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

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

10000/136/601

INTELLIGENCE FILES
MAY - JULY 1945

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

25 May 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

IR-2045

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Soviet

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MTO-Br UNIT

SOURCE T. Barbe
SUB-SOURCE M 35
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. IR-2045

DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 25 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 3.
ATTACHMENTS

Russian Film Activity

1. Distribution of Russian films in Central and Southern Italy was started last fall with a substantial sum of money to be used for special advertising. At first, evidently because of the novelty, the pictures enjoyed a certain amount of success, but later they became a financial failure. The distributor is now in debt for the expenses of "doubling" in Italian some of the films. The failure is attributed to the following factors:

   - the selection of Russian films was unsuited to Italian tastes;

   - the films were too full of propaganda and too heavily treated;

   - Giovanni de Bernardinis, selected by the Russian Embassy to run the distribution of the films, lacked film experience.

2. The Russians are now starting to distribute their films in Northern Italy and hope to obtain a greater degree of success. Russian representatives arrived in Milan two days after the Allied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

- 188 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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   - the selection of Russian films was unsuited to Italian tastes;

   - the films were too full of propaganda and too heavily treated;

   - Giovanni de Bernardinis, selected by the Russian Embassy to run the distribution of the films, lacked film experience.

2. The Russians are now starting to distribute their films in Northern Italy and hope to attain a greater degree of success. Russian representatives arrived in Milan two days after the Allied armies and were in a position to do business several days prior to the arrival in Milan of PWB, which distributes English and American films.

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RESTRICTED
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| FIELD COMMUNICATION | AC-CS<br>AC-PS | HIC (2)<br>G-2, AFHQ | RAAC, G-2<br>NAAF (2) | LONDON (15)<br>PARIS | | |
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Italian Division, SI, MMIMO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

25 May 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2046

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political.

ORIGIN Rome
REPORT MMIO-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Rome
SUB SOURCE Boom
EVALUATION

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2046

DATE OF INFO. Mid May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 25 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Vatican Attitude on Concordat

1. The Vatican has at present no special concern about the Concordat despite a certain amount of agitation in some Italian political groups. The Vatican regards the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat as a favorable settlement also for the Italian Government, and does not believe that any new Italian Government would want to reopen the issue. In this connection, it is noteworthy that a clause of the Concordat states that if the Italian Government violates the Concordat, the Lateran Treaty ceases to be in effect and consequently the Italian Government's right to much property in Rome would be in question.

2. Actually, Mussolini's Government broke the Concordat in connection with the anti-Jewish marriage laws, but the Vatican did not choose to denounce the Lateran Treaty at that time. Priests in general conducted marriages banned

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

S.I.S SOURCE B3Oh
EVALUATION

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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2. Actually, Mussolini's Government broke the Concordat in connection with the anti-Jewish marriage laws, but the Vatican did not choose to denounce the Lateran Treaty at that time. Priests in general conducted marriages banned by these laws and kept the register in a secret book.

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

Italian Division, ST, MMIO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

15 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1624

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Palermo
DIEATTE MMIO-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Sicana
SUB SOURCE Political Circles
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1624

DATE OF INFO. 4 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 15 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Palermo CLN Requests Government
Apply Penal Code to Separatist Movement

1. The Regional CLN at Palermo has adopted a resolution, calling upon the Italian Government and the High Commissioner for Sicily to "apply the penal code" to the Separatist Movement, in order "to end a movement which so openly aims at the disintegration of national unity."

2. The resolution states that the Separatist Movement has proven itself seditious, and that it is blocking the material reconstruction and moral recovery of Sicily.

Italian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUBJECT: Political Circles

EVALUATION: B-3

NO. OF PAGES: 1

ATTACHMENTS:

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2. The resolution states that the Separatist Movement has proven itself seditious, and that it is blocking the material reconstruction and moral recovery of Sicily.

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| | MIS | ONI | AAF | STATE | TREAS | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAF | |
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | | G-5, AFHQ<br>JTCA (2) | | CASERTA (5)<br>PALERMO | | | | | | | | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | | G-2, AFHQ<br>NASH (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Italian Division, ST, MMIRO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

15 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2026

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MAD-EQ Dist

SOURCE G. Table
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2025

DATE OF INFO. 14 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 15 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

The Second Bonomi Cabinet Survives Crisis

The second Bonomi Cabinet has survived the re-ment crisis. The following Socialist maneuvers are reported:

- Nenni's bid for the post of Prime Minister was opposed by Liberals and Christian Democrats.

- As a result, the Socialists renounced the premiership and invited the Christian Democrats to support De Gasperi as Premier, promising that they would enter his government. The Socialists let it be known that they would not ask the Christian Democrats to make a statement on the institutional question.

- The Committee of the Christian Democratic Party rejected the Socialist proposals by a 4 to 3 vote.

SOURCE COMMENTS:-

1. Contrary to reports in the Rome press, Bonomi will not go to North Italy, but will remain

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE

EVALUATION C-3

ATTACHMENTS

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- The Committee of the Christian Democratic Party rejected the Socialist proposals by a 4 to 3 vote.

SOURCE COMMENTS:-

1. Contrary to reports in the Rome press, Bonomi will not go to North Italy, but will remain in Rome to watch the development of the crisis. Bonomi is marking time and taking advantage of the fact that the various trips, conferences, and deliberations entered upon by CLN will require several weeks.

2. Rome Government circles believe that elections for the Constituent Assembly will not be held before next November or December, and give as reasons for the delay the laborious preparation of electoral lists and other technicalities. The Socialist and Action Parties, however, are trying to hasten the elections.

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CONFIDENTIAL
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

17 May 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JI-2027

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ-MIT
SOURCE 2.Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL REF. JI-2027
DATE OF INFO. 16 May 1945
DATE OF ACQ.
DISTRIBUTED 17 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Activities of Nazi-Fascist Marauders
in Northern Italy

1. Armed German soldiers are still in the Canavese district waiting to be sent to concentration areas. They are stealing from the local population, and forcing some of them out of their homes.

2. Fascist bands are still roaming the hills. They have stolen identity and ration cards, and have killed some farmers.

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

SOURCE 2.Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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2. Fascist bands are still roaming the hills. They have stolen identity and ration cards, and have killed some farmers.

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

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

11 May 1945

JF-1621

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MED-ETO (NAF)

SOURCE Ag. Siciliana
SUB SOURCE Observation
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JF-1621
DATE OF INFO. 5 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 11 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Bombings in Palermo
Believed Fascist Retaliation

1. On the night of 2 May in Palermo, two time-bombs exploded within ten minutes of each other. A third bomb, placed on a window ledge of the U.S. Navy garage, failed to explode.

2. One bomb exploded in the doorway of a Guardia di Finanza station; the other in the doorway of the combined headquarters of the Anti-Fascist Center and Partisan Movement. No one was injured, but considerable property damage was done.

3. Local authorities attribute the bombings to die-hard Fascists, pointing out that Mussolini was arrested by a Guardia di Finanza and executed by the Partisans.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SOURCE
SUB SOURCE Observation
EVALUATION 2-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

SECRET

12 May 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2018

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Genoa
THEATRE MED - H, DEF
SOURCE Z, Gamble
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL R/N. JR-2018
DATE OF INFO. 6 May 1945
DATE OF REC.
DISTRIBUTED 12 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Genoa and Along Western Liguria Coast

The following information was received from Genoa:

1. Western Liguria Coast

- Caribaldi patriots are carrying out such public works as road construction, bridge building etc.;

- National flags are widely displayed in this area. The Communist flag with hammer and sickle hangs over the Italian flag without the shield on the various Communist headquarters and on nearly all factory buildings;

- Workers, field hands and patriots demonstrate much enthusiasm for Americans.

2. Genoa

- Public utilities are functioning regularly;

- The city flag is displayed with the Italian flag bearing shield. This is a protest rather against an earlier Republican effort to delete the shield than an expression of sympathy for

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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- Workers, field hands and patriots demonstrate much enthusiasm for Americans.

2. Genoa

- Public utilities are functioning regularly;

- The city flag is displayed with the Italian flag bearing shield. This is a protest rather against an earlier Republican effort to delete the shield than an expression of sympathy for the symbol;

- The Communist Party is very strong. The Liberal Party is less strong but the Mayor, Faralli, was chosen from the Liberal Party. 6763

- Allied commanders are concerned with the problem of disarming the Patriots.

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| | Am Amb AmPolAd(2) | | IO SUSMLOI G-2, 5Army | | LONDON(13) PARIS | | | | | | | | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ G-5, AFHQ | | WASH (2) CASERTA(5) | | PALERMO | | | | | | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

12 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2019

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Turin
TO/FROM MIS-ED DPT
SOURCE Z-3 Turin
SUB-SOURCE YOUNGSTOWN
EVALUATION Res.

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2019
DATE OF INFO. 5 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 12 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Party Situation in Turin

The following information has been received from Turin in regard to the present local party situation:

- Action Party has assumed an extremist position in regard to epuration which they affirm should be total. The Party's dogmatic principles are alienating a great many people in the Party.

- Communist and Socialist Parties: Persons forming the nuclei of these two parties are generally well-balanced but the mass of workers within the Parties lack discipline and are dominated by a few criminal elements.

- Liberals and Christian Democrats tend clearly to a monarchy. These two Parties are supported by numbers of well armed independent groups and hope to retain their privileges but the Leftist Parties seem to have decided to support their program with force if ne-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUBSOURCE TO TELEGRAM

EVALUATION Page 3

NO. OF PAGES 1

ATTACHMENTS

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CONFIDENTIAL
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

# SECRET

12 May 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2020

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Border Situation

ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MEDITERRANEAN

SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2020

DATE OF INFO. 8 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 12 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JR-2017

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Tensions in Italo-Yugoslav Border Regions

The situation in the regions along the Italo-Yugoslav border on 8 May is reported as follows:

Trieste region:

- Allied control is gradually asserting itself. Partisans are still armed and arresting Fascists.

- Friction has developed between the Osoppo and Garibaldi Partisan formations. Garibaldi adherents accuse the Allies of favoring the Osoppo groups.

- Leaders of Garibaldi formations are noncommittal on the subject of Yugoslavia, but their followers oppose any loss of Italian territory.

Isonzo region:

- Yugoslavs have instructed civilians not to approach the Allies or accept gifts from

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

EVALUATION B-2 ATTACHMENTS

Tensions in Italo-Yugoslav Border Regions

The situation in the regions along the Italo-Yugoslav border on 8 May is reported as follows:

Trieste region:

- Allied control is gradually asserting itself. Partisans are still armed and arresting Fascists.

- Friction has developed between the Osoppo and Garibaldi Partisan formations. Garibaldi adherents accuse the Allies of favoring the Osoppo groups.

- Leaders of Garibaldi formations are noncommittal on the subject of Yugoslavia, but their followers oppose any loss of Italian territory.

Isonzo region:

- Yugoslavs have instructed civilians not to approach the Allies or accept gifts from them.

Gorizia:

- Yugoslavs are in control. Italians are persecuted. Italians of military age are deported.

6761

SECRET

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CLASSIFICATION

| | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | NEA | AMS | MC | FCC | FCA | | MARAD | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

# SECRET

12 May 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2022

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY: Italy
SUBJECT: Political

ORIGIN: Turin
THEATRE: MED-MO OFT
SOURCE: Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE:
EVALUATION: B-2

ORIGINAL RET. JR-2022
DATE OF INFO. 9 May 1945
DATE OF R.A.
DISTRIBUTED 12 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Communist Pressure in Turin Area

1. The Garibaldi partisan formations are obliging all men demobilized in the Turin area to become members of the Communist Party. Discharge papers are issued only in exchange for Communist Party subscription.

2. Excessive Communist activity is creating growing unpopularity among the workers. Other parties refrain from action, counting on an anti-Communist reaction.

3. Communists appear to oppose disarming Garibaldi formations, on the grounds they will be needed to defend future elections. Rival groups insist the Army should remain to counteract any violence from Communist elements.

4. SAP units are reported disarming isolated partisans to obtain arms. Three verified cases have been registered.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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| | AFHQ Amb AmPolAd(2) | IO SUSNLOI G-2, 5Army | LONDON(13) PARIS | | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ G-5 AFHQ | WASH (2) CASERTA(5) | PALERMO G-2 AFHQ | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

14 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2152

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2152 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 4 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 14 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | CONFIDENCE | JR-2100 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | SUPPLEMENT | JR-2101 |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

Meeting of Blue Movement Council -
Organization and Committee Members

1. A meeting of the Council of the Blue Movement was held on 25 May, 1945. Engr. Schiavocampo presided. The Council approved decisions made as to its organization and that of various committees.

2. Organization

The Council is composed of a President, fourteen members, a General Inspector and a Secretary. Gen. Litta Modigliani is President. The membership is as follows:

- An intellectual - to be designated
- A magistrate - Comm. Dott. Giacomo Azzolina
- A financier - to be designated
- A manufacturer - to be designated
- Dr. Alfredo Babini
- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Comm. Cesare Carnevale
- Rag. Carlo Finzi
- Marchese Avv. Lorenzo Medici
- Miranda

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- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Comm. Cesare Carnevale
- Rag. Carlo Finzi
- Marchese Avv. Lorenzo Medici
- Miranda
- Engr. Carlo Schiavocampo
- Avv. Paolo Sella
- Admiral Giulio Zino

General Inspector - Cerri
Secretary - to be disignated

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CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb G-2,AFHQ | AmPolAd(2) IO SUSNLOI | AC-CC G-2,5 Army | AC-PS AMG (2) | G-5,AFHQ RAAC, G-2 | JICA (2) WASH (2) |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Caserta(3) | London(2) | Paris | Palermo | K-2,Rome | Milan R & A |
| EHS | | | | | | |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Finance Committee

- Aloi
- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Cesare Carnevali
- Avv. Paolo Sella

Liaison Committee
- Count Dr. Ardengo Pastoggi
- Ottolini Visconti
- Engr. Carlo Schiavocampo
- Dr. Fausto Sironi

M. Commission

- Cesare Carnevali
- Fiorenzo Manfredi
- Admiral Giulio Zino

Press Committee

- Cesare Carnevali
- Confalonieri
- To be designated

Propaganda Committee

- Dr. Alfredo Babini
- Dr. Giuseppe Francaviglia
- Miranda

Political Committee

- Comm. Rag. Niccla Bruno
- Marchese Avv. Lorenzo Medici
- Engr. Carlo Schiavocampo
- Avv. Paolo Sella

Administrative Committee

- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Rag. Carlo Finzi
- To be designated

Discipline Committee

- Bianchi

1902
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

- Cesare Carnevali
- Fiorenzo Manfredi
- Admiral Giulio Zino

Press Committee

- Cesare Carnevali
- Confalonieri
- To be designated

Propaganda Committee

- Dr. Alfredo Babini
- Dr. Giuseppe Francaviglia
- Miranda

Political Committee

- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Marchese Avv. Lorenzo Medici
- Engr. Carlo Schiavocampo
- Avv. Paolo Sella

Administrative Committee

- Comm. Rag. Nicola Bruno
- Rag. Carlo Finzi
- To be designated

Discipline Committee

- Bianchi
- Calderoni
- Rag. Carlo Finzi
- Marchese Avv. Lorenzo Medici

9758

CONFIDENTIAL

1903

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

14 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

JR-2151

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2151 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 12 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 14 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Tourist | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-2 | | |

Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys
in Connection with Annexation to France

1. The Committee conducting the annexationist campaign in the Roia and Nervia Valleys recently moved its headquarters from Nice to Monaco. Its members are all pro-French Italians, and are led by a man named Lodi.

2. Regular food rations are coming to the valleys from France. They comprise 200 grams of white bread daily, American canned meat and 150 grams of coffee. Salt and noodles were distributed once.

3. The people of the valleys are beginning to lean toward France because:

   - The Italian Government has abandoned them by freezing all bank credits in the area and consequently municipal employees cannot be paid;
   - The people are treated well and intelligently by the French.

4. Italian Partisans have left the region by orders from their own headquarters and because of French

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ATTACHMENTS

## Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys in Connection with Annexation to France

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   - The people are treated well and intelligently by the French.

4. Italian Partisans have left the region by orders from their own headquarters and because of French threats.

5. It is rumored that the Val Roia electric power plants are controlled by the French and that these plants are supplying Nice with power. 6757

6. French troops belonging to the 29th Alpine Fusiliers Regiment and the 22nd Marine Infantry Regiment, part of the first Free French Division, are being

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| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | NC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAD | |
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| | Am Amb 15 AG,G-2 | AmPolAd(2) G-2,IC | AC-CC ✓ IO SUSNLO | G-5,AFHQ G-2,5 AFHQ | JICA (2) AMG (2) | G-2,AFHQ WASH (2) |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Caserta(3) | London(7) | Paris | Palermo | X-2,Rome | Milan R & A |
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transferred to the Far East. They will be replaced by FFI Maquis.

7. Annexation plebiscites held in Perinaldo, Pigna, Dolceacqua, Apricale, Isolabona, Soldano, Baiardo and San Diagio favored annexation to France in every case.

The plebiscite committee was composed of a French Garrison Commander, a French appointed mayor and a controller who is a French citizen. Voting procedure was as follows: the voter appeared before the committee and was asked whether he wished a "yes" or "no" slip. His vote was recorded according to his reply. 95% of the votes were in the affirmative. Persons who wished to vote "no" did not vote for fear of reprisal.

More than 200 persons born in Pigna but now resident in and citizens of Nice came to Pigna in French military vehicles to vote in the annexation plebiscite.

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More than 200 persons born in Pigna but now resident in and citizens of Nice came to Pigna in French military vehicles to vote in the annexation plebiscite.

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

SECRET

14 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2150

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2150 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 4 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| ORIGIN | Milan | DISTRIBUTED | 14 June 1945 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

Strength of the Communist Party in Milan and Vicinity

1. A comprehensive estimate of the strength of the Communist Party in the province of Milan must be based on the following division of forces:

- Registered strength: A regularly enrolled membership of 120,000 in the commune of Milan and 30,000 in the neighboring area makes the Communist Party the strongest political party in the region.

- Electoral influence: The Socialist Party will have more strength at the polls than the Communist Party, since the former claims wide non-registered support among the masses of the population who fear Communist ideologies.

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SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES
ATTACHMENTS

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- Electoral influence: The Socialist Party will have more strength at the polls than the Communist Party, since the former claims wide non-registered support among the masses of the population who fear Communist ideologies.

- Armed forces: In case of emergency, the Communist Party can count on 5,000 armed men in the city of Milan and 4,000 more from nearby regions.

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>TO SUBMTOT | CASERTA(3)<br>LONDON(7) | X-2, Rome<br>MILAN | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

14 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2149

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2149 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 1 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 14 ne 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | CONFIRMATION | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Tourist | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

## Political Parties in Piedmont

1. The leading political parties in Piedmont are the Communist, Socialist, Christian Democratic, Action, and Liberal Parties. There is no Democracy of Labor Party and there has not been a Republican Party since the fall of 1943 when it merged with the Action Party. There are, however, several extremist revolutionary parties, including the Stella Rossa and the Partito Comunista Integrale and the Partito Comunista Internazionale with sections in Asti, Alessandria, and Casale. These parties are united in their opposition to the CLN while the International Communists also oppose the Italian Communist Party and present Soviet policy on the grounds that they are imperialistic and opportunistic. All three have little popular support for their Utopian ideas and the Integral Communists are at present considering fusion with the Communist Party.

2. Leaders and approximate strength of the principal parties in Piedmont are as follows:

Communist: Leaders: Roveda and Colaianni
Strength in Turin: 60,000
Strength in Piedmont: 80,000

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SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

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**Communist:**
Leaders: Roveda and Colaianni
Strength in Turin: 60,000
Strength in Piedmont: 80,000

**Socialist:**
Leaders: Piero Passoni and Giuseppe Romita
Strength in Turin: 25,000
Strength in Piedmont: 30,000

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**Christian Democratic**
Leaders: None outstanding
Strength in Turin: 2,000
Strength in Piedmont: 70,000

CONFIDENTIAL
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| MID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>G-2, IO | AMG (2)<br>WASH (2) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | | |
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Action — Leaders: Mario Andreis and Alessandro Gallante Garrone
Strength in Turin: 10,000
Strength in Piedmont: 40,000

Liberal — Leaders: Franco Antonicelli
Strength in Turin: 1,500
Strength in Piedmont: 10,000

3. The Communist and Socialist Parties have little strength outside Turin, except in the provinces of Novara and Vercelli among the agricultural proletariat. The Socialists have a considerably greater following among the middle class than do the Communists. The Christian Democratic Party is not organized in Turin and has almost no registered members but it can count on the unsolicited and traditional support of the peasants and the large, devoutly Catholic population. The Action Party has adherents among the bourgeoisie, some working class strength, and a peasant following in the Cuneo, Monferrato, and Pinerolo Valleys which were the battle terrain of the Giustizia e Liberta' bands. The Liberal Party as usual draws it support from the middle and upper middle classes.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

14 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2148

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2148 |
| SUBJECT | Industry | DATE OF INFO. | 8 May 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 14 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | JR-2111 |
| SOURCE | Z, Tourist | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | Gen'l | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | C-3 | | |

Lanza Report on Monthly Coal Needs
For Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria

Signor Lanza, head of the firm S.A. Alessandro Lanza of Milan and one of the most important coal merchants in Northern Italy, has estimated the minimum coal needs of railroads, gazogenes, steel industry, etc. in Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria. Approximate coal needs for the textile, chemical, leather, etc. industries are also given. The total amount of coal needed is around 167,000 tons per month.

Extracts from Signor Lanza's report follow, together with his detailed statement of coal needs for the above mentioned regions.

1. Following the first conferences between the Alllied Command and the temporary Coal Commission assisted by technicians of the "Monopolio", the local Allied Command is reported to have sent the Allied Command in Rome an urgent request for:

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

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,000 | tons | of | imported | coal | for | Railroads |
| 14-15,000 | " | " | " | " | " | Gazogenes |
| 10-12,000 | " | " | " | " | " | Steel Industry |
| 20,000 | " | " | Sardinian | " | " | Miscellaneous Uses |

The total, about 55,000 tons, estimated need is very much less than the immediate requirements to avoid further delay in the resumption of activity. 8752

2. Agents informed on coal needs are ready and waiting

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| | Am Amb AmPolAd (2) | G-5, AFHQ JICA (2) | G-2, AFHQ IO SUSPLOT | EAB WASH (2) | PARIS PALERMO | G-2, IO 15 AG, G-2 |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC / AC-SS | UNRRA, ROME UNRRA, AMIS | G-2, 5Army AMG (2) | CASERTA (3) LONDON (2) | MILAN R&A | |
| EHS | | | | | | |

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

to help the Allied Military Government solve the fuel problem. Lanza asks the question, "Why are these agents, who are already epurated, not mobilized by the Allied Command for this purpose? If it is logical that, for the distribution of coal, the AMG is directly setting up its central organization for Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria as well as provincial offices, it would seem equally logical that this organization should have attached to it Italians of unquestioned integrity and technical capacity, if only as consultants."

3. Requests for coal could be made to the provincial office whose duty should be to provide for the apportionment and sale of the coal as well as for obtaining it through the AMG.

4. Using Italians in the AMG organization, in Lanza's opinion, would be most opportune; such an arrangement was planned and supported by the C.L.N.A.I. not only because of its immediate advantages but because of the fact that when the AMG hands over its authority to the Italian Government, the agents can function with perfect continuity.

5. By a temporary measure, the AMG could authorize the Coal Commission, and, through it, the "Monopolio Carboni" to meet the most urgent needs by assignments of coal, preferably lignite, in minimum indispensable amounts.

EMERGENCY MONTHLY NEEDS FOR PIT COAL FOR LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

| | Liguria | Piedmont | Lombardy | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railroads | 2.000 | 5.500 | 7.500 | 15.000 |
| Coke Ovens | | 14.000 | | 14.000 |
| Food and Farm Concerns | 3.000 | 6.000 | 11.000 | 20.000 |
| Hospitals and Institutions | 1.000 | 1.500 | 2.500 | 5.000 |
| Gas Plants | 7.000 | 7.000 | 14.000 | 28.000 |
| Steel Plants | 5.000 | 4.000 | 6.000 | 15.000 |
| Iron Foundries | | | | 2.500 |
| Building Material: | | | | |
| Cement | 2.500 | 7.000 | 9.000 | 18.500 |
| Lime | 600 | 2.000 | 4.000 | 6.600 |
| Glass | 500 | 1.000 | 2.000 | 3.500 |
| Porcelain | 230 | 25 | 1.100 | 1.355 |
| Refractory Brick | 480 | 550 | 760 | 1.790 |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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| Porcelain | 230 | 25 | 1.100 | 1.355 |
| Refractory Brick | 480 | 550 | 760 | 1.790 |
| Abrasive Material | | | 520 | 520 |
| Building Material | | | Peat | |
| Cellulose and Paper | | | | 3.500 |
| | | | Total Tonnage | 135.265 |

Accurate figures are lacking for the Chemical, Textile, Leather and Hides, Tobacco and Salt Industries. 2751

The following monthly requirements may be suggested:

| | |
|---|---|
| Textiles | 12,000 tons |
| Chemicals | 18,000 " |
| Leather and Hides | 1,300 " |
| Tobacco | 700 " |

The total needs amount to 167,265 tons monthly.

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

13 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1693

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy (Sicily) | ORIGINAL RPT. | JP-1693 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 2 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | 5 June 1945 |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 13 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Palermo | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Sicana | | |
| SUB SOURCE | As Indicated | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| EVALUATION | B-2 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Non-Political Committee Proposed

(The following information was obtained by the source in a confidential discussion with Arcangelo Cammarata.)

1. Arcangelo Cammarata, ex-AMG Prefect of Caltanissetta and former Superintendent of Regional Alimentation, is contacting various political leaders in an attempt to organize a committee of a so-called "non-political" movement.

2. This committee would offer disinterested collaboration to the Italian government and to political and economic authorities in Sicily.

3. Cammarata will request the committee member to postpone examination of the institutional problem until after the Peace Conference, and to refrain from political activity of any kind for at least a year.

4. Cammarata is also seeking authorization to publish an independent daily newspaper.

5. Those being approached by Cammarata Are:

Palermo - Mayor Rocco Gullo, Socialist

Paolo D'Antoni, Labor Democrat

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE As Indicated
EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 2
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Palermo - Mayor Rocco Gullo, Socialist

Paolo D'Antoni, Labor Democrat

Vito Guarrasi, Labor Democrat

Lucio Tasca, Separatist

Antonino Varvaro, secretary-general of the Separatist Movement

Fausto Montesante, vacillating Socialist-Separatist

6793

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd (2) | G-5, AMIQ<br>JICA (2) | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA (3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSNLOI | LONDON (2)<br>PARIS | N&A | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

14 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2147

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Kratos
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2147
DATE OF INFO. 10 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 14 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

## Current Activities of Italian Political Parties (8-10 June)

### Communist Party

1. Professor Vezio Crisafulli left Rome on 3 June on business for the I.N.A. (National Insurance Institute) of which he is commissioner. Before his departure, the Party executive board charged him with setting up special propaganda desks, to act as secret liaison between the northern and southern sections of the Party.

2. Agitation and propaganda cells have received orders to intensify their drive for new members and they will receive a premium for each recruit from cell organizer Caradonna. Caradonna is also active in Party propaganda work in Tuscany where his assistants are Terziglio Lotti and Gianni Meacci.

3. With promises of assistance to employees and financial support to workers, the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) is carrying on intensive propaganda among the Ministries to increase the number of registered members in the Communist Party.

4. It is again reported that the Party is receiving

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SOURCE [illegible]
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

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4. It is again reported that the Party is receiving funds from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, whose commissioner is Domenico de Ritis, former agent of the OVRA, and now a member of the Socialist Party.

0750

5. A mass meeting, possibly to be held in the Colosseum, is being organized in protest against the proposed increase in rents.

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSNLOT | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Socialist Party

1. Two "Volunteer Brigades for Reconstruction" have been formed and a third is now in process of formation. One of the brigades has begun work in Frascati where it has been employed chiefly in clearing away rubble. Organization of these brigades is along military lines and volunteers are openly informed that they may later be called on to use arms.

2. The great majority of Party members is against fusion with the Communist Party as indicated at the last meeting when 7500 votes were cast against fusion in contrast with 1200 in favor of it. The Party directorate has, however, issued instructions that for the present all members will follow a policy parallel to that of the Communist Party.

3. The Party is extremely anxious to obtain the Ministries of Labor, Commerce, and Industry, and has prepared a detailed report on the necessity of controlling the mechanism of Italian economy.

Christian Democratic Party

1. De Gasperi's letter to the Socialists has made it evident that Christian Democratic opposition to a Socialist-led Cabinet was directed entirely against Nenni. Since the mutual opposition of these two parties has almost eliminated the possibility that a candidate from either one will be chosen, the letter further indicates that the Christian Democrats would now prefer to throw their support behind a so-called non-party man in the person of Bonomi, with whom they have undoubtedly had a secret reciprocal aid pact since last December.

2. To this possible solution of the crisis, the Christian Democrats are encountering the rigid resistance of the Communist, Socialist, and Action Parties, which have apparently decided to withhold their support from a third compromise government. It is thought possible, therefore, that the Christian Democrats will seek a new and lesser known figure for the premiership.

Action Party

1. The Action Party could still offer the key to the Government crisis, especially since Lussu has apparently been won over to La Malfa's more moderate position, which would calm those who fear Communist-Socialist extremism.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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Democracy of Labor Party

1. Within Party circles, it is considered certain that Bonomi will remain in power and he was pointed up as a great leader in a recent speech by Mole'. Should regular elections be held in the Party, it is probable that Mole' would receive the post of Secretary although the pro-Ruini faction is manoeuvering to have the latter elected by acclamation. 0749

2. The Party is aware of its need to emerge from the present political turmoil with increased strength. To this end, it would like to see formed within the Democracy of Labor, a "Unione Nazionale" to which General Bencivenga and other former deputies would belong. Party members have also been observed in increasing conversations with independent Italian thinkers who are politically known but without party affiliations.

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Republican Party

1. Pacciardi and others of the executive board have decided to lead the Party into a policy of strict alliance with the Socialist Party, with a view both toward increasing their strength with the Socialists and toward splitting the Socialist left wing from the Communists. By this move, Republican Party leaders hope simultaneously to gain greater support from the Action Party.

2. The Party has increased its anti-monarchist propaganda in a press and leaflet campaign headed by Volantini, which as usual stresses Savoy affiliations with Mussolini and Hitler. It has also increased the number of invitations extended to Republican meetings and conferences.

3. The Republican Party has its own clandestine armed force and is collecting weapons which are hidden in small quantities. Headquarters of the organization is reported to be located at Viale Principe di Piemonte, Rome.

Formation of a New Party

1. A new political party is being formed to support the Monarchy; it will be known as the Social Democratic Party. This Party will interest itself particularly in war wounded, ex-prisoners of war, and the patriots and will reportedly have a good deal of money at its disposal.

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Italian Division, SI, [illegible]
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

13 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2137

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Military
ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2137
DATE OF INFO. As Indicated
DATE OF RPT.
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SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

## Location and Activity of Garibaldi Division Units As of 21 May 1945

The Command of the Csoppo Division reports as follows concerning the location and activity of Garibaldi Division units:

- About 150 men hold the town of Latisana and patrol a ten mile radius around the town. Various garrisons, amounting to about 250 men, are stationed in the environs of the town. Garibaldini continue to arrive from areas beyond the Isonzo. A Command post has been set up in Latisana, headed by Ferri of Sebenico. The Battalion Commander is Gastone of Monfalcone.
- A garrison of 80/90 poorly armed men is stationed at Palazzolo della Stella, under the Latisana Command. Among them are Norio and Romano who are in direct touch with the Gorizia headquarters of the IX Korpus.
- Small garrisons, with a total of 20 men, are located in Pocenia, Talmassone, and Rivignano.
- About 200 men garrison Cervignano del Friuli under

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

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- Small garrisons, with a total of 20 men, are located in Pocenia, Talmassone, and Rivignano.
- About 200 men garrison Cervignano del Friuli under the leadership of Icaro, whose sentiments are said to be more pro-Italian than pro-Tito.
- About 70 Garibaldini, attached to the IX Korpus, are in Aquileia. 6785
- About 45 men are stationed in Grado. The town government is pro-Slav, but it is understood that the

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | London(2) | Paris | Palermo | X-2,Rome | Milan | R & A |
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Garibaldini are pro-Italian since they prevented two ships destined for the Yugoslav Navy from leaving the port.

