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MONTHLY REPORTS, SECURITY
DEC. 1944 - MAR. 1946

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

785016

AC/14027/3/PS

MONTHLY REPORTS - SECURITY.

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM DEC 1944

TO MAR 1946

CATALOGUE.

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

785016

Col. Young

DDPb.

Ps. b/c.

Monthly report - March.

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11/27/3
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General

In spite of the many forecasts of greater political activity during the period covering the local elections with extreme forecasts of possible grave disorders, no reports have been received by this Division of any disturbance of major importance during the elections.

Italian Government.

During the month nothing of great significance has happened in government circles, probably due to the elections.

Civilian Internees.

Review Boards have been functioning as usual at "R" Internee Camp. It is anticipated that many internees will be released within the next few days. Consultations are going on with the Italian Government regarding the proposed plan of handing over guards and administration of the camp to the Italian authorities.

305

War Criminals

Correspondence and inquiries regarding war criminals continue to be received in

increasing numbers.

Atkins Capt

- The situation is generally to all outward appearances quite normal.

Preparations are now being made to fight the election. The various "blocks" which have been recently formed are as follows.

1. Monarchists

"Blocco Nazionale della Libertà" - leaders are ~~SENI~~ SELVAGGI of Partito Democratico Italiano and other leaders of the parties supporting the Monarchy. The supporters are drawn from the various right-wing parties. Gen. BENCIVENGA of the Fronte U.Q. is one of the more important persons connected with this "block", it suggests that U.Q. will give this organization considerable support. Admiral THAON DE REVEL of the Lugotenente's personal staff is also connected.

2. Right Central

The leaders of this "block" are NITTI, CROCI, BONOMI, ORLANDO etc. The supporters of this "block" have not expressed any preference for a monarchy or a republic.

3. Left Parties

The main point at the moment is the Socialist Conference taking place at Florence. The ~~crux~~ of the conference takes place today when the election for leadership of

HEADQUARTERS, PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY FOR COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/520.1

SUBJECT :

TO : C-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. The above quoted authority has requested that Subject be placed at their disposition for

2. Submitted for your decision in accordance with AFHQ instruction AG 000.5/003 GSI-0 of 4th January 1945.

JOHN W. GORDON,
Colonel J.
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission

the Socialist Party takes place. Two persons are nominated NENNI and SARAGAT. The former is for joining forces with the communists whilst the latter is opposing such fusion. It is thought that SARAGAT will gain the majority.

Various rumours are still in circulation that all parties are in possession of arms but the various searches have not revealed to any great extent that political parties in general were arming.

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : BD/520.1

SUBJECT :

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JOHN W. GORDON,
Colonel J.
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/545

14027/3

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
February 1946

TO : Director Public Safety Sub Commission

TO	INT	DATE
DIRECTOR		12/10/45
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		12/10/45
CHIEF OFFICER		12/10/45
CHIEF CLERK		12/10/45

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1946

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Probably the most important matter raised in Italy during the month was whether or not the vote at the forthcoming elections was to be obligatory or not. The Government by a narrow margin decided it should be and referred it to the "Consulta" who also agreed. However it has since been decided that it should not be but those not recording their vote will it is reported, have certain proposed minor measures taken against them.

2. From various sources it is learned that another Government crisis can be expected within the next few weeks, certainly before the municipal elections, which are scheduled to take place this month. It is extremely doubtful if the general election will take place before the end of the summer, many lists have still to be completed and approved.

C.V.R.A.

3. On 15 June 45, Dott Guido LSTO, a former Inspector General of C.V.R.A. and Chief of the Political Division under the Republican Fascist Government until October 1944, and after Deputy Chief of Police, was arrested and ultimately handed over to the Italian Authorities. LSTO was released from custody on 16 February 46 after being completely cleared of all charges made against him after

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NEO FASCISTS

4. On 24 February 1945, P. Agent EUGENIO, attached to Ind Reparto Celere, Rome was arrested as a neo-fascist. He was found to be in possession of a code intended for use when communicating with neo-fascists in other towns. The information originated from the Questura of Naples.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

5. At PETERA on 10 February 1945 a typewritten pamphlet concerning the formation of Fascist squads was found in the street. This may be part of the publicity efforts of C.A.N. Enquiries are being made to discover the author (Copy of pamphlet attached)

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ARMED TROOPS

6. There is still a movement of arms in the VALSUSIA district of Piedmont and the person responsible appears to be the partisan "GREG" the military brain behind MOCCHETTI's group. The arms it is said are maintained in good condition and hiding places frequently changed.

7. It is also reported that arms in fairly large quantities are being moved across the mountains by mule from France into the JUNEO area and distributed amongst the Communist elements. It seems that those responsible are from the extremists of the Magis and Italian partisans amongst whom there was close contacts during the clandestine period.

8. The report that there are still plenty of arms available in the North is borne out by the fact that all types of automatic weapons can be purchased at very low prices, whereas one round of ammunition for such weapons sell for 80 to 90 lire.

"GUGLIELMO GIANNINI"

9. The first Congress of this movement, which has now publically declared itself as a political movement, was opened by Guglielmo GIANNINI at 3.30 pm on 16 February in the Aula Magna of the University. It is estimated 5,000 persons were present. The meeting was later addressed by Gen. RENCIIVARCA who was followed by Prof. PATRIS of the Democratic Liberal Party.

10. Various people addressed the Congress on many subjects.

11. The officials elected to the party at this first Congress were as follows:-

Chairman - Guglielmo GIANNINI
Vice Chairmen - LACANDINESE of Bari
 AVV. MARINA of Milan

12. The Committee will comprise 18 Regional representatives, a delegate from the named ex-servicemen's organisation, five members already nominated, namely, PESTA, PRISA, STOLNY, WIERI and CAPUA; 4 women are to be elected at a later date.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITIES

13. Enquiries are being made into the activities of the "Austrian Office" and the Free Austrian Movement. A full report will be submitted.

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14. Information has been received regarding an alleged Austrian Legation functioning at MUANO. Particulars have been forwarded to GSI NO 2 District.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

15. During the month Mr. Stokes R.F. visited "R" Internee Camp with the consent of AMB. He was accompanied on his tour of inspection by an officer of this Division. A full report on this has been submitted to G-2 (CI) AHBQ.

16. Owing to a proposed change of policy regarding civilian internees the review of cases has been temporarily suspended. Request has now been made by G-2 (CI) AHBQ that an officer from this Division attend the Camp monthly to look into any cases considered necessary. This will be done in connection with the Commandant, "R" Internee Camp.

WAR CRIMINALS

17. Much correspondence has been handled during the month. This Division acts as a "clearing house" between the various military HQs and Italian Ministries, authorities etc. Many of the Italian nationals sought have now returned to civilian life and the tracing of these people has more or less, to be left to the Italian police authorities.



A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

Copy to: C-2 (CI) AFHQ
(Att'n. Lt. Col. D.A.D. YOUNG)

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.F.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
December 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

14027/3

Rel 1 2/15/51
2 2/15/51SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER 1945GENERAL SECURITY

1. Owing to the rapid demobilization of officers, and LIMP having been taken by the remainder, the continuity of the work of this office was broken, quite intentionally, as it was considered better to start the New Year with as much leave taken as was possible, so that the two officers remaining on Security duties will not be unduly distracted.
2. Items of interest which have taken place are outlined briefly below, but a more comprehensive report will be submitted next month.
3. The hand over of the Northern Regions, with the exception of Venezia Giulia and Udine, to Italian Government Administration, was of course, the most important step during the month, and the position will be watched with great interest. The threat of internal disorder has always been made following the hand over of territory, but so far, fortunately, things may be said to have gone fairly smoothly. The turbulent North, however, may be a different proposition, but there is every prospect at the moment that some months may elapse before any real threat is forthcoming, unless provoked by a sudden political incident. The economic causes of unrest, and the struggle for political power remain to provide the material for a sudden conflagration.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. The beginning of the month saw the formation of yet another Government under the leadership of DE GASPARIS. After lengthy negotiations he

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THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. The beginning of the month saw the formation of yet another Government under the leadership of Dr. Galeari. After lengthy negotiations he was successful in appeasing the six main parties. How long the present Government will continue is a matter of conjecture. The decision as to whether the vote at the forthcoming elections is to be obligatory may be a crisis in the near future as the Communists and Socialists are much opposed to such a device being made.

NEO FASCISTS

5. As the result of information supplied to the Questura, Rome, by this Division, the offices of the "Ente Autonomo per la Ricostruzione" were searched by Italian Police on 15 Dec 45, also the home of Francesco PALMISCHI CRILLI, one of the organisers. Both he and his mother were taken to Questura for questioning but later released. Sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to warrant further action. CRILLI was an ardent Fascist who continued with the Republican regime in the North until May, firstly as an officer of the Air Force and later with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BOMB INCIDENT

6. During evening of 24 Dec 45 a small bomb exploded at the door of the Communist Party offices situated on second floor at Via Nazionale.

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Little damage resulted. One man, holding a party membership card, was detained by civilian police. It is interesting to note that within 30 minutes leaflets were posted on walls etc announcing the incident. It is said that to prepare and print such a leaflet at least two hours would be required. A man, alleged member of the Communist Party, named GEMALDI Giovanni, aged 36, has been arrested and has made a statement admitting responsibility.

ALLIED AND AMERICAN OPINIONS ON ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

7. Referring to para 5 of the November report, information regarding these activities has been submitted and investigations are continuing.

TRANSFER OF A.M.C. HEADQUARTERS TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

8. The position in the Northern Regions will be watched with interest. It has been suggested that the local CIMA may again become a power and a problem for the Government. Many local Government posts are still held by CIMA nominees who are naturally influenced by local Committees; the Government is a long way away in Rome.

YUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

9. A report has been submitted to A.H.Q. (CI) regarding Capt. MARSHALL and his staff operating from G4, Riviera di Chiavari, MARBO. This person is the accredited representative of the Yugoslav Welfare Society and is also described as the Chief Officer of Liaison Section Royal Yugoslav Army in Naples. According to records at this HQ the Royal Yugoslav Mission was liquidated in April 1945.

"R" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

10. The cases of internees reviewed by members of this Division during December was 46, and the present population is 1357, of whom 240 are women. A large number of these are enemy agents whose release at the moment cannot be countenanced, and reviewing is necessarily slow, but it has constantly to be borne in mind that persons who formed a threat to our security in War conditions are not of the same importance now that the enemy is broken and disorganised. The final word, however, remains with G.2. A.H.Q., and we can only recommend in the light of our experience and knowledge of the particular case.

W. H. H. H. H.

A. D. ELLIS,
Captain,
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W. H. Ellis

A. H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

Copy to : G-2(CI) AFHQ
(Attn Lt. Col. D.A.D. Young)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/615

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
November 1945

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

DIRECTOR	INITIALS	DATE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	INITIALS	DATE
EXEC. OFFICER	INITIALS	DATE
POLICE	INITIALS	DATE
LIC. & REG.	INITIALS	DATE
PRISONS	INITIALS	DATE
ADM. OFFICER	INITIALS	DATE
SECURITY	INITIALS	DATE
CHIEF CLERK	INITIALS	DATE

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT-NOVEMBER 1945

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Parri's government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the demo-christians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the apathy of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Parri signifies the end of OIM government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with the influx of the more violent partisan element into Rome from the northern provinces.
2. So far, all efforts to form a government have failed and no immediate prospect of a solution is in sight. The bone of contention appears to be the powerful Ministry of the Interior with the Commissariat of Sanctions against Fascism running a close second. The "blackmailing" possibilities of the latter have been discovered to be of such potency that any holder of the office has an almost unlimited range of influence in this country where all but a mere handful have in some way "contributed to the maintenance of the "fascist regime".
3. Very few Italians have given a serious thought to the possibility of the *luccotamente* taking charge of the situation and in fact such

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2. So far, all efforts to form a government have failed and no immediate prospect of a solution is in sight. The bone of contention appears to be the powerful Ministry of the Interior with the Commissariat of Sanctions against Fascism running a close second. The "blatant" possibilities of the latter have been discovered to be of such potency that any holder of the office has an almost unlimited range of influence in this country where all but a mere handful have in some way "contributed to the maintenance of the 'fascist regime'".

3. Very few Italians have given a serious thought to the possibility of the Luogotenente taking charge of the situation and in fact such an eventuality appears rather remote. It must however be borne in mind that since the King's retirement he has devoted himself to hard work, studying the political situation, the theory of government, etc, "butterfly" the early hours of the morning. He has completely renounced the pre-war existence for which he gained a rather exaggerated reputation in pre-war days and those who knew him before are astonished at the change for the better that has occurred in him. It would be extremely foolish to make any predictions concerning him, but is felt that he will not merely fade into oblivion in the manner of so many European crowned heads. It is certain that the wave of anti-monarchical feeling has considerably abated and there are signs that a reaction in favour of the institution is beginning to set in although of course the King has completely disappeared from the political field.

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ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIANS AND YUGOSLAVS

- 2 -

4. For a considerable period rumours have been rife regarding the alleged abduction of White Russians and anti-Tito Yugoslavs. The difficulty in these cases has been to obtain any form of evidence to substantiate the rumours. The latest information which is being investigated at the request of the British Embassy in the alleged abduction of a woman of Russian origin by two Russian officers at Catanzaro. This has received some attention from the Italian Press. A source reports that the villa of a Russian Colonel, Jakovlev, at Via Guattani No. 13 is used for the purpose.

5. Definite information has now been received concerning a Russian ex POW named Griori Dorojkin employed as a driver in Rome by a Russian officer who later had to return to Russia. Dorojkin refused to return and was denounced to the Questura by Colonel Jakovlev for having allegedly stolen 250,000 lire. He was arrested and turned over to the Russian Military Mission at their request. A full report is being submitted.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES

6. A report has been submitted to C-2 of information received at this office concerning Russian agents in Italy. The information has not been confirmed but in view of its nature it was felt that the matter should be passed on. The report refers to the presence in Rome of the Chief of the Russian Information Service for western Europe one Orloff; who lives at the Collegio Rusticum in Rome under the name of Father Doroteo Bescianov. Other agents living at the Russian Embassy are, Soertes, chief of the Russian Propaganda Service in close liaison with the PCI, Sernioff, chief of the Russian Information Service for Italy and the agents Belnik and Vasiliev.

7. It is reported that these persons hold meetings at the villa of Princess Abamalek at the Cinn on Via Aurelia.

8. It is possible that there may be some connection between Vasiliev and "Vassiliw" referred to in Para 19 of the monthly report for October 1945 (Ljachov Alessandro).

U.S. PARTY

9. This party continues to gain adherents and it is reported that a large number of the supporters are former minor fascist officials, squadristi, etc, who fear a wholesale purge if the left parties gain control of the country. Information indicates that no attempt has been made to arm the party or to put it on a military basis although such an eventuality cannot

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R. QUESTURA, ROME

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10. There is no doubt that the communist party have a strong cell in the Questura. The recent publication in "Unita" of 11 Nov. 1945 of a confidential letter from the Questore Bolinardo to the Questura offices is a strong confirmation of this. Information from other sources over a considerable period show that the communist party is in possession of all instructions given by the Questore. Files are continually disappearing and a certain high official of the Questura has stated that he cannot trust one of his subordinates. Apart from the cell referred to; the pay is so small that the temptation to sell information has without doubt proved to strong for certain agents.

JEWISH REFUGEE CAMPS

11. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the authorities in charge of the Jewish camps with the Jewish refugees Welfare Centre whose Chief is Mr. Laimann (or Leymann) with headquarters at Via Balbo 5, Rome.

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The Jewish title of the organization is Delassen.

12. Delassen is fanatically Zionist and has organized in each camp a nucleus of 50 to 100 persons known as Kibutz through which it has virtually obtained complete control of the camps, reducing the position of the Camp commandants to that of hotel keepers.

13. Without reference to the authorities Delassen makes lists of the inmates they select to sail for Palestine and shifts them from one camp to another sometimes merely to complete a Kibutz; at S. Maria di Leuca a subversive leaflet directed against Britain has recently been distributed.

14. At least 200 Jews are missing from the different camps and it is believed that about 50 of them are now in Palestine. Owing to the almost complete control obtained by Delassen it is possible that illegal emigration and the emigration of undesirable persons is arranged by this organization.

YUGOSLAV AFFAIRS

15. Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka, Deputy Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy is frequently being brought to notice by his efforts to obtain the release of Yugoslavs detained by the Allies or the Italians on criminal charges. The excuse invariably produced is that either they were partisans or were imprisoned by the Gestapo. Many of the men so detained have been the worst type of criminal charged with offences such as murder, robbery, extortion, etc. He has also intervened on behalf of Yugoslav detained on security grounds.

INFUX OF COMMUNISTS TO ROME

16. There are strong grounds for the belief that since the fall of the Farri government there has been a steady influx of communists and partisans of the more violent type from the northern provinces. All these "tourists" are said to be well armed and a police estimate of their number is approximately 10,000. They are being accommodated in the homes of fellow socialists and communists and also in the Casa del Partigiano, Via del Piandoli, Rome. The aim is said to be a coup d'etat effected by the forcible occupation of barracks, ministries and the usual strategical and tactical points and the isolation of the city by interruption of all communications. The date before which this action is supposed to be effected is the 15 December 1945.

WAR CRIMES

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WAR CRIMES

17. The work in connection with war criminals carried out by this division has very largely increased. This is due principally to the facts that many war criminals are wanted by both the Allied and Italian authorities and many are also in Italian custody. Owing to the very great shortage of Allied personnel engaged in these enquiries, it has been found necessary to enlist the aid of the Italian authorities to trace persons wanted and to give their previous records in order to avoid mistakes in identity as it not infrequently occurs that the name of the person wanted is unknown to the Allied authorities. It is felt that the identification and arrest of many of these people would have been impossible without the assistance of the Italian Government departments.

18. Although the reason for the enquiries have not been disclosed to the Italian Authorities, they are fully aware of their nature and in view of this their collaboration is commendable.

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CIVIL DISTURBANCES

19. No serious disturbances occurred during the month other than small purely localised outbreaks. The satirical revue "Soffio 50" which had a lengthy, successful (and peaceful) run in Rome, was met with considerable hostility in Milan from elements of the left where a pitched battle was fought between the students who had bought the whole house for one evening and leftists who were in wait for them when the performance closed. A matter of interest was that the leftists, who were largely communists, appeared to have been organized into separate groups under one central command and orders were heard being given for particular group to attack at different points, to withdraw here, reform at another point, etc. etc.

