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SITUATION REPORT PIEMONTE REGION

July-Nov. 1945

SECURITY DIVISION
FILE
MINUTE SHEET

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No. of sheet	date	File No. of and'd STR	SUBJECT
1	AUG.		REGIONAL SECURITY REPORT July 1945
2.	23 aug.	-	MOSEATELLI, Sindaco di Novara
3	21 sept.	-	Monthly security reports
4	2 sept.	-	" " aug. '45
5	21 "	-	MOSEATELLI, VINCENZO -
6	3 "	-	MONTHLY SECURITY REPORTS ~ SEPT. '45
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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM JULY 1945

TO NOV. 1945

CATALOGUE.

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION.
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

2 November, 1945.

SUBJECT: Security Report.

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied
Commission (attention Major Harvey, Security Branch)

HIDDEN ARMS.

Raiding on a somewhat reduced scale (owing to various previously fruitful sources of information drying up, and the more than suspected tendency of groups holding large stocks of arms to distribute them amongst individuals in an attempt to avoid considerable losses in a single raid) has continued with satisfactory results.

The number of raids made by all parties concerned in the region (correct to 25 October, 1945) is as follows:--
Raids 259; machine guns recovered 445; rifles 2166; automatic weapons 1236; revolvers 81; grenades 7211; mines 134; mortars 225; guns of over 20mm. 33; armoured cars 9, and a considerable quantity of explosives, ammunition of all kinds, mortar bombs, shells, etc., radio transmitters, steel helmets, and other war material.

Two more "deals" involving "no questions asked" and "no arrests" for a specified period were made with two ex-partisan leaders - Walter, of Pinerolo, and Fiorino, of Asti. The results, whilst not nearly so good as those obtained following similar arrangements with Pesco and Moscatelli of Novara, were quite satisfactory, and this method of obtaining the surrender of hidden arms has been found to be well worth while; undoubtedly many of the arms so obtained would never have been found by ordinary means.

There are persistent reports that, owing to the intensity of the raiding in this Region and Lombardia, there is a traffic in arms from the country areas to the large cities of Milan and Turin where, it is considered (and rightly) that the dumps will be more difficult to find. Steps are being taken by means of enquiries, road blocks and patrols, to break up this traffic most of which, it is believed, is in operation between the Omegna area of Novara and Milan.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, etc.

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STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, etc.

A number of small strikes have occurred - including the Turin hairdressers (2-5 October), the bank clerks in Turin (for three hours on 26 October) - and the only stoppage of any special interest was that of 7000 workers at the Fiat Montefiore works on 9 October at the time when Minister Gronchi was visiting the factory. The strike is understood to have been organised on the previous day by the Communist Party with the intention of protesting against the Provincial AMG order regarding the evacuation of premises by political parties which had been occupied without the consent of the owners. The strike was not supported by the other parties and the Communists, issued a cancellation order on the morning of the 9th but it was too late to have any effect. The order has not yet been fully complied with and further moves are awaited with interest.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

In Asti Province the Peasants' Party appears to be gaining support and they have recently made application for permission to publish a newspaper. Enquiries regarding personalities and affiliations are being made and a further report will be submitted.

More political information is received from Novara Province than all the others together and copies of recent reports are attached hereto.

In Turin city a report was received that the Communist Party was organising and training a group of young men on the lines of SAP and GAP with the intention of seizing industrial establishments and eliminating owners and right wing leaders after the departure of the allies. The organiser of the group was said to be VALELIO Giovanni who, at one time, lived at via Castiglione Dora 9 but now lives in great style at via Principe d'Achala 26, Turin; it was stated that at the latter address he interviewed recruits almost daily between the hours of 1200-1500 and 2000-2200. It was thought that Valetto stored arms in via Consolato Ibis; these premises were raided but without success. Casual observation was kept upon the house in via Principe d'Achala and a number of visitors were observed. On 29 October information was received that Valetto and another man had personally moved arms to the via Principe d'Achala premises; that he held the rank of lieutenant in the Questura and was stationed at the caserma via Pesaro. A raid was made on numbers 22 and 26 via Principe d'Achala (both in the occupation of Valetto) and the following property which had been reported as stolen by a Turin doctor was found:-

2 statues.
2 shot guns.
A typewriter.
A telephone.
A pair of fur gloves.
A fur cap.
A bicycle.
6 bottles of Spumanti.

4875

In a locked drawer of a cupboard were found several documents of interest including an order of the day from the Soviet of Torino which was signed by Valetto in his battle name of Vanni (translation attached); a letter from

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3.

- 2 Breda machine guns.
- 18 loaded Breda magazines.
- 1 Breda automatic rifle.
- 18 rifles.
- 1820 rounds of rifle ammunition.
- 2 bandoliers.
- 72 hand grenades.

Vallo to could not at once be located but was later arrested and held for interrogation by an allied officer of this Division. On 1st November he escaped from custody; the Questura captain who was responsible for his detention has been suspended from duty and a full investigation is taking place. The re-arrest of Vallo to is being sought.

The expected demonstrations and unrest which various sources reported as likely to take place at the week-end 13-14-15 October did not materialise. The meeting addressed in Turin by Nenni andogliatti passed off quietly and the only incidents reported in the region took place in Vercelli Province (1) a bomb exploded against the windows of the offices of the Liberal newspapers "La Sesia" and "La Vertia" and on the pavement outside was written in chalk "Long live the Duce! We will avenge you. Down with the Communists!" (2) At Masserano three hand grenades were thrown against the door of the Touring Club premises of Brusnengo causing 30,000 lire's worth of damage; the reason for this attack is unknown.

An incident during the month which received a great deal of publicity was the "attempt on the life of the Prefect". About 1900 hours on 5 October a youth named Isiglio rushed into the Prefect's private office with the information that he had overheard a plot against the Prefect and that a time bomb had been placed in his office - due to explode almost immediately. He urged the Prefect and other persons present to leave the office and shortly afterwards was seen to emerge with a small package; he first went to the balcony which overlooked the Piazza but afterwards descended the staircase, left the building and went to a stream about 200 metres away and there threw away the package; there was an explosion. After interrogation two days later by an allied officer of this Division (the Questura having failed to get the truth from him) Isiglio admitted that he had "staged" the whole incident for purposes of self glorification and in the hope that he would be regarded as a hero. He admitted that the explosion was caused by a hand grenade.

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At the request of 2 District enquiries have been made in the Region to ascertain whether the Tricolore were established in Piemonte; at the moment no information has been obtained and it is believed that the mainstay of the Monarchist movement in the area is the Gruppo d'Unione Camillo Cavour.

From Alessandria it is reported that the most effective anti-Communist propaganda is the stories told by returned prisoners of war. This is very largely true in most places, and is one of the factors which is undermining the strength of the Party; others are the lack of efficiency and the graft and corruption which are evident whenever members have held high places (as so many have done in Northern Italy following the Liberation), the work of AMG Public Safety Officers like Capt. Bolter of Novara who has worked long and hard (but with great subtlety) to cleanse the Questura of the many

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undesirable elements introduced by the persons in the CNL who, for obvious reasons, were anxious to obtain control of the police force, and the effect upon the reasonable members of the public of the many raids for hidden arms.

It is reported that letters addressed to a person with strong Monarchist convictions in Vercelli are opened (ostensibly by the censor) and Communist literature inserted with the letters; the Questore also reports that his mail is tampered with.

Many industrialists of the Biella area have received threatening letters (apparently of Communist origin); it is pointed out that the recipients having co-operated with the Germans are now doing the same with the allies, and in particular "the allied military police".

B. Leone
Regional Security Officer.

Copy to GSI, 2 Biella.

4873

By order of the Supreme Soviet I today take command of the Turin Red Guard during the insurrection of the Italian proletariat.

Comrades, the moment so long awaited has arrived. The Supreme Soviet has entrusted to our red hearts and arms the emancipation of the proletariat which would never have been given to us by the middle-class slaves of the aristocracy.

Comrades, we take up the arms which we conquered during the April rising which was so basely betrayed by the middle-class. With these we shall conquer many more and our ranks of the workers will be transformed into a growing army which will smash for ever the reactionary forces in Italy and thus carry the Soviet to supreme power.

At this time it is of great comfort to us to know that the brigades of comrade TITO are already at Trieste and marching on Venice, whilst the glorious Red Army of Stalin have crossed the Brenner and are advancing into the Padana valley.

Comrades, the present small American and English forces can do no other than accept a fait accompli and go away. The labour government has already promised to Stalin to renounce activity in Italy.

Comrades, the brigades of our socialist and GL comrades are at our side and nobody can resist us.

Therefore by order of the Supreme Soviet, I order:

1. Tribunali del Popolo will be constituted, formed from the comrades of the brigades of the Red Guard and from the Commissari Politici of Brigades Communist, Socialist and GL.
2. The Tribunali del POPOLO have power to judge and to give and sentence, including that of death. Fascists, already saved by the reaction and guilty of further acts against the population will be immediately brought to trial. All the big exploiters of the public and black marketeers on a big scale will be brought to trial, the world will lose little in them.
3. All civil powers will be transferred immediately to the command-

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3. All civil mowers will be transferred immediately to the commanders of the Red Guard.
4. All business and co-operatives will pass to the control of the Soviet Sections and become the property of the state including fixed assets and stock in warehouse.
5. Money is abolished: the Central Soviet cities and villages will distribute food and goods to those comrades who will be entitled to them by reason of their work.
6. All firms and enterprises with more than a thousand workers will pass to the state; this includes capital and fixed and liquid assets.
7. It will be obligatory for every citizen to carry out some activity or work for the state.

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- 2 -

8. All cults are suspended; preachers will place themselves at the disposal of the Central Soviet for the services which they may eventually carry out. Churches, mission halls, art galleries; ancient buildings etc. are not to be done anything with until the Supreme Soviet of the Nation reopens them.
9. The Red Guard will carry out guard duties in all the cities, and will open fire on anyone who attempts robbery in any place or of any thing.
10. All transport, either private or belonging to firms will be handed over to the nearest Soviet, who will arrange for transfer to the Central Soviet for replacements and to the Brigades of the Red Guard.
11. Comrades commanding Brigades, Soviet Dets. will be responsible to the undersigned for their sectors and Brigades and for the execution of the present orders.
12. From eight o'clock today nobody who is not of the Guard or of the Soviet can leave or enter the city without permission from me or from comrade Grassi of the Regional Soviet.
13. The red flag with hammer and sickle and with a gold star in the top corner near the flagpole, and ear of grain in one bottom corner and an anvil in the other, is from now on the flag of the Republic Socialist nation.

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REPORTS AND INFORMATION
RECEIVED
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES IN

NOVARA.

HEADQUARTERS
NOVARA PROVINCE
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

COPY

COPY

Office of Public Safety : Novara 5 October 1945

Subject : Political situation and personalities in the Novara Prov.

TO : The Regional Public Safety Officer, Piemonte Region .
attn. The Regional Security Officer.

Ref : NO/PS/15

1. The political parties represented in this province are as follows:

The communist Party.
The Socialist Party
The Christian Democrat Party.
The Liberal Party.
The Action Party.

2. The political trend of activity is definitely towards the left and there is no doubt that the stronger of the parties are the Communist Socialist Parties. It is also obvious that the Christian Democrats are very strong but in the more industrial areas the two former parties have the control and are very strong. The Liberal Party and the Action Party are in the minority and would have very little say in the eventual political life of the Province.

3. It is therefore a jockeying for power between the extreme Left represented by the Communists and the Fusion Socialists and the Christian Democrats which may have the support of the intellectual Socialists and the Liberals.
The Christian Democrats are influenced by the Church and this is very clear in the Province. The Bishop of Novara was educated and trained in a famous Vatican School which is famed for its diplomats. The Bishop is one and his influence over the population is marked as well as his handling of delicate

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The Christian Democrats are influenced by the Church and this is very clear in the Province. The Bishop of Novara was educated and trained in a famous Vatican School which is famed for its diplomats. The Bishop is one and his influence over the population is marked as well as his handling of delicate and difficult local situations. He is also definitely pro-Ally. This has a bearing upon the insinuating propaganda of the local Right politicians. The Right Parties are content to insinuate their principles whereas their opponents tend to bring forward their material propaganda. They are using the press quietly in their efforts to impress upon the people the need for a calm approach to all the problems necessary for the rebirth of their country. They stress the necessity of a friendly attitude towards the Allies. They seek the assistance of America and of England in the economic reconstruction of their country. They fear the dominating influence of the Soviets with a resultant Revolution on the lines of the Bolshevik occupation of Russia in 1917. The policy is more of an intellectual approach and one which has its religious bearing upon the nation.

- 2 -

The Liberal Party is not very prominent. It's few members are nevertheless very strong in the Province and their influence can be seen of the officers occupied by those of the Left.

The influence of the Action Party is negligible. In the political life it would tend towards the left and it's members would be inclined to favour the Communists.

The Socialist Party is definitely strong and the greater part of it's strenght tends towards the Fusion Group. The more sober elements of this Party would divorce itself from the Fusion Group and would become true Socialists and the remainder joining the Communist Party. The principles of this Party are similar to those of the Communists being a material programme and appeal to the working classes.