- A garrison, under the Udine Command, has replaced the garrison which was under the IX Korpus in Villa Vicentina.
- A garrison attached to the IX Korpus, is stationed at Romans d'Isonzo. The men act as informers for the Yugoslavs, but it is understood that only fear prevents them from deserting the ranks.
- The Garibaldini who were stationed at Cormons, left in the direction of the Collio zone or of Cividale. According to an unconfirmed report, prior to departure they hid arms in the home of a certain Valdeo Bernardis in Corona (south of Cormons). It is understood that Garibaldini were sent from Udine to replace the men who were transferred.
- About 80 men of the Leo Scagliarini Battalion of the Picelli Tagliamento Brigade are stationed in Cividale under the command of Paolo Rieppi (Alessandro). The Commissar is Giuseppe Scaravetto(Gorki), and the Chief of Staff is Volterani di Ronchis of Torreane. There are 20 men at Prestento and 18 men at Torreane commanded by Nardini; both villages are near Cividale.
- Ten Garibaldini, commanded by Due, act as police in Prepotto.
- Thirty men, led by Guido Micheloni (Silvan), are stationed in the Manzano-San Giovanni al Natisone area, and 40 in the Ciasis area. Their commander is also Guido Micheloni, and their Commissar is Max (Mario) of Trieste.
- Sixteen Garibaldini are stationed at Leproso (Manzano) and 20 in the Premariacco and Orsaria areas under the command of Pasquale Merotta (Dinamite).
- About 40 men garrison the Romanzacco-Orzano area. They are commanded by Ferro Galdino (Aldo Paolini of Gagliano). Hermes Ariosto is the liaison officer with the IX Korpus.
- About 150 men of the Carbonari Battalion of the 11th Picelli Tagliamento Brigade are stationed in the Gemona-Ospedaletto-Venzone-Osoppo-Tresaghis area. Tercento is the Brigade's headquarters. The Brigade, 350 men strong andcommanded by Nullo, is composed of three battalions: Anita Garibaldi, Caprera, and Enrico Toti. The Anita Garibaldi Battalion is stationed at Artegna, the Caprera at Aprate, and the Enrico Toti at Tricesimo.
- The Tarrit Battalion, composed of 50/60 men attached to the 1st Picelli Tagliamento Brigade, is stationed in and around Savergnano. Sap is the commander and Liberto the Commissar.

[redacted] armed men, called to arms during the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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- The Tarrit Battalion, composed of 50/60 men attached to the 1st Picelli Tagliamento Brigade, is stationed in and around Savergnano. Sap is the commander and Liberto the Commissar.
- The 500/600 badly equipped and armed men, called to arms during the first half of May, are in the Cormons area. Every night 100 to 150 Slavs go to the Collio zone to recruit men.

678

- The Garibaldi-Natisone Brigade will not return to Italy as the Commander pledged allegiance to Tito's forces. The unit has been equipped with captured German material. Propaganda is spread among the men, many of whom, however, have expressed the hope that the Allies will put a ship at their disposal in Trieste to enable them to escape.
- Vanni and Sasso, leaders of the Garibaldi Brigades under the IX Korpus, ordered their men not to turn in automatic weapons if the Allies should order disarmament. They said that the Garibaldi Brigades would continue to operate as GAP units (sabotage and terroristic groups). It should be noted that the morale of these Brigades is very low.
- It is reported that Garibaldini are hiding arms in the Lower Collio zone, near San Giovanni di Manzano, and in the schoolhouse of Savorgnan del Torre.

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Vincent Vizzini, cousin of the High Maffia chief

Catania - Roberto Giuffrida, Labor Democrat and Regional Councilor

Carlo Ardizzone, Labor Democrat and mayor of Catania

Luigi Castiglione, Socialist

Dante Maiorana, Liberal

Luigi La Rosa, Separatist



1929

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Carlo Ardizzone, Labor Democrat and mayor of Catania

Luigi Castiglione, Socialist

Dante Maiorana, Liberal

Luigi La Rosa, Separatist



1930

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

13 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2142

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2142 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 11 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 13 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Rome | CONFIRMATION | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Harte | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

## Proposed Italian Film Decree

According to a decree to regulate the motion picture industry in Italy, which is now awaiting final action by the Council of Ministers, all films made in Italy must be approved in advance by the Undersecretary for Press, Entertainment, and Tourism for a year after the end of the war. Further provisions of the proposed decree state that approval of the scripts may be withheld for reasons of military censorship or international relations, and that companies which wish to produce documentary or newsreel films must obtain special authorization from the same Ministry. Permissions will be granted on the same standards as for publications. The decree would also abolish the foreign film importation monopoly and the tax on dubbling, while special tax rebates are provided for Italian-made films.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

13 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2140

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Biography
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE 2, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2140
DATE OF INFO. 4 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 13 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Biographical Notes on Camillo Fossati, Delegate to the Provincial Giunta of Milan

Camillo Fossati was born in Monzo of a modest local family. He took his degree in accounting and has always been a certified public accountant. His early anti-fascist sentiments caused Fascist elements to burn the office which he owned. He belongs to the Christian Democratic Party and is known for his honesty and intelligence, although of a rather overbearing nature. Fossati is of limited financial means.

1033
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

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

12 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL-CONTROL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2135

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

# CONTROL DOCUMENT

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2135 |
| SUBJECT | Industrial | DATE OF INFO. | 2 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 12 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Industrial Situation in North Italy

It is reported that the industrial situation in North Italy is becoming increasingly difficult as a result of CLN interference:

1. Through factory committees of Liberation, the workers are attempting to secure political control in factories and to become the sole judges in hiring and dismissing personnel, especially in the higher brackets. Examples of this are as follows:

   - When the managing director of the Sesto San Giovanni Falck factory, who was not politically suspect, arrived to resume his post, the workers went on strike and compelled him to leave.

   - When Togliatti visited the Sesto San Giovanni Breda factory, the workers demanded the trial of Engr. Bovone and other directors. Togliatti had the Bovone case tried by the Special Court, instead of the Court of Assizes, and Bovone was found guilty.

   - When a new managing director was appointed to the Ansaldo Montecatini works, the workmen opposed the

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1936

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

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   - When a new managing director was appointed to the Aulla Montecatini works, the workmen opposed the appointment on the grounds that the new managing director was disliked by the men of the factory which he formerly managed. The factory CLN reorganized the administration of the factory and appointed three managing directors: Dr. Morandi as technical director, Atty. Angelelli as administrative director, and Comm. Landini as commercial director. It also appointed Dr. De Micholis,

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CONTROL DOCUMENT

CONFIDENTIAL - CONTROL

CLASSIFICATION

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Caserta(3) | London(2) | Paris | Palermo | A-2,Rome | Milan R & A |
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of the factory CLN, as head of the Secretarial Office. These men, although politically and ethically sound, are not considered suited to their new tasks.

2. The workers show little desire to work or to cooperate with the plans of factory managers. In some of the larger factories (Breda, Marelli, De Angeli Frua), Communist elements in factory CLNs warned owners and managing directors not to make any contracts with the Americans or the British, on the ground that Russia will supply Italian factories with raw materials and capital.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

1938

CONFIDENTIAL - CONTROL

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

13 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2132

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy |
| SUBJECT | Political |
| ORIGIN | Trieste |
| THEATRE | MMD-HQ DET |
| SOURCE | Z, Trust |
| SUB SOURCE | |
| EVALUATION | C-3 |

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| ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2132 |
| DATE OF INFO. | As Indicated |
| DATE OF RPT. | |
| DISTRIBUTED | 13 June 1945 |
| CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| NO. OF PAGES ATTACHMENTS | 5 |

## The Situation in Fiume
## From 8 September 1943 to date

The following is an official report prepared by the Fiume Autonomist Movement (Zanella), the Federalist Movement, and the FAI (Independent Italian Fiume Movement.)

### 1. During the days of the Italian Armistice

Fiume, as every other Italian city, lived bitter days of national sorrow. The disorderly return of Italian troops from the Balkans aroused more than ever the city's attachment to Italy, to which it is bound by blood, history, and tradition. Our troops were betrayed by their commanders, who were incapable of carrying out the surrender conditions; their war equipment was taken away from them by the partisans, thus strengthening Tito's army. So thousands of Italian soldiers were forced to roam aimlessly through the city.

When the "Murgie" and "Macerata" divisions arrived fully equipped and led by their own commanders, the joy of the people was very great. The aid given by the people was beyond praise as every soldier who went through Fiume can testify. Partisan bands from the interior, armed with booty taken

1936

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SUB SOURCE EVALUATION C-3

NUMBER OF PAGES ATTACHMENTS

# The Situation in Fiume From 8 September 1943 to date

The following is an official report prepared by the Fiume Autonomist Movement (Zanella), the Federalist Movement, and the FAI (Independent Italian Fiume Movement.)

## 1. During the days of the Italian Armistice

Fiume, as every other Italian city, lived bitter days of national sorrow. The disorderly return of Italian troops from the Balkans aroused more than ever the city's attachment to Italy, to which it is bound by blood, history, and tradition. Our troops were betrayed by their commanders, who were incapable of carrying out the surrender conditions; their war equipment was taken away from them by the partisans, thus strengthening Tito's army. So thousands of Italian soldiers were forced to roam aimlessly through the city.

When the "Murgia" and "Macerata" divisions arrived fully equipped and led by their own commanders, the joy of the people was very great. The aid given by the people was beyond praise as every soldier who went through Fiume can testify. Partisan bands from the interior, armed with booty taken from Italian garrisons, caused constant worry to the citizens. The troops in the city considered it their duty to defend the people and Fiume trusted General Gambara to safeguard the people and to maintain the Italian character of the city, but he did not keep faith and permitted the entrance of German troops. 6785

German troops arrived in the city on the afternoon

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | UNRRA ROME<br>G-2, AFHQ | IO SUSNLOI<br>G-2, 5AFmy | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, Rome | R&A | |
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1940

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of 14 September. Their reception was cold except for some Fascists who took advantage of this opportunity to make an appearance. Italian troops were concentrated in barracks by the Nazis who offered them either collaboration or internment in Germany. During this time the people helped the soldiers to get away and often risked hiding them in their own homes.

2. Nazi-Fascist Domination

The people of Fiume quickly lined up against Nazi-Fascism; the following movements which reflect their spirit arose almost magically;

a. Autonomist: this movement plans to prepare the people for an integral political autonomy of the city as set forth by the treaty of Rapallo which favored Italian nationality, language, and tradition. The cultured and financial groups of Fiume adhered to it and there was lively sympathy displayed by the native citizens. The movement is being furthered by a simple campaign free from organization of a military character. This type of organization is justified by the fact that the autonomists refused armed collaboration with the communistic movement, preeminently Slavic, which planned to annex Fiume to the Croatian Confederation, a move contrary to the autonomist policy.

b. Communist: this movement is backed by Slavic propaganda and by Italian workers (Whitehead Torpedo Company of Fiume). It was organized by C.P.L. (Committee of Popular Liberation) which enrolled men from the city, adapted to rigorous living, in a so-called Fiumano Battalion. Within the city and province terroristic anti-Nazi-Fascist activity developed but with slight results because of popular resentment. The German police watched this movement carefully and as a result it has suffered the greatest number of casualties. Up to the time of the partisan occupation of the city the purpose of the movement was kept secret but from the propaganda used, annexation of Fiume and Istria to Croatia was clearly indicated in open contradiction to the Italian feeling of the people of Fiume. Notwithstanding, Italians and Fiumani, excluding all territorial interests, took an active part in the struggle as they considered



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

1941

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c. Federalist: the movement proposed to create a small federative state to include Fiume, the province



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

and a part of Sussak, with a constitution based on the Swiss plan. This movement has made very little headway because of the feeling of the impossibility of a real union among Italians, Croats and Slovenes. The movement was supported by the commercial group of Sussak and remained purely theoretical.

d. F.A.I. (Independent Italian Fiume). The FAI proposes an independent Fiume supported by the Italian community and advocates the "Corpus separatum" under Italy as it was formerly under Hungary. The movement inclined to be military in order to collaborate in the armed struggle and to hinder the destruction of the harbor and industrial works of the city by taking advantage of the critical situation of the Nazis when they had to leave the city. Also, they planned to prevent any invasion by irregular bands until the Allies should arrive. Besides the city young people, mostly students, it was supported by the non-fascist Italian armed groups (Alpini, Finanza, CCRR, garrison companies and questura) all of which were organized and could be counted on. The military organization of the city had to be assumed by an Italian of unquestioned character and one who was an anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi The Movement was hindered by the autonomists as far as efficacious action was concerned, and was impeded by the CPL, preponderantly pro-Slav.

3. Partisan Occupation

In its general conduct of the war, the German Command planned to make Fiume a city fortified for strong resistance and maintained strict watch over all the people, organizations and movements. (A number of suspects were arrested; some were shot, some were deported). When the Allied campaign began in North Italy, the Nazis began to destroy the docks, the factories still standing after air bombings, and the warehouses. Under pressure from Tito's troops which moved toward Fiume from the Dalmatian coast, the Germans started to set off the mines in the harbor. This destruction was complete in as much as the Partisans were slow and remained on the city heights for 11 days as they did not dare to occupy the town and thus permitted the Nazis to complete their plans for destruction. The city was occupied on 3 May by local and advanced groups without the Germans actually surrendering. The Germans kept out of the way as they did not wish to surrender to the Partisans but prefer-

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All the warehouses of the city were sacked and the merchandise carried away to an unknown destination. Automobiles and all means of private and public transportation were taken from their owners who now find themselves without a proper receipt.

4. Partisan Domination

At noon of 3 May, elements of CPL composed of Croats or pro-Croat



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Italians, took over the government of the city and started to support the military authorities in their work against Italian citizens. Witnesses state that Croat citizens did not suffer and that they aided in requisitioning Italian property.

The pass-word was given: feign Italo-Croat brotherhood and prevent any manifestation favorable to Italy or to autonomy. The man-hunt against Italians was initiated. Dr. Blasich, Simcich and Rubinich were murdered, Sen. Gigante, Nacci and others were arrested.

Immediately, it was evident that the Partisans considered Fiume de facto annexed to Croatia. Croat flags and red stars were displayed all over the city and the Italians shut themselves in their homes. Farmers in the vicinity were imported to take part in the demonstrations of 5-6 May, which otherwise would have been attended by almost nobody.

These demonstrations were followed by the requisition and liquidation of all Italian business and State concerns, in preparation for their transfer to Croat hands. Capital, savings, and safe deposit boxes of banks were blocked. At the Custom Duty office, 250,000 Lire were blocked, and 250 kg. of coffee, sugar, and cigarettes were requisitioned. The supervisor of finance was dismissed on 19 May, after being compelled to sign a 2 million Lire check on the Bank of Italy. The CPL took over the tobacco factory and blocked 4 million Lire which were deposited in its treasury. The industrial plants, shipyards, torpedo-factory, and ROMSA were seized by the factory committees and placed under the Croat military authorities. The Italian personnel was dismissed. Schools were closed in preparation for a reform which will put them in line with Croat schools. Labor organizations were requisitioned and put at the disposal of CPL. The Institute for social welfare was closed and a temporary organization for insurance was set up according to the rules governing social legislation in Croatia.

All merchants and hotel managers were invited to report all available merchandise and supplies of all kinds, and all citizens to report typewriters or any material not strictly needed.

On 1 May, the commander of the city ordered the conscription of all able bodied men, born between 1900 and 1927. On 5 May, all physcians, veterinarians, drivers, and mechanics were conscripted into the Jugoslav Army and so far nothing is known of their fate.

On 24 May, CPL stated that people born beyond the Isonzo could [illegible] presentation of statements concerning the

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On 24 May, CPL stated that people born beyond the Isonzo could be repatriated on presentation of statements concerning the guardian of any property held in the city; that gold, valuables, money etc. were deposited in the Central Bank; and that the person carried only personal clothing up to 50 Kg., plus 20,000 Lire in securities as head of a family and 5,000 additional Lire for each member of the family.

6782

Citizens suffer requistions by people who claim that they are CPL emissaries, but who present no proper identification card.

The food situation is critical as all reserves were consumed during the emergency. During the month of May, 500 gr. of corn meal, 70 gr. of fats, 800 gr. of flour, and 100 gr. of sugar were distributed. Prices on the black market are astronomical and authorities are inert. Fiume is really suffering from starvation.

The clergy too suffered at the hands of the Jugoslavs. The



1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

parish priest of Elsane, Don Vittorio Perkan, was killed on 9 May by a Partisan, while celebrating a funeral. The Partisan was arrested and held for one day. The parish priest of Sussak and General Vicar of Segno, Don Martino Bubnj, was arrested by Partisans on 22 April and no trace of him remains. Don Severino Scala was arrested while watching a column of prisoners being marched off. A woman, who was also present begged him to throw a bunch of radishes to the prisoners who aroused her pity. The priest did, and both he and the woman were immediately arrested. The woman was soon released because she was pregnant, but the priest is still in prison on the charge of having thrown flowers to the prisoners. On 24 May, the S. Paolo library was closed because anti-Communist books had been exhibited there prior to the occupation.

5. <u>The will of the people</u>

The Jugoslav system has antagonized and disgusted everybody, even Croats. The people in general feel more pro-Italian than ever, even autonomists long for the rule of Italy. The Autonomist Movement, the Federalist Movement, and the FAI Movement, having overcome their initial differences for the purpose of preserving a Fiume united to Italy, met on 7 May as an Italian CLN to:

- Request the intervention of Anglo-American troops in the occupation of the city and an Allied Military Government to safeguard the rights of the citizens. The basis for this request is that Fiume belongs to Italy at least until the Peace Conference;

- Preserve the Italian character of the city;

- Inform the Allied Authorities and the Italian Government about the situation in Fiume, in order that the rights and interests of the citizens may be protected and safeguarded;

- State most definitely that the CPL now in power does not represent the will of the people, which is Italian and wishes to remain Italian or to become autonomous with the support of the Italian community.

The proof that the people of Fiume are Italian is the fact that about 30,000 citizens requested repatriation prior to the regulations of 24 May.

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1947

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The proof that the people of Fiume are Italian is the fact that about 30,000 citizens requested repatriation prior to the regulations of 24 May.

The Italians have become acquainted with Jugoslav democracy and Italian Communists have become aware of the game to which unwittingly they lent their support. It is with confidence that the present report is submitted to the proper authorities, with the request that Fiume be included in the Venezia Giulia problem, which our people hope the Allies will justly solve.

Signed: The Autonomous Movement
The Federalist Movement
The FAI Movement

Fiume, 27 May 1945

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1948
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

12 June 1945 — JR-2134

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2134 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 7 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 12 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Rome | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Table | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES ATTACHMENTS | 1 |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

## Trends and Opinions in Christian Democratic Circles

1. The left (Republican) wing of the Christian Democratic Party will attempt to obtain greater representation in the governing body of the Party at the Congress which will be held 9 July in Rome. If they should meet with opposition, they will publish a pamphlet to present their ideas and program. The left wing does not wish to split the Party, but it does wish to be appropriately represented in the direction of the Party.

2. Many Christian Democrats in Rome have expressed their regret at the lack of first rate political figures within the Party. They esteem De Gasperi, Party Secretary, but consider him a man with an "Austrian" rather than an "Italian" mentality (he was born in the Trentino), and do not think his political ideal of creating an Italian Catholic party similar to the former German Center Party, suited to Italians. They also believe that there are too many lawyers among the leaders of the Party.

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | G-2,AFHQ<br>X-2,Rome | IO SUSNLOI | RAAC,G-2 | WASH (2) | Caserta(3) | Palermo |
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1950

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

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

12 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2130

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2130 |
| SUBJECT | Industrial | DATE OF INFO. | 4 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 11 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | SUPPLEMENT | JR-2126 |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | | |
| SUB SOURCE | Manlius | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Further Report on Italian Silk Industry

1. The Italian Agricultural Federation has estimated that the Northern Italian coccon crop of July 1944 was approximately 17 million kilos of 20/22 denier cocoons. This harvest was as usual distributed through the district Consorzio Agrario to local filandas (reeling mills), some 360 of which were at that time in a position to process the yarn. Owing to transportation difficulties, however, it was not possible to distribute all of the cocoons on hand, and it is thought that a considerable part of the 1944 stock is still stored in the warehouses of various Consorzi Agrari. Of the 1,700,000 kilos of raw silk yarns which should have been produced from the harvest, only 1,200,000 kilos have been accounted for, as follows:

   - 400,000 kilos: Under Italo-German agreements as planned through the RUK, this amount of raw silk was to be sold by the reeling mills to Roges of Milan, which in turn was to ship it to Germany (See JR-2126).

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   - 400,000 kilos: Under Italo-German agreements as planned through the RUK, this amount of raw silk was to be sold by the reeling mills to Roges of Milan, which in turn was to ship it to Germany (See JR-2126).

   - 450,000 kilos: The reeling mills were to sell this stock to Italian throwing mills for further processing.

   - 350,000 kilos: The reeling mills were to sell this amount to Italian weaving mills.

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| MID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC |
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| | Am Amb JICA (2) | AMPOLAC(2) UNRRA.Rome | AC-CC G-2,AFHQ | AC-PS IO SUSNIOK | AC-ES AMG (2) | G-5,AFHQ CI.AFHQ |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | EAB X-2,Rome | WASH (2) Milan | Caserta(3) E & A | London(2) | Paris | Palermo |
| WDF | | | | | | |

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Of the above schedule, however, it has now been discovered that only the following distribution was actually made by the reeling mills:

- 400,000 kilos: 300,000 kilos were shipped to Roges and there transshipped to Germany. 50,000 kilos were sold to Italian weaving mills, and the remaining 50,000 kilos are now en route to Milan from the various conditioning institutes or still in the institutes, which are located at Tarvisio, Udine, Lencenigo (Mestre-Magazzini Generali), Vicenza, Milan, and Racconigi;

- 450,000 kilos: Only 75,000 kilos of this amount was sold to the throwing mills as planned; none of it was sent to Germany;

- 350,000 kilos: Only 50,000 kilos of this amount was sold to the weaving mills as planned; none of it was sent to Germany.

2. In short, 1,400,000 kilos of the 1,700,000 kilos of raw silk yarn produced from the 1944 crop is still in Italy; part of it is in the form of cocoons, which could not be reeled because of coal and transportation shortages; a small part is in the semi-finished or finished product stage; most of the stock, however, is still in the reeling mills.

3. A further stock of 30,000 kilos of raw silk yarns is known to be stored with the Societa Industriale Serica (SIS), Milan. This firm has always kept yarn on hand for export to the United States, and permission was extended for it to continue to do so, in order to be able to resume business after the war.

4. The situation of Italian "Bouretto yarns", or yarn produced from spun silk wastes, is as follows: Principal manufacturers of this type of yarn are the S.A. Fermo Coduri, owned by the S.A. Filatura dei Cascami di Seta, Novara, and Raimondo Buratti, S.A., Biella. In 1944, approximately 80,000 kilos of Bouretto yarn was produced from the spun silk wastes of the 1943 silk harvest; of this, 60,000 kilos were shipped to Germany for processing. The remaining 20,000 kilos were sold to Italian weaving mills by Roges, also to be processed into cloth for light covers; none of this stock was sent to Germany. It is estimated that production of Bouretto yarns in 1945 will be in the neighborhood of 45,000 kilos. The necessary silk wastes are at present still in the spun silk factories and are largely unavailable as yet for processing.

1953

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- 350,000 kilos: Only 50,000 kilos of this amount was sold to the weaving mills as planned; none of it was sent to Germany.

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

11 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2129

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Biographical

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2129

DATE OF INFO. 2 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 11 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Biographical Sketch of Elio Barontino
## Communist Leader in Northern Italy

Elio Barontino, a man of intelligence and culture, is about 50 years old. He was a reserve officer in the 1915-1918 war, and afterward became an organizer of the Communist Party in Tuscany. The Communist Party sent him to Russia, where he married a Russian, who became the mistress of an important general in the Russian Army. This relation improved his position. He attended the Russian war school and was sent to Spain in 1936, where he was appointed commissar of the Garibaldi Brigade. When he left Spain for France, he organized Italian Communists there and later became one of the Maquis leaders. Moscow ordered him back to Italy, where he organized and led several Garibaldi Brigades and directed the resistance in Southern Venetia and Emilia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

11 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2129

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Biographical

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2129

DATE OF INFO. 2 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 11 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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## Communist Leader in Northern Italy

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Biographical Sketch of Elio Barontino Communist Leader in Northern Italy

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6717

RESTRICTED
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| | MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | NC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ AC-PS | | G-2, AFHQ IO SUSNLOT | | RAAC, G-2 CI, AFHQ | | | | | LONDON(2) PARIS | | | MILAN FRA | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

SECRET

25 May 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1620

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MED-MC DET

SOURCE 4, Sicans
SUB SOURCE Bullfrog
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1620

DATE OF INFO. Current
DATE OF RPT. 3 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED 25 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Monarchy Seeks Support
Of Separatist Movement

1. Two monarchist emissaries, as yet unnamed, have approached Separatist leaders Finocchiaro Aprile, Bruno di Belmonte (Catania) and Calogero Vizzini (Caltanissetta), seeking their support of the Monarchy in exchange for wide autonomy for Sicily.

2. Vizzini, High Maffia leader, pointed out that his following has committed itself to a Republican-Democracy and could not support the Monarchy.

3. One of the emissaries told Vizzini that the Luogotenente could not negotiate with, or recognize, Finocchiaro Aprile in view of his violent attacks on the Monarchy, and that the Separatist Movement must select a new leader before any agreement

Intelligence

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

Monarchy Seeks Support
Of Separatist Movement

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Italy-Sicily file

6716

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| DIRECTE DISTRIBUTION | AC-GC<br>AC-Rs | G-2, AFHQ<br>TO SIGNAT | LONDON(13)<br>PARIS | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

25 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1633

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MTO-HQ DET

SOURCE 2, Siciana
SUB SOURCE Political Circles
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1633

DATE OF INFO. Current
DATE OF RPT. 9 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED 25 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JP-1620

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Split Reported Among Separatists Over Monarchy Question

1. A split is reported in the Separatist Movement over the Monarchy question.

2. Certain Separatist leaders are planning to oust Finocchiaro Aprile as president, and then appoint a triumvirate to take over the reins of the Movement and re-affirm its anti-monarchist policy. The triumvirate would consist of: Antonino Varvaro, Secretary-General of the Movement, Bruno di Belmonte (Catania), and Edoardo Millemaggi, ex-Communist.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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6715

CONFIDENTIAL
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

SECRET

25 May 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1639

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Palermo
ORIGINATOR MED-HQ DEF

SOURCE Z, Ameraldo
SUB-SOURCE As Indicated
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1639

DATE OF INFO. 12 May 1945
DATE OF RPT. 14 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED 25 May 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JP-1620 JP-1636

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Separatist Leader Calls Aprile Traitor
For Supporting Monarchy

(The following statements were made by Andrea Santoro, Separatist leader)

- Finocchiaro Aprile, contrary to the promises he made to the Sicilians, has betrayed the Separatist Movement by his adherence to the Monarchy.

- For some time, Finocchiaro Aprile and Lucio Tasca have been suspected of being in touch with Prince Stefano Filangeri Mirto, who is in charge of monarchist propaganda in Sicily.

- Pietro Villasevaglios, Separatist leader, has accused Finocchiaro Aprile of accepting a huge bribe from Prince Mirto for his adherence to the Monarchy.

- Members of the Separatist Movement brand Aprile a traitor and opportunist.

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

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- Finocchiaro Aprile, contrary to the promises he made to the Sicilians, has betrayed the Separatist Movement by his adherence to the Monarchy.

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- Pietro Villasevaglios, Separatist leader, has accused Finocchiaro Aprile of accepting a huge bribe from Prince Mirto for his adherence to the Monarchy.

- Members of the Separatist Movement brand Aprile a traitor and opportunist.

671.

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-Rn | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSNLO'I | LONDON(13)<br>PARIS | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

22 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1643

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)
SUBJECT Public Safety
O. NAM Palermo
T. DATE MID-E Q-DET
SOURCE Z, Sortino
E B SOURCE Dimples
E VALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL REF. JP-1643
DATE OF INFO. Current
DATE OF REP. 15 May 1945
DISTRIBUTED 22 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

1964

Landowners Ask Permission to Form
Their Own Police Force

1. A group of landowners, among whom are many Separatists, are seeking government authorization to recruit guards to protect their property from armed bands now spreading terror in the rural districts. Each landowner would arm and pay for his own guards.

2. The Landowners' proposal has been submitted to High Commissioner Aldisio for consideration.

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FILE SYMBOL: Dimples
CLASSIFICATION: E-2

NO. OF PAGES: 1
ATTACHMENTS:

## Landowners Ask Permission to Form Their Own Police Force

1. A group of landowners, among whom are many Caprattists, are seeking government authorization to recruit guards to protect their property from armed bands now spreading terror in the rural districts. Each landowner would arm and pay for his own guards.

2. The landowners' proposal has been submitted to High Commissioner Aldisio for consideration.

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671.

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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| INFORMATION ADDRESSEES | Palermo | X-2 Rome | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1963

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

23 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2034

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE 2, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2034
DATE OF INFO. 20 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 23 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Val di Susa

1. The situation of the French in Val di Susa is as follows: Spread out very thinly are a thousand men in Susa. A General heads the French repatriation commission at Susa.

2. The 6th Chasseurs des Alpes are at Bussoleno, (1600 men with individual weapons). Bussoleno represents the maximum French penetration. Troops have been withdrawn from Condove.

3. The Partisans are angered about disarming, particularly since the French are still in the area. All automatic weapons have been put away for future emergencies. Only muskets and damaged arms have been surrendered.

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

EVALUATION E-2

NO. OF PAGES

ATTACHMENTS

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CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

1967

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

23 May 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2039

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-Hq-DET

SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE Clem
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2039
DATE OF INFO. As Indicated
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 23 May 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Venezia Giulia Area
As of 19 May 1945

1. Italian members of CNAIS (Comitato Esecutivo Anti-Fascista Italo Sloveno) have resigned en masse with one exception. Their resignations have been ignored, however, and the incident is being kept quiet.

2. The Action Party now has over two hundred Italian Communist collaborators.

3. The Garibaldi "Natisone" Division has crossed to the left bank of the Isonzo.

1968
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

EVALUATION B-3

ATTACHMENT

Situation in Venezia Giulia Area
As of 19 May 1945

1. Italian members of CLAIS (Comitato Esecutivo Anti-Fascista Italo Sloveno) have resigned en masse with one exception. Their resignations have been ignored, however, and the incident is being kept quiet.

2. The Action Party now has over two hundred Italian Communist collaborators.

3. The Garibaldi "Natisone" Division has crossed to the left bank of the Isonzo.

6711

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | ENI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS | OWI | FEA | AAFS | MIS | FCC | JICA | L | JANFC | |
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| | Am Amb | AmPolAd(2) | AC-CC ✓ | AC-PS | G-5,AFHQ | JICA (2) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | G-2 (US) AFHQ | IC SUSTLOI Paris | WASH (2) Palermo | Caserta (5) | Florence | London(13) | |
| JF | WE: | Caserta | Washington | London | Paris | | |

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

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

24 May 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2045

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY: Italy
SUBJECT: Industry

ORIGIN: Milan
INDITRE: MLN-HQ DET
SOURCE: Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE:
EVALUATION: B-3

ORIGINAL R/T: JR-2045
DATE OF INFO: 22 May 1945
DATE OF R/T:
DISTRIBUTED: 24 May 1945
CONFIRMATION:
SUPPLEMENT:
NO. OF PAGES: 1
ATTACHMENTS:

Coal Supplies North Italy

1. The estimated coal supplies now in north Italy are expected to supply present demands for about six weeks. Because of this condition radical elements may be able to instigate serious trouble unless the stocks are replenished soon.

2. The source stated that with available rolling stock and existing transport facilities, coal stocks could come from Ruhr.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SI/S SOURCE EVALUATION B-5

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Coal Supplies North Italy

1. The estimated coal supplies now in north Italy are expected to supply present demands for about six weeks. Because of this condition radical elements may be able to instigate serious trouble unless the stocks are replenished soon.

2. The source stated that with available rolling stock and existing transport facilities, coal stocks could come from Ruhr.

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CONFIDENTIAL
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| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | AC-30 AC-53 | UNRRA, ROME G-2, AFHQ | WASH (2) CAIRO(5) | PARIS PALERMO | CASERTA WASH | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2145

14 June 1945

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2145
DATE OF INFO. 12 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 14 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Armed Bands in Lombardy

1. Communist partisans in Lombardy are now organizing into small armed cells under the command of Tito, with headquarters of the movement reportedly located near Udine. Sten type machine guns have been issued to the recruits who are being slowly and carefully selected. Commissions from Lecco and Varese have been sent to the above headquarters for liaison and further orders.

2. There is a Fascist band of approximately forty men, under the command of Lt. Martinelli, in hiding near Piambello in Valganna, north of Varese; these men are armed with 2 heavy Bredas, 28 Bredas, and 40 Beretta machine guns. Lt. Martinelli was formerly attached to the Ufficio Politico Investigative in Varese.

