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PWB INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
APR. - DEC. 1945

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DEC 27 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject:- Staff List.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.

C.H.F.

10/650/MS

27 Dec 45.

DISTRIBUTION (as below)

Herewith copies of Staff List of the Allied Commission for Italy
(British Element).

W. A. Morris

W. A. MORRIS, Major,
Des Asst Mil Sec,
For Privation,
Executive Commission.

TE/TAM

Distribution:-

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Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.
" " Economic Section.
" " Establishments Section.
Executive Officer (AF)
G-1 (AF).
H. ... Commandant.
H.M.I....

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Herewith copies of Study List of the Allied Commission for Italy
(British Element).

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Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.
" " Economic Section.
" " Establishments Section.
Executive Officer (Ar)
C-1 (Ar).
H. S. Commandant.
R.H.I.A.

W.A. MORRIS

W. A. MORRIS, Major,
Des Asst Mil Sec,
for Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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UNITED COMMISSION FOR ITALY.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(British Element)

AC/650/MS.

Correct as at 27 Dec 1945.

HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICE of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE of the EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Executive Commissioner	Brigadier	H.S.	Lush, CE, CBE, MC.	(Late RA.)
SO 1 Chief Staff Officer	Lt. Col.	F.H.	McCleary	Gen List.
SO 11 Archives	Major	N.M.	Harrison	Gen. List.
SO 11 Liaison	Major	H.J.D.	Utley	Int. Corps.
SO 111 PA to Ex. Com.	J/Comd	J.P.	Carlisle	A.T.S.
SO 111	Capt.	C.R.	Braybrooke	Int. Corps.

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Vice President	Brigadier	M.	Carr, CBE, MC.	(Late R. Scots.)
SO 1 Chief Staff Officer	Lt. Col.	S.H.	White	Gen List.
SO 11 Adm.	Major	R.H.	Anson	R.E.
SO 11	Major	J.S.	Reakes	R.S.F.

Displaced Persons & Refugee Sub-Commission

Director	Colonel	C.B.	Findlay, CBE, MC.	RA.
SO 1 Deputy Director	Lt. Col.	C.F.	Pothergill	W. Yorks.
SO 1 Officer i/c Personnel	Lt. Col.	C.A.	Oliver	R. Sigs.
SO 1 Comd. Transit Camp	Lt. Col.	W.	Kerr	Gen List.
SO 1 Camp Comd. B Group	Lt. Col.	L.A.L.	Oldfield	RA.
SO 1 Camp Comd.	Lt. Col.	P.C.	Yee	Sherwood
SO 11 Adjutant	Major	G.	Hartman	Forsters.
SO 11 Liaison	Major	E.V.	Simecock	Gen List.
SO 11 Camp Comd.	Major	R.H.	Sansome	Int. Corps.
SO 11 Camp Staff	Major	A.J.	Stewart	R.A.O.C.
SO 11	Major	J.O.	Stuart	Gen. List.
SO 11	Major	W.E.	White	Kings.
SO 11	Major	E.	Woodcock	RA.
SO 111 Hygiene	Capt.	C.	Bennett	R.A.M.C.
SO 111 Camp Staff	Capt.	H.T.	Beck	Cheshires.
SO 111	J/Comd.	H.T.	Bourne	A.T.S.
SO 111	Capt.	S.J.	Carrigher	R.A.S.C.
SO 111	Capt.	W.V.	Connell	RA.
SO 111	Capt.	C.W.	Crane	RA.
SO 111	Capt.	R.V.	English	D.L.I.
SO 111	Capt.	P.D.	Hayward	T.A.C.
SO 111	Capt.		Jones	

3632

SO 1	Chief Admin. Offr.	Major	N.M.	Harrison	Gen. List.
SO 11	Archives	Major	N.J.D.	Utley	Int. Corps.
SO 11	Linison	Major	J.P.	Carlisle	A.T.S.
SO 111	PA to Ex. Comd	J/Comd	C.R.	Braybrooke	Int. Corps.
SO 111		Capt.			

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Vice President	Brigadier	M.	Cart, CBE, MC.	(Late R. Scots.)
SO 1	Chief Staff Offr.	S.H.	White	Gen List.
SO 11	Adm.	R.E.	Arson	R.E.
SO 11	"	J.S.	Reakes	R.S.F.

Displaced Persons & Refugee Sub-Commission

Director	Colonel	C.B.	Findlay, CBE, MC.	RA.
SO 1	Deputy Director	C.F.	Mothersgill	W. Yorks.
SO 1	Offr i/c Personnel	C.A.	Oliver	R. Sigs.
SO 1	Camd. Transit Camp	W.	Kerr	Gen List.
SO 1	Camp Comd. E Group	E.A.L.	Oldfield	RA.
SO 1	Camp Comd.	T.C.	Yeo	Sherwood
				For esters.
				Gen List.
				Int. Corps.
				R.A.C.C.
				Gen. List.
				Kings.
				RA.
				RA.
				R.A. M.C.
				Cheshires.
				A.T.S.
				R.A.S.C.
				RA.
				RA.
				RA.
				D.I.L.
				I.A.C.
				RA.
				R.A.M.C.
				RA.
				Gen. List.
				UDF.
				Ox & Bucks.
				RA.
				R.A.C.
				Cameron.
				R.A.M.C.
				RE.
				R.E.
				R.A.C.

SO 11	Adjutant	Major	G.	Hartman
SO 11	Liaison	Major	E.V.	Sincock
SO 11	Camp Comd.	Major	R.R.	Sansone
SO 11	Camp Staff	Major	A.J.	Stewart
SO 11	"	Major	J.O.	Stuart
SO 11	"	Major	W.E.	White
SO 11	"	Major	B.	Woodcock
SO 11	"	Major	C.	Bennett
SO 111	Hygiene	Capt.	H.T.	Be sh
SO 111	Camp Staff	Capt.	M.T.	Bourne
SO 111	"	J/Offdr.	S.J.	Carriagher
SO 111	"	Capt.	S.R.	Gonnell
SO 111	"	Capt.	C.W.	Crane
SO 111	"	Capt.	R.H.	English
SO 111	"	Capt.	P.D.	Maynard
SO 111	"	Capt.	D.	Jones
SO 111	"	Capt.	S.	Lancaster
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.H.	Hobbs
SO 111	"	Capt.	C.I.	Ormesher
SO 111	"	Capt.	T.C.	Shanks
SO 111	"	Capt.	E.E.H.	Strauss
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.C.P.	George
SO 111	Adm.	Capt. (OH)	D.R.	Martin
SO 111	Quartermaster	Capt.	R.C.H.	Renshaw
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.A.	Swain
SO 111	"	Capt.	P.J.	Bird
S/Lieut. (OH)	"	Lieut.	L.D.	Bradley
S/Lieut. Camp Staff	"	Lieut.	M.C.	Eyston
S/Lieut. " "	"	Lieut.	M.J.	Combs
S/Lieut. " "	"	Lieut.		

- 2 -

Public Health Sub-Commission.

Deputy Director	Colonel	G.H.	Prizelle, TD.	R.A.M.C.
SO 111 Hygiene	Capt.	J.K.	Daird	R.A.M.C.
SO 111 "	Capt.	E.A.	Bloomfield	R.A.M.C.

Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Deputy Director	Colonel	E.J.	Bye	Gen. List.
SO 1 Chief Prisons Officer	Lt. Col.	F.J.	Wilson	Gen. List.
SO 1 Public Safety Rome	Lt. Col.	R.T.	Millhouse	Gen. List.
SO 11 Security	Major	S.J.	Harvey	Gen. List.
SO 11 "	Major	R.O.	Bond	Gen. List.
SO 111 Security	Capt.	A.H.	Ellis	Gen. List.
SO 111 "	Capt.	C.B.	Hayes	Gen. List.
SO 111 "	Capt.	W.L.	Wilson	Gen. List.

Legal Sub-Commission.

SO 1 Dep Chief Legal Adviser	Lt. Col.	G.C.	Hannaford	Int. Corps.
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Local Government Sub-Commission.

SO 11 Adm.	Major	C.C.R.	Williams	Gen. List.
SO 111 "	Capt.	W.I.	Cunningham	Rd.
SO 111 "	Capt.	J.L.	Russell	Gordons.

Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

SO 11 Adm.	Major	H.E.	Bell	A.E.C.
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Italian P.O.W. Sub-Commission.

SO 11 Adm.	Major	H.W.	Merrilton	Duffs.
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Education Sub-Commission.

SO 111 Adm.	Capt.	J.V.	Vella	Gen. List.
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Patriotic Div.ECONOMIC SECTION.

SO 11 "	Major	S.J.E.	Louden	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 Adm.	Capt.	R.W.	Hardy	Rd.

SO 111	Security	Capt.	A.H.	Ellis	Gen. List.
SO 111		Capt.	C.B.	Hayes	Gen. List.
SO 111		Capt.	W.L.	Wilson	Gen. List.

Legal Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Dep Chief Legal Adviser Lt. Col.	G.C.		Hammard	Int. Corps.
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Local Government Sub-Commission.

SO 11	Adm.	Major	C.G.R.	Williams	Gen. List.
SO 111		Capt.	W.I.	Cunningham	RA.
SO 111		Capt.	J.L.	Russell	Gordons.

Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

SO 11	Adm.	Major	H.E.	Bell	A.E.C.
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Italian P.O.W. Sub-Commission.

SO 11	Adm.	Major	H.W.	Hamilton	Bufs.
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Education Sub-Commission.

SO 111	Adm.	Capt.	J.V.	Vella	Gen. List.
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Patriots Div.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

SO 11	Adm.	Major	S.J.B.	Isouden	R.A.S.C.
SO 111		Capt.	R.W.	Hardy	RE.

Food & Agricultural Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Director.	Lt. Col.	V.P.A.	Comper	R.A.C.C.
SO 11	Adm.	Major.	R.H.L.	de Thionville, MC.	Int. Corps.
SO 11		Major.	H.	Haydon	R.A.S.C.
SO 11		Major.	J.R.C.	Sutherland	Cdn.
SO 11		Major.	A.J.	Parker	Gen. List.
SO 111		Capt. (TM)	C.H.	Pliss	RA.
SO 111		Capt.	C.A.	Morrow	R.A.S.C.
SO 111		Capt.	F.W.	Stringer	RA.

Captured Branches in Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Director	Lt. Col.	J.A.	Campbell, MC.	H.L.I.
SO 11	Adm.	Major.	E.C.G.	Bates	R.A.S.C.
SO 11	Field	Major.	D.S.	Strachan Andas	Gordons.
SO 11		Major.	R.C.	Trevel-Wilson	R.A.
SO 111	Field	Capt.	A.N.O.	Caynes	Devans.
SO 111		Capt.	R.A.	Davies	R.A.C.
S/Lieut.	Field	Lieut.	R.E.	Hall	Closters.
S/Lieut.		Lieut.	V.E.	Phillips	R.A.C.
S/Lieut.		Lieut.	P.S.	Pine-Coffin	Int. Corps.

Commerce Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Director	Lt. Col.	R.W.	Tooby	R.A.
SO 11		Major.	S.J.L.	Saul	R.A.
SO 111	Adm.	Capt.	G.A.R.	Rothey	Lineals.
SO 111		Capt.	J.R.	Cowlin	Int. Corps.
S/Lieut.		Lieut.	J.C.	Cooper	R.A.

Finance Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Chief of A.T. Agency	Lt. Col.	A.R.	Battensby	Gen. List.
SO 11	Accountant	Major.	P.R.	Forster	R.A.
SO 11	A.T. Agency	Major.	C.P.	Randall	R.A.
SO 11		Major.	C.W.J.	Newcombe	R.A.F.C.
SO 11		Major.	P.R.W.	Wymen	R.A.
SO 111	Accountant	Capt.	R.J.	Corner	R.A.C.
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.H.	Couch	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.L.	Emery	Int. Corps.
SO 111	"	Capt.	C.P.	Sofic	Prn. Corps.
S/Lieut.	Accountant	Lieut.	D.T.	Barrow Williams	R.A.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	H.R.	Edwards	R.A.S.C.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	G.	Clark	R.A.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	S.	McKinstry	R.A.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	A.J.	Morter	R.A.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	A.R.R.	Murell	R.A.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	R.P.	Robinson	R.A.

Industry Utilities Sub-Commission.

SO 11	Adm.	Major.	G.C.	Devans	R.A.S.C.
SO 11	"	Major.	A.E.	Preedy	R.A.

Labour Sub-Commission.

R.A.S.C. 6631

SO 1	Director	Lt. Col.	W.W.	Gooby	RA.
SO 11		Major	S.T.I.	Saul	RA.
SO 111	Adm.	Capt.	G.L.F.	Rothey	Lineolina.
SO 111		Capt.	J.S.	Covlin	Int. Corps.
S/Lieut.		Lieut.	J.C.	Cooper	RA.

Finance Sub-Commission.

SO 1	Chief of A.T. Agency	Lt. Col.	L.M.	Battensby	Gen. List.
SO 11	Accountant	Major	R.A.	Forster	RA.
SO 11	A.T. Agency	Major	C.F.	Randall	RA.
SO 11		Major	C.W.J.	Newcombe	R.A.F.C.
SO 11		Major	P.K.W.	Whyman	RA.
SO 111	Accountant	Capt.	R.J.	Corner	R.A.C.
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.M.	Couch	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.I.	Emery	Int. Corps.
SO 111	"	Capt.	C.E.	Sofie	Par. Corps.
S/Lieut.	Accountant	Lieut.	D.T.	Barrow Williams	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	H.R.	Edwards	R.A.S.C.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	G.	Clark	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	S.	McKinstry	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	A.J.	Mortez	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	A.R.R.	Murell	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	R.E.	Robinson	N.

Industry, Utilities Sub-Commission.

SO 11	Adm.	Major	P.C.	Pewings	R.A.S.C. 6631
SO 11	"	Major	A.E.	Preedy	R.A.

Labour Sub-Commission.

..... (A)

Transportation Sub-Commission.

Deputy Director (Attached)	Colonel	B.D.G.	Buchanan	RE.
SO 1	Adm Officer Rail Sec	Lt. Col.	Street DSO.	Gen. List.
SO 11	Civil Engineer	Major	Buckley	RE.
SO 11	"	Major	Mole	Gen. List.
SO 11	Ex. Offr. Rail Sec	Major	Taylor	RE.
SO 11	Rail Div.	Major	Barnes	Gen. List.
SO 11	"	Major	Ping	RE.
SO 111	Roads Div.	Capt.	Hay	RE.
SO 111		Capt.	Billinghamurst	RE.
SO 111		Capt.	Conway	RE.
SO 111		Capt.	Jeffreys	RE.
SO 111	Rail Div.	Lieut.	Skouse	RE.
S/Lieut.				

ESTABLISHMENT SECTION.

Executive Officer	Colonel	J.L.	Jones	Pur. Corps.
SO 1	G-1 (Br).	Lt. Col.	Wilbe-Jones	RE.
SO 11	D.A.M.S.	Major	Morris, MVO	12 L.
SO 11	G-1 (Br).	Major	Coulson	Foresters.
SO 11	G-1 (Br).	Major	Jones	Gen. List.
SO 11	G-1 (Br).	Major	Treunson	R.A.S.C.
SO 11	G-1 (Br).	Major	Smith	UDF
SO 11	G-1 (Br).	Major	Weston	A.T.S.
SO 111	J/Comd.	S/Comd.	Green	A.T.S.
SO 11	G-4 (Br).	Capt. (M)	Garrings	R.A.S.C.
SO 111	G-4 (Br).	Capt.	Revlands	Gen. List.
SO 111	G-4 (Br).	Capt.	Savignen	R.A.S.C.

Headquarters Commandant.

SO 1	H.Q. Comd.	Lt. Col.	Graham	Pur. Corps.
SO 11	O.C. Br. Det.	Major	Scully, MRE.	Gen. List.
SO 111	2 IO Br. Det.	Capt.	Dudley-Clarke	R.I.E.
SO 11		Major	Parter, IM.	Int. Corps.
SO 11		Major	Bentley	L.E.
SO 111		Capt.	Belfour	R.A.S.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

SO 1	Deputy Director	Lt. Col.	Miller	Gen. List.
SO 11	Postal	Major	Green	Gen. List.
SO 11	Telecoms	Major	Banker	Gen. List.

S/Lieut.

Lieut.

W.H. Skouse

RE.

ESTABLISHMENT SECTION.

Executive Officer	Colonel	J.L.	Jones	Par. Corps.
SO 1	G-1 (Pr).	K.	Wilbe-Jones	LA.
SO 11	D.A.M.S.	W.H.	Morris, MVO	12 L.
SO 11	G-1 (Pr).	E.G.	Coulson	Foresters.
SO 11	G-1 (Pr).	D.	Jones	Gen. List.
SO 11	G-1 (Pr).	A.D.	Trounson	R.A.S.C.
SO 11	G-1 (Pr).	E.A.	Smith	UDF
SO 11	G-1 (Pr).	L.B.	Weston	A.T.S.
SO 11	G-4 (Pr).	R.M.	Green	A.T.S.
SO 11	G-4 (Pr).	L.G.	Garrings	R.A.S.C.
SO 11	G-4 (Pr).	E.	Rowlands	Gen. List.
SO 11	G-4 (Pr).	C.E.	Savignun	R.A.O.C.

Headquarters Commandant.

SO 1	H.Q. Comd.	Lt. Col.	Graham	Par. Corps.
SO 11	O.B. Br. Det.	Major	Scully, MBE.	Gen. List.
SO 11	2 IC Br. Det.	Capt.	Dudley-Clarke	R.I.P.
SO 11		Major	Parker, M.	Int. Corps.
SO 11		Major	Bentley	L.F.
SO 11		Capt.	Balfour	R.A.S.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD.

COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION.

SO 1	Deputy Director	Lt. Col.	Miller	Gen. List.
SO 11	Postal	Major	Green	Gen. List.
SO 11	Telecoms	Major	Harker	Gen. List.
SO 11	Telecoms	Capt.	Thompson	R.A.C.

NAVAL

LAND FORCES

AIR FORCES

} Sub-Commission, Own War Establishment.

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

Own War Establishment.

..... (5)

REGIONS.

LIGURIA REGION.

Regional Commissioner	Colonel	J.C.	Selby, MC.	RA.
SO 1 Engineer	Lt. Col.	P.S.L.	Lee	RE.
SO 1 Public Safety Offr.	Lt. Col.	B.J.	Hefford	Gen. List.
SO 1 Provincial Com.	Lt. Col.	E.H.J.	Nicolls, DSO, MC.	E. Surveys.
SO 1 " "	Lt. Col.	L.E.	Vining, MBE.	RE.
SO 11 Finance	Major	C.	White	Gen. List.
SO 11 Industry	Major	K.C.	Wilson	RA.
SO 11 Public Safety Offr.	Major	T.	Goodacre	Gen. List.
SO 11 Food	Major	S.P.	McCreddie	Gen. List.
SO 11 Food	Major	J.N.	Watson	R.A.S.C.
SO 11 Provincial Com.	Major	H.M.	Remwick	Lothians.
SO 11 C.A.O.	Major	E.C.	Cousins	Par Corps.
SO 111 O.C. Br. Det.	Capt.	E.J.	Richards	Cdn.
SO 111 Fincance	Capt.	T.G.	Evans	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	E.H.	Fletcher	UDF.
SO 111 Security	Capt.	L.V.	Gale	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.	F.G.	Geach	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	D.E.	Bradberry	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Relations	Capt.	C.H.	Owen	RA.
SO 111 Transportation	Capt.	J.H.	Lloyd-Davies	Int. Corps.
SO 111 Commerce	Capt.	J.	Stopford	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.	J.E.	Tough	Gen. List.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	R.	Bentley	Gen. List.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	J.S.	Lyon	RA.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	J.A.	Roemmele	Dorsets.
S/Lieut. Commerce	F/O	E.H.	Lloyd	R.A.F.
S/Lieut. Legal	Lieut.	G.C.	Raffety	RA.

PIEMONTE REGION.