TRADING IN ARMS

20. A report has been received that a considerable arms trade is being carried on between those Polish soldiers who have volunteered to return to Poland and representatives of the PCI and PSI. In Rome the agency through which this is done is a secondhand dealers premises, the "Galleria Capranica", 91 Via degli Orfani. This division has also been notified of the purchase of arms to the value of 500,000 lire by the PCI of Latetice, Province of Macerata, from Poles about to be repatriated.

MARCOCCO CALOCERO

21. Chief of the Roma Squadra Mobile was the subject of Para 21 of the monthly report for October. Despite the intervention referred to it is understood that epuration enquiries are still proceeding but the Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism (Henri) has been asked to clarify the position and a reply is awaited.

PRESS

22. Press articles against the Allies continue in the papers "Unità" "Avanti", and to a lesser degree in "La Voce Repubblicana". In the issue of the 22 November both "Unità" and "Avanti" while giving an account of the arrest of a neo-fascist organization both went to extreme lengths in describing the British pattern hand grenades found in the possession of the members of the band and raised the query as to who instructed the members in the use of them. The articles clearly convey the impression that the supplying and training in the use of the grenades was the work of the British.

23. The police continue to be criticised but not to such an extent as in the past. The Rome "Reparto Celere" has produced a bad impression by its

MARCO GELERRE

21. Chief of the Roma Squadra Mobile was the subject of Para 21 of the monthly report for October. Despite the intervention referred to it is understood that epuration enquiries are still proceeding but the Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism (Merini) has been asked to clarify the position and a reply is awaited.

PRESS

22. Press articles against the Allies continue in the papers "Unità" "Avanti", and to a lesser degree in "La Voce Repubblicana". In the issue of the 22 November both "Unità" and "Avanti" while giving an account of the arrest of a neo-fascist organization both went to extreme lengths in describing the British pattern hard grenades found in the possession of the members of the band and raised the query as to who instructed the members in the use of them. The articles clearly convey the impression that the supplying and training in the use of the grenades was the work of the British.

23. The police continue to be criticised but not to such an extent as formerly. The Roma "Reparto Celere" has produced a bad impression by its violence in dealing with demonstrations and there is felt to be some reason in the complaint that the force used is more than justifiable under the circumstances. The PCI has not been slow to make ammunition of the incidents.

VENEZIA GIULIA (13 Corps) For October 1945

24. The necessity of maintaining security controls throughout the Allied occupied area of Venezia Giulia is emphasized. The measures in operation are:

- (1) Control of movement over the western boundary.
- (2) Issue of special identity cards to residents.
- (3) Registration of aliens.
- (4) Registration of hotels, bars, etc.

25. There have been many offenders against (1) mainly due to a lack of appreciation by control personnel of the provisions of the order and a

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sympathetic attitude towards offenders. It is noteworthy that a daily average of 100 illegal "immigrants" apply for permits to leave. A number of persons who have entered the area from the east without permits have been detained.

26. Residents in the area are supposed to have unrestricted movement within the area, but the Yugoslav authorities are ignoring this part of the agreement. For example they do not allow the residents of Pola to enter the area occupied by them. This causes great interference with the Allied administration.

27. Morale is comparatively good but an underlying fear of oppressive Yugoslav activities is apparent in the majority of the population.

28. Political activity is still restricted and is mainly confined to communist attempts to show that the area is solidly pro-Yugoslav.

NAPLES COMLINE

29. The morale of the population is low due partly to the failure of the government but largely to the depressed economic conditions, rise of the cost of living, anticipated unemployment and lack of clothing and fuel.

30. 92 public meetings were held without incident or demonstration. About 6 new parties have been formed or are in the process of being formed in Naples none of which appear to have very many adherents and they call for little comment. A number of small strikes have occurred, also minor civil disturbances in several of which a number of ex-F.O.s were involved.

VENEZIA REGION (October 1945)

31. There have been no civil disturbances during the month under review with the exception of a few small scale demonstrations against the high cost of living. No important security arrests were reported.

32. A considerable quantity of pro-Yugoslav propaganda in the form of pamphlets has been disseminated in the Region. These are brought by persons entering the area from Yugoslavia. It is reported that a difference of opinion has arisen between the PCI and the Venezia Giulia communist party and there seems little doubt that the activities of the latter are directed from Belgrade.

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33. There are good grounds for believing that the Yugoslavs maintain a well organised system of agents throughout the region, and these agents are well supplied with funds. Reports continue to be received of persons in Udine receiving visits from Slav agents requesting them in terms which amount to menaces to sign documents in favour of the annexation of the area to Yugoslavia. There have been no reports of violence for political ends during the month in Udine.

34. Numbers of unauthorised foreign military personnel, mainly Yugoslavs, French and Russians are circulating in the northern provinces of the region. Quite a number of them appear to be solely interested in black marked affairs, but the activities of the remainder are open to considerable suspicion.

35. A separatist movement has appeared in the province of Trento and its propaganda and policy are directed from Innsbruck. The main theme of the policy is that Trento should become an autonomous Alpine Republic under the protection of Austria. In the ten northern communes of the province, 70% of the population are of German-Austrian parentage and wish

- 6 -

that Trento should be placed again under Austrian Control.

36. The partisan movement in the Province has been largely disbanded and employment has been found for 150 of the members as auxiliary FS agents. Their main duties are supervision of road blocks and economic control.

LOMBARDIA REGION

37. The downfall of the government occasioned no serious trouble or demonstrations. There have been a number of strikes of short duration in favour of Parri and in fact the support Parri has received in the interval has at first sight been rather surprising. It must however be remembered that Parri represents the CLN government and it is to the interest of the left parties that he should remain at the head of the government.

38. Strength of officer:

Major HARVEY
Captain HAYES
Captain ELLIS

CSH/nb

C Hayes

C.B. HAYES,
Captain,
Security Division.

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Captain MILLS

C/Hayer
C.B. HAYES,
Captain,
Security Division.

CHH/nb

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 A.P.O. 594
 PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF. : SD/615

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
 October 1945

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1945

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. There appears to be very little doubt that a grave situation exists in the Government. The new Epuration Law has caused consternation throughout all parties, and it generally held that NEMMI has acted illegally. The new Law will provide for the re-examination of all officials down to and including the 8th grade. The illegality and unfairness of this new law has created a profound impression and NEMMI is without doubt losing many of his adherents. It is openly said that in his anxiety to discomfort his opponents, and to fill all government posts with his own supporters he has completely lost all sense of proportion. There is good reason to believe that his actions will within a short time bring about his own downfall, and with it, the fall of the present government. A complete report on the situation is being prepared.

2. If the government falls there is good reason to believe that PARRI will be replaced by NITTI whose speech earlier this month has

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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2. If the government falls there is good reason to believe that PARRI will be replaced by MEMI whose speech earlier this month has created a good impression among the people. As reported elsewhere there is the strong possibility of a new party being formed which will absorb "L'Uomo qualunque". Among those parties which would almost certainly fuse with; or form a bloc with MEMI's part are; Concentrazione Democratico Liberale (Bergamini); Movimento Tricolore and very probably the Liberal Party.

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Gen. MIHALOVICH

3. The above named former leader of the Chetniks and now believed wanted by the Yugo Slavs is said to be in Rome engaged in organising or rather re-organising the anti-tito front. Whether this is or is not true it appears that the leftist papers are about to launch a campaign of vituperation against him which will also include attacks on the Allies for supporting him. He is not to be confused with the General of the same name who has been for some time in Rome and is now the nominal head of the anti-Tito Party.

- 2 -

CAVALIERE DEL NOVECENTO

4. Information has been received that a body named as above has been formed in Rome of aristocrats, retired high army officials, etc, with the object of trying, sentencing and executing all those who are considered to be working against the interests of the state. In view of the position in life of the adherents, it may safely be assumed that the proposed victims will be of the left wing. Enquiries are being made.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

5. Minor anti-communist disturbances have occurred during the month in various parts of the country but are regarded as having other than local significance. Some of these disturbances were caused by "reduci" from eastern Europe who apparently have some reason to complain of the treatment accorded them by the Russians. In other places, communist offices have been raided by crowds mostly consisting of women and youths who destroyed the property therein. Although these efforts do not appear to have been in any way concerted they can be regarded as an indication of a growing anti-communist tendency in the country.

6. The 14 October passed without incident and as predicted no concerted acts of violence have occurred. There is every reason to believe that the PCI ordered its members to maintain the peace and not to cause trouble. The only noteworthy incident to commemorate the "Marcia su Roma" was the placing of a home made fascist flag on the pole of the Torre delle Milizie and the "mining" of the steps leading thereto. The Carabinieri ascribe the act to the communists, and the Vatican Authorities say they are certain of it. While both sources are undoubtedly biased it is thought that their statements have a basis of truth. Another minor incident was the finding of a wreath on the War Memorial of Rome University tied with black and yellow ribbons and with the inscription, "Dagli Universitari Caduti per la Patria". A hand grenade with pin extracted was placed beside the wreath. Little significance is attached to either incident.

"ROYAL" YUGO SLAV ACTIVITIES

7. The activities of the anti-Tito elements of the Yugo Slavs have been demonstrated to be commercial rather than political by a round-up conducted by the Rome Questura. A member of arrests of the adherents of the group including prominent members. disclosed that under the cover of political activity serious black market offences and fraud bordering on blackmail were being practised. As a result of searches, among other papers was found an interesting document giving in detail the tasks and

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WAR CRIME

8. The tracing of war criminals by the Italian Government is proceeding but rather slowly at present. The Italian Authorities have been asked to expedite the matter.

9. The arrest by AMB Bolzano of Max Mackowitz a DPS interpreter and former collaborator of Dr. Schulz has been effected. This man who was a well known figure at the Excelsior Hotel, Rome, during his period of collaboration with the Germans, had the temerity to revisit the hotel recently where he was immediately recognised by members of the staff. He immediately left the hotel but was subsequently arrested as stated above.

- 3 -

Mackowitz was regarded as one of the chief looters and persecutors of anti-fascists and patriots. He is in process of being handed over to the Italian authorities.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

10. Cases continue to be dealt with by the Review Board at Terni, but the number of those remaining whose cases can be reviewed is now very small. The population is at present - Males 1902, Females 300. Reviews are now limited to 10 per week as the majority of cases remaining present considerable difficulties.

11. A rumour is current at the Camp that some sort of demonstration against the camp authorities may be staged on the 8 or 9 of November. The rumour continues that a similar demonstration may be staged by the Terni partisans at the same time outside the camp. Whether the latter demonstration will be in sympathy with the internees is not stated, but there is reason to believe that some anti-Allied feeling exists in Terni where large unemployment exists among the inhabitants of this former highly industrialised town.

ARMED TRAFFIC

12. Enquiries are being made into the alleged smuggling of arms by Yugo Slav sailing vessels to the Puglie coast, and in particular to the port of Molfetta, but so far no definite information has been received.

L'UCOJO GIANNINI

13. The reaction of the "left" against the Party has started off with the arrest of the Scalera Brothers; both of them charged under Art. 3 of the Decree against Fascism with having maintained the Fascist regime. This "omnibus" Article is found extremely convenient for getting rid of political opponents as practically the whole population of Italy have been guilty of this offence. Little attempt is made to conceal the real motive of the arrests, namely that the Scaleras have assisted the party financially. It will be no matter for surprise if the next arrests are Giannini himself and the industrialist Manfredi. Persons charged under Art. 3 automatically have their property sequestered so that these arrests will effectively prevent any more financial aid being received from these quarters. The arrests are of course the responsibility of BENI. The Vatican is giving a 38 minute personal interview to Giannini. According to Vatican circles the number of adherents of the party is almost 3 million.

14. Whether or not Giannini is arrested, information has been received that the party will lose it.

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14. Whether or not Giannini is arrested, information has been received that the party will lose its name and its leadership and be absorbed in a larger party headed by NITMI.

ADMIRAL BIANCHIPI

15. "L'Unita" of the 17 October published the text of a circular alleged to have been authorised by the above named Admiral and addressed to ex-members of the Republican Fascist Forces inviting themselves in military organizations. The Admiral and the Naval authorities flatly denied was published with very great reluctance. As a matter of interest Radio Milano at the urgent request of the Centro Marina promised to broadcast, an enquiry was made and it was then ascertained that the text of the denial had disappeared from the drawer of the Radio Director.

EDUARDO BISMARCK

16. The presence of the above named brother of the former German minister in Rome is causing very adverse comment but the fact is not as

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20. The temporary transference from Regina Coeli to Allied custody of LETO, former OVRA chief, caused a considerable upheaval in the Commissariato for Sanctions against Fascism. It is understood that MANNI was so upset that he remained absent from the Council of Ministers for three hours discussing the implications of this move, which has caused him considerable anxiety. It was apparently an unpleasant shock to him to realize that the Allied Authorities were aware of his illegal interview with LETO. In connection with MANNI's past record it is interesting to note that no effort is being made to arrest SMILE, the ex-questore of Rome, who is in a position to give some illuminating side-lights of the history of the Alto Commissario.

MAROCCHO Calogero

24. This extremely efficient police official, chief of the Rome Squadra Mobile, has distinguished himself in dealing with the serious crime in the city. He belongs to no political party and is solely interested in his work, but he unfortunately has earned MANNI's dislike by interfering with the illegal activities of some of his friends, and in particular by his raid on the gaming house, the so-called "Sporting Club" at via della Croce, in which MANNI has an interest. Repatriation proceedings have now been started against Marocco, but the grounds on which they are based are so slight that it is unlikely that they will result in an expatriation. The information this division has is that when the enquiries are complete the case will be filed but will remain as a sword of Damocles over Marocco's head with the unspoken comment, "play with us or else..." This attempt to sacrifice a first class man for political or personal motives is very typical of the manner in which the Commissariato for Sanctions against Fascism is conducted. Steps are being taken to attempt to put a spoke in the wheel in this particular case as apart from any other consideration, the loss of Marocco would have a very detrimental effect on the maintenance of law and order in the city.

- 5 -

FERRARI

22. Head of the police in the Ministry of the Interior, it is understood that MINNI is attempting to have him replaced by a Gen. FIORI, CO.RR. a person not fitted for the post, the reasons being that he will not take part in political intrigue, and also possibly that he recently wrote a letter in defence of Morocco. This information cannot be regarded as certain, but as it emanated from the source that reported that attempts were being made (unsuccessfully) to get rid of Severini, the vice chief of Police, it can be fairly safely assumed that some move is being contemplated.

ALBANIAN PARTISAN ACTIVITIES

23. This matter, referred to in the last monthly report, has been the subject of an appeal for military police assistance from the Italian Foreign office. The Italian local authorities seem unable to cope with the activities of these so-called partisans, but the whole root of the trouble seems to be whether or not the Albanian Mission at Bari has any official status. The area has stepped in with the orders to the Mission that they are to cease issuing firearm certificates and that no Albanian may leave the area without first signing a certificate to the effect that he does so of his own free will.

PIEMONTE REGION

24. The search for hidden arms has had satisfactory results, but the scale has been somewhat reduced owing to the drying up of previously fruitful sources of information and the more than suspected tendency of the "proprietors" to disperse large dumps to small groups or individuals to avoid large scale losses in a single raid.

25. A small number of strikes have occurred, including that of the Turin barbers, but the only stoppage of special interest was that of 7000 workers at Fiat Monferrato on 9 Oct. 45. It is understood that the strike was organised by the communists on the previous day to protest against the AMG order regarding the evacuation of premises taken over by political parties without the consent of the owners. The strike was not supported by the other parties and the communist party made a cancellation order which was too late to have any effect.

26. In Turin city a report was received that the CP was organizing and training a group of young men on the lines of SAP and GAP with the object of seizing industries, eliminating owners and right wing leaders after the departure of the allies. The organiser was said to be one Giovanni Valletto who, in the manner to which one has now grown accustomed, has moved from his humble abode and now resides in a more comfortable

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27. In view of a report that arms were stored at his house, a raid was made without result as far as arms were concerned, but a quantity of stolen property was recovered. Also in a locked drawer were found an Order of the Day of the Soviet of Turin signed by Valletto in his battle name "Vanno" in which he assumed command of the Turin Reg Guard by order of the Supreme Soviet. An admission by the portress of the house. Valletto after a search, was arrested and held for interrogation but later escaped from detention and is now being sought. (The Questura official responsible for his detention has been suspended).

- 6 -

28. As in Lombardia, so in Piemonte, the most effective anti-communist propaganda is the return of the prisoners of war from Russia. Another factor, the same old story, undermining the strength of the CP is the lack of efficiency, graft and corruption which are evident whenever members have held high places.

LOMBARDIA REGION

29. The general situation remains quiet outwardly serious strikes or disturbances. The rank and file of the socialist party are dubious about following the communist lead. They see the labour party in England, they note the manner in which the Russians appear to be "occupying" the eastern part of Europe; they observe the condition of the prisoners of war returning from Belsen instead. These matters are causing much discussion among the socialists at the present.

30. Successful arms raids have been carried out. As usual the arms are found to be excellent weapons, greased, oiled, and in perfect condition. There is no doubt that the concealment of arms has been planned, ordered and directed and is not the work of a few hotheads. It becomes ever more apparent that the surrender of arms by the partisans last May and June was a complete farce.

31. Concern is felt at the existence of large dumps of captured and surrendered arms, some of which are exceedingly large. Should a rising be contemplated, a small force could overpower the guards at these dumps with little difficulty and obtain sufficient arms to fit out many partisan division.

CANCELLED ARMS RAIDS. 32.

Region	MGs	Sub	Pistols	Rifles	Grenades	Mortars	Cann	Miscellaneous
Piemonte	445	1236	81	3166	7211	223	33	9 armoured cars, ammo, mines, shells, radios, steel helmets, etc
					(from 1 Oct to 25 Oct 45)			
Bologna	11	36	59	270	639	11	1	73 mines, ammo & spares of all types.
(Liaison)					(from 15 Oct. to 4 Nov. 45)			

33. Owing to the Regional Security Officer in Liguria having been transferred to other duties, his monthly report has not been received.