The Communist Party of this Province could in truth to be the Party of Action. This party has the backing of all Moscatelli's Partisans and it is openly said that they have 7,000 men capable of taking up arms at any time. It is difficult to assess the true membership of this Party but it is known that they have an inner membership of 2,000 true Communists. It can be assumed that these are undoubtedly the extreme type who are ready at all times to carry out the will the purpose of the "Big Shots" in other parts of the country.

Their propaganda is similar to that put forward in other parts of Italy. As I have already said their programme provides for a material approach to the masses. They appeal to the masses with bread and work on a plate. At all times they have to "give the goods" and failure to do this will be the downfall of the Party. They realise this and their agitation in the factories and with the farm workers is the obvious answer to this programme. They agitate for increase of wages, better conditions for the contadini more work at the factories and more food. Every success in these directions is hailed as a victory for their party. It has also been noted that the Communists of this Province have a decided antagonism for the British. It was originally thought that the Labour Government would ASSIST THEM IN THEIR DEMANDS AND PERHAPS SUPPORT THEM IN ANY COUP attempted in the country. This line of thought has been dommed to failure by the attitude of the Labour Foreign Minister. The definite cleavage between the Big Powers in London has also been noted. The mistaken attitude of the Communists of this Province to the application of Allied Military Government by certain British Officer has been obvious by the reports of their speeches. The firm attitude and the attempt of democratic rule English in particular to the Communist Party. The presence of Allied troops is a bulwark against

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During the past month the Communists and the Socialists have become calmer. Whether this is due to the disappointment due to the failure of the Communist Secret programme is not known. It was apparent however that the Leftist in this Province were anticipating social disorders between the 20th. and the 25th September. Another reason which can be put forward for the calmer atmosphere is that of the presence of A.M.G. The current rumour a month ago was that the Italian Government on or about the 15th. September. This did not take place. This was an added disappointment. Their programme now has to be revised. Whether the present state is a calm before a storm is not yet known.

There are no persons of real importance in this Province. ./

It has always been considered that Moscatelli is one of the leading figures of the Communist Party of Italy. It is the considered opinion of the writer that he is only a "stooge" for others who are holding waiting briefs away from the scene of operations. The most difficult period will be the time when the Allies have left; some of the types simulant to Moscatelli may be used to create difficulties or bring about certain international difficulties prior to the departure of the Allies.

The Communist Party have been worried of late regarding strength and the activity of their party in the Province. A very active organiser left this Province some months ago to take up a position in Milan. He has now returned to Novara to take up his old position and to ginger up the activity and administration of the Party.

It is interesting to note that the Italian Communist Party have set up their programme to comprise of phases the first of which will succeed is that of the batterment of social and working conditions for the working classes. They will then stress the cleavage between the worker and the Capitalist. When this phase is reached they will endeavour to bring about a general state of confusion in which they hope to reach their goal. If this cannot be attained by constitutional methods then I am of the opinion that their "strong Arm" will be brought to bear in their Revolution and the setting up of the first Socialist/Communist Italy. It is however anticipated that their "piano" methods will be maintained until the elections when the true tests of their propaganda and coercion will be seen.

The following are short pen pictures of the chief personalities of the Province. It is the aim of the writer to give a political picture of the men and not so much as a life story. Naturally I have been unable to cover these enquiries myself but the reports which I have obtained are supplements and supported by observations which I have made during my dealings with certain officials and also by certain personal enquiries which I have conducted into the lives of several of the high officials of the Province.

PORNARA PIETRO: The Prefet of Novara. Highly appreciated as a Medical Professor being an authority on child diseases and is of international repute in this regard. He is very temperamental and egotistical. He took up politics during the clandestine period. Has always been anti fascists. His activities were discovered and he only just escaped execution. He became Prefet upon the occupation

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clear path away from him, for fear of his vindictive nature. He indirectly opposes the working of A.M.G. and his speech to the Provincial C.L.N. clearly shows his opinion and his attitude in this direction. He is not popular with the general population.

CAPPA LUIGI. V

Vice Prefect appointed by the provincial C.L.N. Belongs to the Communist Party? A Medical Practitioner by profession but he himself is a sick man suffering from a tumour of the brain. This man is just another marionette.

CELLIA VINCENZO

former Major of the CC.RR. but now the Private Secretary of the Prefect Fornara. Very ambitious. Has the confidence of Fornara and influences the decisions of the Prefect accordingly and it is alleged that his direction is more negative than positive. He is a cunning Italian with the ambition of becoming the Questore of the Province. In the Provincial Administration he is a dangerous character.

CAMASCELLA ENRICO

President of the Provincial Administration. A member of the Christian Democrats. A lawyer. Alleged to be honest but jealous and bigoted. Although a member of the Christian Democrat Party his politics are now tending towards the Left. He is no follower among the political parties or among the population.

MONSEIGNOR OSSOLA GIACOMO LEONE = The Bishop of Novara.

Among his various characteristics there stands out his frankness of speech. He is above criticism as a priest. He is an experienced diplomat and at every opportunity strives to conciliate the views and opinions of all parties. He is well acquainted with the English mentality and methods. He does not directly interfere with the politics of the Province but interests himself in charitable missions but nevertheless keeps a watchful eye upon the behaviour and the intention of the social communists and especially of Moscatelli. His work is followed with sympathy by the whole population of the Province over whom he enjoys a large ascendancy.

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former Major of the CC.RR. but now the Private Secretary of the Prefect Fornara. Very ambitious. Has the confidence of Fornara and influences the decisions of the Prefect accordingly and it is alleged that his direction is more negative than positive. He is a cunning Italian with the ambition of becoming the Questore of the Province. In the Provincial Administration he is a dangerous character.

CAMASCELLA ENRICO

President of the Provincial Administration. A member of the Christian Democrats. A lawyer. Alleged to be honest but jealous and bigoted. Although a member of the Christian Democrat Party his politics are now tending towards the Left. He is no followers among the political parties or among the population.

MONSEIGNOR OSSOLA GIACOMO LEONE = The Bishop of Novara.

Among his various characteristics there stands out his frankness of speech. He is above criticism as a priest. He is an experienced diplomat and at every opportunity strives to conciliate the views and opinions of all parties. He is well acquainted with the English mentality and methods. He does not directly interfere with the politics of the Province but interests himself in charitable missions but nevertheless keeps a watchful eye upon the behavior and the intention of the social communists and especially of Moscatelli. His work is followed with sympathy by the whole population of the Province over whom he enjoys a large ascendancy.

MOSCATELLI VINCENZO

The Sindaco of Novara and of late a member of the Italian Consultative Assembly being nominated to that body by the Communist Party of which he is an important member.

It is alleged that he receives his orders from Moscow. He lived in Russia for a number of years and his action and his theories are accordingly influenced. He is a sly man but not intelligent. His narrow minded outlook and his early experience are now seen in his general life at the present time. His apparent weakness is to obtain everything he failed to have when he was young. He has a poor ./.

- 5 -

werful hold over the mass of partisans and over the population of the area where he operated as a partisan. From certain reports it appears that he is in touch with Moscow and also with Togliatti at Rome. He supports the Prefect Fornara in all his actions. It must not be forgotten that he still maintains his own police force who were directed in their work by the former Vice Questore Angin. Since becoming the Sindaco of Novara he has lived a life which is not in keeping with his previous faith and principles. On this account his actions have been severely criticised by his comrades in the Party and they are now becoming suspicious of his future activities. He is no doubt a dangerous element on account of his power over the population and in the event of disorders would be one of the leaders who would stand behind the scenes while his hirelings would perform on his behalf. It is stated that he is decidedly opposed to the Anglo-Americans.

PORZIO GIOVANOLA UGO = Avv. The leading member of the Socialist Party.

He is generally considered to be a dangerous man. His characteristics are that of being envious, full of spite and suffering personal vengeance. He is an agitator and would be a dangerous man should he succeed in obtaining any responsible position of control or of authority. He is not esteemed as a lawyer being incorrect and questionable. A member of the C.L.N. being the confident and the power over Prefect Fornara.

SCARPA SERGIO = Previously a Partisan officer who went under the name of "Geo" A member of the Communist Party and one of their leading lights. Has been nominated by that Party to the Provincial C.L.N. and becomes the trumpet of that faction there. He is quick witted but lacks intelligence. He like Moscatelli, is living above his means and his source of income is therefore questionable. He is presumptuous and spiteful and in the event of any trouble would be considered a dangerous character.

TORELLI CARLO A lawyer and the appointed member of the Democristian Party to the C.L.N. He is not popular with the members of his own Party or by his colleagues on the C.L.N. His weakness is common to the present day politicians = greed=

COLOMBO ORESTE = alias Filopanti = President of the Epuration Commission A fervent Communist. He was considered to be an Anarchist and remained in that category until after the rise

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COLOMBO ORESTE = alias Filopanti = President of the Epuration Commission A fervent Communist. He was considered to be an Anarchist in 1914 and remained in that category until after the rise of the Fascist Party when his inclinations tended to that organisation but without success. He has a criminal record which is causing a good deal of criticism by those who have to suffer his judgements in the present capacity.

He was appointed to the Presidency by the Allied Military Government. The Legal Branch are now in possession of his antecedent history together with a list of his criminal offences.

PASQUALI CAMILLO = A lawyer but not considered to be a good one. He is No 3 of the Socialist Party. He has always displayed his reactions to fascism but in his present political activities shows himself to be mean, narrow indeed, spiteful

and given to personal outbursts.

BUSI GIUSEPPE = Avv. He is the Vice Sindaco of Novara. A Christian Democrat. An excellent man and highly esteemed by all. A fervent catholic and very honest. Serious as a professional man. Has no political followers.

CARETTO GIORGIO = Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. A communist of the dangerous and insinuating type. He is generally considered to be an ignorant man and it appears that his task from the Communist Party is that of keeping the working masses in agitation which can easily lead to disorders. He is also dangerous in this Province because of his ascendancy over the Prefect Fornara. His dealing within the Camera del Lavoro are not above suspicion and his actions were the subject of an enquiry by the C.L.N., recently. He is however still in power.

MELLONI BRUNO = Second Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. He is a well known Socialist and a friend of the Prefect. He is under the subjection of Caretto and is similar in nature to Caretto. He has no hold over the workers.

GAZZOLA PIERO = Another member of the Camera del Lavoro. Former Major in the Italian Army. Efficient propagandist and a capable speaker with a well balanced mind. He is a member of the Demochristian Party.

REPETTO AGOSTINO = Avv. A member of the Action Party and appointed by them to the C.L.N. During the first 45 days of occupation was the Questore but failed to hold that position because of his indecisions. Has not the full support of his own Party.

GIRO ATTILIO.
Avv. A member of the Liberal Party who nominated him to the position of a member on the C.L.N. Honest, capable and active. Has the respect of all the population. Has an excellent balanced mind and possesses to a high degree the sense of equity and conciliatory spirit.

ZAMPIERI FERDINANDO = Alias Angin. Former Vice Questore of the Province. A very active communist and the able lieutenant of Moscatelli. In his early days was a workman who changed his work on a number of occasions for lack of discipline. He was entrusted by Moscatelli in the formation of an "In-

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Since his dismissal from the Questura he has been found in position as the Commissario of Wood Collection and Distribution. In this connection he travels around the area at the same time disseminating his Communist Propaganda and keeping a liaison with his informants and the Party. /.

sans. He administers the funds of the Communist Party and is apparently very generous in their distribution. It should not be forgotten that the dangerous point is not that of the individual but that of the group of unruly elements which he controls. This group consists of ten fervent and active Communists.

LUCCHINI ARTURO = Former Vice Questore. A Socialist and friend of the Prefect was a member of the Questore during the days of the Fascist regime and worked for the C.L.N. during the clandestine period. Lacking in education and very impulsive by nature. He has the support of the Socialist Party who have been instrumental in appointing him to the position of Housing Commissar. He is a man of remarkable physical strength and has courage and a strong inclination to work. He is however easily influenced and some of his dealings are open to question. Can be considered a dangerous character for his tendencies are those of the extreme Left.

BONFANTINI GIUSEPPE = Was the last Socialist Sindaco of Novara. Still a member of the Socialist Party and his now the Provveditore agli Studi. He devotes all his attention to this work. He was actively anti fascist and brought his family up in that line of thought. He tends to the more "True Socialist" and disagrees with those of the Fusion Movement. He has a son who is the Editor of a Socialist Newspaper in Milan.

SCHIAPPARELLI STEPHANO = Former Provincial Communist "Federale" He was a very active Communist even during the Fascist Days. He is apparently a very capable organizer and when the Party was well established in this Province he was transferred to Milan and his position in Novara taken by Santus. The present Secretary has not been a success in the position and the Communist Party in this Province has consequently suffered under his direction, and Schiapparelli has returned from Milan to take over again. Santus has been transferred to Biella. Although a good organizer he does not seem to hold an ascendancy over his other comrades.

4063

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ZORZOLI CARLO = Was at one time a member of a district Fascist Group. Is now prominent member of the Action Party. Is not dangerous.

PIRAS QUINTINO = Provincial Political Secretary of the Liberal Party. Former General Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party up to 1926. A very clever politician but his initiatives are paralyzed by a great physical fear which decided him to refuse responsibilities of posts. A Lawyer of good reputation and an expert journalist.

