

Irredentism has always been potentially and actually strong in North Italy, and further developments will bear careful watching.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) The Agricultural Situation in Emilia

The Communist dominated FEDERTERRA in the Province of RAVENNA is still endeavouring to keep alive unrest among the agricultural population by continuing their agitation for a revision of the share cropping system. Until quite recently, however, it appeared almost certain that thanks to the work of persuasion carried out by the Farmers' Association and by members of the Christian Democrat party among the tenants, the FEDERTERRA was about to climb down and accept the following proposals for the solution of the dispute, advanced by the Farmers' Association:-

(i) to grant farm labourers (as distinct from share-croppers ("mezzadri") a special bonus in compensation for loss of work on war damaged farms -

(ii) to create a fund out of which share-croppers could be compensated for war damage suffered on their farms -

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(c) The Agricultural Situation in Emilia

The communist dominated F.MEZZADRI in the Province of R.VENN. is still endeavouring to keep alive unrest among the agricultural population by continuing their agitation for a revision of the share cropping system. Until quite recently, however, it appeared almost certain that thanks to the work of persuasion carried out by the Farmers' Association and by members of the Christian Democrat party among the tenants, the FED.MEZZ. was about to climb down and accept the following proposals for the solution of the dispute, advanced by the Farmers' Association:-

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(ii) to create a fund out of which share-croppers could be compensated for war damages suffered on their farms -

(iii) that the existing 50 - 50 division of crops remain unchanged.

Unfortunately, just before an agreement could be signed, DE VITTORIO, an extremist communist member of the CGIL made an inflammatory speech at BOLOGNA in the course of which he emphatically stated that his party would insist on a revision of the share ratio as between landowner and share-cropper to 40 - 60, the extra 10 per cent to go to the latter. In the face of this the FED.MEZZ. executed a quick about-turn and refused to continue to negotiate on the basis of the Farmers' Association's proposals. Meanwhile landowners continue to be subjected to all kinds of threats and intimidatory action by the local communists in an endeavour to frighten them into agreeing to a modification of existing contracts. Thus the situation in Emilia is much as it was six months ago and hopes of a satisfactory solution appear as remote as ever.

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(b) The Agricultural Situation in Milan Province

The situation in the Province of MILAN, where the share-cropping problem exists only in a very minor form, has now taken a very definite turn for the better. After months of negotiations a new wage agreement has been reached between the FEDERTERR.. and the Farmers' Association which puts an end to a long period of agitation that has kept the farm workers in a state of unrest ever since the "liberation". The new accord secures a number of substantial and long overdue advantages to the farm labourer, the principal among which are set out below:-

(i) a guaranteed minimum wage for each different category of farm labour -

(ii) a cost of living bonus on the sliding scale principle on the lines of that secured by industrial workers in the recent uniform wage rate agreement settled in ROME -

(iii) an eight-hour day and overtime pay for hours worked in excess of eight -

(iv) a consecutive twenty-four hours rest period each week and six official holidays each year -

(v) wear and tear allowances for farm implements.

This agreement is hailed as a considerable victory for the workers and is expected to make for more settled conditions in agriculture throughout the Province. Moreover, it is hoped that the agreement may serve as a model for similar agreements in other provinces where conditions are comparable.

(c) Milan Cost of Living Trebled

An interesting study has just been completed by a recently constituted Statistical Committee set up under the aegis of the Municipality of MILAN for the ascertainment on a scientific basis of the Cost of Living Index. The findings of this committee have just been published and give the following index figures:-

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(iv) a consecutive twenty-four hours rest period each week and six official holidays each year -

(v) Wage and tool allowances for farm implements.

This agreement is hailed as a considerable victory for the workers and is expected to make for more settled conditions in agriculture throughout the Province. However, it is hoped that the agreement may serve as a model for similar agreements in other provinces where conditions are comparable.

(c) Milan Cost of Living Trebled

An interesting study has just been completed by a recently constituted Statistical Committee set up under the aegis of the Municipality of MILAN for the ascertainment on a scientific basis of the Cost of Living Index. The findings of this committee have just been published and give the following index figures:-

	October 1944	38.5
	May 1945	89.8
	August "	90.1
	September"	95.1
	October "	100.0
Week ended	4 Nov "	101.1
" "	11 Nov "	100.6
" "	18 Nov "	101.6

The index figure is arrived at by the simple procedure of calculating the expenditure over a fixed period of a family of five persons on a fixed quantity of foodstuffs, purchased partly at controlled and partly at black market prices. Expenditure incurred in October 1945 is taken as the basis (= 100 per cent) and on this basis October 1944 expenditure corresponds to an index figure of 38.5, while the most recent figure for the week ended 18 November 1945, 101,6, is two and two-thirds times higher than that for October 1944. These figures confirm our previous apprehensions that whereas other prices would continue to show a downward trend, the cost of foodstuffs would absorb an ever increasing proportion of the people's income.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on Army caches reported during the week 14 Dec - 21 Dec are given at Appendix "A".

4 GENERAL

An eye-witness account of the NAGASAKI bomb is given at Appendix "B".

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Lt C-1
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SECRET

Appendix "A" to
HQ 2 District GSI
Intelligence Summary
No 27 dated 21 Dec 1945

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LOCALITY	Date of raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	A/Tk guns	Amn	By whom raid made	Remarks
NONE H 9114	10 Dec	3		2	2					CCRR	
REVELLO H 7684	25 Nov		3						110 mortar bombs	7 ACRA	
COLLE MARGHERITA H 6462	25 Nov	3			1	9 grens			qty SA.	"	
SETTIMO TAVAGNASCO J 1981	-		4				1		qty SA.	"	1 arrest
ALE J 3557	12 Dec		1					2		"	
STAZZANO O 9584	14 Dec	4			2				various	"	
MONNESE O 6474	15 Dec	30	2						qty SA.	"	
IMPERIA T 2095	8 Dec				1						
TOTAL		40	10	2	6	9 grens	1	2	110 mortar bombs qty SA.		

	No of raids	ARMS RECOVERED								
PIEDMONT	7	40	10	2	5	9 grens	1	2	110 Mortar bombs qty SA.	1 arrest

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SETTIMO TAVAGNASCO J 1981	-		4			1		qty S.A.	"		1 arrest
ALE J 3557	12 Dec		1				2		"		
STIZZANO O 9584	14 Dec	4			2			various	"		
MORNESE O 8474	15 Dec	30	2					qty S.A.	"		
IMPERIA T 2095	6 Dec				1						
TOTAL		40	10	2	6	9 cases	1	2	110 mortar bombs qty S.A.		

	No of raids	ARMS RECOVERED								
PIEDMONT	7	40	10	2	5	9 cases	1	2	110 Mortar bombs qty S.A.	1 arrest
LIGURIA	1				1					
TOTAL	8	40	10	2	6	9 cases	1	2	110 mortar bombs qty S.A.	1 arrest

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S E C R E T

Appendix "B" to
HQ 2 District GSI
Intelligence Summary
No 27 dated 21 Dec 1945

THE NAGASAKI BOMB

The following acco nt of the explosion of the atomic bomb dropped at Nagasaki was written by a Petty Officer of H.M.S. Exeter who was a prisoner-of-war in Camp Fukuoka No. 11, four miles away.

This most amazing and terrible bomb was dropped at Nagasaki on 2 August at 10.58 hours. I had a ringside view of this deciding factor, from a hillside four miles from the point at which the bomb was dropped. We were supposed to be gardening, but our attention was attracted by the plane that carried the bomb.

The machine, a B.29, ran in over the target area five or six times and finally let go. Three parachutes were dropped, one large and two small.

The larger parachute exploded about 100 feet from ground level. The flash preceding the explosion would have lit up the whole of England had it been dark instead of daylight.

It was a bright sunny day, but the flash of this amazing weapon blotted out the sun's existence. The heat transmitted from the flash held the eyes in the wide-open position for about eight seconds. It gave one the impression of being dangled in hell and hauled out.

Twenty-two seconds after the flash came the explosion (due to the fact of my being four miles from target area). At the target, flash and explosion occurred simultaneously.

It is impossible to describe the carnage produced by the bomb, or the gravity of the explosion. About four square miles of houses and factories went up in the air and came down in dust and molten metal. The heat was greater 50 feet above the ground than at ground level.

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Twenty-two seconds after the flash came the explosion (due to the fact of my being four miles from target area). At the target, flash and explosion occurred simultaneously.

It is impossible to describe the carnage produced by the bomb, or the gravity of the explosion. About four square miles of houses and factories went up in the air and came down in dust and molten metal. The heat was greater 50 feet above the ground than at ground level.

If one could assemble 500 16-in. guns in packed formation, elevate to 80° if possible, and fire all in one broadside, a vague idea of the flash would be produced.

About four minutes after the explosion a dense white cloud appeared over the target, a man made cloud of terrific density, so dense that smoke from thousands of fires created by the bomb could not penetrate it, but arose in huge columns on the outward extremities of this pure white cloud. 5904

A little later, looking through a pair of common sun-glasses at the cloud, colours appeared that I have never seen before; it looked like a giant catherine wheel, only very slowly revolving and milling, green merging into purple and gold and reappearing as blue as Arctic pack ice, only to disappear and reappear as blood-red.

This atomic phenomenon, a creation of man, in the form of a pure white cloud, remained in position (altitude 3,000 feet, 2,000 feet broad and 1,000 feet deep) for three days, although lighter cirrus cloud formations above it moved at windspeed (force 2 - 3). On the fourth day the cloud dispersed.

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Some idea of the blast power of the bomb:-

(i) Railway engines, weighing 100 tons, one mile from explosion, lifted off rails and thrown 300 yards.

(ii) Mitsubishi, huge steel works, razed to the ground, 50 per cent. of steel frames of building melted by terrific heat.

(iii) 5½ square miles absolutely devastated.

(iv) Iron window-frames and glass blown out of buildings seven miles from explosion.

(v) Moral effect on Japanese was amazing. They were absolutely demoralized and spoke in whispers of the "secret bomb".

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CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MEA ITALIAN ENEMY ARMY PROGRESS REPORT No. 1

LAND FORCES SUB COM, A.C. (MEA)

G/3/3

17 Dec 45

Ref your letter AC 091.711 G(SD)-0 dated 2 Nov 45.

Herewith this HQ Progress Report No. 1.

The report deals in detail with progress made to date in the organisation and training of the ITALIAN ARMY and of the CC.RR.

ONE-ETT category troops only are considered.

TWO-ETT and THREE-ETT categories, which are a decreasing commitment, are only mentioned in passing.

L. E. Hobbing

Major General
A.G. (P & T)

DISTN : LHQ (three)

Copy to: HQ A.C. (three)
Unit 'D'

Internal: Circulation Files

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I:RCS/ebc

CONFIDENTIAL

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION A.C.,
(SMIA)

ITALIAN INTERIM ARMY PROGRESS REPORT No 1
15 Dec 45

I. GENERAL.

1. Authority. This report is based on AFHQ instructions AG 091.711 G(SD)-O dated 2 Nov 45 entitled "Handover of the ITALIAN Army to the ITALIAN Government". It is intended for information and record purposes only. Future reports will be issued as and when the situation demands.

II. HANDOVER.

2. ITALIAN Army. In accordance with the above instructions, responsibility for the organisation, training and administration of the ITALIAN Interim Army, including the CCRR, was handed over to the ITALIAN Government at 2400 hrs on 14 Nov 45 (vide SMIA Directive No 1 of 8 Nov 45). Operational command of troops stationed in territory not handed back to the ITALIAN Government (which included the five combat divisions and of SOS C.S. Gp), remained in the hands of Allied Force Headquarters. The Order of Battle on that date is shown in ITALIAN Army Strength State No 3/15.

3. Military Mission.

(a) The Land Forces Sub Commission of the Allied Commission (SMIA), together with the five British Liaison Units formally attached to the five combat divisions, were from the same date reorganised or regrouped as outlined in new War Establishments to provide :

(i) The Headquarters of an Allied Military Mission within the Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.

(ii) A British Liaison Unit (either Type A or B) with each of the eleven ITALIAN Territorial Commands.