3. There are four small Fascist bands, with a total of 25 men still in the khaki uniform of the Brigata Nera, hidden in the mountains near San Martino, north of Varese.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

SOURCE [illegible]
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Armed Bands in Lombardy

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6747

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| | Am Amb AmPolAd(2) | G-2, AFHQ JICA (2) | 15, AF, G-2 TO SUSMIS | WASH (2) CASERTA (3) | PALERMO X-2, ROME | |
| TREATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ G-2, TO | G-2 5Army ANC (2) | LONDON (7) PARIS | MILAN R&A | |
| AT: CASERTA; [illegible] LONDON; PARIS; G-2, AFHQ; G-3, (SF.OPS); ALGIERS; [illegible] | | | | | | |

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

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

14 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

# SECRET

JR-2144

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Military
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2144
DATE OF INFO. 12 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 14 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## French Order of Battle in Val Susa as of 7 June

1. French troops are disposed as follows in Val Susa:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cesana Torinese | One company: 100 men from 3 platoons of the 4th Engineer Regt. |
| Bardonecchia | One battalion: 800 men of the 93rd Artillery Regt. with 4 batteries of 75 mm guns. |
| Ulzio | One battalion of the 93rd Artillery Regt. with 4 batteries of 75 mm guns is stationed near Monfol; 800 men are quartered largely at Salice D'Ulzio. |
| Salabertano | 80 men of the 99th Engineer Regt. are clearing this zone of mines. |
| Esille | Two batteries: 450 men of the 93rd Artillery Regt. The 5th Battery is commanded by Capt. Didier, the 6th by Capt. Steinbach; each has two 75 mm cannon. |
| Chiomonte | One battery of the 93rd Artillery Regt. commanded by Capt. Caen. |
| Colle di | 100 men of the 159th Infantry Regt. |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

EVALUATION D-5

## French Order of Battle in Val Susa as of 7 June

1. French troops are disposed as follows in Val Susa:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cesana Torinese | One company: 100 men from 3 platoons of the 4th Engineer Regt. |
| Bardonecchia | One battalion: 800 men of the 93rd Artillery Regt. with 4 batteries of 75 mm guns. |
| Ulzio | One battalion of the 93rd Artillery Regt. with 4 batteries of 75 mm guns is stationed near Nonfol; 800 men are quartered largely at Salice D'Ulzio. |
| Salabertano | 80 men of the 99th Engineer Regt. are clearing this zone of mines. |
| Esille | Two batteries: 450 men of the 93rd Artillery Regt. The 5th Battery is commanded by Capt. Didier, the 6th by Capt. Steinbach; each has two 75 mm cannon. |
| Chiomonte | One battery of the 93rd Artillery Regt. commanded by Capt. Caen. |
| Colle di Sestrieres | 100 men of the 159th Infantry Regt. |
| Fenestrelle | 50 men of the 93rd Artillery Regt. |
| Champlas-du-Col | 20 men |
| Susa | HQ Val di Susa under Col. Valetedosia with 200 men. |

9746

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SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

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| | Am AmD<br>AmPolAd(2) | G-5, AFHQ<br>JICA (2) | 15 AG, G-2<br>IO SUSNLOI | CASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>K-2, ROME | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CO ✓<br>AG-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>G-2, IO | G-2, Army<br>AMG (2) | LONDON(7)<br>PARIS | MILAN<br>Rica | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

14 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

SECRET
JR-2143

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2143 |
| SUBJECT | Political/Military | DATE OF INFO. | 12 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 14 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | CONFIRMATION | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Tourist | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

Situation in Val d'Aosta as of 12 June

1. By following a route either through Chapier-Colbreuil-Coldarre-Courmayeur, or through Les Mottes-Coldelaseigne-Colchecronit-Courmayeur, French troops are able to cross the frontier unobserved by the Allies.

2. Two women, Professor Giglino, alias Piera, and Miss Nouchy, are active in the pro-annexation propaganda campaign. Piera is a member of the Val d'Aosta CLN and was formerly its president.

3. There are French field radio transmitters located at Introd and at Aosta in the Palazzo delle Corporazioni.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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| | Am Amb G-2,AFHQ | AmpolAd(2) 15 AG,G-2 | AC-CC G-2,TO | AC-PS TO SUSNLO | G-5,AFHQ G-2,5 Army, Palermo | JICA (2) AMG (2) Milan |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | WASH (2) | Caserta(3) | London(7) | Paris | X-2,Rome | R & A |
| WI: CASERTA, WASH., LONDON, PARIS, G-2,AFHQ, G-2 (SI, ONI), AMPOLAD, 15 AG, G-2 | | | | | | |

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

Italian Division, SI, MB.TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

13 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2139

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2139 |
| SUBJECT | Biographical | DATE OF INFO. | 2 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 13 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | | |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

## Biographical Sketch on Riccardo Lombardo, Prefect of Milan

Riccardo Lombardo was born in Rigalbuto, Sicily, on 16 August 1901. He took his degree at the Milan Politecnico in industrial engineering. From the beginning, he has been an ardent anti-Fascist. He has written for the clandestine press and has founded various reviews and newspapers. He tried to warn the Italian people at the time of the Ethiopian war, in which he saw the preparation for Mussolini's Fascist war.

Lombardo was arrested several times, ultimately with martyred Pol[illegible] Gasparotto and others; he too was tortured and still bears the traces in missing teeth and a traumatic lesion of one lung.

Since the foundation of the Action Party, to which he belongs, he has filled several posts including that of chief of the Party Secretariat. When the insurrection in the north began, he captained his men and occupied the Prefect's palace where he established himself as commissioner, in accordance with instructions given by the CLN.

Lombardo is of excellent character in all respects, and is both energetic and intelligent. He has limited [illegible] but he owns some real estate, which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Biographical Sketch on Riccardo Lombardo, Prefect of Milan

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Lombardo is of excellent character in all respects, and is both energetic and intelligent. He has limited financial means, but he owns some real estate, which includes a very modest villa in Milan, where he lives with his wife and children.

G-44

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | RAAC,G-2<br>K-2,Rome | WASH (2)<br>Milan | Caserta(3)<br>R & A | London (2) | Paris | Palermo |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

13 June 1945 — JP-1692

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy (Sicily) | ORIGINAL RPT. | JP-1692 |
| SUBJECT | Partisan Associations | DATE OF INFO. | 29 May 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | 5 June 1945 |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 13 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Palermo | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Tree | | |
| SUB SOURCE | Observation | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| EVALUATION | B-2 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Activity of the National Partisan Association of Italy and the Clandestine Front of Resistance

1. The Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia and the Fronte Clandestino di Resistenza held their first meeting in Palermo on 29 May, to discuss a merger of the two associations.

2. It was pointed out at the meeting that the F.C.R. is well organized and has many members, while the A.N.P.I. has only recently formed a section in Palermo. The A.N.P.I., on the other hand, is officially recognized by the Italian Government, and has obtained permission to issue its own publication.

3. The F.C.R. decided to merge with the A.N.P.I. A meeting of F.C.R. members will be held on 2 June to make the final decision.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

- 198 -

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

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| WID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | CWI | FEA | AHS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Palermo | X-2, Rome | R & A | | | | |
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

15 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1690

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Marco Polo
SUB SOURCE Political Circles
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1690
DATE OF INFO. 3 June 1945
DATE OF RPT. 5 June 1945
DISTRIBUTED 15 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Aldisio Seeks New Position In Italian Government

1. At the first indications of the ministerial crisis, High Commissioner Aldisio left for Rome to seek a position in the new Government. It is reported that he wishes the post of Minister of Agriculture or Minister of the Interior.

2. Liberal Party leaders Enrico La Loggia and Hon. Lo Monte went to Rome for the purpose of supporting Aldisio. Leftist parties of the Regional CLN refused to support him.

SOURCE'S COMMENT:

Leftist parties in the CLN opposed Aldisio apparently because of specific instructions issued by their central headquarters. A rapprochement is predicted between Aldisio and the Separatist. Whether this new development would benefit Aldisio personally, or the conservative bloc which he represents, is uncertain as yet. Vague reports indicate that the federalist branch of the Separatist Move-

674

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE Political Circles
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 4
ATTACHMENTS

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67-12

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>TO SUSNLOI | LONDON(2)<br>PALERMO | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

20 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2163

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2163 |
| SUBJECT | Industrial | DATE OF INFO. | As Indicated |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 20 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | ~~CONFIRMATION~~ SUPPLEMENT | JR-2125<br>JR-2130 |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Silk Industrialists Plan for Distribution of Raw Silk Yarns

1. On 8 June, a meeting between reeling mill representatives and a commission of silk weavers was held in Milan at the office of the Industrial Silk Federation. The purpose of the meeting was to plan for the immediate disposition of 1943-1944 stocks of silk yarns to various processing firms, in order to make way for the 1945 harvest, and the following decisions were reached:

   - Subject to Allied approval, the reeling mills will sell a first lot of 300,000 kilos of silk yarns for immediate processing, at an average price of 3400 lire, plus the cost of spinning and dying at the present rates. This will serve the double purpose of unblocking old stocks of silk and of providing the reeling mills with approximately one billion lire for the purchase of the 1945 harvest, which will thus be permitted to go into production.

   - The first 300,000 kilos of spun silk yarn will be followed in 20-25 days by a second delivery [illegible]

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

SIIB SOURCE EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

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   - The first 300,000 kilos of spun silk yarn will be followed in 20-25 days by a second delivery, and so on until the available stock of 1,500,000 kilos (See JR-2130) has been distributed.

   - No price will be fixed for 1945-1946 silk yarns, processing of which has already begun on a small scale, but the base price for one kilo of cocoons will be 200 lire.

CONFIDENTIAL
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| MID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | ANS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb USFRA Rome | AmPolAd(2) USFRA AFHQ | AC-CC ✓ G-2, AFHQ | AC-ES 10 SUSPLOT | G-5, AFHQ 15 AG, G-2 | SICA (2) G-2, IC |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | G-2, 5 Army Palermo | AMG (2) Palermo | EAB G-2, Rome | WASH (2) Milan | Caserta(3) S & A | London(3) |

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

2. On 9 June a committee for the silk industry, composed of Eugenio Rosasco, Miceli, and Banfi, met with Colonel Crump of AMG, Milan, to discuss the above proposals. Col. Crump stated that the price of 3400 lire a kilo was too high, and asked the committee to study the problem again, using 1500 lire as the basic figure. The silk experts agreed, explaining that the original exhorbitant price had been set by the reeling mills under the threat of black market sales. In their opinion this danger would be completely eliminated with a prompt and thorough reorganization of the silk industry under proper control.

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

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

22 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1703

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MED.HQ DET
SOURCE $Z_4$ Tree
SUB SOURCE As Indicated
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1703
DATE OF INFO. 12 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 22 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## High Commissioner Aldisio Possibly out in New Government

(NOTE: The following report is based on information received from well-informed Action Party leaders.)

1. Various parties, especially the Communist and Socialist Parties, are expected to request that Aldisio be replaced as High Commissioner of Sicily immediately after the new government is formed. Possible successors are: Roberto Giuffrida (Catania), Antonio Ramirez (Palermo), Virgilio Nasi (Trapani).

2. Ramirez is not eager for the post. Political parties approve of him not so much for his ability as for his reputation for honesty.

3. The Communist and Socialist parties do not want to propose a candidate at the present time.

6739

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

1988

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2. Ramirez is not eager for the post. Political parties approve of him not so much for his ability as for his reputation for honesty.

3. The Communist and Socialist parties do not want to propose a candidate at the present time.

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

CONFIDENTIAL
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ TO SUSNOCT | CASERTA(3) LONDON(2) | X-2, ROME P&A | | | | | | | | | |
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Italian Division, SI, MTOTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

20 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1705

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy (Sicily) | ORIGINAL RPT. | JP-1705 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 25 May 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | 15 June 1945 |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 20 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Palermo | CONFIRMATION | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Sicana | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | Document | | |

## Christian Democratic Party Warns Members of Communist Penetration

1. In a confidential circular to section leaders throughout Sicily, Palermo headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party warned its members against joining any youth organization, either monarchist or republican.

2. The new Sicilian Youth Association, promoted by the Communist Party, is particularly singled out for attack.

3. The circular warned section leaders to be on the lookout for Communists who pass themselves off as Christian Democrats in order to gain admittance to the party. This problem will be examined at the meeting of the Regional Youth Convention in July. 38

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

EVALUATION Document

ATTACHMENTS

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RESTRICTED
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | G-2,AFHQ Palermo | IO SUSNICI X-2,Rome | WASH (2) R & A | Caserta(3) | London(2) | Paris | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

19 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL-CONTROL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2161

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2161 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | Mid March 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 19 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Trieste | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z. Marcus | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| EVALUATION | Document | ATTACHMENTS | |

CONTROL DOCUMENT

Modification of the Mobilization Order
of the Yugoslav Army

The following document was issued by the Yugoslav Military Command of the City of Trieste during the Nazi-Fascist occupation. A translation (from the Italian) of the document follows:

Military Command

City of Trieste

To the Slovenes of Istria, and to the Partisans of the Garibaldi Division and of the Lower Friuli.

37

The prededing Order of Mobilization is hereby modified because, contrary to the Yalta agreements, the Americans plan to land on the coast of Istria and of Friuli rather than on that of Venetia. Marshal Tito orders the following:

1. Recruitment in the IX Korpus is suspended.
2. Bands should be re-organized, or enlistments should be made in local German or Italian units, even if

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION: Document

NO. OF PAGES: 2
ATTACHMENTS:

CONTROL DOCUMENT

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1. Recruitment in the IX Korpus is suspended.
2. Bands should be re-organized, or enlistments should be made in local German or Italian units, even if these are our mortal enemies, to aid them in preventing the landing, which has been planned for between 26 March and 4 April.

We must oppose at all cost this attempt of slavish and bourgeois capitalism, which intends to prevent you, comrades, from becoming a part of the free Soviet

CONTROL DOCUMENT

CONFIDENTIAL - CONTROL
CLASSIFICATION

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| | Am Amb | AmPolAd(2) AFHQ | AC-CC ✓ | G-2 (US) | IO SUSNLO | WASH (2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Caserta(3) Salzburg | London(7) R & A | Paris | Palermo | X-2,Rome | Milan |
| GA | (5) | | | | | |

1992

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Federal Yugoslav Republic and wishes to hand you back to Italy, which is a servant of American financiers and their puppet Bonomi.

We became allies of British and American capitalism only to crush and exterminate Nazi-Fascists, but we preserve our liberty in the revolutionary action for the freedom of the people. The British and the Americans intend to make dupes of us at the last minute, while the glorious Soviet Armies are waging a bloody fight to overcome German resistance.

In a short while, Marshal Tito's liberating Army will cross the Alps and Istria's boundaries. After this Army has repelled our allied usurpers and profiteers, it will be the time for you to desert the Italians and the Germans, to join the IX Korpus, and to turn your arms against Italians and Germans to kill them without pity.

Long live Tito's Federal Yugoslavia!

Long live Communism!

Long live the Soviet Republics of Friuli em Istria!

DEATH TO FASCISM! LIBERTY TO ALL PEOPLES!

The Military Command
City of Trieste

0236

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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Long live Communism!

Long live the Soviet Republics of Friuli am Istria!

DEATH TO FASCISM! LIBERTY TO ALL PEOPLES!

The Military Command
City of Trieste

0736

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CONFIDENTIAL -- CONTROL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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

19 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2162

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2162 |
| SUBJECT | Social | DATE OF INFO. | 11 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 19 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | CONFIRMATION | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

Situation of Italians Still Interned in Germany

1. Milan is crowded with the relatives of Italians still interned in Germany. These families went to Milan hoping to get news of their relatives more readily. But there is little news and the horror stories printed by the newspapers, together with the documentary films featuring German internment camps, serve to increase the families worries.

2. Organizations which have tried to secure permission for their representatives to visit the internment camps have been rebuffed. The internment camps are under the jurisdiction of different Army commands and up to date no concerted action by the different commands on issuing visiting permits has been obtained. 55

3. It is reported that about one thousand internees were left at the ill-famed camp near Mauthausen because they were too ill to be moved by the ordinary means available to bring them back to Italy. It is suggested that it should be possible to send one hundred ambulances to bring these sick internees to

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SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ATTACHMENTS

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4. There are no means of communication between the internees and their families. As yet the Allies have not distributed printed cards for the internees to send to their relatives stating their location and

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | G-2,5 Army MD, AFHQ | AMG (2) MD, AMG | MD, UNRRA MD, 5 Army | MD, Rome MD, Caserta | MD, 5 Army WASH (2) | MD, 15th AG Caserta(1) |
| London(7) | Paris | Palermo | G-2 Rome | (2) | Milan | Salzburg(1) |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

their state of health, nor have APO's for internees been set up. Any means of communication would greatly relieve the anxiety of waiting families and better the morale of the internees.

5. Of the organizations established to aid these groups, the Commissione Pontificia is given the greatest facilities to carry on their work, but they are insufficient. The Italian Red Cross, whose organization is still permeated with Fascists, is given fewer facilities. Agencies delegated by the CLNAI to aid the internees and their families, to which the families prefer to apply for assistance, do not receive even as much consideration as the Italian Red Cross.

6. This unfortunate situation is reported to be affecting the attitude of the Milanese population toward America, in whom they have heretofore put their faith.

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

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

20 June 1945

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CLASSIFICATION

JR-2164

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industrial
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE A, Miles
SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2164
DATE OF INFO. 11 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 20 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

## Conditions in the C.M., Factories of Milan, Brescia, etc.

This report offers a detailed description of the requirements for the resumption of normal work in the various branches of the Officine Meccaniche (C.M.) which specializes in railroad and motor car construction. A table is included, showing the amount of railroad material held by the Italian Railroads in 1938 and that available at the present time. It has been estimated that about 50,000 Italian railroad cars are now in Germany. The return of these cars would do much to alleviate the critical transportation situation in Italy.

### I. Products

Milan Plant

- Railroad cars, trams, and trolley buses
- Freight cars
- Self-propelling motors
- Steam Engines
- Electric engines and electric motors (mechanical part)
- Farm tractors
- Diesel motors for stationary plants

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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Milan Plant

- Railroad cars, trams, and trolley buses
- Freight cars
- Self-propelling motors
- Steam Engines
- Electric engines and electric motors (mechanical part)
- Farm tractors
- Slow Diesel motors for stationary plants and ships
- Unfinished, melted or forged parts for automobile manufacture by the OM factory at Brescia
- Sheet iron and carriage parts for the same factory
- Spare parts for motor vehicles for the same factory

Brescia Plant

- Gasoline and gasoline trucks of the Saurer model

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| THEATER DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-Rm | G-2, AFHQ IO SHAEF | 15 AG G-2 G-2, IO | CASERTA(3) LONDON(2) | X-2, ROME NIMAN | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

- Construction and repairs of aeroplane motors
- 20 mm. anti-aircraft machine guns

Suzzara Plant

- Bodies for trucks manufactured by the Brescia Plant
- Farm Machinery in general

Gardone Val Trompia Plant

- Construction equipment and tools for the Brescia plant

II. Production Needs

Milan Plant

- to finish 130 open freight cars, springs and steel blocks are needed;
- To finish 300 closed freight cars, springs breaks, plates for "parasali", floor lumber, axle parts, etc. are needed;
- To finish OM trucks, 1,500 kinds of sheet parts are needed;
- To finish 150 farm tractors, gasoline is needed for testing;
- To finish 150 "invertori" for ship motors of 150 HP, certain types of ball bearings are needed;
- Naphtha is needed to test 120 slow Diesel engines for stationary plants;
- About 30 tons of spare parts are needed for motor vehicles;

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Brescia Plant

This factory is specializing in the manufacture of trucks. It can produce from 250 to 300 trucks a month provided bearings, auxiliary parts, and tires can be obtained.

Suzzara and Gardone Plants

- Specific information is lacking in regard to the activity of these plants.

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

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- Construction equipment and tools for the Brescia plant

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Milan Plant

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Brescia Plant

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Suzzara and Gardone Plants

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III. Managers

In Milan the CLNA requested the replacement of the manager, Luigi Orazi, by Castellazzi, formerly a co-manger. Orazi will stay with the company in another capacity.

Siriati and Bassi were removed from their positions as attorneys, the former because he belonged to the Republican Fascist Party and the latter for his activity with the "Doppolavoro" before 25 July, 1943. The dismissal of the President, Dr. Marmont, has been proposed.

At Brescia the CLNA requested the dismissal of the General Manager, Corrado Orazi, and of the production manager, Carner.

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IV. State Railway Supplies in 1938

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|---|---|---|
| - Steam engines | 4354 | North Italy - 2800 |
| - Electric engines | 1246 | |
| - Electric motors | 101 | |
| - Automobile motors | 497 | |
| - Coaches | 7019 | North Italy - 5,000 |
| - Baggage Cars | 4562 | |
| - Freight Cars | 126,302 | North Italy - 75,000 |

Present Railway Supplies in North Italy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| - Freight cars about | 20,000 | |
| - Steam and Electric engines about | 1,000 | |
| - Coaches " | 700 | |

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

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

20 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2166

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Table
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2166
DATE OF INFO. 18 June 1945
DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED 20 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Christian Democratic Youth Meeting in Rome

1. On 17 June a meeting of the Christian Democratic Youth Groups was held in Rome. Delegates from all over Italy attended.

2. During the meeting a vote was taken on the Institutional question, resulting in a strong majority vote for a Republic. The count was as follows: For Republic 64; against 4; 2 abstained from voting. After the meeting the young Christian Democrats paraded through the central streets of Rome singing to the Republic and carrying posters bearing the inscription, "Viva la Repubblica".

3. It is confidentially reported that De Gasperi, Christian Leader, was so disturbed by the demonstration that he expressed his intention of resigning as Party leader and only the insistance of friends kept him from so doing.

4. De Gasperi is deeply vexed that his Party does not maintain the truce on the Institutional question to which the CLN parties agreed to adhere. Actually the truce has not been kept by anyone, not even by the Catholics.

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 3
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-PS | | G-2, AFHQ TO SUSNTOT | | CASERTA(5) LONDON (2) | | X-2, ROME R&A | | | | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Italian Division, SI, MED.HQ
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

20 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2167

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Biography

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2167
DATE OF INFO. 11 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 20 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Biographical Notes on Giustino Arpesani

1. Giustino Arpesani, leader of the Liberal Party in North Italy, was born in Milan on 19 January 1896. His father, Cecilio Arpesani, a well-known architect whose family took an active part in the Risorgimento, joined the National Liberal Group which worked for the intervention of Italy on the side of England and France against the Central Powers in the first World War.

2. After serving throughout the first World War as an artillery officer, Giustino Arpesani took his law degree in 1921 and along with Parri, Rusca, Gallarati-Scotti, Bauer and others founded the Liberal Club in 1922. This same group established the periodical Il Caffe' which opposed Fascism. In this connection Arpesani was subjected to search by the Fascists several times. He was also active in the "Liberal Revolution" movement of Piero Gobetti and contributed to the movement's magazine. 6729

3. During succeeding years Arpesani followed his legal profession but without joining the Fascist Party or Syndicate; instead he aligned himself with anti-Fascists. He travelled in France, Belgium, England and Germany in an attempt to clarify the Italian political situation, maintaining that Fascism was in opposition to the popular Italian

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

SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
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4. Arpesani engaged in the political activity leading

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ IO SUSNLOI | RAAC, G-2 CI, AFHQ | LONDON (2) PARIS | MILAN R&A | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

up to the 25 July crisis and represented the Liberal Party in the anti-Fascist coalition which, after 8 September, 1943 became the Committee of National Liberation for North Italy.

5. During the clandestine period, Arpesani fulfilled important missions with the Allies and in Rome. He went to Paris to establish more friendly relations between the two countries and was well received at the Quai d'Orsay and particularly by Foreign Minister Bidault.

6. Giustino Arpesani has always favored harmony among the political parties to further the moral and material reconstruction of the country.

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

Italian Division, SI, M[illegible]TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

21 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2168

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB-SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2168
DATE OF INFO. As Indicated
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 21 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

# The Situation in Fiume
## 20 May - 10 June 1945

The following information was supplied by people arriving in Trieste from Fiume:

1. The manner in which Fiume, now a part of the Croat Federation, will be connected with the Federation and through which persons it will become a part of the central organization is still unclear.

0727

2. Calm and normality reign except in sporadic cases. Regular Jugoslav soldiers replaced the Partisans in keeping public order and they behave with dignity and correctness. Also part of the police force are GAP, commanded by Pitacco, from Istria, under the orders of Mario Spiller, a carpenter who is the Commissar for popular defense, and OZNA, the Croat police, which reportedly is aided by foreign elements. Arrests continue, but they are carried out without show of force and at night in order not to excite public opinion.

3. NOO (Narodni Osbodilacki Odbor - City Committee of Liberation) replaced the city President Franjo Kordic, wealthy dealer in dry goods and formerly involved in black market operations, with Klausberger, a house painter, who is honest but not outstanding. Klausberger was recently replaced

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ATTACHMENTS

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These charges, which are necessary until the suitable persons are found, create some confusion in the lower brackets.

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| THEATER DISTRIBUTION | AC-SC ✓<br>AC-PS | UNRRA, ROME<br>UNRRA, AFHQ | 15th AG<br>G-2 | G-2, 5Army<br>AMG (2) | MD, UNRRA<br>MD, 8th AG | MD, CASERTA<br>(5) |
| OA | OASH (2)<br>UNRRA (3) | LONDON (7)<br>PARIS | PALERMO<br>G-2, ROME | SALZBURG<br>G-2 | G2A | |

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

Tikar, formerly an employee at the torpedo factory, is the factotum of the commune office, where disorder and confusion reign since the arrest or dismissal of old employees, some of whom were not politically compromised as, for instance, Basilio Marassi. Rach is the head of the transportation office; he does not enjoy much esteem as he was condemned for theft, but he is aided by good people as Buranello, Gerini, and others. Fornaseri, a carpenter, and Ursich, a laborer, direct the food bureau with the aid of Furio Drenzini, who was formerly known only as a swimmer. Gioia La Neve the daughter of the pro-Croat Dr. Scropogna, is the head of the health services; she is a first year student in medicine and is aided by nurse Fabiancich. Dr. Grgurina, active and capable, is the head of the hospital, where he is aided by Italian Doctors (now less than ten, among whom are Grossich, Stefich, Perini, Piccotti) and by the Croat Dr. Smojver in fighting epidemic diseases, which might spread from the Albanian troops billeted near-by.

Carlo Manias, the brother-in-law of Dr. Franchi, former Secretary of NCO, replaces the arrested Panigatti as the head of the torpedo factory, which employs about 2,500 laborers to reapir motor vehicles and engines. It is understood that the mechanic Malinarich, who had replaced Ing. Padovani as director of ASPM (public services) and was commissar at the provincial technical office, resigned.

The leaders of USAOM (anti-Fascist youth) are: Ervino Locatelli, President; Pino Tol an, Secretary; Tullio Fonda, propaganda Director; Vanda Pasquali, girls Representatives; Alberto Cugnai, sports Representative. At the recent anti-Fascist Youth Congress, there was much comment over the fact that no Youth representative had been called to take part in the Regional Executive Committee. The reason probably is that the above mentioned young men are well known for their laziness. 6726

4. The school situation is satisfactory. Instruction was started in all schools, even though it meant overcoming great difficulties because of destruction of buildings. Three lower Croat schools have been open. School Inspectors Bertotti and Chiola and President Depoli are still in jail, but Inspector Strolego, who was politically compromised, has been released.

5. The financial situation is deplorable. When the Jugo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780015

the food bureau with the aid of Furio Drenzini, who was formerly known only as a swimmer. Gioia La Neve the daughter of the pro-Croat Dr. Scropogna, is the head of the health services; she is a first year student in medicine and is aided by nurse Fabiancich. Dr. Grgurina, active and capable, is the head of the hospital, where he is aided by Italian Doctors (now less than ten, among whom are Grossich, Stefich, Perini, Piccotti) and by the Croat Dr. Smojver in fighting epidemic diseases, which might spread from the Albanian troops billeted near-by.

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5. The financial situation is deplorable. When the Jugoslavs closed all banks at their arrival in the city, they took away all available funds: about 25 million Lire. The following are the delegates in charge of banks: Stalzer, former vice-Director of the Sussak Cassa di Risparmio, is at the Cassa di Risparmio; Nuber, former Director of Prva Hrvatska, is at the Bank of Italy; Romano Lenaz, member of the city FUPL (People's Single Front of Liberation), is at the Credito Italiano; the delegates of the other banks come from other Sussak banks. The commissar at the Inspection of Finance comes from the Collector's Office of Sussak, the vice-Delegate is 25 year old Simcich.

The Bank of Italy was quickly eliminated and a Central Cassa was organized, which issues a flow of bonds which are useless because nobody accepts them. The work of the bank is carried on with war loot and public income alone. Pensions have been revoked, thereby reducing to utter poverty a whole class of people who are no longer in condition to work, and civil servants of all ratings have so far received only 2,000 Lire.

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

To increase cash income, expendients have been resorted to, such as increasing the cost of tramway tickets and of imposing payment of paper forms of any kind, which were formerly free of charge. An extraordinary 250 gram tobacco ration was recently distributed at the cost of 242 Lire, which gained 3,650,000 Lire for the city treasury, as Fattori, head of the finance bureau who was first a Slovene, then an Italian and now a Croat, compelled all people to pay in cash and ordered all tobacco shops not to accept anything but cash.

6. Croat authorities are attempting to improve the food situation by taking supplies from Zagreb and Dalmatia. However, the situation is still extremely grave and only a 200 gram bread ration is assured. Meat and sugar are absolutely unavailable, fats are very scarce and can be bought on the black market at 3-4000 Lire per kg., milk and flour are scarce. During the past month, the population received 800 grams of flour, 500 grams of corn meal, 200 grams of fats, 100 grams of tomato preserve, and 100 grams of sugar. Laborers and employees received as salaries packages containing the above mentioned food-stuffs in exchange for cash, which is unavailable. A few Company messes have been organized. Peasant women who come to the city to sell food-stuffs accept only clothing in payment.

7. Work was resumed in all the city, but little can be done at the harbor since the fate of Fiume's port is closely bound to that of Trieste.

8. The military draft had at first a negative result, but reprisals persuaded some draftees to present themselves. These young men are included in five or six in Albanian companies with no distinction of rank or specialization. At first they were sent to the Lipizza-Basovizza-Aidussina area for training, but following desertions, they are now taken to Split and then to Macedonia and Sangiaccato.

9. Thirty thousand Fiume citizens requested transfer to Italy even with the permission of taking along only one suit-case and a few thousand Lire. Nine thousand Croats of Sussak requested the same permit.

10. On 7 June, Fiume inhabitants, who took up residence in Fiume since 1918 received an order to request permission within three days to remain in Fiume or to depart within

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

6. Croat authorities are attempting to improve the food situation by taking supplies from Zagreb and Dalmatia. However, the situation is still extremely grave and only a 200 gram bread ration is assured. Meat and sugar are absolutely unavailable, fats are very scarce and can be bought on the black market at 3-4000 Lire per kg., milk and flour are scarce. During the past month, the population received 800 grams of flour, 500 grams of corn meal, 200 grams of fats, 100 grams of tomato preserve, and 100 grams of sugar. Laborers and employees received as salaries packages containing the above mentioned foodstuffs in exchange for cash, which is unavailable. A few Company messes have been organized. Peasant women who come to the city to sell food-stuffs accept only clothing in payment.

7. Work was resumed in all the city, but little can be done at the harbor since the fate of Fiume's port is closely bound to that of Trieste.

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10. On 7 June, Fiume inhabitants, who took up residence in Fiume since 1918 received an order to request permission within three days to remain in Fiume or to depart within three months.

11. Fiume citizens showed their solidarity with the Italians when former Italian prisoners passed through the city. They gave them the little food they had and comforted them with words until the Jugoslavs forbade these prisoners transit through the city.

12. The Fiume Committee transferred to a locality under Allied control where it keeps in touch with Fiume and with the other Venezia Giulia Committees. Its main tasks are information and aid to refugees.



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

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

21 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2171

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Trieste
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Trust
SUB SOURCE As Indicated
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2171
DATE OF INFO. 7 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 21 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 4
ATTACHMENTS

## Organization and Subsequent Activities of The Trieste CEALS and other Resistance Groups

The following report is based on an interview with Fulvio Forti, Secretary of CEALS (Italo-Slovene Anti-Fascist Committee) and of Communist tendencies, although not a regularly enrolled member of the Party. Forti requested the interview himself, in order that he might impart information at his command on recent events in Trieste, and in the hope that it might prove useful in the solution of the city's problem.