SO 1 Dep Regional Com.	Lt. Col.	W.	Turner-Coles	Ox & Bucks.
SO 1 Public Safety	Lt. Col.	H.	Mighall	Gen. List.
SO 1 " "	Lt. Col.	L.	Montague	Gen. List.
SO 1 Civil Affairs.	Lt. Col.	A.H.	Gardner	RA.
SO 1 " "	Lt. Col.	A.E.	Howell	Int. Corps.
SO 11 Adm.	Major	H.W.	Hind-Smith	RA.
SO 11 Finance	Major	D.B.	McKenzie	R. Scots.
SO 11 Labour	Major	E.J.	Scicluna	Gen. List.
SO 11 Legal	Major	D.D.	McColm, MC.	RA.
SO 11 Public Safety	Major	A.C.	Hills	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	L.	Montague	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	W.	Ronnie	Gen. List.
SO 11 C.A.O.	Major	C.A.P.	Bertelli	Int. Corps.
SO 11 " "	Major	F.G.M.	Grey	M.L.I.
SO 11 " "	Major	A.C.	LeBrocq	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	E.H.	Wilcockson	RA.
SO 11 " "	Major	L.E.	Zervudachi	Gen. List.
SO 11 Industry	Capt.	W.	King	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 Public Health	J/Comm	G.F.	Bellingham	A.T.S.

SO 11 Food	Major	J.M.	Remwick	Lothians.
SO 11 Provincial Com.	Major	H.M.	Cousins	Par Corps.
SO 11 C.A.O.	Major	E.G.	Richards	Cdn.
SO 111 O.C. Br. Det.	Capt.	E.J.	Evans	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 Pincance	Capt.	T.G.	Fletcher	UDF.
SO 111 "	Capt.	E.H.	Gale	Gen. List.
SO 111 Security	Capt.	L.V.	Geach	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.	F.G.	Bradberry	Gen. List.
SO 111 "	Capt.	D.E.	Owen	RA.
SO 111 Public Relations	Capt.	C.H.	Lloyd-Davies	Int. Corps.
SO 111 Transportation	Capt.	J.H.	Stopford	R.A.S.C.
SO 111 Commerce	Capt.	J.	Tough	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.	J.E.	Bentley	Gen. List.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	R.	Lyon	RA.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	J.S.	Roembele	Dorsets.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	J.A.	Lloyd	N.A.F.
S/Lieut. Commerce	F/O	E.H.	Raffety	RA.
S/Lieut. Legal	Lieut.	G.C.		

PIEMONTE REGION.

SO 1	Dep Regional Com.	Lt.Col.	W.	Turner-Coles	Ox & Bucks.
SO 1	Public Safety	Lt.Col.	H.	Mighall	Gen. List.
SO 1	"	Lt.Col.	L.	Montague	Gen. List.
SO 1	Civil Affairs.	Lt.Col.	A.H.	Gardner	RA.
SO 1	"	Lt.Col.	A.E.	Howell	Int. Corps.
SO 11	Adm.	Major	H.W.	Hind-Smith	RA.
SO 11	Finance	Major	D.B.	McKenzie	R. Scots.
SO 11	Labour	Major	E.J.	Seicluna	Gen. List.
SO 11	Legal	Major	D.D.	McCoolm, MO.	RA.
SO 11	Public Safety	Major	A.G.	Hills	Gen. List.
SO 11	"	Major	L.	Montague	Gen. List.
SO 11	"	Major	W.	Ronnie	Gen. List.
SO 11	C.A.O.	Major	C.A.P.	Bertelli	Int. Corps.
SO 11	"	Major	F.G.M.	Grey	H.I.I.
SO 11	"	Major	A.G.	LeBrocq	R.A.C.
SO 11	"	Major	E.H.	Wilcockson	RA.
SO 11	"	Major	L.E.	Zervudachi	Gen. List.
SO 11	Industry	Capt.	W.	King	R.A.S.C.
SO 111	Public Health	J/Co. d.	G.E.	Pellingham	A.T.S.
SO 111	Public Safety	Capt.	E.P.	Bolter	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	G.H.O.	Liddle	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	W.V.W.	Mann	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	T.	Marsh	Gen. List.
SO 111	Security	Capt.	S.J.	Mason	Gen. List.
SO 111	Public Safety	Capt.	F.	Scalfe	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	L.A.	Tompkins	Gen. List.
SO 111	Food	Capt.	E.G.	Tommer	RA.
SO 111	Transportation	Capt.	S.V.	Tredinnick	RA.
SO 111	C.A.O.	Capt.	R.J.P.	Dawson	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	G.	Moseley	A.A.C.
SO 111	"	Capt.	N.	Oughtred	Lincolns.
S/Lieut. Transportation	Lieut.	A. McD.	Clark	R.S.F.	

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LOMBARDIA REGION AND ECONOMIC GROUP - N. ITALY.

Regional Commissioner	Colonel	A.N.	Hancock, OBE.	Int. Corps.
SO 1 Patriots Officer	Lt.Col.	A.R.A.	De Garston	Gen. List.
SO 1 Prov. Commissioner	Lt.Col.	E.G.	Fricker	UDF.
SO 1 " "	Lt.Col.	D.	Morley-Fletcher	R.B.
SO 1 Chief Supply Offr.	Lt.Col.	R.E.H.	Horn	D.C.L.I.
SO 11 O.C. Br. Det.	Major	G.A.B.	Docker	RE.
SO 11 Adm.	Major	V.B.	Hatcher	RA.
SO 11 Commerce	Major	A.K.	Edwards-Byrne	Devons.
SO 11 Education	Major	M.	Vessello	A.E.C.
SO 11 Public Safety	Major	P.	Coxhead	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	W.A.	Lacey	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	R.P.	Fielders	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	D.W.F.	Fowler	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	W.S.	Greenhough	Gen. List.
SO 11 Security	Major	A.C.	Strachan	A & S H.
SO 11 Public Works	Major	A.J.	Evans	RE.
SO 11 " "	Major	A.C.	Greene	Cdn.
SO 11 Communications	Major	E.C.	Holland, M.B.E.	R. Sigs.
SO 11 C.A.O.	Major	K.P.R.S.	Bateman	Int. Corps.
SO 11 " "	Major	A.E.	Dunolly	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	C.G.L.	Heath	Int. Corps.
SO 111 Telecoms	Capt.(QM)	J.C.	Maddock	S.L.I.
SO 111 Commerce	Capt.	J.	Stott	R.F.
SO 111 Finance	Capt.	L.	Cuthbertson	R.A.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	L.E.	Frampton	Gen. List.
SO 111 Mil. Transp. Offr.	Capt.	E.	Osmond	R.A.P.C.
SO 111 Adm.	Capt.	H.M.	Hoyle	WR.
SO 111 Industry	Capt.	J.G.	Walton	Gen. List.
SO 111 Legal	Capt.	L.A.	Elliot	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Health	J/Gen.	M.F.E.	Sylvester	Par. Corps.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.	T.	Coggin	A.T.S.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	J.B.	Bellamy	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	E.F.	Fleetwood	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	J.	Cocks	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	A.	Kane	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	L.G.	Riley	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	W.L.	Whyman	Gen. List.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	L.J.	Willis	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Works	Capt.	A.H.	Hodges	Gen. List.
SO 111 Food	Capt.	J.D.	Bird	RA.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	F.S.	Lester	Int. Corps.
SO 111 War Materials	Capt.	M.G.F.	Booth	Int. Corps.
SO 111 Italian P.O.W.	Capt.	W.H.	Hall	RA.
SO 111 Transportation	Capt.	R.J.	Nunn	RA.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	J.O.	Woodcock	Int. Corps.
SO 111 C.A.O.	Capt.	E.T.	Dare	Middx.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	H.R.	Lonnan	Int. Corps.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	J.A.	Wirgman	RA.
SO 111 " "	Capt.	G.O.	Young	N. Staffs.
S/Milit. " "	Lieut.	D.A.C.	Donaldson	RA.
S/Milit. " "	Lieut.		Brander	R.A.C.

SO 111	"	Major	R.P.	Fielders	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Major	D.W.F.	Powder	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Major	W.	Greenhough	Gen. List.
SO 111	Security	Major	W.S.	Strachan	A & S H.
SO 111	Public Works	Major	A.G.	Evans	RE.
SO 111	"	Major	A.J.	Greene	Cdn.
SO 111	Communications	Major	A.C.	Holland, M.B.E.	R. Sigs.
SO 111	C.A.O.	Major	E.C.	Bateman	Int. Corps.
SO 111	"	Major	K.P.R.S.	Dunolly	R.A.C.
SO 111	"	Major	A.E.	Heath	Int. Corps.
SO 111	Telecons	Capt (Q1)	C.G.L.	Maddock	S.L.I.
SO 111	Commerce	Capt.	J.C.	Stott	R.F.
SO 111	Finance	Capt.	J.	Cuthbertson	R.A.
SO 111	"	Capt.	L.	Frampton	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	L.E.	Osmond	R.A.P.C.
SO 111	Mil. Transp. Offr.	Capt.	E.	Hoyle	DWR.
SO 111	Adm.	Capt.	H.M.	Walton	Gen. List.
SO 111	Industry	Capt.	J.G.	Elliott	Gen. List.
SO 111	Local	Capt.	L.A.	Sylvester	Par. Corps.
SO 111	Public Health	J/Coord.	M.F.E.	Goggin	A.T.S.
SO 111	Public Safety	Capt.	T.	Bellamy	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.B.	Fleetwood	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	E.F.	Cocks	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.	Kane	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	A.	Riley	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	L.G.	Whyman	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	W.L.	Willis	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	L.J.	Hodges	Gen. List.
SO 111	Public Works	Capt.	A.H.	Bird	RA.
SO 111	Food	Capt.	J.D.	Lester	R.A.
SO 111	"	Capt.	F.S.	Booth	RA.
SO 111	War Materials	Capt.	M.G.F.	Hall	RA.
SO 111	Italian P.O.W.	Capt.	W.H.	Nunn	Int. Corps.
SO 111	Transportation	Capt.	R.J.	Woodcock	Midx.
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.O.	Dare	Int. Corps.
SO 111	C.A.O.	Capt.	E.T.	Lonman	RA.
SO 111	"	Capt.	H.R.	Wirgman	N. Staffs.
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.A.	Young	RA.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	G.C.	Donaldson	R.A.C.
S/Lieut.	"	Lieut.	D.A.G.	Brander	

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UDF.

80 11	"	Major	H.S.	Harris	Gen. List.
80 12	"	Major	T.C.	MacKenzie	Gen. List.
80 13	"	Major	J.T.	Manuel	Gen. List.
80 14	"	Major	R.B.	Powell	Gen. List.
80 15	"	Major	W.	Sykes	RA.
80 16	"	Major	E.B.	Corby	Cdn.
80 17	Transportation	Major	H.J.	Prinsloo	RA.
80 18	"	Major	W.C.	Fletcher	RA.
80 19	C.A.C.	Major	E.H.	Kinsella	RE.
80 20	"	Major			
80 21	"	Major	E.J.	Russio	5 Innis B.G.
80 22	"	Major	A.J.	Shove	Gen. List.
80 23	"	Major	W.W.	Smith-Hillcoat	UDF.
80 24	"	Major	M.B.	Somerses	Par. Corps.
80 25	"	Major	C.W.	Jones	Gen. List.
80 26	"	Major	J.D.	Wilson	Int. Corps.
80 27	"	Major	M.E.	Lawrence	A.T.S.
80 28	Adm.	J/Genl.	M.P.D.	Pashin	A.T.S.
80 29	"	J/Genl.		West	U. Sign
80 30	Delicatus	Capt.	G.W.	Scott	Int. Corps.
80 31	Education	Capt.	I.W.	Fraser	Seaforths.
80 32	Finance	Capt.	D.J.	Merriamton	Par. Corps.
80 33	"	Capt.	J.W.	Lalilar	K.O.S.D.
80 34	Industry	Capt.	S.	Enthoven	Gen. List.
80 35	Monuments & Wine	Capt.	R.E.		
80 36	"	Capt.			
80 37	"	Capt.			
80 38	"	Capt.			
80 39	"	Capt.			
80 40	"	Capt.			
80 41	"	Capt.			
80 42	"	Capt.			
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80 44	"	Capt.			
80 45	"	Capt.			
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80 90	"	Capt.			
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80 92	"	Capt.			
80 93	"	Capt.			
80 94	"	Capt.			
80 95	"	Capt.			
80 96	"	Capt.			
80 97	"	Capt.			
80 98	"	Capt.			
80 99	"	Capt.			
80 100	"	Capt.			

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Don. Senior C.A.O.	Colonel	H.P.R.	Robertson, ODE	Brigs.
Public Health Officer	Colonel	T.	Para	R.A.M.C.
SO 1 Chief Commerce Offr.	Lt. Col.	D.S.	Bickersteth	Int. Corps.
SO 1 Commerce	Lt. Col.	C.A.D.A.W.	Stephens	Gen. List.
SO 1 Chief Finance Offr.	Lt. Col.	F.T.	Deard	R. Warwicks.
SO 1 " "	Lt. Col.	J.	Osmon	R.A.S.C.
SO 1 Public Safety Offr.	Lt. Col.	C.	Richardson	Gen. List.
SO 1 Prov. Commissioner	Lt. Col.	E.S.	Carpwood	R. Bucks.
SO 1 Prov. Officer	Lt. Col.	J.C.	Gauts	Middx. Yeo.
SO 1 Prov. Commissioner	Lt. Col.	F.J.	Armstrong	Gen. List.
SO 11 Commerce	Major.	P.H.	Davis	R.A.
SO 11 " "	Major	C.H.	Duncan	Int. Corps.
SO 11 Finance	Major	D.	Cunningham	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	M.J.	Thornnton, R.C.	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	B.	Tyson	Border.
SO 11 " "	Major	H.J.	Johnston	R.U.R.
SO 11 Legal	Major	G.H.	Davis	R.A.C.
SO 11 Public Safety	Major	A.B.	Leach	Queens.
SO 11 " "	Major	W.A.	Moody	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	A.G.	Hack	Gen. List.
SO 11 Public Works	Major	J.E.	Poden	Gen. List.
SO 11 Food	Major	U.W.	Lockwood-Father	R.A.S.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	H.F.J.	Myatt	Int. Corps.
SO 11 " "	Major	F.W.	Tanock	R.
SO 11 Public Health	Major	C.O.S.B.	Brooke	R.A.M.C.
SO 11 Transportation	Major	M.C.	Polyblank	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	W.T.	Martin	R. Sigs.
SO 11 C.A.O.	Major	T.S.	Bolshaw	Par. Corps.
SO 11 " "	Major	V.R.W.	Johnston	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Major	J.K.	Harris	Kings.
SO 11 " "	Major	R.D.	Mair	R.
SO 11 " "	Major	P.L.	Russell	R.
SO 11 " "	Major	F.F.	Bodvian-Griffith	Gen List.
SO 11 " "	Major	T.D.	Marshall	R.A.S.C.
SO 11 " "	Major	H.A.	Wayward	R. Sigs.
SO 11 " "	Major	J.E.	Deatt	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	A.W.	Buckley	Int. Corps.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	T.G.	Burnett	Border.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	T.H.	Franklin-Joans	R.B.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	T.A.	Hill	R.S.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	A.H.	Salway	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	J.R.	Squire	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	D.G.	Taylor	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	J.C.	Coke	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	G.H.	Hyper	R.A.C.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	V.	Drummond-Young	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	J.H.	Farmer	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	E.H.	Penrith	A.T.S.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	R.H.	Williamsen	R.A.C.C.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	J.A.	Gottrell	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	W.C.	Board	Gen. List.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	W.H.T.	Kalberer	Ind. Army.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	H.	Parimond	R.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	K.J.	Fisher	R.A.S.C.
SO 11 " "	Capt.	C.E.	Bolt	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Safety	Capt.			

VENEZIA CIVILIA (Contd.)

SO 111	Public Safety	Capt.	P.A.	Edwards	Gen. List.
SO 112	"	Capt.	B.	Fielding	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	A.	Grandis	Militia.
SO 111	"	Capt.	N.R.	Hanbury	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	R.H.	Hobbs	Gen. List.
SO 112	"	Capt.	A.J.	Brown	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	A.	Hunter	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	C.	Jones	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	D.N.	Robertson	Gen. List.
SO 111	Public Health	Capt.	J.A.	Kellett	Gen. List.
SO 111	"	Capt.	P.	Oranovsky	R.A.M.C.
SO 111	Public Relations	Capt.	E.L.	Ellison	Par. Corps.
SO 111	Transportation	Capt.	M.Y.	Harper	RA.
SO 111	Med Supply Offr.	Capt. (M)	J.K.	Armo	R.A.M.C.
S/Lieut.	Transportation.	Lieut.	M.J.	Lister	RA.
S/Lieut.	C.A.O.	Lieut.	P.B.	Brine	UDF.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION.

Barl Liaison Officer	Colonel	E.H.G.	Horton-Smith-Hartley	Coln Gls.
Prov. Com. Naples Comune	Colonel	J.A.C.	Perryquick, DSO.	RA.
SO 1 Sicily Liaison Offr.	Lt. Col.	W.J.	MacGullum	Gen. List.
SO 1 Chief Public Health	Lt. Col.	E.G.	Dalsiel, MC.	Gen. List.
Offr. Naples Comune.				
SO 1 Officer i/o Liaison	Lt. Col.	T.W.J.	Walters	RA.
Bologna				
SO 11 Liaison Officer Bari Major		C.H.	Reveloy	Gen. List.
SO 11 Public Safety Naples Major		A.O.	Saunders	Gen. List.
SO 11 " " Bologna Major		A.G.F.	Way	Gen. List.
SO 111 L.O. Bologna	Capt.	G.I.J.	Wadsworth	Bedd & Korts.
SO 111 Tm. Bologna	Capt.	J.O.	Deads	Quons.
SO 111 C.A.O. Lampreusa	Capt.	C.A.G.	Moore	RA.
SO 111 O.O. Br Det Naples Capt.		R.A.	Savill	Cheshires.
SO 111 Public Safety Naples Capt.		S.	Bean	Gen. List.
SO 111 Public Works Naples Capt.		R.M.J.	Hibbard	RE.
SO 111 Adm Ancona	Capt.	J.V.G.	Squair	Int. Corps.
SO 111 Tm. Ancona	Capt.	R.E.	Vaughan	March.
S/Lieut. Tm. Bari.	Lieut.	R.E.	Lewis	RE.
S/Lieut. L.O.	Lieut.	C.N.	Wilkie	Immiskilling Fus.

Office of the Representative of the Chief Commissioner - MILAN.

SO 1	L.O. 2 District	Lt. Col.	R.A.D.	Hamilton	R.S.P.
SO 11	Comm. Comd.	Major	C.J.	MacManara	Br. Corps.
SO 11	Industry	Major	A.	MacNaughton-Wright	A & S.H.
SO 11	Transportation	Major	E.O.	Moyle	RA.
SO 11	"	Major	H.A.	Syrene	Kings.
SO 11	War Mat Dis.	Major	T.I.	Raworth	Int. Corps.
SO 111	"	Capt.	J.P.S.	Amore	R.A.M.C.
SO 111	Commerce	Capt.	A.C.	Lanthorne	R.A.M.C.
S/Lieut.	War Mat Dis.	Lieut.	N.J.	Warren	

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RA.
R.A.M.C.
RA.
RAF.

Harper
Arms
Lister
Brine

R.K.
J.K.
F.J.
F.B.

SO 111 Transportation Capt.
SO 111 Med Supply Offr. Capt. (SM)
S/Lieut. Transportation. Lieut.
S/Lieut. C.A.C. Lieut.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TERRITORY.

Bari Liaison Officer. Colonel
Prov. Com. Naples Commune Colonel
SO 1 Sicily Liaison Offr. Lt. Col.
SO 1 Chief Public Health Lt. Col.

Offr. Naples Commune.

SO 1 Officer i/c Liaison Lt. Col.
Bologna

SO 11 Liaison Officer Bari Major
SO 11 Public Safety Naples Major
SO 11 " " Bologna Major
SO 111 L.O. Bologna Capt.
SO 111 Trm. Bologna Capt.
SO 111 C.A.C. Lambrusa Capt.
SO 111 C.C. Br Det Naples Capt.
SO 111 Public Safety Naples Capt.
SO 111 Public Works Naples Capt.
SO 111 Adm Ancona Capt.
SO 111 Trm. Ancona Capt.
S/Lieut. Trm. Bari. Lieut.
S/Lieut. L.O. Lieut.