(b) The duties of the Sub Commission and of the Military Mission as laid down in AFHQ Directive AG 091.711 CCT-O dated 3 Dec 45 have been made known to officers concerned and relevant information from this Directive has been passed in appropriate form to the ITALIAN Ministry of War, vide

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included the five combat divisions and of 808 C.S. Bn), remained in the hands of Allied Force Headquarters. The Order of Battle on that date is shown in ITALIAN Army Strength State No 3/15.

3. Military Mission.

(a) The Land Forces Sub Commission of the Allied Commission (AMMA), together with the five British Liaison Units formally attached to the five combat divisions, were from the same date reorganised or regrouped as outlined in new War Establishments to provide :

(i) The Headquarters of an Allied Military Mission within the Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.

(ii) A British Liaison Unit (either Type A or B) with each of the eleven ITALIAN Territorial Commands.

(b) The duties of the Sub Commission and of the Military Mission as laid down in AFHQ Directive AG 091.711 GCT-O dated 3 Dec 45 have been made known to officers concerned and relevent information from this Directive has been passed in appropriate form to the ITALIAN Ministry of War, vide AMMA Directive No 2 of 7 Dec 45.

III. ORGANISATION

4. Strengths. The actual strength of the ITALIAN Army on 15 Nov 45 compared with the authorised ceiling was as follows:-

	WE	Strength
(a) Local Reserves		
(i) Three Internal Security Divs	15,000	12,858
(ii) Ten Independent Regts	25,000	25,953
(b) Five Infantry Divisions	50,000	49,963
(c) Command	9,000	4,662
(d) Administration	31,000	21,762
(e) Training	10,000	10,256
(f) CC.RR	65,000	66,724
	205,000	192,178

Note : These figures do not incl the following tps employed by the Allies:

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United States US - ITIS 10,289

British BR - ITIS 32,867

5. As a result of further detailed examination of requirements, permission was requested in MMIA G/3/1 dated 1 Dec 45 to decrease (a) (ii) above by 2,500 and to increase (e) by the same figures, leaving the grand total of 205,000 unaltered.

6. Detailed requirements (within framework)

Discussion is in progress with the Ministry of War on the whole range of the reorganisation project, including, inter alia :-

(a) The reorganisation of inf bns and regts in such a way that bns and regts of both Inf Divs, Internal Security Divs and Independent Regts shall be on exactly the same WE and therefore interchangeable.

(b) Details of the WEs of the above units.

(c) The reorganisation of the Inf Divs, with particular reference to the introduction of a recce element and an increase in arty, with consequent minor increases in communications and services.

(d) Detailed WE of Adm units.

(e) Detailed WE of Trg Ests.

(f) Reorganisation of CC.RR. (This is inevitably proceeding slowly pending posting to this HQ of the necessary officers of the new "CC.RR Section" and pressure of work in connection with the Italian Army proper).

7. Breakdown of Adm Units Interim Army (Ceiling 31,000) as worked out in detail and agreed with Ministry of War is as follows:-

(a)	Medical	5731
(b)	Commissariat	2339
(c)	Arty Directorate	1077
(d)	MT Corps	8323
(e)	Engineers	5289
(f)	Signals	1718

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(e) Detailed WE of Trg Bats.

(f) Reorganisation of CC.RR. (This is inevitably proceeding slowly pending posting to this HQ of the necessary officers of the new "CC.RR Section" and pressure of work in connection with the Italian Army proper).

7. Breakdown of AA Units Interim Army (Ceiling 31,000) as worked out in detail and agreed with Ministry of War is as follows:-

(a)	Medical	5731
(b)	Commissariat	2330
(c)	Arty Directorate	1077
(d)	MT Corps	8323
(e)	Engineers	5289
(f)	Signals	1718
(g)	Movements	517
(h)	Veterinary and Remounts	386
(j)	Military Tribunals	350
(k)	Military Penal Insts	669
(l)	Military Geographical Inst	28
(m)	Welfare	90
(n)	Repatriated PW Camps	2600
(o)	Transit Camps	478
(p)	Salvage Dets	132
	Unallotted	1282
		31000

5900

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8. CC.RR.

The responsibility for organisation and trg of CC.RR passed to MMLA on 1 Nov 45 (AFHQ AG 014.12 GEC-O dated 14 Oct 45 refers).

A CC.RR Sec of 12 Officers will be added to the WE of MMLA.

Pending the arrival of these Officers, certain exploratory discussions have taken place between this HQ on the one hand and the Ministry of War and GHQ CC.RR on the other.

Rough Staff Tables have been prepared based entirely on existing Italian figures and WEs.

It is apparent that very considerable reorganisation is necessary.

9. Equipment Tables.

Provisional equipment tables for the Interim Italian Army incl CC.RR were submitted to AFHQ with MMLA letter SD/109 of 6 Dec 45. These were based on such agreement as has so far been reached with Ministry of War, and are liable to modification when firm decisions have been given on the WEs concerned and the source and types of equipment to be provided.

10. The Ministry of War.

It is apparent that the organisation of the War Ministry and SMRE is cumbersome and not entirely suitable to the needs of the future Italian Army.

It would not be advisable to effect any major reorganisation immediately, while the Army itself is in a state of flux, but certain essential readjustments are being recommended with a view to preparing the way for a complete overhaul at the proper time.

Up to date the only reorganisation recommended is the formation of a Training Directorate; the separation, within the GEN IO branch, of Engineers and Signals for all operational purposes; and the removal from the Artillery branch of all the REME and Tpt functions which the Artillery now combines, a separate Directorate to be formed to deal with these functions.

It is not considered opportune to hurry the bigger reorganisation of the Ministry of War and SMRE until the formations, units and Training Establishments of the Army have themselves been reorganised and given

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It is not considered opportune to hurry the bigger reorganisation of the Ministry of War and SHAPE until the formations, units and Training Establishments of the Army have themselves been reorganised and given time to settle down. This inversion of the normal process of reorganisation is unavoidable in present circumstances.

On the other hand, the reorganisation of the Ministry of War and SHAPE presents a considerable problem, requiring much exploration and study. It is proposed to commence a full examination now with the War Ministry officials, so that an agreed cut and dried plan can be evolved in advance for implementation when the time is ripe. The eventual outcome will require Italian legislative sanction.

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IV. TRAINING.

11. Territorial Training Centres.

(a) A TE has been produced by the Ministry of War which will raise the figure for the Military Staff to take advantage of the additional 2,500 granted from the IS Rept ceiling. This is now being implemented.

(b) The training of Instructors proceeds entirely according to plan and will probably produce a surplus which could be posted to weak units (Independent Regts etc) to raise the standard there.

(c) Programmes are being worked out. British I.T.C. programmes are being forwarded from UK for comparison.

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(d) Opening of T.T.Cs in February is dependent mainly on provision of accn and of British Arms and Equipment (see paras 20 and 25).

Schools as under will cater for advanced and basic trg of recruits and courses for offrs and NCOs. A cadet OTU will be est under each school for intensive corps trg after the cadet has passed out of the Military Academy.

(a) The School of Infantry - CESANO (in situ)

(b) School of Artillery - MONTECELIO (in situ)

(c) School of Engineering - Temporarily at CECCHIGNOLA. later at PISTOIA.

(d) School of Signals - CECCHIGNOLA (in situ)

(e) Motorisation and Mechanics

Driving and Maintenance School - CECCHIGNOLA } all in situ

Repair, Recovery and Motor Mechanics School - CECCHIGNOLA } all in situ

Instructors and MT Adm School - ROME } all in situ

Electrical and Mechanical School - CIVITAVECCHIA } all in situ

(f) Administration School - RIETI (moves on about 15 Jan)

Adm School
PT School
Police School

School of Hygiene (includes cadres for Commissariats and Medical Schools.)

(g) School of Tactics (all Arms) - CIVITAVECCHIA (moves on about 15 Jan)

13. Training Equipment.

(a) Lists of basic training requirements from Allied sources have been prepared and fwd to CMC as Staff Tables.

(b) Ministry of War state that no great difficulties need

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Repair, Recovery and Motor Mechanics School) - CECCHIGNOLA) all in situ

Instructors and HT /for School - ROME

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Police School

School of Hygiene (includes cadres for Commissariats and Medical Schools.)

(g) School of Tactics (all /rms) - CIVITAVECCHIA (moves on about 15 Jan.)

13. Training Equipment.

(a) Lists of basic training requirements for /llied sources have been prepared and fwd to GHQ as Staff Tables.

(b) Ministry of War state that no great difficulties need be anticipated with regard to stores from IT/LI/N sources.

14. Military Academy.

Ministry of War want to re-establish this Academy at MODENA. The suitability of this arrangement is questioned as it is far from other centres near ROME, with consequent loss of facilities for inspections and demonstrations. Ministry of War may agree to MODENA, but even this is a bit distant. The present course at LECCE continues.

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V. ADMINISTRATION

15. Manpower.

Up to the present date the 1919 and 1920 classes have been demobilised. The IT/LI/N authorities are anxious to demobilise the 1921, 22 and 23 classes as soon as possible, and but for our advice in the matter would probably do so allowing the strength of the /rmy to fall to some 50,000. Further demobilisation will not, however, take place until after the next call-up.

The annual intake system will be based on a four monthly call-up of 40,000; the first will take place in the middle of February 1945 and will be composed of the men of the 1925 class the 2nd and 3rd four months of the 1924 class, from those parts of IT/LI/ not yet called up (i.e. all except SICILY/, PUGLIA and LUCANIA who are now serving).

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there are no registers in existence for the 1926, 1927 and 1928 classes, but these are being prepared and will be ready by the end of 1945.

16. Conditions of Service

The Italians are of the opinion that out of the Army of 140,000, at least 50,000 must be long service permanent cadre, they would like to have up to 50% on a long service basis and 50% on a one year's conscript basis. At present only about 20% are permanent cadre.

It is unlikely that they will find sufficient volunteers for long service under existing conditions of service. Various suggestions have been put to the Ministry of War for improving conditions of service, covering both the period of actual service and the facilities that can be given to a man on discharge from the Army. The whole question is now under consideration by the Ministry of War, who are making a detailed study of the minimum number of personnel (Leaders Instructors, Specialists etc) required to form the long service permanent cadre. The eventual proposals will of course be subject to Italian Treasury approval and therefore the amount of increased cost of a Regular over a conscript is being examined also.

17. Morale

The recent demobilisation of the 1919 and 1920 classes has had a favourable effect on morale. The Italian Press generally speaking ignores its Army and even tends to lower morale by working on the public and making them hostile to the army. This is countered to some extent by the Radio and by articles in a weekly paper sponsored by the Italian Government.

In all Italian Morale Reports, pay and allowances figure largely, and an examination of some of the pay anomalies makes the fact that the Italian Army has got some morale all the more surprising. A sweeper of the Comune of GENOA gets Lire 6,297 a month, a manual labourer over 18 years of age Lire 6,000, a 2/Lt married without children Lire 5,984 and a Regular Army

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In all Italian Morale Reports, pay and allowances figure largely, and an examination of some of the pay anomalies makes the fact that the Italian Army has got some morale all the more surprising. A sweeper of the Commune of GENOA gets Lire 6,297 a month, a manual labourer over 18 years of age Lire 6,000, a 2/Lt married without children Lire 5,984 and a Regular Army Colonel Lire 9,383. The importance of this aspect has been stressed to the Ministry of War. The matter is under active consideration.

18. Personal Services

The Italian Army Penal System has been revised and reformed under our guidance and Military Detention Barracks, a Military "Correction" Company and three Military Gaols have now been set up

3897

The administration of justice in the Italian Army has up to the present been almost non-existent. There are in round figures 175,000 military offenders awaiting trial. A solution to this problem is being sought in three ways. The strength of Military Tribunals has been increased. Our recommendations for the setting up of Courts Martial are likely to come into effect shortly. The terms of an Act of Grace (Amnesty) have been drawn up which will apply both to those awaiting trial and some of those convicted.

19. Officers

Methods by which the standard of Officer in the Italian Army can be improved have been the subject of much correspondence and many conferences between MLL and the Ministry of War.