### Organization of Resistance

1. The first efficient anti-Fascist activity in Trieste began after 25 July 1943; at that time Forti was working with the CLN and was entrusted with the organization of labor. Following the German mass arrest of CLN members, there was a lull in anti-Fascist activity in the region during which the OF (Yugoslav Front of Liberation) began its propaganda campaign among the workers. Because the Slavs were well organized and because their line promised a socialized and independent Trieste, this propaganda was effective and met with great success. Forti favored the trend and was elected factory chief of the Fabbrica Macchine section of the Unione Operaia, immediately after its formation. The Unione Operai comprised ap-

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

SUB SOURCE As Indicated
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 4
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2. Forti's only contact with CEALS during this period

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

came about 20 days before Trieste's liberation, when he was on his way to an OF sponsored plenum in the Carso region. During the trip he was notified by Franz Stocka that his name had been proposed for the post of secretary in the CEALS, which was then about to be formed. Forti questioned Stocka about the purposes of CEALS and asked why he had been proposed without being informed of it, but received no satisfactory explanation on either point. Since he did not reach the plenum because of its distance, and since no further mention of the matter was made, he considered the affair closed.

Insurrection

1. On 30 April, the Unione Operaia was ordered to occupy the factories and to protect them from German sabotage. Forti assumed command of his section but found that only 100 of his 500 men were present and ready to take up arms. This groups joined CLN units and was assigned to the S. Giacomo area where stiff German resistance was being encountered; with the help of local workers who gave Forti and his men maximum support, the section was soon cleared and red flags were promptly flown from every window. The Unione Operaia fought side by side with CLN formations although there was some indignation over the fact that CLN ranks contained many former members of Fascist organizations.

2. On 1 May, in the late afternoon, Forti was contacted by the first of Tito's partisans and was instructed to continue the fight along side the CLN. On 2 May, orders were issued to the Unione Operaia to have all red flags removed so as not to antagonize either the Allies or the middle class, and to substitute Yugoslav flags. After some protest, permission was also granted for Italian flags with the red star to be flown; however, this permission was countermanded on the following day when all display of Italian flags was absolutely forbidden. 5743

3. During the next two or three days the well known pro-Slav demonstrations were staged and a wave of Slav nationalism enveloped the city. Many incidents, among them the Italian demonstration of 5 May, also occurred and created some doubt in the hitherto pro-Tito Unione Operaia.

Yugoslav Administration

1. On 5 May, 60 persons, including Forti, were invited to a plenum which was held at the Casa del Popolo. A list of names chosen for CEAIS offices was read and the assembly was

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

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1. On 5 May, 60 persons, including Forti, were invited to a plenum which was held at the Casa del Popolo. A list of names chosen for CEALS offices was read and the assembly was informed that they had been chosen by the previous plenum in the Carso region, which was reportedly attended by 20 persons. No name was announced for the presidency, however, since the CLN had not appointed a member for the post in spite of the fact that it had been invited to do so by the OF. Dr. Zoratti was then proposed and the plenum unanimously approved him as well as the entire list. Brief notes on some of these CEALS officials follow:

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| President | Zoratti; physician, long standing anti-Fascist of moderate leftist tendencies, Italian, well-educated and intelligent but rather weak and timid; |



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748015

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| Vice-President | Franz Stocka (alias Rado); fisherman from Prosecco, Communist, Slav, extremely intelligent though self-educated, reckless, and honest; |
| Co-Secretary | Fulvio Forti; |
| Co-Secretary | Rudi Ursich: Communist, partisan, Slav, almost illiterate; |
| Chief of Workers' Unions | De Stradi (alias Gigi): probably Communist leader of Trieste, influential because of power among workers; |
| Chief of Arts and Education Bureau | Gustincich: musician, Communist extremist, Italian, honest, poorly educated and of slow intelligence; |
| Chief of Industrial Bureau | Baglione: Socialist, originally from Genoa, very ambitious and intelligent; |
| Chief of Cooperatives | Regent: Communist, lived in Russia for many years, intelligent, well-educated, and influential; |
| Chief of Justice Department | Ferfoglia: Socialist, strong Slovene nationalist, well educated but not too intelligent; |
| Chief of Welfare Bureau | Don Canciani: Priest of Socialist leanings, formerly with the partisans, enthusiastic but not too intelligent. |

2. During the week after the CEALS elections, continuous meetings were held to straighten out the city's administrative problems. Forti states that the incompetence of most of the members was appalling; De Stradi, for example, proposed to have the harbor cleared of mines by mobilizing 1,000 swimmers who would pull the mines ashore. However, the CEALS actually had very little authority for the city was run by General Kveder, Military Commander, and particularly by the Political Commissar. The police force, composed of the partisans

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

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3. On 15 May, the CEALS was summoned before the Commanding General and each bureau chief was asked to report on progress made. Short speeches were made to the effect that everything was under control. The General then turned the city over to the newly formed Comitato di Liberazione Triestino which was an enlarged version of the CEALS; police, finance, and justice functions were retained under the military command.



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

4. Meanwhile, several of the CEALS committee members had strenuously objected to the use of their names in connection with CEALS, and to the situation in general which was far from OF promises. Zoratti resigned repeatedly but to no avail; speeches continued to be made in his name, his signature appeared on all official orders, and he was even reported by Il Nostro Avvenire to have made a speech in Lubljana hailing the union of Trieste to Yugoslavia, at a time when he was actually in the hospital. On 15 May, he was finally given a token appointment to a higher post as Vice-President of the Executive Regional Committee with headquarters in Lubljana, but it was not until the end of May that official CLT orders appeared without his signature. Baglione, who cooperated to a greater extent with the Slavs, also resigned his post after a visit to Venice where he was reportedly advised to do so by Nenni and Togliatti. Forti began his objections as early as 5 May but remained as Secretary until 15 May under repeated Slav statements that the undesirable situation was the result of Croat and Serb nationalistic manoeuverings, that these elements would gradually be eliminated, and that freedom of speech and action could not be permitted as long as there were Fascists still at large. It soon became evident that the term "Fascist" included everyone who was not completely pro-Tito, and Forti handed in his resignation on 15 May, although it too was not accepted until some time later.

Current Trends

1. The Unione Operaia, which represents the bulk of Communists in Trieste and is composed almost entirely of Italians, was originally strongly pro-Tito and in favor of a socialized Trieste united to a Communist Federation of Slav nations. Recently, however, the great majority of its members have wavered and have become somewhat demoralized from events which occurred under Slav domination. The lack of anti-Communist, anti-Slav propaganda together with tremendous pro-Communist, pro-Slav pressure has kept them from openly opposing the Yugoslav solution. Forti believes that even under the present circumstances 90% of them would favor an Italian solution or an independent Trieste.

2. More evident and more pronounced opposition to the Tito regime exists among the Slav population in the interior regions behind Trieste. According to Forti, former OF colleagues have publically announced that even Italian Fascism would be preferable to Slav

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

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3. Forti blames the Italian CLN for much of the existing chaos. In his opinion, CLN is composed of over-nationalistic political amateurs who were either unable or unwilling to gain working class support through effective propaganda methods. As a result, CLN was compelled to accept the cooperation of Fascist elements when the time for immediate action arrived. Forti also feels that the CLN monopolized all surrender negotiations with the Germans during the insurrection, and he accuses it of having accepted unnecessary compromise.



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

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

21 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2172

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Fabian
SUB SOURCE Cain
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2172
DATE OF INFO. 18 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 21 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

ANSA and ORBIS News Agencies

1. - The ANSA Agency was organized when the Allies allowed Italian initiative to be substituted for WNU. It was at first called Arti (Italian Radio Telegraphic Agency), but later became ANSA when it was to include all newspapers printed in Italy.

- Primo Parrini, administrative director of Avanti, was the chief organizer of the Agency and carried out negotiations with the various editors to secure the necessary funds. The agreement reached stated that newspapers would contribute in proportion to the number of copies they publish. Left-wing parties, however, furnish a considerable part of the funds.

- ANSA has a monthly deficit of one million Lire and at the latest meeting the editors at first opposed any increase of expenditures, but finally approved it at Communist insistence.

- The director of ANSA is Edgardo Longoni (Labor Democrat) and the edito-in-chief is Trosio.

2. - The ORBIS Agency was organized in November 1944 and at first served foreign correspondents. When it received permission to service Italian newspapers, it devoted itself entirely

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

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SUB SOURCE Cain
EVALUATION B-2

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2. - The ORBIS Agency was organized in November 1944 and at first served foreign correspondents. When it received permission to service Italian newspapers, it devoted itself entirely to this activity.

- Gino Solda' at first controlled ORBIS, but he sold it for two and half million lire, payable in installments, to a group headed by Sessa. Other members of the group are Atty. Carelli and Baron Guido Ferri.

- The Agency has always been in financial dif-

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSMLOT | EAB<br>NASH (2) | PARIS<br>PALERMO | SALZBURG (4)<br>R&A | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ficulties, with a monthly deficit of about 400,000 Lire, and it was aided by Riccardi, Italian agent for Mr. Guiles, a wealthy Irishman, who is at present in Switzerland. ORBIS intended to reward Riccardi by appointing him special correspondent to Switzerland, but it never succeeded in obtaining a passport for him. Later, it attempted to send him to San Francisco on a similar assignment, but was again unsuccessful. Riccardi has recently obtained or is about to obtain, a passport to visit Mr. Guiles, from whom he hopes to receive 3 or 4 million lire for ORBIS.

- Gino Roverano is the director and Dr. Luigi Rossi the editor-in-chief of ORBIS, which tends politically toward the center parties and is anti-Communist.

3. - ANSA and ORBIS are hostile to each other, and ANSA hopes to absorb ORBIS if the latter cannot obtain adquate financial backing.



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

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

21 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2173

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Economic

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Niele
SUB SOURCE Prominent Bank Official
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2173
DATE OF INFO. 8 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 21 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

## Italy's Financial and Monetary Situation
## As of 31 May 1945

NOTE: The following is a translation of a report on Italy's financial situation as prepared by a member of the Mantovani Commission of the Bank of Italy.

1. In October 1922, when Fascism came to power, the national debt amounted to 92 billion lire, while the paper circulation was approximately 20 billion lire. The State budget, in respect to its ordinary management, was balanced and handed over by the old regime to the Fascist regime on 28 October 1922.

2. On 31 May 1945, after the liberation of all Italy, the situation was as follows: The national debt was 852 billion lire of which 252 billion was a fixed public debt, in the form of poliannual, redeemable, and short term Treasury Bonds; the remaining 600 billion was a floating debt. For the time being, the former debt will weigh upon the Treasury only in yearly interest rates to be paid. However, in the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951, 150 billion lire worth of poliannual Treasury Bonds will reach maturity, so it becomes a matter for consideration as to how these payments are to be met. The 600 billion lire floating debt may be divided into the following principal categories:

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SOURCE 2, Niele
SUB SOURCE Prominent Bank Official
EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 3
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- Ordinary Treasury Bonds (maximum maturity rate of 12 months) L. 144 billion

- Advances to the Treasury from the Bank of Italy, or notes issued by the Bank at the request of the Treasury L. 354 "

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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | G-5, AFHQ<br>JICA (2) | G-2, IO<br>G-2, AFHQ | RAAC, G-2<br>Fiscal.AFHQ | CASERTA(3)<br>LONDON (7) | X-2, ROME<br>SALZBURG(5) |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-ES | UNRRA, ROME<br>UNRRA. AFHQ | IO SUSNLOI<br>AMG (2) | EAB<br>WASH (2) | PARIS (5)<br>PALERMO | MILAN<br>R&A, ROME<br>BERN |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

- Inactive accounts held by the Treasury with Institutes and Agencies for the distribution of funds received from them L. 95 billion

3. The total paper circulation is approximately 285 billion lire, excluding the 65 billion am-lire issued by the Allies in Italy through 31 May; all notes in circulation thus total 350 billion lire. It is estimated, however, that a good third of this money is hoarded, especially by the peasants; it therefore has no effect on circulation and could be eliminated by an extraordinary measure.

4. The 1943-1944 budget, through 30 June of last year, showed a Fascist inherited deficit of 490 billion lire; this deficit has been covered through floating ordinary and poliannual Treasury Bonds as well as through printing paper money. The current budget, running from 1 July 1944 through 30 June 1945, will close with a probable deficit of 90 billion lire since income received for this year was drawn only from the provinces of central and southern Italy and the islands. Total income received will be 25 billion lire while ordinary and extraordinary expenses will amount to approximately 115 billion lire by 30 June.

5. In December 1933, the Bank of Italy had 561 tons of gold to back its paper circulation, together with considerable amounts in foreign specie. In September 1943, the remaining 100 tons were consigned to Germany; of this, 23 tons has now been recovered from Fortezza and is once again stored in the Treasury vaults. There is no reason to think that Italy's ownership of this gold will be questioned. The original 561 tons of gold was spent in defending the unfair valuation of 90 lire to the pound sterling and in financing the unpopular Fascist war; today, at current value of the yellow metal, this amount would constitute a gold reserve more than sufficient to back all the money in circulation.

6. The above figures, which must be considered as approximate, are staggering at first sight but in reality they are not so great as to render impossible a readjustment and stabilization of the financial and monetary situation. Steps are now being taken to procure for the State the sums necessary for reconstruction and war veterans' relief. These measures, which include an extraordinary, proportionate inheritance tax, a large Reconstruction Loan to be floated this fall at low interest rates, and a change in notes, will not be such as to discourage savings or to obstruct the country's economic revival, much less to pro-

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

fore has no effect on circulation and could be eliminated by an extraordinary measure.

4. The 1943-1944 budget, through 30 June of last year, showed a Fascist inherited deficit of 490 billion lire; this deficit has been covered through floating ordinary and poliannual Treasury Bonds as well as through printing paper money. The current budget, running from 1 July 1944 through 30 June 1945, will close with a probable deficit of 90 billion lire since income received for this year was drawn only from the provinces of central and southern Italy and the islands. Total income received will be 25 billion lire while ordinary and extraordinary expenses will amount to approximately 115 billion lire by 30 June.

5. In December 1933, the Bank of Italy had 561 tons of gold to back its paper circulation, together with considerable amounts in foreign specie. In September 1943, the remaining 100 tons were consigned to Germany; of this, 23 tons has now been recovered from Fortezza and is once again stored in the Treasury vaults. There is no reason to think that Italy's ownership of this gold will be questioned. The original 561 tons of gold was spent in defending the unfair valuation of 90 lire to the pound sterling and in financing the unpopular Fascist war; today, at current value of the yellow metal, this amount would constitute a gold reserve more than sufficient to back all the money in circulation.

6. The above figures, which must be considered as approximate, are staggering at first sight but in reality they are not so great as to render impossible a readjustment and stabilization of the financial and monetary situation. Steps are now being taken to procure for the State the sums necessary for reconstruction and war veterans' relief. These measures, which include an extraordinary, proportionate inheritance tax, a large Reconstruction Loan to be floated this fall at low interest rates, and a change in notes, will not be such as to discourage savings or to obstruct the country's economic revival, much less to produce panic and lack of confidence in the money's future prospects. Italy's total national debt at the present time, estimated, as has been stated, at 852 billion lire, is only five times as great as it was on 30 June 1940, when the Fascist regime plunged the country into war. This relationship is equal to the difference in the rate of exchange between the dollar and the lira: in June 1940, the dollar was worth 20 lire; today, it is valued at 100 lire. Thus, in real values, Italy's public debt has not substantially increased.

717

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

7. The rise in prices and the consequent drop in the value of the lira are undoubtedly due in large part to the issue of am-lire in Italy and for this reason, an evaluation of occupation money is urgently needed. The United States has already established its admirable solution in granting an equal credit in dollars, but Great Britain has as yet shown no signs of realizing the importance of the problem.

6716



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

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

22 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2174

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industrial

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2174
DATE OF INFO. 15 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 22 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JR-2163 JR-2126 JR-2130
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Prospective Italian Silk Production for 1945

1. The silk industry will begin to resume its important and valuable place in Italian foreign trade when production starts in the next few days on the new cocoon crop. On 14 June, AMG approved the price of 200 lire per kilo of cocoons as against the German fixed price of 50 lire, which was increased to 100 lire per kilo just before their final defeat. Last year, 29,600 ounces of silk worm seeds were used in Northern Italy in co ntrast with 22,000 ounces this year. Production in 1944 was 17,000,000 kilos of cocoons, or approximately 57½ kilos for each ounce of seed. On the same basis, this year's crop should be in the neighborhood of 12,650,000 kilos, for a total value of 2,530,000,000 lire.

2. The AMG order provides that all cocoons shall be consigned to controlled collection centers, as designated for each region, but many spinning factory owners are known to be negotiating with cocoon producers for direct purchase which would enable them to begin immediate production. They are offering prices which range from 260-280 lire per kilo and silk experts predict that with this premium

15

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

SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION B--3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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CONFIDENTIAL
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-ES | UNRRA, ROME<br>UNRRA, AFHQ | G-2, 5Army<br>AMG (2) | CASERTA (3)<br>LONDON (3) | X-2, ROME<br>MILAN | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

22 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2175

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MEL-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2175
DATE OF INFO. 14 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 22 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Italian Federation of Agricultural Societies

1. The Italian Federation of Agricultural Societies represents the free association of farmers through co-operatives. Founded in Piacenza in 1892, the Federation has developed societies, farm institutes, cooperative factories to produce fertilizers, fabricate foodstuffs and packing cases. It now represents a complicated and important system. Under the liberal regime it controlled 60% of all farm materials; in 1942 the value of products sold amounted to more than two billion lire and the turnover of the organization was between 50 and 60 billions.

2. The Federation offices were transferred from Piacenza to Rome in 1932, and in 1938 it was put under state control. The result of this change was that the relations between the Society and farmers almost ceased, and farmer members were hindered from exerting their original rights to form the Administrative Council, to partake in decisions of the assembly, and to control the administration of their interests.

3. At the war's end it was expected that the Federation and the Agricultural Societies would resume their co-operative form to enable farmers to use the societies to protect their interests and thus protect agriculture in general. This was desired by

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

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3. At the war's end it was expected that the Federation and the Agricultural Societies would resume their co-operative form to enable farmers to use the societies to protect their interests and thus protect agriculture in general. This was desired by the Federation managers in the North but in the South the policy pursued was to subject the organization to further state control which results in cramping initiative, bureaucratizing the separate branches, and causing the farm producers to avoid joining in the activity of the Societies.

4. Through the appointment of Spezzano as Commissioner



CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| WID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | AC-ES<br>G-5, AFHQ | UNRRA, AFHQ<br>G-2, AFHQ | NAAC, G-2<br>EAB | LONDON (2)<br>PARIS | MILAN<br>R&A, ROME |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | JICA (2)<br>UNRRA, ROME | IO SUSNLOI<br>AMG (2) | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

by the present Minister of Agriculture, Gullo, the Federation in Rome is experiencing difficulties. Spezzano, son-in-law of the Minister, is a militant Communist and tends to subordinate the organization of the Societies to the directives of his Party. This may be a maneuver on the part of the Communists to establish the cooperatives on a clearly radical political basis thus disrupting the Federation of Societies. Admission of other party representatives is made very difficult and in this way the Communist Party attempts to gain control of the Societies.

5. Many consider it opportune for the Allied Authorities to intervene in order to prevent the main economic agricultural group from being monopolized by one party. Several technical agriculturalists are reported to favor the appointment of one Commissioner for the North and the South in the person of Comm. Dr. Ugo De Benedetti, present Commissioner for the North.

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

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

SECRET

23 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2176

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2176
DATE OF INFO. 21 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 23 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

French Troops Remain in Italian Territory

1. In spite of current newspaper reports, French troops have not left Piedmont and their disposition in the Aosta, Susa, and Roia Valleys remains as previously reported. All movements up to the present have been transfers withing those zones.

2. The residents of Piedmont have, however, been convinced by the London reports that the French have abandoned Italian territory and they feel that the problem has thus been solved. Among French troops rumor prevails that they will leave soon, but no date is mentioned.

9712

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

SOURCE 4, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

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9712

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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | G-5, AFHQ<br>JICA (2) | G-2, AFHQ<br>TO SUSNLO | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA (3) | PALERMO<br>A-2, ROME | R&A, ROME<br>BERN |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | 15 AG, G-2<br>G-2, TO | G-2, 5Army<br>AMG (2) | LONDON(7)<br>PARIS(4) | SALZBURG(5<br>MILAN | |
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

23 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2177

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY China/Italy
SUBJECT Aviation

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE 2, Cain
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2177
DATE OF INFO. 15 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 23 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JR-1370 JR-1248
JR-1175
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Italian Pilots Sought by Chinese For Service in China

Chinese authorities, through the Ambassador to the Holy See, are renewing their attempts to recruit Italian pilots. They are now looking for 30 complete crews, to be transferred to China by the end of this year. Each man will receive about 1,000 American dollars a month.

The leader of this group of Italians has been chosen by the Chinese. He is Colonel Cartoni, a well-known pilot now recruiting other crew members. These crews will fly to China in American transports. Once there, they will be used to operate regular air lines and open up schools for Chinese pilots.

The Chinese are also recruiting other pilots and crews throughout Europe. The Chinese declare that they prefer European pilots in China and particularly Italians because:

a. American pilots do not understand the oriental mind and treat the Chinese badly.

b. American pilots expect too much especially along financial lines. They want 1,500 dollars a month while the Chinese can only pay 1,000.

11

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
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a. American pilots do not understand the oriental mind and treat the Chinese badly. 11

b. American pilots expect too much especially along financial lines. They want 1,500 dollars a month while the Chinese can only pay 1,000.

c. Americans have engaged in a great deal of contraband opium traffic.

Chinese declare that by training pilots now with European supervision, they will have enough trained personnel within 20 years to be completely emancipated from foreign influence in aeronautics.

CONFIDENTIAL
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| MIS | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | NC | FCC | JICA | C | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | G-5, AFHQ<br>JICA (2) | RAAC, G-2<br>CT, AFHQ | LONDON(7)<br>PARIS (4) | SALZBURG(5)<br>MTTAN | AMZON(2) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-PS<br>AC-CC ✓ | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSNLOT | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | R&A, ROME<br>BERN | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

23 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2178

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Economic

ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2178
DATE OF INFO. 21 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 23 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

## The Turin Stock Exchange

1. The Turin Stock Exchange re-opened on 18 June. Until 20 June, there was no appreciable variation in quotations as compared with those when it closed.

2. This situation is the result of complete lack of trading, caused by the 25% Fascist sales tax which is still enforce in Piedmont. The Italian Government has reduced this tax to 3% in the area under its control. It is expected that the Turin Stock Exchange will become active

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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RESTRICTED
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| | Am Amb AmPolAd(2) | AC-ID G-5. AFHQ | UNRRA, AFHQ 15 AG. G-2 | IO SUSNLOI G-2 5Army | CI, AFHQ Fiscal AFHQ | CASERTA(3) LONDON | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-ES | JICA (2) UNRRA ROME | G-2, IO G-2, AFHQ | AMG (2) RAAC G-2 | EAB WASH (2) | PARIS PALERMO | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

21 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2170

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political.
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Fabian
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-1

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2170
DATE OF INFO. 20 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 21 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

## New Government Has Strong Southern Imprint

The weight of the South is apparent in the new government formed by Ferruccio Parri. Southern (or insular) Italians hold six of the eighteen cabinet positions, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arangio Ruiz | - Liberal | - Neapolitan |
| Ugo La Malfa | - Action | - Sicilian |
| Enrico Mole | - Labor Democrat | - Calabrian |
| Fausto Gullo | - Communist | - Calabrian |
| Emilio Lussu | - Action | - Sardinian |
| Meuccio Ruini | - Labor Democrat | - Pugliese |

-09

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-1

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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| Fausto Gullo | - Communist | - Calabrian |
| Emilio Lussu | - Action | - Sardinian |
| Meuccio Ruini | - Labor Democrat | - Pugliese |

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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | G-5, AFHQ<br>JICA (2) | G-2, 5Army<br>AMG (2) | CASERTA(3)<br>LONDON (7) | X-2, ROME<br>SALZBURG(4) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-FS | G-2, AFHQ<br>IO SUSNLOT | MAAC (G-2<br>WASH (2) | PARIS<br>PALERMO | TITAN<br>R&A, ROME | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

23 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

F-2629

SECRET

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | F-2629 |
| SUBJECT | Military | DATE OF INFO. | 20 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 23 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Paris | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | 2, Durham - 1 | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| SUB SOURCE | | ATTACHMENTS | |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

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

## Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys
## As of 20 June 1945

1. French bases in the Italo-French frontier region are located as follows:

   - The first is at divisional G-2 HQ at Beaulieu. The 36th is moving from the Pau area to replace IDFL, which has been withdrawn.

   - The second is DGER-SRO/1 at San Remo under the command of Capt. Escaut. His staff includes Lt.Robert Stives, Lt. Henri Bakaris (Lt. Henri Richaud), Lt. Lecristie, Lt. Emile Ghirardes, a complement of enlisted men, and civilian women employees.

   - The third is at Genoa under the command of Cheyron with Capt. Petitjean, Lts. Mathys, Mertz, Heizman, Jalicot, Delavergne, Menneau, Lefevre, Fontan, Adj. Kohler, and Sgt. Ordonneau.

   - There are sub-bases at Savona and Albenga.

2. A head office in Paris sends general directives and funds to the SRO/1 which in turn directs and finances activities through a cover group known as the

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-3 NO OF PAGES 2 ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys
As of 20 June 1945

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   - There are sub-bases at Savona and Albenga.

2. A head office in Paris sends general directives and funds to the SRO/1 which in turn directs and finances activities through a cover group known as the "Comité d'Action Pour le Rattachement de la Roia et La Nervia à la France", whose active members are kept secret. Chaplain-Lt. Decarolis and Lorenzi are chief operators for Roia and Nervia respectively. Black market activities in the Nervia Valley are also directed by the SRO/1 from San Remo through

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SECRET
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| | Am Amb<br>15 AG,G-2 | AmPolAn(2)<br>G-2,IO | AC-CC<br>G-2,AFHQ | AC-PS<br>IO SUSMILOI | G-5,AFHQ<br>G-2,5 Army | JICA (2)<br>AMG (2) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | WASH (2)<br>Salzburg(5) | Caserta(3)<br>Milan | London(7)<br>Bern | Paris (5)<br>P'A A.Rome | Palermo | X-2,Rome | |
| NOW | W/T:By Radio | To: Wash. | London | Amzon | | | |

Intelligence Files

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

a number of Italian civilians.

3. Comité HQ is located at Nice at 21 Rue d'Angleterre, residence of Pierre Bignasco, shoemaker, who is assisted by A. M. Trucci. The Comité recruits personnel for propaganda, illegal voting, and black market operations from the French naturalized Italian colony in Nice. A second group, the "Movement Republicain Populaire", a Catholic Socialist Party directed behind the scenes by anti-Italian Msgr. Raymond, provides many of the recruits for the Comité. The MRP owns the Nice Liberte, which is the only daily newspaper in Nice taking a strong pro-annexationist stand.

4. The Nice section of the French Communist Party is opposed to the annexation movement which it accuses of being sponsored by military and conservative factions. Italian Communists appear indifferent to the question, while Italian Partisans remain bitterly anti-annexationist.

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67

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

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

27 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

F-2629 (pt)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Military

ORIGIN Paris
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Durham - 1
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. F-2629 (pt)
DATE OF INFO. 25 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 27 June 1945

CONFIRMATION B-3
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys
As of 20 June 1945

(Confirmation)

Re para 2 - last sentence

"Black market activities in the Nervia Valley are also directed by the SRO/1 from San Remo through a number of Italian civilians."

The names and addresses of the persons engaged in the above activities are as follows:

a. Scalabrini, Florina,
3 Corso Inglesi

b. Bianchevi and his wife Frieda, a German
32 Via Lamarmora

c. Rambaldi
15 Via Palazzo

d. A person named Pilu,
near the market place

46

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

Situation in Roia and Nervia Valleys
As of 20 June 1945

(Confirmation)

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

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

21 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2165

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

SECRET

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | As Indicated |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| ORIGIN | Turin | DISTRIBUTED | 21 June 1945 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
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CLN Report on the Aosta Valley Situation
28 April - 19 May 1945

The following report is based on information supplied by the Regional Committee of National Liberation of Piedmont(CLNRP). It includes the report submitted to CLNRP by the Prefect of Aosta, Alessandro Passerin d'Entrèves, which covers his activity, Aosta CLN activity, and the situation in the Valley from 28 April to 12 May; two attachments to this report; the minutes of the CLNRP meeting held on 19 May; the autonomy charter drawn by the Aosta CLN and CLNRP; and excerpts from the minutes of other CLN meetings. The complete minutes have been omitted except insofar as they contain additional information; most of the excerpts are included in the form of editorial comments.

1. In the past, dissatisfaction has existed in the Aosta Valley concerning the administration of this area by the Italian Government, and a pro-autonomy movement has been in existence for some time. Reasons for this dissatisfaction were [illegible]

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION Documents

NO. OF PAGES 15
ATTACHMENTS

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1. In the past, dissatisfaction has existed in the Aosta Valley concerning the administration of this area by the Italian Government, and a pro-autonomy movement has been in existence for some time. Reasons for this dissatisfaction were presented in the CLNRP meeting of 11 May, as illustrated by the following excerpt from the minutes:

"....After discussion all agree that the movement for secession from Italy and annexation to France is not likely in the city of Aosta nor in the principal centers in the lower Val-

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ley. However, owners of land flanking the water courses are displeased with the present situation insofar as it concerns power plants and their production of electric power.

The Aosta Valley redeemed control of the waters from the Duke of Savoy by paying a very high royalty. A later clause established that the waters belonged to the state. But the peasants, who were the actual proprietors, derived no benefits from the dams which were built on their waterways, and the companies which produced electric power moreover refused to supply power to Alpine communes for public lighting.

This explains the dissatisfaction of Valley residents and particularly of the peasants who are determined to regain possession of the valley waters which they consider their rightful property. Italy has never bothered about this question but has authorized the enrichment of many people at the expense of Valley residents, without considering their needs or those of the Valley.

There is a danger that French activity may be received quickly and with favor by this group and might lead it to seek an immediate plebiscite from the Allied Command which might favor France.

Another trend in the Valley is toward autonomy, with no ties to France. This faction wishes to remain Italian but autonomous, on the same principle under which the Bonomi Government has granted autonomy to Sicily and Sardinia. Immediate execution of this plan would be sought on the promise made by the CLN through the CLNAI during the clandestine period."

2. Report on the Aosta Valley by the Prefect, Passerin d'Entrèves, 15 May 1945:

"Following the demobilization order for the Upper Valley, which reached me on 25 April, I dealt with the Patriot bands on 26 and 27 April. On 28 April, in Pré St. Didier, Major Blond informed me that the regional CLN had appointed me Prefect of Aosta. That evening I arrived in Aosta and the following day the news arrived that the first French troops were entering the Valley.

704

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I must here state that the Aosta Valley had been completely liberated by Partisan forces. The French action was late, perhaps because of the bad weather which may have delayed the execution of their plans.

Following a brief consultation with Major Blond, we decided to consult Major Smith, head of the Allied Mission in the Aosta Valley, who had been in the zone for several months and knew the situation perfectly.

We begged him to meet the French or at least to get in touch with the French Command as soon as possible, and to inform him of the situation in the Valley following liberation. Major Smith asked me to accompany him, and on 29 April we went to La Thuile to get in touch with the French. At that point we realized that it was difficult to establish liaison with the French



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

because Fascist Republican units still held the Little St. Bernard and the telephone lines were interrupted. We therefore sent a messenger to the French Commander. In the afternoon we returned to Aosta where we met the first French officer, Capt. Moscadet, who expressed a desire to confer with CLN. The Captain had already spoken to several citizens and to Partisan leaders, such as Capt. Jordas, whom he reproached for their pro-Italian views and for having returned to the Valley ahead of the French troops. Moscadet was equally frank with CLN; he distinguished between Italians and Aosta Valley citizens, and stated that the situation of the Valley was analogous to that of other areas with ethnic minorities, such as the Rhineland. He insisted on this last point and we became very concerned.

Following this meeting with Capt. Moscadet, we were reliably informed from one who had just returned from France, that the French plan was to occupy the Aosta Valley as quickly as possible. Fortunately the weather was still bad. At the same time, we were informed that French elements had infiltrated the Rhêm Valley; that the French intended to occupy Aosta and to set up a new CLN with new members, whose names are known to Miss Viglino; and that they planed to hold an immediate plebiscite for the annexation of the Valley to France.

We turned to Major Smith, who was at that time the only Allied authority in the Valley, and presented the situation to him. He said that he had no power to stop the French troops. Major Adam, military commander, took a definite stand and stated in the name of the Aosta Valley Partisans that arms would be taken up, if necessary, to prevent the French from entering the Valley. CLN took the same stand, as did the Mayor of Aosta.

Major Smith stated that officially he must warn us against acting as we planned, but added that unofficially he sympathized with and understood our position.

The Partisans took their positions along a line approximately identical with that established by the Allies in the event that the French should enter the Valley in the fight against the Germans. (The military command can furnish detailed information on this subject.)