Horton-Smith-Hartley Coln Gas.
Pennyquick, DSO. RA.
MacCullum Cdm.
Dalziel, WO. R.A.M.C.

Walters Gen. List.

Reveley RA.
Saunders Gen. List.
Way Gen. List.
Wadsworth Peds & Herts.
Dobbs Queens.

Moore RA.
Savill Cheshires.
Dean Gen. List.
Hibbard RE.
Squair Int. Corps.
Vaughan Manch.
Lewis RE.
Walkie **Ymiskilling Fus.**

Office of the Representative of the Chief Commissioner - MILAN.

SO 1 L.O. 2 District Lt. Col.
SO 11 Camp Comd. Major
SO 11 Industry Major
SO 11 Transportation Major
SO 11 " " Major
SO 11 War Mat Dis. Major
SO 111 " " Capt.
SO 111 Commerce Capt.
S/Lieut. War Mat Dis. Lieut.

R.A.B. Hamilton
C.J. Macfarlane
A. Macfarlane-Wright
D.C. Moxie
H.A. Syrous
T.I. Rowen
J.E.G. Moore
A.C. Lanthorne
M.J. Warren

Advance Army Liaison Section.

SO 1 L.O.

Lt. Col. J.B. Cant de Salis

I.C.

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R.S.F.
Par. Corps.
A. & S.H.
RA.
Kinne.
ME.
Int. Corps.
R.A.C.C.
R.A.C.

2 April 1945

Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
 Headquarters Detachment
 (67th Regiment (Prov)

JR-1911

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

COUNTRY Occupied Italy
 SUBJECT Aircraft Plant

ORIGINAL REPORT NO. JR-1911
 DATE OF REPORT 2 April 1945
 EVALUATION C-3

SOURCE Xyston
 SUB SOURCE

CONFIRMATION
 SUPPLEMENT
 CORRECTION

DATE OF INFORMATION As Indicated
 PLACE OF ORIGIN Rome

NUMBER OF PAGES 2
 ATTACHMENTS
 THEATRE MED-HQ-DIT

THEATRE DISTRIBUTION
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AC-ES
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G-2, AFHQ
G-2 (IOSS)
IO SUSNLOI
G-2.5 Army
AMC (2)
EAB
Coperts (5)
Florence
Paris
MC, Rome
R&D, Rome

Caproni Aircraft Factory
Transfer from Predappio to Caves in Northern Italy

1. Dismantling and transfer of the Caproni plant was carried out by order of the Germans from its former site at Predappio to caves in Northern Italy. The location of these caves is not known, but persistence places them in the vicinity of Bergamo. The order was given at the beginning of July 1944 and the removal of equipment and material took place immediately thereafter.
2. Materials shipped to the north included several tons each of aluminum, special steel, bronze and copper, together with various quantities of cellulose, dopes, dope solvents, and special cloth for aircraft construction. Among other factory equipment, all available tools for a mechanical workshop and a small joiner's shop were shipped, including drills, lathes, dies, grindstones, etc. Although the German orders made specific provision for the transfer of the factory personnel, the great majority of the workers, who were of local origin, refused to make the change.
3. Up until the time of its removal, production at Caproni

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

SEC	ONI	A-2	STATE	TRAC	OWI	PLA	AMR	MC	FCC	JICA	L		
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CONFIDENTIAL

JR-1911

- 2 -

was on a reduced scale. After 8 September 1943, the factory dismissed approximately half of its office employees and laborers, probably because of the shortage of raw materials and of transportation facilities to bring in new supplies. At that time, the manufacture of spare parts was terminated and only repair work and general overhauling of aircraft were continued. The planes for repair and overhauling came to the factory from the airfield at Forlì.

4. In the period between February and July 1944, approximately 250 planes of various Italian types were repaired. The price for a complete overhaul job, including replacement of all worn-out parts, motor check, complete redoping, etc., was from 230,000-260,000 lire for an R.E. 2001, and from 260,000-400,000 lire for a Cant. Z.1007 Bis. The repair bills were sent to the Directorate of Aeronautical Engineers in Bologna for approval and subsequent payment. German control at the factory was maintained through an office which consisted of an engineer and a woman assistant who were in charge of allocating raw materials and of overseeing technical production.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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28 March 1945

Italian Division, 51, KUDTO
 Headquarters Detachment
 157th REGIMENT, (Prov)

385

IR-1882

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

COUNTRY Occupied Italy
 SUBJECT Aeronautics

ORIGINAL REPORT NO. IR-1882
 DATE OF REPORT 28 March 1945
 EVALUATION S-3

SOURCE 2 Winnebago
 HIS SOURCE Tondi

CONFIRMATION
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 CORRECTION

DATE OF INFORMATION
 PLACE OF ORIGIN Occupied Italy

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Italian Aircraft Plants: State of Production
 Caproni (Milan) Plant
 S.I.A.T. (Savoia Marchetti)
 Macchi
 Aeronautica d'Italia
 Alfa Romeo
 Isotta Fraschini
 Breda

Caproni Milano

1. The Caproni Milano firm was previously employed under German commitment in the construction of Ca. 313 G. and R.E. 2002 planes; last October, however, it received an order to suspend the production of Ca. 313 G's.

These planes, of small efficiency, with a relatively poor performance, and an enormous fuel consumption, could no longer be employed by the German air force which needs planes of small consumption, or which can be flown on synthetic fuel.

2. Thirty planes of this type which were ready for testing, and which constituted Caproni's entire output for the particularly active second half of 1944, were ordered scrapped by the German Command and metal salvaged and taken to Germany. Later, in a striking about-face, the Germans ordered six more Ca. 313 G's which are in the

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JR-1332

SECRET

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hands of the firm in the process of completion.

3. Caproni Milano is simultaneously working on the reconstruction of several B. 200B's, four of which must be shipped by the end of January in order to fulfill the order.
4. Another order now in process of completion is that of the German Naval Ministry for 200 river ferry barges, which the naval section is constructing at Taliedo.
5. The Caproni branches at Bergamo, Clancenzo, Ponte S. Pietro, Trento, and other firms associated with the Caproni Milano Group, are employed on a small scale on a few parts production and tooling jobs.

S.I.A.I. - Sesto San Giovanni

1. This former manufacturer of "Savoia Marchetti" planes is now practically closed as a result of air raid damage.
2. Half of the workmen are employed on spare parts production and aircraft repairs. The German Air Ministry has discontinued all orders for Savoia Marchetti's; the equipment and machinery which have not been destroyed by bombing or removed to Germany are now lying idle.

Macchi - Varese

1. This plant has been bombed twice and can maintain only a slow rate of production. It is producing and shipping for test four planes a month, under a German Air Ministry contract for Macchi 205's. Together with its group associates, Macchi is also doing repair work and is producing standardized spare parts.
2. On the whole, the firm can be considered still active and useful, but it must be remembered that Macchi 205's have but mediocre results in the tactical field; their fuel consumption is greatly out of proportion to their efficiency and their obsolete character.

Aeronautica d'Italia - Turin

1. Production has been interrupted but was later resumed. The plant is almost completely immobilized and is capable of no considerable regular production. For

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the completion of several orders from the German Air Ministry, work is being continued on 1.50 and C.42 planes, and two of each type a month are being produced. For these reasons and for lack of materials, there is not the least possibility of increasing the rate of volume of production.

2. The associated companies which are headed by the firm in question and which furnish spare parts and various material are equally slowed up in production.

Alfa Romeo - Isotta Fraschini -
Avio - Reggiane - Breda

1. Alfa Romeo is employed on motor and miscellaneous repairs for the German Air Ministry. It does various mechanical work, precision equipment jobs, etc.
2. The Isotta Fraschini group are part of the Caproni group. The plants are employed in the repair of spare parts, and in finishing off various jobs for the sole purpose of keeping the plants going.
3. Breda, following the completion of the last German Air Ministry orders, employed in reconstructing a number of engines. Now it is awaiting further orders, without which it must plan to suspend normal operations.

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SECRET

299

11 April 1945

Italian Division, SI, MEDT
 Headquarters Detachment
 (2877th REGIMENT (Prov))

JR-1960

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

COUNTRY: Occupied Italy
 SUBJECT: Industrial

ORIGINAL REPORT NO. JR-1960
 DATE OF REPORT 11 April 1945
 EVALUATION C-3

CONFIRMATION
 SUPPLEMENT
 CORRECTION

SOURCE: Z. Wladyslaw
 SUB SOURCE: Tondi

DATE OF INFORMATION: March 1945
 PLACE OF ORIGIN: Occupied Italy

NUMBER OF PAGES 6
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 PARIS
 MO, ROME
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Situation of Mechanical Industry
 in Piedmont

A. MECHANICAL INDUSTRY

1. Reduction of activity in all factories and workshops in Piedmont is due to:

a. Lack of transportation. Damage caused to bridges and railway lines, and consequent interruption of communications, is the principal reason for reduction of production, inasmuch as transportation of materials essential to mechanical industries can be effected only on a very reduced scale.

b. Lack of materials. Scarcity of essential materials such as coal, iron, machine oil, oil for soap, high speed steel and steel for processing, greatly hamper production of the mechanical industries.

c. Low output by workers.

d. Lack of electric current.

2. Factories and workshops are operating at 25 to 30% of their normal production, and

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workers' output has been reduced to 33% of normal.

3. The economic situation of the mechanical industry is considered unsound for the following reasons:

- a. Decrease of profits because of reduced output, and, at the same time, high expenses (minimum salary guaranteed to workers, salaries paid to 75% of workers who are not needed, etc.)
- b. Impossibility of making long-range production plans because German authorities grant industrial firms supplies for a maximum production of 15 days and the German Command is continuously changing production schedules.
- c. Danger of having factories destroyed, or the plant equipment transferred to Germany in case the German troops withdraw from Piedmont.
- d. Tendency on the part of the German Command to exhaust completely industrial resources in Piedmont.
- e. Unemployment among workers is constantly increasing. The unavoidable closing down of many factories in the near future will make the situation much worse. It is likely that many of the jobless workers will be deported to Germany for forced labor.

B. SITUATION OF AERONAUTIC INDUSTRY IN PIEDMONT

Following is a list of firms in Piedmont engaged in the production of plane engines: 6621

FIAT-LINGOTTO: Prior to the bombardment of 29 March 1943, which completely destroyed the factory, this plant manufactured parts for single and double row engines of the A.74 and A.86 types and DB.605 motors. The factory employed about 800 workers, and was equipped with 600 machine tools. Only 50 machines were salvaged. They were transferred, together with the workers, to the X Factory.

FIAT-MIRAFIORI: Prior to the bombardment of 25 June 1943, which destroyed the building as well as about 100 machines, this plant manu-

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- 3 -

factured 1,000 machine tools. What was left of the machinery, together with the personnel (1,500 workers), was transferred to the X Factory.

X FACTORY. It is located in the tunnels along the Gardesana road, between Siva del Garda and Gardone. Machinery is placed on either side of the tunnel, leaving sufficient space for motor traffic. There are 1,500 machines. The factory, which employs 2,400 workers, manufactures parts for rotors of the DB.605 and Jumo 213 types, and for jet-propelled planes. Output varies, and though it is on the increase, it is still rather limited, as all parts produced may be considered the equivalent of between 70 and 80 complete engines. It is reported that the cost of transfer was 30 million lire.

CAISA FACTORIES. Located at Novara and Cleggio (Novara) are exclusively engaged in salvaging parts of Italian Air Force engines. It is reported that an average of 1,000 engines are taken apart every month, and that in occupied Italy there are still 1,500 left to be dismantled.

ALFA ROMEO. Part of the plant equipment of this firm has been transferred to caves near Custozza (Verona).

PIAGGIO FACTORIES. Plant equipment of this firm has been removed from Pontedera (Pisa) to the Biella area (Novara). The new plant consists of 4 workshops, equipped with over 1,000 machine tools, and manufactures about 200 propellers a month of the V.B.V. type.

6620

The administration offices and warehouse are at Biella. Other workshops of the firm are located at:

1. Pavigliano - produces propeller hubs
2. Gaglianico - produces propeller disks
3. Candelo - produces propeller blades
4. Vigliano Biellese

Production at these four workshops is hampered by sabotage activity on the part of partisan bands.

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- 4 -

The Piaggio firm also had a workshop assembling P.XII motors. The workshop, however, was raided by partisan bands and has been closed since.

DANDI & PATTEU I FACTORIES. Plant equipment of these factories was transferred from Forretta to Intra (Novara). It is reported that about 1,500 workers will be employed for the manufacture of V.D.L. propellers.

MINC FACTORIES. Several minor factories in Piedmont are engaged in the manufacture of motor parts for Junkers 213. These factories, which include the VAST, CPIS, SICA plants, produce between 7 and 10 tons of material per month.

It is reported that all orders for production of parts for 33. 605 engines have been canceled.

C. SITUATION OF AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN PIEDMONT

Following is a list of aircraft factories at present active in Piedmont:

AERONAUTICA ITALICA. German authorities ordered 500 C.55 planes from this firm. The orders were canceled, however, after delivery of 30-60 planes. At present the factory employs 3,000 workers for the production of a small quantity of spare parts, between 2 and 3 tons a month, for Junker engines, bicycles, gasogene of the Imbert type for motor trucks, etc.

SAVOIR MARCHEMILLI. At present the factory manufactures assault boats for the German Navy. Production of transport planes of the S.62 type was stopped last summer. 6619

C.M.S.A. This factory, which until last summer repaired Junker 87 and Focke-Wulf fighter machines (it repaired 20 planes in all), is now repairing motor vehicles. About 800 workers are employed at the factory, most of whom are kept idle.

OFFICINA DI SAVIGLIANO. This workshop, which was engaged in repairing S.34 machines, has stopped all activities.

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CAENORI. Caproni branch workshops at Torbole and Trento are engaged in producing parts for German planes, probably Focke-ulf.

4. SITUATION OF MOTOR INDUSTRY IN PIEMONTE

FIAT-MIRAFIORI. In normal times, the average production of this factory was 1,200 motor vehicles per month. At present production is reduced to 300-350 626 type motor trucks, and about 300 automobiles a month. It is reported that German authorities have issued strict orders that monthly production be increased to 600 motor trucks and 400 automobiles in the next few months. It is generally believed that such figures will not be reached because of the very low output by workers. Lack of coal is seriously hampering production. Present coal reserves are sufficient for 15 or 20 days. However, other essential materials have been supplied. The factory normally employs 14,000 workers. At present there are 12,000.

S.P.A. FACTORY. Production of parts for armored cars of the "Panther" type was suspended last September. Most of the material and plant equipment have been transferred to Germany. The factory, which employs about 2,000 workers, manufactures at present between 200 and 600 tons of spare parts for motor trucks a month, as against a normal output of 2,000 tons per month.

OFFICINE RICAMBI. This factory, which manufactures spare parts for FIAT motor vehicles, employs about 1,200 workers. Its output is 50-60 tons a month as against 200 tons in normal times.

Besides its factory at Turin, the OFFICINE RICAMBI has branch workshops at San Raffaele (Turin), Bosco Mare (Turin) and Pavesa (Cuneo).

FERRIERE PIEMONTESE. This factory, which employs 4,000 workers, produces between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of iron a month (including between 400 and 600 tons of gun barrels for anti-tank weapons), as against 12,000 tons in normal times.

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The factory uses between 60 and 70 quintals of coal a day. It has coal reserves for 10 days and steel reserves for 2-3 months.

It is reported that the FERRIERE PIEMONTESE will open a branch factory for production of iron alloys, especially silicate iron. The new factory will be located in an area between Bergamo and San Pellegrino, and will be equipped with machinery removed from factories in the Apuania zone.

GRUPPI MOTORI. This factory, which employs 3,000 workers, manufactures at least 20 350 H.P. motors a month for boats, submarine chasers, etc. At present it is manufacturing three or four 4,000/12,000 H.P. motors for the Italian Navy.

MECCANICA. This firm has 4 factories at present engaged in manufacturing between 8 and 12 compasses of the "Anschluss" type a month for the German Navy, and repairing machine tools for FIAT. It also manufactures moving picture projectors, cameras, etc. The factory employs 1,200 workers.

steel

Production at the various works and foundries is negligible.

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CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: CAPRONI, Giovanni (or Gianni)

Country: Italy

Region: Milan

Home address: Via Darini 34

Office address: Via Mecenate 76, Taliedo
Milan (1940)

Major positions: Aeronautical Engineer, Industrialist; President of Soc. An. Aeroplani Caproni; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 3 July 1886, at Messone d'Arco (Trento)

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Son of Giuseppe Caproni and Paulina Maini; married to the daughter of Dr. Amerigo Guasti, the richest and most prominent "Notaro" of Milan and brother of the California wine merchant; brother, Dr. Federico Caproni, is president of the Soc. An. Caproni Vizzola; several children.

Education and work history:

Degree in Civil Engineering, Munich 1907

Degree in Electrotechnical Engineering, Istituto Montefiore di Liegi, 1908

Planned his first plane, 1908

First flight, 27 May 1910

One of his monoplanes won numerous records for speed and endurance both in Italy and abroad, 1912-13

Planned three-motored biplane, of 300 horsepower, 1913

Test of three-motored biplane, 1914 (the first multi-motored plane to fly; well-adapted in power and cargo capacity for war bombardment)

World War I - His planes of 450-600-900 horsepower and biplanes of 900-1200-2000 horsepower, developed from prototype mentioned above, were utilized on all fronts.

At the end of the war in Italy, France and America, there were about 50,000 workers attached to the production of Caproni planes.

First passenger plane, with eight motors, and accommodation for 100 passengers, 1919-20

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2

CAPRONI, Giovanni

Education and work history, continued:

Various biplanes and monoplanes; bomber, fighter and reconnaissance planes; hydroplanes and planes for civil use (145 types in all by 1940)

Ce. 79, metal biplane with four motors, 2000 horsepower

Ce. 90, metal biplane with six motors, 6000 horsepower (the greatest in the world)

Ce. 95, metal monoplane with three motors, 3000 horsepower

Ce. 97 and 101, metal monoplanes for civil or military use

Ce. 125, monoplane

Ce. 132, civil or military plane for troop transport

Ce. 113, plane for high aerial acrobatics

Ce. 111, single-motored military plane (used in Ethiopian campaign)

Ce. 133, trimotor military plane (used in Ethiopian campaign)

Took over Officine Meccaniche Reggiane, Reggio Emilia (made it the greatest aviation factory in Italy).

President, Soc. An. Aeroplani Caproni, Milan (1937) (1936, L. 10,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Motori Marini G. Carraro, Milan (1934) (1934, L. 2,000,000)

President, Soc. Italiana Gomma (Licenza Geray), Riva del Garda (1934, L. 10,000)

President, Caproni Bulgara (1934)

President, Soc. An. Kazanlik (1934)

V. President, Soc. An. Fabbrica Automobili Isotta Fraschini, Milan (193-) (Cap. 1936: L. 54,481,962) (with Dr. Amerigo Gesti, Caproni owned the shares of this company.)

V. President, Soc. Romana Costruzioni Meccaniche, Rome (1934). Comp. in 1937.

V. President, Soc. An. Cantieri Aeronautici Bergamaschi, Ponte S. Pietro (Bergamo) (1937) (Cap. in 1936: L. 3,000,000)

V. President, Soc. An. Menzolini (1934)

V. President, Soc. An. I.S.S.A. (1934)

Councillor, Scuola Aviazione Caproni, Vizzola Ticini (1934)

Councillor, Caproni Vizzola (1937) (Cap. 1936: L. 5,000,000)

President, Caproni A.O.I. (1937) (Cap. 1936: L. 2,000,000)

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 3

CAPRONI, Giovanni

Education and work history, continued:

Came to the United States with the Italian Delegation headed by Italo Balbo to participate in the International Congress for Civil Aeronautics called by President Coolidge in Washington December 1928. Caproni accompanied Balbo as a personal friend and also in the capacity of technical consultant; visited the principal aeronautical centers and remained in New York, after Balbo's return to Italy, concluding a manufacturing agreement for some of his heavy types, and making contacts with the leading financial and industrial men in the field of aeronautics (the Curtiss-Wright Company and Ugo Veniero D'Annunzio, agent in the United States for the Isotta Fraschini Company, took part in the negotiations). He purchased the Ducrot Factory in Palermo, a large furniture-manufacturing firm, for transformation into an airplane factory.