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It has been pointed out to the Ministry of War that it is essential that useless and inefficient officers be compulsorily retired, and some form of accelerated promotion introduced. Both steps require the passing of a legislative decree.

The decree covering compulsory retirement has been drawn up and submitted to the Council of Ministers. The terms under which it is proposed to retire Officers are so generous however that the decree is meeting with opposition from the Treasury Minister.

The decree covering accelerated promotion has not yet been drawn up, and the Ministry of War are opposed to drawing it up until epuration is completed.

20. Accommodation.

The limiting factor in regard to the organisation and training of the Interim Army is likely to be the provision of suitable buildings for Barracks, Training Centres and Schools. This is due to :-

(a) Continued occupation by Allied Troops.

(b) Improper occupation by Allied Civil Authorities.

(c) Bomb damage.

AFHQ are aware of this difficulty which was represented at a Conference at CASERTA on 11 Dec 45. A decision reconciling the AFHQ Training and Administrative points of view is awaited.

21. Transport.

(a) A decision of the long term source of supply for vehicles is awaited, meanwhile efforts are being made

(i) To maintain the British equipped Inf Divisions (ex Grumo) with British vehicles and spares.

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(i) To maintain the British equipped Inf Divisions (ex Gruppi) with British vehicles and spares.

(ii) To provide from CEM and other sources sufficient vehicles of Italian origin for the rest of the Army.

The replacement and maintenance of vehicles provided from Allied sources to equip the Inf Divs (ex Gruppi), although apparently catered for in the hand-over directive by the provision of twelve month stocks from surpluses, is in fact still very much in the air, as sufficient surpluses are said not to exist. The matter was referred to GHQ (C) at a conference on 11 Dec 45 and the result is awaited.

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(b) The control of the issue of vehicles and of No.1 Special Transport Coy is now in the hands of SHAPE but it is found necessary to keep close touch with their agencies in this matter and our advice is much appreciated.

(c) Bids for P.O.L. and methods of distribution will be a War Ministry responsibility from 1 Jan 46. It is anticipated that a certain amount of Allied assistance will be needed for some time especially during the winter as the War Ministry will be living from hand to mouth with no reserves.

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22. Supplies.

(a) Maintenance of US-ITI categories ex US depots commenced w.e.f. 1 Nov 45.

(b) On 10 Nov 45 Food Sub-Commission AC notified that it would be possible to obtain from civil imports or indigenous resources all Interim Army requirements of supplies previously of Allied origin excepting Flour (including Macaroni requirements), P/Meat and Fish and Pepper. It was stated however, that these last named items could be repayed from civil imports in the New Year.

(c) By 23 Nov 45 releases had been made of Flour, P/Meat and Fish ex US QM Depots NAPLES and LEGHORN and ex British Base Supply Depots PESTRE, BARI and ANCONA to cover Interim Army requirements for month of December 45. Only Pepper was not available.

(d) The Ministry of War has been experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining release of the items from civil depots as only a portion of December requirements had been delivered by 30 Nov 45. Every effort is being made by MTLA through AO and AFG channels to expedite these deliveries.

(e) Maintenance of BR-ITI Service Troops ex British Depots commenced w.e.f. 15 Nov 45.

23. Clothing and Equipment.

The provision of Arms and Ammunition is still subject to high level discussion.

The provision of clothing for the Interim Army is the responsibility of the War Ministry for stocks already available or being released from C.E.M. and for stocks of cloth now becoming available.

Clothing and boot making and repairing establishments are being maintained and expanded.

The Carabinieri have been placed on the highest priority for the issue of boots, clothing and blankets, and an [illegible] has taken place.

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available.

(d) The Ministry of War has been experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining release of the items from civil depots as only a portion of December requirements had been delivered by 30 Nov 45. Every effort is being made by PLLA through AC and ACC channels to expedite these deliveries.

(e) Maintenance of ER-ITI Service Troops ex British Depots commenced w.e.f. 15 Nov 45.

23. Clothing and Equipment.

The provision of Arms and Ammunition is still subject to high level discussion.

The provision of clothing for the Interim Army is the responsibility of the War Ministry for stocks already available or being released from C.M.N. and for stocks of cloth now becoming available.

Clothing and boot making and repairing establishments are being maintained and expanded.

The Carabinieri have been placed on the highest priority for the issue of boots, clothing and blankets, and an improvement has taken place.

24. Medical.

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(c) Essential medical stores and supplies for the Interim Navy, Army and Air Force, which have not been available from Italian indigenous resources, have previously been supplied from British stocks. With the hand over of the Army to the Government, the War Ministry became responsible for provision of these stores from either surplus disposal agencies or the civil import programme.

In this manner, penicillin, which has not been available from British stocks for supply to the Armed Forces will be procured. In the meanwhile, arrangements have been made for the training of three Italian military surgeons in the use of this new drug.

(b) Information has been received that the German Pharmaceutical Institute and Stores Depot at VERONO will be turned over to the Italian Government when no longer required by the Allies. It is hoped, ultimately, that the Italian War Ministry will be able to resume production of medical stores in the Instituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare FLORENCE with equipment and stores from VERONO.

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(c) The Medical Services ceiling for the administration of the Interim Army has been reviewed and agreed with the War Ministry.

During the past month three BR-ITI Evacuation Hospitals not required for the Interim Army have been put up for disbandment.

Appendix W to MMLA letter G/3/3 dated 17 Dec 45.
(Ref map: ITALY 1:200,000)

VI LOCATIONS.

25. Locations on 15 Nov 1945 were as follows:-

UNIT	LOCATION	MAP REF
(a) CENTRAL COMMAND		
Ministry of War	ROME	17/F. 7566
SIFE	"	17/F. 7566
Central Military Schools	CESANO	17/F. 6387
Military Academy	LECCE	21/L. 5402
Mech Specialists School	ROME	17/F. 7566
(b) TERRITORIAL COMMANDS		
No.1 (TURIN) Territorial MD	TURIN	7/J. 0330
CREMONA Inf Div	"	
21 Inf Regt (CREMONA)	ASTI	7/J. 4307
22 " " "	VERCELLI	7/J. 4353
7 Arty Regt	CHIERI	7/J. 1422
1 Independent Regt	TURIN	7/J. 0330
No.2 (GENOA) Territorial MD	GENOA	10/C. 9548
MANTOVA Inf Div	VIAREGGIO	10/C. 6884
76 Inf Regt MANTOVA	SAVONA	10/C. 6040
2 Independent Regt	GENOA	10/C. 9548
No.3 (MILAN) Territorial MD	MILAN	4/K. 2565
LEGNANO Inf Div	BERGAMO	5/K. 6507
68 Inf Regt (LEGNANO)	"	5/K. 6507
69 " " "	SONDRIO	5/E. 8210
11 Arty Regt "	BRESCIA	5/P. 0568
114 Inf Regt (MANTOVA)	COMO	4/D. 1805
3 Independent Regt	BRESCIA	5/P. 0568
231 Adm Div	MILAN	4/K. 2565

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7 Arty Regt 1 Independent Regt	TRENT	7/T. 0330
No.2 (GENOA) Territorial HQ MANTOVA Inf Div 76 Inf Regt MANTOVA 2 Independent Regt	GENOA VICENZA SAVONA GENOA	10/G.9518 10/G.6814 10/G.6040 10/G.9540
No.3 (MILAN) Territorial HQ LEGHORN Inf Div 68 Inf Regt (LEGHORN) 69 " " " 11 Arty Regt " 114 Inf Regt (MANTOVA) 3 Independent Regt 2Cl Adm Div	MILAN BERGAMO " SONDRIO BRESCIA COMO BRESCIA MILAN	1/M. 2565 5/M. 6507 5/M. 6507 5/B. 0210 5/B. 0568 4/B. 1005 5/B. 0568 1/M. 2565
No.4 (BOLZANO) Territorial HQ TRIESTE Inf Div 87 Inf Regt (TRIESTE) 88 " " " 35 Arty Regt " FOLGORE Inf Div (moving eventually to BISCEGLIE) REGGIO Inf Regt (FOLGORE) CACCIATORI Inf Regt " 10 Arty Regt " 4 Independent Regt	BOLZANO LEVICO PASSO DI CRAPEL S.CROCE TRENTO BRESSANONE BORDIGO BOLZANO COLLE ISARCO VERONA	2/A. 2572 5/A. 9117 5/G. 2568 5/T. 8749 5/T. 7725 2/T. 2295 5/B. 6556 2/A. 9672 2/T. 0620 5/T. 6555
No.5 (NAPLES) Territorial HQ 5 Independent Regt	NAPLES FOGGIA	6/C. 4120 6/C. 3447

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Appendix A (cont.)

UNIT	LOCATION	MAP REF
No.6 (BOLOGNA) Territorial HQ 135 Arty Regt (MANTOVA) 6 Independent Regt 717 Adm Regt 712 Adm Regt (at present at BARI moving soonest.)	BOLOGNA REGGIO E. MODENA BOLOGNA ANCONA	11/L. 8949 8/K. 6116 8/L. 5687 11/L. 8949 14/S. 6048
No.7 (FLORENCE) Territorial HQ 7 Independent Regt 716 Adm Regt	FLORENCE LUCCA FLORENCE	13/Q. 4066 11/Q. 1979 13/Q. 0066
No.8 (ROME) Territorial HQ CALABRIA Internal Security Div 5 Bde (CALABRIA) 59 Inf Regt (CALABRIA) 60 " " " 6 Bde " 256 Inf Regt " 40 Inf Regt " 8 Independent Regt	ROME CAGLIARI(SARDINIA) IGLESIAS " CAGLIARI " IGLESIAS " SASSARI " TEMPIO P. " SASSARI VITERBO	17/E. 7566 30/X.7981 30/X. 2994 30/X. 7981 30/X. 2994 28/K. 4150 20/K. 8867 28/K. 4150 15/L. 4426
No.9 (BARI) Territorial HQ 9 Independent Regt 711 Adm Regt	BARI BARI BARI	20/P. 4085 20/P. 4085 20/P. 4085
No. 10 (NAPLES) Territorial HQ 10 Independent Regt 227 Adm Regt 711 Adm Regt (For SALERNO) 714 Adm Regt	NAPLES NAPLES CAVA dei TIRRENI TORRE del GRECO S.GIOV.a TEDUCCIO	19/N. 2350 19/N. 2350 19/N. 6033 19/ . 3145 19/N. 2548
No.11 (PALERMO) Territorial HQ SARAUDA Internal Security Div 1 Bde (SARAUDA) 45 Inf Regt (SARAUDA)	PALERMO(SICILY) MESSINA " CATANIA " CATANIA "	25/B. 4147 25/D. 3757 26/H. 9679 26/H. 9679 25/D. 3757

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40 Inf Regt "	SASSARI "	28/M. 4150
8 Independent Regt	VITERBO	15/L. 4426
No.9 (BARI) Territorial HQ	BARI	20/F. 4085
9 Independent Regt	BARI	20/F. 4085
711 Adv Regt	BARI	20/F. 4085
No. 10 (NAPLES) Territorial HQ	NAPLES	19/M. 2350
10 Independent Regt	NAPLES	19/M. 8350
227 Adv Regt	CAVA dei TIRRENI	19/M. 6033
713 Adv Regt (For SALERNO)	TORRE del GRECO	19/ . 3143
714 Adv Regt	S.GIOV.a TEDUCCIO	19/M. 2528
No.11 (PALERMO) Territorial HQ	PALERMO(SICILY)	25/D. 4447
SIDAUDA Internal Security Div	MESSINA "	26/D. 3757
1 Bde (SIDAUDA)	CATANIA "	26/H. 9679
45 Inf Regt (SIDAUDA)	CATANIA "	26/H. 9679
46 Inf Regt "	MESSINA "	26/D. 3757
2 Bde (SIDAUDA)	SIRACUSA "	27/K. 1531
16 Inf Regt (SIDAUDA)	CALTANISETTA "	27/H. 0778
145 Inf Regt "	CALTANISETTA "	27/H. 0778
AOSTA Internal Security Div	PALERMO "	25/M. 4447
3 Bde (AOSTA)	PALERMO "	25/D. 4447
5 Inf Regt (AOSTA)	PALERMO "	25/D. 4447
6 Inf Regt "	PALERMO "	25/ . 4447
4 Bde (AOSTA)	PALERMO "	25/M. 4447
20 Inf Regt (AOSTA)	TRAPANI-AGRIGENTO "	27/G. 6357
159 Inf Regt "	PALERMO "	25/D. 4447
(c) CC.RR.		
General HQ		
1 (TORINO) Div	ROME	17/D. 7566
1 Bde	MILAN	4/K. 2365
2 Bde	TURIN	7/J. 0330
2 (FIRENZE) Div	MILAN	4/K. 2365
3 Bde	ROME	17/D. 7566
4 Bde	FLORENCE	13/C. 8068
3 Div	ROME	17/D. 7566
5 Bde	NAPLES	19/M. 2350
6 Bde	NAPLES	19/M. 2350
	PALERMO	25/D. 4447

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SECRET

4/GB/14

GSI 2355

Copy Number 4 D

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2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 26

14 December 1945

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

11 December 1945

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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SECRET

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

14 Dec 1945

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 26

1 POLITICAL

(a) New Government

Satisfaction, without any enthusiasm however, is the general reaction of the people at the forming of the new Government. It is felt by the public, that nothing much is changed and that it was really not worth while creating a political crisis to arrive at the present "new" solution.