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

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On the evening of 29 April, I was informed that the Princess of Piedmont had reached the Great St. Bernard Refuge and I immediately sent her a message to warn her against entering the Valley because of the seriousness of the situation. But the Princess never received the message and the next morning she crossed the border and reached St. Cristophe. I went to see her and officially informed her of the situation, declining any responsibility for her presence. At the same time, I congratulated her for her courage in entering the area, especially since her presence aided our cause.

I then returned to Aosta to meet Major Michelet, commander of the French troops. He had been halted by our Partisans, and rather than enter by force, he had come to tell us that his troops were quartered above Aosta, and that they would enter the town on the following day.



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

We answered that we would not give the French permission to enter and that at most we might grant quarters to the troops. The meeting had reached an impasse, when we were informed that Major Smith's message had led to the arrival of Col. De Galbert, Michelet's superior and commandant of all French troops assigned to the Valley. The Colonel conferred with his officers and met us. He stated that the French had no intention of occupying the Aosta Valley and that their only purpose was to control the Alpine passes of the line previously established with the Allies. This proposal was accepted and on the next day, 2 May, the agreement was drawn up; in it Colonel De Galbert stated that the French were not entering the Valley either as enemies or as occupiers. I succeeded in expanding this clause to explain that the French troops were quartered in the region but did not occupy it, and that the whole Valley was under Italian sovereignty. The statement was written and an appendix outlined in detail the demarcation line as follows: Mt. Dolent, Arpi's Head, Mt. Colmat, Mt. Lusse, Mt. Paramout, Torre del Tighet, Mt. Colombo, Mase Pierre, the Petit village, Verneil (excluded), La Creta (excluded), Villa di Sotto (included), junction of the Dora of Rhêms and the Dora of Savaranche, Mt. Blanc, the watershed between the Savaranche and the Rhêms Valleys (La Buil, Mt. Ruletta, Mt. Tout Blanc, with Bonset and Galizia).

The agreement stated that French troops could cross this line only to meet Allied troops in the Po Valley, or, if it became necessary, to attack German groups in the lower part of the Aosta Valley. In this case, the French were free to cross the Valley without warning CLN or simply by notifying them in order to obtain transportation. If the French troops were later ordered to extend their quarters, they were to make the necessary agreements with the Partisans.

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As soon as the most important part of the agreement had been written, I left the meeting to attend to urgent matters and left Major Adam to finish the details. The day was spent with calm reigning everywhere in the town.

In the evening, Major Michelet expressed a desire to go to Turin. I did not like the idea, because it meant

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

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In the evening, Major Michelet expressed a desire to go to Turin. I did not like the idea, because it meant allowing French soldiers to accompany him for protection against German pockets in the lower Valley. The Major departed, however, but halted at Pont St. Martin, where there were Germans. He returned to Aosta to request transportation for some of his men, which we were forced to grant.

In the evening we received the news that the Germans had negotiated an agreement with the Partisans, in the presence of British Major Pat, to evacuate the zone within 24 hours. We were also informed that an armistice had been signed in Northern Italy, and that Gen. Clark had ordered all troops to cease firing and to remain in their present positions.

We immediately got in touch with Major Michelet to communicate to him that there was no longer any reason for



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

the French to advance. He agreed, but about 80 of his men had already left. These men reached Pont St. Martin and are still there.

By the evening of 3 May, the situation in Aosta was unchanged and, to the great discontent of the inhabitants, no epuration had taken place. It was feared that this might lead to some incident which would give the French a pretext to occupy the town, for there were no Allied troops in Aosta.

We decided with Major Smith to seek a solution for our problems in Turin, but as we were en route we met American columns of soldiers who were advancing on Aosta, so we returned.

The Americans arrived in the afternoon of 4 May; they occupied the territory under Etroubles and entered Courmayeur, which lay within the French zone. The Americans, who reached Courmayeur prior to the French, were soon joined by a French garrison. French troops continued to infiltrate the Valley in zones beyond the line agreed upon. In the zone where they were quartered, the French began to exert sovereignty rights, such as compelling the Mayor to post notices establishing the rate of exchange at two lire per franc. Some Mayors submitted, others rebelled and stated that the French would first have to obtain permission from the provincial CLN and from the Allied Command. The latter warned the French against imposing their rate of exchange. The Allied Command also told us to inform the population that the French franc was not the official currency of the Valley, and that nobody could be compelled to accept it at any rate.

From a military point of view, the situation remained unchanged; from a political point of view, however, it became more serious. French troops were active in [illegible] 1 spreading propaganda in favor of annexation to France. Partisans who had passed to the service of the French, French soldiers, and even French officers roamed the countryside distributing cards, one type requesting a plebiscite, another requesting annexation. The propaganda methods were corrupt and included distribution of salt, sale of francs at an advantageous rate, and promises that no taxes would be paid for the next 50 years.

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

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After a few days, AMG officials arrived and I consulted them and Major Smith. I decided it was time to make a formal protest to the French. The opportunity was afforded by the presence in the Valley of Gen. Moll, who commanded the 27th Alpine Corps. On 10 May, I conferred with him and Col. De Galbert, and protested in writing against the violation of the agreement we had drawn on 2 May. I added that the French Ambassador in Rome had given formal assurance to the Bonomi Government that the French troops would enter the Aosta Valley as liberators, without territorial aspirations. (See attachment N°1 for written report on this conference).

I must here state that Commander Adam is responsible for not having had the signatures affixed to the agree-



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

ment of 2 May, and for not having carried out epuration.

I was of the opinion that an official position should be taken on the Aosta Valley claims in favor of Italy. I took the initiative as Prefect; my actions were sanctioned by CLN, and I proposed to the Allied Authorities that they enable me to get in touch with representatives of the Italian Government in order that it become acquainted with the desires of the Valley and fulfill the promises of autonomy as made by the Bonomi Government and CLNAI. I suggested to the Allies that autonomy could be granted to the Valley along the lines of that granted to Sicily and Sardinia, plus the concession of the use of both the French and the Italian languages. In addition, I proposed that they postpone the disarmament of the Partisans on the grounds that the latter were so excited about the situation that they would undoubtedly hide the arms for use later. Many partisans had told me this and had insisted that they wanted to take up arms against the French unless the latter withdrew.

The Allies received my proposal very favorably; Major Smith went to Turin to obtain permission for the appointment of an Aosta Delegation to meet the regional CLN and thus contact CLNAI and the Rome Government. The Delegation was composed of Miss Ida Viglino (Communist), Prof. Chabot, and Can. Bovar (Christian Democrat). These three represent the wish of the Aosta Valley to be autonomous within the frame of the Italian Government. Major Smith and Capt. Hamilton gave assurances that the Delegation would be able to reach the regional CLN, CLNAI, and the Rome Government.

The situation became increasingly worse during the following few days (See attachment Nº2 on the 12 May CLN meeting). We conferred again with the Allies , and they assured us that Allied Authorities were studying the situation and would soon find a solution to the problem. They statedthat the Americans exercised complete authority, and that they had informed the French that Americans would control the Alpine passes and would use Italian Partisans who knew the zone. At the same time they asked us to persuade the Partisans to refrain from violence and to have patience until the solution of the crisis. We agreed to remain at our posts, but declined any responsibility for what might happen.

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

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I should like to add that the French invited Communist representatives to visit the French garrison, where the Communists met a certain Dr. Basan, who passed himself off as Colonel, but was actually the representative of a strong French industrial group. Dr. Basan conferred with the Communists for four hours and a half, in an attempt to win them and the workers of the Valley to the French cause. The Communists absolutely refused.

The present report was written to supply information on the situation and to point out that it demands the attention of CLN as a whole as well as of the Italian Government."

S E C R E T

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

ATTACHMENT No 1

Memorandum of the Prefect of Aosta
on his 10 May Conference with Gen. Moll

"Gen. Moll and Col. De Galbert, Commandant of the French Commission, called on me during the morning of 10 May.

After an exchange of courtesies I stated that by reason of my very great displeasure I was compelled to protest against the presence and behavior of the French troops in the Aosta Valley. I went over the contents of my note of protest, and agreed to send the text of the note on the following day.

To my protestations, Gen. Moll and Col. De Galbert replied as follows:

1. In regard to the violation of the agreement of 2 May, the agreement could not be considered valid since it was not signed, and ever if it should be honored as a verbal agreement, its validity remained purely legal under the existing conditions im the Valley, that is to say, because of the fact that the Valley had been liberated by the Partisans and was held exclusively by them. That, notwithstanding, the subsequent arrival of American troops destroyed the agreement and fully justified the freedom and reallocation of the French troops. Gen. Moll admitted that the coming of the French troops into the Valley was contrary to orders given by Marshal Alexander. Their arrival was to afford the French legitimate satisfaction for the Italian invasion of France, and to give the Italians a lesson. Furthermore, he believed that the matter had been presented to the Allied Military Command and he thought a decision would come quickly which would lead to the evacuation of the Valley by the French. He concluded by expressing his amazement that the protest was made against French occupation, when there had been no similar protest to the presence of American troops.

2. Gen. Moll denied categorically that propaganda had been spread by any members of the French Army. To my objections, he replied that there were Partisans

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

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2. Gen. Moll denied categorically that propaganda had been spread by any members of the French Army. To my objections, he replied that there were Partisans in the Valley wearing French insignia.

I pointed out that since, by his statement, the Partisans were of Italian nationality, I would have no hesitation in exerting my authority over them, to which he agreed.

I next brought up the officers' activities, and Col. De Galbert said that he had already taken measures for removing Capt. Moscadet. I ended by calling the General's attention to the insidious way in which the propaganda was spread (salt distribution, etc.), and concluded the conference by expressing my sorrow at the activity since it could not but alienate many persons, such as myself, who have always been friends of France."

S E C R E T

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

ATTACHMENT N°2

Provincial Committee of National Liberation - Aosta

On Saturday, 12 May, the CLN of the Province of Aosta met in conference. Those present were: Prof. Ida Viglino, President; Prof. Amato Berthet; Dr. Giuseppe Lamastra; Fabriano Savioz; Prof. Alessandro Passerin d'Entrèves, Prefect; Atty. Carlo Torrione, Mayor, replacing the Liberal Party representative; and Atty. Lorenzo Chabloz. Others present were Dr. Eugenio Dugoni, delegate from CLNRP, and Prof. Federigo Chabot, Vice Prefect of Aosta.

The meeting listened to the announcement of the latest information in regard to the entry of French troops into the valley and in regard to their activity. As regards the latter, communicated by the Military Command, it appeared:

- that a large number of "vote for France" blanks had been given to the French occupying troops;
- that these voting blanks were to be sent to the French Government which, on the basis of their representing a free vote for France, would consider the Valley as pro-France and would openly have it occupied by French troops.

The meeting unanimously agreed that this represented an unheard of oppression and an overt act of violence.

The propaganda to achieve this vote was carried out by officers and soldiers of France in defiance of the statements made by the French command in the Valley; according to the Prefect, every means, including even corruption and falsification, was used. While the Authorities and Parties of Italy are refused public manifestations, all newspaper publication, and every defense of Italy by Italians, the French freely employ all methods for their own ends. The failure to punish promptly at least the major criminals has provided reams of propaganda for the French.

In view of the situation, in which all the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Conference have been violated, the Assembly voted:

1. To send a wire to Stalin, Churchill and President Truman to call their attention to the situation, and to invoke their aid. (See editorial comment below).

899

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

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- that these voting blanks were to be sent to the French Government which, on the basis of their representing a free vote for France, would consider the Valley as pro-France and would openly have it occupied by French troops.

The meeting unanimously agreed that this represented an unheard of oppression and an overt act of violence.

The propaganda to achieve this vote was carried out by officers and soldiers of France in defiance of the statements made by the French command in the Valley; according to the Prefect, every means, including even corruption and falsification, was used. While the Authorities and Parties of Italy are refused public manifestations, all newspaper publication, and every defense of Italy by Italians, the French freely employ all methods for their own ends. The failure to punish promptly at least the major criminals has provided reams of propaganda for the French.

In view of the situation, in which all the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Conference have been violated, the Assembly voted:

1. To send a wire to Stalin, Churchill and President Truman to call their attention to the situation, and to invoke their aid. (See editorial comment below). 899
2. To send a similar wire to the San Francisco Conference.
3. To point out the extreme seriousness of the situation to the Allied Authorities, through the Military and Civil Government of the Valley.

The Authorities represented by the Assembly stated that from this moment they must decline any responsibility for events in the Aosta Valley; from this moment they must hold the Allied Authorities responsible for the personal safety of the citizens and for the safety of their property; that they must reserve the right to consult the Italian Government as to whether they should still remain, even formally, in their positions.

Editorial Comment: The CLNRP in its meeting of 15 May 1945 expressed disapproval of the telegrams, although they deplored the French action which gave rise to them.

S E C R E T

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

3. Minutes of the meeting of the Regional CLN Advisory Body of Piedmont, held on 19 May, 1945.

President: Franco Antonicelli.

Members: Prof. Greco (Liberal Party), Mario Andreis and Galante Garrone (Action Party), Montalenti and M. Passone (Socialist Party), Ugolini (Communist Party), Geuna (Christian Democratic Party).

Also present: Dugoni.

Dugoni: states that according to information received from Aosta, French Maquis elements have entered Aosta.

Andreis: asks the President to clarify his position with the Allied Command because the latter preferred Galante Garrone in the regional consultative body. He believes that the Allied Command cannot discuss party appointments.

Montalenti: proposes that certain points should be submitted in writing to Col. Marshal. He proposes further that CLN of the Civilian Engineers, who appealed directly to the Allies and not to the Epuration Commission, should be disavowed and dismissed. This fact should be publicized as an example.

Ugolini: believes that CLNRP (Regional CLN of Piedmont) should prevent direct relations between the Allied Military Command and the organizations dependent on CLN, otherwise the latter will lose its authority. If this plan is carried out with dignity, firmness, and political sense by all, Allied administration will have no reason for existence.

He expresses his sincere praise for President Antonicelli's ability in negotiating the decisions of CLNRP with the Allies, and asserts that if all CLNRP officials had acted as well, CLNRP's position would not be what it is at present.

Greco: believes that the Allied policy is to postpone any question which they are not prepared to solve immediately. They do not realize the urgency of certain administrative questions and they paralyze CLN initiative without substituting others. He adds that the Allied Military Command should be in continuous touch with CLN. An Allied representative should sit at CLN meetings and thus enable CLNRP to exercise its consultive task.

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

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6698

Montalenti: proposes that a memorandum be drawn up to remind the Allies that all administrative and political organizations are dependent on CLNRP. The same reminder should be sent to all CLN to re-state their responsibility toward CLNRP.

Greco: proposes that a resumé of all that has been discussed be sent to the Allies. The proposal was unanimously approved.

At this point, Gen. Chatrian, Undersecretary of War in Bonomi's Government, is introduced. He reports on the serious situation in the Aosta Valley. He states that the autonomy decided upon by CLNRP and CLNAI (see Part 4) is sufficient to satisfy the claims of the inhabitants of the Valley and the request of the clergy. He believes that it is necessary to obtain an official denial for a plebiscite from the Allied Military Command.

He asserts that there are no reasons for the annexation of the Aosta Valley to France, from which the Valley is separated by



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

snow during 8 months of the year and always by the mountains. He says that the grant of autonomy should be widely publicized to inform all the mountaineers. He states that the Government is favorable to autonomy, that Frenchmen are very different from Italians, and that the French are in the habit of promising a great deal and not fulfilling their promises.

Greco: believes that the Allied Military Government should be reminded that any plebiscite in the Valley should be forbidden because it is contrary to the actual situation.

Dugoni: says that publicity can be given to the granting of autonomy since the publication of a newspaper and of posters has been authorized as of today (see below editorial comment N°1).

At this moment, Prof. Chabot arrives from Aosta and makes a detailed report on the situation in the Valley during the last few days.

Prof. Chabot reports that a group of 400 people, accompanied by French soldiers, arrived by truck in Aosta to demonstrate in the square for annexation. Groups of disarmed Partisans, bearing signs reading "Down with those who have sold themselves", cut the demonstrators in two. After a Partisan, who was on duty as policeman, had been disarmed by French soldiers, other Partisans armed themselves while French officers, who showed themselves at a balcony, were hissed by the people. Commander Michelet protested and threatened to bring a French platoon against the crowd, but an American Major immediately ordered him to withdraw. Further incidents were thus avoided after a few exchanges of kicks and hand-blows, and the demonstration ended in a great fiasco. Meanwhile, American tanks entered the town and took up posts in the main streets.

Prof. Chabot reads a letter to the Prefect, in which the people of the Valley expressed the desire to organize a popular assembly to decide upon the valley's fate. The letter stated that the lists of the people subscribing to the move were still incomplete and concluded by saying that an Aosta Valley Committee of Liberation had been organized.

The Professor explains that the voting lists had been prepared in both languages and that all residents of the Valley born of parents from the Valley, and all those born in the Valley and residents therein prior to 1917 could vote (laborers were thus excluded). The plebiscite had been set for 23 May as the 25th was the last day accorded by the Allies. Chabot says that the name of Chanoux's widow headed the list of annexationists

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

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Prof. Chabot states that the Prefect of Aosta has declared his conciliatory policy a failure, and, since he opposed a policy based on violence, has resigned.

Chabot add that the Aosta CLN functioned badly during the last 24 hours. It called a public assembly in which it reported the results of the Delegation's trip to Milan. Some approved, some disapproved, others abstained from comment and finally the meeting signed an order of the day in which it took cognizance, with satisfaction, of the results, stated that autonomy could not be accepted without an international guarantee and directed the Prefect to prepare for a plebiscite. The 35 persons present at



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

the meeting signed the order of the day.

The Professor says that the above procedure was all very surprising and that he learned about the meeting through a third person, since he had not been invited to attend.

Following the Prefect's resignation, the Allied Military Command took over all powers, and, following a long conference with Major Adam, ordered all Partisans not to appear in public with arms, warning them that if they did so they would be disarmed and demobilized. One hundred men of a most trustworthy band were to arrive to control the situation.

The Aosta CLN held another meeting, in which Prof. Chabot stated that, following the vote of the order of the day, he could no longer collaborate with them unless the Committee was ready to hand him a statement affirming that the Committee was Italian and disavowing the vote which had been given. CLN gave the statement, in which it was affirmed that the situation of the Valley was most serious, that Italian sovereignty was recognized, that the work of the Delegation was unanimously approved, and that the Delegation should continue to perform its task.

The Prefect informed Prof. Chabot that the CLN would request a plebiscite from the Allies in order to satisfy the 35 petitioners. He added that it would do no harm, since the Allies would certainly refuse it.

Prof. Chabot adds that as he left at day break, he had charged those who were left in Aosta to warn CLN from submitting the request to the Allies since this step would represent a move favorable to France.

He says that he is working exclusively in the interests of Italy. He explains that in the morning he saw large American forces in the Valley, obviously preparing for a decisive action to solve the situation.

He adds that according to reports, the French want to eliminate Major Adam and himself, and that an armed Partisan escorted him while an armed guard had been placed around the residence of the Major. He praised Major Adam, whose activity has been excellent despite his poor health.

Prof. Chabot states that in his opinion two members of CLN should be changed, one is the untrustworthy Lamastra and the other the representative of the Christian Democratic Party. He requests the opinion of CLNRP on the subject. He proposes sending a CLNRP representative to Aosta to strengthen their sense of

696

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

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Before departing from Aosta, Prof. Chabot ordered the printing of 20,000 copies of the poster announcing the grant of autonomy and entrusted two sincere and honest Partisan leaders to distribute them to the farmers of the Valley under the direction of Major Adam.

Chabot concludes by requesting a vote of confidence, because otherwise he feels he cannot continue his work in such adverse conditions.

S E C R E T

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

Dugoni: proposes to vote an order of the day for CLNAI in which CLNRP regrets what has happened, urges the immediate consideration and settlement of autonomy for the Aosta Valley, and recommends CLNAI's energetic intervention to lead the Rome Government to accept the Aosta Valley requests.

The proposal is unanimously approved.

Ugolini: interprets the feelings of the meeting in granting the vote of confidence to Prof. Chabot, and adds a vote of thanks for Chabot's activity.

The members of the Communist Party concur in this vote.

Gen. Chatrian: expresses the opinion that Major Adam should be included in the vote of confidence given to Chabot.

Dugoni: concurs with Gen. Chatrian, and declares Major Adam a hero. He believes that it is extremely dangerous to send a representative to Aosta at this time, and proposes, instead, to transmit written directives in the name of CLNRP.

Editorial Comment N°1: The Allies were at first unwilling to grant permission to the Aosta CLN to publish newspapers and posters, or to hold public meetings. A CLNRP emissary (Dugoni or Chabot?) wrote a report from Aosta to CLNRP on 13 May. In this report he stated that the Aosta CLN was practically paralyzed because of Allied restrictions, as follows:

> "In the morning of 12 May, the Prefect requested the Allied Authorities to permit the publication of a CLN newspaper and a poster of the Action Party in which autonomy problems would be discussed. Permission was refused. The undersigned requested a safe conduct pass to cross the zone occupied by the Americans, to return to Turin, but this was refused. There is a strict road block at the gates of Aosta which prevents any automobile circulation throughout the province.
>
> If permits are asked to hold meetings to present to the people the questions concerning autonomy, which is being debated by the Aosta CLN, the CLNRP and the central authorities, they are refused."

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Editorial Comment N°2: The lack of epuration, following libera-

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

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Editorial Comment N°2: The lack of epuration, following liberation, is a source of bitterness and reproach in the Aosta Valley. In the meeting of CLNRP held on 15 May, when the Prefect's report on his activity was discussed, Prof. Chabot stated that "the Allies ordered the transfer of the Fascists who had been arrested and left the greatest offenders and war criminals to be tried locally only after an insistent demand by the Aosta CLN."

At the same meeting, the Aosta Prefect stated that he believed that "the Allies were responsible for the lack of epuration and that he had personally protested to them on this subject."

S E C R E T

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

4. Autonomy Charter Drawn Up by the Aosta CLN Delegation and the CLNRP

Art.1. A delimitation of Aosta Velly will be made with Aosta as the main seat, within limits between the Eastern border of the Commune of Pont St. Martin and the Little St. Bernard on one side, and the Swiss frontier and the crest of the watershed between the Aosta Valley and the Canavese on the other. The other Communes which are now a part of Aosta Province will be included within the Province of Turin.

The delimited Aosta Valley is a moral entity and has a special charter provided for by the following articles. It will be a political unit of the Italian State, based on the equality of rights of all Italian citizens and on the democratic principles of the nation.

Art.2.(+) The Aosta Valley shall be directed by a council of 25 members elected by the communal councillors of the Communes included within the delimitation, based on criteria which will be established for the purpose. The communal councils of the Valley shall be elected according to the Italian communal electoral law.

The council will appoint a president and a "giunta" of five from its membership.

Art.3. Until possible to hold an administrative election, the council as planned in the preceding article will be constituted as follows by

1. Present Prefect as President;
2. 15 members named, 3 for each party from the five parties making up the CLN of Aosta;
3. Members of the CLN of Aosta which now functions as a political organ and exercises powers which belong to it.

Art.4. The President of the council will enact the resolutions of the council and will represent the region.

The council may delegate some of its powers to the "giunta".

In case of emergency the President can act for the council of the "giunta", provided ratification of the act by the council or the "giunta" is made at the first meeting following such act.

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

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Art.5. Powers belonging to the Prefect under existing laws will be held in the Valley by the President of the council.

Inspection of communal administration belongs to the President of the council; protection to the "giunta".

Art.6. The Aosta Valley is not subject to the protection of the governing authority. The council of the Valley may be dismissed by the central government, after a council of State hearing, for serious reasons of public order or when, summoned to observe laws imposed on it, it persists in their violation. In such cases the government will entrust the administration of the region to an extraordinary commission and call for new elections within 60 days.

(+) Henceforth Aosta Valley refers to the delimited region.

S E C R E T

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

Art.7. The council will express its opinion on projected legislative measures and regulations concerning the Aosta Valley.

Art.8. Under any future Italian elective system the Aosta Valley has the right to be represented by at least 2 deputies to the National Assembly.

Art.9. The council will maintain public order both by units of police appointed by the central government and by units of local police. The council will have charge of public administration in all its branches, for those now assumed by the province as well as for those assumed by the State, except for military administration, administration of justice, of the Post-Telegraph, of communications, of state roads, and direct taxes of the central government. The council will appoint and recompense the officers of public services carried on by the region.

The council will prepare and approve, without further control, the budget of the region.

**In the region the system of compulsory conscription with territorial recruitment of troops stationed in the region will be maintained.**

Art.10. Assessment of direct taxes will be carried out by a commission presided over by the head of the tax office, and composed of 2 delegates of the council of the region.

For industrial and commercial concerns having their central office outside the borders of the region but having branches and plants within the Valley, the assessment of the income by competent officials will determine the percentage of income to be ascribed to the branches and plants themselves. The tax on this percentage of income will be collected by the collecting agents of the region.

Art.11. Having computed the expense necessary for public services assumed by the region, a state law will apportion the public income between the treasury of the state and of the region.

The following will be established by state law:

a. The future state annual contribution necessary to cover the above-mentioned expenses;

b. Payments from the State treasury to apply to reconstruction in the Aosta Valley;

c. Fiscal relief for small farm owners and local artisans.

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

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a. The future state annual contribution necessary to cover the above-mentioned expenses;

b. Payments from the State treasury to apply to reconstruction in the Aosta Valley; 893

c. Fiscal relief for small farm owners and local artisans.

Art.12. The council of the region has the power to provide at once, in its transitional stage, for the repartitioning of the Communes of the region, based generally on the situation existing before 1922, and to return immediately to their original form names of localities suppressed or modified by the past regime.

The measures will be published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

Art.13. In the region the Italian and French languages are equally official. Consequently public acts may be published in either language with the exception of the decisions of the magistracy which must be published in Italian.

In schools of all kinds and grades the same number of hours



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

per week will be devoted to the teaching of French as to Italian. Instruction in certain subjects will be carried on in French. Instruction in every subject will be determined by the standards and programs in force in the state adapted to local needs. Such adaptations, as determination of subjects to be taught in French, will be made by a proper commission made up of representatives of the Ministry of Public Education and of representatives of the council of the region.

Instructors in elementary schools will be appointed by the communal council; instructors in the secondary schools will be appointed by the council of the region. Both classes of instructors will hold study certificates prescribed by the State. Instructors in the secondary schools must have qualifications demanded for secondary schools of the State. For subjects taught in French, instructors must show certificates proving proper knowledge of the French language. Non-Italians may teach in the region by approval of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Such permission is only applicable to citizens of those countries who accord reciprocal treatment to Italian citizens.

Art. 14. All public waters of the Aosta Valley which are not under concessions or recognized for use under standard terms are given with the present law as a concession in perpetuity and freely to the Aosta Valley which may grant subconcessions to separate seekers.

In cases of subconcessions for hydroelectric use, the region cannot apply rules which may supersede any which will be established by later legislation after a hearing by the council of the region.

The subconcession can be required to furnish free or at a reduced rate electric power for public services or for domestic uses and for local artisans.

For existing concessions higher canons will be applied in favor of the region within the limits established by the 2nd paragraph, as their providing power can be demanded as set forth in the 3rd paragraph. Concessions for drinking and irrigation purposes already in existence may be subject to certain canons in favor of the state.

Art. 15. The mines, which at the date of the present decree are under no regular concessions, will be granted in perpetuity and freely to the region by its request, in other cases the mining law will be applicable.

Forests owned by the State will be transferred to the region 392 which will provide for the protection of forests as well as

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789015

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Forests owned by the State will be transferred to the region which will provide for the protection of forests as well as for flora and fauna. 392

Art.16. The territory included in the delimited Aosta Valley is placed outside custom limits and constitutes a free zone.

The benefits of a free zone include exemption from treasury taxes for manufacture and consumers' taxes, but do not apply to the general income tax.

In a subsequent decree will be set forth the method of establishing the free zone including decrees referring to exemption for the Aosta Valley products to be sent into territory under Italian custom duties and those referring to the regulation, for custom purposes, of establishments within the region.

Art.17. For everything not provided for in the present decree, existing measures relating to the Province will apply to the delimited Aosta Valley.

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

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

23 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2180

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2180 |
| SUBJECT | Military | DATE OF INFO. | 21 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 23 June 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| SOURCE | 2, Tourist | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SUB SOURCE | | | |
| EVALUATION | 3-2 | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| | | ATTACHMENTS | |

Military Situation in the Val Sture di Demonte

As of 11 June, French order of battle in the Val Sture di Demonte, with a total of 2100 men, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Argentera | 60 men |
| Bersezio | One chasseur battalion |
| Pietraporzio | 30 men |
| Sambuco | One company replacing one battalion of Foreign Legion troops |
| Pianche | 30 chasseurs |
| Pratolungo | 20 men |
| Vinadio | One battalion reinforced by artillery |
| Moiola | 250 men with 21 small tanks |
| Gajola | One company of chasseurs and a battalion command post |
| Borgo San Dalmazzo | One battalion of chasseurs and a small artillery unit. |

All the above towns are in the vicinity of Cuneo (Piedmont).

6691

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

EVALUATION C-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | Caserta(3)<br>Salzburg(5) | London(7)<br>Bern | Paris (5)<br>F A A | Palermo<br>15 AG,G-2 | X-2,Rome<br>G-2,TO | Milan |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

25 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2182

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industry

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2182
DATE OF INFO. 15 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 25 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 5
ATTACHMENTS

## Light Metal Alloy Foundries

1. Isotta Fraschini Foundry - Saronno

a. The Isotta Fraschini Foundry in Saronno is at present the largest light alloy foundry in Italy. It covers about 76,000 square meters of which about 35,000 are used for buildings.

The Foundry is modernly equipped for the production of any type of castings in magnesium and aluminium alloys "in terra, in conchiglia, sottopressione, e depressione."

The Foundry started to work in 1923, when it bought the patent for the fusion of magnesium alloys (elektron) granted to the small Perego Foundry by the J Co. Joroben Industrie Bitterfeld. Isotta Fraschini rented the Milan Musocco factory from the Perego Foundry, then the Palma Foundry, and finally other factories as well. In 1939, the Isotta Fraschini Foundry transferred to its present Saronno premises, which were specially built for their present use.

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During the first ten years of activity,

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

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SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 5
ATTACHMENTS

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396

During the first ten years of activity, the Foundry had one magnesium alloy foundry and a monopoly on the J Co. patent, together with the right to control eventual new patents. The Foundry was a pioneer in the field and competent technicians were trained there until 1936. It supplied alloys (elektron) for the aviation, navy, arms, and transportation industries.

In 1936, the Foundry tripled its output to

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ AC-TD | UNRRA, ROME UNRRA, AFHQ | G-2, AFHQ IO SUSNLOI | RAAC, G-2 CAB | LONDON(7) PARIS | SALZBURG(5) MILAN | |
| CA | R&A, ROME | BERN | AC-ES | | | | |

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

to meet the demands of the Ethiopian war and some of the members of the General Directing Board took the occasion, under pretext of re-organization, to gain the control of the Musocco Foundry by placing persons of questionable qualifications and dubious honesty at its head. From this time on, the Isotta Fraschini Foundry became increasingly prey to dishonest and incompetent persons, a fact which lead to the resignation en masse of the old technicians and managers; the director and several members of his staff had resigned earlier in 1936.

Since 1936, the Foundry has continued without a capable director and qualified technicians and experts. It is possible to restore the firm to its former efficiency, although the present trend is against aluminum and especially magnesium alloys.

b. Staff:

- The Administrative and Commercial Direction of the Foundry was entrusted in 1923 to Col. (later General) Emilio Murari, a reserve Air Force officer, an absolutely honest and dynamic man who was a pioneer in advocating the use of elektron. Under his leadership, the Foundry became practically independent of the Isotta Fraschini Motor Department. In 1936, Murari resigned from the direction, but remained in the Company as commercial adviser for aviation and armament. In 1939, when incompetence and dishonesty reigned in the firm, he resigned and retired to private life. He is at present over sixty.

- Also in 1923, Eng. Karl Gersbach, a German who is at present about fifty years old, was appointed Technical Director. He had formerly worked for I Co. Fabien Industrie Abteilung Elektrometal - Bitterfeld, then he had been sent to Italy to assist the Perego Foundry and the Isotta Fraschini Foundry, and finally having accomplished his task, he remained with the latter until 1939. He is a man of considerable technical experience and he organized the Isotta Fraschini Foundry so that it reached a level of technical efficiency not far from that reached by the best German and American Foundries. He is not particularly well prepared in the scientific field and has no commercial aptitude, but is an excellent technician. He also resigned from Isotta Fraschini in 1939 for the above-mentioned reasons and was employed by the Elektron Company as Technical Director. He later became technical adviser of all the companies which used the J Company patent, including Isotta Fraschini. In 1943 the Germans ordered him to become Mi-

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

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- Zucchinetti, who is at present about forty years old, is an Industrial Expert who was the Foundry Technician for Elektron. In the field of magensium and aluminum alloys he is undoubtedly the best technician in Italy. He is honest, loyal, dynamic, capable, and gets along with the laborers despite his violent language. He is best fitted for small organizations, since he is not a real organizer, but he has a great deal of ingenuity which he uses to the best advantage. He resigned in 1939 and became share-holder and Technical Director of the Almara Foundry.