Together with Macchi of Varese and the Pomilio brothers, Caproni is one of the three outstanding private constructors of Italy. Advocate of the decentralization of Italian airplane factories, 1947

Political history:

An interview source gives the following information about his political connections:

Caproni's aeronautical projects and his industry as a whole were benefitted by Fascism, after the first World War, with its ambitious aviation program.

He had known Mussolini in Milan at the time of his founding of Popolo d'Italia, and the Fasci di Combattimento. He cooperated with the regime and was the friend of Mussolini, Balbo and others.

Another source says that he is considered primarily a technical expert, interested chiefly in problems of aeronautical construction and in the expansion of his industry.

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A third interview source states that, for the sake of his business, Caproni was forced to follow the new Fascist policy after 1938.

The same source stresses the fact that Caproni was born in Italia Irredenta, that part of Italy which belonged to Austria before and after the last war, and assumes that he remains anti-Austrian and anti-German.

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CAPRONI, Giovanni

SUMMARY:

Caproni is president of the largest airplane manufacturing company in Italy, and holds the presidency of Caproni companies outside of Italy. In large companies dealing with machine and automobile manufacturing he held the offices of president and vice-president, and he has also been connected with the rubber industry through the small firm of Italiana Gomma.

Caproni must have been linked closely to Fascism through his business, which participated actively in building up the Italian air force. Evidence conflicts as to the degree of his allegiance to the Party. All sources agree on his primary interest in his industry; one source accused him of very close ties with Balbo and Mussolini, while two other sources speak of him more as a party adherent for professional reasons.

Sources:

1. Chi è, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Italian Executive with Banca Commerciale Italiana, arrived in U.S. 1940; SPE no. R-2075, New York 4 May 1943
4. Italian Aeronautical and Automotive Engineer, had contracts with Italian authorities 1939, now U.S. citizen; SPE no. R-668, Italian Aircraft Production, New York 16 April 1943.
5. BR PU-2154.5 (Excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and objectivity)
6. BR PU-725 (Source rated as excellent in objectivity, and very good in judgment, reliability and memory.)
7. Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940
8. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

6613

CONFIDENTIAL

Italian Division, SI, KMDTC
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (P&W)

JP-1632

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT LABOR

CITY Palermo
ADDRESS MED-HQ DETSOURCE 2, Member
SUBSOURCE Chamber of Labor
EVALUATION 3-2

ORIGINAL REF. JP-1632

DATE OF INFO. 29 May 1945
DATE OF REF. 31 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED 8 June 1945CONTINUATION
SUPPLEMENTNO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Non-political Regional Confederation
of Labor Proposed

1. Members of the Regional Labor Office and the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Labor are planning to organize a Sicilian Regional Confederation of Labor, which would be affiliated with the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

2. The principal aim of the proposed organization is to abolish the present Chamber of Labor and its alleged Communist propaganda. No political activity would be permitted and each member would be allowed to profess his own political faith.

3. The organization would interest itself only in labor problems and assistance to workers. It would act on the basis of measures adopted by the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

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Intelligence

Non-Political Regional Confederation
of Labor Producers

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CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL DOCUMENT

Italian Division, SI, M.D. 70
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

8 June 1945

JR-2109

CONFIDENTIAL-CONTROL

CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political/Social

ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE 2, Trust

SUB SOURCE

EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2109

DATE OF INFO. AS Indicated

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 8 June 1945

CONFIRMATION

SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1

ATTACHMENTS

Venezia Giulia Data
As of 3 June 1945

1. During the period 10-23 May incoming railroad traffic to Trieste was as follows: 73 cars of troops, 25 cars ammo, 25 flour, 15 coal, 27 livestock, 25 food supplies, 2 food, 5 naphtha, 50 empty. Outgoing cars were as follows: 9 troops, 31 explosives, 21 flour, 178 miscellaneous rationed material, 4 tobacco, 32 food supplies, 2 clothing, 4 liquor, 2 furs, 13 filled with trucks, 1 soap, 253 empty. Further information will follow.

2. The local commissar for every town in Venezia Giulia received a detailed questionnaire on war damages. These forms were to be completed within twentyfour hours and sent to Belgrade. They are designed for use at the coming meeting of the Big Three according to the Corizia Committee.

3. Italian patriots, including the Garibaldi-National brigade, which is at present in Trieste, wish to disarm. Members of this brigade hardly conceal their anti-Slav feeling.

4. Allied occupation of Trieste will be welcomed by a majority of the local Slavs who are tired

Venezia Giulia Data
As of 5 June 1945

1. During the period 10-23 May incoming railroad traffic to Trieste was as follows: 73 cars of troops, 25 cars ammo, 25 flour, 15 coal, 27 livestock, 25 food supplies, 2 food, 5 naphtha, 50 empty. Outgoing cars were as follows: 9 troops, 31 explosives, 21 flour, 178 miscellaneous rationed material, 4 tobacco, 32 food supplies, 2 clothing, 4 liquor, 2 furs, 13 filled with trucks, 1 soap, 253 empty. Further information will follow.
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3. Italian patriots, including the Garibaldi-National brigade, which is at present in Trieste, wish to disarm. Members of this brigade hardly conceal their anti-Slav feeling.
4. Allied occupation of Trieste will be welcomed by a majority of the local Slavs who are tired of Tito.
5. A trustworthy source reports that OSS asked a carabinieri General, now in hiding, if he would consent to put the 600 carabinieri concealed in the region at its disposal. An order prepared by PSS is being talked about. This order requests the people to accept the change from Yugoslav to Allied rule quietly.

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CONTROL DOCUMENT

CONFIDENTIAL - CONTROL

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**SECRET
CONTROL**
JR-2110

Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prev)

SECRET - CONTROL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

8 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Yugoslavia	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2110
SUBJECT	<u>Military</u>	DATE OF INFO.	8 June 1945
ORIGIN	Trieste	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	8 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Trust	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-3	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Yugoslav Activities in Venezia Giulia

1. Yugoslavs will free four thousand Italian prisoners whom they hold in San Pietro del Carso provided they will join Tito. These Italians are without food or water.
2. Sesana is the present headquarters of the Slav secret police. In Postumia there is a large number of troops equipped with tanks and heavy guns.

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**SECRET
CONTROL**

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AC - CG	1-2, AFIC	MG (2)	PARIS	SALZBURG (4)
3-3, AFIC	1-5 AG	WASH (2)	PARIS	

Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2112

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

8 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2112
SUBJECT	<u>Industrial</u>	DATE OF INFO.	7 May 1945
ORIGIN	ROME	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	8 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Cain	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	JR-2112
EVALUATION	B-3	NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

Present Coal Situation in Italy

Estimate of Requirements

- Before the war, the annual consumption of coal in Italy was 15,000,000 tons, of which 13,000,000 tons were imported. Today, the minimum national monthly requirements may be estimated at from 480,000-500,000 tons. Present imports from the Allies amount to 80,000-90,000 tons a month which, added to the 42,000 tons mined in Italy, furnish a monthly requirement.
- A breakdown of the supplies of coal needed in Northern and Southern Italy is as follows. The "plan for first aid to Italian economy" in Central and Southern Italy calls for 230,000 tons a month for production in the second half of 1945. No such plan has yet been drawn up for Northern Italy but during the interim period of two to three months, while the program is being formulated, it may be estimated that 250,000 tons of coal a month represents the very minimum necessary to face a partial reactivation in the most urgent fields of consumption.

National Production

- The following chart shows that the present monthly

Present Coal Situation in ItalyEstimate of Requirements

1. Before the war, the annual consumption of coal in Italy was 15,000,000 tons, of which 13,000,000 tons were imported. Today, the minimum national monthly requirements may be estimated at from 450,000-500,000 tons. Present imports from the Allies amount to 80,000-90,000 tons a month which, added to the 42,000 tons mined in Italy, furnish a monthly requirement.
2. A breakdown of the supplies of coal needed in Northern and Southern Italy is as follows. The "plan for first aid to Italian economy" in Central and Southern Italy calls for 230,000 tons a month for production in the second half of 1945. No such plan has as yet been drawn up for Northern Italy but during the interim period of two to three months, while the program is being formulated, it may be estimated that 250,000 tons of coal a month represents the very minimum necessary to face a partial reactivation in the most urgent fields of consumption.

National Production

1. The following chart shows that the present monthly production of coal and coal substitutes, expressed in terms of foreign quality and fuel capacity, actually represents only 8.5% of the requirement:

(continued)

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JR-2113

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- 2 -

	Average Pre-war production	Present production	Percent of former production	Present production in terms of fo- reign standards
Sardinian coal	75,000	30,000	40%	22,500
Black lignite	19,000	9,000	47%	5,400
Peat	75,000	35,000	47%	14,000
	169,000	74,000		41,000

Prospects of increasing national production

1. The most important step in helping to overcome the grave coal shortage is to increase internal production, both by speeding up the mines already in operation and by resuming work in the two large coal centers of Northern Italy, which are located in the newly liberated regions of Istria and the Val D'Aosta. It is estimated that within three months the mines which are now producing, by foreign standards, 42,000 tons of coal a month, will be able to produce approximately 70,000 tons for an increase of 60%, if the urgent needs of the companies can be met.

2. The Arsa mines in Istria were the largest pre-war source of national coal; in 1939, 1,005,000 tons of coal, or around 85,000 tons monthly, were mined, while in 1942, production reached 100,000 tons a month. In normal times, approximately 9,000 workers were employed in these mines with a total of more than 20 million man hours. Of somewhat less importance are the mines in the Val D'Aosta which furnished a part of Italy's anthracite. In 1939, 100,000 tons were mined with a labor force of 900 and a total of more than 2 million man hours. Thus, even if these mines should for the time being be forced to work at 50% of normal, they would still produce an estimated 37,000 tons monthly, in figures adjusted to foreign standards, and would increase present production by 90%.

Need for larger imports

1. A complete exploitation of Italian solid combustible resources would not, however, solve the grave coal problem. It must be remembered that even before the war, approx-

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2. The Arsa mines in Istria were the largest pre-war source of national coal; in 1939, 1,005,000 tons of coal, or around 35,000 tons monthly, were mined, while in 1942, production reached 100,000 tons a month. In normal times, approximately 9,000 workers were employed in these mines with a total of more than 20 million man hours. Of somewhat less importance are the mines in the Val D'Aosta which furnished a part of Italy's anthracite. In 1939, 100,000 tons were mined with a labor force of 900 and a total of more than 2 million man hours. Thus, even if these mines should for the time being be forced to work at 50% of normal, they would still produce an estimated 37,000 tons monthly, in figures adjusted to foreign standards, and would increase present production by 90%.

Need for larger imports

1. A complete exploitation of Italian solid combustible resources would not, however, solve the grave coal problem. It must be remembered that even before the war, approximately 80% of Italian coal consumption was supplied from abroad; in the present reconstruction emergency it is all the more necessary for the Allies both to increase their monthly shipments and to permit Italy to draw supplies from German mines, which formerly imported extremely large quantities of coal into Italy.

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Italian Division, SI, MEMO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

8 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2112

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2112

SUBJECT Industry

DATE OF INFO. 7 May 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 8 June 1945

ORIGIN Rome

TREATY MED-HQ DET

CONFIRMATION

SUPPLEMENT JR-2111

SOURCE 2, Calif

SUB SOURCE

NO. OF PAGES 1

EVALUATION B-3

ATTACHMENTS

1936 Census of Industrial Workers in Northern Italy

1. According to statistics of 1936, there were 2,640,000 industrial workers in Northern Italy; of these, 450,000 and 436,000 were employed respectively by the mechanical and textile industries. When the number of persons connected with industrial production in one way or another (classified by the 1936 census as business owners, small business owners, artisans, employees, watchmen, servants, and heavy laborers) is added to the number of industrial workers, the total figure of those in industry in Northern Italy for the year 1936, is 3,637,000.

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2. Although this figure has fluctuated to some extent with the losses of war, it may be said that intensified reconstruction activity will soon re-establish the pre-war level. It may further be estimated that of these 3,637,000 persons employed in industry, 3,000,000 are directly dependent on the regular and continuous supply of coal.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

JR-2113

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

8 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2113

DATE OF INFO. 31 May 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 8 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENTNO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT EconomicORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Glamour

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

Black Market Measures
Taken in Naples

1. A Committee of various officials of Naples met on 29 May 1945 to discuss ways and means of combatting the Black Market. Present at the meeting were: six representatives of the CLN; six representatives of the CGIL; the Prefect of the Province of Naples (Francesco Selvaggi) who was made President of the Committee; the Mayor of Naples (Gennaro Ferra-riello), and three representatives of Commerce.
2. Ferrariello stated that although fruits and vegetables were plentiful, prices in most cases were exorbitant. He stressed the necessity of procuring trucks in order to obtain agricultural products directly from the producers rather than to allow them to fall into the hands of the Black Marketeers. Unity of action was determined upon and it was hoped that this unity might become "national in character".
3. The Committee met on 30 May to appoint four sub-committees for shoes, clothes, household goods and food. A "People's Committee" was formed of squads of policemen and public-spirited citizens to assist the four sub-committees.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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3. The Committee met on 30 May to appoint four sub-committees for shoes, clothes, household goods and food. A "People's Committee" was formed of squads of policemen and public-spirited citizens to assist the four sub-committees.
4. The Committee decided upon the following actions:
 - a. To take all measures to increase production of essential commodities, to destroy the Black Market, and to lower prices to a level commensurate with the earning capacity of the average consumer;

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- b. To "destroy" bureaucratic governmental offices, and turn over the distribution and regulation of commodities to representatives of the public;
- c. To stop profiteering of producers by determining the exact cost of production and permitting only a reasonable margin of profit;
- d. To carry on a united and continuous campaign against the Black Market in Middle and Southern Italy, especially in Naples.

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- c. To stop profiteering of producers by determining the exact cost of production and permitting only a reasonable margin of profit;
- d. To carry on a united and continuous campaign against the Black Market in Middle and Southern Italy, especially in Naples.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDIO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th YECIMENT (F.V.)

JR-2114

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy/Austria	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2114
SUBJECT	Industry	DATE OF INFO	29 May 1945
		DATE OF RPT.	
		DISTRIBUTED	8 June 1945
ORIGIN	Milan	CONFIRMATION	
TREASURE	MED-IC DET	SUPPLEMENT	
SOURCE	Z, Miles	NO. OF PAGES	2
SUB SOURCE	Manlius	ATTACHMENTS	
EVALUATION	B-3		

Austrian Industrialists Plan for Cooperation with Italy

1. A Group of experts on Austrian industry, composed of Smecchia for the iron and steel industry, Fuerstentberg of Fiat, Popovic for the pulp, wood, and paper industry, and Prager, have submitted a plan to the Allied Command in Milan, as to possible future cooperation between Italian and Austrian industry. These men are particularly interested in the potentialities of the Austrian iron and steel industries, the two largest of which are the Oesterreichisch-Alpine Montangesellschaft and Gebr. Boehler & Co., of Vienna.

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2. The Oesterreichisch-Alpine Montangesellschaft, known as the Alpina, owns and operates the Erzberg ore mountain and, through entirely company owned plants in the province of Styria, it produces on the average of 500,000 tons of pig iron a year, employing approximately 15,000 workers. Exports went chiefly to Eastern Europe, the Far East, and, until 1922 when Italy established prohibitive customs duties to Italy. For a time the majority

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montanbetriebe Hermann Goering, Vienna. Meanwhile, the Italian branch of Alpine, known as Acciai Alpine, has maintained its office in Milan under the management of Smecchia, who has held his office since 1934. Commercial director of Acciai Alpini until 1938 was Benno Fleischmann who was relieved of his post at that time because of his non-aryan origin.

3. The plan of the above-mentioned men is that an Allied financial trust be established to dissolve all the holdings of the Hermann Goering Werke and that, in this particular instance, the Alpine be returned to joint Austrian and Italian control, with Fiat allowed to once again to buy into the capital stock. These men suggest that the two Austrian members of the otherwise German committee which has managed the Alpine for the past six years, be retained for their reliability and knowledge of the business; they are financial director Martetschaeger and managing secretary Hoynigg. They also recommend that Smecchia be retained in his present position and that Fleischmann be recalled, if possible, to reassume his duties as president of Acciai Alpine.

4. It is further suggested that the Doehler company, the majority of whose stock is still owned by the Vereinigte Stahlwerke of Duesseldorf, be incorporated into the Alpine, as frequently discussed prior to the war. Doehler is one of the largest steel works in Europe and its special steel is exported all over the world. The remaining three Austrian steel companies, the Schoeller-Bleckmann, Steirische Gusstahlwerke, and Felten & Guilleaume, all of Vienna, are of relative unimportance and it is felt that their future can be planned at some later date.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDPO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

JR-2115

SECRET
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

9 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2115
SUBJECT	<u>Political/Military</u>	DATE OF INFO.	7 June 1945
ORIGIN	Rome	DATE OF RPT.	9 June 1945
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	
SOURCE	Z, Table	CONFIRMATION	
SUB-SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-0	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Former Black Brigade Militiamen

It is reported from Milan that about 11,000 former Black Brigade militiamen are still in North Italy. About 6,000 of these men have joined the Communist Party in the hope of finding protection and security. They are "deseradoes", well trained in the use of arms and ready for anything.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2116

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

9 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2116
SUBJECT	<u>Political/Social</u>	DATE OF INFO. AS INDICATED	
ORIGIN	Trieste	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	9 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Trust	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	C-3	NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

The Situation in Trieste
As of 23 May 1945

The following was reported by a reliable source who visited Trieste:

1. CLN activity has been curtailed by the attempted arrest of Dr. Peruga. He escaped to Udine, leaving Miani and Bartoli to continue the underground work.
2. Yugoslav Partisans still patrol the streets and the town is covered with slogans hailing Tito and the "union" of Trieste to Yugoslavia. In the pro-Communist workers' section of San Giacomo sings have appeared which read: "Tito or Benito is all one thing", and "Come back Benito, all is forgiven", etc. Both Italian Communist and moderate Slavs are turning against Tito's regime.
3. Many arrests have been reported, but it is impossible to obtain any proof or detail. A New Zealand Colonel saw columns of prisoners, amounting to 150 men, during the night of 16 May; an American newspaperman saw a column of 20 prisoners during the following night. It is understood that the Yugoslavs arrest the

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4. A new daily is published in Trieste. It is called Il Lavoratore and follows the same propaganda line as Il Nostro Avvenire.

It is rumored that Della Motta has been forced

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MD. ROMA	MD. CASERNA	MD. (2)	CASERNA (2)	MD. (2)	MD. (2)
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to resign as director of Il Nostro Avvenire because of his former connections with OVRA and Fascism. Few persons read Il Nostro Avvenire.

5. All members of organizations controlled by the Yugoslavs have been warned not to listen to Allied radio stations. The same warning was unofficially given to the rest of the population.
6. The food situation becomes steadily worse as no supplies have as yet arrived from Yugoslavia. Since the beginning of May, only one distribution of meat was made and it consisted of 5 grams of canned meat per person. Another report states that 10 grams of canned meat and 5 cubic centimeters of oil were distributed. It is also reported that Slavs living near Trieste received the food supplies captured from the Germans.

Black market prices of some items follow, as of 22 May:

Flour	240	Lire	per	kg.
Bread	80	"	"	"
Butter	4,500	"	"	"
Bacon	5,000	"	"	"
Potatoes	70	"	"	"
Pasta	180	"	"	"
Rice	200	"	"	"
Eggs	80	"	each	"

7. Health conditions become steadily worse as there is complete lack of sanitation. Streets are filthy and lice, reportedly brought into the city by Yugoslav Partisans, are spreading. A few cases of typhus have been reported, but tuberculosis is the greatest problem as no measures have been taken for the hospitalization of active cases.