As for the political parties, whatever victory they may voice in their party papers, none can really claim to be the winner.

The Liberals, many of whom did not approve of the anti-CLN attitude of those who brought forth the recent crisis, are still divided, and are wondering just where they stand.

BONOMI, dissatisfied with the criticism incurred for his behaviour during the crisis, has resigned as leader of the DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO.

The parties of the LEFT are at the same time disappointed at not having a Government of 5 parties, thus excluding the Liberals, and satisfied at having a Government of 6 parties, which relieves them from the fear that the Liberals might take the lead of the opposition gathering around them all the tendencies outside the CLNs.

As for the CLNs, after the unsuccessful attempt of the

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As for the CLNs, after the unsuccessful attempt of the Liberals to abolish them, they will still remain strong in the North, but will no doubt feel the loss of PARRI, chief resistance figure, as head of the Government.

Freemasonry is very active now and is viewing with little favour the DE GASPERI Government. For them, the Demo-Christians represent a serious threat, and it is not unlikely that they will try to make things difficult for the Government. Any discredit thrown on the Government would react on DE GASPERI in the first place and on the Demo-Christian party of whom DE GASPERI is the leader.

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(b) The new Prime Minister issued on the 13th a communique stating the general programme of his Government. After expressing his gratitude at the early return of the Northern provinces to the Italian Government, he stated very clearly the desire and necessity for Italy to regain international independence and authority, by proving that a democratic Italy can be created.

Internally, emphasis was laid on the continued fight against Fascism, but with recognition of the fact that bitterness and discord must be avoided. Consequently all epuration is to be concluded by the date of the Costituente, and in any case not later than March 31, 1946. Special tribunals and bodies are to be abolished and political prefects and questori generally replaced by career men.

Racial minorities are to be given full liberty and administrative authority.

Fiscal legislation and procedure are to be tightened up and an appeal made to the wealthier classes to practise austerity.

On the whole there is little that is new, except for the definite announcement of the cessation of epuration and the elimination of special courts and appointments. It will be interesting to see if such a programme will survive the inevitable strain of six conflicting tendencies, at least until the elections.

(c) Monarchists

Gradually working up their way from the South, the Monarchists and sympathising movements are increasing their activities in the North. There appears, however, to be a lack of coordination between them.

(i) During the recent weeks, the PARTITO DEMOCRATICO ITALIANO has flooded MILAN with large posters showing the Italian flag with the Royal crest. In spite of a close watch kept by groups of young monarchists, many posters have been torn off the walls and on others the Royal crest has been lacerated. No serious incidents have occurred.

It is said that 70% of the early editions of the

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It is said that 70% of the early editions of the monarchist daily paper "IL MATTINO D'ITALIA", published in MILAN, were returned unsold, as the news-vendors feared the reprisals of the Communists. The present daily printing is about 35,000 copies.

(ii) A new movement, the "MOVIMENTO D'AZIONE MONARCHICA" is being formed in MILAN by DON VENCESLAO, well-known Prelate of the GONZAGA INSTITUTE. The object is said to be monarchist propaganda on similar lines to the GRUPPO D'UNIONE CAMILLO CAVOUR in TURIN. They seem to dispose of ample funds.

(iii) The MILAN leaders of the MOVIMENTO TRICOLORE express serious concern at the great number of fascists enlisted in their ranks.

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(d) UNIONE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATICA ITALIANA

This Union, also known as the "DEMOCRAZIA SOCIALE", was founded in ROME by TITO SINIBONI and has recently opened branches in VERONA, VENICE and TURIN.

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They have applied to the Allied Publication Board for a permit to publish a daily paper to be called "LA GAZETTA PIEMONTESE" with TULLIO GIORDANA as chief editor. GIORDANA was the editor of the GAZETTA DEL POPOLO during the period 25 July 1943 (fall of MUSSOLINI) to 8 Sept 43 (armistice), after which date he joined an autonomous partisan formation operating in the VAL CHISONE (Piedmont).

The Democrazia Sociale advocates the abolition of the CLNs and the special courts for epuration. It also demands the replacement of political by career prefects.

(e) Neo Fascists

Information continues to be collected about neo-fascist activities and organisations in Northern Italy. Further arrests have been made by the Questura in MILAN and information from those arrests has to some extent linked up with information from TURIN. When the arrests were made in MILAN a number of documents, a few personal arms and some demolition material were found. It is still too early to estimate the scope or importance of the neo-fascist activities in Northern Italy, but investigations are being pressed ahead by the Questura in conjunction with PS and CIC.

(f) Attack on Socialist Party HQ in BERGAMO

During the night of 9/10 Dec 45 unknown people attacked the HQ of the Socialist Party in BERGAMO and tried to set the building on fire.

(g) A.N.P.I (Nationalist Association of Partisans)

A meeting of ANPI held in TURIN on 27 Nov created discontent among an important group of genuine former partisans who strongly resent the predominating communist influence.

This group have decided to hold a meeting with the view to forming a new association open not only to partisans but also to ex-PWs and deportees.

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This group have decided to hold a meeting with the view to forming a new association open not only to partisans but also to ex-PWs and deportees.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) North Italy Wage Agreement Ratified

At long last after months of prolonged discussion an agreement on uniform wage rates for industrial workers and other employees in the whole of North Italy has been ratified by all parties concerned. This question which has been engaging the attention of employers' and workers' organisations for so long and has, incidentally, provided the extremist elements of the CGIL and Camera del Lavoro with abundant ready-to-hand material for agitation, has thus been solved to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned: the employers who feared that the workers would put up and insist on stiffer terms, seem to consider that the agreement is on the whole reasonable and acceptable; the Camera del Lavoro has hailed the accord as a major labour victory.

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..t any rate it seems fair to assume that the result of the protracted ..OIL negotiati ns has removed one of th principal ground of controversy and should go a good way towards the re-establishment of more normal relations between capital and labour. The agreement, which embodies the sliding scale principle in the cost of living bonus - which is an important factor in the total wage received by the worker - removes the danger of continued sporadic and independent demands for wage increases fr m different areas and by different categories of workers, and introduces a most welcome element of stability in the whole wage structure throughout the North.

The main points of the agreement are set out in Appendix "_" to this report. It will be seen that the cost of living sliding scale, which is based initially on the average cost of living indices in the cities of KITWE, NDOLA, LUANSHYA and NKANA, is to be reviewed quarterly for each province by a committee set up in NDOLA composed of two representatives each of the employers and the workers and an expert statistician chosen by the two parties who will act as Chairman. Thus the cost of living bonus will remain unchanged during each three monthly period.

(b) Electricity Rationing and Working Hours

The electricity rationing scheme referred to in Summary No 24, modified to meet the wishes of the local authorities, is now in operation in NDOLA and is expected shortly to be fully applied to the other major northern towns. Under the scheme, as modified, the city is divided into three zones in each of which the current is cut off for two consecutive days a week from 0730 to 1100 hours and 1230 to 1630 hours. The interruption of electric power for 7½ hours daily for two days in each seven-day period obviously has a serious repercussion on industry and on the hours of work, at any rate in those enterprises entirely dependent on electricity. Moreover the position is further complicated by the guaranteed minimum working week of 40 hours.

..committee has now been set up under the chairmanship of the ..provincial commissioner and the CCIL to prepare a series of proposals to be submitted to ..LG for the modification of Ordinance No. 14 in order to effect further economies of electric current and to alter existing transport time-tables so as to enable night and Sunday shifts to be ..-hour week. In this connection it is inter-

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during each three monthly period.

(b) Electricity Rationing and Working Hours

The electricity rationing scheme referred to in Summary No 24, modified to meet the wishes of the local authorities, is now in operation in MILAN and is expected shortly to be fully applied to the other major northern towns. Under the scheme, as modified, the city is divided into three zones in each of which the current is cut off for two consecutive days a week from 0730 to 1100 hours and 1230 to 1630 hours. The interruption of electric power for 7½ hours daily for two days in each seven-day period obviously has a serious repercussion on industry and on the hours of work, at any rate in those enterprises entirely dependent on electricity. Moreover the position is further complicated by the guaranteed minimum working week of 40 hours.

A committee has now been set up under the auspices of the prefects and the CCIL to prepare a series of proposals to be submitted to AMG for the modification of Ordinance No 14 in order to effect further economies of electric current and to alter existing transport time-tables so as to enable night and Sunday shifts to be worked to make up the 40-hour week. In this connection it is interesting to note that the workers' Unions have agreed to night and Sunday work without overtime rates while the Italian Government has agreed to make up workers' pay to the full 40 hours for any hours lost due to electricity rationing from the funds available in the Cassa d'Integrazione. Moreover the employers' Unions having now ratified the ROME uniform wage agreement it should be possible to avoid any trouble over the readjustment of working hours, provided transport facilities can be adapted to the new situation.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Details of raids on arms caches reported during the week 7 Dec - 13 Dec are given at Appendix "B".

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DISTRIBUTION: As for Summary No 25 dated 7 December 1945

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S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
HQ 2 District G3I
Intelligence Summary
No 26 dated 14 Dec 45

Main Points of Rome Agreement on Uniform Wage Rates for North Italy

1 Division of Territory into Zones

The minimum hourly rates for industrial workers in LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT, LIGURIA, VENETO and EMILIA (North of the so-called Gothic Line) are fixed with the following percentage differences according to zones and for different groups of industries shown in part 2 below:

Zone 1 - MILAN, GENOA, TURIN.

Zone 2 - BOLOGNA, VENICE, NOVARA, VERCELLI, AOSTA, ASTI, VARESE, COMO, SAVONA, BRESCIA, ALE SANDRIA, LA SPEZIA, S.VIGILIO, PADUA, BOLZANO - Six per cent less than Zone 1.

Zone 3 - IMPERIA, BELLUNO, CREMONA, VERBANIA, MANTUA, MODENA, PARMA, REGGIO EMILIA, ROVIGO, SONDRIO, TRENTO, TREVISO, UDINE, VERONA, BERGAMO, FORLI, PIACENZA, PAVIA, CUNEO(excluding S.VIGILIO), VICENZA, PAVIA, -
eleven per cent less than Zone 1.

2 Division of Industries into Groups

Group Zero - all categories of workers who are traditionally paid wages more favourable than those of Group A, belong to Group Zero.

Group A - Metal, engineering, building trades and wood-workers.

Group B - Tanning, rubber, chemical and electrical trades - 4.8 per cent less than Group A.

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Zone 2 - BOLOGNA, VENICE, NOVARA, VERCELLI, AOSTA, ASTI, VARESE, COMO, SAVONA, BRESCIA, ALESSANDRIA, LA SPEZIA, S.MIGLIANO, PADUA, BOLZANO - Six per cent less than Zone 1.