34. The report from the Venezia Giulia and Lombardia officer is also not yet to hand.

CONCEALED ARMS RAIDS. 32.

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35. Strength of officer:

Major HARVEY
Captain FAYES
Captain GILLIS

Captain WEIR has returned to U.S.
 Captain BARCROFT has been posted prior to demobilization.

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C. E. HAYES, Jr.
Captain,
Security Division.

 DUKES
 UNIVERSITY PRESS

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ATHQ (Att'n Major Daly-Lewis)
Emilia Region
Liguria
Lombardia
Piemonte
Venezie

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
August 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

10 September 1945

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1945

GENERAL SECURITY

(a) 1. The two events which affected Security in this country and, in fact, the whole world during the month of August were the use of the atomic bomb and the end of the war with Japan. The former may well be the greatest invention to ensure that no country dare take hostile measures in the future, and if the human race can maintain the same progress in spiritual and moral development as in scientific achievement, it may well be that we have seen the end of military aggression.

(b) 2. The need for Security organizations however, cannot be said to have ceased to exist, but on the contrary, every vigilance must be exercised by the nations primarily responsible for the peace that advantage is not taken by any country to develop the new discovery for lethal purposes, as this would destroy that which has taken so long achieve, and at such great cost. The world wide political conferences, however, will be tackling that problem.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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(a) 3. The Parri Government has been making great efforts to

GENERAL SECURITY

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

- (A) 3. The Farri Government has been making great efforts to get on with its colossal task, but the tendency is still for party politics to over ride the larger issue of national reconstruction. The declaration that the peace terms in regard to Italy would be the first to be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers has made the Italians realize that there is a day of reckoning ahead.
- (B) 4. Signor Farri himself has announced that unless the forthcoming election is conducted in a legal and orderly manner, with no resort to violence by any of the parties, he will declare the election void. He is obviously very much aware of the critical condition of public order throughout the country, and at the same time he cannot ignore the blunt warning which has been given to certain Balkan countries by the United States and Great Britain that any but a truly democratic election will not receive their support. To have the Italian election postponed at the last moment for such a reason would have a disastrous effect on the ambition of the Italians to have a place among the Allied Nations.

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(c) 5. There are persistent rumours that a breach in the Italian Government cannot long be delayed, and while the left wing parties are losing some ground, they also seem to have difficulty in restraining some of their more headstrong members. It was commented in our May report that Togliatti had apparently allowed Nenni to make the running for the Left in the North. The indications now seem to be that Nenni is not enjoying the prestige and support he anticipated; in fact he seems definitely on the wane, and Professor Laski's public rebuke to him has aroused a lot of interest.

POLISH TROOPS.

6. A systematic condemnation of Polish troops has been maintained by the Rome edition of "L'Unita", under head lines mentioning "Fascist Poles." This is undoubtedly due to the feeling shown by the Poles against the Communists, who are particularly careful in their propaganda in the territory of Polish troops. L'Unita makes no secret of the fact that they do not want the Poles to stay in this country any longer.

7. AVANTI has also to some extent commented adversely against the Polish troops, although they say they do not forget the part played by the Poles of Montecassino.

8. Incidents where Poles have been concerned have taken place at Forli, near Taranto, in Marche, Macerata, and more recently at Arezzo. The actions of individual soldiers are construed as being part of the policy of the corps as a whole.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

9. By far the largest civil disturbance of the month was the one at L'Attera in the first four days of August, when 1,000 people suddenly rioted and demanded the cancellation of amassing orders, allocation of uncultivated lands, unemployment pay and requisitioning of the mills. When this was refused they started to burn the public offices of Dazio, Septral, Upsea, Consorzio Agrario etc. They forced the prison and released 49 prisoners.

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12. At Altamura (Bari) on 1st August, Communists took possession of the Sotto-Prefettura.

13. Five days later a crowd of about 200 at Monte S. Angelo (Foggia) set fire to the offices of the Tax Collection and surrounded the Municipio as a protest against the Cattle Tax.

14. Near Licata (Sicily) fourteen people were injured when armed bandits held up a train, and robbed the passengers.

15. On 15th August, a crowd of 500 people attacked the Office of Registrars at Agnone (Campobasso) and ransacked the various rooms. They were dispersed by the Marasciallo of COER who threw a hand grenade some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

16. In the early hours of 5th August some 30 armed men attacked the CC.RR. barracks at Castiglione di Cervia (Ravenna) overpowered the CC.RR. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Savio river.

17. It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

POLICE FORCES

18. Reference has been made in these reports on the necessity for a strong, capable Police Force in this country, free from political interference. Upon this public order depends. Upon its ability to maintain public order hangs the fate of Italy, for a period of anarchy and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even as a second rate power with the United Nations.

19. The Allied Authorities understand now that every effort must be made to clothe, equip and arm the Italian Police in a manner calculated to enable it to perform its duty. The Italians themselves cannot see that a Police Force must receive the utmost support if its actions are correct, adequate correction if it is wrong, otherwise it should be free from interference in the performance of its duties which consist of maintaining the law of the land, applicable to all subjects.

20. Instead of this we have reports of certain political parties training their own police forces, we have the Partisan Police, an Economic Police Force was recently disbanded. Any Force not officially depending upon the country as a whole is only concerned at enforcing its own interpretation of what the law is or should be.

21. Certain sections of the Press are using their newly found "freedom" to indulge in attacks against the Police, and it cannot be ignored that their object may be to destroy public confidence in them to such an extent that the work of any body which eventually might supplant them would be much easier. In the Milan edition of Avanti recently a photograph of British Police arresting a man in London was given prominence, with the remark that they dare not act similarly now that the Socialist

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22. Everything must be done to improve the morale of the CC.RR. and Questori, to encourage them to do their duty without fear or favour, otherwise the Allies, who have succeeded in their efforts to preserve military security in Italy, will find they have entrusted civilian security to instruments which are barely able to stand the strain. It is essential that in addition to providing adequate equipment, every effort is made to help the individual men achieve that moral courage without which a policeman is merely a "uniform carrier".

POLITICAL MOVES IN QUESTURA

23. It is reported that in their efforts to gain control of all police forces, the Communists and members of the extreme left are "pushing" a certain VICARI who is now at the Ministry of the Interior as a questore (unattached).

24. This man, who is alleged to have held a high post in Mussolini's personal household staff, is now said to be a communist. The extremists have their eyes on two most important posts in one of which they wish to put Vicari. One of these posts is that of Vice Chief of Police, the other is the Chief of the Squadra Mobile. Both these posts are held by men who are first class policemen. It is observed that a campaign has already started against MARROCCO, chief of the Squadra Mobile, in the leftist press, which is making a mountain out of a small hill with regard to the Laffi case, alleging extraordinary political significance to a rather sordid murder. Enquiries are being made into Vicari's activities.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

25. "A" Civilian Internee Camp was cleared of civilian internees in August, and those still considered to be a danger were transferred to "R" Camp. Large numbers were released, however, before the camp was closed.

26. There are now 1,510 persons detained at "R" Camp, including 323 women. Their cases are being reviewed weekly when an officer from this Division visits the camp, and out of 143 cases considered during the month, 115 recommendations for release were made. Practically all former Fascists who were interned as "potentially dangerous" have now been released, and those at present detained represent saboteurs, enemy agents, Germans who held high posts in the Nazi Party, dangerous political persons, etc. It is not expected that many more recommendations for release can be made, but the cases will be studied thoroughly to see if they do constitute a threat.

BARONESS ANYA MANFREDI DE BLASIS

27. Reference was made to this woman in Security Division report of June 1945. Information as to her activities were supplied to RAAC, by this Division and she has now been arrested as an associate of G.I.S.

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9 SERGE DE TRESKINE

28. This man was referred to in Security Division report of June 1945, when he achieved a certain notoriety by attempting to reach Turkey to trace Czarist treasure alleged to be buried there. As a result of information supplied by this Division and enquiries in Paris he has now been arrested as a recruiter for the Abwehr.

10 SUSPICIOUS ORGANIZATION

29. Information has been received revealing the existence of a society bearing the title "Resurrection" "Universal Foundation for a Just Peace". The leader of this movement, the objects of which are not at present clear, is one Joseph Plover, living at 2 Via Pergolini, Milan, who is stated to be a German ex-officer. The matter is being investigated.

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FRONTE UNICO MUTILATI, INVALIDI e COMBATTENTI

30. Bearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre BRANCACCIO in Rome on Sunday 26th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the Police frustrated any attempt by a none too docile crowd to start a disturbance.

31. On 1st August a group of about 40 people wearing different uniforms and describing themselves as ex Italian Prisoners of War endeavoured to induce the officials at the Banco di Napoli in Naples to hand over money to them. They left the building unsatisfied, but later in the day a meeting was held in the Piazza Municipio by a number of people who were identified as ex P.O.W. (Italian) who demanded relief or work. Some windows and doors were broken before the crowd was dispersed by CC.RR.

32. On 9th August several groups of individuals, about 40 in all, purporting to be P.O.W. (Italian) demanded money or goods from shopkeepers in Naples. They were dispersed without more serious incidents.

33. The Prisoner of War and War wounded angle is one which is likely to be exploited when economic troubles arise during the coming winter, and it is not likely to trouble the consciences of the persons concerned whether they were combatants for or against democracy.

LIGURIA REGION

34. No special security problems were encountered during the month in this part of Italy, although the continued inactivity of Genoa as a port is a sore hardship by way of local unemployment. About 45% of the population are unemployed, but most of these are engaged in one kind of black market or another.

35. Criminal activity has shown no abatement, and this is usually attributed to "the Partisans", although it is fairer to say that it is local hoodliganism, without political significance.

36. In the mountainous parts of the Region there is no doubt that arms are secreted, but results of searches have not revealed concentration by any particular political party. It cannot be overlooked that the arms may well be preserved for private enterprise in supplying a state which finds itself at war - or civil war - in the future, and is without facilities for making

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37. A trial which may arouse some political feelings will take place in the middle of September, when five youths - "Partisans" - murdered three CC.FR. in cold blood at Fabbrie, with a Sten gun. A search of the premises of the arrested men revealed considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives. 3 4 3

LOMBARDIA REGION

38. Outwardly the picture is good in Lombardia, but no one can be mistaken that there is a great deal of underground activity. This is only to be expected in view of what has happened in recent years in Milan, but there is no indication that any of the movements have anti-Allied objects. The tone of the official Communist and Socialist pronouncements have been much more moderate and reasonable, but there is a doubt as to whether they will be able to control the more extremist members of the parties.

39. The Partisans are reluctant to hand over the authority they enjoyed for such a short period, and indeed may seek to regain their former prestige when the Allies hand over, if strong action is not taken by the Italians themselves. The 'questori, particularly, will need strong support if they are to survive the pressure from all sides which will be exerted upon them.

40. The Communist uprising when the Allies withdraw is still being discussed, but much less than hitherto, while no definite evidence is forthcoming on this contentious point. Strikes and demonstrations have been fewer and much more orderly.

PIEMONTE REGION

41. Very energetic steps have been taken in this Region to locate arms and dumps and to arrest the persons responsible for illegal detention of arms. Over fifty such raids were made, and in approximately half the number of the cases weapons and ammunition were found. This has also had a profound effect on the morale of the decent, law abiding citizens, who are now not so reluctant to come forward with their information. There is little doubt that had the time been available for a prolonged series of raids of similar intensity in all the Northern Regions, there would not be the same misgiving, either by the Allies or the Italians, in handing back the territory.

42. Strikes and meetings have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 19th August when some 3,000 ex-internees marched to the Prefettura to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

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43. Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several Germans and Italian ex-P.O.W. who have crossed from Germany. On the Cuneo frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been laying mines on the Italian side of the border, with the result that some sheep have been blown up.

VENEZIA REGION

44. Life resumed a more normal aspect from a security standard in Venezia Region, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat of a problem with its mixed population and strong German/Austrian associations. The movement for returning to Austria, or at least secession from Italy is likely to develop, but it is a matter which will need careful consideration before any decision is taken. There is a great security threat here, as it was such a strong hold of Nazi influence, and it has not been as strongly occupied as is necessary finally to eradicate it.

45. In the Northern half of Trento province it is openly stated by the population that they prefer the German rule, and they are contemptuous of the Italians. An Austrian flag was found flying on the bell tower of Rovere della Luna on 12th August, and later in the month from the top of

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Monte Tofana (Cortina d'Ampezzo).

46. It is rumored that the propaganda is inspired in Innsbruck, but enquiries have not revealed any clandestine passage of newspapers and pamphlets. The political situation seems to be clearly defined into an Austrian versus Italian administration for the Tyrol.

47. In Udine province, as may well be expected, the main preoccupation of Security agencies is with the Jugo-Slavs, who are indulging in their propaganda to spread the Jugo-Slav influence as far west as possible.

48. An aftermath of the SCHIO massacre mentioned in previous reports is the trial of seven former partisans for the murder of 54 persons, which commenced early in September. The result will be of very great interest, as trouble may be expected if "patriots" are sentenced to death (the fact that the crime is murder will probably be overlooked in a spate of political fervour), while on the other hand if they are acquitted others may be tempted to emulate their deeds.

VENEZIA GIULIA

49. This area controlled by 13 Corps is in a separate category from the rest of Italy, as it is still a military zone, with a particularly difficult task. The period of military uncertainty which existed in the early days has now passed, but the institution of control by civilian forces of law and order has yet to begin.

50. It was necessary to disband the Police Forces which were found on the arrival of the Allies, and owing to the nature of the occupation it is not possible to use CC.RR. The plans for a new Police Force are completed, and it is hoped to put them on the streets soon. Meanwhile, normal Police duties are being performed by combined British and American Military Police, while a small number of Metropolitan, acceptable both to the Jugo-Slavs and Italians, are engaged on traffic duties.

51. Security is a difficult matter, owing to the inability to distinguish between real Venezia-Giulians and others who have infiltrated into the territory. The issue of Identity Cards and establishment of roads blocks at vital points are essential before civilian movement can be adequately controlled. The fact that no Diplomatic relations exist between Italy and Jugo-Slavia still further complicates the situation.

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52. Considerable propaganda and political activity is taking place in the area, and the Communists have been canvassing the local population for the return of Venezia Giulia to Jugo-Slavia. Their "gangster" methods have tended to alienate decent citizens, with the result that the Democratic Christian and Action parties are now becoming more active.

53. Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Jugo-Slav nationals to withdraw from any position they held which in any way assisted the Allied Military Government, and to take reprisals against those who refused to comply. It was also hinted that sabotage may be adopted in this connection, but in what form was not stated.

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54. This territory, indeed, is likely to be a bone of contention long after the terms of the Peace Treaty are made known.

FIELD TRIPS

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 55. | Major HARVEY | "R" Internee Camp, Terni |
| | Capt. HAYES | " " " |
| | Lieut. FEHR | Lombardia Region |
| | Major HARVEY | Trieste and Venezia Region. |

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 56. | Major HARVEY | Chief Security Officer |
| | Capt. HAYES | Investigator, civilian Internees |
| | Capt. ELLIS | " confidential enquiries |
| | Capt. BARGROFT | " political |
| | Lieut. FEHR | " political and screening. |

S. F. Harvey Maj.
S. F. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

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| R.S.O. | Lombardia " |
| R.S.O. | Piemonte " |
| R.S.O. | Venezie " |

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~~Venezia Region~~
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Lombardia "
Piemonte "
Venezie "

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SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.C. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

DIRECTOR	10/1/45
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	10/1/45
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PRISONS	10/1/45
ADJ. CLERK	10/1/45
SECURITY	10/1/45
CHIEF CLERK	10/1/45

10 September 1945

Ref : ED/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
August 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

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SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1945GENERAL SECURITY

1. The two events which affected security in this country and, in fact, the whole world during the month of August were the use of the atomic bomb and the end of the war with Japan. The former may well be the greatest invention to ensure that no country dare take hostile measures in the future, and if the human race can maintain the same progress in spiritual and moral development as in scientific achievement, it may well be that we have seen the end of military aggression.

2. The need for security organizations however, cannot be said to have ceased to exist, but on the contrary, every vigilance must be exercised by the nations primarily responsible for the peace that advantage is not taken by any country to develop the new discovery for lethal purposes, as this would destroy that which has taken so long to achieve, and at such great cost. The world wide political conference, however, will be tackling that problem.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. The Italian Government has been making great efforts to get on with its colonial task, but the territory is still for party politics to over ride the larger issue of national reconstruction. The declaration that the peace terms in regard to Italy would be the first to be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers has made the Italians realize that there is a day of reckoning ahead.

4. Signor Ratti himself has announced that unless the forthcoming election is conducted in a legal and orderly manner, with no resort to violence by any of the parties, he will declare the election void. He is obviously very much aware of the critical condition of public order throughout the country, and at the same time he cannot ignore the blunt warning which has been given to certain Italian countries by the United States and Great Britain that any but a truly democratic election will not receive their support. To have the Italian election postponed at the last moment for such a reason would have a disastrous effect on the ambition of the Italians to have a place among the Allied Nations.

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5. There are persistent rumors that a breach in the Italian Government cannot long be delayed, and while the left wing parties are losing some ground, they also seem to have difficulty in restraining some of their more headstrong members. It was commented in our way report that Togliatti had apparently allowed Nenni to make the running for the Left in the North. The indications now seem to be that Nenni is not enjoying the prestige and support he anticipated; in fact he seems definitely on the wane, and Professor Laski's public rebuke to him has aroused a lot of interest.

POLISH TROOPS

6. A systematic condemnation of Polish troops has been maintained by the Rome edition of "L'Unita", under head lines mentioning "Fascist Poles." This is undoubtedly due to the feeling shown by the Poles against the Communists, who are particularly careful in their propaganda in the territory of Polish troops. "L'Unita" makes no secret of the fact that they do not want the Poles to stay in this country any longer.

7. AVANTI has also to some extent commented adversely against the Polish troops, although they say they do not forget the part played by the Poles of Montecassino.