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

- Grilli, who is at present about forty years old, is an Industrial Expert who was the Foundry Technician for Aluminum. He has good technical experience, but inferior to that of Zucchinetti, he does not possess the scientific basis necessary for experiments, and is the title-holder of a few mediocre patents. He is rather ambitious and always looks after his immediate interests. He resigned in 1936 and joined a Company which produced purifying salts of aluminum, later he joined the Almara Foundry, and finally in 1941, he was employed by the Milano-Lambrate-Tagliabue Foundries. At present he is not employed.

- Domenico Albanese, at present about forty-five years old, was in charge of commercial services. He has general experience in light metal alloys, but is not a technician. Although an engineer, he has a legal mind. He left the firm in 1941 and became shareholder and an official in the Almara Foundry.

- Eng. Roberto Guastalla was hired in 1932, immediately after his graduation, as head of General Services. At the same time, attended the Metallurgy Laboratory of the Politecnico as assistant to Eng. Vivanti, published some scientific and technical articles, and acquired a sound knowledge of light and ultra-light metal alloys. In 1936, he resigned, but his resignation was not accepted and he was made chief of the Experiements Office, from which he resigned in 1939. He became the Technical Commercial Director of the Elektron Company.

- Mario Buchi (or Berchi), Industrial Expert, was the Head Designer of the Experiments Office, from which he resigned in 1939 and was employed by the Elektron Company.

- Tavolotti, Industrial Expert, was the Head of the Furnaces and passed to the Elektron Company in 1939.

- Eng. Tarocchi and Mr. Dorigo succeeded each other in directing the Isotta Fraschini Foundry following Murari's resignation. The former was incompetent and dishonest, and the latter was incompetent and tactless.

- Dr. Daniele Danieli was their successor. He is the present Director of the Foundry. He is of mediocre technical ability, but has energy and a certain integrity. His collaborators, also mediocre, are as follows:

- Dr. Rossignoli was the Head of the Experimental Foundry until March 1945. It is understood that he was formerly employed in the paper industry and therefore had limited possibilities in a foundry.

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

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- Dr. Ribet is a second rate man who came from a cast-iron foundry in Piedmont. He was epurated on 25 April on slight charges.

- Saccati is the rather incompetent Commercial Director.

- Borella was the vice-Director. It is understood that he was epurated because he belonged to the Muti brigades.

2. Elektron Company - 5 Via Baldiserra - Milan
Factory: 83 Via Novara - Milan

a. The Elektron Company (Elsa) continues the Galli and Velez Company, which was the Italian representative of the I Co. Farbenindustrie for light metal alloys since 1922. At first



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

the Company was purely commercial. In 1933, Dr. Ferrario joined the Company and, following the death of Eng. Galli, became Councillor with Dr. Velez. In 1941, Velez retired and sold his interests to Ferrario, who became the owner.

In 1938, Elsa made an agreement with I Co. to build a factory for the production of refining salts for aluminum and magnesium, Ebrasal and Idrasal, identical to those formerly imported from I Co. By 1942, production reached 70 tons per month which practically met the needs of Italian elektron foundries. In 1940, a magnesium powder department was added which could potentially supply 12,000 to 15,000 kg. per month following the I Co. process, the patent and machinery of which was granted by I Co. to the Elektron Company.

In 1940, when I Co. and Isotta Fraschini monopoly contracts expired, Elsa negotiated a contract by which all I Co. present and future patents in Italy for the fusion of elektron and "idronalio" were ceded to Elsa with the proviso that licensed Italian clients could obtain the fusion patent upon request. Elsa was to assist the industry technically, furnish the refining salts, and pay a patent premium. Fabbriguerra and Scambival were to approve the patents grant, which they did only in 1942 reducing the length of the contract to three years from the ten proposed by Elsa.

Elsa organized a Technical Office to assist other foundries. The Office was also entrusted with experiments.

Elsa holds 3% of SAMIS shares (Soleis Italian Magnesium Company - Aosta), 48% which are owned by I Co. Farbenindustrie and 49% by Cogne (Aosta). Elsa is the only sales agent for SAMIS in Italy.

Elsa's capital is entirely Italian and despite its friendly relations with I Co., it never was under direct or indirect German influence. The firm has the character of a family enterprise and relations between directors, employees and laborers are excellent. The Company kept its 30 laborers even during the last 21 months of the war, paying wages and premiums in spite of lack of work.

b. Staff:

6687

- Dr. Attilio Ferrario, 35 years old, is the owner and General Director. He manages the administration and finance. He has good technical preparation, is generous, impulsive, and frank. He is on excellent terms with his workers.

- Dr. Eng. Roberto Guastalla, 35 years old, formerly employed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

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- Dr. Eng. Roberto Guastalla, 35 years old, formerly employed by the Isotta Fraschini Foundry, is the Technical Commercial Director.

- Dr. Delfino Crespi, 35 years old, is the Director of the Salts and Powder Department. He is a Doctor of Chemistry, and is accurate and competent.

- Dr. Rodolfo Bossi, 34 years old, is the Assistant of the Director. He is also a Doctor of Chemistry.

3. Almara Foundry - Via Vespri Siciliani - Milan

a. The Almara Foundry was established in 1935 as a subsidiary of the Isotta Fraschini Foundry to recover and use waste and scrap.



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

In 1938, when the contract with the Isotta Fraschini had almost expired, Almara organized itself as a Foundry and became an important producer of light metal alloys and especially of magnesium alloys. Its equipment is rather outdated and improvement is hindered by the financial limitations of the shareholders; production is, however, satisfactory.

Since 1940, Almara has used the I Co. patents under Elektron Company license and their technical assistance.

b. Staff:

- Adelmo Orioli, 50 years old, is the Administrative Director. Technically he is not particularly competent, but knows how to use his many acquaintances.

- Giulio Zucchinetti, formerly employed by the Isotta Fraschini Foundry until 1939, is the Technical Director.

- Dr. Eng. Domenico Albanese, formerly employed by Isotta Fraschini, is the Commercial Director.

4. Fondital Company - Cormano Milanese

a. The Company was organized in 1938 by a group of Lombard capitalists, partially composed of industrialists who were interested in a Foundry which would supply them with the light metal alloys they needed.

The technical level of the Foundry was always low, its equipment is old and inadequate, and its production mediocre. Financial difficulties and the war have prevented the proper development of the Company, whose situation may improve with the peace.

In 1941-1942, Fondital contracted with the Elektron Company for the license to use I Co. patents. Thus it produced "idronalio" fixtures for ships, but it was never able to produce elektron.

b. Staff:

6686

- Atty. Sella, was the first Administrative Commercial Director. He lacked Technical preparation, and, although intelligent, was unable to develop the Company.

- Dr. Aldo Valcarenghi, at present just over 30, became the owner and Director of the Company. He is intelligent and honest, but lacked the experience to manage the [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778015

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- Dr. Aldo Valcarenghi, at present just over 30, became the owner and Director of the Company. He is intelligent and honest, but lacked the experience to manage the firm. He was an active anti-Fascist and was arrested and sent to the Mathausen concentration camp. Prior to his imprisonment, he arranged a new financial combination and remained in the firm as Councillor. The new owners also became directly or indirectly involved in the underground movement and were compelled to flee.

- Giuseppe Palma, Industrial Expert, was left to direct the Company. He is honest, has fair technical ability, but lacks initiative. He was formerly employed by the Isotta Fraschini Foundry as Head of the "Conchiglia" Department.



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

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

25 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2183

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-2183
DATE OF INFO. 31 May 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 25 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Venezia Giulia CLN Directives To CLN Branches

1. Organization or re-organization of Local Committees:

The representatives of the Socialist, Communist, Action, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties must be members of local CLN.

Each Party will authorize one of its members to represent the Party in CLN. The Party representatives will elect a president from among themselves. The president will preside over the meetings and see that work proceeds in an orderly manner; these are his only special duties. A secretary may attend the meetings, but he will not have the right to vote. He will prepare orders of the day and the minutes of the meetings, and he will serve as liaison among the various Parties.

6685

2. Tasks of local CLN:

At present, CLN will coordinate the activity of the Parties to defend the Italian character of our land. Party interests will be left aside.

3. Main activities of local CLN:

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION Document

NO. OF PAGES 2
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2. Tasks of local CLN:

   At present, CLN will coordinate the activity of the Parties to defend the Italian character of our land. Party interests will be left aside.

3. Main activities of local CLN:

   a. Propaganda

      The democratic principles, for the establishment of which the present war was fought, must inspire propaganda. All statements must be documented and if possible, each CLN should distribute a news sheet. Italians must be reminded that their destiny has not yet been

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-PS | 15 AG, G-2 G-2, IO | G-2, 5Army ANC (2) | WASH (2) CASERTA (3) | PALERMO X-2, ROME | SALZBURG (5) BERN | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

decided and that it will be the people who will decide their own fate. All the activities of the Jugoslavs are illegimate and dishonest for they had officially stated that they opposed the policy of the fait accompli. There must be no collaboration with Jugoslavs.

b. Collection and selection of information

Any documented information on the activity and methods of the Jugoslavs must be transmitted as soon as possible to the Party representative in the V.G.CLN. If the information cannot be directly documented, it should be accompanied by details (date, place, witnesses and their addresses, names of those arrested, etc.)

c. Organization and liaison

Each local CLN representative will report to his Party representative in the V.G. CLN.

The local president will officially report to the V.G. CLN president on all major questions and may, if opportune, take part in certain V.G. meetings.

V.G. CLN may invite the president or individual representatives in local CLN to report on the local situation or to coordinate the work to be performed.

d. Preparation of lists of persons to be proposed for local public and labor posts

Persons will be chosen on the basis of qualification and of political integrity, viz. not compromised with Fascism, neo-Fascism, or the Jugoslavs.

e. Studies on local problems

CLN must be able to supply objective information on controversial problems (ethnical, economic, agricultural, industrial, etc.,). Local qualified persons will be entrusted with the task of supplying specific information which may be requested by the V.G. CLN, by the Allied or Italian authorities. AL-684

f. Assistance to those who are persecuted and arrested and to their families

Assistance will be given immediately and generously to all those who suffer unjustly because they will not bow to the Jugoslavs. If funds should not be locally available, the V.G. CLN will supply them upon request.

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

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4. CLN Partisan units will be on hand in case they are needed if the situation should change. At present, they will collect and distribute information.

The above directives will not be applied rigidly, but adapted with common sense to the local situation. Finally, it is stated that our land belongs to Italy and no unilateral action can alter this fact. An agreement may eventually bring about territorial changes. Until the time when such an agreement is made, the only true representatives of the legitimate Government, which is the Italian Government, are the Italian CLNs. For this reason, it is necessary to work with faith and earnestness to prevent violence, threats, and the policy of the fait accompli from prejudicing a situation which must be solved by other authorities.

Trieste, 31 May 1945 The Venezia Giulia CLN

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

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

25 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2184

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Economic
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2184
DATE OF INFO. 15 June 1945
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DISTRIBUTED 25 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Sulphur Needed for Grape Cultivation in Piedmont

1. Grape cultivators must be supplied with an adequate amount of sulphur if the vines in Piedmont are to be kept free from oidium. Lack of sulphur or delay in its application will render the vines fruitless for at least three years, a fact which will seriously affect Piedmont economy.

2. The vineyards in Piedmont cover an area of about 668,262 acres, 522,162 of which are devoted to the culture of special quality vines. The number of vines per acre varies from 3,600 to 24,000 depending on the system used in planting, pruning and intensity of culture.

3. The average annual application of sulphur varies from 8 1/3 to 81 1/4 kilograms per acre depending on the amount of rain and consequent number of treatments needed. In general it may be said that the average amount of sulphur needed is 16 2/3 to 25 kilograms per acre. The total sulphur needs for the whole of Piedmont can be estimated at 15,000 tons and at least one half of this amount is indispensible to save the plants, if not this year's crop.

6683

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

SOURCE C, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
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1. Grape cultivators must be supplied with an adequate amount of sulphur if the vines in Piedmont are to be kept free from oidium. Lack of sulphur or delay in its application will render the vines fruitless for at least three years, a fact which will seriously affect Piedmont economy.

2. The vineyards in Piedmont cover an area of about 668,262 acres, 522,162 of which are devoted to the culture of special quality vines. The number of vines per acre varies from 3,600 to 24,000 depending on the system used in planting, pruning and intensity of culture.

3. The average annual application of sulphur varies from 8 1/3 to 81 1/4 kilograms per acre depending on the amount of rain and consequent number of treatments needed. In general it may be said that the average amount of sulphur needed is 16 2/3 to 25 kilograms per acre. The total sulphur needs for the whole of Piedmont can be estimated at 15,000 tons and at least one half of this amount is indispensible to save the plants, if not this year's crop. 6683

4. This year's unfavorable weather conditions have already seriously affected the grape crop.

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | CWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | AC-CC<br>G-5, AFHQ | [illegible]<br>15 AG, G-2 | CG SUCNLOI<br>G-2, 5Army | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>SALZBURG(5) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-ES | JICA (2)<br>UNRRA, ROME | G-2, IC<br>G-2, AFHQ | AMG (2)<br>EAB | LONDON(3)<br>PARIS | MILAN<br>R&A, ROME | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

25 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2195

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Economic
ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2195
DATE OF INFO. 23 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 25 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT JR-2178 .
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Stock Market Con inues to Fall in Turin

The stock market in Turin is falling, according to bankers and financiers in Turin, and will continue to fall until an equilibrium is reached between the exchanges of the North and South of Italy. When the Northern stock sales tax, which is 25%, is reduced to the present 3% tax charged in the South, the market will rise to equalize stock price levels.

6652

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

SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Stock Market Continues to Fall in Turin

The stock market in Turin is falling, according to bankers and financiers in Turin, and will continue to fall until an equilibrium is reached between the exchanges of the North and South of Italy. When the Northern stock sales tax, which is 25%, is reduced to the present 3% tax charged in the South, the market will rise to equalize stock price levels.

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RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | DNI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | CWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-OC ✓<br>AC-CS | JICA (2)<br>UNRRA, ROME | G-2, IO<br>G-2, AFHQ | ANC (2)<br>BAAC G-2 | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME |
| EHS | SALZBURG(5) | MILAN | R&A, ROME | BERN | | |

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

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

25 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2197

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2197 |
| SUBJECT | Industrial | DATE OF INFO. | 8 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| ORIGIN | Naples | DISTRIBUTED | 25 June 1945 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| SOURCE | Z, Fator | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 4 |
| EVALUATION | C-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Labor Unions in Naples

1. Following the liberation of Naples, AMG formed a "Regional Labor Office", which was authorized to settle labor disputes and to make labor studies in the Naples area. This office was soon succeeded by the CCL (Camera Confederale del Lavoro), which was organized on an autonomous basis and which became free of AMG control. The first syndicates to join the CCL were those controlled by Socialist and Communist elements, but in time "white syndicates", or syndicates controlled by the Christian Democratic Party, also joined.

2. The CCL has steadily refused to merge with the CGIL, the tri-partite, nationalized Federation of Labor, on the grounds that labor should be organized with regional autonomy at the sacrifice of national labor security. It is thought that with the liberation of the labor-conscious North, the CCL will continue to resist fusion with the CGIL on any but an autonomous basis.

3. In Naples, all labor organizations belong to the CCL, with the exception of a few "artigiani" who are members of the "Free Trade Union". The latter,

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 4
ATTACHMENTS

## Labor Unions in Naples

1. Following the liberation of Naples, AMG formed a "Regional Labor Office", which was authorized to settle labor disputes and to make labor studies in the Naples area. This office was soon succeeded by the CCL (Camera Confederale del Lavoro), which was organized on an autonomous basis and which became free of AMG control. The first syndicates to join the CCL were those controlled by Socialist and Communist elements, but in time "white syndicates", or syndicates controlled by the Christian Democratic Party, also joined.

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3. In Naples, all labor organizations belong to the CCL, with the exception of a few "artigiani" who are members of the "Free Trade Union". The latter, which has its offices at Via De Pretis, 105, is unionizing all workers not included in the CCL framework. The syndicates and labor groups which compose the CCL, with offices at Corso Umberto I, 190, are as follows:

   (1) Workers of the Provincial Office of "Statistica Economica dell'Agricoltura": Secre-

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AMG (2) Londor(2) | RAAC,C-2 Paris | CI,AFHQ Palermo | EAB X-2,Rome | WASH (2) R & A Rome | Caserta(3) | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

tary - Dr. Alfonso Cammarano.

(2) Alimentary Co-Op League: Secretary - Engr.Luigi Rolandi.

(3) Administrative Workers of the Province of Naples: Secretary - Giuseppe Scarla.

(4) Syndicate of Ancient Monuments and Gallery Workers: Secretary - Enrico Vassallo.

(5) Syndicate of Shoemakers: Secretary - Salvatore Mauriello.

(6) Syndicate of Glove-Workers: Secretary - Guglielmo De Rosa.

(7) League of Furniture Workers and Affiliated Industries: Secretary - Giuseppe Miano.

(8) Syndicate of Painters and Artists: Secretary - Giovanni Filosa.

(9) Association of Professional Musicians: Secretary - Tito Ceccherini.

(10) Syndicate of Public Artists: Secretary - Antonio Granegna.

(11) Syndicate of Official Courtroom and Judicial Workers: Secretary - Alfredo Pistilli.

(12) Syndicate of Provincial Bank Employees: Secretary - Vincenzo Di Leva.

(13) Syndicate of Workers of the Bank of Naples: Secretary - Alfredo Nappi.

(14) Syndicate of Coastwise Vessel Workers - Secretary - Giuseppe Barnaba.

(15) Syndicate of Barbers and Barbershop Employees: Secretary - Francesco Rispoli.

(16) League of Communal Shipyard Workers: Secretary - Cosentini.

(17) Syndicate of Central Milk Co. Employees: Secretary - Dr. Alberto Nunziante.

(18) League of Wiker Workers: Secretary - Vincenzo Merla.

(19) Syndicate of Cannery Workers: Secretary - not nominated.

(20) Federation of Office and Workers of the Chemical Industries: Secretary - Corrado Pellegrino.

(21) Syndicate of Italian Petrol Workers: Secretary - Comm. Giuseppe Cola.

(22) Syndicate of Pharmaceutical Chemists: Secretary - Mario Bergonzini.

(23) Syndicate of Citronio Co. Workers: Secretary - Giuseppe Giambini.

(24) Syndicate of Provisional Direct Tax Collectors: Secretary - Raffaele Viglione.

(25) Federterra Workers: Secretary - Sabatino Laurenza.

(26) Union of Pensioned but Re-Employed Railroad Workers: Secretary -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

(9) Association of Professional Musicians: Secretary - Tito Ceccherini.

(10) Syndicate of Public Artists: Secretary - Antonio Granegna.

(11) Syndicate of Official Courtroom and Judicial Workers: Secretary - Alfredo Pistilli.

(12) Syndicate of Provincial Bank Employees: Secretary - Vincenzo Di Leva.

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(24) Syndicate of Provisional Direct Tax Collectors: Secretary - Raffaele Viglione.

(25) Federterra Workers: Secretary - Sabatino Laurenza.

(26) Union of Pensioned but Re-Employed Railroad Workers: Secretary - Francesco Guarriello.

(27) Syndicate of Extraordinary Employees of the Financial Office: Secretary - Alberto Ciampaglia.

(28) Federation of Italian Metal Workers: Secretary - Giorgio Quadro.

(29) League of Journalists and Newspaper Men: Secretary - Corrado Giordano.

(30) Syndicate of Official Guards: Secretary - Oreste Grazioli.

(31) Syndicate of Authorized Guides of Excavations and Monuments: Secretary - Gaetano Cimmino.

(32) Institute of National Insurance Employees: Secretary - Vittorio Guerra.

(33) Institute of National Social Workers: Secretary - Alberto Cioffi.

(34) Syndicate of Extraordinary Direct Tax Employees: Secretary - Francesco Wanderlinghi.

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

(35) Syndicate of Consumers Tax Collectors: Secretary - Nicola Mozzillo.

(36) Federation of Italian Bookbinders, etc.: Secretary - Vincenzo Masiello.

(37) Syndicate of Slaughterhouse Workers of Naples: Secretary - Gennaro Cariello.

(38) Syndicate of Civil Workers of the Italian Royal Navy: Secretary - Giuseppe Pianese.

(39) Italian Federation of State Monopolies Workers: Secretary - Giuseppe Pianese.

(40) Provincial Syndicate of State Monopolies Dependent Workers: Secretary - Pasquale Martrogallo.

(41) Syndicate of Tobacco Mfgr. Workers: Secretary - Nicola Lungo.

(42) Syndicate of Doctors: Secretary - Dr. Amleto Nacciarone.

(43) League of Market Workers (Agricultural Products): Secretary - Pasquale Esposito.

(44) League of Flourmill Workers: Secretary - Raffaele Lambiase.

(45) Syndicate of Incurable Diseases - Hospital Workers: Secretary - Franco Carlucci.

(46) Syndicate of Pastrymen and Affiliate Workers: Secretary - R. Allaeon.

(47) Syndicate of of Bread Workers: Secretary - P. Lombardi.

(48) Syndicate of Hotel and Mess Employees: Secretary - Nicola Motera.

(49) Syndicate of General Office Workers and Laborers: Secretary - Mario Greco.

(50) Syndicate of Port Workers: Secretary - Arturo Di Lorenzo.

(51) Syndicate of Official Workers of the Port of Naples: Secretary - Fortunato Giardina.

(52) League of Fishermen: Secretary - Gino Cacace.

(53) Syndicate of Technical Farm Workers: Secretary - Luigi Rosoni.

(54) Syndicate of Porters: Secretary - Giuseppe Persico.

(55) Federation of Hospital Workers: Secretary - Ettore Cicerone.

(56) Syndicate of Hospital Internees and Doctors: Secretary - Prof. Giuseppe De Vincentis.

(57) Syndicate of Rationed Goods and Foods Workers (SEPRAL): Secretary - Dr. Maiorano.

(58) Federation of Public Services Workers: Secretary - not nominated.

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

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(43) League of Market Workers (Agricultural Products): Secretary - Pasquale Esposito.

(44) League of Flourmill Workers: Secretary - Raffaele Lambiase.

(45) Syndicate of Incurable Diseases - Hospital Workers: Secretary - Franco Carlucci.

(46) Syndicate of Pastrymen and Affiliate Workers: Secretary - E. Allanca.

(47) Syndicate of of Bread Workers: Secretary - P. Lombardi.

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(57) Syndicate of Rationed Goods and Foods Workers (SEPRAL): Secretary - Dr. Maiorano.

(58) Federation of Public Services Workers: Secretary - not nominated.

(59) Syndicate of Aqueduct Workers: Secretary - not nominated.

(60) Syndicate of SME (Società Meridionale Elettricità): Secretary - Santini.

(61) Syndicate of Office Workers of SME: Secretary - Engr. Franco Grossi.

(62) Syndicate of Gas Workers: Secretary - Egidio De Leone.

(63) Syndicate of Radio Broadcasting Workers: Secretary - Aldo Martinez.

(64) Syndicate of Telephone Workers: Secretary - Colombo.

(65) Syndicate of Co-Op. Exporters of Cereals, Beans, etc.: Secretary - Salvatore Mossa.

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(66) Federation of Artists: Secretary - Romeo D'Episcopo.

(67) R.E.Arsenal Workers: Secretary - Gaetano De Santis.

(68) Syndicate of Customs Workers: Secretary - Dr. Alfredo Fusca.

(69) Federation of Italian Textile Workers: Secretary - not nominated.

(70) Syndicate of Personal and Property Tax Workers: Secretary - Amedeo Ciampopiano.

(71) Union of Regional Transport Workers: Secretary - Pietro Diletto.

(72) Secondary Railroad Workers of the South: Secretary - Nocerino.

(73) Syndicate of Tramway Workers: Secretary - Francesco Legari.

(74) Syndicate of Veterinaries: Secretary - Guido D'Elia.

(75) Federation of Italian Clear Glass Workers: Secretary - Alfredo Amodeo.

(76) Syndicate of 54th Corps Firemen: Secretary - Vincenzo Mingione.

(77) Syndicate of Hotel and Mess Laborers: Secretary - Salvatore Guida.

(78) Syndicate of National Charities and Disaster Workers: Secretary - Antonio Galdi.

(79) Syndicate of Teachers of Technical Schools: Secretary - Michelangelo Ragni.

(80) Syndicate of National Lottery Workers: Secretary - Pasquale Della Vecchia.

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

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

27 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2200

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2200
DATE OF INFO. 21 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 27 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Party Headquarters In Milan

Following are the leaders, party newspapers, and headquarters addresses of the leading political parties in Milan:

1. Socialist Party:

Seat: Piazza Diaz 5, tel. 82386
Leader: Avv. Elio Basso
Paper: Avanti! Via Solferino 28

2. Italian Communist Party:

Seat: Via Filodrammatici 5 - Federation, tel. 788351
Paper: Unita' - Via Solferino 28

3. Liberal Party:

Seat: Corso Venezia 42
Leader: Dr. Jacini, Via Luaro 7
Paper: La Liberta', Via Senato 38, tel. tel. 700300

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4. Action Party:

Seat: Bastioni di Porta Venezia, tel. 23412
Leader: Leo Valiani (political secretary)

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

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3. Liberal Party:

Seat: Corso Venezia 42
Leader: Dr. Jacini, Via Luaro 7
Paper: La Liberta', Via Senato 38, tel. tel. 700300

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4. Action Party:

Seat: Bastioni di Porta Venezia, tel. 23412
Leader: Leo Vagliani (political secretary)
Town commissaries: Pietro Buccalossi - Nicola Russo
Paper: L'Italia Libera, Via Senato 38

5. Christian Democrat Party:

Seat: Via Clerici 5, tel. 152341
Leader: Avv. Luigi Meda, Piazza Diaz 2, tel. 152334

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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | AC-ID<br>G-5, AFHQ | G-2, IO<br>G-2, AFHQ | AMG (2)<br>RAAC, G-2 | CASERTA(3)<br>LONDON(2) | X-2, ROME<br>SALZBURG(5) | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CS J<br>AGPS | JICA (2)<br>15 AG, G-2 | IO SUSNIOI<br>G-2, 5Army | CI, AFHQ<br>WASH (2) | PARIS<br>PALERMO | MILAN<br>R&A, ROME | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Paper: Il Popolo, Via Tadino (at the office of "L'Italia")

6. Italian Republican Party:

Seat: Via Bossi 4, tel. 84222
Leaders: Executive - Mario Rezzini, Gastone Sivieri
Direction - Ing. Colombo, Avv. Ernesto Re, Prof. Bernabe', Prof. Magni.

6676



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

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

27 June 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2203

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE 2, Harte
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2203
DATE OF INFO. 25 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 27 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Strength of the Christian Democratic Party

The Christian Democratic Party is relatively strongest in North Italy and in several of the Alpine provinces it has an absolute majority over the other Parties. Its strength is increasing in Piedmont. In certain cities of North Italy where the Socialists were expected to dominate, the Christian Democrats have appeared in surprising numbers. This particular show of strength is a cause of some concern to the Party leaders as they suspect that it comes from ex-Fascists who are seeking to protect themselves by enrolling in the ranks of the Christian Democratic Party.

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES
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## Strength of the Christian Democratic Party

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RESTRICTED
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| | Am Amb<br>AmPolAd(2) | AC-ID<br>G-5, AFHQ | G-2, IO<br>G-2, AFHQ | AMG (2)<br>CI, AFHQ | LONDON(2)<br>PARIS | SALZBURG(5)<br>MILAN | | | | | | | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | JICA (2)<br>15 AG, G-2 | IO SUSNLOI<br>G-2, 5Army | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA(3) | PALERMO<br>X-2, ROME | R&A, ROME<br>BERN | | | | | | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778015

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

29 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2204

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Lecne
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EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2204
DATE OF INFO. As Indicated
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 29 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Communist Party Meeting

1. Palmiro Togliatti held a three hour Party meeting on 24 June. He reported, on recent activities, especially in the field of foreign affairs (Trieste). He clarified also Communist relations with the Socialists since the general impression is that, following the establishment of the Parri Cabinet, the unity of action pact is working in favor of the Socialists.

2. Togliatti raised the question of elections emphasizing the fact that if the Communists present themselves as an isolated Party they will be defeated by the Christian Democrats. He stated that only as a Social-Communist bloc the Party can win the elections and that it is necessary for the Communists to carry out an appeasement policy toward the Socialists. He added that the Socialists, if abandoned by the Communists, may unite with the Action Party thereby endangering Communist policy with a movement of the bloc toward the right wing. He concluded by saying: "The elections must be won at any cost since another chance will not be offered to us for a long time. If we do not win the elections now, we will not be able to take part in the direction of Italian policy

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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3. The Communist Party assembly gave Togliatti a unanimous vote of confidence as General Secretary of the Party.

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CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | JICA (2)<br>G-2, AFHQ | CI, AFHQ<br>WASH (2) | PARIS<br>PALERMO | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

30 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2205

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy/Austria

SUBJECT Industry

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Milan
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2205

DATE OF INFO 25 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 30 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Italo-Austrian Commercial Union

1. The absolute necessity of Italy and Austria to find raw materials as soon as possible demands a prompt solution of the Italo-Austrian economic question and has led to a plan of close collaboration between the two countries. Long range plans, which have already been submitted to Washington, show that Italy and Austria will have to reach an economic union, through a custom duty and currency union. Since a long time, perhaps one two or more years, will be required to carry out this plan, it is believed that an Italo-Austrian Commercial Union should be organized now.

The Union would be under the control of Allied and national authorities and trade could be started without having to wait for the sanction of Government offices or for the negotiation of commercial treaties.

The Commercial Union branch in Italy will purchase the goods needed in Austria and the branch in Austria will buy the supplies for Italy. Austria can supply Italy with iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, wood, cellulose, paper, lignite, etc. Italy can supply Austria with rice, oil, vegetables, fruit, boxes, textiles, silk, rayon, machinery, etc.

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Railroad traffic is expected to be re-activated soon between Italy and Austria.

2. The Italo-Austrian Commercial Union will be established as soon as the Allied Command will approve the plan and permit trade activity.

In order to enable the Allied Commands in Italy and Austria and the Italian and Austrian authorities to control trade, it is believ-

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

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

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   The Union would be under the control of Allied and national authorities and trade could be started without having to wait for the sanction of Government offices or for the negotiation of commercial treaties.

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   In order to enable the Allied Commands in Italy and Austria and the Italian and Austrian authorities to control trade, it is believed that the Italo-Austrian Commercial Union alone should be in charge of the trade. The Italian members, who have stated that they are willing to enter in the Union, are the most important representatives of the iron, steel, wood, cellulose, textile, and food industries (the Companies at present interested are: IFFI-Fiat, De Angeli-Frua, Feltrinelli, Cartiere Burgo).

   The Italian capital involved in the Union is estimated at one billion lire.

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓<br>AC-PS | G-5, APHQ<br>JICA(2) | 15 AG, G-2<br>G-2, IO | G-2, USGCC<br>G-2, 5 Army | Fiscal, AFHQ<br>EAB | LONDON (2)<br>PARIS |
| GA | PALERMO | X-2, ROME | SALZBURG (2) | MILAN | R&A, ROME | |

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

The Commercial Union will be in effect until the custom duty and currency union will be established or a definite commercial treaty will have been negotiated.

3. The plan for close collaboration between Italy and Austria has been favorably received by the Secretariat of the Luogotenente, the Minister of the Navy De Courten, the President of the Bank of Italy Einaudi, and also by the Vatican, which was informed of the plan.

4. Baron Berger Waldenegg, former Minister to the Quirinal who heads the newly organized Austrian Office in Rome, fully approved the plan and will put a member of his office in charge of the work of liaison. Meanwhile Einaudi reserves the right to discuss the custom duties with the commercial attache' of the Austrian Office.

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

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

30 June 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2206

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

SECRET

COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2206

DATE OF INFO. 29 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 30 June 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## French Activity Decreases in Val D'Aosta

1. French soldiers have been evacutayed from Val D'Aosta with the exception of one Captain who will liquidate all claims in regard to exchange of the French franc. There is also a civilian group who are observing the situation.
2. Propaganda practically ceased with the departure of the troops. However the annexation movement is still under scrutiny.
3. Le Val D'Aosta Libre, French annexation newspaper, appeared for the second time on 18 June. This paper is printed in Annecy by Ieodinard. Its circulation in Val D'Aosta is limited to four hundred copies. Distributors in the Valley are Fosson in Aosta, Osvald at Sella; Herin Brothers in Val Tournan, Cretaz in Pont St. Martin and Daniel Fernand in

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

SOURCE 2, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION D-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-SC<br>AC-PS | 15 AG, G-2<br>G-2, IO | G-2, 5Army<br>ANG (2) | CASERTA(1)<br>LONDON (2) | X-2, ROME<br>SALZBURG(5) | BERN | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

2 July 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2209

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industrial
ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET
SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-2

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2209
DATE OF INFO. 21 June 1945
DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED 2 July 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Industrial Firms in Milan

1. The following companies, Zapp, S.A.C.A. and S.A.B.R.A.T., with offices at 37-39 Via Degl'Imbriani Milan are owned by German citizens. During the war they furnished tools to Krupp and other arms manufacturing concerns.