Zone 3 - IMPERIA, BELLUNO, CREMONA, FERRARA, MANTUA, MODENA, PARMA, REGGIO EMILIA, ROVIGO, SONDRIO, TRENTO, TREVISO, UDINE, VERONA, BERGAMO, FORLI, PIACENZA, RAVENNA, CUNEO(excluding S.MIGLIANO), VICENZA, PAVIA, -
eleven per cent less than Zone 1.

2 Division of Industries into Groups

Group Zero - all categories of workers who are traditionally paid wages more favourable than those of Group A, belong to Group Zero.

Group A - Metal, engineering, building trades and wood-workers.

Group B - Tanning, rubber, chemical and electrical trades - 4.8 per cent less than Group A.

Group C - Paper, ceramics, ready made clothing, jewellery, sand and gravel quarry, brushes trade, buttons - 5 per cent less than Group B.

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The inclusion in Groups A, B and C of trades not expressly mentioned above will be included in one of these groups by agreements on a provincial basis.

Group T - All textile workers are included in this Group for which special rates have been fixed.

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3 Pay Rates Schedule

Group	Zone	Specialists	Skilled Workers	Skilled Labourers	Ordinary Labourers
A	1a	21.-	19.-	17.90	16.50
	2a	19.75	17.65	16.85	15.50
	3a	18.70	16.90	15.95	14.70
B	1a	20.-	17.90	17.-	15.60
	2a	18.80	16.85	16.-	14.65
	3a	17.80	16.20	15.15	14.-
C	1a	19.-	17.-	16.15	14.80
	2a	17.85	16.-	15.20	14.-
	3a	16.90	15.15	14.40	14.-

4. Office Staffs

The minimum wages of office workers in the Provinces of TURIN and VENICE will be increased retroactively as from 1st October 1945 and in other Provinces as from 15th October 1945, to the rates provided for in the [illegible] collective contract of 11th October 1945, with the zonal differentiations set out in para 1 above. As from 1st December 1945, the following minimum salaries will be paid for office workers in Zone 1, with the zonal differentiations as set out above for the other Zones.

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B	2a	18.80	16.85	16.-	14.65
	3a	17.80	16.20	15.15	14.-
C	1a	19.-	17.-	16.15	14.80
	2a	17.85	16.-	15.20	14.-
	3a	16.90	15.15	14.40	14.-

4 Office Staffs

The minimum wages of office workers in the Provinces of TURIN and VENICE will be increased retroactively as from 1st October 1945 and in other Provinces as from 15th October 1945, to the rates provided for in the FILLEA collective contract of 11th October 1945, with the zonal differentiations set out in para 1 above. As from 1st December 1945, the following minimum salaries will be paid for office workers in Zone 1, with the zonal differentiations as set out above for the other Zones:

Clerks - 1st category - Lire 7,500 per month

- 2nd category - " 6,000 " "

- 3rd category - " 4,400 " "

In addition office workers will receive cost of living bonus on the same sliding scale as that fixed for manual workers.

5885

5 Cost of Living Bonus Sliding Scale

The cost of living bonus will vary from time to time in accordance with the cost of living index to be fixed by a special committee set up in FILLEA and composed of two representatives each of the employers and the workers and statistical experts chosen by both parties.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

The cost of living bonus will be reviewed every three months, for which period it will remain unchanged. The first revision will be calculated on the basis of the variation in the indices at 1st January 1946 compared with those at 1st October 1945 and will be valid for the period 1st January - 1st March 1946. The subsequent revision which will take place on 1st April 1946 will be calculated on the basis of the variations in the indices at that date as compared with those at 1st January 1946 and will be valid for the next period 1st April - 30th June 1946, and so on thereafter.

The index numbers above will be determined taking as the basis (= 100 per cent.) the index at 1st October 1945, based on the average cost of living during the month of September 1945.

The index number at 1st January 1946 will similarly be determined on the basis of the average cost of living during the period 1st October - 15th December 1945. The index number at 1st April will be determined on the basis of the average cost of living during the period 16th December 1945 - 15th March 1946, and so on thereafter.

The index number will be the same throughout each province and will be fixed by the above mentioned committee.

The percentage variations in the index number will be translated into percentage variations in the cost of living bonus (that is the amount to be paid to the worker) by multiplying the variations by a conventional coefficient of 2.

Cost of living bonuses in excess of Lire 107 per man per day will be reduced by an amount equal to the wage increase obtained by the worker in virtue of this agreement.

The basic cost of living bonuses on which the variations at 1st January 1946 will be calculated, will be fixed, in each province, by reference to a conventional bonus based on the average cost of living in the four provinces of MILAN, TURIN, GENOA and NOVIGO. Considering this conventional bonus as equal to Lire 100, the basic cost of living bonus will be obtained from the relation between the cost of living indices in each province and the average cost of living figure, up to a maximum of Lire 107 and with a minimum of Lire 85.

6 Family Allowances

Family allowances will remain unchanged according to existing contracts.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

Cost of living bonuses in excess of Lire 107 per man per day will be reduced by an amount equal to the wage increase obtained by the worker in virtue of this agreement.

The basic cost of living bonuses on which the variations at 1st January 1946 will be calculated, will be fixed, in each province, by reference to a conventional bonus based on the average cost of living in the four provinces of MILAN, TURIN, GENOA and NOVARA. Considering this conventional bonus as equal to Lire 100, the basic cost of living bonus will be obtained from the relation between the cost of living indices in each province and the average cost of living figure, up to a maximum of Lire 107 and with a minimum of Lire 85.

6 Family Allowances

Family allowances will remain unchanged according to existing contracts.

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SECRET

Appendix "B" to
HQ 2 District CSI
Intelligence Summary
No 26 dated 14 Dec 1945

DEATILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LOCALITY	Date of raid	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Amn	By whom raid made	Remarks
PAVIA	-	4		1	1			50 SA.	CCRR	
VARESE D9501	12	1			1	1		24 SAA	CCRR	
VARESE J9952	6	1			4			9 SA.	CCRR	
CASSANO J9089	10					40		4784	CCRR	
VARESE	-				2				Rly Police	2 arrests
CASANOVA E0705	7	1		1				10 cases	CCRR	
BRESCIA	14	11		1	2	2		7100	CCRR	
BRESCIA	-			1	1				PS	
BRESCIA Marone e Passiro	-	11		6	2	4		6600	CCRR	
MANTOVA	2/14 Nov	3			15	7		260		19 arrests. Details of ind. raids not available
MANTOVA	20/23				1			19 boxes	PS	
BERGAMO	12	1		3		7		1000 rds 340 tubes explosive	CCRR	
BERGAMO	3							553 rds	PS	
LEGNANO Milan Prov	1		1		3	2			CCRR	6 arrests
MILAN	3/15 Nov	45		3	7	96	1	7000 rds (7 arrests)	CCRR PS	1 box grenades fd by NICUARDA Hosp staff
COMO-NOVEDRATE	23	5		2		173		3 cases S.A.	Rly Police	
RAVENNA	21Nov	14	12		3			qty SAA.	PS/ CCRR	1 arrest
FORLI MODENA FERRARA BOLOGNA	26 Nov - 2Dec	49	4		13	10	2	4962rds 1 A/Tk bomb 1 mortar shell	CCRR	113 raids. Individual details not available
TURIN	23/29							2 boxes	AFS	

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BRESCIA	14	11		1	2	2		10 cases CCRR	
BRESCIA	-			1	1			7100 CCRR	
BRESCIA Mareno e Passiro	-	11		6	2	4		6600 CCRR PS	
MANTOVA	2/14 Nov	3			15	7		260	19 arrests. Details of ind. raids not available
MANTOVA	2023				1			19 boxes PS	
BERGAMO	12	1		3		-		1000 rds CCAR 340 tubes explosive	
BERGAMO	3								
LEGNANO Milan Prov	1		1		3	2		553 rds PS CCRR	
MILAN	3/15 Nov	48		3	7	98	1	7000 rds CCRR PS (7 arrests)	6 arrests 1 box grenades fd by NICUARDA Hosp staff
COMO-NOVEDRATE	23	5		2		173		3 cases Mly Police S.A.	
RAVENNA	22Nov	14	12		3			qty SA. FS/ CCRR	1 arrest
FORLI MODENA FERRARA BOLOGNA	26 Nov - 2Dec	49	4		13	10	2	4962rds CCRR 1 AT Tk bomb 1 mortar shell	113 raids. Individual details not available
TURIN	20/29 Nov		5		11	1		2 boxes AFT explosives	
MOCSACO 0 6978	8 Nov	16	4			1		110 tubes LMG explosive	
GARESNA PO589	24Nov					20		6000 S.A. AMG	
VERCELLI J6452	16Nov	3			5			AMG	
NOVALESSA H 5246	2 Nov							238 mortar bombs AMG	
TOTAL		168	24	18	71	367	3		5883

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNRG NO. 785020

ARMS RECOVERED

LOCALITY	No of rifles	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Ammn	No of arrests
IGEMEDY	83	85	4	18	39	335	1	27624 SAA 29 cases SAA 460 lbs dynamite 20 pieces gelatine	34
EMBRA	114	63	13		16	10	2	large qtys SAA 1 mortar shell 1 A/Tk bomb	1
PIETERMARITZBURG	7	19	7		16	22		6000 SAA 208 mortar bombs 30 Bazooka bombs 110 boxes expl	
TOTALS	210	168	24	18	71	367	3	Large qtys SAA 208 mortar bombs 30 Bazooka bombs 460 lbs dynamite 110 boxes expl 1 mortar shell 1 A/Tk bomb	35

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

PIEDMONT	7	19	7		16	22		6000 SAA 208 mortar bombs 30 Bazooka bombs 110 boxes expl	
TOTAL	150	168	24	18	71	367	3	Large qtys SAA 208 mortar bombs 30 Bazooka bombs 460 lbs dynamite 110 boxes expl 1 mortar shell 1 A/Tk bomb	35

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

4 B 2 4

4/58/14

SUBJECT: War Diaries.

LAND FORCES SUB COM. A.C. (MCMLA)

G/99

10 Dec 45

TO : 1 FLU

Ref your G 2 of 6 Dec 45 not to all.

All FLUs should continue to keep War Diaries, although the contents of these may in present circumstances be found to be consid--erably reduced.

for Major General,
M. M. I. A.

ARCS/jw

Copy to: List "B" (less Serial 1)

Internal: COC
Dep Comd
Col GS
Col A/Q
A
Q

5881

SECRET

GSI 2855

Copy Number 38

2 DISTRICT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 25

7 December 1945

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

NUMBER 25

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HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
C M F

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS 2 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
C M F

GSI 2355

7 Dec 1945

2 DISTRICT WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 25

1 POLITICAL

(a) Government Crisis

Signor DE GASPERI (Christian Democrat) is continuing his conversations with a view to forming a new Government. On several occasions, during the week under review, it had been said that a satisfactory solution, agreeable to all parties, had been found, but this news proved premature, to say the least. Ex-Prime Ministers ORLANDO and BONOMI have declined the offer made to them by DE GASPERI to enter the new Government and it is not yet certain whether or not the Liberals will decide to collaborate. DE GASPERI has declared that, in case of a refusal on the part of the Liberals, he will try to form a Government with the remaining 5 CLN parties. It is generally considered that the action of the Liberals has not weakened the influence of the Committees of National Liberation in the North.

The candidacy of DE GASPERI is generally well received, but a continued discontent is evident at the cause and development of the crisis; for the present, however, public manifestations and protest strikes have practically ceased.

(b) Subversive Movements

The Government crisis, together with open banditry, may be an explanation for the increased impetus given to the rumours that both the Communists and the neo-fascists are speeding up the organisation of their armed squads in order to carry out a "coup d'etat", each one

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The Government crisis, together with open banditry, may be an explanation for the increased impetus given to the rumours that both the Communists and the neo-fascists are speeding up the organisation of their armed squads in order to carry out a "coup d'etat", each one accusing the other of being the offender.