8. Incidents where Poles have been concerned have taken place at Forlì, near Ravenna, in Varese, Macerata, and more recently at Ancona. The actions of individual soldiers are construed as being part of the policy of the corps as a whole.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

9. By far the largest civil disturbance of the month was the one at Astara in the first four days of August, when 1,000 people suddenly rioted and demanded the cancellation of existing orders, allocation of uncultivated lands, unemployment pay and requisitioning of the mills. When this was refused they started to burn the public offices of Dazio, Ufficiali, Ufficiali, Ufficiali, Ufficiali etc. They forced the prison and released 49 prisoners.

10. On 2nd August the revolt had spread to Ferrandina, where about 1,500 rioters destroyed the Ufficio Anonario, the Ufficiali and the Prefecture. An ex-incidenta, Vincenzo GARUFI, aged 65, was killed by the crowd.

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CIVIL DISORDER

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12. At Altamura (Bari) on 1st August, Communists took possession of the Sotto-Pratelli.

13. Five days later a crowd of about 200 at Monte S. Angelo (Puglia) set fire to the offices of the Tax Collection and surrounded the Municipio as a protest against the Cattle Tax.

14. Near Licata (Sicily) fourteen people were injured when armed bandits held up a train, and robbed the passengers.

15. On 15th August, a crowd of 500 people attacked the office of Registrars at Agrigento (Campobasso) and ransacked the various rooms. They were dispersed by the Carabinieri of GOR who threw a hand grenade some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

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16. In the early hours of 14th August some 30 armed men attacked the C.M. barracks at Castiglione di Garfagna (Livorno) overpowered the C.M. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Arno river.

17. It is interesting to note that at the present the south of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the south may start it first.

POLICE FORCES

18. Reference has been made in these reports on the necessity for a strong, capable Police Force in this country, free from political interference. Upon this public order depends. Upon its ability to maintain public order hangs the fate of Italy, for a period of anarchy and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even as a second rate power with the United Nations.

19. The Allied Authorities understand now that every effort must be made to clothe, equip and arm the Italian Police in a manner calculated to enable it to perform its duty. The Italians themselves cannot see that a Police Force must receive the utmost support if its actions are correct, adequate correction if it is wrong, otherwise it should be free from interference in the performance of its duties which consist of maintaining the law of the land, applicable to all subjects.

20. Instead of this we have reports of certain political parties demanding their own Police Forces, we have the Italian Police, an Economic Police Force was recently disbanded. Any Force not officially depending upon the country as a whole is only concerned at enforcing its own interpretation of what the law is or should be.

21. Certain sections of the Press are using their newly found "freedom" to indulge in attacks against the Police, and it cannot be ignored that their object may be to destroy public confidence in them to such an extent that the work of any body which eventually might supplant them would be much easier. In the Milan edition of *L'Avanti* recently a photograph of British Police arresting a man in London was given prominence.

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21. Certain sections of the Press are using their newly found "freedom" to indulge in attacks against the Police, and it cannot be ignored that their object may be to destroy public confidence in them to such an extent that the work of any body which eventually might suppress them would be much easier. In the Milan edition of *L'Avanti* recently a photograph of British Police arresting a man in London was given prominence with the remark that they dare not act similarly now that a socialist Government is in power. Inquiry revealed that the photograph was one taken after a Fascist meeting in London in 1936. The only possible counteraction to put on publishing such a photograph is the attempt to destroy the morale of the Police and the confidence of the public in them.

22. Everything must be done to improve the morale of the Police, and Quastori, to encourage them to do their duty without fear or favour, otherwise the Police, who have succeeded in their efforts to preserve military security in Italy, will find they have entrusted civilian security to instruments which are barely able to stand the strain. It is essential that in addition to providing adequate equipment, every effort is made to help the individual man achieve that moral courage without which a policeman is merely a uniform carrier.

POLITICAL MOVES IN MURGURA

23. It is reported that in their efforts to gain control of all police forces, the Communists and members of the extreme left are 'pushing' a certain VICARI who is now at the Ministry of the Interior as a quastore (unattached).

24. This man, who is alleged to have held a high post in Mussolini's personal household staff, is now said to be a communist. The extremists have their eyes on two most important posts in one of which they wish to put VICARI. One of these posts is that of Vice Chief of Police, the other is the Chief of the Squadra Mobile. Both these posts are held by men who are first class politicians. It is observed that a campaign has already started against MARROCCO, Chief of the Squadra Mobile, in the leftist press, which is making a mountain out of a small hill with regard to the Lafti case, alleging extraordinary political significance to a rather sordid murder. Enquiries are being made into VICARI's activities.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

25. "A" Civilian Internees Camp was cleared of civilian internees in August, and those still considered to be a danger were transferred to "R" Camp. Large numbers were released, however, before the camp was closed.

26. There are now 1,510 persons detained at "R" Camp, including 323 women. Their cases are being reviewed weekly when an officer from this Division visits the camp, and out of 143 cases considered during the month, 115 recommendations for release were made. Practically all former fascists who were interned as "potentially dangerous" have now been released, and those at present detained represent war criminals, enemy agents, Germans who held high posts in the Nazi Party, dangerous political persons, etc. It is not expected that many more recommendations for release can be made, but the cases will be studied thoroughly to see if they do constitute a threat.

BARBARA ANITA MARROCCO DE MAGLIS

27. Reference was made to this woman in Security Division report of June 1945. Information as to her activities were supplied to RAG, by this Division and she has now been arrested as an associate of C.I.B.

CHUCK DE THAMUNG

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ARMED AND ARMED IN HANDS

27. Reference was made to this when in Security Division report of June 1945. Information as to her activities were supplied to RAC, by this Division and she has now been arrested as an associate of G.I.B.

SECRETARY

28. This man was referred to in Security Division report of June 1945, when he achieved a certain notoriety by attempting to reach Turkey to trace Communist treasure alleged to be buried there. As a result of information supplied by this Division and enquiries in Paris he has now been arrested as a recruiter for the Abwehr.

SUSPICIOUS ORGANIZATION

29. Information has been received revealing the existence of a society bearing the title "Reconstruction" "Universal Foundation for a Just Peace". The leader of this movement, the objects of which are not at present clear, is one Joseph Florer, living at 2 Via Vergolini, Milan, who is stated to be a German ex-officer. The matter is being investigated.

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PR AND UNICEF REPORT, MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

30. Hearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre REGIO in Rome on Sunday 25th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the police frustrated any attempt by a more or less crowd to start a disturbance.

31. On 1st August a group of about 40 people wearing different uniforms and describing themselves as ex-Italian prisoners of war endeavored to induce the officials at the Banco di Napoli in Naples to hand over money to them. They left the building unharmed, but later in the day a meeting was held in the Pisanum Municipio by a number of people who were identified as ex P.O.W. (Italian) who demanded relief or work. Some windows and doors were broken before the crowd was dispersed by G.M.

32. On 9th August several groups of individuals, about 40 in all, purporting to be P.O.W. (Italian) demanded money or goods from shopkeepers in Naples. They were dispersed without more serious incidents.

33. The Prisoner of War and War wounded angle is one which is likely to be exploited when economic trouble arises during the coming winter, and it is not likely to trouble the consciences of the persons concerned whether they were combatants for or against democracy.

LIGURIA REGION

34. No special security problems were encountered during the month in this part of Italy, although the continued inactivity of Genoa as a port is a sore hardship by way of local unemployment. About 45% of the population are unemployed, but most of these are engaged in one kind of black market or another.

35. Criminal activity has shown no abatement, and this is usually attributed to "the Partisans", although it is fairer to say that it is local hoodlumperism, without political significance.

36. In the mountainous parts of the Region there is no doubt that arms are secreted, but results of searches have not revealed concentration by any particular political party. It cannot be overlooked that the arms may well be preserved for private enterprise in supplying a state which finds itself at war - or civil war - in the future, and is without facilities for making or using an atomic bomb. Some General made considerable fortune in

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37. A trial which may arouse some political feelings will take place in the middle of September, when five youths - "Partisans" - murdered three of the arrested men at Pabbia, with a Pan gun. A search of the premises of the arrested men revealed considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives.

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ITALIAN REGION

35. Outwardly the picture is good in Sicily, but in one can be mistaken that there is a great deal of underground activity. This is only to be expected in view of what has happened in recent years in Sicily, but there is no indication that any of the remnants have anti-litigated objects. The tone of the official Communist and socialist pronouncements have been much more moderate and reasonable, but there is a doubt as to whether they will be able to control the more extremist members of the parties.

36. The Partisans are reluctant to hand over the authority they enjoyed for such a short period, and indeed may seek to regain their former prestige when the Allies hand over, if strong action is not taken by the Italians themselves. The Partisans, particularly, will need strong support if they are to survive the pressure from all sides which will be exerted upon them.

36. The Communist uprising when the Allies withdrew is still being discussed, but much less than hitherto, while no definite evidence is forthcoming on this contentious point. Strikes and demonstrations have been fewer and much more orderly.

ITALIAN REGION

41. Very energetic steps have been taken in this region to locate arms and disarms and to arrest the persons responsible for alleged detention of arms. Over fifty such raids were made, and in approximately half the number of the cases weapons and ammunition were found. This has also had a profound effect on the morale of the desert, law-abiding citizens, who are now not so reluctant to come forward with their information. There is little doubt that had the time been available for a prolonged series of raids of similar intensity in all the northern regions, there would not be the same ringings either by the Allies or the Italians, in handing back the territory.

42. Strikes and meetings have resumed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 19th August when some 5,000 ex-internees marched to the prefecture to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the *Comité di pubblica sicurezza* made 13 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

43. Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several Germans and Italian ex-... who had crossed from Germany. On the German frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been leaving since the...

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42. Strikes and meetings have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 19th August when some 3,000 ex-internees marched to the Prefecture to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three ships were looted, but the general situation made 25 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

43. Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several German and Italian ex-I.O.s. who have crossed from Germany. In the Osnabrück frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been laying mines on the Italian side of the border, with the result that some sheep have been blown up.

VENETIAN REGION

44. We resumed a more normal aspect from a security standard in Venetian Region, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat of a problem with its mixed population and strong German/Austrian associations. The movement for returning to Austria, or at least repatriation from Italy is likely to develop, but it is a matter which will need careful consideration before any decision is taken. There is a great security threat here, as it was such a strong hold of Nazi influence, and it has not been as strongly occupied as is necessary finally to eradicate it.

45. In the Northern half of Trento Province it is openly stated by the population that they prefer the German rule, and they are contemptuous of the Italians. An Austrian flag was found flying on the bell tower of Rovere della Luna on 12th August, and later in the month from the top of

Monte Tofani (Cortina d'Ampezzo).

46. It is rumored that the propaganda is inspired in Innsbruck, but enquiries have not revealed any clandestine passage of newspapers and pamphlets. The political situation seems to be clearly defined into an Austrian versus Italian administration for the Tyrol.

47. In Udine province, as may well be expected, the main preoccupation of Security agencies is with the Jugos-slavs, who are indulging in their propaganda to spread the Jugos-slav influence as far west as possible.

48. In aftermath of the DUFF measure mentioned in previous reports is the trial of seven former partisans for the murder of 54 persons, which commenced early in September. The result will be of very great interest, as trouble may be expected if "patriots" are sentenced to death (the fact that the crime is murder will probably be overlooked in a spirit of political fervor), while on the other hand if they are acquitted others may be tempted to emulate their deeds.

VENETIA GIULIA

49. This area controlled by 13 Corps is in a separate category from the rest of Italy, as it is still a military zone, with a particularly difficult task. The period of military uncertainty which existed in the early days has now passed, but the institution of control by civilian forces of law and order has not yet begun.

50. It was necessary to disband the Police Forces which were found on the arrival of the Allies, and owing to the nature of the occupation it is not possible to use G.O.P. The plans for a new Police Force are completed, and it is hoped to put them on the streets soon. Meanwhile, naval Police duties are being performed by combined British and American Military Police, while a small number of Metropolitan, acceptable both to the Jugos-slavs and Italians, are engaged on traffic duties.

51. Security is a difficult matter, owing to the inability to distinguish between real Venezia-Giulians and others who have infiltrated into the territory. The issue of Identity Cards and establishment of roads blocks at vital points are essential before civilian movement can be adequately controlled. The fact that no diplomatic relations exist between Italy and Jugos-slavia still further complicates the matter.

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55. Considerable propaganda and political activity is taking place in the area, and the Communists have been canvassing the local population for the return of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. Their "gangster" methods have tended to alienate decent citizens, with the result that the Venezia-Giulia Christian and Action parties are now becoming more active.

56. Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Yugoslav nationals to withdraw from any position they hold which in any way assisted the Allied Military Government, and to take reprisals against those who refused to comply. It was also hinted that sabotage may be adopted in this connection, but in what form was not stated.

54. This territory, indeed, is likely to be a base of contention long after the terms of the Peace Treaty are made known.

FIELD OFFICES

55. Major HARVEY
Capt. HAYES
Lieut. PARR
Major HARVEY

" " Internes Camp, Tonal
" " " "
Lambarilla Region
Trieasts and Venezuela Regions

STAFF OF OFFICERS

56. Major HARVEY
Capt. HAYES
Capt. HILLS
Capt. BARBROOK
Lieut. PARR

Chief Security Officer
Investigator, division Internes
" " confidential enquiries
" " political
" " political and so oning.

Adj. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

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Enlila Region
Liguria
Lombardia "
Piemonte "
Veneto "

Capo. HARRIS
Lieut. PER

political
political and so oning.

S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

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To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

GENERAL SECURITY

2. The Military Security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various dates have been given for the restitution of practically all areas now governed by AMG, and that has spread a "Let's wait till they've gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

3. No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked great applause and renewed activity in Left wing circles in Rome. The Socialist Meeting took place towards the end of the month, and approval was expressed of their policy

GENERAL SECURITY

1. Generally speaking, tranquillity descended on the security position in Italy this month, due, no doubt, to the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam, and the General Election in Great Britain. Such events tend to over-ride the minor machinations of lesser mortals. In connection with the General Election it was interesting to read that the Italian Socialist party claimed to have shown the way to their British comrades, and the result was a triumph for Italian Socialism.
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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked great applause and renewed activity in Left wing circles in Rome. The Socialist Meeting took place towards the end of the month, and approval was expressed of their policy of the establishment of the republic, agrarian reform, and nationalization of finance and industry. The necessity for the welding of the working classes as a political instrument was discussed at great length, and a vote taken showed that 76% of those present were in favour of fusion with the Communist party. Nenni was of the opinion that the moment was not yet ripe for such a union, but, with Togliatti invited to attend all the discussions, and the meeting so overwhelmingly in favour of such a fusion, we can certainly look forward to very close coordination between the Socialists and Communists in this country in the future.
4. In Italian Public Safety Forces have been experiencing their usual difficult time, with the criminal element causing disturbances under the cloak of political grievances. The wholesale shootings at Schio will be dealt with later in this report.

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5. Strikes occurred at Caltanissetta, Sicily, in the sulphur industry; at Milan on 5th July when a general strike called by the Camera del Lavoro lasted for two hours; at Turin the day previously, when all industrial workers, postal telegraph and railway workers stopped work; and at Trieste on 18th July for one day. No untoward incidents occurred.

6. Although the strikes seem to be organized so as to avoid incidents, the more spontaneous (?) meetings seem much more difficult to control.

7. At Agrigento, Sicily, on 1st July a band of 200 rioters against food conditions set fire to the archives at the offices of the UPSEA, the Municipio and the Garibaldi Club, and in the general conduct of the disturbance used hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms. 16 men were subsequently arrested, and a curfew was imposed.

8. On 12th July at La Spezia 7,000 persons went to the Prefettura bearing signs urging speedier epuration, better living conditions, etc. Nothing disorderly took place.

9. At Turin on 14th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne Italiane staged a demonstration for the elimination of bonuses. They marched to the Unione Industriale building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were unduly delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, many of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and scattering documents. They were ejected, and no further violence occurred.

10. The incidents mentioned in last month's report in Puglia, arose again on 31st July, when rioting took place at Matera. The outbuildings of the Municipio and the Food Office were burnt down. Telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, the mob created further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of CC.RR. arrived, however, and quiet was restored with any blood having been split. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the amassi.

11. Although the matters dealt with above did not necessitate calling in Allied Military personnel, they demonstrate the underlying restlessness in this country at the moment, and the ease with which trouble springs up in widely separated districts. In spite of the Italian authorities' relief in having the Allies at hand in times of stress, it would appear to be more psychological than practical, as they have, in fact, managed to overcome all disturbances in the territory which has been restored to them. Whether they will be strong enough to do the same in the North remains to be seen, but so long as the Government remains united and representative of all parties, I do not see why they should not.

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UNEASY PRISONERS AT REGINA COELLI

12. Yet another riot occurred at this old Rome prison, where over 2000 political and criminal prisoners are incarcerated, either awaiting trial or serving terms of imprisonment. The trouble which was attributed to overcrowding and delay in bringing prisoners for trial lasted for two days, during which time the prisoners took control of the whole of the interior of the prison and set fire to certain parts of the building. They were prevented from escaping by armed CC.RR. who surrounded the prison. One person was killed during the riot.

13. After order was restored the prisoners were redistributed throughout the country while the buildings are again made secure. The preservation of order in and around the prison is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a potential mass escape of 2000 political and criminal prisoners into a capital city still containing many allied installations is of great importance to our security.

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ROYAL YUGO-SLAV MILITARY MISSION

14. This mission was officially disbanded when a non-Royalist Mission was sent over to represent the current Yugo-Slav Government in March 1945.

15. Certain Yugo-Slavs, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by "Vuk J. VUKOTITCH, Lt. Col.", authorizing them to "collect all Yugo-Slav citizens who will not for now return to Yugo-Slavia". The documents further authorize the bearers to use all allied military transportations, and call upon Allied Military and Civil authorities to help them in case of need.

16. The Mission has no official standing whatsoever, and steps are being taken to have all these "authorizations" called in.

17. At the same time the Yugo-Slav Welfare Society, Via Angelo SECCHI 19, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Miha KREK, a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador, sends out men on similar missions.

18. In this connection a Yugo-Slav named Jack ALTARAC was arrested by this Division for using a Fiat 1500 motor car, on which he had painted H.Q. A.C. No. 369 so as to infer the vehicle was a properly requisitioned vehicle by this Headquarters. Enquiries are proceeding to trace the lawful owner of the car.