2. About six months ago the factory was mortgaged with a Zurich bank in an attempt to disguise the German ownership. At present, the owners, Dener a German, Wertmuller a Swiss, and Grein of Austrian origin, are attempting to have Grein appointed commissioner for the company in order that it may continue to work for the Germans. 6670

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-2

NO. OF PAGES 4
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

27 June 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2201

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Social

ORIGIN Milan
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2201
DATE OF INFO. 21 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 27 June 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Labor Conditions in North Italy

1. Factory owners and industrialists are increasing their pressure for repeal of the law which prohibits dismissal of wage-earners, on the grounds that it is uneconomical to expend capital which should be used for production but is instead being dissipated in paying full wages when no production is possible. The workers, on the other hand, reply that it would be a nation-wide disaster for their wages to be discontinued, since the Government would be compelled to institute huge relief measures for the resulting mass of unemployed and their families.

2. A number of suggestions have been made to alleviate the conditions which have contributed to the creation of this problem. Chief among them is the proposal that the large number of farmers and artisans who were drawn to the cities and factories by the high wage scale, should return to their own small villages where food and housing facilities are more adequate, thus relieving to some extent the shortages in the overcrowded cities. An intensified agricultural and reconstruction program could employ the many farmers and skilled building workers who are now drawing factory wages, but who could certainly be induced to leave at the prospect of greater food supplies and increased wages in both fields, where labor is currently scarce.

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

SUB SOURCE Gaul
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
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3. A second proposal is that controlled mass emi-

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| FYI | MILAN | SALZBURG (4) | BERN | | | | |

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

gration of workers to other European countries in need of labor for reconstruction be encouraged. After the last war, Italian workers played a leading role in the rebuilding of France; at that time, however, the influx was entirely controlled by the French government which abandoned the Italians to the exploitation of speculators. In the light of this experience, it would be preferable that international cooperation in this field be coordinated and regulated by the respective governments to the mutual advantage of the nations and of the workers. The creation of labor cooperatives would undoubtedly represent a great step forward in the reconstruction of Europe.

4. That labor unrest is daily increasing in the North is indicated by the growing number of mass demonstrations. In Milan, a demonstration was held on 16 June in protest against the, too light, 20-year sentence given Basile, archfascist in the Republican regime; many of the crowd accused the judiciary of containing fascist elements. A second demonstration was staged on 18 June against the SEPRAL of Milan, with demands that it, too, be epurated, the black market eliminated, and bread more equitably distributed. Frequent mass meetings have been held since in Turin, Pavia, Brescia, and Novara, as well as Milan, for increased wages to meet rising costs of living.

5. An analysis of these demonstrations from various points of view leads to the conviction that they are not being instigated by the radical parties, but that they are rather spontaneous outbursts on the part of the working masses against their enforced idleness and against conditions in general. The dissatisfaction of the people finds its outlet in continuous attacks of this nature against the fascist elements remaining in power; however, it is evident that this is only a partial factor in the overall problem and that provisions should made immediately to prevent, a further, more serious deterioration of the situation.

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

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

SECRET

4 July 1945

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JP-1707

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy (Sicily)

SUBJECT Political/Economic/Public Safety

ORIGIN Palermo
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Sicana
SUB SOURCE Pope
EVALUATION Document

ORIGINAL RPT. JP-1707

DATE OF INFO. 6 June 1945
DATE OF RPT. 18 June 1945
DISTRIBUTED 4 July 1945

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 3
ATTACHMENTS

## High Commissioner Aldisio's Official Report

(The following are excerpts from High Commissioner Aldisio's monthly report to the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of the Interior)

### Political Situation

1. In general, political parties are collaborating with the authorities on important local problems, and are attmpting to educate their adherents to democratic principles. Almost all the officially recognized parties are anti-monarchist. On all sides, people are demanding a constituent assembly.

2. The Italian Liberal Party held its first regional congress May 6 - 8 at Taormina. Minister Manlio Brosio and representatives from the various Party sections participated. Regional and national problems and the policy of the Party were discussed.

3. The Socialist Party held a regional congress May 8 and 9 at Caltanissetta, attended by Party representatives from Palermo, Enna and Caltanissetta Provinces. Problems considered were: grain le[illegible] and elementary education.

4. The Communist Party held a provincial congress May 26-8 in Agrigento. Syndicate unity and collaboration with all democratic parties were discussed.

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

SOURCE Z, Sicania
SUB SOURCE Pope
EVALUATION Document

NO. OF PAGES 3
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6067

4. The Communist Party held a provincial congress May 26-8 in Agrigento. Syndicate unity and collaboration with all democratic parties were discussed.

5. The syndicate movement continues its work with the collaboration of the Communist, Socialist and Christian Democratic parties. No attempt is being made to form an autonomous syndicate movement.

6. The Christian Democratic Party inaugurated a sub-section on 27 May, when the undersigned gave a speech on the importance of Sicilian administrative autonomy.

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

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Economic Situation

1. The increase in prices was brought to a halt when it was learned that industrial plants in Northern Italy had not been destroyed. Commercial activity has slowed up considerably.

2. Starchy foods, vegetables, fruit, cheese and olive oil are being sold at lower prices.

The Regional Consulta

1. The third session of the Regional Consulta was held on 10 May. Public safety conditions were discussed. The Consulta announced that salaries of public safety personnel would be raised, and that Public Safety sections in Sicily would be increased from 13 to 70. Personnel formerly scheduled to be transferred to the mainland will remain in Sicily.

2. The food situation was discussed. A Committee report recommended: (1) more thorough epuration of food agencies, with particular emphasis on the provincial agrarian consorzios, whose directive and administrative personnel should be completely replaced; (2) strong encouragement to cooperatives, especially in food sales; (3) better transportation of food from one region to another. The undersigned informed the Consulta that the government planned to maintain the present price of grain, but that producers would be given clothing, shoes and money.

3. The transportation problem was discussed. COGENA was criticized and approval expressed over the withdrawl of merchant marine ships. The Committee on Transportation suggested that INT be replaced by a regional transportation agency under the control of the High Commissariat. The Committee was asked to draw up a program to be submitted to the government.

Supplies

1. Quantities of cereals have been regularly provided by the Allies.

2. The next grain harvest is expected to be small because of the drought. The Allied Commission should be informed of this so as to arrange to bring in grain for the coming year. Automobile tires are urgently needed to facilitate control of the next grain harvest. 666

3. Sugar received from the Allies is being distributed to the people.

Public Order and Public Safety

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

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Public Order and Public Safety

1. Ex-partisans and war veterans are returning daily from prison camps. Many have no identification documents so that it is difficult to exercise necessary control over them. Instructions have been issued to all prefects to supervise the arrival of partisans so as to prevent dangerous elements from disturbing public order. The immediate disarming of all partisans has been ordered.

2. In spite of intense police activity, the crime situation is serious. There has been a decrease in cases of burglary.

3. Conditions of public safety have deteriorated generally. The Ministry has decided that the Inter-provincial Public Safety Offices were inadequate, and will supplant these offices with the Ispettorato Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza for Sicily. Having succeeded in repealing the measure by which the Allies planned to transfer 3,000 carabinieri from Sicily, a plan is being prepared to distribute the carabinieri



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

to all centers of Sicily. The carabinieri will be armed with automatic rifles.

Public Health

1. Only one case of smallpox was reported in Palermo during May.

2. 39 cases of dermatophyte were reported in Capizzi. The patients were hospitalized, 5,000 persons vaccinated and disinfectants distributed by the health authorities. As of 20 May, 10 deaths were reported. After that date, no further cases of dermatophyte were registered. Palermo reported 16 cases, three of them fatal. The patients were hospitalized and preventive measures promptly taken.

3. Several cases of poliomyelitis and meningitis were reported in a few provinces. Malta fever has increased.

6665



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

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

2 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2211

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Industry

ORIGIN Turin
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2211
DATE OF INFO. 22 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 2 July 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## RIV Roller Bearing Factory - Situation and Needs

1. In 1939 the S.A. Factories of Villar Perosa (RIV) had the following branches which manufactured roller bearings:

- Villar Perosa - capacity - 16,000 bearings daily
- Turin - " - 26,000 " "
- Apuania - " - 6,000 " "

Monthly output of roller bearings totalled 1,200,000 - 480,000 kg.
Monthly output of spheres amounted to 40,000 kg.

RIV has 12,000 different designs for roller bearings - the largest assortment in the world.
Workmen employed: 10,000; clerks employed 1,000.

2. These factories also produced:

| | |
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| - cash registers | 250 |
| - special spare parts for planes | 40,000 |
| - common spare parts for planes | 80,000 |
| - cast iron tubes | 2,500 |
| - valves for aircraft engines | 3,000 |
| - cast iron supports | 2,500 |
| - special parts | 50,000 |

3664

3. The RIV factories at Turin and Villar Perosa were completely destroyed during the war; the Apuania factory was very much damaged. By using the still existing machinery installed in

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

SOURCE Z, Tourist
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 2
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| - cast iron supports | 2,500 |
| - special parts | 50,000 |

3664

3. The RIV factories at Turin and Villar Perosa were completely destroyed during the war; the Apuania factory was very much damaged. By using the still existing machinery installed in a temporary plant, and the raw materials on hand, with added supplies listed below, daily output could be as follows:

- Villar Perosa 9,000 roller bearings
- Turin 16,000 " "
- Apuania none

Monthly output would total 625,000 roller bearings - 220,000 kg.
Monthly output of spheres might reach 15,000 kg.

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

Raw materials necessary for above production are:

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| - Pit coal | 100 | tons |
| - Coke | 150 | " |
| - Naphtha | 60 | " |
| - Gasoline | 5 | " |
| - Diesel Oil | 6 | " |
| - Steel | 75 | " |

No auxiliary production is possible except cast iron special parts amounting to 25,000 per month.

4. The machinery, which was not too badly damaged, is being repaired; the factories need repair. This can be done if materials are supplied as follows:

   - 10,000 quintals of concrete and 150 tons of iron to repair less damaged sections of the factories. Such repairs require at least six months, after which time 750,000 roller bearings can be produced monthly.

   - 12,000 quintals of concrete and 2,000 tons of iron will be needed to rebuild the rest of the factories. After 18 months of reconstruction work the RIV production could be put on its pre-war basis.

5. Nine thousand workmen are still employed by the company. These workmen, in spite of the fact that under German occupation work was slowed down, were retained to avoid their being deported to Germany and to avoid having the machinery removed by the Germans.

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

Italian Division, SI, M.TO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

2 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2212

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2212 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 21 June 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED | 2 July 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Milan | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | JR-2100 JR-2152 JR-2101 |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES ATTACHMENTS | 2 |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | | |

Fronte Tricolore

1. Representatives of the Fronte Tricolore, formerly called the Fronte Azzurro, were received by the Luogotenente on 1 June. The Luogotenente, who was already acquainted with the movement, praised the activity and program of the Fronte. There followed an exchange of ideas on the situation and a discussion on the way in which propaganda could be supported.

2. The conversation touched upon the following points:

a. Possibly of restoring order and legality in Italy;

b. Complete disarmament of all irregular forces;

c. Close cooperation with the Allies through mutual agreement and complete harmony;

d. Postponement of the solution of the institutional question until the people are in a position to express their decision freely and honestly;

e. Solution of the economic problem, with daily bread assured to everybody;

6602

f. Lack of political interest on the part of 80% of the people of Italy. The reasons for this disinterest may be mistrust in the parties, lack of

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SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS

## Fronte Tricolore

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   b. Complete disarmament of all irregular forces;

   c. Close cooperation with the Allies through mutual agreement and complete harmony;

   d. Postponement of the solution of the institutional question until the people are in a position to express their decision freely and honestly;

   e. Solution of the economic problem, with daily bread assured to everybody;

   f. Lack of political interest on the part of 80% of the people of Italy. The reasons for this disinterest may be mistrust in the parties, lack of political education, and the necessity of solving daily problems.

3. After these problems were examined, it was decided that an intelligent propaganda campaign should support the work of the Allies and should inspire the masses to take a direct and active part in the work of national reconstruction.

4. The representatives of the Fronte requested the Luogo-

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

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| | Am Amb AmPolAd (2) | G-5, AFHQ JICA (2) | G-2, AFHQ IO SUSNLOI | WASH (2) CASERTA | X-2, ROME MILAN | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC ✓ AC-RS | 15 AG, G-2 G-2, IO | G-2, 5Army AMG (2) | LONDON (2) PALERMO | R&A, ROME | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

tenente to ask the Allies to support the movement and to facilitate the direct participation of members of the Fronte in the work of economic reconstruction in Italy.

5. On the following day, the Fronte Tricolore representatives conferred with Admiral Garofalo, of the Luogotenente's secretariat, to discuss the solution of the problems examined the previous day.

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

2 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2214

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2214
DATE OF INFO. 22 June 1945
DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED 2 July 1945
CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## Communist Activities in Lombardy

1. It is reported that the Central Directorate of the Communist Party in Milan has recently issued orders that automobiles and trucks shall be collected and placed at the disposal of the Garibaldine Brigades. Means of obtaining the vehicles were not specified in the order, but it is understood that a committee has been formed to steal cars and conceal them, in accordance with a detailed plan for the reactivation of the temporarily disbanded Brigades.

2. The committee is headed by Abramo Rigoni, who is now living at Roggiano Valtravaglia to which he was evacuated from Milan with his family. Another leader of the group is Agostino Stabilini who was also evacuated to Roggiano Valtravaglia. A certain Aldo, brother-in-law of Rigoni, works with them. Rigoni has a Breda 37 hidden in Roggiano, together with 20 rifles and hand grenades; he disclaims any affiliation with the Communist Party and carries no Party documents. Stabilini, on the other hand, possesses Party membership cards in several names and is also reported to be trafficking in Partisan membership cards which are forged to the "Brigata Lupo".

3. An unidentified Russian and a Pole are reported to be involved in the plan and to be spending considerable amounts of money for the purpose. Their function appears to be to steal vehicles of persons whom they have entertained at large parties; a case of this type involved one Reni, who succeeded in keeping his Fiat 1500 after a heated discus-

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

SOURCE Z, Miles
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS | OWI | FEA | AMS | MC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC |
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| | AC-CC<br>AC-PS | NICA (2)<br>15 AG, G-2 | IO SUSNLOI<br>G-2, 5ARMY | WASH (2)<br>CASERTA | SALZBURG (5)<br>MILAN | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

3 July 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2215

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2215 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 2 July 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 3 July 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Turin | | |
| THEATRE | MED-Hq-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Tourist | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| EVALUATION | B-2 | ATTACHMENTS | |

Action Party in Piedmont

The Action Party in Piedmont has split into two wings, one of conservative socialist tendencies, the other of pronouncedly radical views under the leadership of Franco Venturi. The right wing group is considering a move to shift its support to the Republican Party of Liguria.

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

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| | MID-HQ-DET |
| SOURCE | 3, Tourist |
| SUB SOURCE | |
| EVALUATION | B-2 |

CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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RESTRICTED
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| MID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS | OWI | FEA | AMB | AIC | FCC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | RAAC, G-2 | 5AB | WASH (2) | Caserta | London(2) | Palermo |
| | X-2, Rome | Salzburg | Bern | R C A Rome | Bern | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

3 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2216

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2216 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 2 July 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| ORIGIN | Rome | DISTRIBUTED | 3 July 1945 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Table | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| EVALUATION | B-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Two New Newspapers to Appear in Rome

1. Journalistic circles in Rome are discussing the imminent appearance of a new political daily which will be published by Filippo Naldi, pre-Fascist director of the big Roman newspaper, Il Tempo. Naldi was implicated with the anti-Mussolini faction at the time of the Matteotti affair, was arrested at Mussolini's order, and subsequently fled to France. After 25 July 1943, Naldi resumed activities in Rome to a certain extent; after 8 September, he became adviser to the King.

2. Naldi's newspaper will receive its principal financial backing from the Hon. Benedetti, former deputy under Giolitti, who was chief of a strong group of Tuscan partisans during the clandestine period. Benedetti, a man of considerable wealth, has given his support to the Liberal Concentration, the liberal movement which has spread particularly through Southern Italy under the leadership of Senator Bergamini. The Giornale della Sera, as it is to be called, will thus be a right-wing, monarchist organ, although Naldi has stated that it is to be primarily an information newspaper. It is reported that Benedetti will also back a paper of similar tendencies in Florence, but it is not yet known whether this will be a totally new enterprise or whether he will take over one of the already established newspapers. The nominal director of the Giornale della Sera has not been chosen; although Naldi will be its organizer, his name will reportedly not appear as director.

3. A new political review, under the title of Unione Europa, is also to appear shortly in Rome; its bias will stress the resumption of cordial Italo-French relations, and it will be oriented toward French political ideas. Concini, a friend of De Gasperi, is reported to be the organizer of this newspaper, and he has received the promise of a million

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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| NID | ONI | A-2 | STATE | TREAS. | CWI | FEA | AMIS | MID | FEC | JICA | L | JANAC | |
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| | Am Amb JICA (2) | AMPOLAD G-2, AFHQ | AC-CA IO SUSNLOI | AC-PS AMG (2) | AC-AD RAAC, G-2 | G-2, AFHQ CI, AFHQ | |
| THEATER DISTRIBUTION | WASH (2) | Caserta | Palermo | X-2, Rome | R & A, Rome | | |

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

Italian Division, SI, MED.O
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

4 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2217

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-2217
DATE OF INFO. Prior to 24 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 4 July 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

## Jugoslav Organizations in Italy

1. Naples

Tito's Military Mission has been withdrawn. At present, only the Jugoslav Consulate (Via Pergolesi 1) is open, but Consul Bradica will return to Jugoslavia in the near future. "Comrade Olga" will take over his duties.

2. Bari

The commercial office of the N.O.V.J. Military Base is in process of liquidation. All the personnel will return to Jugoslavia by the end of June.

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SOURCE 2, Kratos
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-2

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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

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CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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| | Am Amb AmPolAd(2) | | G-5, AFHQ JICA(2) | | RAAC, G-2 CASH (2) | | | | | PALERMO X-2, ROME | | | | |
| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CC AC-PS | | G-2, AFHQ TO SUSNLOT | | CASERTA LONDON (2) | | | | | SALZBURG(5) | | | | |
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Italian Division, SI, MEDTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

5 July 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2218

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political

ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ DET

SOURCE Z, Kratos
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL REF. JR-2218
DATE OF INFO. 27 June 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 5 July 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES I
ATTACHMENTS

## De Gasperi to Resign as General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

1. De Gasperi's resignation as General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party appears certain. It is only a question of submitting the resignation to the next general assembly, at which time De Gasperi willbe voted out and Scelba may take his place. Another reliable source reports that Giovanni Gronchi may become secretary of the Christian-Democratic Party.

2. The reasons for this change can be found in the Party's decision to inaugurate a republican policy. De Gasperi does not feel that he can back this shift in position. It is a well known fact that De Gasperi is closely bound to the Holy See, and the Vatican's attitude on the institutional question is known.

3. The Christian Democrats feel that, inspite of having received four portfolios in the new Government, they have been worsted by the Socialist and Action Parties. Scelba has stated that because of theequivocal position of the Christian Democrats, the Action Party has assumed the leadership of the Left Center and thus strengthened its position in regard to the coming elections. The time has come when the Christian Democrats must adopt the safe tactics of opposing the monarchy.

4. Should Scelba become the next General Secretary of the Party, he will try to reconcile the Christian leftists with the main body of the Party. Evidently the Christian Democrats

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

SUB SOURCE

EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 1

ATTACHMENTS

## De Gasperi to Resign as General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

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4. Should Scelba become the next General Secretary of the Party, he will try to reconcile the Christian Leftists with the main body of the Party. Evidently the Christian Democrats will attempt to win the elections by presenting a republican Catholic bloc in opposition to the Socialist-Communist bloc.

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AC-CCC<br>AC-PS | G-2, AFHQ<br>RAAC, G-2 | LONDON (2)<br>PALERMO | | | |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

5 July 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2219

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2219 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | 3 July 1945 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| | | DISTRIBUTED | 5 July 1945 |
| ORIGIN | Rome | | |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Kratos | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 1 |
| EVALUATION | C-3 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Monarchists Hops to Control Veterans' Radio Programs

1. The Parri Cabinet represents another defeat for the Monarchists. By entrusting the Ministry for Post-War Aid to the Action Party, Parri has taken the means of influencing patriots, returned nationals and former fighting men, from the Monarchist right and given it to the Republican left.

2. The first counter move of the Monarchists will probably be to gain control of the radio programs dedicated to the former combatants and all those returning to the country. By controlling this program, the Monarchists count on being able to neutralize the situation by their propaganda.

3. Major Nino Bolla, former head of the Press Office for the Badoglio Government, will probably have charge of arranging these programs. 6635

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

Monarchists Hope to Control Veterans' Radio Programs

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| THEATRE DISTRIBUTION | AS. CC ✓ A-C-P-S | G-2, APHQ 10 SIBNLO | CASERTA X-2, ROME | | | |

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

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

14 July 1945

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2235

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Table
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2235
DATE OF INFO. 9 July 1945
DATE OF RPT.
DISTRIBUTED 14 July 1945
CONFIRMATION
SUPPLEMENT
NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

## A New Daily and a New Political Periodical to be Published in Rome

It is believed in Rome newspaper circles that a new daily and a new political periodical will soon be published.

1. The daily will be called Il Buon Senso and will be directed by Guglielmo Giannini, who is at present the director of L'Uomo Qualunque. This weekly has already announced the new daily.

   It is stated that Giannini has secured the financial backing of the daily and that Il Buon Senso will be a monarchical paper. This will increase to three the number of monarchical newspapers, Italia Nuova and Naldi's Il Giornale della Sera being the other two.

2. The new political periodical will be called L'Indice. A paper by this name was published during the clandestine period by a group of anti-Mussolini Fascists. Following liberation, a few numbers appeared sporadically. At present, the plan is to publish the paper as a weekly to be directed and written by those formerly in charge, in cooperation with real anti-Fascists and some Partisans.

Intelligence 3694

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

SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION B-3

NO. OF PAGES 1
ATTACHMENTS

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Intelligence Digest

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

Italian Division, SI, [illegible]DTO
Headquarters Detachment
2677th REGIMENT (Prov)

14 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

JR-2234

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

COUNTRY Italy
SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Rome
THEATRE MED-HQ-DET
SOURCE Z, Kratos
SUB SOURCE
EVALUATION C-3

ORIGINAL RPT. JR-2234
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## Report on Italian Political Parties as of 9 July 1945

1. Liberal Party

The left wing of the Party held a slight majority after the elections of 8 July to the Roman Executive Committee. There seems to have been some election manoeuvering to prevent those members who threatened in case of a right wing victory to go over to the Action Party from carrying out their threat.

Difficulties within the Party seem to be very serious, and the intransigence of both wings does not augur well for a happy solution of the disagreements over Party objectives and policy.

2. Action Party

Since Cianca's departure as Party policy maker owing to the demand for greater independence, the Party is believed to be under the management of Emilio Lussa. Those in the know, however, understand that the real power is Fancello, the Sardinian, in whose hands Lussa is clay.

At the time of the Cabinet crisis, it was Fancello's constant effort which made the Action Party support Parri's candidacy.

The Executive Committee of the Party elected 8 July is as follows:

Lussa, La Malfa, Cianca (?), Fancello (?), Comandini, Reale, Bauer, Bruno (?), Parri, Valiani, Spaer.

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

SUB SOURCE EVALUATION C-3

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Lussu, La Malfa, Cianca (?), Fancello (?), Comandini, Reale, Bauer, Bruno (?), Parri, Valiani, Spaer.

## 3. Communist Party

Nenni recently conferred with Togliatti for more than three hours in the latter's office at the Viminale Palace. From reliable sources it is confirmed that the Socialist leader threatened to break the unity pact with the Communists if they continue to organize

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manifestations against the Government such as those in Apulia. It can hardly be chance that, after 20 years in the same places where bloody episodes constantly took place in an attempt to injure the Government, one effort after another now occurs to weaken the Government to which the Communists appear to give their entire support. Nenni added that such behavior gave the rightist and reactionary press an opportunity to accuse the Socialists of causing trouble out of spite for not having obtained control of the Government.

4. Socialist Party

The strikes in and around Milan, which recently have assumed considerable proportions, are indicative of a high degree of organizational technique, according to a statement of 6 July made by Cacciatore, Vice-Secretary of the Party. Cacciatore said that the Party was inclined to assume all responsibility for this very civilized show of popular sovereignty and it would be wrong to say that the Party did not approve inasmuch as Party colleagues in the Government, and particularly Nenni, will use these spontaneous demonstrations of the people's will as a motive for examining Government projects which must be made into laws as soon as possible.

Cacciatore did not realize that with such a statement he was harming the Party, insofar as when he spoke of the organizational technique of the Party, he could not be talking of the spontaneous will of the people. In fact he was attacked on this point by Atty. Lupis, member of the Executive Committee of the Party, President of the I.N.C.I.S., and leading representative of the right wing of the Party, follower of Saragat and opponent of Nenni. Lupis offered strong arguments but did not succeed in gaining a majority of votes when an order of the day was moved. The order of the day as voted, approved Cacciatore's statement and contained a vote of confidence for the Party management as well as for the Executive Committee in the North.

Fausto Nitti, who recently returned from France, has joined the Socialist Party.

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

July 14, 1945

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JR-2232

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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SUBJECT Political
ORIGIN Milan
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# Organization and Aims of the Italian Socialist Party

NOTE: The following document was compiled on the basis of information received from Socialist Party officials in Milan; it contains a brief history of the Party and covers current problems, policies, and probable Socialist trends in Italy. A summarized translation of the report follows.

## 1. Outline History of the Party

The Italian Socialist Party was founded at the Congress of Geneva in 1892 and is thus more than fifty years old. After the First World War came the schism with the Communist Party at the Congress of Leghorn in January 1921; in October 1922, the Socialist Party itself split into two parts. The majority group preserved the name of the Italian Socialist Party and retained a Maximalist character, while the second group assumed the name of the Italian Unitarian Socialist Party; Nenni and Serrato were the leaders of the former party, Turati, Treves, Modigliani, and Matteotti of the latter. Both parties continued the struggle against Fascism until 1926, and the period was marked by the sacrifice of many of their best men who were persecuted, attacked, and occasionally killed, as in the case of Matteotti, by the Fascist squads. When the Fascist Government ordered the dissolution of the Socialist Party

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in Italy continued their anti-Fascist activity with little difference in program. In the last half of 1942, Socialist leaders began a reorganization movement which met in secret session at Milan in January 1943 and took the name of the Movement of Proletarian Unity for the Socialist Republic. Other groups in the meantime again formed into the Italian Socialist Party, while still others, which could not maintain liaison during the difficulties of the clandestine period, carried on their activities under various names but with substantially the same policies. In July 1943, all these groups united to form the Italian Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity as sole heir of the original Italian Socialist Movement; a National Congress was held in Rome on 25 August at which time a statement of policy was issued and the directive bodies nominated. Pietro Nenni has been Party Secretary since that time, while Sandro Pertini, who later assumed and still holds the office of Secretary for Northern Italy, was named Vice-Secretary. The new Party structure was maintained and strengthened during the resistance to the Nazi occupation, the Party succeeded in extending its organization in spite of all difficulties, and it also contributed largely to the resistance movement. It is now the only socialist organization which welcomes all militant Italians, new or old to socialism, whether in Italy or abroad.

2. Number of Registered Members

It is extremely difficult to make an exact estimate of the number of persons regularly enrolled in the Socialist Party. Since emerging from its clandestine existence, the Party has organized everywhere, with a considerable number of inscriptions. As an indicative figure, it is believed that in North Italy alone the registered members total approximately 500,000.

3. Internal Currents

There is no dissident movement within the Party, nor are there any real differences in the internal current. A group of youthful critics arose in Rome but they later came to realize the wisdom of the overall policy and they are now collaborating fully within the ranks. In Northern Italy, the only differences to be observed are those of a psychological nature between the older and younger militant members, between those who took a greater or lesser part in the resistance movement; no separate groups have emerged, however, since everyone is contributing to the organization of the Party in line with the political directives which have been adopted to fill present needs. Thus, no real schism exists within the Party, and the chief preoccupation of all is to strengthen the

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4. Party Doctrines and Programs

The Socialist Party is continuing its traditional work of raising standards of living among the laboring classes, an activity which it has carried on for more that fifty years, since its creation in Italy. Although the Party recognizes its debt to the teachings of Karl Marx, which were once sentimentally intuited in Italy by Pisacane and Garibaldi and later spread by Costa and Turati, it has no desire to become a doctrinaire sect. For this reason, it is open to all those who share its practices and who operate in the field of workers' rights and interests, regardless of their



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philosophical position, and it welcoms equally to its ranks Marxists and idealists, lay and Christian socialists.

In the present sitmaion, the Socialist Party believes that organization on new standards must be courageously achieved for an effective reconstruction of Italy, so sorely tried by recent events and ruined by the twenty year domination of Fascism. A return to former times would not be possible either in the political or in the economic field. To establish a working democracy in Italy, it is necessary to abolish the monarchy and to institute new bases of organization as agreed upon by the Constituent Assembly, the convocation of which must take place as soon as possible. The Socialist Party also proposes effective elimination of all remaining Fascist elements from public life, both political and economic, not only on the basis of the political posts which they held, but also of their joint responsibility for the situation which was created from Fascism, as well as of the profits which they might have derived from the regime. In the economic field, the Socialist Party supports a wide agrarian reform, collective control of large industries, monopolies, and credit andinsurance companies, in order to prevent the State from seizing large financial powers as it did under Fascism. The Party further proposes the establishment of cooperatives in every form so that the workers may take an ever increasing share in the direction of their work, and it believes that factory elections must be held through the existing labor organizations in order that this be achieved.

5. Present and Future Party Activity

During its emergence from the clandestine phase to legality, the Party is renewing and strengthening its organization and activity both at the center and at the periphery.

- Peripheral Committees of Liberation: The CLNs were the first nuclei of resistance and in the future they will be the first bodies concerned in the democratic renewal of the country. For this reason, the Party has given great attention to their activities, and the comrades who represent the Party in the outlying CLNs have been aided with advice and instructions. An attempt is being made to establish a uniform policy among all Socialist representatives to the CLNs.

- Trade Union Activity: The reconstituted Trade Unions represent workers of all political tendencies; Socialist representatives, together with those of the Communist and Christian Democratic Parties are placing large emphasis on this field of activity. The Workers' Management Committees (Commissioni Operaie di

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- Agrarian and Consumers' Cooperatives: At the initiative of the Socialist Party, these popular organizations, abolished or structurally degenerated by the Fascist Regime, are being reorganized and strengthened. Comrades who specialize in labor cooperatives naturally hold the posts of major responsibility.

- Technical Studies Commissions: The Socialist Party Directive Board has established several Technical Commissions for the study of present social, juridical, and technical problems.



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

The purpose of the Commission is to advise the appropriate members of their findings in regard to a solution for problems studied.

- League of Communes: The Party Directive Board has also set up a League of Communes whose task it is to assist, guide, and advise comrades who hold posts in communal administration.

- The Matteotti Relief Fund: The Socialist Party has founded and given financial support to the Matteotti Fund which is to carry out a widespread relief program and social work; it is divided into the four following principal sections:

  a. A relief section which will give home assistance and will create clinics, hospitals, and orphan asylums; it will eventually train and possess a lay staff of medical assistants who will, where possible, substitute for the sisters in the hospitals. At present, the possibility of soliciting funds for an orphanage for the children of political victims is being studied.

  b. A scholastic section whose first aim is to create model kindergartens and elementary schools in the principal cities; these schools will be run on the most modern pedagogical standards and will stress infant education, not in the bourgeois tradition, but so as to develop the free potentialities of each child together with his practical capacities. Studies have already been prepared for the schools and the inspiration for their criteria has been fixed.

  c. An editorial section which will publish inexpensive mass editions of books so that the working class will be able to possess a selected library of cultural and educational works, at no great personal sacrifice.

  d. An art and culture section which, through theatrical entertainment and especially the cinema, will strive to educate public taste and to free it from bourgeois standards. Part of this program will be the management of motion picture theatres and entertainment in general, as well as the making and eventual production of the films themselves.

- Youth Federations: The Socialist Party is devoting considerable attention to the education of youth and their preparation for politics. To this end, Youth Sections have been set up within the regular Sections; each has its own executive bodies together with separate press and other activities. Considerable development and support among younger members has already been observed.