(i) Communists

The usual reports, on possibly a more generous scale, have been received to the effect that the Communists are rearming their followers, and that a rising is being engineered partially from abroad. BOLOGNA is given as being one of the possible centres from where trouble might originate.

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Without discarding the possibility of minor disturbances, it does not seem likely that an uprising on a large scale will take place at least as long as there are Allied Troops in the area, or unless the internal political and economic situation suffers serious deterioration.

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(ii) Neo-fascists

Various reports, received from several sources, mention the existence of such neo-fascist organisations as: " VENDETTA MUSSOLINI", "CROCE E COMBATTIMENTO","MOVIMENTO UNITARIO NAZIONALISTA", "MOVIMENTO CLANDESTINO FASCISTA" and "SQUADRE D'AZIONI MUSSOLINIANE " (SAM). These organisations are said to be divided into two main categories: the monarchists and the anti-monarchists, the latter being, according to sources, the more dangerous.

It is reported, at the same time, that the neo-fascists have had contacts with the monarchist " MOVIMENTO MONARCHICO " and with the Liberal Group " I FIGLI D'ITALIA", but that no agreement was reached in that the two latter groups were willing to cooperate for defensive action only (in case of a communist uprising) and not for any offensive action.

Other sources report that fascist organisations are operating in BRESCIA, NOVARA and many other centres, including TURIN where several arrests were made recently by the Questure.

Further investigations are being made in order to ascertain the exact importance of these various movements. There is no doubt that the leftist press had made exaggerated capital out of these neo-fascist groups, describing them as vast organisations presenting a direct threat to democracy. On the other hand, it is true to say that the totalitarian mentality is still deeply rooted in the average Italian. It should not be forgotten that this mentality, subservient to the executive, has its origin way back in the history of the Peninsula where the Governments of the pre-1860 states depended entirely upon the police forces of the "Princes" as the main instrument of Government. The only exception to this was possibly the period 1860 - up to the World War I, when the new born Kingdom had the benefit of the "Aristo - Democratic" system imported from FRANCE. It is therefore hardly to be wondered at if the younger generation, after more than 20 years of oppressive fascism, finds it difficult if not impossible to understand the true practical meaning of "Democracy" or rather its [illegible] British form. Although he is reluctant to admit it, even

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(c) Reduci

The repatriates from RUSSIA have generally little good to say of what they saw there. It is said that, to counteract this, the communists are using "pseudo - reduci" for their pro-Russian propaganda. A report received by this HQ states that, in at least one instance, one of these pseudo-reduci has been found out.

5878

(d) Press

(i) APB state that examination of copies of "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" newspaper being sold in North Italy reveal from the nature of the paper, the type, and the presses used, that this newspaper is being printed somewhere in North Italy, while their only licensed press is located in ROME.

Any evidence of the location of the clandestine press producing "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" in North Italy should be communicated to this HQ.

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(ii) AFP reports that owing to the improved supply of suitable paper a number of new political periodicals may be expected to appear shortly.

(iii) During the past fortnight there has been a noticeable improvement in the attitude of the left press towards the Allies.

2 SOUTH TYROL

(a) South Tyrolese Peoples Party

The origins and early activities of the Party together with a certain amount of data on events in South Tyrol since its secession from AUSTRIA after the last war were given in 2 District Weekly Intelligence Summary No 15 dated 29 September.

Since that report was written, the main activities of the Party have been the enrolment of new members (it now boasts 60,000 though this figure is unconfirmed) and the development of anti-Italian propaganda. The Party policy remains one of non cooperation with the Prefect and AMG, and is likely to continue on the same lines while the eventual fate of the territory is still undecided. Any backing of the present administration might weaken the cause of return to AUSTRIA.

(b) Newspapers in Bolzano

On 15 Nov. appeared the first number of a new, or rather resuscitated weekly called VOLKSBOTE edited by Dr FRIEDRICH VOLGGER and officially designated the organ of the South Tyrol Peoples Party. The paper is devoted almost entirely to local affairs, but combines news designed to appeal to the local peasant with strong outspoken articles illustrating the Party's viewpoint. As appendix "A" is a translation of the Party programme and call to the people published in heavy print on the front page of the first number.

The DOLOMITEN, which in the early days appeared only three times a week, then had a strong ecclesiastical flavour and devoted much space to petty provincial events. It now appears six times a week and from the point of view of news, which it reports with a consistent anti-Italian bias, can compete with the Italian daily ALTO ADIGE.

(c) Repatriable Categories and Displaced Persons

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(b) Newspapers in German

On 15 Nov. appeared the first number of a new, or rather resuscitated weekly entitled VOLKSBOTE edited by Dr FRIEDRICH VOLGGER and officially designated the organ of the South Tyrol Peoples Party. The paper is devoted almost entirely to local affairs, but combines news designed to appeal to the local peasant with strong outspoken articles illustrating the Party's viewpoint. An Appendix "A" is a translation of the Party programme and call to the people published in heavy print on the front page of the first number.

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(c) Arrestable Categories and Displaced Persons

Although German Intelligence Service and German Armed Forces personnel continue to be arrested in SOUTH TYROL, the task of FS and CIC in effecting the arrests has been becoming increasingly difficult as time went on owing to the elaborate cover, false documents etc, with which the wanted persons have been able to equip themselves. Fortunately AMG have received instructions to repatriate wide categories of German nationals as Displaced Persons. It has been arranged that FS and CIC shall screen these people before they are disposed of and it is hoped that a number of wanted persons will in this way be rounded up.

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Up to the end of November 7,643 persons had registered as aliens in BOLZANO Province and about 100 had been given sentences of from one to six months for failing to register. The vast majority of both categories were German nationals.

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Another aspect of the population problem is the influx of Italians from the South. AMG estimate that some 40,000 have entered the province of BOLZANO since May 1945 of whom those not previously resident number some 16 to 18 thousand and include many undesirable characters. Regulations are under contemplation to control this influx.

(d) Language Parity

A prefectorial decree signed on 14 Nov and published in the newspapers of 1 Dec makes German and Italian equal languages in BOLZANO province.

3 ECONOMIC

Foreign Trade

Industrial circles in the North are showing increasing impatience at what seems to them the unconscionable delay in getting the wheels of foreign trade turning once more. The bureaucratic machinery designed to control the traffic appears to have been set up, at least on a temporary basis, but its complexity, ever shifting form and the multiplicity of organs to whose tender cares a prospective trader must submit before he is going to be allowed to do any foreign trade, is so overwhelming as to discourage the attempt. In fact the present procedure seems to reproduce the worst features of the former fascist system which laid the door wide open to corruption and malpractice of all kinds. Only "big business" is equipped to contend with the plethora of requirements and controls: the private trader is submerged in a sea of forms, licences, approvals and counter approvals by the various bodies created to handle the paper work preliminary to actual trading. Meanwhile, the Government is understood to be negotiating a number of trade agreements with foreign countries, but nothing official is known of their content, though ill-informed rumour is rife. It would be helpful, in this connection, if arrangements could be made for an authoritative statement to be issued as soon as possible on the prospects of actual trading. It is understood that recently a special import export lire - dollar exchange rate of 220 lire to the dollar has been fixed for private compensation

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

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5870

An extract from Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin No 35, entitled "Italy's Foreign Trade" is reproduced as Appendix "B" to this Summary.

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4 HIDDEN ARMS

(a) Details of raids on arms caches reported during the fortnight 23 Nov - 6 Dec are given at Appendix "C".

(b) Armed robberies continue all over Northern Italy with increased audacity. On 16 Nov 45 a small village, CAGGIO MONTANO, in the BOLOGNA area, was attacked by 50 armed bandits who overpowered the small carabinieri outpost, terrorised and robbed the inhabitants for 5½ hours.

TALLPIECE

On the occasion of a demonstration of industrial workers in ALESSANDRIA on 26 Nov 45, a section of the crowd coming from one of the local factories, commenced to shout " Down with PARRI" until corrected by their leader, when they commenced to chant "VIVA PARRI" with equal gusto - (from 37 FSR report).

Attached at Appendix "D" is a further instalment of the MUSSOLINI Letters.

[signature]
Lt Col
GS

DISTRIBUTION

As for Summary No 24 dated 30 November 1945.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 785020

ur to - (from 37 FS report).

Attached at Appendix "D" is a further instalment of the MUSSOLINI Letters.

Lt Col
GS

DISTRIBUTION

As for Summary No 24 dated 30 November 1945.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

S E C R E T

Appendix "A" to
HQ 2 District GSI
Weekly Intelligence Summary
No 25 dated 7 Dec 1945

From VOLKBOTE 15 Nov 45

Programme of the "South Tyrol VOLKSPARTEI" from the manifesto of 12 May 1945

Persons of trust from all parts of the country have founded the "Suditiroler Volkspartei", with the following programme:-

1 To obtain, after 25 years of fascist and national socialist oppression, respect for the cultural, linguistic, and economic rights of the South Tyroleans, based on democratic principles.

2 To contribute to peace and order in the country.

3 To empower its representatives, without using illegal methods, to defend before the Allied Powers the claims of the South Tyrolean people to exercise their rights of self-determination.

South Tyroleans! Gather together united beneath this flag! The Allied Military authorities have recognised us and our right to form ourselves into a party with the same rights as the corresponding Italian Parties. Our ultimate fate will be decided by the Allied Powers before whom we can freely lay our wishes. These wishes, however, must not be made the object of demonstrations which might disturb peace and order, the maintenance of which is the primary need now.

We are in full agreement with the representatives of the Italian Parties in the desire for a collaboration which will secure Peace and Order, which will start without delay upon the reconstruction of the ruins, which will continue and foster our economic life and guarantee the safeguard of our civil rights in all spheres of public life.

We do not want to allow ourselves to be misled by the various [illegible] which have happened in the last few days. We are much

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We are in full agreement with the representatives of the Italian Parties in the desire for a collaboration which will secure Peace and Order, which will start without delay upon the reconstruction of the ruins, which will continue and foster our economic life and guarantee the safeguard of our civil rights in all spheres of public life.

We do not want to allow ourselves to be misled by the various arbitrary acts which have happend in the last few days. We are much more convinced that responsible people will do their best to prevent this.

South Tyroleans! Even during times of the heaviest oppression your discipline, your calm, and your unflagging will to work had to be acknowledged. You are in the right, which is what this moment demands of you. If we succeed in passing the test of this transition period, then a brighter future will shine for us.

5874

(s) Erich AMON

President of South Tyrolean Volkspartei

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 785020

Appendix B to
HQ 2 District GSI
Weekly Intelligence Summary
No. 75 dated 7 December 45.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Now that the Allies have let down the Allied barriers to the resumption of private trade between Italy and the outside world, it might be useful to examine just what is the position at the moment as to Italian foreign commerce becoming an actuality. The A.C. view is that it is now up to the Italians to get going. The Italians, obviously, must have a machinery that not only makes it possible and easy for Italian enterprise to trade with the world, but protects the fragile Italian economy against the risks of mass exportation of goods still needed in this country and of dissipation of the small and precious hoard of foreign exchange (chiefly dollars) which are so surely needed for purchase abroad.

As of this week, Italian efforts to get going are stymied. The proposal to create an Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce was submitted to the "Consulta" and turned down. The "consultori" recommended that a new ministry of foreign trade and exchange control be set up, an idea, incidentally, which was proposed by the Chief Commissioner to the Italian Government, a year ago. There the matter rests for the moment. Although it cannot be otherwise than that the present political crisis will slow down the business, the attitude of the A.C., on instructions of the Chief Commissioner, will be to proceed with all business with the interim functionaries of Prime Minister Parri and to obtain Italian decisions on all except the highest policy questions if possible.