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VALCARENCHI DARIO = A prominent Communist of the Verbania area. He is a member of the extreme section of that Party and keeps the working classes of the northern part of the Province in a state of agitation. Has the ascendancy over the Partisans of the area and is supposed to have the control of armed elements who are capable of putting into effect the will and the direction of this man. Is very rich and is one of the partners of the musical editing firm of Ricordi of Milan.

The main posts in the Provincial Administration are in the main part occupied by men with Leftist inclinations. They have been favoured in their relations with the Prefects and his supporters and the appointments have been made accordingly. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the influence of the Social Communist Group has been and will be felt in this Province for a very long time.

E.P. BOLTER CAPT.
Provincial Public Safety Officer.
Novara Province.

COPYCOPYSITUATION IN NOVARA ON THE 7.10.1945

PARTICULARLY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POSITION OF
QUESTURA

As already pointed out in previous report of ten days ago, the situation is slowly improving above all because public opinion is in the process of singling out the attitude of the communists and confronting them with their responsibility. The failure of the men whom the latter had entrusted with various administrative tasks or placed at the head of public bodies falls back in full on the party these men are responsible to, so that political opponents have ample scope for playing their game.

The relation for a prompt departure of AMG, which had grown stronger some twenty days ago, has disappeared and little by little as the rightist press, stressing the failure of the London conference, hints with increasing clearness at the danger of a new conflict between Anglo-Americans and Russians = the local communists go back.

The moment is ripe already for administrative elections because in the majority of the Communes the socialcommunists are "self-in-stalled" and have committed so many mistakes out of dishonesty, ignorance, and favouritism that all those who believed in them are disgusted.

The five parties agreement within the C.L.N. is nothing but a continuance of the fascist system; at present the five parties represent a minority of members prevailing upon a majority of non-members, and the moment is favourable for a new dictator who wanted to get into power.

The situation in Novara hinges on three persons: Procuratore del Regno, Avv. Grillo; the Questore, Capt. Tacchella A.M.G. Capt. Bolter. While Avv. Grillo is in a position to perform his high duties outside and above the parties, without being attached because he is directly responsible to Procura Generale in Turin, the Questore, capt. Tacchella has the entire support of capt. Bolter, who is on friendly terms with, and believes in, him but is fully opposed by the leftists, who can manoeuvre as the like the present Prefect, Prof. Fornara of the socialist party.

The dissension is to be put down to the fact that they do not find in the Questore an executor of their orders, other reasons being that the Questore nearly name a clean sweep of all those who, in

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The dissension is to be put down to the fact that they do not find in the Questore an executor of their orders, other reasons being that the Questore nearly name a clean sweep of all those who, in April, displaying the partisan label, had found their way into the Questura where they had gone on committing thefts, murders and other crimes as in the clandestine period, that he keeps in touch with capt. Bolter of A.M.G. and that the citizens follow with increasing sympathy the effective and constructive work of capt. Tacchella.

The attempt of the Social Communists to wreck the work of Questura with the object of creating difficulties to the Questore, which is being made through the Prefect, has increased the sympathy of those who know what sort of game is going on, so that at present Questore Tacchella may reckon on the understanding, esteem, friendship and support of all the honest who believe in order, tranquillity and honesty.

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- 2 -

It is however essential that the present prefect Prof. Fornara who was appointed by C.L.N. and confirmed by A.M.G., be replaced because he is entirely manouvred by the socialcommunists (Porzio-Giovanola, socialist, of C.L.N., Carretto, communist, of Camera del Lavoro, Scarpa, communist, of the C.L.N.) and because, being an ardent socialist, he acts solely according to his political ideas. He is a professor of medicine but know nothing about administration; as he only listens to the members of the socialist and communist parties = who are conspicuous for their incompetence, he makes many technical mistakes so that many of his orders do not attain any result. He has nearly all the sympathy which the citizens bestowed upon him = and it was no small one = also in consequence of his touch and nervous disposition.

The moderate tendencies = of the right, the centre and the moderate left = and the population in general, would see with favour the post of prefect held by avv. ATTILIO GIRO', a well known and capable professional man of some 60 years of age, president of the liberal party, member of the C.L.N. avv. Giro is highly thought of for his honesty, sense of balance, administrative and legal knowledge and above all for his equity.

The post of Prefect cannot be taken yet by an career official because the latter would have either to the himself hand and foot to a party (the democristian or the socialcommunist) or to face the immediate opposition of the C.L.N. He would therefore be unable to do his job. The fact must be borne in mind that in the province, where the communal C.L.N. play the master and all sorts of factious acts and fishy things, the provincial C.L.N. is in a position to act as mediator.

On the other hand the present friction between the Prefecture and the Questura must be removed if the latter office = under the supervision of questore Tacchella = is to fulfil all his tasks. A career Questore would be entirely isolated and the Questura, once without the support of all those who follow with sympathy their work, would have limited possibilities.

What makes precious the work of the present Questore is the fact that even his enemies must acknowledge his through honesty, also without the support of all those who follow with sympathy their work, would have limited possibilities.

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What makes precious the work of the present Questore is the fact that even his enemies must acknowledge his through honesty, also his being able to get over difficult and awkward situations thanks to a deep knowledge of circumstances and men, assisted by a sure psychological intuition, which allowed him to avoid any violent shock. The base press campaign which is being made against him by the Milan communists through the newspaper "L'UNITA'" because he vindicated the rights of the Novara Questura which had been violated by a commissar of the Milan Questura in the case of Maggia - POL - (these attacks do not find support even with the local communists) because they are devoid of any foundation) - have strengthened his position.

However if the present opposition and systematic hindrance on the part of the Prefect do not cease, his task is going to be seriously prejudicated. In view of the forthcoming winter - which will confront the province with two serious, unsolved problems -

"weed and bread" = Prefecture and Questura have to collaborate for the purpose of further improving the administration of the province.

Another thing to be considered is that Sindaco of the town is Cino Moscatelli, a communist; in close touch with Fogliatti, disposing of many faithful followers among the partisans, all communists, always ready to take up arms, and that he also has at his disposal a formidable arm dumps (including guns, armoured cars and tanks) in the Valsesia area, and some hundreds of millions in ready money and the transport partisan Coopers, which represent excellent liaison means. In the province all communists at the head of Communes are responsible to Moscatelli who interferes with all sort of influences to prevent that the authors of crimes, vexations, etc. be punished.

This situation is a little counterbalanced by the bishop of Novara Monsignore Ossola, a man of high merits and with many followers an exemplary figure of priest.

4054

HEADQUARTERS
NOVARA PROVINCE
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY : Novara = 27th October 1945
SUBJECT : Political Situation = Information etc.
TO : The Regional Public Safety Officer, Piemonte Region,
Attn. Regional Security Officer.

Ref NO/PS/27/S

1. The following information has come to my notice and is passed for consideration.

The former Vice Questore "Angin" has been appointed to the position of Commissario Legno. To supplement his position he has employed in the office all his former informants who assisted him in the Partisan days. They move unhindered around the Province and the Region and it is reported that they keep observation on all Allied Transport in the area.

The Head of the office is a Partisan who fought under the name of "Stilo". His real name is ZUCCOLI GUSTAVO Borgo Sesia and it suggested that this person is identical with the "ZUCCONI" who I reported was in telephonic communication with Carreto the local Director of the Camera del Lavoro. I have checked the information and I am of the opinion that the previous name is a mistake in the spelling of the names and Zuccoli is the person to whom attention should be given.

Angin has collected around him the Partisan Information Service of the Moscatelli Group. It is reported that the group meet regularly at the Communal Mess of the Dopolavoro in Novara and they can be considered the trusted Communists of the "M" Scheme.

Moscatelli accidentally shot himself through the right hand while cleaning his revolver. I cannot accept this story but cannot obtain further information regarding the incident. Several rumors were current as to the cause of the accident the most prominent being that he was in an accident with a British armoured car.

I have been informed that the Communists are using a double for Moscatelli at the present time. I do not account much credence for this statement. If I could be satisfied as to the cause of the revolver accident I would discount it but there is still ./.

- 2 -

the possibility that one of his enemies may have found him. If this is the case the double story can be true.

The following characters residing in the MOMO area are considered to be dangerous characters and names worth remembering.

PORZIO ANGELO: He accompanied "M" to Rome on his recent visit.

PORZIO GIUSEPPE: a Member of the Novara Railway Police.

PORZIO MARIO: A member of the Novara Questura.

The three brothers are members of the LIBERATORE Group of the communists and are active members Angin's band.

It is reported that the secret policy of the Communist Party is not to assert any force or use any violence untill the Allied Forces have left.

They now consider it better to fight an economic war. In this respect they agitate for an increase of wages and salaries and at the same time control the markets to increase prices of goods etc.

It will be noted that in the future the speeches of the Communists will be calm and respect will be shown towards the Allied and the law of their own country.

Their economic policy will affect the industrialists who will fail under such pressure to keep their factories open. Unemployment and agitation by the workmen will bring about the desired results of the Communist Party. They seem to think that the control of the factories can be won in this way.

The Allied break is part of a propaganda at the present time. The Communists are providing for this propaganda by installing their agents in the Pisa and Leghorn districts for the purpose of observing troop, ships and war material movement.

It is also suggested by me informant that the administration of the Rome Government has no authority in Northern Italy.

2. I pay attention to the credence of the person who supplied me with the above information.

4856

Signed E.P. BOLTER Capt.
Provincial Public Safety
Officer - Novara.

Translation

Information bulletin No 16

Copy of a document taken from the 'Casa del Popolo' to the Italian Communist Party.

To the 'Comando Unico'

Copy to the 'General Commissioner'.

Enclosed is the information you asked for in your last letter (zero) alpha of the 24th October.

(1) The town will be occupied within 2 hours from zero hour indicated by you.

(2) The occupation of the town will start from HQ (Casa del Popolo) of which you know the location.

(3) These are the detailed instructions issued by us to our 'cells' (members):

The occupation will start from the 'Casa del Popolo'. Orders will come from there. The occupation will have to take place as quickly as possible. Within 2 hrs all the industrial works of any importance for offence and defence will be occupied.

The following places will be occupied:

1st phase:

Works: COSTA, DELL'ERRA, ROTONDI, and all the nearby establishments, POLIGONO, the vicinities of the Electric Power Central Station.

2nd Phase:

CASA DEL POPOLO, COVERED MARKET, NORTHERN STATION, RAILWAY STATION and the MILITARY ZONE in order to avoid a reaction.

3rd Phase:

PREFETTURA, CENTRAL TELEPHONE OFFICE, MUNICIPIO, QUESTURA, POST-OFFICE.

Road blocks will be established on the main ^{national} roads, at a minimum distance of 2 kilometres from the outskirts of the town.

The strength to be used is the same as we pointed out in order 'beta'. On our part, we have given orders to the comrades of AGIPROP to occupy the above named places.

Any reaction in town will be stopped by patrols of 50 men riding on vehicles. Arms are being put on the vehicles which will have to be used for the purpose.

Instructions have been given to 1000 men who will be working in 20 patrols, for the above action.

Please send instructions on our action during the following 24 hours.

sgd STELLA ROSSA and MITRA 855
(Red-Star and ~~Machine~~-Machine-gun)

HEADQUARTERS
NOVARA PROVINCE
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

SECRET

26th October 1945

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY : Novara

SUBJECT : Political Situation = Information =

TO : The Regional Public Safety Officer, Piemonte Region.
Attn. Regional Security Officer.

1. The following information has been brought to my notice and is passed for your consideration.

Special Squads are being formed within the Communist Party. It is reported that they will be used for prompt intervention by the Party. Each member of the Squad is being issued with a yellow membership card. On the card is stamped a sign of a jagged wheel with the letter "Z" inside it.

Another organisation which has cropped up is that of the Squadra Azione di Mussolini which is known by its initials SAM. They are Fascist organisations and are being formed in all the large cities. I have not yet been informed if such a group exists in this Province. It is alleged that these squads are well organised in the Piemonte Region and the organisation issues weekly bulletins which are distributed to its members. I have been informed that these bulletins are secretly passed to Fascists inside the Prisons. One of the main centres is that of the Principal Prison at Turin where these bulletins are passed through the medium of the guards to prisoners now detained there.

The industrialists of this Region and that of the Lombardia district are known to support the organisation.

2. I will endeavor to check the presence of any such organisation in this area. The organisation may be the one which was plotting a jailbreak in Novara a month ago. When the information came to my notice I arranged for the transfer of the Italian Fascists and rearrested those who had been placed in Provisional Liberty.

Signed: E.P. BOLTER, Capt
P.P.S.O. Novara.

HEADQUARTERS.
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
APO 394

-8 OCT. 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Security Report - September 1945
To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied
Commission (attention Major Harvey).

HIDDEN ARMS.

Energetic raiding has continued during the past month by troops of 7 AGRA, CC.AK and agent di P.S., with excellent results. Owing to the number of sources through which an increased amount of information was being received it was decided to co-ordinate all activities in this sphere by meetings between the R.S.O and the I.O. 7 AGRA, and in this way it has been possible to avoid waste of time and effort by two or more agencies. For example, it has on many occasions been found that identical information has been received in a province by FSS, CC.AK and the local unit, and independent action by each would result in a chaotic situation. Under the present arrangement all information from AMG sources is channelled through the R.S.O. and from purely military sources through the 7 AGRA I.O; the two officers, in consultation, decide upon the action to be taken and issue instructions to the personnel who will carry out the particular operation. This procedure does not apply, of course, in cases where immediate action is absolutely necessary.