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Italian Division, SI, M.D.T.O
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

9 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2117

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE 2, Table
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2117

DATE OF INFO. 7 June 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 9 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Gonella's Position
On the Institutional Question

Prof. Gonella, Director of the Christian Democratic paper Il Popolo, wrote a series of articles on North Italy following his recent trip to that area. He stated that almost all Christian Democrats in North Italy are republicans and do not even consider the possibility of having to choose between Monarchy and Republic. Gonella now states that he is a republican. Until recently, he had never pronounced himself on the institutional question and many of his friends thought that he was a

Gonzalez, Position

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

9 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2118

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE

EVALUATION Document

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2118

DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 9 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

Propaganda Directives
To All Garibaldi Formations

Note: The following document was given to all Commissars of the Garibaldi-Natisone Divisions by the chief Commissar to serve as a basic policy for propaganda:

* *

Preface

All our Garibaldi and all people of Friuli must be on their guard against pseudo-democrats who seek to arouse discord between Slovenes and Italians and so hinder the solution of common problems on a democratic, popular and progressive plane.

1. It is wrong to judge the movement for Yugoslavian liberation by a few regional mistakes made by irresponsible Slovenes. We must bear in mind not single errors but all that the people of Yugoslavia have done for the liberation of their own country and their great contribution to the

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To All Garibaldi Formations

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1. It is wrong to judge the movement for Yugoslavian liberation by a few regional mistakes made by irresponsible Slovenes. We must bear in mind not single errors but all that the people of Yugoslavia have done for the liberation of their own country, their great contribution to the struggle against Nazi-Fascism and their no small aid to free Italy.

2. We must understand any mistakes made against us when we take into consideration that for many years they have undergone Fascist oppression and then faced aggression and the devastation of their country only because they were unwilling to submit to Italian Imperialism. Whether

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they were willing or not, the Italian people have served as means for this wrongdoing.

The Garibaldi, through their struggle, are now expiating this shame and it would be criminal to believe the lies of reactionaries who seek to discredit the Yugoslav by accusing them of imperialism when they only wish to eliminate injustice and to solve their own national problems.

3. If the heroic struggle of the Yugoslavs for three and one half years, the sacrifices and the results obtained are kept in mind, then it is clearly evident that a people who has striven so valiantly for liberty cannot have designs for conquest which will harm other peoples.

4. How can a country be imperialistic which has given every liberty to her people? Moreover we must not forget that the Soviet Union fully supports the move for Yugoslavian national liberation and her national claims. We all know that the Soviet Union has defended and is defending the people's rights and certainly would not support any imperialistic designs. Therefore we can accept the claims of the Yugoslavs and we ought also to support them with all our strength.

Conclusion

The realization of the aims of Tito's strengthens popular and progressive democracy not only there but for all peoples and in particular for Italy in order that she too may enjoy complete freedom from Fascist and German rule and from all reactionaries who are concealed behind the mask of democracy.

Death to Fascism

Liberty for the People

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by accusing them of...
only wish to eliminate injustice and to
solve their own national problems.

3. If the heroic struggle of the Yugoslavs for three and one half years, the sacrifices and the results obtained are kept in mind, then it is clearly evident that a people who has striven so valiantly for liberty cannot have designs for conquest which will harm other peoples.
4. How can a country be imperialistic which has given every liberty to her people? Moreover we must not forget that the Soviet Union fully supports the move for Yugoslavian national liberation and her national claims. We all know that the Soviet Union has defended and is defending the people's rights and certainly would not support any imperialistic designs. Therefore we can accept the claims of the Yugoslavs and we ought also to support them with all our strength.

Conclusion

The realization of the aims of Tito's strengthens popular and progressive democracy not only there but for all peoples and in particular for Italy in order that she too may enjoy complete freedom from Fascist and German rule and from all reactionaries who are concealed behind the mask of democracy.

Death to Fascism

Liberty for the People

The Commissar

CONFIDENTIAL

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SECRET

Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

11 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2119

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2119
SUBJECT	<u>Military/Political</u>	DATE OF INFO.	2 June 1945
		DATE OF RPT.	
		DISTRIBUTED	11 June 1945
ORIGIN	Milan	CONFIRMATION	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	SUPPLEMENT	
SOURCE	Z, Miles	NO. OF PAGES	2
SUB SOURCE		ATTACHMENTS	
EVALUATION	B-3		

General Outline of
Communist Party Military Organization
In Milan Area

1. The organization is composed of groups of 5 men:
 - Leader, responsible for all political work
 - 2 secretaries, one of whom has the following duties:
 - to organize all military formations
 - to give orders to all armed squads dependent on group under him.
 - 2 assistants

Armed Squads

Number depends on organizational facilities or secretary and possibilities of village or locality in which group is located.

Military Network

- Only military secretaries know about it
- Military secretaries form military command of zone which includes all groups in zone
- Several zones compose a sector
- Sector takes direct orders from Party military center.

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- Several zones compose a sector
- Sector takes direct orders from Party military center.

Brigades

- 1 group has 1 brigade
- 1 region has 4 brigades
- 1 sector has 16 brigades

The number of brigades varies as the number of men in each brigade varies.

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CLASSIFICATION												
MID	DN	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	F/C	FOC	JICA	L	JANAC
AM	AMB	G-5, AFHQ	IO SUSNLOI	CI, AFHQ	PARIS (3)	SALZBURG (4)						
AM	CLAD (2)	JICA (2)	3-2, 5 Army	WASH (2)	PARIS (3)	R&A						
AC-CC	G-2, AFHQ	AMG (2)	CASERTA (3)	R-2, Rome								
AC-PS	15, AC, G-2	FAAC, G-2	LONDON (7)	MILAN								
THEATRE DISTRIBUTION												
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JR-2119

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- 2 -

The Party does not care about having many men but about having officers necessary to direct many men.

Often the brigades only exist on paper and only the brigade commands really exist.

2. Party Military Leaders

- Luigi Longo (Gallo)
- Elio Barontini
- Francesco Roasio
- Giorgio Amendola

3. Equipment

- 100,000 weapons with adequate ammunition
- 20,000 sub-machine guns
- 10,000 machine guns

New arms are arriving every day from Tito.

German tanks (Tigers but mostly Panther type) are well concealed in factories and farms.

A considerable number of self-propelled 88mm. guns are securely hidden.

4. Available Man Power

- In case of necessity about 50,000 men completely and modernly armed
- 10,000 men armed with rifles and hand grenades.

Note: It is supposed that before the end of summer the secret dumps will be filled with war material coming from Russia through Yugoslavia, so that at least 40,000 men will then be armed.

5. Propaganda

For the time being the leaders attempt to persuade the men that if the Party cannot carry out a constructive policy it is because the Allies stand in their way, and

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5. Propaganda

For the time being the leaders attempt to persuade the men that if the Party cannot carry out a constructive policy it is because the Allies stand in their way, and sooner or later it will be necessary to drive the Allies out of Italy, just as it was necessary to drive the Germans out of Italy.

SECRET

Italian Division, SI, M.D.T.O
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

11 June 1945

JR-2126

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2126

DATE OF INFO. 4 June 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 11 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industrial
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE Marcus
EVALUATION B-3

Silk Industry Situation in Italy

1. The black market in silk has spread rapidly in Northern Italy, following the collapse of Italo-German trade agreements as reached through the appropriate section of the RUK. Silk industry experts therefore recommend that an Allied agency be set up immediately to control the production and price of cocoons and to prohibit further sale of silk in all forms, except to authorized organizations. These Allied officials, together with the "Federazione della Seta" and the "Ente Serico", both of Milan, would decide as to the acceptability of sales made since 25 April 1945, and would insure that the Consorzio Agrario of each district receive the normal quota of the cocoon crop. They would also establish prices for both the 1944 and the 1945 harvests, and later would announce the sales conditions pertinent to both local and international markets.

2. Present locations within Germany of large stocks of Roges company silk are as follows:

- Roges Stock No 1: 100,000 kilos of raw silk

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2. Present locations within Germany of large stocks of Roges company silk are as follows:

- Roges Stock No 1: 100,000 kilos of raw silk yarns recently sold to private German companies were stored in Beensdorf, near Magdeburg, prior to distribution.

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MID	ONI	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	MC	FCC	JICA	L	JANAG		

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JR-2126

- 2 -

- Roges Stock No2: 300,000 kilos of raw silk yarns are stored in warehouses at Georgenthal, Thuringia; no provision had been made for its resale.

- Shantung: An unspecified quantity of double strand silk cloth was also being held in Georgenthal.

- Parachute Silk: The Como branch of the S. Henking & Co., Berlin-Tempelhof, controlled and purchased all parachute silk, and would be able to furnish complete data on its resale both in Italy and Germany.

3. Under German occupation, the Italian silk industry was controlled by the Reichsstelle für Textilwirtschaft, Berlin C2, Wallstrasse 22-23, after original arrangements had been made with RUK and the individual silk manufacturers. This organization planned and paid for all sales, transportation, and deliveries, and would have a complete record of all resales and present locations of silk stocks. Prices were controlled by a joint Italo-German price commission. Payments were prompt, but the "Federazione della Seta" established a Cassa di Compensazione to take care of any emergency; all losses were covered by individual company insurance.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

11 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2127

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2127
SUBJECT	Biographical	DATE OF INFO.	2 June 1945
ORIGIN	Milan	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DET	DISTRIBUTED	11 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Miles	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-3	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Biographical Sketch of Luigi Longo

1. Luigi Longo (Gallo) was born in Piedmont in 1900. He took part in the 1915-1918 war and then dedicated himself to political life. He became a member, and later a leader, of the Communist Party, and organized groups of young Communists. He opposed Fascism strenuously and eventually was compelled to seek refuge in France, from which he returned several times to Italy on secret missions.
2. From France he was called to Moscow, where he attended the Leninist school for two years and the war school for three years. He was then sent to France to organize political exiles, and lived in Paris until 1936. At that time, he went to Spain, where he became the leader of the international brigades.
3. On his return to France, he was arrested and sent to the Vernet d'Ariège concentration camp, ~~the~~ the Bolshevik Commission claimed him as a Russian subject, and enabled him to reach Marseilles, where he was to sail for Russia. The Germans, however, would not grant him a transit permit and he returned to Vernet d'Ariège whence was sent to the island

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4. He was liberated after the fall of Fascism. He worked for the liberation of Rome and later for the liberation of Northern Italy, where he became the leader of all patriot brigades.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

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JR-2128

11 June 1945

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CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2128
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	7 June 1945
ORIGIN	Turin	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DET	DISTRIBUTED	11 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Tourist	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-3	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

French Annexationist Activity in Val d'Aosta

A lively campaign to annex Val d'Aosta to France is being carried on in the region. Within three weeks two issues of a clandestine paper, La Vallée d'Aoste Libre, have appeared. Collaborators in this publication are Professor Piera Viglino, President of the Val d'Aosta CCM, and a lawyer named Nouchi. The paper stresses the point that all who are against annexation are considered by the French as Fascists and that French credit for such persons will be stopped or seized.

Persons have been observed seeking to induce non-residents of the Valley to sign as favoring annexation, and those unwilling to do so are accused of fascism and are threatened with expulsion from the region. Mothers who are responsible for families are allowed to sign.

There is strong reason to believe that this movement is backed by capitalists who have financial interests in France.

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SECRET		CLASSIFICATION										
NID	DNI	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	MC	EOG	JICA	L	JANAC
Am Amb	AmPolad(2)	AC-CC	AC-PS	G-5, AFHQ	JICA (2)							
G-2, AFHQ	15 AG, G-2	TO SUSNLOG-2.5 Army	AMG (2)									
Caserta(3)	London(2)	Paris	Palermo	X-2, Rome	Milan							
THEATRE DISTRIBUTION												
PHS												

Italian Division, 2677th
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

4 June 1945

JR-2087

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2087
SUBJECT	<u>Biographical Sketch</u>	DATE OF INFO.	Mid May 1945
ORIGIN	Milan	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	4 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Gaul	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE	Socialist Leader	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	C-3	NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

Biographical Sketch of
Sandro Pertini

Sandro Pertini was born in Stella, province of Savona, on 25 September 1895. He graduated in Law from the University of Genoa and in Social and Political Sciences from the University of Florence.

In May 1925, he was condemned by the Savona Court for lese-majesté and for inciting class hatred. He was hospitalized five times because of Fascist attacks. In 1926, he collaborated with Carlo Rosselli and Ferruccio Parri in arranging the escape of Filippo Turati, with whom he reached Calvi in Corsica on 15 December 1926. At that time he was condemned, in absentia, to five years of concentration camp by the Genoa Provincial Commission. He arrived in France, where he became a laborer, first in Paris, then in Nice where he remained until 1928. In 1928, he underwent trial because of a fight against Fascists. In 1928 he was tried again for having installed a radio in Eze to spread anti-Fascist propaganda in Italy.

At the end of 1928, he returned to Italy with a false passport. He did underground work for a month and a half in various regions of Italy.

Intelligence

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At the end of 1928, he returned to Italy with a false passport. He did underground work for a month and a half in various regions of Italy, but was recognized in Pisa. He was arrested and condemned by the Special Tribunal to eleven years imprisonment. In 1935, while in the Pianosa prison, he was tried and condemned to nine additional months of prison because he had defended an ordinary prisoner who was being beaten by twelve guards. After seven years of prison, he was sent to concentration camp, first in Ponza, then in Trinità, and finally in Ventotene. While in Ponza he was tried by the Naples Court for political

Intelligence Reports

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

NO.	DM	A3	STATE	THES	CH	SEA	APS	MC	FC	JCA	L	JANG

AM AMO	AC-1D	TO SUSENLOI	CI, AFHQ	PARIS
AMPOLAC (2)	CC-5, AMO	G-2, 5ATTY	WASH (2)	PALESTINE
AC-CC	JICA (2)	AMC (2)	CASERTA (3)	X-2, ROME
AC-PS	G-2, AFHQ	SA O, G-2	LONDON (2)	
THEATRE DISTRIBUTION				
GA				

JR-2087

CONFIDENTIAL

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reasons, and was cleared.

In August 1943, he was liberated, following 15 years of prison and concentration camp. He went to Rome where he re-organized the Socialist Party with Pietro Nenni, with whom he became one of the members of the executive committee of the Party. He directed the political and military organization of the Party and, on 18 October 1943, he was arrested in Rome by the German SS. He was condemned to death, but succeeded in escaping from the Regina Coeli prison on 24 January 1944. He continued his activity and on 2 June went to Milan to direct the Socialist Party in North Italy. He published several newspapers, La Terra, L'Operato, Il Partigiano and, later, Ban-diera Rossa, La Compagna, L'Edificazione Socialista.

At the end of July 1944, he crossed the lines and reached Florence to direct the Socialist Party of that city and to prepare the insurrection. He took part in the fight for the liberation of Florence and then returned to Rome, where he refused to become the General Secretary of the Party because he intended to return to the North.

He returned to the North through the Mont Blanc and stopped in Cogne to aid the Partisans who had been attacked by the Germans in November 1944. Finally he reached Milan and became the leader of the Socialist Party in North Italy. On 25 April 1945, he gave the order for the insurrection.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2088

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

4 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2088

DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 4 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Biographical Sketch

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Gaul
SUB SOURCE Socialist Leader
EVALUATION C-3

Biographical Sketch of
Attorney Lello Basso

Atty. Lello Basso is a member of the executive body of the Socialist Party in North Italy. He was born in Varazze (Savona) on 25 December 1903. He graduated in Law (thesis: The Concept of Freedom in Karl Marx) and later, in 1931, in Philosophy from the University of Milan.

In 1923, he became a member of the Socialist Party and wrote, under the name of Prometeo Fiodemo, in Turati's periodical Critica Sociale, in Avanti, in Pietro Gobetti's Rivoluzione Liberale, and in many other anti-Fascist newspapers and periodicals.

During the Matteotti period, 1924-1925, he was the president of the University Groups of Liberty; in 1926, with Carlo Rosselli and Pietro Nenni, he was one of the founders and writers of Il Quarto Stato.

In 1927, when political press was forbidden, he became the editor of Pietre, philosophical and literary periodical, and organized an anti-Fascist movement around it. He and his colleagues

JR-2088

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Curiel, and sent to a concentration camp. Later he returned to Milan and became one of the leaders of the Socialist movement.

On 10 January 1943, he took part in a meeting to found the Movement of Proletarian Unity for a Socialist Republic (MUP), in whose name a manifest was written on 26 July 1943 by which the coalition of anti-Fascist parties was established. This coalition later became CLN. During the Badoglio period, MUP was fused with the Socialist Party. Dasso, although actively sought by Germans and Fascists, directed the Socialist Movement in Lombardy until liberation.

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Italian Division, SI, MILITO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

JR-2039

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CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2039
SUBJECT	<u>Biographical Sketch</u>	DATE OF INFO.	Mid May 1945
		DATE OF RPT.	
		DISTRIBUTED	4 June 1945
CASE	Milan	CONFIRMATION	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DEF	SUPPLEMENT	
SOURCE	Z. Genui	NO. OF PAGES	1
SUB SOURCE	Liberal Party Leader	ATTACHMENTS	
EVALUATION	C-3		

Biographical Sketch of
Attorney Giustino Arpesani

Atty. Giustino Arpesani is a liberal with progressive tendencies. He is an intelligent and capable lawyer, versed in history politics, and diplomacy. Although opposed to Fascism, in 1940, when enrollment in the Fascist Party was opened to veterans of the 1915-1918 war, he joined the party through fear of consequences to his professional career. During the Nazi occupation, he was very active in the underground movement.

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Italian Division, SI, ADDFO
Headquarters Detachment
287th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2090

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

4 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2090
DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 4 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Biographical Sketch
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Gaul
DISSEMINATION Socialist Leaders
CLASSIFICATION C-3

Biographical Sketch of
Henry Molinari

Henry Molinari, son of the late Ettore Molinari, is a member of the Directorate of the Socialist Party and head of its Office for Studies. He was born on 7 June 1894 in Milan, where he resides at 4 Piazzale Oberdan.

He is a Technical Adviser and known for his publications in the field of Chemical Industry. He was an industrial engineer with the Milan Politecnico and an assistant in the department of Industrial Installations; later he became University professor of Chemical Machinery and Installations, and finally of Technology and Industrial Installations until 1938. At that time, he left the teaching profession because he refused to swear allegiance to the Fascist regime.

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He was in prison for several months as an anti-Fascist, and in 1943 sought refuge in Rome from the German SS. In Rome he carried out anti-Fascist activity during the clandestine period and following the liberation.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

REF	INT	EXT	STATE	FRANC	OWA	FEA	ANS	SD	EUR	JICA	L	JAPAC

ALL AMB	G-5, AD, Q	G-2, BARRY	WASH (2)	PALERMO
AMB 1/6/21	WICA (2)	AMB (2)	CASERTA (3)	X-2, ROMA
AC-80	G-2, AMB	WASH, G-2	LONDON (2)	
AC-PS	IN EASTERN	CL. AMB	PARIS	
AC-10				

Italian Division, SI, HELTO
Headquarters Detachment
267th REGIMENT (Prov)

SECRET

JR-2091

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

4 June 1945

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2091
SUBJECT	<u>Political</u>	DATE OF INFO.	1 June 1945
ORIGIN	Rome	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	4 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Cain	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE	Niele	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-2	NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

Giacomo Costa Confers with the Luogotenente

1. Giacomo Costa is a former member of the Italian Parliament who was for a time interned on the Island of Lipari. He is a friend of both the Luogotenente and Francesco Nitti, in whose name he spoke to the Prince. Costa was received by the Luogotenente on the evening of 31 May; during the interview the following questions were raised:
 - Is it possible for Victor Emanuel, the Luogotenente, and Princess Maria Jose to forget their political differences;
 - Would it not be well for a documented report to be assembled in order to establish the constitutionality of the King's policy at the time of the Fascist coup d'etat and during the following years under the Fascist regime;
 - Should the parties of the center and right consisting of Nitti's Party, the Italian Democratic Party, Bergamini's Liberal Democratic Party, and eventually of the Christian Democratic and Liberal Parties, form a united bloc to vie with the present left wing front;

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 - Is it possible for Victor Emanuel, the Luogotenente, and Princess Maria Jose to forget their political differences;
 - Would it not be well for a documented report to be assembled in order to establish the constitutionality of the King's policy at the time of the Fascist coup d'etat and during the following years under the Fascist regime;
 - Should the parties of the center and right consisting of Nitti's Party, the Italian Democratic Party, Bergamini's Liberal Democratic Federation and eventually of the Christian Democratic and Liberal Parties, form a united bloc to vie with the present left wing front;
 - May Nitti question the Allies, with the Luogotenente's approval, as to whether, since the left wing parties are backed by the power of Russia, they would be willing to extend some support to the center and right wing parties, so that a government headed by Nitti may promise the people a definite policy.