This tangled subject may perhaps be somewhat clarified by a brief review of the situation, both as to the factors involved and the present status of Italy's trade negotiations with other countries (as recently examined by the Commerce (Foreign Trade) Sub-Commission) and as revealed in the minutes of the meeting between the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section a couple of weeks ago. British exports,

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This tangled subject may perhaps be somewhat clarified by a brief review of the situation, both as to the factors involved and the present status of Italy's trade negotiations with other countries (as recently examined by the Commerce (Foreign Trade) Sub-Commission) and as revealed in the minutes of the meeting between the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section a couple of weeks ago. British subjects, the meeting was told, are now permitted to trade, though still under a British export licensing control, with private citizens of Italy. The U.S. is now working on a scheme to ease the wartime control of the use of foreign-owned dollars and the physical control of commodities moving between the States and other countries. At the moment the United States Commercial Company (Acting as agent of ICE) is the sole channel for Italian exports to the U.S. The USCC, however, will probably be discontinued as the sole channel by 1 January 1946 (or as soon as the Italian Government itself abolishes ICE's monopoly position) and will then not only as an aid to particular U.S. importers who are unable, for various reasons, to represent themselves in Italy.

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The proposed agency for supervising the Italian end of foreign commerce faces its chief headache in what to do about the artificial relation between Italian and foreign values

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and the tremendous difference in price between the international and Italian home markets. The problem is in the exportation of Italian goods (high-priced in lire) versus the importation of low-priced foreign goods (low in the comparative value of lire at the official exchange rates) which would create huge profits for the Italian importers. The Italian Government points out that the free rate of exchange on the black or uncontrolled market for one dollar is between 300 and 400 lire, while one dollar's worth of imported product has a sales value of 1,200 lire, which would give the importer a profit of some 800 lire on every manipulated dollar of foreign exchange.

Foreign trade, therefore, according to present Italian thinking should be in two categories: that of the Government and that of private initiative. The Italian credits now held abroad are, in the main, government credits, which brings up, the Italians point out, the necessity for still more credits in order to give private trade room to operate in, as it were. At first, it is contemplated, the Government will import as a monopoly agent against available credits but leave a small margin for private traders to use in those credits. UNRRA imports, for example, would be furnished on a Government-to-Government basis. Thus the Italian Government proposes to handle itself at first a large part of the import business until, little by little, a price equilibrium is reached, at which time private traders could assume a larger share of the import business. This Italian view also will come in for considerable examination at the part of at least U.S. authorities, since one of the principles of lending American money will be the banker's say-so of how the funds would be used and the U.S. position is for as free trade as possible in the world.

The idea worked out for controlling imports, which was incorporated in a decree similarly held up by the "Consulta" was the creation of an equalisation or compensation fund (conguaglio). In effect, the Government would place a subsidy or premium on exports and over-price imports by the same amounts, using a rate

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The idea worked out for controlling imports, which was incorporated in a decree similarly held up by the "Consulta" was the creation of an equalisation or compensation fund (conguaglio). In effect, the Government would place a subsidy or premium on exports and over-price imports by the same amounts, using a rate of 220 lire to the dollar as the scale of payment. For instance, a manufacturer with a product to export, after the sales value of the product is figured in dollars, would be paid up to 220 lire to the dollar by the Government. The private concern which imported a product from the States, for example, would have the dollar value over-priced or translated in lire at up to 220 to the dollar, a mild shot of inflation. The fund from which the Government took the 120 extra lire to subsidize the export would then receive 120 lire from the over-priced (in the sense to the importer) import. It is plain that this is merely a modified and cautious approach to reconverting the lira to a more realistic basis, since, in all truth, it is to the advantage of the Italians not to devalue the lira officially while they still have American troop pay and other credits accruing at the more favourable 1-to-100 rate. Depreciation is expected later, of course. The basic hope of the compensation fund is to reach an eventual balance between domestic and foreign prices. By importing raw materials with which to produce finished goods to market at lower prices than the cost of the imports, it is

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hoped the lira disparity may be overcome in some measure. The actual pricing of imports, of course, would vary from time to time, according to Government policy. The mechanics of pricing up to the 220 lire to the dollar scale have yet to be worked out. What is needed is a full-fledged system of import-export license controls and a functioning customs service, both at present non-existent.

Minister of Transport Ugo La Malfa summarised the Italian position at the meeting quite clearly. He said that in order to rebuild the Italian economy, all branches of the economy must be able to procure what they need from the international market. It is the responsibility of the Italian Government, therefore, to control the availability of foreign currency so that all factors of economic life can have a chance to be heard and helped. There is not enough foreign exchange available to guarantee to each economic factor in Italy the necessary credits it might need, so the Government has to pool all needs and all credits and allot priorities in order to achieve a balanced reconstruction. La Malfa envisaged Italian foreign credits as (1) those used by the Government's agencies to make state purchases such as wheat and coal; (2) as credits given by the Government to private importers (as for bringing in machinery), and (3) as credits obtained and used directly by private traders. A coordinated form of exchange control would allow free trade to develop harmoniously within the economy, he added. A.C. experts pointed out that even the credits obtained by private individuals would still be under Italian Government control.

Signor Storoni, who had been tentatively picked for the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade, is currently drawing up a list of commodities available for export while the Inter-Ministerial Committee will make up the same for import. Licenses will be granted on the basis of these priority lists. The channel from the field to Rome or from the private firm to the governmental license granters would be through the Provincial Chambers of Commerce, who would give the requests the first screening while the final one would be given by the new agency at Rome. Port customs offices have to be set up, shipping availabilities studied (Italy herself may buy some Liberty ships) and other details worked out before free or comparatively free exchange of goods becomes possible. It is still true,

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The Italians have been busy as beavers drumming up trade possibilities, it being practically first priority among all Italian ambassadors abroad. At least 13 countries have been contacted in one way or another concerning the possibilities of imports and exports. Besides talks with the U.S., U.K. and

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France, and the new well-known pact [illegible] sospeso' with Switzerland (which provided for exchange of power, medicines, food and machinery) there are negotiations on foot with Belgium, Holland, Spain, Sweden, and Poland, with even approaches to Russia and also talks with the Argentine, Portugal and Turkey. Not all are down to specifics as yet, though the following notes from the Commerce Sub-Commission's latest report give evidence of hopeful activity. The Italians have consulted the A.C. on several of these prospective pacts. No agreement may provide for payment of old Italian debts, which is the reason the Swiss pact has been held up.

The Italians have been laying on the line practically everything they have, which, all in all, is darn little-like fruits, felt, marble, sulphur, mercury, zinc, hemp, assorted nuts, and juices for special products and are banking heavily on getting the raw materials and coal which will allow them to manufacture, in their virtually undamaged Northern Italy industrial plant, the heavy products desired in exchange by many countries. Belgium has offered iron and steel products, glassware, machine tools and technical equipment. In turn Belgium is interested, among other things, in typewriters and artificial dyestuffs. The Dutch offer seed potatoes, flower bulbs and electrical equipment. Old debts often figure in the discussions, but as said, are ruled out when it is a question of the new Italy paying. However, in the case of Spain, for instance, it is a matter of Spain paying off on her debt to Italy for that little business of a few years ago. This is O.K. by our side. The tentative accord reached so far has been to provide for larger exports from Spain to Italy than from Italy to Spain, who will ship ox and sheep skins, fish, shoes, lead, potassium fertilizers and okoumé wood, among other things. The Italians have also asked for a large amount of rosin but since this item is in world short supply, the A.C. is trying to find other ways to meet the need for Italy.

Trade with Russia so far is much more fabulous, consisting of consideration of the idea of Italy supplying to Russia certain industrial products (motors, railroad cars, ships) on a "lavorazione per conto" basis, that is, payment for the work involved to be made in raw materials or possibly in [illegible]. This interesting idea

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manufacture, in their virtually [illegible] industrial plant, the heavy products desired in exchange by many countries. Belgium has offered iron and steel products, glassware, machine tools and technical equipment. In turn Belgium is interested, among other things, in typewriters and artificial dyestuffs. The Dutch offer seed potatoes, flower bulbs and electrical equipment. Old debts often figure in the discussions, but as said, are ruled out when it is a question of the new Italy paying. However, in the case of Spain, for instance, it is a matter of Spain paying off on her debt to Italy for that little business of a few years ago. This is O.K. by our side. The tentative accord reached so far has been to provide for larger exports from Spain to Italy than from Italy to Spain, who will ship ox and sheep skins, fish, shoes, lead, potassium fertilizers and okoumé wood, among other things. The Italians have also asked for a large amount of rosin but since this item is in world short supply, the A.C. is trying to find other ways to meet the need for Italy.

Trade with Russia so far is much more nebulous, consisting of consideration of the idea of Italy's supplying to Russia certain industrial products (motors, railroad cars, ships) on a "lavorazione per conto" basis, that is, payment for the work involved to be made in raw materials or possibly in dollars if the U.S. Treasury agrees. This interesting idea is being investigated. The trade agreement with Sweden (for six months and renewable) has already been approved by the Swedes and awaits A.C. blessing. Comprehensive lists of goods have been exchanged and allocation of controlled commodities requested. The Swedes will give mainly iron and steel, tools, wood, paper and cellulose, in considerable quantities. The chief item of conversation with Poland since last August has been her coal, which Italy would like at the rate of 720,000 tons a year. To date the only return Italian item o.k'd has been 12,000 tons of lemons, though what the Poles want mostly is heavy industrial equipment and agricultural machinery.

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(From: Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin dated 1 Dec 45)

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SECRET

Appendix "C" to
HQ 2 District GSI
Weekly Intelligence Summary
No 25 dated 7 Dec 1945

DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL RAID

LOCALITY	Rifles	MGs	Sub MGs	Pistols	Grenades	Mortars	Raid made	Remarks
AOSTA	6	1		4			AGRA	
CUNEO	13	7		15	2		AGRA	
TURIN	3	1		3	1		AGRA	quantity of amn also found
BOLOGNA	10						ORR	
FERRARA	13	14		6	4		ORR	qty of amn also found
MODENA	12	13		4			ORR	
FORLI	4						ORR	
RAVENNA	13						ORR	
REGGIO EMILIA	5						ORR	
GENOA	46	3	1	25			ORR	qty of amn also found
TOTAL	125	39	1	10	51	5		

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CUNEO	13	7		15	2	AGRA	
TURIN	3	1		3	1	AGRA	quantity of amn also found
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FORLI	4					ORR	
RAVENNA	13					ORR	
REGGIO EMILIA	5					ORR	
GENOA	46	3	1	25		ORR	qty of amn also found
TOTAL	125	39	1	10	51	3	

AREAS RECOVERED

	No of raids made						
EMILIA	100	57	27		10	4	
PIEDMONT	3	22	9			22	3
LIGURIA	1	46	3	1		25	
TOTAL		125	39	1	10	51	3

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S E C R E T

Appendix "D" to
HQ 2 District CSI
Weekly Intelligence Summary
No dated Dec 194

THE MUSSOLINI LETTERS (continued)

The first letter which we publish this week from the MUSSOLINI files is of considerable historical interest. Written by HITLER to the DUCE on the eve of the German attack on RUSSIA, it is a first hand appreciation from the German viewpoint of the European war issues at June 1941. It is worth remarking that the DUCE was apparently unaware of the projected attack until the receipt of this letter.

BERLIN 21 June 1941.

22 June XIX 0535 hours.

ADOLF HITLER

DUCE,

I write to you this letter at a time which, after months of pre-occupying meditation and an interminable and exhausting period of waiting, I come to the most serious decision of my life. After consideration of the most recent picture of the Russian situation and after the study of numerous reports I believe that I cannot assume the responsibility of waiting any longer. I firmly believe that there is no other way of putting off this peril except by further waiting which would, however, lead to ruin within this year or the next at the latest.

The situation:- ENGLAND has lost this war. Like one drowning she grasps at each straw that may save her. Logically, she has some reason for hope as up to now ENGLAND has always fought her wars with help from the Continent. Now the destruction of FRANCE - and above all the [illegible] of all positions in Western Europe - leads the British war-

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Both states, SOVIET RUSSIA and GREAT BRITAIN, are equally interested in seeing the collapse of a Europe, made powerless by a long war and behind the two the opportunist NORTH AMERICAN UNION lies in wait.

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Since the liquidation of POLAND there exists in SOVIET RUSSIA a tendency which, even though prudently directed, is to follow the old bolshevist policy of extending the Soviet regime. The prolongation of the war, necessary to such an end, would be achieved by keeping the German forces occupied in the EAST so as to prevent the German command from making a large scale attack in the WEST especially from the air. As I have pointed out to you before, DUCE, and as recently shown us by the successful experiment in CRETE the greater undertaking against GREAT BRITAIN would require every single plane we have.