Capt. Bolter, P.P.S.O., Novara, following the recovery of arms from a church - the key of which was in the possession of "Pesgo", a well known partisan leader - made an arrangement whereby "Pesgo" undertook to see that all arms hidden in his area were surrendered on the understanding that no one would be prosecuted. The results were astonishing - the very first collection amounting to seven full truck loads, and since then there has been a steady stream of weapons and material of all kinds (including armoured cars).

Bolter then called upon Moscatelli, the ~~son~~ ⁴⁸⁵³ of Novara (previously reported upon from a political point of view) to do the same thing in his area and set a date by which Moscatelli had to act; this date was subsequently extended on the orders of Brigadier Graham, of 7 AGRA. A poster was published (signed by Moscatelli, Giro and other local characters) calling

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excellent results. Owing to the number of sources through which an increased amount of information was being received it was decided to co-ordinate all activities in this sphere by meetings between the R.S.O. and the I.O. 7 AGRA, and in this way it has been possible to avoid waste of time and effort by two or more agencies. For example, it has on many occasions been found that identical information has been received in a province by FSS, CC.AA. and the local unit, and independent action by each would result in a chaotic situation. Under the present arrangement all information from AMG sources is channelled through the R.S.O. and from purely military sources through 7 AGRA I.O.; the two officers, in consultation, decide upon the action to be taken and issue instructions to the personnel who will carry out the particular operation. This procedure does not apply, of course, in cases where immediate action is absolutely necessary.

Capt. Bolter, P.P.S.O., Novara, following the recovery of arms from a church - the key of which was in the possession of "Peego", a well known partisan leader - made an arrangement whereby "Peego" undertook to see that all arms hidden in his area were surrendered on the understanding that no one would be prosecuted. The results were astonishing - the very first collection amounting to seven full truck loads, and since then there has been a steady stream of weapons and material of all kinds (including armoured cars).

Bolter then called upon Moscatelli, the ~~sin~~ ⁴⁸⁵³ view) to do the same thing in his area and set a date by which Moscatelli had to act; this date was subsequently extended on the orders of Brigadier Graham, of 7 AGRA. A poster was published (signed by Moscatelli, Ciro and other local characters) calling upon their loyal followers to surrender any illegally held arms and expressing their deep sorrow that such a call was necessary because they felt that in the process of building the new democratic Italy any suggestion of armed force was repugnant, and that the retention of arms was against the policy of the leaders (!).

The number of raids which have taken place in the region and the results (correct to 25 September 1945) are as follows: - Raids 140; machine guns found 316; rifles 2898; automatic weapons 1198; revolvers 59; grenades 270; mines 134; radios 72; mortars 205; guns of over 20 mm. 33; armoured cars 9; and a considerable quantity of explosives, ammunition of all kinds, mortar bombs; etc.

A summary of raids by Province is attached.

2.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS etc.

Many strikes, usually of short duration and none of them serious, have taken place in the Region during the month.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION;

A report from FSS on this subject is attached for perusal and return (it being the only copy available at this Headquarters).

Moscatelli, Leone and Longo, the three leading Communists in the region, from Novara, Vercelli and Alessandria respectively, are now members of the Consulta Nazionale.

On 28th September, 1945, in Turin, before an AMG Superior Court, Ugolini Amadeo, the editor of "Unita", and Laiole Davidec (Ulisse), a leader writer, were charged under Proclamation I, Article V, Section 38, in that they did publish and write an article entitled "Garibaldini in Galera" in the issue of "Unita" dated 12 September, thereby disseminating an ~~error~~ calculated to excite or alarm the people. A report by Lt. Col. Montague, who prosecuted the case, is attached for information. The conviction was had repercussions in Milan and "Unita" in that city has published some comment on the matter.

Jose MANAVEC, a Jugo-Slav, who intervened on behalf of some Jugo-Slavs who had been involved in banditry in the region, and who claimed to be a member of the Jugo-Slav mission, was himself arrested in the regional headquarters building for possessing a firearm. He appeared before a court on 26th September, was granted bail, and has since disappeared. His case was brought to the notice of the FSS at the time, and later, it is understood, the enquiry was referred to them by AFHQ.

"La Nuova Stampa", an independent newspaper, reports that many people are cornering AMG currency because they consider that this will not be included in any change that may take place, and they are paying 5-7% above the value of the denomination. This, however, is in direct contrast to the many known cases of people refusing to accept AMG money because of the fear of counterfeit notes, and a prosecution is pending in Vercelli Province at the moment.

Nazionale.

On 28th September, 1945, in Turin, before an AMG Superior Court, Ugolini Amadeo, the editor of "Unita", and Lelio Davido (Uffiso), a leader writer, were charged under Proclamation I, Article V, Section 28, in that they did publish and write an article entitled "Garibaldi in Galera" in the issue of "Unita" dated 12 September, thereby disseminating a ~~rumor~~ calculated to excite or alarm the people. A report by Lt. Col. Montagne, who prosecuted the case, is attached for information. The conviction was and repercussions in Milan and "Unita" in that city was published some comment on the matter.

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At Gravellona, a partisan ceremony was held in connection with a battle in which 26 partisans lost their lives. Moscatelli; the parish priest, the chaplain of the Moscatelli Brigade; the lawyer Alvertori, and Fipio Corvo, the ex-sindaco of ~~xxxxxx~~ Omegna, all spoke. The speeches were moderate except for that by the chaplain who spoke of "the allied invaders not to be considered as our friends".

In Vercelli, the advance party of 1st Armoured Eng. Bn. occupied the HQ of the local Communist Party as part of their accommodation. The PFSS expected trouble and 3 armoured cars were sent; a few small protest strikes resulted.

In Alessandria a quarter of an hour general strike

took place as a protest against the conviction in Allied courts of those responsible for the Schio incident.

Intelligence meetings of 7 AGRA and District 2 have been regularly attended during the month.

W. R. [Signature]
Major

Regional Security Officer.

TO	DATE	REMARKS
DIRECTOR		
ADJUTANT GENERAL		
CHIEF OF POLICE		
PRISON		
AD. & REG.		
PERSONS		
ADMA. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

4851

RAID SUMMARY ¹⁰ FOR WEEK ENDING 25 Sept. 45APPX 'A'
to 7 AUSA Letter
I.134/5 D/d 27 Sept

Place		No Raid	MGs	R	TMC	REV	GRN	MINES	EX	RADIO	MORTAR	SUNDRY REMARKS
TURIN	Total for week Total to date	51	16	287	28	24	88	18	qy	26	2	
AOSTA		8	22	218	727	1	143	1	qy	4	7	Incls items from AOSTA not previously taken into a/c
CUNEO		26	25	168	32	22	76	=	qy	1	2	
NOVARA		44	125	1022	397	7	6258	114	qy	37	174	
VERCELLI		23	125	1146	13	2	403	1	qy	4	19	
ALLESSANDRIA		6	3	57	1	3	2	=	=	=	1	
ASTI		2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
TOTAL		160	316	2898	1198	59	6970	134	qy	72	205	

33 Guns over 20 mm and 9 Arm'd Cars have been collected up to date.

From: P30, AMG Piemonte Region
 To: P30, AMG Piemonte Region
 Subject: Trial of Journalists
 Date: 28 September 1945

1. The trial was held before an AMG Superior Court at the Tribunale, Torino, today of Ugolini Amadeo, editor, and Laiolo Davide, columnist, on charges under Proclamation I, Article V, Section 38 in that they did respectively publish and write an article entitled "Garibaldi in Galera" in the issue of "L'Unità" of 12 September 1945, thereby disseminating a rumour calculated to excite or alarm the people. The court consisted in Major McColla, president, and Lt. Scatino, Lt. Col. Montagna prosecutors. The accused were found guilty and sentenced as follows:

Ugolini: fine of eighty thousand lire, to be paid within ten days, or six months imprisonment in default.

Laiolo: six months imprisonment, of which three were suspended.

2. The prosecution showed that the article was published; that Laiolo wrote it; that Ugolini was the editor and was aware of the article though he did not actually read it before publication; that the article contained the following inaccuracies:

- a) The four persons whose arrest was objected to were not charged as the paper said with killing a Fascist Polledro Giovanni during the days of liberation before 28 April 1945, but were charged with kidnapping him on the 28 May 1945;
- b) That Polledro was not a leader of the Black Brigade and had taken a leading part in their activities and atrocities at Castellote Ticino, Vercelle, Para and Salussola as was stated, for the simple reason that he was in prison until after these events had taken place after being convicted of murder;
- c) That Polledro was not convicted in 1941 as stated, but in 1935;
- d) That Polledro was not released by the late Turinacci, but by the Court of Cassation after the two chief witnesses against him in his trial had been arrested after years of police inquiries and been convicted of perjury in the case and been sentenced to life imprisonment;
- e) That so far from being a leading Black Brigade leader he had in fact a certificate from the FBI to his good conduct;
- f) That the police had not been influenced by any Fascist informers in making the arrests but had acted on warrants issued by the judicial authorities.

3. The prosecution also convinced the court that the article was calculated to make people believe that men were being arrested for having killed Fascists in action during the insurrection; that the police were supporting Fascists against partisans and therefore could not be

(Cont'd)

trusted; and even that it might be necessary to do so the mob had done at Minerva's Garage, near Bari, on 16 June 1945, when prisoners were liberated the police were attacked and troops had to be turned out.

4. The defendants admitted the complete inaccuracy of the article, but argued that if the facts had been correct they would have been justified in publishing.

Montague p/c.

4848

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APPENDIX "A"

(to GENERAL SECURITY REPORT for period ended 28 September 1945)

Subject: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATIONContents:PART ONE - POLITICAL

- A. Political Activity - Left
- B. Political Activity - Right
- C. Political Activity - Non Italian
- D. Partisan Activity
- E. Civil Disturbances
- F. Personalities of Interest
- G. Press Appreciation
- H. Matters affecting other Areas
- I. Miscellaneous

PART TWO - ECONOMIC

- A. Matters affecting this Area
- B. Matters affecting other Areas

4847

Please return to Major Rogers

(to GENERAL SECURITY REPORT for period ended 28 September 1945)

Subject:

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Contents:

PART ONE - POLITICAL

- A. Political Activity - Left
- B. Political Activity - Right
- C. Political Activity - Non Italian
- D. Partisan Activity
- E. Civil Disturbances
- F. Personalities of Interest
- G. Press Appreciation
- H. Matters affecting other Areas
- I. Miscellaneous

PART TWO - ECONOMIC

- A. Matters affecting this Area
- B. Matters affecting other Areas

4847

Please return to Major Rogers

28 September 1945.
JAS.

EAST OWN - POLITICALA. POLITICAL ACTIVITY - LEFT1. Information

Reference is made to paragraph 4.5. of Appendix "A" (Part 1) to this section's General Security Report for 31 Aug 45. It is reported that ex-SAP members of the Communist Party employed at the ARIITALIA works, Corso Francia, Turin, have received instructions to manufacture 25 "Parabellum" light automatic weapons (a type believed to be similar to the Sten) for the local Communist Party.

Comment

The source of this information is a skilled worker of the FIAT (Lingotto, reparto esperienza), and is well known to a member of this section. A "Capo reparto" of the ARIITALIA works is a personal friend of this informant, whom he assured of the truth of his statements which, he stated, he had been able to confirm by personal contacts with persons involved in the production of these weapons.

2. Information

On 17 Sep 45 an anonymous letter, dated 10 Sep 45, addressed to the Communist Party at SAVIGLIANO (Sheet 7, ref: N/9882), was intercepted by AGCO/TURIN. The letter informed the Communist Party at SAVIGLIANO of the impending arrival of a certain "Profess. ROSELLI Marco, tromba, ex-Comandante Prefettizio Repubblicano di ARONA MICA (VERCELLI)" in SAVIGLIANO, where the letter was to play in the local orchestra, and urging the local Communists to assault and rob him.

Comment

Two identical copies of the letter were sent, both were intercepted. The sender's name on the back of the envelope was "CAMERA DEL LAVORO, TORINO". If the Camera del Lavoro sent the letter - exceedingly improbable - it would admit the fact on the envelope. Moreover, grammatical errors in the text, and the fact that the letter is addressed to "Presidente del Partito Comunista, SAVIGLIANO" suggest (a) a poorly educated writer, and (b) someone ignorant of the fact that the SAVIGLIANO Communist Party could not boast of a dignity more imposing than a segretario di sezione.

4846

1. Information

Reference is made to paragraph 1.3. of Appendix "A" (Part 1) to this Section's General Security Report for 11 Aug 45. It is reported that ex-SAP members of the Communist Party employed at the ARMITALLA works, Corso Francia, TURIN, have received instructions to manufacture 25 "parabellum" light automatic weapons (a type believed to be similar to the sten) for the local Communist Party.