19. An interview has been arranged with Col. VUKOTITCH and it is hoped the embarrassment caused to our officers in Northern Regions by these unauthorized organizations will soon cease.

FORGERY OF PERMIT

20. The services of this Division were requested by War Material Disposal S.C. when a forged permit to possess U.S. Military tyres was presented to their office. Enquiries showed that the holder had paid 15,000 lire for the permit from one Giovanni SYLOS, who was subsequently arrested, and is awaiting trial before an Italian Court.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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21. On 31st July 1945 the number of civilian internees at "R" Camp was 1125 men, 250 women.

22. In accordance with the policy of handing "A" Civilian Internee Camp over to the Italian Government, those whom it was deemed necessary still to detain have been or are to be transferred to "R" Camp. 593 have already been moved and 110 will be moved shortly. "A" Camp will then cease to be an Allied responsibility.

23. An officer from this Division has visited "R" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 289 internees were considered. 212 recommendations were made for release.

24. The usual constant flow of appeals came through this office, as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. With the changed military situation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially with so much territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

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SCREENING

25. Use is being made of our records and facilities for search by the American Embassy Visa Department, to ascertain whether anything is recorded against persons who wish to travel to U.S. Individual screenings have been undertaken in about the same ratio as during the fighting period, but those for employment with AC have dropped considerably.

SECURITY IN THE NORTHLOMBARDIA REGION

26. There is no threat to Allied Security in this Region at the moment, but although the civilian security position is calm on the outside, no one there is deceived that underground activity is dormant.

27. The large withdrawals of troops has been noticed by the Italians, and the declaration that the territory will be handed back on 1st September has made it extremely difficult for Allied Military Government to function in a manner approaching normalcy.

28. Reports are prevalent that the Communists are planning to rise and seize power, but the dates of the "coup" have varied between 15th August and 15th October, to the more nebulous "when we have gone". Three incidents have lent weight to these rumours during the month, and show that, should any uprising take place, it will be backed by arms.

29. On 26th July the AMG Police officer led a raid on a factory in Milan, and found three truck loads of weapons, in perfect condition, greased and oiled. They belonged to the 3rd Garibaldini Division, which is a Communist organization, and included 81 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 20 kg. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six persons responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

30. At Melso in the province of Milan, two truck loads of arms were recovered and the local Communist leader and his deputy were arrested. When asked for an explanation, they said that they were keeping the arms for the revolution. Included in the arms were rifles, machine guns and grenades.

31. At Melignano in the province of Milan, the CC.PP. found by the side of the road a small Italian SPA tank which had run out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

28. Reports are prevalent that the Communists are planning and seize power, but the dates of the "coup" have varied between 15th August and 15th October, to the more nebulous "when we have gone". Three incidents have lent weight to these rumours during the month, and show that, should any uprising take place, it will be backed by arms.

29. On 26th July the AMG Police officer led a raid on a factory in Milan, and found three truck loads of weapons, in perfect condition, greased and oiled. They belonged to the 3rd Garibaldini Division, which is a Communist organization, and included 81 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 20 kg. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six persons responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

30. At Melso in the province of Milan, two truck loads of arms were recovered and the local Communist leader and his deputy were arrested. When asked for an explanation, they said that they were keeping the arms for the revolution. Included in the arms were rifles, machine guns and grenades.

31. At Melegnano in the province of Milan, the CC.RR. found by the side of the road a small Italian SPA tank which had run out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

32. The ex-Partisans have shown themselves, generally speaking, to be unreliable, adhering more to the Party than to anything else. The CC.RR. have been loyal to the Allies, and are doing good work, but will be sorely tried when we leave, especially by the Communists, who are preparing for a bitter struggle.

33. The political situation can be summarized as follows:-

- a) The Right Forces, led by the Christian Democrats, are quite strong in Lombardia and are taking up an increasing anti-Communist attitude.
- b) The Communists, well organized and having many adherents among the workmen, need very close watching. If a free legal election were held, most of the votes would go to the other parties, but if the Communists are permitted to use violence, they will obtain the majority of votes, especially in the smaller villages.

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VENEZIA REGION

34. The main problem in this Region is the trouble caused by the politico-criminal element calling themselves Communists. It is further complicated by the existence of the International Communist Party, which is trying to stir up trouble in the outlying country districts in the Southern part of the Region. There is also the problem of Bolzano and Trento, where the Austrians are trying to work up a case for the return of the territory to Austria. In Udine, Yugo-Slav propagandists are active, mainly through the patriot organizations.

35. The crime situation is not good, armed hold ups being prevalent, but difficulty is experienced in getting cooperation from the victims, who are content to have escaped alive.

36. Reports from S.I.M. bear out the suspicions of Allied officers that there are elements who are prepared to use violence once the Allies have gone, but whether any advantage could be gained from delaying our departure once it has been announced, is doubtful.

SCHIO MASSACRE

37. A cold blood massacre of 53 people in Schio Jail, Venezia Region, is a crime which has brought shame to the name of Italians, and has shown that the political killings in the North which were at first labelled "spontaneous epuration" have degenerated into plain murder and blood lust.

38. On the night of 6th July a number of masked men entered the mandamentale prison at Schio in the province of Vicenza, locked the jailers in their private quarters, obtained a list of the prisoners, and segregated them in certain cells. 56 men in one cell and 23 women and six men in another. They then opened fire with automatic weapons upon these defenseless people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 53 dead, a further 13 were wounded. The murderers decamped, and at the moment have not been arrested, although it is hoped that information will be forthcoming from the round-up the Allied police made on 29th July which netted 66 suspects, all of whom are being interrogated.

39. Schio is apparently a hot bed of Communism, where both the Italian Communist Party and the International Communist Party are represented, and great feeling has been displayed against political prisoners. On 28th June one PERDICCHI Guglielmo returned to Schio from Germany, the only one of 11 to have survived ill treatment when deported by the Germans. An immediate demonstration took place, but this passed off without untoward incident, and nothing more occurred until the massacre.

40. It is a sad reflection that the people have so little faith in the law of their country that they should dispense justice so arbitrarily.

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LIGURIA REGION

41. The general position here has improved slightly, there being fewer cases of shooting, although hold ups and extortions continue. The partisans have been disarmed and disbanded, and the better elements have returned to their homes. The undesirables still prefer banditry, and shun honest work, in fact when work was found in one provincial town for 40 men, out of a total of 200 unemployed ex-partisans to whom this was offered, none would accept employment. Few automatic weapons have been surrendered, and the mountainous terrain lends itself to the secretion of arms.

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42. The French have withdrawn from the Province of Imperia, but before they left they held plebiscites in certain communes. It is reported that a number of French subjects, formerly of Italian origin, were brought from France and allowed to record, not only their own votes but those of the rest of their family.

43. It is not anticipated that there will be further trouble in this region during the short time it remains to be administered by AMG, although there may be labour troubles due to lack of employment in the ports.

EMILIA REGION

44. This is the first of the Northern Regions to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security was again much more delicate than that of military nature. There were 27 persons murdered and 8 kidnapped during the month and sixty persons were arrested in connection with the crimes. Thirty cases of armed robbery were reported, and an equal number of arrests were made, although that does not mean that every crime was cleared up.

45. What is of interest from a Security point of view is that the greater part of the persons arrested for serious crimes are ex-partisans, and in some cases Communist members of the CLN and Sindaci. There is little doubt that the crimes were committed with the knowledge of the local Communist groups.

46. At Loiano the Sindaco was arrested for stealing petrol from an Allied pipe line.

47. At Galiera the Sindaco was arrested for complicity in a number of cases of murder and robberies.

48. At Pieve di Ciento the Sindaco, with others, has been arrested for murder. In all these cases the Sindaci were Communists, and it is small wonder that, with the head of the commune or town engaging in such activity lawlessness generally is on the increase.

49. In Modena province a priest has been kidnapped and is believed to have been killed, and an attempt was made to kidnap another priest in Ravenna. It is suggested that the motive was revenge for having spoken against Communism.

PIEMONTE REGION

50. Determined efforts are being made to discover and seize the arms dumps which are alleged to be scattered about the Region, but the fear of reprisals is responsible for the little information which is forthcoming.

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PIEMONTE REGION

50. Determined efforts are being made to discover and seize the arms dumps which are alleged to be scattered about the Region, but the fear of reprisals is responsible for the little information which is forthcoming and its vagueness of character.

51. Politically practically all the activity is of the Communist kind led by the notorious Moscatelli, the sindaco of Novara. Having been an exile in Russia and France for a number of years, he built up an extremely efficient organization in Northern Italy during the clandestine period, and it is stated that his nominees are now occupying key positions in the administration in Novara and Vercelli provinces.

52. As in other parts of Northern Italy the whole population seems to be marking time until the departure of the Allies, and unless economic stability is forthcoming, the work of the law enforcing agencies will indeed be difficult.

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53. Incidents affecting security during the month were:-
 a) the shooting of Communist chief of Casale;
 b) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison;
 c) a bomb was thrown on the roof of the CC.RR. barracks in Turin;
 d) a bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

54. The restoration of these Northern Regions is, from all accounts a matter of weeks now. Allied Military Government, administered as it has been with a light rein, has bridged the gap between the military defeat of the enemy and the resumption of peace time activities, and although there is so much to be done from a civil standpoint, it is apparent that we will be interested only in those portions which will be necessary for the future peace of Europe. There will undoubtedly be disorders and heartburnings as democratic Italy begins to cut its teeth, but with the withdrawal of our personnel, it will be a matter with which the Italians themselves will have to deal.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

55. Owing to Liguria Region being without a Security officer, Captain Ellis was temporarily attached to them for this work, and Captain Barcroft, who had reported to this E.Q. from AFHQ was assigned to duty at Headquarters.

56. Present strength is:-

Major HARVEY	Chief Security Officer
Captain HAYES	Investigator civilian internees
Captain ELLIS	Loaned at Liguria Region
Captain BARCROFT	Investigator, screening and political
Lieut. FEHR	" " "

FIELD TRIPS

57. Major HARVEY Genoa, Milan, Turin. General Security duties.
 Capt. HAYES Terni, reviewing internees
 Major HARVEY " " "
 Capt. HAYES Bologna, Milan. General Security duties.

S. J. Harvey
 S. J. HARVEY, Maj
 Major,
 Security Division.

Distribution:-

- G-2(CI) AFHQ (Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)
 R.S.O. Emilia Region
 R.S.O. Liguria "
 R.S.O. Lombardy "

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R.S.O. Venezia "

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TO:

Col. JOHN W. CHAPMAN

Director Public Safety Sub-Commission

Chapman
Capt.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
June 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

12 July 1945

TO	DATE
DIRECTOR	1406 1945
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	13/7
EXEC. OFFICER	13/7
POWERS	16/7
SEC. OFFICER	16/7
CHIEF CLERK	16/7

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE 1945

GENERAL SECURITY

1. The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallize the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.

2. The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without untoward incident solution by political, and not military, means is for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong team of AMG officers with 13 Corps is taking up the reins of Allied Military Government.

3. On the Western side of Italy the French are withdrawing their troops gradually, while reiterating that claims for frontier adjustments will be made at the Peace Conference.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. The solution to the Italian Government crisis was found during the month, and the general feeling of relief was so great that it outweighed any minor disappointments over the construction of the cabinet. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction, but the outcome is hardly what the politicians of the North and these of the South who anxiously

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4. The solution to the Italian Government crisis was found during the month, and the general feeling of relief was so great that it outweighed any minor disappointments over the construction of the cabinet. The main political parties have expressed their satisfaction, but the outcome is hardly what the politicians of the North and these of the South who anxiously awaited the "North Wind" could have foreseen two months ago. A large number of Ministers have been in the Bonomi Governments, the North has not had the success it imagined in ousting the much maligned Rome mentality, and the powers of the C.L.N. have been defined in somewhat narrower terms than their adherents anticipated.

5. The manner in which the new team will work is anxiously awaited, and the most important internal function will be the preparation of the machinery for the General elections. The creation of new Ministries indicates that the work of reconstruction is to be tackled more thoroughly than hitherto, but from a Security point of view the much contested office of Ministry of the Interior is the key to the situation for the next few months. The Prime Minister solved the problem by taking the office himself, assisted by a Socialist and Liberal deputy. The efficiency of the Police services is a rock upon which the new Government may well come to grief, as the position of public order is rather delicate at the moment.

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6. In Rome Political meetings have been held, but no disturbances worthy of mention have occurred. The hot weather and incessant bickerings have tended to produce public apathy, not interest.

INCIDENTS IN PUGLIE

7. A series of disorders in Puglie, South Eastern Italy, which started at Minervino Murge and spread to Andria and Corato have demonstrated that the troubles of Sicily last January and in Puglie itself three months ago have merely been driven underground, and had not been eradicated.

8. On 25th June a party of well armed Communists attacked the CC.RR. barracks of Minervino Murge and demanded the release of three Communists who had been arrested with others for larceny, etc. Seven prisoners were released and the CC.RR. were disarmed and interned in their own caserma. They were released after a rescue party of 500 CC.RR. had arrived on the scene the following day. 1 CC.RR. and 1 civilian were killed; several others wounded. On 27th June armed Communists released 46 prisoners, including 4 held at the disposition of the Allies, from Andria jail, and established road blocks around the town. In clashes with the CC.RR. and civilians when they attacked the homes of the former Fascists, several persons were killed and others injured.

9. On 28th a party of Communists attacked the house of a former Fascist on the road to Corato; he killed two Communists, and then fled. The mob ransacked the house and killed his wife and child and his two brothers.

10. The rioters have requisitioned cars, occupied the Post Office, Municipio and Telegraph exchange at Minervino Murge, and are equipped with light and heavy arms. The Italian Government has taken steps to restore order by sending the Minister of Labour personally to intervene. Although Allied intervention has been refused, and adequate number of well armed Italian military personnel have been made available on the spot.

11. Although these incidents are not to begin with direct threats to Allied Military Security, the assumption of political interests develops to take the object beyond plain criminality, until organized malcontents are powerful enough to take the initiative for the time being from recognised forces of law and order. What is a matter for concern is the spreading of such incidents to territory administered by the Allies, and it will take very little success in the South to encourage similar action in other parts of Italy. Speaking from a Security and Public Safety point of view, as distinct from one purely political, the Italians have barely been able to fulfil their obligations to maintain order in the territory handed over to them, and if the present trend of criminals being liberated from incarceration because they happen to belong to a certain political party is

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CIVILIAN INTERNEES

12. An increased number of appeals has been received, as the relatives of many internees cannot see why they should continue to be detained now that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recommend that many of the persons whose cases have been reviewed at "R" Camp should be released, in fact 216 out of 253 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the camp is 912 males and 160 females.

POLICE FORCES

13. The need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squadre d'azione" of various political parties, usually Leftist, carrying out arrests on their own account. These squads usually take a policeman along with them as a formality. The police have to countenance these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being at the beck and call of any political party is open to the gravest abuses and should not

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be tolerated. It is not too much to say that the normal rights and liberties of all Italian subjects are in some jeopardy. An independent Ministry of Police with completely non-political directions has been suggested as a solution.

SERGE de TRESKINE

14. Treskine, a former officer of the Czarist Army recently arrived in Italy from Switzerland. Attention was drawn to him by the fact that he applied for a travel permit to go to Turkey, for the alleged purpose of looking for treasure buried there in 1916. It has been ascertained that during the war he travelled extensively in Europe at that time enemy occupied. Enquiries are continuing.

GENERAL ARNALDO AZZI

15. It has been reported that General AZZI has been engaged in forming some kind of private revolutionary army, and these reports were lent colour through his association with the Unione Spartaco and dissident leftist movements. He has now officially joined the Republican Party and in "La Voce Repubblicana" of 21st June 1945 he published a lengthy article, defending himself against these suspicions, of which he is apparently aware. One sentence of the article is rather significant in which he says, "I deny therefore that I am a conspirator, at least for the moment".

ALBANIAN ACTIVITIES

16. Considerable political activity is being shown by representatives of the present Albanian Government in Italy, in particular by Lt. Col. KADRI HOXHAA, head of the Albanian Military Mission, and believed to be now living at 50 Via Po, Rome.

17. HOXHAA is exerting himself to obtain the support of all young Albanians in Italy for the present government. One recent example is when he held a meeting of Albanian students of Rome University (about 20) where he demanded their support. It is reported that he offered each one 4,000 lire, which some of them accepted.

18. When the Gramsci Battalion returned from Albania several Albanian partisans came with it, including some women, and these partisans are living at the Casa del Partigiano, Via Savoia, Rome. On the 20th June 1945 one of these women partisans, FILICATI Lilia arrived at the Porta Pia Questura office accompanied by some Italian partisans who were escorting two Albanians whom she had arrested. She alleged that the Albanians had cooperated with the Gestapo in Albania, and she later alleged that one of the men was responsible for the execution of 5

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18. When the Gramsci Battalion returned from Albania several Albanian partisans came with it, including some women, and these partisans are living at the Casa del Partigiano, Via Savoia, Rome. On the 20th June 1945 one of these women partisans, PILICATI Lilia arrived at the Porta Pia Questura office accompanied by some Italian partisans who were escorting two Albanians whom she had arrested. She alleged that the Albanians had cooperated with the Gestapo in Albania, and she later alleged that one of the men was responsible for the execution of 5 patriots. The police detained the men over night but released them the following day, after explaining to PILICATI that the matter did not concern them. It is interesting to note that PILICATI has signed a statement to the effect that she is entrusted with the mission of searching in Italy for Albanian War Criminals who had returned from Germany. The policy of the Albanian representatives appears to be to make as many converts as possible and to make things unpleasant for the "unconvertibles". The latter have no doubt as to their fate if they should return to Albania.

BARONESS ANYA MANFREDI de BLASSIS

19. This woman, whose husband was interned in Oct. 1943, recently arrived in Rome from Stresa. Although she alleged that she was persecuted by the Germans for helping partisans and concealing arms, it now appears, and she admits that she has visited Hummler at his home in Berchtesgaden. Enquiries are being made by RAAC.

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SCREENING

20. During the month screening of personalities has been carried out on a large scale and there is no diminution in the number of requests. Among the more important persons screened are Cav. Marchese Alessandro ROSSINI and Alberto PIRELLI.