22. In answer to the first question, the Prince replied that he would be pleased with a reconciliation.

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	Am Amb	RAAC, G-2	PARIS			
	AmPolAd.(2)	WASH (2)	PALERMO			
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	IO SWANLOI	LONDON (7)				
THEME						
DISTRIBUTION						
DATE						

JR-2091

SECRET

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tion but that he would not agree to a regency for their son as the Princess desires. Costa is to see Maria Jose and attempt to win her away from the idea of a regency.

3. The Luogotenente was in complete agreement with the other three points. It was decided that perhaps a Frenchman would be called upon to document the justification of Victor Emanuel in a biography of the king.
4. Nitti is probably making plans to become a Prime Ministerial possibility sometime within the next six months, but he has no wish for the post at the present time or under the present circumstances.

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

785015

4. Nitti is probably making plans to become a Prime Ministerial possibility sometime within the next six months, but he has no wish for the post at the present time or under the present circumstances.

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SECRET

Italian Division, SI, MEMO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2092

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

4 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2092
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	As Indicated
ORIGIN	Turin	DATE OF RPT.	4 June 1945
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DFT	DISTRIBUTED	
SOURCE	Z, Tourist	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE	Document	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION		NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

European Federalist Movement - Turin Branch

The following information was excerpted from two letters, written 11 and 15 May 1945, from the Turin branch of the European Federalist Movement to the Milan branch.

1. The Turin Committee of the European Federalist Movement was organized during the underground period. It is composed of Colombino, Action Party member; President; Rieser, Independent, Secretary; Thesis, Independent, Treasurer; Chiantore, Socialist; Grandi, Republican; Chiamello, Socialist; Morandi, Socialist; Villa, Communist; Arnaud, Republican; Venturi, Action Party member; Foè, Action Party member; Greco, Liberal. Measures have been taken to include representatives of the Christian Democratic Party in the near future.

2. The Committee favors the organization of provincial and communal committees in Piedmont and gathers names of adherents, making it clear that persons to be epurated cannot be accepted as members of the movement. At present, the Committee does not issue a membership card and opposes the establishment of

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2. The Committee favors the organization of provincial and communal committees in Piedmont and gathers names of adherents, making it clear that persons to be expurated cannot be accepted as members of the movement. At present, the Committee does not issue a membership card and opposes the establishment of a fixed enrolment fee. It plans to spread propaganda among factory workers.
3. The Committee planned to subscribe 250,000 lire toward the fund of 1,000,000 lire for the publication in Milan of the weekly Unità Europea. Allied restrictions against all publications, except the

[illegible]

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JR-2092

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newspapers of CLN parties, have so far prevented the subscription. The Committee has almost no propaganda material at its disposal and requests the Milan branch to supply copies of No. 3 and No. 9 of Unità Europea, copies of Stati Uniti d'Europa by Monroe (M. A. Rollier), and of a pamphlet containing the basic program of the Movement. The Committee is now negotiating with the Allied authorities to obtain permission to broadcast periodically.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Italian Division, SI, MLDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

4 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

JR-2093

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-ITA DET
SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2093
DATE OF INFO. 22 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 4 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Brescia as of
22 May 1945

The situation in Brescia is tense and the inhabitants feel a lack of security although no incidents have taken place. The Piamme Verdi and Communists are fighting each other to secure command posts in the CLN. Eruption is at a standstill because the Commissione di DisCIPLINA has received no directives and has no authority to act on its own initiative. Patriots are disarming, while Fascists are free to circulate in the city and armed bands roam the surrounding countryside.

(Source comment: It is to be noted that Fascists from the rest of Italy sought a final refuge in Brescia, where many are unknown to the population and hence enjoy a certain amount of security.)

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CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION												
MID	RU	A2	STATE	TREAS	OWI	SEA	AMS	EC	FOC	JICA	L	JANAC
AE AMB	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D	AC-1D
AMC-1A(2)	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ	AC-5, AFHQ
AC-CC	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)	JICA (2)
AC-PS	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ	AC-2, AFHQ
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

4 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2095

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy/Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Military/Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Fabian
SUB SOURCE Cain
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2095
DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT. 4 June 1945
DISTRIBUTED
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Location of Mihailovic and his Chetnics

1. Mihailovic is at present in Doboj in Bosnia with 80,000 to 100,000 of his men. Other Chetnics are located in eastern Bosnia, in Sangiacato, in Slovenia, in Istria, and in the Gorizia region.
2. Toward to end of April, 3000 Chetnics fought above Fiume and at Kocevie. Others occupied Gorizia where they were well received by the population. According to orders issued by Mihailovic's Supreme Command, these men were going to cross the Isonzo river and seek refuge in Italy. Tito's bands and troops, however, reached the Isonzo at that time and blocked the transit. The two factions started to fight each other until General Freyberg waged his New Zealanders between them and enabled the Chetnics to take refuge across the Isonzo in territory completely under Allied jurisdiction.

3. At present, about 15,000 Chetnics are located around Porli and Cesena; they are disarmed but not prisoners. Among them is the Priest Glucic, who fought in Belgrade above Kralj.

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3. At present, about 15,000 Chetnics are located around Forli and Cesena; they are disarmed but not prisoners. Among them is the Priest Golic, who fought in Dalmatia above Knin.

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		CLASSIFICATION											
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Italian Division, SI, MEDPO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

4 June 1945

JR-2096

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Biographical
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE S. Fabian
SUB SOURCE Cain
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2096

DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 4 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Some Members of Tito's Government

1. Suleiman Filipovic is the Minister of Forests and Mines. He was formerly an Austrian officer, who entered the Yugoslav Army following 1918 and reached the rank of colonel prior to the outbreak of the present war. He was one of the Ustash leaders who directed the fifth column in Yugoslavia in 1941. As soon as the Pavelic Croat State was organized, Filipovic took the command of the Ustash bands and massacred the Serb population. Finally, when it was clear that Pavelic's game was lost, Filipovic became a most faithful follower of Tito and before being appointed minister he held various posts in Partisan committees and units.
2. General Pirc is the head of the Air Force. He was an officer in the Yugoslav army and joined the Ustash organization following the collapse of Yugoslavia. As commander of the Ustash Air Force, which depended on the Luftwaffe, he took active part in the fight against Russia and was awarded Hitler's Iron Cross. Finally, he became an ardent pro-Tito Partisan.
3. Mile Pavilic is a general in Tito's army. In 1941 he was an Ustash and directed massacres of Serbian women and children. Later, he adhered to Tito's movement.
4. Vladimir Nazor, well known Croat poet, is the President.

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 3. Mile Pavilic is a general in Tito's army. In 1941 he was an Ustash and directed massacres of Serbian women and children. Later, he adhered to Tito's movement.
 4. Vladimir Nazor, well known Croat poet, is the President of the Council for the liberation of Croatia. He was formerly Pavelic's court poet, then he became a Partisan.
- (Source comment: From the beginning Tito's movement accepted in its ranks Croat Ustash elements, who eventually became leaders in Tito's army and government.)

RESTRICTED CLASSIFICATION											
NID	DN	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	ROC	FBC	JICA	IAIAC

AM AMO	G-5; AFHQ	G-2; 6ARMY	AMAC, G-2	X-2, Rome
AMPClad (2)	JICA (2)	AMG (2)	LONDON (1)	
AC-CC	G-2; ALIC	ASH (2)	PARIS	
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

5 June 1945

JR-2100

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-MED-DEF
SOURCE Z, Milles
SUB-SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2100
DATE OF INFO. 20 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 5 June 1945
EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENT JR-2101
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

The Blue Movement for Unity and Liberty

- A. A new movement, known as the Blue Movement for Unity and Liberty (Movimento Azzurro "Unione e Libertà") has been organized during the month of May 1945 in Milan. The purpose of the Movement is to re-establish order and normal living conditions in Italy, by gathering all the energies of the nation in one effort of reconstruction. The Movement is apolitical, but it has a monarchist tendency insofar as it believes that the above purpose can be accomplished with greater speed under the Monarchy.
- B. On 14 May 1945, the exponents of the Movement, ⁵⁷ represent various political currents, met and elected a Consulta composed of ten members as follows:
Alfredo Eabini; Nicola Bruno, political commissioner of the Lorenzini Division; Cesare Carnevale, Commander of the Lorenzini Division; Dr. Giulio Confalonieri; Carlo Finzi; Marquis Lorenzo Medici; Carlo Schiavencampo; Paolo Sella; Emilio Zanzi; and Admiral Giulio Zino. (It has been reported that Nicola Bruno was chosen to head the Movement by Count Gorzilli, who is said to be an agent of the Luogotenente, and who

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- B. On 14 May 1945, the exponents of the Movement, ³³⁷represent various political currents, met and elected a Consulto composed of ten members as follows: Alfredo Babin; Nicola Bruno, political commissioner of the Lorenzini Division; Cesare Carnevale, Commander of the Lorenzini Division; Dr. Giulio Confalonieri; Carlo Finzi; Marquis Lorenzo Medici; Carlo Schiavocampo; Paolo Sella; Emilio Zanzi; and Admiral Giulio Zino. (It has been reported that Nicola Bruno was chosen to head the Movement by Count Gorzilli, who is said to be an agent of the Luogotenente, and who arrived in Milan after the liberation of the north.)
- C. On 16 May, several of these members met to discuss the organization of the Movement, and decided upon the establishment of the four following Commissions:
- Commission D, composed of three members, to serve as liaison and to carry out diplomatic activity in order to establish loyal and friendly relations with the Allies;

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REF	SUB	DATE	CLASS	TYPE	SUB	CLASS	TYPE	SUB	CLASS	TYPE	SUB	CLASS	TYPE
AM	AMB	AMPOLO (2)	AC-00	✓	AC-PS	BAAC G-2	WASH (2)	JICA (2)					
G-2	AFHQ	TO SHSNOI	ANG (2)										
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JR-2100

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- Commission M, composed of three members (Carnevale, Manfredi and Zino), to preserve and strengthen Partisan units;
- Financial Commission, composed of three members (Bruno, Seila and Alois, representative for Liguria), to collect and administer funds;
- Press and Propaganda Commission, to be subdivided into two Commissions: a) Press, to publish a newspaper in Milan; b) Propaganda, to publish pamphlets, to broadcast periodically over the radio, and to direct the propaganda of the individual members of the Movement.

D. The Consulta approved the establishment of these Commissions, but in the meeting of 22 May, decided that for the time being press and propaganda activity should be carried out by one Commission (Babini, Miranda, Sada, and Seila). While awaiting authorization to publish a newspaper, it was decided to use the paper Nord-Ovest which Babini and Miranda put at the disposal of the Movement.

E. On 18 May, in the presence of the members of the Consulta, of three Allied observer, of Umberto Leonardi, representative of the Italian National Union, Capt. Enrico Miranda, and Roberto Rozzanti, Commander of the Duca d'Aosta Brigade, the following Statute and program were submitted for approval:

Statute

Art. 1 - The Blue Movement for Unity and Liberty is organized under the slogan: "Everything within order, nothing against order."

The Movement is not a party, but the expression of those who are convinced that it is necessary for all Italians to unite in order radically to reconstruct their country. The Movement believes that even the most daring reforms can be accomplished within the law.

Art. 2 - The aims of the Movement are described in the attached program.

Art. 3 - The Movement's headquarters are located in Milan, with branches in the several communes of North Italy.

Art. 4 - The Movement is directed by a Consulta, headed by a President. The Consulta is elected by the regional assembly.

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Art. 5 - The regulations of the Movement will define its organization and functions, and the manner of admission to membership.

Art. 6 - The present Statute can be amended through a two thirds vote of the Regional Assembly.

Program

1. Elimination of Fascists and of the Fascist system; re-establishment of absolute honesty and ethics in public and private administration.

2. Restoration of democratic liberties (worship, thought, press, etc.) the result of which will be free elections by the people of the legislative body in the Government.

- Any individual, group or class attempt at dictatorship must be prevented. The freedom of the individual must

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JR-2100

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be restrained only in so far as it restricts the freedom of any other citizen or as it affects the proper and legal functions of the Government. The new democratic State must banish intolerance and must permit the free development of any idea which is consistent with a civilized society. Nobody will be allowed to escape the judgment of ordinary Magistrature, which will be restored to its dignity and independence.

- Appointments to any administrative and political post, except posts in the Executive and Judicial bodies, will be made through elections.

- The vote is first a duty and then a right of all, and it is compulsory in a democratic State. Citizens must be educated to become voters. State ballots and proclamations, free transportation to voters will put the poor parties on a par with the wealthy parties. Electoral corruption and violence will be severely curbed. The parliamentary system must be re-instituted as the least imperfect manner to make laws consistent with the trends and necessities of the people.

3. Policy of national dignity and of international collaboration toward the peaceful progress of civilization; condemnation of civil and foreign warfare.

4. Re-awakening of the critical sense and encouragement of individual initiative and independence in the young through education.

5. Measures to prevent unemployment and to fix salaries in relation to the actual cost of living.

- National economy must consider it essential that all have permanent work and that salaries increase progressively in order to raise the standard of living of the masses; it should encourage also all forms of social security and welfare.

- Trade Unions, which are economical and professional organizations, may propose problems which must be solved by political bodies; they may not assume politico-legislative functions, which belong to the representatives of all the people of the country.

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6. Settlement and stabilization of finance in order to insure the domestic stabilization of prices and the possibility of trading with foreign countries; simplification of the tax system and assessment of taxes in proportion to incomes; encouragement to private initiative in the reconstruction of the country; agri-

will be severely curbed. The parliamentary system must be re-instituted as the least imperfect manner to make laws consistent with the trends and necessities of the people.

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6. Settlement and stabilization of finance in order to insure the domestic stabilization of prices and the possibility of trading with foreign countries; simplification of the tax system and assessment of taxes in proportion to incomes; encouragement to private initiative in the reconstruction of the country; agricultural improvements; priority to private dwellings in reconstruction work.

7. Postponement of any political question or problem unessential to economic reconstruction, such as the institutional question, the complete revision of legislation, etc. No change in the de facto or de jure situation which does not hinder the economic reconstruction of Italy.

F. The Statute and program were unanimously approved with the proviso that the program be attached as part of the Statute. The Allied representatives stated that it would be opportune to communicate the constitution and the purposes of the Movement to the Allied Military Command. It was also decided to communicate the same information to the Legal Italian Government in Rome, and a committee was appointed for this purpose.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

5 June 1945

JR-2101

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2101
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	2 June 1945
ORIGIN	Milan	DATE OF RPT.	5 June 1945
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DET	DISTRIBUTED	JR-2100
SOURCE	Z. Miles	RECOMMENDATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-2	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Movimento Tricolore to Mobilize Against Communism.

1. The Movimento Tricolore, formerly known as the Movimento Azzurro, now claims a following of 20,000 persons in Northern Italy. This pro-monarchist movement, headed by Nicola Bruno and other conservative officers of the "Lorenzino" patriot division, planned to join the Liberal Party in its attempt to strip the CLN of power until the Constituent is called.
2. A Communist newspaper in Milan has indirectly attacked the movement, and stated in an editorial that reactionary officers, prepared to instigate violence, are spying on Communist soldiers, and that Italians, warned by experience, will not again stand for obstructionism of this nature. In answer, Bruno called his leaders together in a secret meeting which determined to take active steps against the threat of Communism. It was further decided to make Cremona the headquarters for mobilization. Bruno later announced, however, that no action would be taken without first advising

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2102

5 June 1945

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT	JR-2102
SUBJECT	Economic	DATE OF INFO.	2 June 1945
ORIGIN	Wilson	DATE OF RPT.	5 June 1945
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DET	DISTRIBUTED	
SOURCE	Z, MILB3	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-2	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Value of Italian Lire Increasing in Milan

1. The rate of exchange of the Italian lire is improving for two reasons. First, both Italian and Allied monetary regulations are being applied with greater strictness. Second, all French banknotes must be withdrawn from Italy by 12 June. The many speculators in the French franc are facing heavy losses if their channel to France via Switzerland is lost; at present, therefore, 100 French francs may be purchased with 80 lire instead of the previous price of 140 lire. Other quotations are as follows:

Gold Sovereign	L. 7900
Marango	" 6100
Swiss Franc	" 146

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	RAAC, G-2 Palermo		EAB X-2, Roma							WASH (2) Caserta(3)	London(7)	Paris

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Ballant Division, SI, MEMPH
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (107)

6 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2103

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Kratos
SUB-SOURCE
EVALUATION C-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2103

DATE OF INFO. 1 June 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 6 June 1945

CONFIRMATION

SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

ATTACHMENTS

Report on Italian Government Crisis
As of 3 June, 1945

1. The difficulties of realigning the parties into a new government are still unsolved, in spite of the fact that the official party newspapers are attempting to gloss over the many differences in view. The focal point of the split between right and left has centered in the CLN issue; on this question the Communists and Socialists have taken an intransigent and perhaps dangerously uncompromising stand. The Rome sections of the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties have taken advantage of the situation and of left wing errors to spread exaggerated propaganda as to the potential threat of a CLN dictatorship backed by Russia. The Milan sections of the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties do not support this move; on 2 June, the CLNAI unanimously reindorsed its six point program which had been repudiated by the Liberals and Christian Democrats in Rome. As yet, neither the Democracy of Labor nor the Action Party has taken a decisive position in the issue although it is predictable that the former, with its large industrial and financial interests, will soon align itself with the right. The stand to be taken by the Action Party is far more doubtful since the party is split into moderate and leftist groups. Should it decided to align itself with the right in a constructive attempt to break the present deadlock, it might well become the fulcrum party in a con-

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- 2 -

supported by Lussu; yet it fears equally the pro-rightist current of La Malfa. Apparently the Party as a whole would like to maintain its slightly left-of-center position, as represented by still another group of leaders, including Cianca and De Ruggero, but is finding this position almost untenable in the present crisis. Although the northern section of the Party, as well as the pro-leftist bloc in Rome, would still support Nenni's candidacy for President, the right-wing group balked at a possible agreement on this point after the Nenni arrest incident. The right-wing has suggested the following compromise solutions:

(1) - De Gasperi, President; Nenni, Minister of the Interior; Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

(2) - Lussu, President; De Gasperi, Minister of the Interior; Nenni, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The left-wing group has presented the following more complete ministerial combination:

- Nenni, President; Lussu, Minister of the Interior; Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Togliatti, Minister of Justice; Parri, Minister of Public Works.

Meanwhile, mounting dissatisfaction in the ranks with the Party's wavering policy is evident in the recent resignation from the Naples section of Onofrio, Rector of the University of Naples and former Minister of Education. This incident, indicating uncertainty as to the Party's future strength, has made its leaders more alert and more determined to follow a moderately leftist line.

3. A split exists between the northern and southern sections of the Liberal Party, and to a certain extent, within the Rome section itself. At the meeting in which it was decided to send Gaitsani's letter to the various parties, Galvi resigned from the Party's directive board in protest against the move, in which protest he was joined by seven other Republican members. It is probable, however, that the Party as a whole will continue to give its support to Boromi, leaving the government in the event of his resignation, and that it may be joined, at least by the southern Christian Democrats, in a position of opposition.