Comment

The source of this information is a skilled worker of the FIAT (Lingotto, Istituto Superiore), and is well known to a member of this section. A "Capo Reporto" of the ARMITALLA works is a personal friend of this informant, whom he assured of the truth of his statements which, he stated, he had been able to confirm by personal contacts with persons involved in the production of these weapons.

2. Information

On 17 Sep 45 an anonymous letter, dated 15 Sep 45, addressed to the Communist Party at SAVIGLIANO (Sheet 7, Ref: 3/588c), was intercepted by ADDO/TURIN. The letter informed the Communist Party at SAVIGLIANO of the impending arrival of a certain "Professo. ROSSINI Marco, tromba, ex-Commissario Prefettizio Repubblicano di ANDREANO MICA (VARGASINI)" in SAVIGLIANO, where the latter was to play in the local orchestra, and urging the local Communists to assault and rob him.

Comment

Two identical copies of the letter were sent, both were intercepted. The sender's name on the back of the envelope was "CAMERA DEL LAVOCCO, TORINO". If the Camera del Lavoro sent the letter - exceedingly improbable - it would have to admit the fact on the envelope. Moreover, grammatical errors in the text, and the fact that the letter is addressed to "Presidente del Partito Comunista, SAVIGLIANO" suggest (a) a poorly educated writer, and (b) someone ignorant of the fact that the SAVIGLIANO Communist Party could not boast of a dignitary more imposing than a segretario di sezione. On the other hand it is evident that the writer is confident that he knows by whom his information can be put to most effective use.

3. Information

It is reliably reported from FODIANO (sheet 7, ref: 0/1/72) that ex Italian POWs recently repatriated from Russia have been threatened by local Communists. The motive was to prevent these persons from describing their experiences in Russia too freely.

Comment

This is another specific instance of a fairly large body of similar information regarding the relations between Italian Communists and Italian repatriates from Russia. The much-quoted classic example was the incident at VANDINA railway station recently, when a party of Communists which had assembled to welcome Italian repatriates from Russia were mobbed by the indignant repatriates themselves, who tore down Communist flags and banners and vociferously urged the resumption of the 'reception committee' to go to Russia to thank Communists more intimately.

4. Information

A telephone conversation between the director of the periodical ANTIFONA (Humorous, TULIN) and dott. AGOSTI, a store of TULIN, was intercepted on 18 Sep 63 by AFPO/TULIN.

The director, ~~di~~ ~~di~~ ~~di~~ stated that he had been threatened by Communists and wished to apply for a permit to carry a firearm.

Comment

Sig. MAUNI subsequently confirmed this in an interview with a member of this Section. He has received a threatening letter and several messages by word of mouth. Communists have taken exception to the satirical tone of some articles referring to them in the ANTIFONA.

5. Information

UNITA (Communist, TULIN) announced in its number dated 27 Sep 45, that in spite of reactionary attacks against the Communist Party and its newspaper, UNITA continues to receive loyal and increasing support, - quoting as an instance that the workers at an industrial plant in RIVOLI (sheet 7, ref: M/9030), have given up one day's 'high-cost-of-living bonus' to subscribe 17,200 lire to the paper.

Comment

The firm concerned is the Stabilimento P.A.F., (abbr: Accessori Accensione Società Torinese). It is reported that the Commission Internationale conducted the necessary campaign for this gesture of solidarity.

6. Information

UNIFA (Communist, TURIN) published, in its number for 12 Sep 45, an article in favour of four ex-Partisans at present awaiting trial for the killing of a fascist, thus contravening AMG Order No. 10.

Comment

The director of UNIFA, Amedeo UCCIARDI, and "VALLIN", the author of the offending article, are to appear before an Allied Court on Friday, 5 Oct 45. (Cf. Paragraph P.2; below.)

7. Information

Az anonymous letter dated 11 Sep 45, addressed to Gen. BOGARD ~~MARINO~~, Via Torino, CIVILASO (Sheet 7, ref: J/5040) was intercepted by AGO/TUR on 14 Sep 45. The letter threatened reprisals against BOGARD who is accused of being a typical fascist capitalist and a grinder of the faces of the poor.

The letter is signed: "I figli della Legge Libera" - Formazioni sander.

Comment

No information is available about this organization, but investigation has begun.

8. Information

The following fragment of elegiac prose is worth quoting for the picture it gives of CUNEO Province seen through the eyes of a local Communist. It is an extract from a letter from one Pippo COPPO of the CUNEO Communist Party, intercepted by AGO/CUNEO on 10 Sep 45.

"...La provincia di Cuneo è molto grande e il lavoro del rivoluzionario è molto faticoso; con la tenacia e la costanza credo, però, di riuscire ugualmente a fare qualche cosa. Nelle zone industriali è molto diverso, qui bisogna usare un linguaggio tutto differente con questi contadini i quali hanno ancora la mentalità dell'800.

E' forte in zona il Partito d'Azione e la Democrazia Cristiana ed anche nella provincia sono attaccati al liberalismo dielittiano..."

Comment

The Communists are notoriously chary of giving any information away regarding their successes or failures. It is heartening to receive, from a Communist source, this confirmation of an estimate of political 'proportions' in CUNEO based on outside observation of various provincial activities.

4044

The director of UNITA, Amadeo Baccini, and "MULINER", the author of the offending article, are to appear before an Allied Court on Friday, 3 Oct 45. (Cf. Paragraph F.14 below.)

Information

An anonymous letter dated 11 Sep 45, addressed to Genm. BORGIO Baringo, Via Torino, CHIVASSO (Sheet 7, ref: J/3040) was intercepted by AGCO/MULINER on 14 Sep 45. The letter threatened reprisals against BORGIO who is accused of being a typical fascist capitalist and a grinder of the faces of the poor.

The letter is signed: "I figli della Legge Libera" - Formasione tender.

Comment

No information is available about this organization, but investigation has begun.

Information

The following fragment of elegiac prose is worth quoting for the picture it gives of CUNEO Province seen through the eyes of a local Communist. It is an extract from a letter from one Pippo COPPA of the CUNEO Communist Party, intercepted by AGCO/CUNEO on 10 Sep 45.

"...La provincia di Cuneo è molto grande e il lavoro del rivoluzionario è molto faticoso; con la tenebia e la costanza credo, però, di giungere ugualmente a fare qualche cosa. Nelle zone industriali è molto diverso, qui bisogna usare un linguaggio tutto differente con questi contadini i quali hanno ancora la mentalità dell'800.

È forte in zona il Partito d'Azione e la Democrazia Cristiana ed anche nella provincia sono attaccati al liberalismo diolittiano..."

Comment

The Communists are notoriously chary of giving any information away regarding their successes or failures. It is heartening to receive, from a Communist source, this confirmation of an estimate of political 'proportions' in CUNEO based on outside observation of various provincial activities.

The writer of the quoted passage perhaps exaggerates the strength of the Partito d'Azione.

4844

9. Information

It is reported that Communist elements in one of the workshops at FIAT (Mirafiori) are engaged in the illicit production of barrels for light machine guns.

Comment

This information comes from a right wing source, with informers in the FIAT works. Confirmation has been promised. The source is generally reliable.

B. POLITICAL ACTIVITY - NIGHT1. Information

The Partito Democratico Cristiano announced in the POPOLO NUOVO (Democratico Cristiano, TURIN) for 17/18 Sep 45, that the local "Giorno Giovane" of the Party was beginning a course on "cultura economico-politica" entitled "Le teorie economiche liberiste. Suggerimenti critici". The lectures are to be delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1800 hrs.

Comment

Arrangements have been made for reports on anything of interest to be rendered to this office by an informer.

2. Information

The conference of monarchist political parties and groups to be held in FLORENCE, several times postponed, will take place over the week-end 29/30 Sep 45. Besides the local monarchist groups in FLORENCE itself, the groups of "Unione CAMILLO GAYOUR (both TURIN and GENOVA branches), the Partito Democratico Italiano, and the Movimento Trionfo di Milano, will be represented.

Comment

As a result of disagreement over the venue of the conference, UMI (Unione Monarchici Italiani) will not be represented, and is expected to stage a similar affair in NAPLES shortly, if it had not yet taken place. Information on the FLORENCE Conference, with particular reference to its effects on monarchist politics in this area, will be available from at least three independent sources shortly.

4843

B. POLITICAL ACTIVITY - RUSSIA1. Information

The Partito Democratico Cristiano announced in the POPOLO NUOVO (Democratico Cristiano, TURIN) for 17/18 Sep 45, that the local "Sezione Clevante" of the Party was beginning a course on "cultura economico-politica" entitled "Le teorie economiche libertarie. Esposizione critica". The lectures are to be delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1800 hrs.

Comment

Arrangements have been made for reports on anything of interest to be rendered to this office by an informer.

2. Information

The conference of monarchist political parties and groups to be held in FLORENCE, several times postponed, will take place over the week-end 25/30 Sep 45. Besides the local monarchist groups in FLORENCE itself, the Gruppo d'Unione CARLO CAVOUR (both TURIN and GENOVA branches), the Partito Democratico Italiano, and the Movimento Fascista di Italia, will be represented.

Comment

As a result of disagreement over the venue of the conference, UMI (Unione Monarchici Italiani) will not be represented, and is expected to stage a similar affair in NAPLES shortly, if it has not yet taken place. Information on the FLORENCE conference, with particular reference to its effects on monarchist politics in this area, will be available from at least three independent sources shortly.

4843

C. POLITICAL ACTIVITY - NON ITALIAN

A report on the Italo-French political situation in the SOJA Valley, with particular reference to TANA and BRIGA MARITTIMA was dispatched to OSI (S), HQ 2 district on 20 Sep 45.

Further information from the area in question is sought for incorporation in a supplementary report on this subject at present being prepared.

D. PARTISAN ACTIVITY

Nothing to report

E. CIVIL DISTURBANCES1. Information

On the morning of 22 Sep 45, about a thousand employees of the principal commercial firms of central Turin struck in protest against their inadequate salaries. The strikers congregated at the Camera del Lavoro, where they were addressed by their Union chief, Sig. GIACUCCI, and then by Sig. STABINO, the vice-secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. A meeting was fixed for 25 Sep 45, between representatives of employers and employees, which, it was hoped, would resolve the outstanding problems. The strike was conducted with commendable discipline.

Comment

The meeting took place at the appointed time on 25 Sep 45 and salaries were fixed at new levels based upon a negotiated agreement. The employers additionally threatened that no employees would be dismissed on 30 Sep 45, the date fixed as the limit before which no industrial or commercial concern may reduce its personnel.

F. PERSONALITIES OF INTEREST1. Information

Sig. DAVIDE LAIOLO di Giuseppe
Born at VINCHIO (ASTI Province), where his parents and two brothers still live.
(Elder brother is a tenente Colonnello of the CC.FF., TUNISI.)
Ex-Ufficiale di Complemento of the Italian Artillery.
Volunteered for the Spanish War.
Newspaper correspondent from Spain.
Capo Servizio Stampa, Federazione dei Fasci di ASTI, on return from Spain.
Capo Servizio Stampa, Federazione dei Fasci di ALCANTARA.
Vice federale di ALCANTARA, and special envoy of the Federazione dei Fasci di ALCANTARA for the African War.

4842

2. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

1. Information

On the morning of 22 Sep 45, about a thousand employees of the principal commercial firms of central TURIN struck in protest against their inadequate salaries. The strikers congregated at the Camera del Lavoro, where they were addressed by their Union chief, Sig. GIACOMO, and then by SIG. STABINI, the vice-secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. A meeting was fixed for 25 Sep 45, between representatives of employers and employees, which, it was hoped, would resolve the outstanding problems. The strike was conducted with commendable discipline.

Comment

The meeting took place at the appointed time on 25 Sep 45 and salaries were fixed at new levels based upon a negotiated agreement. The employers additionally guaranteed that no employees would be dismissed on 30 Sep 45, the date fixed as the limit before which no industrial or commercial concern may reduce its personnel.

2. PERSONALITIES OF INTEREST1. Information

Sig. Davide LAIOLO di Giuseppe
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(Elder brother is a Tenente Colonnello of the G.D., TURIN.)
Ex-Ufficiale di Complemento of the Italian Artillery.
Volunteered for the Spanish War.

Newspaper correspondent from Spain.

Capo Servizio Stampa, Federazione dei Fasci di ASTI, on return from Spain.

Capo Servizio Stampa, Federazione dei Fasci di ANCONA.

Vice federale di ANCONA, and special envoy of the Federazione dei Fasci di ANCONA for the African War.

Confirmed in his post by the Repubblica Sociale Italiana. Reported to have recently refused the post of Prefect of ANCONA.

Comment

This individual is now writing regular articles for UNITA (Communist, TURIN) under the pseudonym of "ULISSE". This information is an abstract from various sources, considered reliable.

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6. Press Appreciation

The LONDON Conference has continued to occupy the attention of the daily papers. It is noted that the press is becoming more pessimistic as the conference proceeds and at the same time its attitude is stiffening, and there is a tendency to insist more on Italy's rights, particularly as against Yugoslavia. The Russian claims have caused some consternation and there is much bandying of "I-told-you-so's" at the expense of the Left parties. UNITA (Communist, RUMAN), however, continues to seem only too happy to let Russia decide the entire issue.