BRITISH MARRIAGES

21. The winding up of the arrears of enquiries regarding the antecedents of Italian nationals proposing to marry British soldiers is proceeding satisfactorily. In a few cases however, the dissolution of regions has left the matter in the air and protracted enquiries have so far produced no result.

FIELD TRIPS

22. The following Field Trips were made by officers of this Division during the month :-

Major HARVEY	Caserta and Naples	British Renegades
Captain ELLIS	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Security
Captain HAYES	Terni	Reviewing Internees
Captain ELLIS	Terni	"
Lieut. FEHR	Northern Italy	Border Control

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

23. Major HARVEY	Chief Security Officer
Captain HAYES	Investigator civilian internees
Captain ELLIS	" " Screening and political
Lieut. FEHR	" " "

S. J. Harvey
S. J. HARVEY, Capt.
Major,
Security Division

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AFHQ (Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)

Captain HAYES	Terni	"	Border Control
Captain ELLIS	Terni		
Lieut. FEHR	Northern Italy		

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 S.J. HARVEY,
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 Security Division

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R.S.O.	Venezie "

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APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORT

SECURITY CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH

24. During the month a gradual improvement in the general conditions has been shown, and the disarming and "demobilisation" of the partisans has now taken place.

25. On the subject of disarming, the percentage of arms handed in can only be conjectured. From enquiries made it is considered safe to say that right wing and especially autonomous (non-political) have handed in 50% or more of their arms. The left wing bands have only handed in their "second best weapons". It is probable that the communists and a lesser degree, the socialists have retained sufficient weapons to arm several thousand men. These weapons are most probably light automatic arms with a high rate of fire and certainly far superior to the arms carried by the Italian police.

26. The change over from partisan mob rule to AMG has been skillfully done without serious incident or friction, and the C.L.N. in Milan especially, has been excellent. It is widely stated that AMG will close down in September, and this will have the tendency of causing the Italian Authorities to "play for time" in their dealings with AMG.

27. Shootings in Milan during the month are now down rather less than one a day, and hardly any occur in the provinces. Some of the victims are former fascists, in other cases the motive is robbery. There is much blackmail, usually committed in the name of some C.L.N. or Partisan Unit. It is considered that if all Communist Party branches were made to show in detail the sources of their funds, a record would be presented that the Fascists in their worst days would have had difficulty in beating.

28. The lack of coal and raw material, unless taken in hand, is most serious and the prospects during the winter are grim. It is doubtful if the Banks can give more credit to industries which support thousands of people but produce nothing.

29. The new government is popular in the North. PARRI's record in the resistance movement is first class and he has a big following. The monarchy has only a small following and the general desire is for a republic.

30. The CC.RR., though working throughout the Region, are unpopular, and Questura are insufficient and corrupt. The latter have been epurated on a large scale and the resulting deficiencies are made good with Partisans. Difficulty is being experienced in preventing the complete domination of the Questura by Communists. A complete reorganization of the police is required.

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31. The following classification of partisans is considered apt:

- (a) The true partisans who sacrificed themselves for their country.
- (b) The respectable young men who joined the movement to escape deportation or conscription into the G.N.R.
- (c) The anarchists, criminals, adventurers and extremists who took, and continue to take advantage of the existing conditions and devote themselves to a life outside the law and against the law.
- (d) Those who worked in offices and factories for the Germans for 18 months, endured no hardships or risks and, when the liberation came, rushed out smothered with red scarves claiming to be heroes and partisans.

32. In Venezia, conditions are slowly becoming more normal but there are still disturbing elements to be eliminated, viz:

- (a) Foreign nationals who fought with the Partisans and now refuse to be amenable to law and order. Mostly Yugo Slavs and Russians.
- (b) Small bands of German soldiers robbing the peasants for food, and occasionally murdering them.

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(c) German prisoners some of them armed, with little or no guard and apparently living a normal life with food and cigarettes.
(d) The bad elements of the various political parties who commit serious offences in the names of those parties.

33. Shootings have diminished and there are indications that in the near future they will cease completely.

34. As in Lombardia, cases occur here also of money being demanded with menaces by various C.L.N. branches and other self appointed "authorities", but steps taken to check this abuse seem to have had the desired effect.

35. The existence of a Yugo Slav espionage organization has been discovered but its members have not yet been located. The matter is being energetically pursued, and the information has been passed to all security units.

36. Although the Rear Army Control line moved east to the western boundary of Venezia Giulia as from 0001 hrs., 30th June 1945, the province of Udine is not yet under full regional control owing to the presence of 8th Army HQ. Preliminary enquiries by Major Hare reveal the existence there of 25,000 Patrioti, some of whom have recently returned from Yugo Slavia where they have been fighting with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communistic.

37. In Emilia Region partisan trouble still exists but strong action taken by the R.S.O. and P.S.O.s is having the desired effect. The difficulty has been to clear from the minds of the people their belief in the authority of the Partisans.

38. The Partisan Police, approximately 20% of which consisted of actual criminals and hooligans, has been drastically epurated, in the course of which the 20% have been dismissed. This element was giving the appearance of authority to illegal acts.

39. In many cases, PSOs have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans suspected of transgressions. These arrests are having a beneficial effect on the public who are now more and more beginning to turn to the proper authorities, and to disregard the orders of partisans. The public is also more willing to "talk".

40. As a result, sixteen men have been arrested for murder and looting in the Imola district. Capt. Gale is of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to obtain convictions in all cases. It seems that the same persons are connected with the massacre of 12 Brigata Nera prisoners at Imola.

41. A "partisan" gang led by one Bolognini has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible

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41. A "partisan" gang led by one Bolognini has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Modena Provinces. Well armed Italian policemen, when led with determination and given sufficient backing can effect, and have effected here, excellent results. But PSOs have not the time to lead the Police and make arrests personally in every case.

42. It is felt that if the police can be reinforced, given good arms and transport and allocated determined officers and NCOs complete order can be restored in this most turbulent region. This reinforcement is absolutely essential if the return of confidence in themselves of the Italian Police, which is becoming more and more evident, is to be maintained after the withdrawal of AMG.

43. Capt. Gale does not consider that there is an immediate danger of criminals using their weapons to further some political cause, and the excuse of "just epuration" has in most cases been a convenient alibi for crime.

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44. Political activity, which appears to centre at Reggio Emilia, has been surprising little. At Reggio 7 major meetings were held, 4 of them communist, and all were orderly. Eighteen public meetings were held in other parts of the Region, all devoid of incident. The general tone at these meetings was extremely mild and the speeches were almost entirely devoted to economic matters.

45. The Italian Epuration Committees are functioning well, and nearly all senior grade officials have been dealt with.

46. Many complaints have been received regarding the Polish troops, who treat the public and police with the greatest contempt, and are high handed in the indiscriminate requisitioning of goods and property. Any exhibition of communism is met with immediate violence from the Poles. It need hardly be added that in the districts where the Poles are stationed, communist activity has fallen off very noticeable.

47. The first special Assize Court to try Fascist offenders has produced several death sentences and heavy terms of imprisonment.

S. J. Harvey
S. J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division

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SECRETHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
May 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - MAY 1945GENERAL SECURITY

1. The most outstanding event in the month of May was, quite naturally, the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Following upon the collapse of the enemy on the Italian front, it was anticipated, and the overwhelming feeling of relief which was generally apparent, was mixed with the deeper sensation that many difficulties had still to be faced.
2. It was very soon brought home that there could be no overall relaxation of security measures, because almost immediately the Trieste problem on the East, and the Val D'Aosta in the West of Northern Italy, indicated that many difficulties had still to be faced. The question of the ultimate decision of Trieste and the whole of Venezia Giulia, is one for the highest political spheres to decide, but the effect on public morale throughout Italy of every ebb and flow of diplomatic relations is of considerable importance to Military commanders. It is fair to say that on no matter since the Armistice have the Italians shown more feeling, and this varies from the increased prestige now enjoyed by the British following their statement of policy from Field Marshall Alexander, to the touching reminder in the Rome press that Italy, being a conquered country, is entitled to be protected by the conqueror. Meanwhile in the areas concerned it is necessary to tread with great circumspection in a matter which may well be the first to test the strength of the World Security plans.

GENERAL SECURITY

1. The most outstanding event in the month of May was, quite naturally, the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Following upon the collapse of the enemy on the Italian front, it was anticipated, and the overwhelming feeling of relief which was generally apparent, was mixed with the deeper sensation that many difficulties had still to be faced.
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3. In Piedmont the French have refused to return to the original border, and while stating that they have no territorial claims, say that the frontiers need adjustment to prevent a "stab-in-the-back" in the future on similar lines to the one in 1940. They occupy fourteen communes in Imperia, and the Val D'Aosta, have established the franc as a basis of currency, and have brought in certain foods for the population, whom, they claim have expressed a wish to be regarded as French citizens. While events on this side of Italy have not excited public imagination as in the East, the potentiality for unrest is ever present, and may be aggravated by the cooling of Anglo-French relations over the larger issue in the Levant.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. As the security of any area depends to a great extent upon the stability of Government, the present crisis in the Italian Government, which has lasted for a month, is of considerable interest.
5. The fall of the second Bonomi Government was anticipated upon the Liberation of the North, and the visit of members of the C.L.N.A.I. to Rome in the middle of the month was expected to decide fairly quickly the

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composition of the new Government. No agreement was reached, and a visit by certain Government officials to Milan for further discussions has also failed to overcome the difficulties. Meanwhile, the majority of the people pass to a deeper shade of apathy.

6. Although the composition of the Government and its programme have largely been agreed upon, the two major issues at stake seem to be the choice of Prime Minister, and the extent to which the C.L.N.s are to be recognized in the future. Nenni and De Gasperi are the principal candidates for the leadership, but the Liberal Party caused a serious set back when they declared that the Committees of National Liberation should have merely advisory functions, and not interpose in social and economic matters. The parties of the Left are in violent disagreement, as they view the C.L.N.s as being representative of the masses of the people, who can thus, through the C.L.N.s express their wish for a really democratic government. Until this aspect is cleared up, the final selection of the Ministers cannot be completed.

7. A noticeable trend has been the loss of prestige suffered by the Communist Party following Togliatti's speech on the Trieste position. His tolerant approach to Yugo-Slavia's demands was so astounding to the majority of Italians' intense nationalism that many who thought the key to the future lay in Communism have rapidly changed their views. The action of the Communists at public meetings in Rome (mentioned elsewhere in this report) has also been responsible for them losing ground, which they may find it difficult to regain.

8. In this respect it is significant to observe that Togliatti has apparently allowed Nenni to assume Left wing precedence in the North, and has intimated that, unless requested by his friend Nenni, he thinks it unlikely he will participate in the new government, but will devote his time to Party matters. It may be that the Communist party wants more time before making its big effort, in spite of the fact that many predicted it would come on the liberation of the North.

DISTURBANCES IN ROME

9. Public meetings held in the early part of the month aroused a lot of feeling amongst the participants, and led to incidents between the Communist Party and students. The Labour Day celebrations of 1st May included a mass gathering in the Piazza del Popolo and a march down Corso Umberto to Piazza Venezia. Exception was taken to the Italian flags exhibited which bore the Royal coat of arms, and these were torn down. Comment was made in the press that no Italian Police were present, but order was maintained by the "stewards" of the Communist Party.

10. Two days later an altercation between students parading the streets with banners indicating that Trieste belonged to Italy, and certain Communists took place outside the Headquarters of the latter party on Via Nazionale.

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10. Two days later an altercation between students parading the streets with banners indicating that Trieste belonged to Italy, and certain Communists took place outside the Headquarters of the latter party on Via Nazionale. Although not of serious dimensions, this undoubtedly led the way to a more serious clash the following day when the Communists attempted to break up a meeting called by the students at Piazza dell'Esedra over the Trieste problem. A further clash occurred at Piazza Venezia where the Communists held a meeting, although the students managed to deposit a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Communists were well armed with sticks, some shots were fired, and on the whole the conduct of the ~~whole~~ affair was discreditable to a nation which insists on talking of its dignity.

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11. On 7th May the students formed a march to Piazza Venezia to deposit another wreath, after the Police had attempted to stop them leaving the University. No untoward incidents occurred, and the news of the cessation of hostilities in Europe drove other sentiments underground for the time being.

12. As the result of these clashes, there is no doubt that the Communists have lost a lot of support, comparison being made between their technique and that of the Fascists, with the average man being unable to see the difference between them. He also cannot understand their attitude towards Trieste, which is a matter on which the rest of Italy appears to be perfectly unanimous, judging from accounts of the feeling from the Press.

CIVILIAN MOVEMENT TO NORTHERN ITALY

13. In the early days of the month some strong comment was made in one of the Socialist Roman newspapers about the persons being taken to Northern Italy under the auspices of Allied Commission, and the effect such action might have on the local population. Two well known business men, representatives of well established firms long before the Fascist period, were concerned, and had, in fact, been screened by this office before being taken North. Although one had been a member of the Fascist Party, his record was not so objectionable as to preclude him from travelling.

14. The matter was reported to the Regional Commissioner concerned, and it was pointed out to him that reprisals might be made upon the men in view of similar happenings in the North, but so far the events seems to have lost their interest. It may be that the whole question was engineered by rival business interests, who failed to obtain permission to enter Army areas and saw their rivals in a position to get ahead of them.

15. The raising of the Rear Army Control line and the establishment of unrestricted travel as far as the Piave line has done much to ease the South - North feeling and will result in much freer intercourse and trade between Rome and the Northern cities.

SECURITY IN NORTHERN REGIONS

16. An appendix to this report will deal with the position as reported by Regional Security Officers.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS

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18. Carlo ANDREONI, one of the leading members of the Movimento Partigiano, representing dissident Communists, was arrested in Rome by Allied security Authorities on 6th May. There followed a strong protest in his supporting press, and allegations were made that it was a political move to prevent him meeting representatives from the North who had come to Rome to see the Government.

19. In point of fact ANDREONI before coming into Allied Occupied territory had agreed with the German authorities to do propaganda work for them. Enquiries showed he had taken no steps to fulfil his promise, and he was released on 20th May.

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20. Pietro NENNI, the leader of the Socialist Party, was arrested on 25th May for holding a public meeting at Vercelli, Piemonte, in contravention of Allied Military proclamations. In common with other politicians, Nenni had given his word, before entering Army territory, that he would not address public meetings. The temptation proved too great, however, and while addressing an assembly at Vercelli, he was arrested. Before he could be tried the matter had assumed very great importance, especially in view of his candidature for premiership. No court proceedings were taken, but he obliged to leave Army areas.

21. The newspapers of the left immediately started to attack the Allies, inferred that the action taken had a sinister political significance and began to talk of retaliatory action. Nenni himself helped to smooth things over by admitting he was in the wrong, and so the matter subsided. The Left tried to make something of a martyr out of Nenni, while the more conservative elements considered that it showed him up in a bad light as a man who failed to keep his word given only a few days before.

22. What the effect will be on his future political career is not known, but it certainly came at a time when he was openly being considered as the next Prime Minister. If it did nothing else, it drew attention to the necessity either for revision of the proclamation laws in so far as they affect public meetings, or for enforcing them, but the retention of a law which was broken by other politicians than Nenni with impunity, is the forerunner of political disturbances.

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

23. Our connection with this camp has ceased physically with the withdrawal of Captain Geach at the end of last month, but there are still large numbers of appeals received in this office which have to be routed to the Camp for attention. Some of them are "hardy annuals" who have found yet another person or organization to appeal on their behalf, and whose cases are thoroughly known to the reviewing authorities. In addition there is the steady flow of requests from the Italian Government either to interview certain internees, or to have them placed at their disposal for epuration purposes. They are still very slow, however, to deal with the cases which have been referred to them.

24. It is probable that the Italian Government will have the use of a former Field Punishment centre at Avellino as an internment camp, in which case those in whom they are interested may be transferred there, if now of no security interest, and considerably reduce the population of "A" Camp.

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"B" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

25. The population at the end of the month was 818 males and 111 females. With the end of the fighting in Italy and the relaxing of the Rear Army control line it has been possible to apply a much more liberal policy towards releases. During the month officers from this Division have visited the Camp for one day per week, and have reviewed 164 cases. In 111 instances recommendations have been made for release.

26. It is not anticipated that AFHQ will adopt any plan of wholesale releases in regard to civilian internees, but that they will be reviewed as at present individually, and released or kept in detention according to circumstances. Any sudden release of a large number of former Fascists might have a disturbing influence on local morale, and lead to unpleasant incidents.

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SCREENING

27. The usual enquiries and reports have been made about persons seeking employment with, or otherwise coming to notice of Allied Commission. Some of the outstanding cases which were dealt with are described below.

28. HASAN, Reyazul. An applicant for journalist card. Enquiries revealed that he has been a student and teacher of languages in Italy and is acting as a correspondent to the "Morning News" of Calcutta. He was ordered to be interned in June, 1940, but the order was revoked three months later. In January 1940, he made application to be inscribed in the Fascist Party, and was apparently successful, as he was resident in the Student's Hotel of the Rome University, where all living expenses were paid by the Fascist Party. He was later appointed to the Minister of Popular Culture to give radio propaganda talks to India. Further enquiries are proceeding, to establish whether or not he is identical with an Indian renegade of similar description.

29. Commissario SCALI Giovanni Battista, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Questura in Rome. While he was Commissario of the Campo Marzio district of Rome he was responsible for denouncing many anti-Fascists and transferring men for forced labour in Germany.

30. Maggiore MAROCO, was appointed Chief of the Squadra Mobile of the Questura. He has been a member of the P.A.I. and took the oath to the Fascist Republican Government.

31. Although the appointment of officials at this level is not a matter in which Allied Commission can interfere directly, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister of Italy as one which is hardly in keeping with the Armistice conditions.

MARRIAGE OF BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL

32. A considerable amount of time was spent making enquiries through RPSOs or through local Questure into the characters of the Italian partner of the proposed marriages with British Military personnel. Agreement to this procedure had been given some twelve months ago when the applications were few in number, but owing to the handing over of large tracts of territory to the Italian Government and the complete closing down of Allied Commission offices, it is no longer possible to assist the Army in this respect. A letter was therefore written to Eighth Army suggesting that they deal direct with the local military commander, as so fall into line with the procedure adopted by other British units.