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It is possible that, in the end, a few squadrons will be the decisive factor for victory. Excluding all other considerations and having the assurance that I would not be unexpectedly attacked or even menaced from the EAST, I would not hesitate, not even for a moment, to assume this responsibility.

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I have had General JODL send a report on the disposition of the Russian forces to your military attache, General MARras. The implications are enormous. Virtually all the available Russian forces are at our borders. In addition, since the start of the warm weather, numerous fortifications have been set up. If circumstances should lead me to throw the Luftwaffe against GREAT BRITAIN there might arise the danger of RUSSIA land-grabbing from the South and North. Faced with this danger I would be forced to suffer it in silence because of air inferiority.

Above all I could not attack the Russian fortifications with my Eastern forces without adequate protection from the Luftwaffe. Therefore if I am not prepared to take this risk I would have to be assured that the general situation would not change materially in the year 1941. On the other hand, GREAT BRITAIN would not be disposed to talk peace terms because she would still have hope in her Russian partner. This hope will become stronger as the Russian army builds up. Then, too, there is the hope of mass supplying of war materials by AMERICA in 1942.

Apart from these considerations we do not have the assurance that we shall have this time at our disposal, because with such a gigantic concentration of forces on both sides, I have been forced to send numerous armoured forces to the Eastern borders and to alert FINLAND and RUMANIA. It is possible that at any moment the shooting will start. Any backing down on my part would result in a serious loss of prestige for us. This would also be most regrettable because of the possible adverse effect upon JAPAN. Therefore, after long deliberation, I have decided to clear up the situation before it becomes complicated. By so doing, DUCE, I believe that I may render the greatest service to our conduct of the war. Here is my summation of the situation:-

(1) Now, as in the past, we can little trust FRANCE. We do not have a definite guarantee that NORTH AFRICA may not become dissident.

(2) Your colonies in NORTH AFRICA, DUCE, are removed from any peril until autumn. I believe that the British by their last attack wanted to free TOBRUK from the siege. I do not believe they will be able to repeat such an attempt in the near future.

(3) SPAIN is fearful that I feel that she will enter into the war only when the issue is definitely decided.

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(3) SPAIN is fearful that I feel that she will enter into the war only when the issue is definitely decided.

(4) French resistance in SYRIA with or without our participation, cannot possibly last.

(5) The possibility of an attack on EGYPT cannot be considered before autumn. In view of the general situation, however, I think it necessary to consider building up a concentration of operational troops in TRIPOLI to be used, if the need arises, in the West. It is well understood, DUCE, that those proposals are to be kept strictly secret because, otherwise, we cannot expect that FRANCE will continue to allow the transport of arms and munitions through her ports. 5863

(6) It makes little difference whether or not AMERICA enters the war since she is already helping the enemy with all the resources she can mobilise.

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(7) The situation in GREAT BRITAIN is bad; the supplying of food-stuffs and raw materials is becoming increasingly difficult. The desire to wage war is based solely on hopes, and these hopes lie in two directions, RUSSIA and AMERICA. We have no means of getting rid of AMERICA but the elimination of RUSSIA enters into the realm of possibility. The elimination of RUSSIA would at the same time constitute a great relief to JAPAN in the Far East and with it would come the possibility that American operations would be threatened by Japanese intervention. ...../3

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I have decided - as I have said - under these conditions, to put an end to the KREMLIN's game of hypocrisy. I presume, rather I am convinced that in this war which would rid EUROPE of a great future peril, FINLAND and RUMANIA will undoubtedly take part.

General MARras reports that you, DUCE, would supply at least one expeditionary corps. If that is your intention, DUCE, which I receive with a heart full of gratitude, then there is sufficient time to effect it, since, in such a vast theatre of war, advances cannot be made everywhere simultaneously. You can lend decisive help, DUCE, by reinforcing your North African forces and turning your attention from TRIPOLI towards the West, by forming a contingent now, however small, to be sent into FRANCE in the event of a French treaty violation and finally by intensifying air warfare and where possible submarine warfare in the MEDITERRANEAN.

In regard to the security of the Western territories, from NORWAY through FRANCE, we are sufficiently well prepared to meet any threat with lightning action. In the air war against GREAT BRITAIN we shall remain on the defensive for some time. That does not imply that we shall not be able to meet the British attacks on GERMANY but on the contrary we shall be able to continue, if necessary, as we have done up till now, the violent bombing of the British homeland. Our fighters will provide sufficient protection as these consist of our best squadrons.

The war in the East, DUCE, will surely be difficult but I do not doubt for an instant that it will be fully successful. I hope above all that we shall secure ourselves for a long time of a common supply base in the UKRAINE which will supply us all our future needs. I must add here that -as has been foreseen - the harvest in GERMANY this year is a very good one. It is possible that the BOLSHEVIKS will try to destroy the Rumanian oil fields. We have set up a defense there that, I believe will meet all attacks. It will be the task of our army to remove this threat as quickly as possible.

If, DUCE, I have waited till now to send you this communication it is because the definite decision was only made at 1900 hours today. I strongly recommend, therefore, that you do not communicate with your Ambassador at MOSCOW, because we are not certain that our enciphered reports may not be deciphered. I, too, shall wait till the last moment before communicating the decision to my own Ambassador.

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The material, which I propose to publish bit by bit, is so copious that the part of the world which does not belong to our enemy (upon whom all arguments are wasted anyhow) will wonder more at our patience than at our decision.

Now, no matter what happens, DUCE, our situation cannot become worse but can only improve as a result of this step.

Even if at the end of this year, I should be forced to keep sixty to seventy divisions in RUSSIA, they would represent only a part of the forces which I am now employing on the Eastern front. If GREAT BRITAIN is not yet aware of this hard fact, then, with our rear secure, we can dedicate ourselves, with increased forces, to the destruction of this enemy. 5863

I can promise you, DUCE, that we GERMANS will use everything possible. 5866

...../4

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I beg you to communicate directly with me, or, through your military liaison office, with my High Command concerning all that you want and, in this present situation regarding any suggestions and help you may wish to make.

In conclusion, DUCE, I may add that since taking this decision I feel my spirit free again. Despite the sincerity with which I fought to gain a final extension, it was often very difficult for me to march along with RUSSIA because, in a certain sense, I felt that I was betraying all my past, my ideals and my former commitments.

I am happy to be now freed from this torment.

With cordial and comradely regards,

Yours,

(s) OF HITLER

The final [illegible] letter from [illegible]'s files is of a much later date - March 1943. By this time, the Axis cause was on the decline and MUSSOLINI himself not only [illegible] in power but his life. This letter to the Fuehrer reflects many of his doubts. There is a definite suggestion of peace with Russia coupled with a wild scheme for invading Spain, neither which ever came to be. [illegible] to the Fuehrer.

MUSSOLINI to HITLER 26 Mar 43.

26 Mar 1943

LETTER FROM MUSSOLINI TO THE FUEHRER

FUEHRER,

It is with deep regret that as a result of the Anglo-American offensive in TUNISIA, I ask you to postpone our meeting for a few days, a meeting which I strongly desire and which I consider necessary in order to weigh [illegible] thoroughly the opinions which I expressed to [illegible] I believe that next week the course of events

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LETTER OF THE DUCE TO THE FUEHRER

FUEHRER,

It is with deep regret that as a result of the Anglo-American offensive in TUNISIA, I ask you to postpone our meeting for a few days, a meeting which I strongly desire and which I consider necessary in order to weigh [illegible] re thoroughly the opinions which I expressed to you in my last letter. I believe that next week the course of events will permit me to leave ITALY and to join you in a locality even further away than [illegible]MUNICH. Meanwhile FUEHRER, to return to that subject which at the present moment I consider all-important: RUSSIA.

I have spoken at length about it to the Reich Marshall. When on June 1st, 1941 we met at the BRENNER PASS, I told you that with RUSSIA we had to choose either alliance or war. After long and painful meditation of which you have often spoken to me, you chose war and you announced it to me [illegible] hours before [illegible] troops were cross the border. History has [illegible]fied your choice. RUSSIA has deceived EUROPE and the world, as [illegible] most by the [illegible] against FINLAND and she was a truly [illegible] threat at the back of the AXIS. In almost two years of war, through [illegible] sacrifices and unprecedented heroism, you have succeeded in rendering RUSSIA to a certain extent th[illegible] for some time to come, she cannot constitute a real threat.

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For this reason I say to you that the Russian chapter may be closed. With peace, if possible, and I consider it possible, or with a defensive system - an impassing winter rampart - over which the Russians will never succeed in passing. I come to this conclusion because I believe that RUSSIA cannot be annihilated because she was and is defended by territories so vast that they can never be conquered and held. The summer advances and the winter withdrawals, I quite agree, cannot continue very long without bringing exhaustion to both sides, but that's entirely to the exclusive advantage of the Anglo-Americans. I may add that STALIN and the Allies are truly on bad terms now, and the political situation is rather favourable to us at present. The annihilation of RUSSIA in my opinion cannot be effected even through the highly improbable intervention of JAPAN, due to the enormous distances involved. At any rate we must write "finis" to the Russian chapter in one way or another. On the day this takes place we could unfurl our flags, because we would definitely have victory in our grasp. Having denied GREAT BRITAIN the last and most powerful army on the Continent upon which she had reckoned, the AXIS with all its forces could face the West and resume the land-air offensive, which since last autumn, has been in the hands of the enemy.

We must realise that the Anglo-American landing in NORTH AFRICA has been a fortunate move for the Allies inasmuch as it has created a strategic situation which permits them to think about carrying out plans, which previously would have seemed fantastic, namely the invasion of the European continent. I do not have the least doubt that these plans have been made and that the enemy is preparing to carry them out. What is a happy conception and a fortunate reality for the Allies would now turn into catastrophe which could have an incalculable effect upon the development of the war, especially in the UNITED STATES. In order that the Anglo-American expedition in NORTH AFRICA may become a catastrophe, we must:-

(a) resist in TUNISIA to the very end. It is in order to make this resistance possible that I have made the urgent request to you for air reinforcements;

(b) penetrate to the rear of the Anglo-Americans across SPAIN and SPANISH MOROCCO;

(c) simultaneously occupy the BALEARIC ISLANDS in order to

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(b) penetrate to the rear of the Anglo-Americans across SPAIN and SPANISH MOROCCO;

(c) simultaneously occupy the BALEARIC ISLANDS in order to give the AXIS full control of the Western and Mediterranean. The day on which the first German armoured unit arrives in the rear of GIBRALTAR, the British fleet must leave, and it cannot go to ALEXANDRIA. Even without the conquest of the Rock of GIBRALTAR we could obtain control of the STRAITS by using long-range guns, and by using aircraft we could also gain control of all the Atlantic ports which today are used by the Americans. Once the supply lines are blocked, the fate of the Anglo-French-American troops would be sealed. What I am proposing to you is a bold move, but you have given too many proofs of boldness not to be interested in my proposals. After all, even during the time of the Romans there was a saying to the effect that fortune favours the bold.

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The remaining question which we must ask ourselves is:- what will SPAIN do? Nothing. She will not object, because she cannot do so. She will not object, because such a manoeuvre will also be to her advantage. SPAIN realises that the PORTUGUESE AZORES have been practically occupied by the Anglo-Americans, and not the danger that the Anglo-Americans may make a landing in PORTUGAL is quite obvious. Enemy aircraft land regularly in LISBON now as everyone knows.

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This manoeuvre which should naturally be lightning-quick, would restore to the AXIS the initiative in the Mediterranean which will be a decisive factor in contributing to the outcome of the war and permit ITALY to march side by side with GERMANY to the very end. Now, ITALY has resisted and is resisting the pressure of two giants, plus the FRENCH. But, I believe, you will be the first to recognise that a defensive position, which precludes the possibility of an offensive is doomed sooner or later to be worn down.

I beg of you, FUEHRER, to consider what I have proposed and to believe in my staunch comradeship.

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