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- Women's Centers: The Party wishes to give Italian women, held apart from the life of the nation for twenty years, a worthier place in public activities. This is the task which is already being carried out by the Women's Centers under their own leadership and with their own press.

- Italo-French Association: The Party is convinced that friendship between the peoples of France and Italy is a basic necessity for the renaissance of European democracy. Since the clandestine period, it has encouraged the "Friends of France" Association which is open to all anti-Fascists of whatever party, so long as they desire to see a rapprochement between the two nations. During the time of resistance, this Association



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

published a periodical entitled Fraternité which, with the consent of the Allies, it hopes to publish again in the promotion of cultural, economic, and political interchanges between the two peoples.

6. Pseudo-Socialist Groups

In the last months of Nazi-Fascist occupation, a National Socialist Front (Raggruppamento Nazionale Socialista) was artificially created in Milan under the leadership of Edmondo Cione for the purpose of creating ruptures in the resistance front. Needless to say, the Socialist Party has never had anything to do with this Nazi-Fascist supported group.

Also in existence in Milan is a republican socialist party which, immediately after the insurrection, published a daily newspaper, L'Azione del Popolo. The leaders of this party are entirely unknown in Milan political circles and there is no connection between it and the Socialist Party.

7. Curriculum Vitae of Party Leaders

Pietro Nenni was born in Romagna in 1891. From his early youth he devoted himself to political activity, first in the Republican Party, then with the Socialist Party. He was director of Avanti for the last years of his legal existence before Fascism, to which he became one of the most bitter and tenacious opponents. In 1926, because of his anti-Fascist activities, he was forced to take refuge in France where he continued to direct the Italian Socialist Party as well as his newspaper. When France was invaded, Laval's toadies handed Nenni over to the Nazi troops who in turn, gave him back to the Fascists by whom he was imprisoned on the Island of Ponza. He was liberated from Ponza in August 1943 after the pleasure of seeing himself replaced in prison by Mussolini. During the occupation he was elected Party Secretary and he directed the clandestine organization until the liberation of Rome, since when he has continued to direct the Secretariat as well as the Rome edtion of Avanti.

Giuseppe Saragat is a Piedmontese who was active in socialism before Fascism; he was forced to emigrate first to Austria, then to Belgium, and finally to France where he lived until August 1943. After his return to Italy, he was nominated to the Party Directorate and from that time participated in the resistance movement in Rome. He was arrested but escaped from Regina Coeli in January 1944 and again took his place in the struggle as Vice-Secretary of the Party. Later he became Minister without Portfolio in the first Bonomi

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Sandro Pertini was born in the province of Savona in 1895. He took his degrees in law and in political and social sciences, was frequently attacked by Fascism, and first sentenced in 1925 for political reasons. In 1926, he organized Filippo Turati's escape from Italy and fled with him to France where he engaged in manual labor to earn a living. In 1928, he returned to Italy with forged papers, but was arrested in Pisa and sentenced to eleven years imprisonment. He was removed from jail in 1935 and sent to confinement at Ponza,



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

Tremiti, and finally Ventotene. After fifteen years of prison and confinement, he was liberated in August 1943 and named Vice-Secretary of the Party, in which post he devoted himself actively to the resistance. Arrested once again in October 1943, he escaped from Regina Coeli in January 1944 and immediately resumed his place in the struggle. On 2 January 1944, he left for Milan where he took over the direction of the Party for North Italy. At the end of July, he went to Florence to organize the insurrection there; after its liberation, he proceeded to Rome but soon left again for the North where he promoted the insurrection of 25 April 1945. Pertini still directs the Socialist Party in North Italy.

Rodolfo Morandi was born in Milan in 1902, took his degree in law, shared as a youth in the fight against Fascism, and consolidated his philosophical and economic studies with his political, socialistic convictions. In 1930, he published a History of Big Industry in Italy, while simultaneously holding an important position in the clandestine movement. He was arrested by the OVRA in 1937 and condemned to ten years imprisonment for belonging to the Socialist Party, for socialist propaganda, and conspiracy against the Fascist Regime. He was imprisoned for six years at Castelfranco Emilia and later at Saluzzo. In August 1943, he was named to the Party Directive Board and to the Editorial Committee on Avanti. After the September period, he was compelled to flee to Switzerland but returned secretly to Italy in June 1944, when he became Executive Chief for the North to carry on in the resistance movement and to organize the victorious insurrection in Turin at the end of April 1945. At that time he was nominated President of the CLNAI.

8. Relations with Other Parties

The Socialist Party has cleaved to the Unity of Action Pact with the Communist Party and reciprocal relations, in the spirit of this agreement, are open and cordial. There has been a good deal of discussion as to the possibility of fusion between the two Parties; the Socialist position on this question is as follows: it is convinced supporter of organic unity among the entire working class, but it does not believe that this will be achieved merely by fusion of the two Parties. It is in favor of a completely new party, the party of all Italian workers, democratic in methods, liberal in spirit, free from any foreign influence, and open to workers of all faiths. For example, the agreement which the Socialist, Christian Democratic, and Communistic workers have already fostered among the trade unions could easily be placed on a political plane. Relations with other parties who fought side

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9. Relations with France

The Socialist Party holds that the present strained relations with France is one of the most deleterious and characteristic results of the Fascist Regime, to which alone they are due. In the fact that French democracy and rising Italian democracy are of similar structure, that they face similar reconstruction problems, that the popular uprising against Nazi occupation was of a similar nature, there exist all the conditions necessary for a fruitful understanding. Relations between French and Italian socialists, dating from the Italian emigration to France, have recently been renewed and are of the most cordial. The two Parties, each in its own country, have an enormous task to fulfill and the possibility of achieving it. In the clandestine period, socialist groups in



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

Italy promoted a "Friends of France" Association which is now resuming its efforts above and beyond specific party positions. It is evident that Italian foreign policy must be oriented in the opposite direction from Fascist policy, which will be completely disavowed. Fascist aggression against France in 1940 was a crime against the Italian people themselves, who did not wish it and who now recognize the sad consequences, insofaras they were guilty. The question of the Italian element in Tunisia must be dealt with from a new point of view, once regular diplomatic relations have been resumed and conventions of the past revoked; that is, from the point of view of the overall picture of Italian labor emigration, which is even more numerous in Metropolitan France. It is to be hoped that no frontier issue will arise between Italy and France. The questions of Val d'Aosta and the sector between the Col di Tenda and the sea have been, to the Socialist way of thinking, artificially created by militaristic and reactionary factions in opposition to the true interests of the French people themselves. Problems of this nature do not, in fact, exist, except by willful intent and to create profound differences and a lack of real understanding which is both natural and necessary. The Socialist Party supports an ever greater rapprochement between all democratic peoples, particularly when they are neighbors, and especially between France and Italy.

10. Relations with Russia, the United States, and Great Britain

The Socialist Party regards the Red Army with admiration and is naturally sympathetic to the realization of Soviet Russia's aims in the social field, representing as they do an historical achievement of the goals of socialism. In today's internation diplomatic manoeuverings, which bind Russia to interdependence with the United States and Great Britain, the Socialist Party holds that the aims of a socialist democracy can be achieved only through a working class policy which is adapted to present events and to the needs of reconstructing Europe. This policy must develop without interference either from Russia or from the Anglo-Americans.

From the United States, the Socialist Party looks to the end of all isolationism, an extension of freedom in regard to the right of auto-decision and self-government for all European countries, and the prosecution of those ideals which Wilson proposed, unheeded, and which Roosevelt left in heritage to Truman, through the spiritual legacy of the Atlantic Charter. The Party looks with sympathy upon the C.I.O., the American Federation of Labor, and the large American labor organizations, whose eventual union is expected in a reborn American Socialist Party.

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

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In regard to England, the Socialist Party has opposed the attempts of the conservatives, headed by Churchill, who is the man of the victorious war but not of the peace, to reestablish the old Italian directing classes, which were responsible for Fascism, and particularly the Monarchy, which actually signed the declaration of war against the Allies. It is certain that the differences between anti-Fascist Italy and England will disappear if a Labor Government should come to power and bring with it freedom for Europe, and particularly for Italy, which has been oppressed by Allied Military control. Such a Government, the expression of a maturing situation in the British Empire, would surely spread the right of decision by the people, in conformity with the Atlantic Charter.

The Socialist Party, through its spokesman Pietro Nenni, has expressed scepticism concerning the Peace Organization as exem-



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

plified at Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, and San Francisco; it considers that a peace imposed on the world by the Big Three through a new Society of Nations, of unhappy memory, as generator of the present conflict, will not produce the desired effects. The Party believes rather that the reestablishment of Europe must come from the working classes and from the democratic forces of the left, which have their true representatives in the European Socialist Parties, unfettered by dependence on any of the three victorious powers. The Socialist Parties are the leaders of freedom and of true democracy, which will emancipate man and his work, will eliminate exploitation and privileges, will overcome frontiers, and will tend to the unification of Europe in a Super State to serve as a bridge between Russia and Great Britain, thus laying the only base on which a lasting peace may be constructed.

In specific connection with the Allies in Italy, the Socialist Party, speaking for the Italian people, expresses gratitude for the liberation from Fascism and Naziism and for the possibility, extended to Italy by Allied support, of demonstrating to the world that the Italian people is truly anti-Fascist. However, the Party must further declare that Italy has the right to self-government and that continued Allied interference, now that North Italy is free to form a united administration, will only serve to deteriorate relations between the Italian population and the Allies. It appeals to the Anglo-American working classes for recognition and above all, it asks for immediate repeal of the armistice, which was signed by the Fascist Monarchy and by its servant, Badoglio, in order to save the House of Savoy. Italy's status today is an historical anachronism and an injustice. The Italian people can only believe in Allied democracy in proportion to the freedom which it gives, to the material assistance which it provides, and to the esteem and confidence in which it holds anti-Fascist Italy.

11. Party Views on the Val d'Aosta and Trieste

As already indicated, the Socialist Party believes that the trouble over the Val d'Aosta is a question which should never have arisen. The Socialists do not oppose French desires for rectifications of the line in local frontier regions, but they do not consider that there can be a claim to any substantial territorial modifications. Such an eventuality would produce only new reasons for dissidence between the two countries. In reality, the entire question is one of regional autonomy, on which point all the CLN parties are agreed, and one of undoing the damage caused by the authoritarian and incompetent policy of Fascism. 5644

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

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The eastern frontier problem is of an entirely different nature. Here, the Socialists believe that it would be extremely harmful to give the city of Trieste to Yugoslavia since it is undoubtedly an Italian city and was one of the principal reasons why Italy entered the First World War against Germany and Austria. Italian irredentism has always been high in that region and it would certainly flare up again, should Trieste be lost to Italy. The Italian people know that they must suffer the consequences of the Fascist anti-Slav policy, but they feel that new reasons for hostility must be avoided if a cordial understanding between the two Adriatic peoples is ever to be established.

12. Socialist Plans in Regard to Internal and Foreign Policy, Economy, Education, and Epuration

The Socialist Party proposes to demand greater autonomy for national



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

organs which, if they are established on democratic bases and allowed to function without Allied interference, will merit full confidence. It favors wide decentralization of administration in all parts of Italy; provincial administrative bodies must correspond with the needs of each region and the bureaucratic and police character which they have had up to the present, must be abandoned. All possible steps must be taken to insure complete electoral freedom. In foreign policy, the Socialist Party is confident that the rising Italian democracy will soon be recognized as such, and that it will assume its place as an equal among the free nations of the world. All nations must be united, and particularly close relations must be established between neighboring countries in order that the title of "United Nations" may be both a political and an economic actuality. Italian Socialists hope that at the end of the war, efficient international peace agencies will be set up to which Italy may give support so that federal institutions, which have always been a part of socialist programs, may be achieved. In the economic field, the Party supports a large measure of government control of public works to insure that reconstruction is carried out for the benefit of the people as a whole, and not merely for groups of speculators. For the same reason, it is in favor of a widescale land reform which will better the conditions of the peasants throughout Italy, and of collective control of the large monopolistic industries. An extension of the school system is proposed together with a reform which will render education accessible to all, with emphasis on ability rather than on wealth, and devoted to the formation of liberal men and women, the most intelligent of whom will be prepared for the professions according to the needs of society as a whole.

The Socialist Party has steadily maintained that the elimination of Fascists from public life must be effective, rigorous, and swift. If it is not, grave consequences to the State will be felt and a sense of discontent and lack of confidence on the part of the majority of the people will be fully justified. In order to avoid deplorable excesses from private, irregular retribution, strict legal provisions must be instituted to carry out rapid justice. The problem of epuration concerns not only political life, but economic life as well, and all the many who are involved therein and are in a position to exercise direct influence over every sector of public life.

0645

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

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

13 July 1945

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# From the Crisis to the Parri Cabinet

NOTE: This report is submitted to present an overall picture of the events leading up to, and the negotiations carried on during, the formation of the present Parri Government. The information is not new but the facts and the characterizations of individuals and parties may serve to integrate the several reports already submitted on the subject.

## A. History of the Crisis

1. When the second Bonomi Cabinet was formed last December, the Socialist and Action Parties remained outside; nevertheless, the Cabinet continued to lean on the Central Committee of National Liberation, while the clandestine CLNAI acted as a delegate of the Rome Government in the North, and, as such, was recognized by the Allies. So even though the Socialist and Action Parties formed an opposition bloc in Rome, the Government was still bound to the CLN. It was a stated policy, too, that Bonomi's mission would be completed with the liberation of the North. Thus, a kind of "modus vivendi" was established among the parties. 6642

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

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2. Milan had no sooner been freed than Pertini, Socialist representative to the CLNAI, broadcast a statement, apparently in the name of the CLNAI, to the effect that a new government must be formed and that Bonomi must resign. This speech produced immediate reactions; some agreed with it, but many held that the Cabinet could be effectively reshuffled and that, in any event, there was no need for such haste. However, Pertini's

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

statement was not decisively opposed, and the Socialist Party thus provided the major initiative. The parties already represented in the Bonomi Government had no reason to think ill of Bonomi, especially since he had been head of the CLN for all Italy and had contributed to the liberation of the North; but in a common admission that the Socialist and Action Parties, which have a large following in the North, should reenter the Government in order to preserve the unity of the CLN, no one came to the open defense of Bonomi. The Liberals, the Christian Democrats, however, openly hardlined to him, and the Communists did so secretely, although committed to the Socialists by their Unity of Action Pact.

3. Under the circumstances, the Socialists evidently became the leading protagonists in the situation, and Nenni took immediate advantage of the enthusiasm throughout Italy for the brave deeds of the Northern partisans to chrystalize his forces. The slogan was spread that the Government must represent the CLNAI and the partisans, while the Bonomi Government was made to seem inadequate to the new trend of events, and representative only of the directing class and the more reactionary South. Suspicion existed particularly against Rome and against its political groups; to counterbalance the influence of such reactionary groups as the Court and such men as Orlando, Nitti (whose arrival was said to be imminent) and Bonomi himself, it was felt desirable that the Government, under the pretext of honoring the liberated North, should transfer to the North for a few days. The central directive boards of the parties and the Ministry itself did in fact go to Canossa, and although the Allies prohibited political meetings and speeches, the first step toward submitting the Government to the will of the CLNAI was thus taken. The crisis, therefore, may be considered as dating from the end of April. The laborious conferences in the North led to no conclusions, and the Government representatives soon returned to Rome, there to continue their discussions. The first openly critical phase arose from the reservations made by the Liberal Party as to the powers to be given the local and factory CLNs. Its fear was that the factory committees would become small soviets and that the local committees would usurp the authority of the Government. After much debate, it was decided that the local committees would remain, at least until the convocation of the Consultative Assembly, as simple consulting bodies for the Allies and the Prefects, and that the factory committees should be composed only of political representatives, without members from trade unions or other groups. 96 41

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

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761

4. With this first difficulty solved, the Government was apparently ready to be formed and Nenni was again proposed for the Presidency; his name had been previously suggested at the conferences in the North, but was dropped at that time in order that the wishes of the North might be heard as well as because of vigorous Christian Democratic opposition. Nenni succeeded in gaining the support of a conspicuous number of Liberals, among them the group led by Benedetto Croce, which hoped in time to separate the Socialists from the Communists and which, because of its anticlerical views, wished to decrease the preponderance of Christian Democrats. But the latter were opposed to Nenni on the grounds of his allegiance to the Socialist-Communist Pact, and feared that he would lead the Government too far to the left; instead, they proposed De Gasperi as President with Nenni as Vice-President, and with other important posts to the Socialists. This solution, however, did not meet with favor among the Socialists who saw in the Christian



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

Democratic veto a lessening of their power, nor did it particularly satisfy the Liberals. In reality, the Christian Democrats had little desire to assume responsibility for the Government and it is probable that they were well content with Socialist-Communist objections. In this first phase, the Action Party took the position of honest middleman. As conferences and disputes continued, Bonomi at length intervened with a letter which urged the parties to come to a decision; otherwise it would become necessary for him to resign on the grounds of inadequate authority to govern with full responsibility. Meanwhile, several CLNAI representatives had come to Rome to follow the progress of events. Nenni and De Gasperi had been removed as candidates, but there was still the possibility of reviving Bonomi's candicacy; to this solution, however, the Socialist and Action Parties were rigidly opposed.

5. The open crisis officially arrived when Bonomi presented his resignation to the Luogotenente. There followed certain veiled but sufficiently firm warnings from the Allies, reminding whatsoever Government that might be formed of the necessity of accepting the armistice terms; this was in obvious connection with certain articles of the left wing press, which seemed to have little regard for the Allies and which accused rightist groups of being willing to lean on them. This caused the Luogotenente to initiate discussions at the Quirinale, parallel to but separate from the CLN meetings, which were attended by representatives from the North and were held at Montecitorio. In this phase there was talk of Orlando, Bonomi, etc. as possible Ministers whenever the CLN parties could not agree, and finally De Courten (whose name did not appear in the press but who was favored by the Allies (Stone)) was discussed as a possible Minister of Foreign Affairs or of War. Whereupon, the Action Party, faced with this prospect plus the possibility of Bonomi with some of the CLN parties not represented in the Cabinet, proposed Ferruccio Parri as a candidate. Little known in Rome, but Vice-Commandant of the partisans in the North and a member of the CLNAI, Parri was a new man in comparison with the old Roman political oligarchs. The other parties were at first both surprised and unenthusiastic, but the need of preserving CLN unity led perforce to the acceptance of the Action Party candidate, who would perhaps serve as a fulcrum within the CLN, since the Christian Democrats were veering toward 640 the right. A considerable group of Liberals was opposed but did not wish to assume the responsibility of destroying the combination, or of forming a consequent non-CLN Government with forces unknown to the North, although preferable to the South. The Christian Democrats would have preferred that Bonomi remain, but resigned themselves to the situation, reserving only the right to oppose the distribution of the portfolios. So it was announced that the CLN agreed to Parri as a candidate. Nothing remained for the Luogo-

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2640

6. The distribution of the Ministries was a long and arduous task since each of the six parties wished a key position in the new Government; as a result, a double Vice-Presidency was created with Nenni to provide for epuration and preparation for the Constituent Assembly, and Brosio, Liberal, to make the necessary arrengements for the convocation of the Consulta. The Christian Democrats retained the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and received the Undersecre-



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

[illegible] of the Interior, a sentinel post, since the Ministry of the Interior had been the point of discord among the parties at all times during the crisis. The Communists were given the Ministry of Justice, a post previously held by the Christian Democrats. The Labor Democrats received the Ministry of Reconstruction, the importance of which has been somewhat inflated. To suggest the delicacy of the situation during this period, it is sufficient to say that the whole structure seemed about to blow up when the Christian Democrats requested the Ministry of Public Education; Socialists and Liberals objected and the Liberal, Arangio Ruiz, remained at his post. As compensation, the Christian Democrats asked for one more post than the three assigned to each party and then were given the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, which is of minor political importance. Under the necessity of satisfying all parties, a great many Undersecretaries were appointed and there are now about forty men in the Cabinet, which all agree is too many. Bonomi refused to intervene at any time during these negotiations, even when specifically asked to do so.

7. So composed, the new ship of state has sailed from port but its course will certainly be hazardous. The quarrels of more than fifty days' duration have sharpened the differences and the jealousies among the parties; there is ill feeling between the North and the South, and there are disputes within each party. Examples are to be found in the Liberal Party, one group of which makes no secret of its opposition to the Parri Government; there is a sense of defeat within the Christian Democratic Party because the Party has lost the preeminent position which it held under Bonomi's two terms; the same situation exists within the Democracy of Labor Party, which is almost entirely composed of members from the South. Fear is widespread that the Communists and Socialists will gain the balance of power in the Cabinet, although it is hoped that the Action Party may serve as a moderating influence. It is true that the latter Party is republican, but it is known to be led by influential bourgeois figures, important industrial groups, and bankers, and many believe that it will be able to resist extreme leftist tendencies.

B. Characteristics of the Ministers 6859

1. President Parri is esteemed for his rectitude and for his role as a combattant, a conspirator, and a partisan leader; he is reputed to be a man of considerable learning because of his past experience as a professor of literature and head of the Edison Studies group. His administrative ability and his political capacity are unknown quantities. The motley character not only of the Government but

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

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2. The dominant role in the Government is held by Nenni, an agitator and a journalist who has yet to reveal his capacity as a man of government. In Avanti, he has always fought for more energetic epuration and it was he who coined the term "Wind from the North", which was to purify the heavy atmosphere of Rome. All are waiting to see what he will do with a position of responsibility; he is an ultra-moderate Marxist and is accused rather of having Jacobin and authoritarian tendencies. The Socialists also have the following men in the Cabinet: Barbareschi, only worker amongall the other typically bourgeois members, in the newly created Ministry of Labor, and Romita, a self-made man whose competence and moderation



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

widely admired, at the Ministry of Public Works.

3. The Communists will certainly continue their shrewd tactics of inflitration through the formula of "progressive democracy" and Togliatti, who has shown himself to be a strategist of the first rank, will counterbalance the less prudent, bolder Nenni. Second to Togliatti is the brilliant Scoccimarro at the Finance Ministry, and third, Gullo, who retains his post as Minister of Agriculture, which is important from a party point of view for propaganda purposes, rather than for technical reasons.

4. The Christian Democrats have retained their leader, De Gasperi, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. De Gasperi is undoubtedly one of the most eminent figures in the Cabinet, both because of his position within the Party and because of his personal qualifications; however, with Italy's present position under the armistice regime, his post is not the most significant. Stefano Jacini, right wing Christian Democrat, is the new Minister of War and was certainly supported by the Allies. Mario Scelba, former acting Party leader for De Gasperi, is Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Giovanni Gronchi, a powerful figure to whom some attribute leftist tendencies, is Minister of Industry and Commerce.

5. The Liberal Party has Manlio Brosio, who distinguished himself during the underground period, as one of the two Vice-Presidents. Brosio is considered competent and versatile as well as a good organizer. He is a conservative, but is an able tactician and is prepared to collaborate with the Socialists; he will act as counterfoil to Nenni in the Cabinet. Soleri remains as Minister of the Treasury. He is a statesman of long standing, a former Minister in the Giolitti Cabinet, and he represents the old liberal tradition. Arangio Ruiz, also a conservative Liberal, has retained his post as Minister of Public Education.

6. The Democracy of Labor Party has its leader, Ruini, as Minister of Reconstruction; Cevelotto as Minister of Aviation, where he will have little to do; and Enrico Molè as Minister of Food Supplies.

7. Besides Parri, the Action Party has Emilio Lussu, Party Secretary and anti-Fascist leader, in the Ministry of Post War Assistance, which more resembles a commissariat than a ministry. Ugo La Malfa, whi is considered competent in financial affairs and who enjoys the confidence of such banking groups as the Banca Commerciale Italiana, holds the post of Minister of Transportation.

C. Present Party Attitudes

1. The attitudes of the parties now in the Government may be deduced from their positions during the crisis, since the new President is

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

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however, with Italy's present position under the armistice regime, his post is not the most significant. Stefano Jacini, right wing Christian Democrat, is the new Minister of War and was certainly supported by the Allies. Mario Scelba, former acting Party leader for De Gasperi, is Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Giovanni Gronchi, a powerful figure to whom some attribute leftist tendencies, is Minister of Industry and Commerce.

5. The Liberal Party has Manlio Brosio, who distinguished himself during the underground period, as one of the two Vice-Presidents. Brosio is considered competent and versatile as well as a good organizer. He is a conservative, but is an able tactician and is prepared to collaborate with the Socialists; he will act as counterfoil to Nenni in the Cabinet. Soleri remains as Minister of the Treasury. He is a statesman of long standing, a former Minister in the Giolitti Cabinet, and he represents the old liberal tradition. Arangio Ruiz, also a conservative Liberal, has retained his post as Minister of Public Education.

6. The Democracy of Labor Party has its leader, Ruini, as Minister of Reconstruction; Cevelotto as Minister of Aviation, where he will have little to do; and Enrico Molè as Minister of Food Supplies.

7. Besides Parri, the Action Party has Emilio Lussu, Party Secretary and anti-Fascist leader, in the Ministry of Post War Assistance, which more resembles a commissariat than a ministry. Ugo La Malfa, whi is considered competent in financial affairs and who enjoys the confidence of such banking groups as the Banca Commerciale Italiana, holds the post of Minister of Transportation. 8638

C. Present Party Attitudes

1. The attitudes of the parties now in the Government may be deduced from their positions during the crisis, since the new President is but "primus inter pares". To judge from party newspapers, mutual suspicion continues to exist among the various parties. Italia Libera, Action Party newspaper, and Avanti, Socialist daily, are most decisive in supporting the Government. Unità, Communist paper, emphasizes that the Government must be saved from reactionary forces, which is but another way of saying that it must be kept under control. Risorgimento Liberale, Liberal Party newspaper, and Il Popolo, of the Christian Democrats, have already begun to quibble and at best, they support the Government without warmth. Non-party papers accept the Government sceptically and a a makeshift, although they are lavish in their praise of Parri. On the whole, the foreign press regards the present Cabinet with more favor and hope than the Italian press.

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

2. The Socialists again seem inclined to free themselves from the Communists and they are awaiting the development of the pro-leftist tendency in Christian Democracy, whose left wing is republican and favorable to future collaboration with the Socialists, preferably without the Communists. A latent crisis is to be observed within the Christian Democratic Party which will probably erupt at the time of the National Council on 18 July, when the Party Congress is to be prepared. De Gasperi's authority decreased during the crisis, when Party policy was wavering and uncertain, to the dissatisfaction of both the left and the right wings. The Party is held together by ideological ties but it is in travail at the present time. Gronchi, moderate leftist, and Tupini of the center, are possible successors of De Gasperi as Party Secretary. Since the liberation of the North, where the large mass of Party members tend toward the left, the Party's center of gravity has unquestionably changed. There is, moreover, a small pugnacious group within the Party which desires reorganization, but its leaders and goals have not yet been specified.

3. The Liberals and Labor Democrats tend to consider the present Government as provisional; they would much prefer a Cabinet without Socialists and Communists, and perhaps even formed with elements outside the CLN. Southerners in particular favor old line politicians, such as Orlando, Nitti, or Bonomi. It is evident, however, that these possibilities will not exist until after Parri has made his attempt and in the meantime, a desire to collaborate with him is universally claimed. All feel that Parri's failure would mean the failure of CLN unity which is essential, especially in the North, to maintain relations with the occupying Allies. Furthermore, if the Government were no longer a CLN instrument, it would automatically return to the control of the Monarchy and the republican cause might be irreparably injured. These are the reasons why the Socialists and the Communists will do their utmost to keep Parri in power until the Constituent Assembly is convoked, and why they will give evidence of great moderation. However, the difficulties in the way of calling the Constituent Assembly loom large, while many are sceptical even as to the possibility of a Consultative Assembly in the near future.

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D. Social Composition of the Cabinet

The members of the party directive boards do not represent the social groups from which they draw their support. Several of the Ministers and Undersecretaries are career politicians, agitators, intellectuals, anti-Fascist conspirators such as Nenni, Togliatti, Scoccimarro, Lussu, Parri, Giorgio Amendola, and Antonio Priolo; others are scholars and politicians of long standing, such as De Gasperi, Ruini

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

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E. Parri's Political Program

The new Government has issued a general statement as to policy which does not diverge from that of the preceding Government in regard to reconstruction and the Constituent Assembly, the two basic problems. The general lines of the electoral law have not been specified and disagreement among the parties is probable when procedure is to be



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

established. A special Committee has been appointed to examine the many problems involved, with Nenni as its President. The Government must face the problem of food supplies for next winter, especially serious since the crops have been poor and since little aid can be expected from abroad. The withdrawal of the Allies will not simplify this problem and it is curious to note how the press invites the Allies to leave Italy, but at the same time appeals to them for assistance. Public order is another crucial problem; the Government has an entirely inadequate police force. Pseudo-partisans carry on illegal activities in the North and in Apulia. The Government must count on its prestige as an expression of the various parties and of anti-Fascism, but whether this will be sufficient to reestablish law and order is doubtful. There is also disagreement in regard to epuration, which is one of the most vital problems and the one which led to the fall of the first Bonomi Cabinet. Because of the armistice terms, the Government will be compelled to continue the foreign policy of the previous Government. When De Gasperi, who still holds the post of Foreign Minister, was first appointed, it was believed that he would be able to conclude a speedy understanding with France, but he was unable to do so. He has also been criticized for not having taken timely action in regard to Venezia Giulia.

F. Representation of Public Opinion

In conclusion, it is well to ask to what degree the six parties in the Government represent Italian public opinion. The intransigeant Republican Party and the monarchist Democratic Party are the organized forces opposed to the Government. There are many local political groups which give the impression that public opinion is confused or indifferent because of preoccupation with pressing daily problems. Newspaper polemics against the Government parties, plus the fact that the six parties exercise a kind of dictatorship, have spread unrest and an intolerant attitude. Thus, the Government does not enjoy great prestige with the man in the street. However, he believes that if the Government succeeds in reestablishing legality and in carrying out a constructive policy, especially in North Italy, it will have accomplished a great deal of good for the entire country. This hope leads many to withhold criticism against the choice of a new man as opposed to the experienced Bonomi. Parri's success or failure is in the minds of all; the rule of the CLN parties, the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, the future regime, and the future of Italy, now rest on his ability to achieve a successful Government.

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

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

11 July 1945

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CLASSIFICATION

JR-2229

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

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| COUNTRY | Italy | ORIGINAL RPT. | JR-2229 |
| SUBJECT | Political | DATE OF INFO. | Prior to 9/7/45 |
| | | DATE OF RPT. | |
| ORIGIN | Milan | DISTRIBUTED | 11 July 1945 |
| THEATRE | MED-HQ-DET | CONFIRMATION | |
| | | SUPPLEMENT | |
| SOURCE | Z, Miles | | |
| SUB SOURCE | | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| EVALUATION | B-2 | ATTACHMENTS | |

## Fifth Column Activity in Northern Italy

1. An intensive and increasing fifth column activity is noticeable through day by day contacts with the various social strata of Milan. At present, the most relentless efforts of the fifth column are directed toward creating dissension among the various social groups, and toward disrupting the unity of purpose and aspiration which was instrumental in defeating the Nazi-Fascist forces in Northern Italy and in saving the best resources of the country.

2. One of the most evident manifestations of this activity is represented by the attempt at sowing hostility and distrust between the partisans and war veterans, particularly those who return every day from concentration and prisoner of war camps. Fifth columnists state that the soldiers who fought on the various fronts deserve far more of their country than the partisans who risked little and fought for a short time. Frequently veteran soldiers resent the popularity of the partisans and the prestige the latter have acquired in public life. Fifth columnists are capitalizing on the fact that the war veterans who are waiting for their discharge, prisoners, and internees still waiting to be repatriated number about 5 million and are in a frame of mind to absorb the seeds of hatred.

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3. In many towns and villages of Lombardy posters appeared to encourage discrimination between the partisans "of the mountain" and those "of the city," by minimizing the efforts and risks of the latter.

4. Posters and leaflets have also appeared recently in Milan and in

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SOURCE [redacted]
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4. Posters and leaflets have also appeared recently in Milan and in other large centers of Lombardy and Piedmont. They contained a sort of ultimatum, in the name of a D.A.I. (Difesa Alta Italia - Northern Italy Defense), ordering all Southerners (contemptuously called "terroni") to leave Northern Italy by 1 July. The posters defined as Southerners all those born under the La Spezia-Rimini line, unless they had resided above this line for 50 consecutive years.

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

5. Fifth columnists also use the spectre of Communism to spread hatred and dissension, and greatly exaggerate its danger. Every time an act of violence or an unpleasant incident occurs, it has become a practice to accuse the Communists, indiscriminately classifying as such all partisans and all organized workers.

6. The present Italian Government has already denounced these fifth column attempts, which are not yet dangerous, but which might become dangerous in the future.

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