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ALLEGED BRIBERY

34. At the instigation of Transportation Sub-Commission an enquiry was instituted into an allegation of bribery in the Rome Divisional Transportation office. As is usual in cases of this nature, it was not promptly reported by the prospective victim, and reached our hands far too late to be of practical use. In the meantime the complainant had cancelled his bid, and no further effort had been made to induce him to pay a bribe.

35. The enquiry revealed that the complainant was no doubt acting as an agent for another person, who later asked that the bid be transferred to him, as the complainant was unable to pay the cost of the transport. The clerks have been interrogated, and no evidence was forthcoming in support of the allegation, and there is no doubt that it was made with the intention of listing sympathy and in a last minute attempt to fulfil a promise before his proposed client discovered his insolvency.

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REORGANIZATION

36. To complete the appointment of a Security Officer in each of the Northern Regions, Captain GALE was transferred to Emilia Region on 10th May. This followed a decision that this Division could no longer provide assistance to G-2, AFHQ by investigating British Renegades, or to G-2, RAAC, in preparing cases of enemy agents for trial, as has been done previously.

37. This is very much regretted, as in addition to being most interesting and serving a very useful purpose, it was felt that the officers were performing duties for which their qualifications especially suited them. The further commitments of Allied Commission in the North, however, necessitated the alteration, and no doubt the cases of this kind will be dealt with in future by the organization dealing with War criminals, etc.

BRITISH RENEGADES

38. Before taking up his new duties, Captain GALE completed enquiries into and submitted reports on all members of the SPERNI family, for consideration as to taking legal proceedings in England against them.

39. He also submitted a report on the functioning of the British Union of Fascists as it affected Italy, and the results of the perusal of Ministry of Popular Culture files.

40. A full report was also sent in on Count Sarsfield SALAZAR, a naturalized British Subject, who has for some time been fluttering on the political horizon in Rome giving his interpretation of British policy. He is at the moment in "R" Internee Camp.

41. The final report was submitted on Lt. Col. Cyril ROCKE, whose case was pending, awaiting the result of the search of his daughter's house in Costozza, until recently in EOF. Nothing has resulted from the perusal of additional documents which have now come to hand, and there does not appear to be evidence upon which action can be taken.

BORDER CONTROL AND DISPLACED PERSONS

42. At the request of AFHQ and Displaced Persons S.C. Lieutenant FEHR accompanied Major HAHNKE, AFHQ to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contacts with the Swiss Government Officials already established, Lieutenant FEHR was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure both for border control, and for homeland. He has submitted a

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FIELD TRIPS

43. The following Field trips have been made during the month :-

Captain GALE	Reggio Emilia	British Renegade enquiry
Major HARVEY	Florence and Elba	Special investigation
Lieut. FEHR	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and Displaced Persons
Captain ELLIS	Terni	Acting as President of Review Board
" HAYES	"	
Major HARVEY	Rieti and Perugia	Tracing War Criminals

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STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

44. Major HARVEY	Chief Security Officer
Captain HAYES	Investigator, Civilian Internees
Captain ELLIS	Investigator, screening and political
Lieutenant FEHR	" "

S.J. Harvey Maj
S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division

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APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORTSECURITY WORK IN NORTHERN REGIONS

TO	DATE	INITIALS
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18. C. C. R. R.	11/14	1376
19. C. C. R. R.	11/14	1376
20. C. C. R. R.	11/14	1376

45. The first reports from the Regional Security Officers of the North of Italy show that the primary problem is one of disarming the partisans. There can, indeed, be no public safety until the large bands of armed men are induced to hand them in, and steps are in progress towards this end.

46. In Milan the picture was much more peaceful at the end of the month, the CC.RR. Caserme and apartments requisitioned by the Partisans were being evacuated and the former inhabited by CC.RR., who, re-inforced by Northern CC.RR., are receiving a more favourable reception than in the first days. The Special Assize Courts are functioning throughout the Region and trying cases quickly, and the epuration committees are active. This has restored the confidence of the people, who feared the Allies were much too indulgent with the Partisans, and people calling themselves such, but the change over to more peaceful conditions has been accomplished without serious friction with the Partisans.

47. Communism seems to have lost ground generally, to the Socialists in the city of Milan and to the Christian Democrats in the Northern part of the Region. All except the extreme Left welcome the efforts to disarm the partisans, to prevent the nightly killings of the early days becoming even more indiscriminate. It is not possible to ascertain the exact number of deaths by violence, but it is said that Fascism was wiped out very quickly, and people in the South cannot realise how thoroughly it was done. It is pleasing to note, however, that at the end of the month the killings in the Provinces had practically ceased, and in Milan itself the figure was 13 for the last seven days.

48. Major Fielders has closed down two Clandestine Radio Stations - "Radio Franchi" and "Radio CCMO" which were used by the Partisans for disseminating news. The transmitters, made from spare parts of Italian Naval radios, or from Republican Air Force Stores, have been turned in to the Captured Enemy Materials Dumps under the control of 5 Army.

49. In Emilia Region the problem again is the amount of crime committed by bands of so called partisans in possession of firearms, who under the cloak of epuration of fascists, are indulging in blackmail, kidnapping and killing the more wealthy residents. In Bologna city eleven arrests have taken place of persons carrying arms who were believed to have been concerned in these crimes, and the CC.RR. are co-operating with the Partisans in the search for these

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50. The Italian Police forces seem to be entirely under the will of the C.L.N. and local partisan groups, and this was the cause of a serious incident at Imola, where the Commissario of Public Safety, at the instigation of local partisans, gave authority for the transfer of 16 Fascist prisoners from Verbona Prison to Imola. The mixed guard of CC.RR., Agents of Public Security, and Partisans who escorted them were powerless to prevent a large crowd which had gathered at Imola, from lynching the prisoners, twelve of whom were killed and the remainder seriously injured. A number of partisans, the Commissario, and the Maresciallo are under arrest and will be charged with this and other crimes. The whole public safety position is felt to be precarious.

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51. Politically, the Communist Party has the greatest strength, particularly in Bologna, while the Socialists come next, with their strongest representation in Reggio Emilia and Parma. The Christian Democrats and Liberals were not so well organized to begin with, but are now gaining in strength, although not in any way comparable numerically with the Communists and Socialists. No political disorders have occurred, although the Communists have, in three small communes, threatened peasants who were disinclined to become members of the party.

52. The question of Fascists and Epuration was tackled by the Partisans with considerable energy, and anyone even slightly tainted is fortunate if they escaped the purge. As in Milan and other places in the North, this has been used as an excuse for vengeance, robbery, etc. and some two thousand persons in the Region are "missing". It is widely stated that a large number of criminals, who were released from prison just before the arrival of the Allies, are responsible for the present crime wave, and the more stable elements have expressed the wish that more American and British soldiers be in their towns to bring law and order. The Italian Police are looked upon as inept by both the law abiding citizens and the criminals. The Partisan Police in which are many undesirable, have aggravated the problem, and a great deal of work remains to be done before the situation can be viewed with satisfaction.

53. From Venezia Region comes the same story of irresponsible elements in the ranks of the partigiani causing general trouble by acts of brigandage and shoorings, under the pretext of political epuration. The number of persons killed, however, is abating, and the General position continues to improve daily.

54. The vexed question of Trieste and Venezia Giulia has naturally more concern to residents of this Region than any other, and Major Hare reports that the policy of the Communists and Socialists caused great perplexity to the general population, who wondered what the answer was to this difficult situation. There have been no political meetings, or civilian disturbances, and the general feeling is that events may become more crystallized in the near future.

55. The constant movement of our armies, the rounding up of Germans, and lack of prison accommodation for them, have rendered conditions hard to assess accurately, but the Region is settling down rapidly towards a peaceful occupation.

56. From Piemonte and Liguria Regions no Security reports have been received, due to the officers still being required by 4 Corps and 5 Army, but they are expected to undertake their assignments when the areas are handed over to Regional control early in June.

57. Locations of Regional Security Officers:-

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57. Locations of Regional Security Officers:-

Lombardia	Major Fielders
Venezie	Major Hare
IV Corps Area	Major Ronnie
Emilia	Capt. Gale
Liguria	Capt. Geach

SJH/bd

Distribution :-

G-2(CI)	AFHQ(Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)
R.S.O.	Emilia Region
R.S.O.	Liguria "
R.S.O.	Lombardia "
R.S.O.	Piemonte "
R.S.O.	Venezie "

S. J. Harvey
S.J. HARVEY, Major,
Security Division

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.F.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

14027/3

File 2A

9 April 65.

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
March 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH 1945

CIVILIAN SECURITY

1. Signs of Communist and extremist activity have increased during the month, and the incidents in Rome at the Colosseum and Quirinale, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organizations take advantage of every opportunity of creating strife.
2. At the same time there were disturbances in Caulonia (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia, which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give an indication of what might be expected when the people become more organized politically.
3. On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Caulonia - a certain CAVALLARO - was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, communists and "partisans" disarmed three CC.RR. and took them as hostages to the pretore of the village. The Prefect of Reggio went to Caulonia and found the town occupied by Communists, with all roads blocked and his force of 18 CC.RR. completely outnumbered. The "partisans" and communists set up a "People's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be whipped in the public square. The prisoner was released, the sindaco was replaced by a Communist, who, however, only lasted three days before he was relieved in favour of a Liberal. Order was eventually restored.

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4. At Gravina di Puglia the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed communists and extremists. Order was restored after two days.
5. The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue a communique as to the conditions existing there, and to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is disarming bands of men who term themselves partisans (although of course there were no partisans during the fighting in Calabria) and use this name as a cloak for criminal activity.
6. From a Public Safety point of view it is a forerunner of greater trouble if either political reactionaries or criminals are permitted to interfere with the course of justice and get away with it, and unless a firm stand is taken such events may eventually be a danger to military security.

REPARATION TRIALS

7. The results of this long drawn out and highly technical trial were made on 12th March, 1945 and resulted in one death sentence, one life imprisonment, two of 24 years, one 20 years, two 15 years, two 12 years, and

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four people were acquitted. General Roatta was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence.

8. Much more important than the sentences was the fact that on Sunday, March 4th, General ROATTA escaped from the Military Hospital in Via Giulia, Rome, and has not yet been recaptured. The political repercussions were very great, and for a time the tenure of office of the Government was endangered. It brought about the resignation of the Commander of the CC.RR., and the transfer of S.I.V. to the Ministry of ~~WAF~~ ~~Interior~~; a committee is sitting to establish the direct and indirect responsibility for the escape.

9. A flood of rumours attributed the escape to the efforts of former Fascist friends, to British intrigue, a broadcast was made from E.O.T. by a man purporting to be General Roatta telling how the escape was effected, and articles appeared in the Press stating the wanted man was driven away in a Rolls Royce to a pocket submarine which was waiting in the Tiber.

POLITICAL DISORDERS

10. A widely advertised public meeting was held at the Colosseum on 6th March to protest against the laxity of the Government in eparation trials, resulting in the escape of General Roatta.

11. It was organised by the Leftist political parties and approximately 8,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quirinale, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.RR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.RR. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing a hand grenade at the CC.RR. and that it exploded in his hand.

12. The body of the man was taken to the Viminale where the crowd endeavoured to see the Prime Minister. Eventually a deputation was received by him, and order was restored.

13. The whole affair demonstrated the manner in which the Italians can be incited into violent action, and although the Communist Party were jointly responsible for the meeting, Velio SPANO attempted to shelve the blame for the violence by disclaiming that "we did not realize how strong popular indignation was".

14. The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Jari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 400 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed

10. A widely advertised public meeting was held at the Colosseum on 6th March to protest against the luxury of the Government in epuration trials, resulting in the escape of General Rutta.

11. It was organized by the Leftist political parties and approximately 2,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quirinale, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.PP. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.PP. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing the hand grenade at the CC.PP. and that it exploded in his hand.

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14. The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 400 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed from the balcony, and anti-allied remarks were shouted.

15. Generally speaking, while outwardly liberated Italy continues its course placidly, the undercurrent of violence and treachery is always present, and events have shown in the past that a small incident is sufficient to start trouble. Any further business like the Rontta case would, almost certainly, cause widespread dissension and disorders of no mean size.

FASCIST REVOLUTION CELL IN ROME

16. The growth of Fascism reported in the December, 1944, report was confirmed by the arrest on 8th March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Onore" Group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.PP. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by R.A.A.C.

17. Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption and the ultimate seizure of power, with a return of Fascism.

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18. They published a pamphlet "Onore" with which they kept in touch with their members. There is evidence that the group had contacts in other parts of Italy, but no doubt these will lie low for a time as a result of the action taken in Rome.

CONDUCT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

19. In the Naples area the conduct of Italian Paratroopers has caused a great deal of uneasiness, owing to their use of firearms and explosives when committing criminal acts.

20. A further instance occurred in the vicinity of Rieti when three British trucks containing Italian Paratroopers drove so dangerously that a following car in which were two Allied Commission Officers was unable to pass. Finally the trucks were pulled up opposite a horse and cart, completely blocking the road. The British officers got out of their car to remonstrate with the Italian officer for not controlling his men, when they all adopted a threatening attitude, refused to give the name of their officer or unit, and shouted "Viva il Duce" and epithets against the Allies. As the British officers drove away after obtaining the name of the Italian Lieutenant in charge the paratroopers crowded round the car, banged on the panels and broke the indicator and rear lamp. On arrival in Rome it was found that "Viva il Duce" had been written in the dust on the back of the car.

21. It would appear useless for the Italian Government to appeal for better understanding of its problems, when their soldiers are unable to display elementary discipline, and insult Field officers of the country which provided them with the trucks in which they were travelling.

22. The matter has been reported to M.M.I.A.

SCREENING

23. The routine task of screening officials and prospective employees has been continued, and the changes in the Commanders of the CC.RR. and CC.VV. necessitated urgent enquiries as to the suitability of Generals BRUNETTI and ONILIA to replace them.

24. Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron MURATTI, who, with the assistance of Pietro MENNI became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the first Bonomi Government, and, later, was appointed as "Labour Observer" to the Italian Embassy in London.

25. He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1940 and is said to have assisted some of the Italian exiles. He also, however, enjoyed the confidence of the German Military and Political authorities in Paris, as well as in Rome at a later date.

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26. Owing to reduction in personnel it has been necessary to refer a number of cases to FSO for screening. This will take much longer than hitherto and only the most urgent or important cases can be investigated personally.

SECURITY OF GERMAN DEACONESSES

3000

27. Para 10 of the Monthly Report for February 1945 referred to the above religious order whose duties are chiefly confined to nursing. It was thought that the members may have been engaged in some undesirable activity contrary to Allied interests. The order and its members have now been investigated and they do not appear to constitute a risk to security.

UNIONE SINDACALE DEI LAVORATORI - USIL

28. This organization appeared on the scene as a rival to the CIL which latter has Allied approval. In view of the possibility that USIL might be employed to disrupt CIL, an investigation was carried out. The director SCRIVO is a rather colourless individual who appears genuine in his wish to

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organise a non-political "I.U.C." and does not seem to be inspired by sinister motives or have the financial backing of any group. He lives in poor circumstances on the entrance fees and monthly subscriptions of the members who number about 12,000, and this number is increasing.

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMP

29. The full time services of an officer from this Division were employed in reviewing the cases of internees at the above camp, where, at the moment, there are 1,733 persons detained, of whom 135 are women. The total number released as the result of reviews is 2,270. There are very few intakes at the moment, and the detainees represent a hard core which it is difficult to reduce in any great measure, but this does not detract from the value of, or the necessity for, constant re-consideration being given. The reviewing officer sits with the Commandant to constitute a Board, and has succeeded in handing over the documentation to an intelligence officer. In a short time it will also have been possible to pass on some of his experience in reviewing an will enable him to be withdrawn for other duties. Before this is done it is hoped to establish a liberal interpretation of the "potential danger" aspect in regard to persons resident in liberated Italy, to correspond more with the policy of withdrawal of Allied personnel from that territory, and the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Italian Government.

30. There are 25 persons whom it is agreed to hand over to the Italian Government for operation still awaiting collection, but this merely reflects the slowness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

"B" CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMP, TERNI

31. The population of this internee camp is 689 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

32. The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AFHQ during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from "B" Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

FORGERY OF ALLIED COMMISSION TRAVEL ORDERS

33. An attempt to obtain a travel permit to proceed into Army areas was made by this Division, when a man produced an alleged travel order

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slowness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

"R" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP, PERMI

31. The population of this internee camp is 689 of whom 75 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

32. The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AMM during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from "R" Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

FORGERY OF ALLIED COMMISSION TRAVEL ORDERS

33. An attempt to obtain a travel permit to proceed into Army areas was investigated by this Division, when a man produced an alleged travel order signed by the Adjutant, Allied Commission. Although the man was allowed to go, he was subsequently traced by Lt. Fehr, when it was ascertained that he had purchased three travel orders for 27,000 lire from a man who had previously been employed at Headquarters, Allied Commission.

34. As a result of further enquiries the forger was traced and arrested, when he admitted his guilt. He is at present awaiting trial before an Allied Military Court in view of the seriousness of the charges. The particulars of all the persons concerned were checked with other Security Agencies, and it is not believed that there was any aspect of espionage in the proposed journey.

PENICILLIN - BLACK MARKET

35. In the January 1945 report reference was made to the alleged thefts of penicillin from Allied sources for sale on the black market.

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36. In pursuit of the enquiry some tangible results were obtained, when 68 phials of penicillin were traced by Lt. Pehr and seven persons were arrested. As the investigation then led to other parts of Italy and it was established that military personnel were likely to be involved, the matter was handed over to C.I.D. (A).

ENEMY AGENTS (5 ARMY CLASSES)

37. The preparation of cases of espionage for trial by AMG Courts in 5 Army area was continued during the month under the supervision of this Division. In fourteen cases the evidence was insufficient to warrant legal proceedings, and they were interned.

38. Results obtained were as follows:-

DE RIZZI Anna Maria - 20 years imprisonment
RIZZI Natale - life imprisonment

Three other cases are ready for trial and a further ten files have been received for investigation.

39. Arrangements have been made for appropriate action to be taken with cases of this type in the event of a sudden move forward.