Several papers gave prominence to an article by John FISH, which appeared in the Daily Mail, on the reign of terror conducted by the Yugoslavs in the hinterland of VALKOV.

AVANTI (Socialist, TURIN) for 18 Sep 45 has an article entitled "Italia-Francia - Amicizia e strategia", in which the question of RENBA and BRICA is dealt with. A copy of this article was submitted to OSI(b) HQ 2 District on 20 Sep 45. OPINIONE (Liberal, TURIN) for the same date has a lengthy article on the Alto Adige problem.

The GAZZETTA D'ITALIA (Independent, TURIN) is engaged in a controversy with the CLNAI. On 17 Sep 45 it received from that body the following telegram:

" Direzione GAZZETTA D'ITALIA - TORINO

CLNAI presso esame seduta la corrente atteggiamento codesto giornale s'è unanimemente deliberato esprimere sua deplorazione per manifesta contraddizione accordi assegnanti codesto giornale compito di carattere d'informazione, per cui dovrebbe astenersi prendere posizioni polemiche et nettamente parte stop richiama conseguentemente codesta direzione leali osservanze intesa evitando **4841** atteggiamenti contrari stop presente comunicazione non est reso pubblica et est diretta codesto giornale et CLE piemontese - Segretario Generale CLNAI GREGORINI."

This telegram the GAZZETTA of course published together with an article on the freedom of the press. The particular article or articles which caused this telegram to be sent cannot be determined, but the GAZZETTA suggests three possibilities: (1) its attack on the methods by which

members of the Government were appointed by the political parties, regardless of whether or not the party concerned had a man capable of filling the post, (ii) its attack on the authorities (a CLN body) at the hospital of S. Giovanni Molinette, TURIN, for incompetence, (iii) its article on the disappearance of the funds of the Iva Armata.

A feature of all sections of the press recently are the "revelations" regarding various Fascist personalities. For instance the GAZZETTA D'ITALIA is running a series entitled "Confidenze di Mussolini", largely devoted to Clara PETACCI; GL (Partito d'Azione, TURIN) published the "Lettere Confidenziali di PITTIGALLI"; AVANTI has "La Verità sul processo di VOGHAI UNITA", a series entitled "Redda CLINO e Clarotta PETACCI".

This spate of scandal-mongering has been criticised by both serious and humorous weekly papers, notably in VOCE DEL LAVORATORE (Ministre Christiane, TURIN) and in CODINO ROSSO (Humorous, TURIN).

An example of the way in which the licences issued by APS are abused is provided by L'AMERICA, a humorous, satirical weekly, which in its issue of 13 Sep 45, turned its fourth page into No 1 of a paper called BUCCHERNO, which is neither humorous nor satirical, but directly anti-Government political writing. This feature is being watched closely.

It may be noted that the LOM humorous weekly, UOMO QUALUNQUE, is very widely read in TURIN.

CAVOUR (Monarchist, TURIN) for 13 Sep 45 has a note on the shooting of Gen. BELLOMO, which is not too happily worded from the Allied point of view:

" Il Generale BELLOMO, ferito e decorato di guerra, difensore di Bari dai tedeschi, è stato fucilato.

Il Comandante Alletto ha dato notizia che egli aveva compiuto gravi infrazioni contro il diritto di guerra ordinando la fucilazione di ufficiali inglesi prigionieri, per tentativa di fuga.

La tristezza dell'evento è stata duramente sentita da tutti gli italiani; la dignità dell'agonia e della morte del Generale BELLOMO ha ad essi il diritto di chiedere: cosa si

A feature of all sections of the press recently are the "revelations" regarding various Fascist personalities. For instance the GAZZETTA D'ITALIA is running a series entitled "Confidenze di Mussolini", largely devoted to Clara PETACCI; OL (Partito d'Azione, TURIN) published the "Lettere Confidenziali di PETTIGALLI"; AVANTI has "La Verità sul processo di VOGORA"; UNITA, a series entitled "Addio CIANO e Clara Petacci".

This spate of scandal-mongering has been criticized by both serious and humorous weekly papers, notably in VOCE DEL LAVORATORE (Ministra Cristiana, TURIN) and in CODINO NO.30 (Humorous, TURIN).

An example of the way in which the licences issued by APS are abused is provided by L'ALLEGRA, a humorous, satirical weekly, which in its issue of 13 Sep 45, turned its fourth page into No 1 of a paper called HUCHERNO, which is neither humorous nor satirical, but directly anti-Government political writing. This feature is being watched closely.

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" Il Generale BELLOMO, ferito e decorato di guerra, difensore di MANI dai tedeschi, è stato fucilato.

Il Comando Alleato ha dato notizia che egli aveva compiuto gravi infrazioni contro il diritto di guerra ordinando la fucilazione di ufficiali inglesi prigionieri, per tentativo di fuga.

La tristezza dell'evento è stata duramente sentita da tutti gli italiani; la dignità dell'azione e della morte del Generale BELLOMO che ad essi il diritto di chiedere: cosa ci aspetta a dare corpo alla giustizia contro i Generali fedifraghi - da GALLIANI ad ADAMI LOSSI - che hanno tradito il giuramento e la Patria, la fedeltà e l'onore? "

One new periodical has been noted in TUNIS during the period under review. This, with the alarming title of COSCIPENZA DI CLASSE, made its appearance on 15 Sep 47. It is described as "organo delle Camere Confederali del Lavoro del Piemonte" and is to be issued weekly.

K. MATTERS AFFECTING OTHER AREAS

Nothing to report.

I. MIGRANT LABORERS

1. Information

There are numerous signs that public opinion is hardening against the authority arrogated to itself by the CILM, and is becoming more articulate in its hostility towards nominees of the CILM in executive and administrative posts of local government. Persons more especially singled out for criticism of this sort have been:

M. Giuseppe ROMITA (now Minister of Public Works), director of AVANTI (Socialist, TUNIS), against whom is remembered a long business association with FARMACOLI. S. E. Pier Luigi PASSONI, Prefect of TUNIS, and relative of ROMITA.

Aldo PASSONI, Direttore e Commissario Regionale per il Piemonte per il Combustibili Solidi. Mario PASSONI, co-director of AVANTI with ROMITA.

(this rather obvious nepotism has now been christened "Passoneria" in TUNIS)

Amedeo UGOLINI, director of UNITA (Communist, TUNIS) and his wife.

Giovanni CAVATA, the Communist Syndicate of TUNIS.

Comment

No doubt a good part of current rumour at the expense of these individuals is false or put into circulation by interested parties. The fact remains that the seed has fallen on fertile soil and quite obviously flourishes.

2. Information

Reference is made to paragraph J.3. of Appendix "A" (Part 1) to this section's General Security Report

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Nothing to report.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Information

There are numerous signs that public opinion is hardening against the authority arrogated to itself by the CLM, and is becoming more articulate in its hostility towards nominees of the CLM in executive and administrative posts of local government. Persons more especially singled out for criticism of this sort have been:

On. Giuseppe ~~ROMITA~~ (now Minister of Public Works), director of AVANTI (Socialist, TUNIS), against whom is remembered a long business association with FALCAGGIA. S. S. Pier Luigi PASSONI, Prefect of TUNIS, and relative of ROMITA.

Aldo PASSONI, Direttore e Commissario Regionale per il Piemonte per i Combustibili Solidi.

Mario PASSONI, co-director of AVANTI with ROMITA.

(this rather obvious nepotism has now been christened "Passoneria" in TUNIS)

Amedeo UGOLINI, director of UNIFA (Communist, TUNIS) and his wife.

Giovanni ~~ROMITA~~, the Communist Sindaco of TUNIS.

Comment

No doubt a good part of current rumour at the expense of these individuals is false or put into circulation by interested parties. The fact remains that the seed has fallen on fertile soil and quite obviously flourishes.

2. Information

Reference is made to paragraph J.2. of Appendix "A" (Part 1) to this Section's General Security Report for 15 Sep 49.

A body describing itself as the "Sezione Piemontese del Movimento Federalista Europeo" has an office on

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the second floor at 222 Via Roma, TURIN. The office will be transferred to 10 Via Cavour some time in October. The TURIN Section is affiliated to the Federazione Europea in MILAN.

The Committee of this association is composed of two representatives (more or less) per political party, with some independent members.

The present composition of the Committee is as follows:

Prof. Silvio COLOMBO (Partito d'Azione) President

Prof. Luigi MONTE (Partito d'Azione)

Dott. CHIARAMILLO (Partito Socialista)

Sig. Federico CHIANTORE (Partito Socialista)

Avv. Eugenio LIBOIS (Partito Democratico Cristiano)

Sig. Tereziio GRANDI (Partito Repubblicano)

Prof. Francesco LO BUE (Indipendente)

Prof.essa Tina PIZZARDO RAYNA (Indipendente)

Cap. Enea TRUSIA (Indipendente)

Avv. G. SCO (Partito Liberale)

and two Communists, names as yet unknown.

Comment

CHIARAMILLO is the Vice Sindaco of TURIN. LIBOIS is a prominent member of the CDE del Piemonte, as is G. SCO, one of the leading lights of the Liberal Party. The association appears to be quite innocuous.

2. Information

Throughout this area, increasing use is being made of the expression "seconda rivoluzione".

Comment

Talk about popular risings immediately Allied troops are withdrawn continues to be very current. Nothing specific is available, however. This kind of talk is most common among Communists and may be due to the fact that the Communists more than any other political party or section of the community, have preserved, even if only in outline, the organization of its Partisan units.

3. Information

It is reported that at 1117 hrs on the morning of 14 Sep 45, the "questore a disposizione con funzioni ispettive", one VACCALLI Pietro, committed suicide in his office at the Prefettura, TURIN. The reason for his suicide is unknown, but strong rumour has it that the reason may be sought in the fact that VACCALLI was entrusted with an enquiry into the whereabouts and disposal of the very considerable funds of the Italian Iva. Armata. It is suggested that he had succeeded in tracing the ultimate fate of a large part of

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The present composition of the Committee is as follows:
 Prof. Silvio COLOMBO (Partito d'Azione) President
 Prof. Luigi MORILLI (Partito d'Azione)
 Dott. CHIARAMONTE (Partito Socialista)
 Sig. Federico CHIARONDI (Partito Socialista)
 Avv. Eugenio LINDO (Partito Democratico Cristiano)
 Sig. Terenzio GUARDI (Partito Repubblicano)
 Prof. Franco LO BUE (Indipendente)
 Prof. Anna PIZZARDI (Indipendente)
 Cav. Anna TRELLA (Indipendente)
 Avv. GREGO (Partito Liberale)
 and two Communists, names as yet unknown.

Comment

CHIARAMONTE is the Vice Sindaco of TURIN. LINDO is a prominent member of the CLN del Piemonte, as is GREGO, one of the leading lights of the Liberal Party. The association appears to be quite innocuous.

2. Information

Throughout this area, increasing use is being made of the expression "seconda rivoluzione".

Comment

Talk about popular risings immediately Allied troops are withdrawn continues to be very current. Nothing specific is available, however. This kind of talk is most common among Communists and may be due to the fact that the Communists more than any other political party or section of the community, have preserved, even if only in outline, the organization of its Partisan units.

3. Information

It is reported that at 1115 hrs on the morning of 14 Sep 45, the "questore a disposizione con funzioni ispettive", one VACCAROLI Pietro, committed suicide in his office at the Prefettura, TURIN. The reason for his suicide is unknown, but strong rumour has it that the reason may be sought in the fact that VACCAROLI was entrusted with an enquiry into the whereabouts and disposal of the very considerable funds of the Italian Iva. Armata. It is suggested that he had succeeded in tracing the ultimate fate of a large part of these funds, but had been threatened by influential persons who would have been compromised by a disclosure of the results of his investigations.

Comment

(see over)

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Comment

Three points should be made here:

(a) No confirmation of the alleged reason for VINCIGI's suicide has been forthcoming since the day he died,

but

(b) It is credibly reported that although VINCIGI's body was removed from the Prefecture two hours after his death, i.e., at about 1300 hrs, neither CO.44 nor P.3. were informed until 1900 hrs.

(c) The funds of the Italian IVa Armata were entrusted, all or in part, to Colonello Marchese PACIUGI di CALABRONE by the Italian War Ministry or the Italian General Staff. Shortly before the insurrection, PACIUGI was arrested and the funds in question confiscated from him by a Maggiore BIAGIOLI, Capo Ufficio Polizia, Comando Generale della Armata Repubblicana, then at Castello Moncalieri, TURIN. These funds were deposited at the Banco d'Italia, TURIN, by BIAGIOLI, who assured PACIUGI that the Banco d'Italia had been instructed to cash cheques drawn on the sum deposited (some 8,000,000 Lire) only when signatures of both BIAGIOLI and PACIUGI appeared on the same cheques. Col. PACIUGI recently visited the Banco d'Italia and discovered (1) that no such instructions had ever been issued to the Banco d'Italia by BIAGIOLI, and that (ii) the sum was entered to the account of the "Corpo della Provincia" whose functions have now been taken over by the Prefect. In view of this succession of the Prefect to the account of the Corpo della Provincia, the account had not been blocked, with other fascist accounts. The account, however, had remained suspicious since the insurrection and the Allied occupation. This information, brought to the knowledge of this Section, was immediately passed to the Provincial Finance Officer/AMG/TURIN, about 3 Sep 45, and the account in question is believed to have been subsequently blocked by the FPO pending the necessary enquiries.