1 8 3 0

(2) - Lussu, President; De Gasperi, Minister of the Interior; Nenni, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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3. A split exists between the northern and southern sections of the Liberal Party, and to a certain extent, within the Rome section itself. At the meeting in which it was decided to send Gaftani's letter to the various parties, Calvi resigned from the Party's directive board in protest against the move, in which protest he was joined by seven other Republican members. It is probable, however, that the Party as a whole will continue to give its support to Boroni, leaving the government in the event of his resignation, and that it may be joined, at least by the southern Christian Democrats, in a position of strong opposition to the other coalition parties.

4. The Socialist Party has reaffirmed its confidence in the leadership of Nenni following a statement by the Communists that they would not enter a government without the Socialists; this declaration on the part of the Communist Party was the first to imply subordination of interests since the establishment of the Unity of Action Pact.

5. Ruini and other members of the Democracy of Labor Party are exerting pressure in the North to gain the party's admittance into the CLNAI. This move is encountering extreme opposition, particularly from the Socialist and Action Parties, which have frequently accused the Labor Democrats of forming a party whose programs and capitalistic aims are identical to those of Fascism.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDPO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (PROV)

JR-2104

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

3 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2104
SUBJECT	<u>Economic</u>	DATE OF INFO.	4 June 1945
ORIGIN	Turin	DATE OF RPT.	
TREASURE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	6 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Tourist	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	B-2	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Life Quotations on 3 June in Milan

On 3 June, the French franc closed at 75 lire for 100 francs, or a loss of 50% during the week. Other quotations were as follows:

- Milan

65.0

Yellow seal dollar	L. 200
Blue seal dollar	325
Gold sovereign	8000
Marengo	6300
Swiss franc	146-148

1832

Lira Quotations on 3 June in Milan

On 3 June, the French franc closed at 75 lire for 100 francs, or a loss of 50% during the week. Other quotations were as follows:

- Milan

95.0

Yellow seal dollar	L. 200
Blue seal dollar	325
Gold sovereign	8000
Marengo	6300
Swiss franc	146-148

		RESTRI CTED CLASSIFICATION											
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APOLAD(2)	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B
AG-CC	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B
AG-PR	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B	AG-1B
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DISTRIBUTION													
NOTE													

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Division Director, 93, MONTIC
Headquarters Detachment
2877th REGIMENT (POV)

JR-2105

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

6 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Bologna
THREAT MED-100 DET
SOURCE 52 T-100000
RIP SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL REF. JP-2105
DATE OF INFO. 12 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 6 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

Party Executive Committees for the Province and City of Bologna

1. The Party Executive Committees for the Province of Bologna are reported as follows:

Christian Democrat

Pascale Secretary
Bertini Member
Cavazza "
Salizzoni "
Manzini "
Bonino "
Roveda "

Communist

Zarri Secretary
Orlandi Member
Betti "
Ottani "
Bottonelli "

Socialist

Nino Barroncinì Temporary Secretary, Former
Commissar of Matteotti
Brigade
Verenina Grazia Member
Ottorini Gaudi "
Leonello Bergamini "
Renato Tera "

6509

1. The Party Executive Committees for the Provinces of Bologna are reported as follows:

Pascale Dertini	Secretary Member
--------------------	---------------------

Pascalo	Secret
Bertini	Members
Cavazza	"
Salismon	"
Manzini	"
Benino	"
Rovoda	"

Zarif. Secretary
Ozkanli. Member

Zarzi.	Secy.
Orlandi.	Membr.
Botti	"
Otteni	"
Pottonelli	"

Wino Battalion

Temporary Secretary: Former
Commissioner of Massachusetts
Brigade

Venerine Grazia
Ottorini Guidi
Leonello Bergami
Renato Tega
Dagoberto Legi
Esposito
Aurelia Zana

Representative of
Youth Section
Representative of
Feminine Section

U.C. The Executive Committee of the Socialists Party
For the commune of Bologna is:

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- 2 -

Prof. Paolo Longhena	Vice Secretary
Cleto Penassi	"
Pietro Marozzi	"
Umberto Brizzi	"
Giovanni Bordini	"
Giovanni Piliati	"
Giovanni Colellini	"
Dagoberto Degli Espositi	"
Aurelia Zana	"

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Italian Division, SI, MEDUC
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2107

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
CENTRE MED-HQ DEP
SUBJECT Z, Nabor
SUB SOURCE Nabor
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2107

DATE OF INFO. 31 May 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 6 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENTNO. OF PAGES 5
ATTACHMENTS

Political Parties
in Province of Naples

1. The following information on political activity in Naples Province was consolidated from the reports of two well-qualified sources, and independent observations. The main parties, their strength, leaders and activities, are as follows:-

A) SOCIALIST PARTY:-

Headquarters: Via E. Pizzofalcone 37

Leaders:

Lelio PORZIO
Nicola SALERNO
Salvio DI CARO
Genneppe SPINA
Costantino SCIUGA
Antonio DI ANGELO
Nicola SARSONE
Scipione ROSSI
Matteo SCHIAVONE PALUNGO

Regional Secretary
Provincial Secretary
Organizer
Political Activity
Federation Council

The Party has an estimated provincial membership of about 25,000 or 30,000, mainly workers, syndicalists and professional men.

NO. OF PAGES	ATTACHMENTS
5	

4. SOCIALIST PARTY: 0

Kodquarters: Via E. Pizzofalcone 37

উদ্ভেদিত :

Lelio Porzio
Nicola Salerno
Silvio Di Caro
Giuseppe Spina
Costantino Sciuga
Antonio D'Angelo
Nicola Sansone
Scipione Rossi
Matteo Schiavone

Regional Secretary \$5.50
Provincial Secretary
Organizer
Political Activity
Federation Council

This Party has an estimated provincial members; 11p of about 25,000 or 30,000, mainly workers, syndi- cates and professional men.

The party has two wings; a split caused by the "Unity of Action" pact with the Communist Party. The right wing, led by oldline Socialists adhering to the original policies of Terrati, Visolati and Treves, and followed by a good proportion of the younger elements, insist on the Party's independence. The left wing favors full collaboration with the Communists.

The party is active in the syndicalist movement and popular among the working classes.

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AC-28	IO SUSNOT	LONDON (2)	
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B) CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY:-

Headquarters: Via Roma

Leaders:

Angelo JERVOLINO
 Giulio RODINO
 Ing. ORICO
 Silvio GAVA
 Giovanni LEONE
 Angelico VENUTI
 Francesco SELVAGGI

Provincial Cabinet
 V. Pr. on Cabinet of Ministers, Rome
 Provincial Cabinet
 Provincial Cabinet
 Naples City Leader
 Editor of Party Paper
 Prefect of Naples

The provincial strength of the Party is about 9,000 or 10,000 members, mostly professional men, priests, artisans and farm workers. Its daily newspaper, published in Naples, is "Il Domani d'Italia".

The Party is said to be "supported secretly by the Holy See and openly by such Catholic Associations as Catholic Action (men and women's Chapters), Italian University Catholic Federation, and the like".

On the institutional question, the Party supports a solution by the constituency. Its chief leaders are monarchists but a strong republican wing is forming. It favors economic and social reforms and is hostile to all forms of dictatorship.

C) COMMUNIST PARTY:

Headquarters: Via S. Tommasi and Via Medina

Leaders:

Salvatore CACCIAPUONI Party Secretary
 Mario PALERMO
 Eugenio MANCINI
 Maurizio VELENTI
 Carmelo GABRIELE
 Eugenio REALE
 Clemente MAGLIETTA
 Giulio CALENZI

6566
 (Under Secretary in War Ministry, Rome)
 Provisional Epuration Commissioner

(Under Secretary in Foreign Office, Rome)

The Party has a provincial strength of about 11,000 members, mostly workers and some professional men. It is co-publisher with the Socialist Party in Naples of the daily "La Voce". di-

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Headquarters: Via S. Tommasi and Via Medina

Leaders:

Salvatore GACCIAPUCCI Party Secretary

Mario PALERMO

Eugenio MANCINI

Maurizio VERELLI

Carmelo GABRIELE

Eugenio REALE

Clemente MAGLIETTA

Giulio CALENZI

8568

(Under Secretary in War Ministry, Rome)
Provisional Epuration Commissioner

(Under Secretary in Foreign Office, Rome)

The Party has a provincial strength of about 11,000 members, mostly workers and some professional men. It is co-publisher with the Socialist Party in Naples of the daily "la Voce", directed by Mario ALICATA, (who reports for the Communists), and Avv. Nino GALIA, (who reports for the Socialist Party's left wing.)

The Party is reported to maintain a military organization with a cache of arms, and an intelligence organization built around the cell system.

The Party is recognized as receiving its directives from Moscow and has two policies; one, official, and the other semi-official. It has recruited members from all ranks and has taken in a number of well known Fascists and former squadristi.

D) ACTION PARTY:-

Headquarters: Piazza Dante 152

Leaders:

Avv. DI MARTINO

Avv. Pasquale SCHIANO

Party Secretary
(one of the original financial backers of the Party)

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Avv. Gennaro FERMARIELLO (Mayor of Naples)
 Com. Pasquale MARZELLA (Tax Assessor of Naples)
 Ing. DE LITIS
 Avv. Adolfo OMODEO (Rector, Royal University)

The Party publishes a weekly newspaper in Naples called "L'azione", directed by Antonio ARNUNIO. The Party's provincial strength is about 3,000 members, largely the intellectual classes, students and some professional men. Some local manufacturers who support the Party financially, are "largely dependent upon, or are in business by the sufferance of, the British". One source states that the Mayor of Naples, Gennaro FERMARIELLO, has been "hand-picked by the British". (FERMARIELLO is described as a person of narrow ability, with little initiative, who requires the direct order of a superior authority before he will take any action).

The Action Party in the South, it is said, has been promised financial aid and assistance from some sections of the CLNMI in organizing "action squads", furnished with arms from the North.

One source states that the Party, based on the Mazzinian principle of "Idea and Action", prefers the solution of "direct and immediate action in solving urgent problems". Its program closely follows the Socialist pattern and may be classified as a party of the left.

IS) DEMOCRACY OF LABOR:-

Headquarters: Via Roma 210

Leaders:

Giuseppe PATRUNC
 Fedele JANNUZZI
 Ermanno SOLIMENE

Leader, Southern Italy
 Leader, Naples province

(Herman SOLOMON - Mason of the Synagogue Rites on the Justinian Palace).

Francesco GERABONA
 Luigi DE FILIPPIS
 Avv. PIERANTONI

Minister of Communications

The Party publishes a weekly newspaper, "Il Lavoro d'Italia", directed by Avv. Salvatore CIAMPA and Avv. Adelmo GERABONA. The Party's membership in Naples province is only about 2,000. It is said that the Party tried unsuccessfully to consolidate

6565

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Fedele JANNUZZI
Ermanno SOLIMENE

Leader, Southern Italy
Leader, Naples province
(Herman SOLOMON -- Mason of the Symbolic Rites on the Justinian Palace).

Minister of Communications

Francesco CERABONA
Luigi DE FILIPPIS
Avv. PIERANTONI

The Party publishes a weekly newspaper, "Il Lavoro d'Italia", directed by Avv. Salvatore CIAMPA and Avv. Adelmo CERABONA. The Party's membership in Naples province is only about 2,000. It is said that the Party tried unsuccessfully to consolidate with the Communist Party, hoping to form the latter party's extreme right".

The Party imitates the English Labourite Party. It has republican tendencies and draws its support from workers of the middle class.

A dissident group has recently detached itself from the Party, forming the Amendola Circle, headed by Dr. Buonocunto.

F) LIBERAL PARTY:-

Headquarters: Via Calabritto

Leaders:

Prof. LAURIA
Hon. Benedetto CROCE
Hon. V. ARANCIO RUIZ
Avv. ALTAVILLA
Avv. Guido CORTESE

The new Leader
Minister of Education
Law Prof., Royal University
Regional Secretary

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The Party membership is about 4,000, mostly intellectuals and artisans. The party has gained some strength recently and "has taken on a new vigor".

The Party leans toward the Monarchy but there is also a strong republican tendency. The Party hopes for a "new renaissance for Italy where intellectual and moral truth will play their part in a political re-birth for the nation".

G) REPUBLICAN PARTY:-

Headquarters: Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore 17

Leaders:

Prof. Vincenzo DATILO	Secretary
Amedeo GALUPPI	Vice Secretary General
Avv. MASTROCIINQUE	
Prof. Pietro RECHICHI	
Ing. BELUSCI	

The Party has a provincial membership of about 3,000 drawn from all classes. It distinguishes itself by "a serious and sedate" approach to the various issues of the day. It follows closely the established republican traditions of Mazzini. It does not actively engage in building its constituency but has established contact with party leaders in the North, who have promised "financial aid and propaganda material". One source states that the Republican Party would probably be stronger today if it did not insist upon abolishing the Monarchy at once. If the Party were more cooperative on present-day issues and left the question of the Monarchy to later settlement, it would appeal more to the people.

H) ITALIAN DEMOCRACY:-

Headquarters: Piazza Spirito Santo

Leaders:

Avv. Amedeo PISTONESE

The Party's provincial strength is about 800, but is greater further south. In the Lucania Region, it has 1,500 members.

Its spiritual leader is the old Democrat Francesco Saverio NITTI, who after many years in exile in France has recently returned. Now that he is back the Party is expected

0564

Prof. Vincenzo DATTILO
Amedeo GALUPPI
Avv. MASTROCCINQUE
Prof. Pietro RECHICHI
Ing. BELUSCI

Secretary
Vice Secretary General

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Its spiritual leader is the old Democrat Francesco Saverio NITTI, who after many years in exile in France has recently returned to Italy. Now that he is back the Party is expected to take on new courage and spirit.

The Party derives its chief support from conservative elements, such as industrialists and commercial leaders.

I) ITALIAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT:

Headquarters: (None Listed)

This is the old-line, anti-Stalin, pro-Trotsky Communist Party; one of the original two wings of the old Italian Communist Party of pre-Fascist days.

Its leader is the "famous agitator" Amedeo BORDICA, now living in Naples. The Party has few followers in South Italy but is said to have a strong following in the North.

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F) SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY:-

Headquarters: Via Port'Alba 33

Leaders:

Enzo DE LUCA
 Avv. Antonio LANDOLETTI
 Avv. Rocco D'AMBRA

The Party publishes a weekly paper, "La Fiaccola" (The Torch). Its membership is about 3,000, almost all young men. It is anti-Communist and supports a "progressive democratic republic".

K) NEW ITALIAN RENAISSANCE:-

Headquarters: Via Medina 72

Leaders:

Hon. Vitt. Em. ORLANDO	President
Mario CERNIA	General Secretary
Dr. Raffaele GABRIELLI	Regional President
V. BARRA CARACCIOLI	Regional Commander

Party membership in all of southern Italy is about 30,000, drawn from the middle and lower classes. It is Monarchist, anti-Communist and anti-Marxist.

L) MONARCHIST COMMITTEE FOR THE CAMPANIA:-

Headquarters: Via Cav. a Chiaia 37

Leaders:

Prince Stefano COLONNA
 Col. Carlo Alberto FALANGA
 Capt. Pietro D'AMBROSIO

The Party has 3,000 members, mostly ex-officers, professional men, some students and "the best class" of Italians. It actively supports the Monarchy.

2. All the six major parties (Action, Christian Democratic, Democracy of Labor, Liberal, Socialist and Communist) have two representatives each on the Naples CLN. The CLN is presided over by Avv. LOMBARDI, a Socialist.

0503

Italian Division, SI, MUDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2072

2 June 1945

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2072
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	3 May 1945
ORIGIN	Trieste	DATE OF RPT.	2 June 1945
THEATRE	MED-HQ-DET	DISTRIBUTED	
SOURCE	Z, Trust	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE	Member of Trieste CLN	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	Document	NO. OF PAGES	3
		ATTACHMENTS	

CLN Appeal to the People of Trieste

The Trieste CLN on 3 May 1945 distributed an appeal to the people of the city to answer Yugoslav accusations, acquaint the people with the events which had taken place, and to ask them to be calm and at the same time to stand firm on their ideas in regard to the future of Trieste.

A translation of the appeal follows:

Citizens of Trieste!

A manifesto addressed to you by a self-styled Italo-Slovene Committee defines CLN as a "shameful front for Fascism."

Confronted with such an accusation, it is necessary to repeat that CLN is the legitimate local representative of the Italian Democratic Government, on whose Ministry for the Occupied Territory, presided over by Hon. Scoccimarro, it directly depends. During twenty months, CLN organized the resistance and prepared the Trieste insurrection against the Nazi-Fascist oppressor.

Intelligence Report

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Hanging, shooting, cremation, deportation, and tortures inflicted on CLN members by German and Fascist ferocity attest CLN uncompromising and intransigent attitude in regard to Fascism and to collaboration with the Germans.

To silence Slav nationalism, it is sufficient to recall the names of only a few CLN martyrs,

Intelligence Reports

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who were true pioneers in the cause of progress and liberty: Gabriele Fosciatti, Pisoni, Retti, Maovaz, Sartori, Spaglul, Piseni, Giuseppe Frausin, and many others. These men certainly did not sacrifice themselves to reduce the Trieste people to foreign servitude, but to create an Italy free and democratic up to her extreme ethnical borders.

The Italo-Slovene Committee, true Trojan horse of Yugoslav nationalism in Italian Trieste, insinuated also that CLN has relations with that human monster, tool of the SS, whose name is Gaetano Collotti, who, as is known, sadistically applied himself to torment and torture especially the best CLN organizers.

Confronted with such lies, no Triestino can tolerate that the memory of our martyrs is further insulted by Slav nationalists, who are now hunting up CLN members to arrest them and thus stifle the Triestini's cry of anguish and yearning for liberty, and who label as Fascist anything which hinders their aim to conquer our city where they plan to destroy Italian civilization and the cause of free men.

Citizens of Trieste!

The morning of 30 April, while negotiations with the Slavs were still inconclusive even in regard to action against the Germans, CLN gave the signal for the armed insurrection in the city. It was the first truly organized insurrection for the ejection of the Germans and their tools from San Ginsto's city. The Armed Corps of Liberty took part in the action with its Garibaldi, Oberdan, Venezia Giulia, Timavo, San Sergio, Giustizia e Libertà, Pisoni, Frausin, Fosciatti, and Maovaz Brigades, which were organized during many months of dangerous underground work.

The Armed Corps of Liberty, in whose ranks many of our best men made the supreme sacrifice with the cry "Long live free Italy" on their lips, succeeded in freeing the city from the claws of the enemy, who remained entrenched in a few strongholds only.

Through this insurrection of Trieste, which saw the use of force wisely combined with common sense, our harbor, which is the source of our life, was saved and useless destruction of dwellings and public buildings was avoided.

1 May, irregular forces of the Yugoslav army entered Trieste. They were received as allies and to them, according to the rules of the present war, we handed over the administration of the city. We proceeded to define the mode of collaboration between the new authorities and CLN in an atmosphere of brotherhood.

as Fascist anything which hinders their aim to conquer our city where they plan to destroy Italian civilization and the cause of free men.

Citizens of Trieste!

The morning of 30 April, while negotiations with the Slavs were still inconclusive even in regard to action against the Germans, CLN gave the signal for the armed insurrection in the city. It was the first truly organized insurrection for the ejection of the Germans and their tools from San Giusto's city. The Armed Corps of Liberty took part in the action with its Caribaldi, Oberdan, Venezia Giulia, Timavo, San Sergio, Giustizia e Libertà, Fisoni, Frausin, Foschiatti, and Maovaz Brigades, which were organized during many months of dangerous underground work.

The Armed Corps of Liberty, in whose ranks many of our best men made the supreme sacrifice with the cry "Long live free Italy" on their lips, succeeded in freeing the city from the claws of the enemy, who remained entrenched in a few strongholds only.

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Later, however, because of acts of violence committed against us, in order not to fall into errors of form, and for the purpose of sparing new tragedies to the city, we were compelled to issue orders to our volunteers to refrain from keeping public order and from using their arms.

Meanwhile, new reinforcements, composed of Tito's regular troops, who had not yet taken part in the fight of liberation, arrived from the suburbs. They gave an inconclusive and destructive character to the battle. It was inconclusive because they lost some of the positions we had previously conquered, and it was destructive because the city became a real battlefield. The Germans, who had been about to conclude surrender negotiations with the Corps of Liberty, refused to surrender when the Slavs arrived and engaged in desperate defense operations.