ENEMY AGENTS CASES (ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND)

40. The enquiries were completed in four of the cases of suspected enemy agents, but after most diligent searching, there was insufficient evidence to justify convening an Allied Military Court to try them. Accordingly, the following were interned:

ARTORI Emilio
FORATO Nino
CASSELLI Mario
DI PEDI Gioacchino

41. There was no doubt of their association with German Intelligence prior to Allied occupation, but no evidence could be obtained to show that they had any intention of carrying out a mission for the enemy.

42. Two cases are outstanding, and the enquiries concerning these are proceeding.

BRITISH REMAINS

43. The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of John SPENI for adhering to the King's enemies has proceeded, and was involved two other persons whose names have been given.

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- FORNIO Nino
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BRITISH PRISONERS

43. The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of JOHN STERRELL for adhering to the King's enemies has proceeded, and has involved two other persons whose arrest may have to be effected. Their liberty does not interfere with the enquiry, and the case will be completed as a whole. This accounts for the delay in what might be considered as a single case, but which in reality is a minor conspiracy.

44. The more difficult matter of Count Jersfield SALISBURY has also received great attention, and statements have been taken from a number of persons who can give evidence as to his past activities. He is still detained pending the result of the enquiry.

45. It must be appreciated that the matters of this kind have to be examined in the light of what can be used as evidence in a Court of law to prove what is tantamount to treason, and therefore much more exhaustive enquiries have to be made than would be necessary to establish sufficient grounds for internment.

CUICINA

46. This Division has assisted in the enquiries into the activities of this organization which controls the schooner traffic in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A comprehensive report has been submitted to AFHQ, where the matter is still receiving attention. A great deal of work remains to be done, and we

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continue to render such assistance as is possible to the officers deputed by AFHQ to investigate.

SPECIAL MISSION - LIEUTENANT PEHR

47. On account of his knowledge of the country and of the language, Lt. PEHR was selected to represent Civil Affairs Section on a mission to another country.

FIELD TRIPS

48. The following field trips have been made during the month:-

Major HARVEY	TERMI (2)	Acting as President of Review Board for release of Internees.
Captain ELLIS	TERMI (2)	
Major HARVEY	NAPLES	Suspected fraud and bribery case.
	CASERTA	
Captain GALE	CROCIATO	Sperrni case
	VOLTERRA	
Captain GRACH	PADOVA	Civilian Internees Board
Major HARVEY	5 Army	Espionage cases
Lieutenant PEHR		Special Mission.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

49. There was no change in the strength of officers during the month, which remained

Major HARVEY	Chief, Security Division
Capt. GALE	Investigator
Capt. ELLIS	Investigator
Capt. GRACH	Review Board "A" Camp
Lieut. PEHR	Investigator
Capt. HAYES	Investigator (attached from Liguria Region)

MM

Major HARVEY
Special Mission.

5 ARMY

Major HARVEY
Lieutenant FEAR

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Capt. HAYES	Investigator (attached from Liguria Region)

H. Harvey
H. HARVEY, Major

Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 534
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

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SECURITY DIVISION REPORT-DUED MARCH 1944.

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DISCUSSION

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 594
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/515

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
December, 1944.

To : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

SECURITY REPORT - DECEMBER 1944.

1. The officers of this Division have become more involved in the political and civil position in Rome during the month of December 1944, owing to the Government crisis, a deterioration of the Economic position and current affairs in Europe. The probability of widespread disorders in Italy was not unlikely and events were watched carefully in case Allied intervention became necessary. The situation, which became easier towards the end of the month, will be dealt with in more detail later in this report.
2. There is a general deterioration throughout Italy in pro Allied sentiments, and this has become more outspoken since the incidents in Greece. It is also apparent that little real confidence is placed by the Italians in their own Government, which is accused of having done nothing to improve the condition of the people, who are the victims of a persistent black market and more open forms of crime.
3. Events in Sicily have become serious, and public disorder has assumed proportions where it may affect our security. This will be dealt with under a separate heading.
4. There is no indication that individual disturbances have any common political inspiration, but are more symptomatic of economical distress.
5. In view of increased distribution of pamphlets and a great interest in Mussolini's speech from Milan, there are grounds for believing that Fascism is assuming growing proportions, and it is interesting to note that the "Humorous" weekly, Cartacchiario, published the speech in full and was promptly suspended by the Italian Government. Nevertheless, all copies were sold within a short time.

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6. It is felt that close watch must be maintained on the civilian morale position as the outward and visible sign of impending danger to Allied military security, in order to anticipate and forestall any disturbance which might lead to military intervention, and any information on these matters received by this Division will be promptly reported.

SECURITY POSITION IN GREECE

7. In spite of a Government crisis and the inevitable economic distress in so large a city at the moment, the security position in Rome appeared to improve slightly as the month progressed. The basic masses of interest are still there, however, and it was only by a narrow margin that the sympathy of certain elements with this revolution in Greece was not translated into an open revolt in Italy.

8. The new Government has certainly stabilized the country to some degree, but its tenure of life may be short owing to the incessant cry for speedier and wider epuration.

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9. Some shooting incidents have occurred but no organized subversive activity has been openly manifest. Fascist leaflets were dropped from the balcony of one cinema and manifestos with the slogan "Viva il Duce" were posted on the walls.

10. The "Movimento Partigiano" has given further evidence of being extremist and of international character, and being riddled with dissident Communists. There is great activity by several political parties to court the Partisans for the power they will bring to the particular party which controls them.

11. A series of minor riots occurred during the night by men, women and children forcing themselves into shops, cafes etc. and taking place on 15th foodstuffs. A large demonstration which was destined to advance publicity and December, 1944 failed to materialize, probably owing to advance publicity and adequate police arrangements. In fact the arrest of about 50 of the food rioters mentioned above may have been the real reason for calling off the demonstration.

12. In spite of this sign of vitality by the Police there is still open dissatisfaction with their conditions. Lack of proper equipment, clothing and training have lowered the standard of the forces of law and order, and their ability to stand up to a series of determined riots is doubted. They perform their duties with the knowledge that many of the unrulier elements are armed. A raid by the G.S.R. at For Lamanda in Rome resulted in the arrest of 22 people and the recovery of 3 M.M.s, 40 rifles, 27 bayonets, ammunition and explosives.

13. Anti-allied propaganda seems to be on the increase, especially since the truce in Greece, although a few of the deeper thinking people realize that in coming into the open with a definition of democracy and a statement of who will or will not be acceptable as Foreign Minister, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden have been going a service to Italy, where so many choose to forget that the country has unconditionally surrendered, and that the day must come when the balance sheet is presented to a country which declared war on the Axis, and has a responsibility second only to Germany.

14. Although such thoughts are unpleasant, it may be that a policy of plain speaking may soon see the Italians where they really stand, and shake them from their present chaotic state of lethargy.

DEMOCRATICS IN SICILY

15. The unrest which has been dormant in Sicily for some time burst out during the month of December with a series of riots which caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. The seriousness of these outbreaks, followed by considerable damage to property. The seriousness of these outbreaks, as it is considered, cannot be over estimated, as it is of Italy.

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DEMOCRATIZATION IN SICILY

15. The unrest which has been rampant in Sicily for some time burst out during the month of December with a series of riots which caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. The seriousness of these outbreaks, followed by events in Greece and other liberated countries cannot be over estimated, and it is considered a fore-runner of what may happen on the mainland of Italy.

16. The principal cause of the trouble was the refusal of men called up for military duty to present themselves. At Monteleone about 1000 persons some of whom were armed with rifles, automatic weapons and hand grenades, cut telephone wires, set fire to the Municipality and local tax office, and destroyed houses at the bank of Sicily and local post office. Italian military and OC.M. succeeded in establishing order the following day after the people were killed and two were wounded.

17. Other incidents occurred at Sardinia, Misori, Sirigento, Alcamara, Santa Sofia, Campobello di Licata, Mazara, Palermo, and Cammarata, and hand written leaflets urging persons not to participate in military services were distributed.

18. Student demonstrations took place in Palermo over a period of several days, although no violence took place. The High Commissioner published a decree forbidding meetings and this has had the effect of restoring order. The public obviously sympathized with the motives of the demonstration, and the feeling is almost universal that the war for them is finished and they should not be called upon to fight.

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19. Although it is difficult to prove any outside influence behind the rioters there is no doubt that certain political bodies will seek to exploit them for their own ends.

RELATION WITH SECURITY AGENCIES

20. The close co-operation with all Security Agencies in Rome, with ARMO (5 Army Group and Districts) has been maintained and information on a number of items of mutual interest has been exchanged.

21. The locations of persons believed to be wanted by the Allies have been passed on to the appropriate counter intelligence unit.

22. Contact has also been maintained with the British and American Embassies and mutual assistance has been rendered.

23. A representative has also attended F.I.E. intelligence meetings where the effect of our propaganda on the security situation has been discussed. One of the greatest benefits of the close association which has been built up is the speedy routing of information, and the assistance we are able to afford all sub-committees on matters which could be rather perplexing.

INTERNAL SECURITY

24. The Internal Security Officer who works under Head Quarters Commandant, has been assisted in contentious cases by advice from the more experienced members of the Division, and he is now re-checking with other Security Agencies the civilian employees. In several instances prospective employees have been vetoed, as it is felt a far greater security risk is present in this Commission than in various other units.

25. Security checks on officers have been maintained and an improvement is shown although the quantity of pilferable personal property left lying about in offices is a tribute to the honesty of the civilian workers.

"A" INTERESTS CAMP - RADVIA

26. 374 P.O.W. Camp has been re-named as above, but continues with the same functions. The present population is 2006 of whom 137 are females. Owing to the opening of No. 2 Camp at Veroli the figure will remain in the neighborhood of 2000 although reviews are proceeding monthly.

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"A" INTERVIEW CAMP - FADIA

26. 371 P.O.W. Camp has been re-named as above, but continued with the same functions. The present population is 2036 of whom 137 are females. Owing to the opening of No. 2 Camp at Terni the figure will remain in the neighborhood of 2000 although reviews are proceeding smoothly.

27. In December a further 126 persons were released after review, and in order to establish a common policy, Captain Ellis of this Division paid a visit to the camp to discuss the position vis-a-vis Terni.

28. Correspondence with AFHQ and the Ministries of the Italian Government continues undiminished, and difficulty has been encountered, after obtaining the consent of AFHQ to the temporary release of an internee for separation purposes, in getting the Italian authorities to fetch him. 299

29. A policy has been established with AFHQ on these matters, and the more difficult question of what information should be forwarded to the Repatriation Commission is still under review. The broad plan is to assist where possible but there is a great security risk in many of the cases.

NO. 2 INTERVIEW CAMP - TERNI

30. This new camp, into which all future civilian internees from 15 Army Group territory will be sent, has a population of 554 of whom 25 are women.

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31. Reviews commenced on 28th December when Major Harvey visited with a representative of No. 1 District. With the Commandant, Major Trever, they reviewed ten cases but only recommended one release. Going to the static condition of the line at the moment it is not considered advisable to release any internees into Army Areas.

32. In consultation with the Provincial Commissioner it has been decided that persons released will be given a Movement of Civilian pass of the Reviewing officer enabling them to travel on a Military Vehicle. This will enable them to leave the vicinity of the Camp and relieve the Provincial Commissioner of any displaced person problem, as well as helping to fulfil the moral responsibility the Army has for their return home.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

33. Professor PERI, the Consultant Medical-Legal Adviser to this Commission, has been engaged on ballistic enquiries for military units in Rome and in two cases of murder has made comparisons of 49 bullets with the two found at the scenes of the crimes and also an examination of the rifle bores of six weapons. The enquiries are not yet complete.

POSITION OF GERMAN NATIONALS IN SICILY

34. It was brought to notice that in Sicily a number of German Nationals living in Sicily were about to be transferred to the mainland for enforced domicile, and such steps were being taken in the name of the Allied authorities.

35. The Commissario of the Political Office of the Questura at Palermo quoted as authority a circular letter dated May 1944 from the Ministry of the Interior, and further dated that the measures had been decided upon following a conference with CIC and GS. One woman has been sent to Avellino but action against 13 other women and two men was withheld in time.

36. It was agreed the proposed order against the woman sent to Avellino be revoked and she be allowed to return to Sicily, the other 13 women should be permitted to remain at their present addresses and that the domicile measures be taken against the two men only. This latter has not been implemented, as one man has appealed and the other is in custody for other offences.

37. An AMHQ directive on the treatment of German Nationals was forwarded to the Regional Commissioner and it is not anticipated that the name of the Allied will now be taken in vain for measures which are more stringent and do not conform to our policy.

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SECURITY TRIALS

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38. The trials of Maj. Gen. DEL TETTO and Lt. Gen. PASTRELLI held in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident, and the case caused more interest in Naples, where their alleged failure to defend the city caused great animosity. They were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

39. This trial was more in the nature of a prelude to the larger issues involved by the forthcoming prosecution of General ROCCA and 13 others on 22nd January 1945. Already considerable interest is shown in the Press, and accounts of the disclosures which will be made concerning the Italian General Staff, S.I.M., the Roselli brothers' murder, the use of sabotage devices and diffusion of infectious diseases, together with the high personages involved will render thorough precautions necessary if incidents at the GARDUO trial are to be avoided.

SUSPECTED SABOTEUR AT FICOTEC.

40. Owing to a persistent series of thefts in the Bari district an officer from this Division was dispatched to investigate as it was feared

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that sabotage might have been the objective. After a very careful investigation no evidence was forthcoming to justify a belief that sabotage was the intention of the thieves, although the larcenous themselves were on such a scale as to sabotage any effort to some degree.

41. Unfortunately the combined attempts to eradicate the crime, including a house to house search of a whole street leading to the arrest of five men in possession of stolen property, resulted in a demonstration for the release of the prisoners. In the course of the demonstration a soldier who had taken part in the searches but had become separated from the others, was attacked by the crowd and in defence fired his Thompson sub-machine gun, killing two and wounding seven civilians. He was shot through the neck.

42. A full enquiry is in hand by the Military authorities but this once again proves how any incident can be a potential source of disorder, vitally affecting Security.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN CALABRIA

43. Information has been received that a Black Market organization affecting the livestock situation in Calabria may become a matter of national concern. A decree has been published prohibiting the slaughter of cattle and it is anticipated that some large quantities of cattle will be available in Southern Italy next Spring.

44. It is the policy to utilize this livestock to replace that destroyed in devastated areas, but there is reason to believe that attempts will be made to slaughter these animals and dispose of the meat to the Black Market before they reach their destination.

45. This matter is being followed up with Agriculture Sub-Commission, as is also the suggestion that large land owners, whose uncultivated land is being taken over by the peasants (a persistent Communist agitation) are alleging that they now have more cattle than grazing land and are disposing of the beasts at very high prices for slaughter. It will be realized that any such action on a large scale will seriously affect national economy in the near future.

SOME THINGS

46. Quite a large number of enclosures have been received necessitating screening of Italian officials of Governmental and para-statal standard. Finance, Public Relations and Local Government sections have been the chief sources for Security clearance, but requests have also been received from other

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- SCREENINGS
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47. Complete details of the work performed by Major Rommie are not yet to hand, but will be forwarded in a Special summary.
- ENEMY AGENTS (ROMAN ALLIED AREA JOURNAL)
48. During December 1944, the preparation of the cases for prosecution of three enemy agents in Rome - MALACRINI, FERNANI and THEODOROVIC of "Y Group" German SIMMERITSMANNST Organization - was completed and submitted to the legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region for trial. Owing to the temporary absence of certain essential witnesses, however, the General Court has not yet been convened for the trial of these cases.
49. Investigations were continued in respect of the cases of six other enemy agents arrested in Rome and enquiries to obtain essential evidence from other

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areas where these agents have operated have been initiated. The cases referred to are those of FERRATO, DE PERAZIO, ARACKE, DE MONTI, SCHMITZ and CAMILLI of the German "ABWEHR" espionage organization.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

30. Enquiries and searches of Italian Fascist records have been continued in the course of investigation of the activities of British renegades and an interim report on the subject has been submitted to A.P.H.Q. through R.A.A.G. (C-2) with a recommendation as to how action to be taken.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

31. Among the many anti-security matters handled during the month the following may be cited as examples:

32. a) A complaint was received that a former Fascist had taken up residence in the apartment of a Czechoslovak who had been taken North by the Germans. The relatives of the owner wanted possession of the premises which contained a large quantity of "objets d'art". An investigation showed that some of these had been unlawfully disposed of by the Fascists, and, in conjunction with the Italian Police, was arrested for larceny. The Czechoslovak legation was advised and has assumed responsibility for the custody of the property.
33. b) Assistance has been rendered in tracing ~~the~~ stolen Allied Communication vehicles and preparing cases before Allied Military Courts. In one instance reliable information was received of an Allied Communication car being in the Vatican City minus wheels. On checking up the details this was found to be a stolen car and the matter was taken up through diplomatic channels, the Vatican being neutral territory.
34. c) A report was submitted on a grossly inaccurate press article in "L'Avanti", with anti-Allied sentiments. Greater control of newspapers is being granted to the Italian, but it is essential that supervision should still be exercised, or the newly found "freedom" of speech will very rapidly become abused.
35. d) Information received from a reliable source concerning a plan of Dutch extraction has been developed, and a report submitted to Military Security Agencies as his association with the ABWEHR was discovered. It is felt that he may well lead to other enemy agents.
36. e) The Indexes of the Division are now being fully used by several

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should still be exercised, on the newly found "freedom" of speech will
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55. d) Information received from a reliable source concerning a man
of Dutch extraction has been developed, and a report submitted to
Military Security Agencies as his association with the ABNHA was
discovered. It is felt that he may well lead to other enemy agents.
56. e) The indexes of the Division are now being fully used by several
Sub-Commissions and have provided guidance on their suitability or
otherwise for travel into Army areas, employment, etc.
57. f) Confidential enquiries have been undertaken by this Division
for other departments. Owing to their nature details are not given
here, but have been passed direct to the Senior officers concerned.

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FIELD TRIPS

58. The following Field Trips have been made during the month:-

Major ROBERTS	5 Army, preparation of spy cases
Major HARVEY	APILA - confidential C-1 matter.
Major HARRIS	Bari and Fionto - sabotage
Major HANCOCK	Torin, reviewing internees
Captain SMITH	Padula,

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J. J. Harvey
J. J. HARVEY,
MAJOR

Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

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