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PART TWO - ECONOMICA. MATTERS AFFECTING THE AREA

Data which have recently appeared in the TURIN press enable one to make some sort of comparison between the cost of living and wages and salaries received. At the same time it is possible to seek from the extracts below some of the discrepancies in salaries and wages between various classes of the community.

SOCIETA' DI CLASSE (Comere del Lavoro, TURIN) for 22 Sep 45 gives the following figures of the average money spent on food in TURIN in Aug 45 by a family of five, two adults and three children:

Article	Unit of Measure	Quantity Acquired		Monthly Outlay		TOTAL
		Tessera	Open Market	Tessera	Open Market	
Bread	Kg	30,-	15,-	540,00	1062,60	1602,60
Pasta	"		5,-		300,00	300,00
Rice	"		10,-		285,20	285,20
Potatoes	"		21,-		493,08	493,08
Vegetables	"		30,-		830,88	830,88
Fruit	"		30,-		1049,32	1049,32
Tomato juice	"		1,500		434,01	434,01
Veal	"	00,250	2,630	83,60	1001,55	1091,25
Rabbit	"		3,000		526,86	526,86
Tripe	"	00,500		59,92		59,92
Salame (raw)	"		0,250		175,63	175,63
Salame (cooked)	"		0,250		143,61	143,61
Cheese	"		0,250		201,14	201,14
Coronzole	"	00,500	0,500	73,25	217,43	289,68
Cow's milk	Litres	15,-		225,00		225,00
Butter	Kg		48		948,06	948,06
Eggs	Kg	00,500	0,500	147,50	536,55	684,05
Butter	"	00,200		46,69		46,69
fat	"			10,00		10,00

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wages and salaries received. At the same time it is possible to seek from the extracts below some of the discrepancies in salaries and wages between various classes of the community.

COLOMBIA DE CLASSE (Gomara del Avoro, TURIH) for 22 Sep 45 gives the following figures of the average money spent on food in TURIH in Aug 45 by a family of five, two adults and three children:

Article	Unit of Measure	Quantity Acquired		Monthly Outlay		TOTAL
		Tessera	Open Market	Tessera	Open Market	
Bread	Kg	30,-	15,-	540,00	1062,60	1602,60
Pasta	"		5,-		300,00	300,00
Rice	"		10,-		285,20	285,20
Potatoes	"		21,-		493,08	493,08
Vegetables	"		30,-		830,88	830,88
Fruit	"		30,-		1049,32	1049,32
Tomato juice	"		1,500		434,01	434,01
Veal	"	00,350	2,650	29,60	1001,65	1091,35
Rabbit	"	00,500	3,000	59,92	536,86	545,86
Tripe	"					59,92
Salame (raw)	"		0,250		175,63	175,63
Salame (cooked)	"		0,250		143,61	143,61
Cheese	"		0,250		201,14	201,14
Gorgonzola	"		0,500	72,25	217,43	289,68
Cow's milk	Litres	15,-	0,500	225,00		225,00
Eggs	Nb.		48		948,00	948,00
Butter	Kg	00,500	0,500	147,50	356,55	484,05
Fat	"	00,500		26,69		26,69
Salt	"	01,-		10,00		10,00
Java	"		1,-		306,25	306,25
Sugar	"	01,-	0,500	69,00	473,96	542,96
Wine	Litres		30,000		2462,40	2462,40
Olive oil	Kg		0,200		195,36	195,36
TOTALS				1239,96	11443,93	12683,89

In addition, expenses for clothes, lodgings, light, etc, bring the total monthly outlay for such a family to 20160,00 Lire.

VOCE DELLA GIUSTIZIA (Legal and Judiciary, TURIN) for 15 Sep 40 gives the following figures of salaries received in the month of AUG 40 by certain classes of workers taken at random:

Elementary School Teacher (after 3 yrs service)	L. 4513 P.M.
Female printing worker	4684
Operator at STIPED (Telephones)	4900
Secondary School Teacher (after 2 yrs service)	4930
Clerk at STIPED	5100
Repair mechanic at STIPED	5300
Labourer at FIAT	5500
Registrate (after 3 yrs service)	5507
Storekeeper at FIAT	6000
Mechanic at FIAT	6200
Registrate di cortetto, STIPED	6500
Chief operator at STIPED	6755
Foreman at STIPED	7200
Printer's compositor	7900
Technical clerk at FIAT	8000
Specialized worker at FIAT	8000
Registrate (Presidente di sezione di Tribunale) (after 5 yrs service; married)	9395
Newspaper reporter (13 yrs of age)	11500

With the exception of the last but one, all these salaries apply to single men.

In addition to the foregoing, LUDOVICO MURO (Municipal Council, TURIN) for 16/15 Sep 40 draws attention to the sad case of the clerks in the Agenzia di Cambio, whose salaries vary from a minimum of 1000 Lire to a maximum of 3000 Lire P.M., and who receive no cost-of-living bonus and who do not enjoy the advantages of bonus attached to their place of business.

Finally, at the very lowest level, are retired elementary school teachers, who receive a pension of 700 Lire P.M. cost-of-living bonus included (Gazzetta d'Italia (Independent, TURIN) for 1 Sep 40.)

Considerable anxiety is felt in this area, and particularly

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Secondary School Teacher (after 2 yrs service)	4990
Clerk at SIFRA	3100
Repair mechanic at SIFRA	3300
Labourer at SIFRA	3500
Engineer (after 5 yrs service)	3507
Electrician at SIFRA	6000
Mechanic at SIFRA	5300
Inspector of SIFRA	6500
Chief operator at SIFRA	6353
Foreman at SIFRA	7200
Printer's compositor	7900
Technical clerk at SIFRA	8500
Specialised worker at SIFRA	8000
Magistrate (President of SIFRA di Tribunale)	9395
(after 5 yrs service; married)	11500
Newspaper reporter (21 yrs of age)	

With the exception of the last but one, all these salaries apply to single men.

In addition to the foregoing, *FORNO NUOVO* (concessionaire Cristiano, ROMA) for 18/12, rep 43 draws attention to the fact that the clerks in the *Genio di Genio*, whose salaries vary from a minimum of 1000 lire to a maximum of 3000 lire p.m., and who receive no cost-of-living bonus and who do not enjoy the advantages of bonuses attached to their place of business.

Finally, at the very lowest level, are retired elementary school teachers, who receive a pension of 700 lire p.m. cost-of-living bonus included (642,874 p.m.) (Independent, ROMA) for 21 rep 45.)

Considerable anxiety is felt in this area, and particularly in Fiume itself, with regard to the irregular distribution of electric power.

Expert opinion is quoted in an article published in *NUOVA STAMPA* (Independent, ROMA) for the following observations:

(a) In view of the shortage of wood and gas fuel, the daily requirements of an average family have increased from, say, 250 units to a figure fluctuating between 3000 and 6000 units.

(c) This puts a strain on the existing network, which was originally installed on the basis of requirements for lighting, plus a certain margin for "power points". It is this margin which is now disproportionately exceeded.

(e) To divert energy from, say well-lighted city centres, like Vln and, would be no solution. It is not a question of lack of electricity, which is more than abundant for all possible requirements, but simply a matter of the need for additional installations.

(d) It is impossible to provide these new instalations for lack of raw material. Difficulty has already been experienced in securing copper in sufficient quantities to deal with the periodical fuses which from time to time plunge districts of TURIN in darkness.

The outlook for the winter is far from happy. As it is, numerous thefts of high-tension wire have aggravated the situation. No solution of the problem is evident at present, the only palliative being the institution of a rationing scheme based on a daily timetable, regulating allocation of electricity.

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HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

25 SET. 1945
Annex 1

Office of the Regional Public Safety Officer

21st September 1945

REF See : PR/PS/Prisons

SUBJECT: MOSCATELLI Vincenzo

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission
(attention Security Division).

1. With reference to your letter of 20th August 45 regarding the above named, who is the sindaco of Novara, enquiries have been made and a report regarding his previous known activities is submitted herewith.
2. It is reported that Moscatelli is proceeding to Rome on 25th September for the purpose of attending a consultative assembly.
3. As a matter of interest a report on the general situation in Novara - obtained from a right wing source (an industrialist) - is also attached hereto.

Hughall

Major
Regional Public Safety Officer.

Security
Division
Ref'd <i>2619</i>
Book No <i>1160</i>
File No <i>610.08-2</i>
Action <i>4842</i>

~~With~~ 6/10/08
Action.....

Agents of the FBI. A number of these raids have been unsuccessful because of stale intelligence, e.g., in several instances it has been established that arms were concealed in the places described by informants but during the pre-liberation days and they were subsequently removed and actively used by the particular partisan band concerned.

Copies of two weekly reports (submitted at the request of GSI(b) 2 District) on this subject are attached, and in the next paragraph is shown the results of raids made subsequently:

(a) Casa del Bosco (Vercelli), a small house let to the widow Nobilo - 2 men arrested - 221 various rifles, 11 Breda machine guns, 1 Bren gun, an automatic rifle, 30 spare machine gun barrels, 125 HV 81 mm mortar bombs, 15 boxes of explosives, 2400 rounds of small arms ammunition.

(b) Lozzolo, in a house, on information supplied by the two men arrested in the raid described above. Arms found are included in those described in paragraph (a).

(c) Gerbidi, every house in the fraction and surrounding woods searched for armoured cars - nothing found.

(d) Cacciana, in an outhouse serving six or seven houses - 69 hand grenades, 1200 rounds of rifle ammunition, 69 hand grenades, 99 mortar bombs, radios, a large quantity of machine gun ammunition, explosives, etc., etc. **4841**

(e) Coresole d'Alba and Sommariva Bosco, houses - 3 arrests - 7 hand grenades, 1 rifle, 6 pistols, 3 bayonets, a box of British incendiary material, a large quantity of ammunition of all kinds.

(f) Six Yugo-Slavs who have been dominating the Langhe area have been arrested in farm houses, and arms, explosives and ammunition found (full details not to hand).

(g) Tonengo, in a restaurant - 4 packets of explosives and 5 exploding field primers.

(h) Sezzadio, in an empty house - 1 81 mm. mortar, an anti-aircraft machine gun, 3 Breda machine guns, 4 automatic rifles, 12 boxes of ammunition (various), and some shells.

(i) Rivalta Bormida, in an empty farm house - 3 mortars, 5 machine guns, 105 rifles, 307 mortar bombs, 24,000 rounds of ammunition, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous war material.

(i) Curogne, in a factory - 296 moss tins, 175 tin cups, caps, jackets, trousers in large numbers (military), 4 mortars, 715 small arms of various sorts and spare parts, 2 radio receiving sets, 4 boxes of hand grenades, steel helmets, sleeping bags, shirts, blankets, camouflage jackets, 72 pairs of boots, 44 packs, 14 mortar bombs, etc., etc., etc.

Inventories of the arms recovered have not yet been received in several raids in the last two or three days.

BANDITS.

A determined drive had taken place in the last fortnight against the gangs of bandits who have been terrorising some districts. British troops, carabinieri (who have been assisted with military transport and radio communication between their stations in the area concerned) and agenti have taken part and the results have been highly satisfactory - in the Bra area alone 50 arrests have been made. The local population (at least the law abiding part) is enthusiastic, and the newspaper "Avanti" has published an article praising these activities. P.S. officers of this HQ have made intensive preliminary enquiries, supplied the necessary information, and have taken an active part in the raids.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, etc.

During the month the usual crop of token (and usually one day) strikes and demonstrations have taken place throughout the Region in protest against wages, cost of living, scarcity of food, slowness of operation etc. Only the following cases were of unusual interest:

(a) On 10 August the steel and para steel employees staged a sit down strike to draw attention to their claim for equal salaries to the state employees in Central and southern Italy.

(b) At Turin, on 19 August, some 3000 returned ex-internees marched to the Prefettura and demonstrated against the treatment they had received from the authorities; 3 shops were looted and agenti di PS made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

(c) In Ivrea, on 25 August, 1000 women from various factories staged a demonstration outside the camera del Lavoro. The Prefect of Aosta, who happened to be in Ivrea at the time, addressed the demonstrators but could

4840

assisted with military transport and radio communication between their stations in the area concerned) and agents have taken part and the results have been highly satisfactory - in the Bra area alone 50 arrests have been made. The local population (at least the law abiding part) is enthusiastic, and the newspaper "Avanti" has published an article praising these activities. P.S. officers of this HA have made intensive preliminary enquiries, supplied the necessary information, and have taken an active part in the same.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, etc.

During the month the usual crop of token (and usually one day) strikes and demonstrations have taken place throughout the Region in protest against wages, cost of living, scarcity of food, slowness of operation etc. Only the following cases were of unusual interest:

(a) On 10 August the statl and para statl employees staged a sit down strike to draw attention to their claim for equal salaries to the state employees in Central and southern Italy.