CONFIDENTIAL

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JR-2072

- 3 -

Brothers of Trieste!

Have faith in our future, have faith in the wisdom of the Allies, who are pioneers of justice in our tortured land!

The serious offenses inflicted on the people of Trieste by Yugoslav nationalism should lead you to rid yourselves of any illusion about the vaunted progressive policy of our occupiers and to look squarely at the danger which threatens us.

We are confident that the situation will improve. We urge you to withstand this moment with the serenity which is worthy of a highly civilized people, who knows how to refrain from the barbarous acts it condemns and at the same time knows how to remain the absolute and uncompromising master of its fate.

Long live truly democratic Italy!

Long live Italian civilization!

Trieste, 3 May 1945

+++++

0500

Italian Division, SI, MLDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

31 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

JR-2063

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THREAT MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Fabian
SUBS SOURCE Members of CLNAT
EVALUATION Document

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2063
DATE OF INFO. As Indicated
DATE OF RPT. 31 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Venezia Giulia CLN Greeting to the Allied Command

The following message of greeting, written 2 May 1945, was never delivered because at the time the Allies entered Trieste, the city was already in the hands of the Yugoslavs.

"The Venezia Giulia Committee of National Liberation,

proud of the sacrifices in blood made since the dawn of 30 April by the Volunteers of Liberty and by the citizens of Trieste in their fight against Nazi-Fascist tyranny, greets with gratitude and happiness the heroic soldiers of liberation, who come to Trieste to destroy the still strong German and thus gain an additional laurel, and hands over to the Allied authorities the public powers the Committee took over at 05:45 of 30 April 1945."

055y

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6559

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CLASSIFICATION											
REF	DATE	A-2	STATE	TRANS	GEN	FEA	AMS	NO	DOC	UIC	LAUS
AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb	AM Amb
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Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris	Paris
Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo	Palermo
AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES	AC-ES
WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)	WASH (2)
G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ	G-5, AFHQ
Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)	Caserta (3)
London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)	London (13)
GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA	GA

1852

Italian Division, SI, Memo
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2071

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

31 May 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy (Sicily)	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2071
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	28 and 29 May 1945
ORIGIN	Palermo	DATE OF RPT.	31 May 1945
TO/EXT	HEAD-HQ DEF	DISTRIBUTED	
REMARKS	4. SICILIA	CONFIRMATION	
DATE SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT	
CLASSIFICATION	B-3	NO. OF PAGES	1
		ATTACHMENTS	

Armed Partisan Band Reported
Spreading Terror in Palermo

1. On 28 May, it was reported from Palermo that an armed band of partisans from the North were spreading terror through the city. The band surrounded the homes of prominent ex-Fascists, issuing death sentences in the name of "The Tribunal of the People", looting houses of suspected ex-Fascists, requisitioning motor vehicles on the streets, and intimidating public officials. The police and military authorities were helpless, as they had received no directives from their superiors.

6558

2. The band was reported acting under the instigation of Michele Crisafulli, leader of the Anti-Fascist Center of Palermo.
3. On the evening of 29 May, the Palermo Questura, acting under a ministerial directive, ordered drastic measures. The so-called "Partisan Command" post in the heart of the city, was surrounded by 200 carabinieri and Questura agents. Six partisans were rounded up. About twenty more armed partisans are still at large.

1854

Italian Division, SI, MEMO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

1 June 1945

JR-2073

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Genoa
VICTORY MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Gamble
SEC SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2073
DATE OF INFO. 17 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 1 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

Political Parties in the Province of Genoa

1. The political parties in the Province of Genoa are listed below in the order of their strength, together with the official party organ of each:

Communist	<u>L'Unita</u>
Christian Democratic	<u>Il Corriere - Il Nuovo</u>
	<u>Cittadino</u>
Socialist	<u>Il Lavoro Nuovo</u>
Liberal	<u>Il Secolo Liberale</u>
Action	<u>L'Italia Libera</u>
Republican	<u>Il Tribuna del Popolo</u>

2. The Communist Party has evaded the disarmament order by providing concealment for arms in and around Genoa; the patriot organizations are held alive in spirit and deed. The Party is not supported by any local financial group. The Action Party, which follows a moderately leftist line opposing Communist dictatorship, also receives no outside financial aid. It appeals largely to the young and politically inexperienced. The leading financial backers of the Christian Democratic Party are the Dufour group,

2. The Communist Party has evaded the disarmament order by providing concealment for arms in and around Genoa; the patriot organizations are held alive in spirit and deed. The Party is not supported by any local financial group. The Action Party, which follows a moderately leftist line opposing Communist dictatorship, also receives no outside financial aid. It appeals largely to the young and politically inexperienced. The leading financial backers of the Christian Democratic Party are the Dufour group, the Ravano ship fitting firm, and Giuseppe Costa. This Party, already strong in the Province, expects a considerable increase in strength with women voting. The Socialist Party has obtained funds from Ansaldo through administrator Agostino Rocca; the split between a moderate and extreme policy is apparent among Socialist leaders, who

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NO.	DIV.	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	NC	FOG	JHA	L	USMAC
	AN AND G-2, AFHQ Florence		AMPOLAB(2) ID SUBMIT London(13)				AC-CC ✓ ANG (2) Paris		AC-RS RAAG, G-2 Palermo	G-5, AFHQ WASH (2) K-2, Rome		JICA (2) Cereals(1)
THEATRE DISSEMINATION												

CONFIDENTIAL

JR-2073

- 2 -

draw largely on the ideas and membership of the pre-Fascist past. The Liberal Party is financed by Pio and Mario Perrone, Borzino, Caprile, and Piaggio Rocco; it has no popular strength because it has not committed itself on the institutional question but it draws support and sympathy from the right, particularly from the powerful Freemasons. The Republicans are few in number and of little importance.

3. Chief party leaders are as follows:

Communist:

Remo Scappini, moderate and beginning to be ill regarded;
Giovanni Perodi, leader during the red days in Turin;
Tarini;
Manco, chief of the Communist patriot groups.

Christian
Democratic:

Achille Pelizzari;
Paolo Emilio Taviani;
Antonio Loi.

Socialist:

Vannuccio Faralli;
Poggi;
Queirolo.

Liberal:

Enrico Martino;
Giovanni Savoretti.

Action:

Zino, moderate;
Cassiani, pro-Communist.

Italian Division, SI, 1000
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

1 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2079

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2079
SUBJECT	<u>Political</u>	DATE OF INFO.	25 May 1945
		DATE OF RPT.	
		DISTRIBUTED	1 June 1945
ORIGIN	Trieste	CONFIRMATION	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	SUPPLEMENT	
SOURCE	Z, Trust	NO. OF PAGES	1
SUB SOURCE		ATTACHMENTS	
EVALUATION	B-3		

Military Committee of the Trieste CLN

1. The Military Committee of the Trieste CLN was organized in the Summer of 1944 under the leadership of Capt. Dell'Antonio, Lt. Carra, and Capt. Ercole Miani. They began their activity in July 1944 by inspecting the Trieste Brigade of the Geribaldi Division, which was located in the Selva di Ternova area, and another Brigade, 100 men strong and well armed, which operated in the area surrounding Muglia.
2. The Trieste Brigade had been organized by the Communist Frausin and was 600 men strong. In September, during heavy mopping up operations, 200 of these men were lost. Immediately, 2,000 new recruits from Trieste joined the ranks of this Brigade, but many were interned by the Yugoslavs and many others returned to Trieste hungry and disillusioned. Finally, the Brigade was dissolved by the 9th Slovene Korpus, who interned the rest of the patriots.
3. Because of this situation and of the difficulty to operate in hills controlled by Yugoslavs in November 1944, the Military Committee decided to organize armed resistance in the city. They organized the Venezia Giulia Division, about 1,000 men strong, which carried out small sabotage activities while awaiting for the moment to liberate Trieste. They attacked a new division, Rossini, to the Osoppo Division. Arms were obtained through purchase,

Military Committee of the Trieste CLN

- In January 1945, three representatives of the Triestino (three Venetians) CLN arrived in Trieste to organize the fight. They were headed by Longo, who appointed Col. Peranna as the commander, replaced in April by Col. Ponda (Manfredi).

POSTED BY: 100

CLASSIFICATION

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	Am Amb AMPOLAD (2)	G-5, AFHQ JICA (2)	G-2, 5AFHQ AMG (2)	LONDON (13) PARIS
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Italian Division, SI, MEMPH
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2080

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

1 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2080
SUBJECT	Political	DATE OF INFO.	As Indicated
ORIGIN	Rome	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	1 June 1945
SOURCE	Z. Fabian	CONFIRMATION	
SUB-SOURCE	Member of CINAI	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	Document	NO. OF PAGES	2
		ATTACHMENTS	

Venezia Giulia CIN Proclamation
To the Citizens of Trieste

The following is a CIN proclamation distributed underground to the citizens of Trieste on 1 May 1945:

"Citizens!"

Yesterday was the day in which the rest of Italy rejoiced because of her re-conquered liberty and the people of Milan solemnly buried their dead. Trieste, instead, raging with anguish and humiliation, was compelled to bury almost clandestinely the proud young men, who had given their lives in the daring and lightning action which on 30 April swept the streets and public buildings clean of the Germans, whose survivors sought refuge in a few strongholds.

Today, a spontaneous and peaceful manifestation by citizens, who thought that not only the slaves of the suburbs had the right to celebrate the reconquest of freedom by rededering honor to their flag and by singing their national hymns, was stifled in blood.

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JR-2030

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

you to restrain with dignity your anguish. At the same time, as the interpreters of your feelings, we firmly protest before the civilized world and we invite the British authorities to intervene in the chaos of this city, to redress the administration of justice, and to safeguard the citizens and their property.

0303

1862

Italian Division, SI, M.D.T.O.
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

JR-2081

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

1 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY	Italy	ORIGINAL RPT.	JR-2081
SUBJECT	<u>Military/Political</u>	DATE OF INFO.	Mid May 1945
ORIGIN	Rome	DATE OF RPT.	
THEATRE	MED-HQ DET	DISTRIBUTED	1 June 1945
SOURCE	Z, Fabian	CONFIRMATION	
SUB SOURCE	Member of CINAI	SUPPLEMENT	
EVALUATION	Document	NO. OF PAGES	3
		ATTACHMENTS	

Account of the Liberation of Fiume and Subsequent Events

The following is a Fiume CIN report:

The Germans, preparing their retreat from Fiume, started to blow up the port on 18 April and continued their work of destruction on the 19th and 20th. They destroyed the dikes, docks, and warehouses of Petrolio harbor, then of Baros, and finally of the main harbor. Tremendous explosions were heard night and day and during the last two days the inhabitants were not warned of them. Twenty kg. stones from the port fell as far away as Via Buonarroti and Belvedere. The dikes of Baros harbor and of the main harbor resisted the explosions fairly well, although the docks were ruined; the Cagni dike, from the Lazarus shipyards to the "canottiere" is almost intact because the mines did not explode; the S. Marco and Adamich piers were completely ruined. It has not been possible to check the state of the docks and warehouses of the Free Port, but it is reported that the mines were placed so as to explode upwards rather than sideways which explains the exceedingly serious damage caused to the build-

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During the night of 20-21 April, time of the worse explosions, German civil officials and collaborationists left the city. By the morning of 21 April, the Partisans controlled Tersatto, Susak, and, apparently, Drenova.

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MID	DNI	A-2	STATE	TREAS	OWI	FEA	AMS	NG	FOC	JCA	JANAC
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AC-CC				G-2, AFHQ		WASH (2)		PARIS			
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THEATRE DISTRIBUTION											
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

1 June 1945

JR-2081

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Military/Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Fabian
SUB SOURCE Member of CINAI
EVALUATION Document

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2081
DATE OF INFO. Mtd May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 1 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

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ATTACHMENTS

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- During the night of 20-21 April, time of the worse explosions, German civil officials and collaborators left the city. By the morning of 21 April, the Partisans controlled Tersatto, Susak, and, apparently, Drenova.

		CONFIDENTIAL											
		CLASSIFICATION											
MID	DM	A-2	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	NS	EOC	JICA	L	NAVAC	
I AM Amb		G-5, AFHC	AMC (2)	PARIS									
AMPOLAD (2)		JICA (2)	WASH (2)	PAIFRMC									
AC-CC		G-2, AFHC	CASERVA (5)										
AC-PS		EO, SUSMUT	LONDON (15)										
TREATY DISTRIBUTION													
31													

CONFIDENTIAL

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Panic must have swept through the garrisons surrounding the city because German soldiers were seen fleeing in disorder from the city heights, and by 8:00 all offices, commands, and barracks had been abandoned. The people attacked these buildings and looted them without encountering opposition, while awaiting the arrival of Partisan troops. At 11:00, instead, the Germans, reinforced by SS, returned to garrison their positions, and by nightfall they were once more masters of Fiume.

- On 22 April, fighting took place around the aqueduct and the power plant, where the Germans had not succeeded in exploding their mines, and eventually the Partisans were able to unload the explosive charges and to save the plant and aqueduct.

- On 23 April, German civil officials returned and their police resumed activity: they arrested and executed Partisans and searched dwellings. From 26 April until 3 May, Fiume remained without water and electricity and, although fighting went on only around the slaughter house and the aqueduct, the city was under fire of small caliber artillery. Shelling was most intense the afternoon of 2 May and the Partisans answered by firing their medium caliber guns against the fisheries zone. About 7:00 that evening, the Germans began to evacuate and by 2:00 the next morning they had left the city in orderly file without hindrance from the Yugoslav Partisans, who entered the city at 8:00 in disorder and without firing a shot.

- The furious fighting which the radio reported to have taken place in Fiume did not occur. The Germans could easily have resisted an attack by the Yugoslav troops because the latter were ill armed, disorderly and lacking in enthusiasm, but fortunately the Germans were afraid that their retreat might be cut. In any event, the first Yugoslav troops to enter the city were irregulars; the regular troops arrived two days later and passed through without stopping in pursuit of the retreating Germans.

- On 3 May, the Croat CLN settled in the Government Palace and by nightfall it had issued a statement declaring Fiume to be annexed to the Croat State of the new Yugoslav Federation. The statement referred to Italo-Croat brotherhood, but did not recognize any definite right on the part of Italians in the administration of the city. For every twenty posters written in Croat, one was written in Italian. The Italians who had subscribed to the Partisan movement were

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- From the first day of liberation, the Croats began to curb not only Fascists, but also autonomists. In fact, they consider the latter as their greatest enemies since Fascists are no longer in a position to do any harm. During the night 3-4 May, Dr. Mario Blasich was strangled in his own home, and Simovich, another autonomist leader, was arrested as were many other members of the movement. Among the Fascists arrested was Senator Riccardo Gigante, who had refused to escape with the others.

- Physicians, pharmacists, veterinarians, chauffeurs, mechanics, and radio operators were immediately drafted "to complete the Yugoslav Army" those who did not answer the call were severely punished. Other classes of Italian citizens, even those who were in the city by accident, have since been declared Yugoslav soldiers. On 11-12 May, the draft was extended to all citizens born between 1900 and 1927.

CONFIDENTIAL

JR-2081

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

Banks have been closed for eight days and all stores, including pharmacies, have been closed until further notice. Meanwhile shopkeepers must prepare inventories. Uniforms and any other articles are requisitioned in every house and Croat CLN delegates are in every firm. Shipyard laborers are compelled to work fourteen hours per day with a noon meal consisting of half a liter of broth and no pay to support their families, who are compelled to stay home. Evacuees and former internees who attempted to return to their homes have been sent to cutwood or have been deported to the Carnaro islands for military training.

Inhabitants of Fiume are completely at the mercy of the new authorities, but they, especially the workers, have reacted against Croat brutality and do not respond to appeals claiming Italo-Croat brotherhood. They do not take part in Croat CLN parades and mass meetings.

Fiume cannot believe that Italy will abandon the city without at least obtaining guarantees for Italian citizens who have been transformed into Yugoslav citizens by a unilateral statement of the Croat CLN. Fiume hopes that it will remain a part of the Italian State and feels that if a plebiscite were taken now, the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants would vote to keep Fiume Italian.

0500

Italian Division, SI, MEDPO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

2 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

JR-2082

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Udine
THEATRE MED-HQ DEF
SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2082

DATE OF INFO. 19 May 1945

DATE OF RPT.

DISTRIBUTED 2 June 1945

CONFIRMATION

SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

ATTACHMENTS

Political Situation in Udine as of 19 May 1945

Political life in Udine is dominated by the Trieste question, on which the following stands have been taken by the parties and by the Garibaldi and Osoppo Divisions:

1. All parties, with the exception of the Communist and Christian Democratic, definitely favor an Italian solution of the Trieste problem, and are strongly united in this purpose.
2. The Christian Democratic Party opposes a Yugoslav solution, but favors a solution which would give Trieste to a new and larger Austria or to a Catholic democratic federation of Central European nations. This attitude has given rise to severe criticism on the part of the other parties.
3. The Communist Party has made no statements on the Trieste problem, but its position can be deduced from the behavior of the Garibaldi units. The Natizone Brigade of the Garibaldi Division crossed the Isonzo river and reached the neighborhood of Gorizia when the Yugoslavs were ordered to cross the river. Garibaldi units which did not cross the Isonzo, are hiding arms and supplies in the mountains, the leaders, or at least the commanders, of

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baldi Division, present Tito as the liberator of the working class and the Allies as reactionaries and capitalists.

4. The Christian Democratic, Action, and Socialist Parties are very active. It is understood that the Christian Democratic Party has the largest following, although accurate estimates are impossible.

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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
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COUNTRY Italy
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ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
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Present Composition of
The Committee of National Liberation
For Lombardy

The Provincial CLN for Lombardy is composed of the following members:

EMILIO SERENI	Communist Party, President
TULLIO TAMARO	"
ARTURO CANETTA	Action Party
PAOLO POLESE	"
LANBERTO JORI	Socialist Party
A. MANZOLA	"
ANTONIO BARBERA	Christian Democratic Party, Secretary
PIER MARIA	"
ANNONI DI CUSSOLA	"
MARIO SOLA	"
GIORGIO SEBREGONDI	Christian Workers Movement
CERRARE GUGLIELMINETTI	Liberal Party
ACHILLE MOCCHI	Republican Party

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ACHILLE MOCCHI	Republican Party
LUISA CARNEVALI	Youth Front
MRS. BARCELLONA	Women's Defense Groups

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A Comparison of the Organization and Aims of
the Committees of National Liberation
In Northern and Southern Italy.

1. Until the liberation of the North, the CLNs in Liberated Italy were organized as follows:
 - A Central Committee of Liberation with representatives from the six parties (Communist, Socialist, Christian Democrat, Liberal, Action, and Democracy of Labor) made its headquarters in Rome. Bonomi was president of the Central Committee until his resignation when he was succeeded by Ruini, also a member of the Democracy of Labor Party.
 - In addition to the Central Committee, there are Provincial, Communal, and factory committees as well as district committees in the larger cities.
2. The CLNs in the North were organized in much the same way with a central committee and dependent Provincial, Communal, and factory committees. The central committee is in Milan and is known as CLNAI (Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy). Its president is Morandi, a Socialist of moderate leanings. The chief difference between the Northern and Southern CLNs lies in the fact that in the

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However, the first contacts with Milan indicated that the CINAI had no intention of recognizing the Central Committee's claims to all Italy, but only to previously liberated Italy, as before. In other words, the term "Central" was not understood in an administrative, but in a geographical sense, as referring strictly to Central and Southern Italy. When the Central Committee failed to obtain national supremacy, it agreed to represent Italy as far as the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines. The territory from there to the Northern Italian frontier still lies under the sphere of the CINAI.

4. It is evident that the same differences in political ideas which divide the North from the South, also divide the two central committees and, at least for the present, hinder their union. The inclusion of the presumably non-political but for the most part, pro-leftist groups, in the northern CINs gives the balance of power to the three left wing parties and produces a schism with the more conservatively dominated South and, to a lesser extent, with the moderate parties in the North itself.

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