(b) At Turin, on 19 August, some 5000 returned ex-internees marched to the Prefettura and demonstrated against the treatment they had received from the authorities; 3 shops were looted and agents di PS made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

4840

(c) In Ivrea, on 23 August, 1000 women from various factories staged a demonstration outside the camera del Lavoro. The Prefect of Aosta, who happened to be in Ivrea at the time, addressed the demonstrators but could not be heard above the noise made by the crowd. A deputation visited the Camera del Lavoro and the meeting passed off without incident.

(d) On 27/28 August, at Aosta, demonstrations took place against supposed black markets and food hoarders. Some shops and a cheese factory were ~~looted~~ entered and stalls in the market place were overturned by the crowd. Relations between troops sent to maintain order and the demonstrators were good.

ALMG CURRENCY.

It is reported that the public are reluctant to accept any ALMG currency of large denomination (because of

3.

the fear of forgery) and some shopkeepers in Turin are ~~also~~ said to look askance at notes of even such small denomination as 100 lire.

FRONTIER CONTROL

A number of Germans (men and women) who have travelled from Germany and Austria to Italy have been found in Turin and Vercelli. Some crossed the border with forged papers, some with none at all, and others rode through on trucks carrying Italian ex-POW's apparently without investigation or interrogation. One example is that of a woman whose papers were alleged to have been examined by French and American personnel at Innsbruck and the Brenner and allowed to proceed. The papers consisted of a document (in English and German) known as a "temporary registration certificate" issued at Reit in Winkl, Bavaria, apparently by the local AMG, and this stated that the holder was a resident of Reit in Winkl and was prohibited from leaving the place under penalty of arrest. The matter has been taken up with GSI(b) No 2 District by FSS, and the matter has been referred to CIC Frontier Control; the situation was also brought to the notice of the officer commanding CIC Frontier Control by officer reporting during a discussion on other problems, and has also been referred to the Displaced Persons Division.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Attached is a report from FSS on this subject. Owing to the fact that officer reporting has been concentrating on arms raids and allied activities there is nothing he can add to this report at the moment. It will be appreciated if this FSS report is returned in due course as it is the only copy available at the HQ of this Region.

INFORMATION.

Until recently the obtaining of any reliable information on any subject connected with Public safety work was next door to an impossibility, and this, naturally, had a tremendously hampering effect upon the work of investigations with regard to hidden arms and bandits. However, as a result of the recent energetic measures in these fields of activity members of the public are beginning to realise that the best way to overcome their fear of the future is to assist the allies to remove the causes of that fear; the position has now very much improved (more of it very good) is coming in a steady

4039

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FRENCH FRONTIER.

A report was received from the Provincial Commissioner at Cuneo to the effect that an Italian shepherd had seen French troops laying mines on the Italian side of the frontier and that he had been fired upon by the soldiers concerned (apparently to discourage his interest in their activities); it was also alleged that some of his sheep had been blown up on the mines. The matter was immediately referred to GSI (b) 2 District, and it was stated that the matter would be passed to G (Ops) for a full investigation of the truth of the report.

4839

MISCELLANEOUS.

On 11 August hand grenades were thrown at the CRRR caserma at Borgosesia following the arrest of two well known local partisans on charges of armed robbery. Another arrest was subsequently made.

A hand grenade was thrown on 11 August at the window of a room in the HQ of the Cremona Gruppo, Alessandria, whilst a party was in progress. Fortunately the grenade hit a pillar outside the window and did not enter the room; there were no casualties. It is possible that the action was a reprisal against the Gruppo for their activities in recent arms raids. As a result of this incident a curfew was imposed in Alessandria for a week.

L. J. J. J.
Major.
Regional Security Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

20 August 1945

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

To : Headquarters 2 District, General Staff Intelligence, CMF

Subject: Hidden Arms.

1. With reference to letter of 10 Aug. 1945 Ref GSI/2306, and attached summary of information, action has been taken in this matter and the grottoes of Monte Fenera have been searched but without result. The information regarding light arms hidden in the hills around Rimella is too vague to justify immediate action and enquiries are being made discreetly with a view to narrowing the area which will have to be searched.

2. The following searched by troops and/or Carabinieri and Agenti have taken place in the Region during the past fortnight:

- a) A garage and offices in Turin - 3 sten guns (no ammunition)
2 German rifles and one Italian rifle with ammunition.
- b) Valdugia - a printing works where Moscatelli's clandestine paper was printed before the liberation - nothing found.
- c) Boegosesia - an old church formerly used as a food dump by Pesco (the local partisan leader) - nothing found.
- d) Sebastiano Curone (Alessandria) - in a derelict building
2 machine guns, 1 automatic rifle, 1 mortar, 55 rifles,
9 boxes of machine gun ammunition.
- e) Grignasco - the house and garage of Pesco - nothing found.
- f) Grignasco - the schools - 2 mines, a radio transmitter
and some parachute equipment.
- g) Novara, at the magazzino Generali Belloni - nothing found.

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9 boxes of machine gun ammunition.
- e) Grignasco - the house and garage of Pesco - nothing found.
- f) Grignasco - the schools - 2 mines, a radio transmitter
and some parachute equipment.
- g) Novara, at the magazzino Generali Belloni - nothing found.
- h) Novara, at the Circolo Degli Seinacci nothing found
- i) Treccate, at the Dopolavoro - 15 rifles and a large quantity
of uniforms.
- j) Bergomanero, houses - nothing found.
- k) Maggiora, two houses - nothing found.
- l) Boca, at the Santuario Crocigrosso di Boca - nothing found
- m) Serravalle Sesia, in the cellar of the Camera del Lavoro -
approximately 400 rifles, ammunition, radio transmitters.
- n) Filatura, in the cotton thread factory - nothing found.

- o) Turin, Via Eminio Bomiano 7 - one rifles with five clips, one hand grenade, a dozen rounds of sten ammunition, and four rounds of Thompson ammunition.
- p) A farm known as La Pianura, between Lusiglio and Corteglio formerly the headquarters of Piero Piero; nothing found and farms had been burned down many months ago.
- q) Turin, Via Principessa Clotilde 78 - one sten gun, one rifle and three pistols complete with ammunition.
- r) Agrate Conturbia, in the Cascina Bindellina - nothing found
- s) Piancodova, between Romagnano and Serravalle Sesia - nothing found.
- t) Grignasco, the old church - about 300 rifles, several hundred steel helmets, and other military equipment (all walled up).
- u) Montemagno, in and around the castle belonging to the Calvi family - nothing found.

3. Other raids took place in Cuneo Province on 19 August, and a small quantity of rifles, revolvers and pistols were found; details are not yet to hand and the full result will be included in next week's report.

4. Another raid is in progress to-day in Turin Province.

5. Other information has been received from various sources (some of it extremely vague) and in order to save the time of troops, police agencies and Public Safety Officers, effort are being made to obtain some reasonable confirmation or otherwise before organising searches. It is, however, certain that a number of raids will take place in the Region this week.

4836
H. MIGHALL
Major
Regional Public Safety
Officer

COPYCOPY

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

26 August 1945

To : The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Comms.
Subject: Hidden Arms.

1. Since the report from this office of 20 August, 1945, in which details were given of 22 searches for hidden arms in this Region, other raids have been made and particulars of these (together with several which had taken place previously but were not included in the last report as precise information arrived too late, but are now included for record purposes at the request of GSI (b), 2 District) are given below:

- (a) GATTINARA (Vercelli Prov.), at the Camera del Lavoto - nothing found.
- (b) BARGE (Cuneo Prov.), at the church St. Defendente on the Barge-Bagnolo road - nothing found.
- (c) VILLAR (Cuneo Prov.), the castle of the Barone d'Isola - nothing found.
- (d) VINOVO (Torino Prov.), 15 houses searched (actually for a gang of armed bandits) - 13 arrests (2 on warrant), and Italian army property found (blankets, lead piping etc.), and a few weapons.
- (e) BARGE (Cuneo Prov.), at the headquarters of the Coopers - nothing found.
- (f) SCARNAPICI (near Saluzzo, Cuneo Prov.), in two houses - 2 rifles, 2 revolvers, 2 pistols, a hand grenade, 100 rounds of ammunition - one arrest, one warrant issued.
- (g) CIGLIANO (Vercelli Prov.), at private house - 500 rounds of ammunition, 5 grenades and allied rations.
- (h) CAVAGLIA' (Vercelli Prov.), farmhouse Cascina Lehole at Roppolo Piano - 81 lb. Mortar and 9 mortar bombs.
- (i) PRAPISTONE (near Salussola, Vercelli Prov.) buried in a wood - 1500 rounds of Winchester and 1600 rounds Bren ammunition.
- (j) TORINO city, house - 21 hand grenades, 2 mortar bombs, 63 rifles, field telephone, 3 boxes of ammunition, explosives, detonators, and other miscellaneous material.
- (k) CARIGNANO (Torino Prov.), houses - one Sten gun, 8 Sten

not included in the last report as precise information arrived too late, but are now included for record purposes at the request of GSI (b), 2 District) are given below:

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- (e) BARGE (Cuneo Prov.), at the headquarters of the Cooperativa - nothing found.
- (f) SCARNAPIGI (near Saluzzo, Cuneo Prov.), in two houses - 2 rifles, 2 revolvers, 2 pistols, a hand grenade, 100 rounds of ammunition - one arrest, one warrant issued.
- (g) CIGLIANO (Vercelli Prov.), at private house - 500 rounds of ammunition, 5 grenades and allied rations.
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- (j) TORINO city, house - 21 hand grenades, 2 mortar bombs, 63 rifles, field telephone, 3 boxes of ammunition, explosives, detonators, and other miscellaneous material.
- (k) CARIGNANO (Torino Prov.), houses - one Sten gun, 8 Sten magazines, one automatic, one rifle, 2 hand grenades.
- (l) SAN MICHELE IN CAMPIGLIONE (Torino Prov.), buried in a wood - 6 machine guns, 3 mortars, 6 cases of mortar bombs, 18 boxes of machine gun ammunition, spare barrels, magazines, Sten guns, rifles, explosives, detonators, etc.
- (m) PIAZZO, CISTERNA, PIAZZO (Torino Prov.), bee hives and houses raided on information which was found to have been true in the days before the liberation inasmuch as it was admitted that arms had been stored there - nothing found.
- (n) VALBUSAGA, near Borgosesia (Novara Prov.), in a house, one arrest - 135 mortar bombs, 9 cases of Bren, Enfield and

and Italian ammunition, 5 Breda machine guns and one spare barrel, 7 Bren guns with 6 spare barrels, 13 other machine guns, 2 special type rifles, a bomb thrower, 100 mines, and other miscellaneous equipment.

- (o) BOCA (Novara Prov.), in a house, two arrests between 500 and 600 hand grenades, a heavy machine gun with spare barrel, an Italian automatic rifle, 40-50 mines, ammunition, dynamite etc.

Major
Regional Public Safety Officer

Copies to:
GSI (b) District.
Regional Commissioner.

4834

SECRET

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

3

REF : SD/610.08

21 September 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Security Reports

TO : Regional Security Officer, Piemonte Region

1. With reference to above report for month of August, 1945, the FSS report enclosed is now returned herewith as requested.

2. This report was extremely useful, and I would like to express my thanks for same.

EJH
E.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

AHE/nb

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

(2)

Ref: SD/610-08/2

Subject : MOSCATELLI Vincenzo.

To: Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

1. The following information has been received from the Regional Security Officer, Piemonte Region, A.M.G.

"There is a current story in NOVARA that during his recent visit to ROME in connection with the work of the Consulta, MOSCATELLI received from one Nicola KAISERHOFF, a clerk in the Russian Legation, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the use of the Communist Party.

It is appreciated that rumours of this kind are very common but it is thought that the name of the clerk might be of some interest.

With reference to your query regarding MOSCATELLI's proposed trip to Switzerland it has been confirmed that this visit did not take place. Since then, however, Professor FORNARA, the Prefect of NOVARA, has made application to go to SWITZERLAND. Information was received that he intended to meet two members of the late Spanish Republican Government there and that in all probability they would return with him to NOVARA. The Prefect's application was refused. It has since been reported - but not reliably - that two Spaniards have been seen in NOVARA, this report is being investigated.

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

AHE/

SECRET

4832

Copy to KB.

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

610-08/2

Office of the Regional Public Safety Officer

18th October 1945

REF : PR/PS/Prisons

SUBJECT: MOSCATELLI Vincenzo.

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission
(attention Security Division).

1. There is a current story in Novara that during his recent visit to Rome in connection with the work of the Consulta Moscatelli received from one Nicola KAISEHOFF, a clerk in the Russian Legation, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the use of the Communist Party.
2. It is appreciated that rumours of this kind are very common but it is thought that the name of the clerk might be of some interest.
3. With reference to your query regarding Moscatelli's proposed trip to Switzerland it has been confirmed that this visit did not take place. Since then, however, Professor Fornara, the Prefect of Novara, has made application to go to Switzerland; information was received that he intended to meet two members of the late Spanish Republican Government there and that in all probability they would return with him to Novara. The Prefect's application was refused. It has since been reported - but not reliably - that two Spaniards have been seen in Novara; this report is being investigated.

W. R. [Signature]
Major

Regional Security Officer. 4831

Copies - GSI(b), 2 District.
I.O., 7 AGRA.

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

21 September 1945

Ref: SD/610.08-2

Subject: MOSCATELLI Sindaco di Novara

To : R.P.S.O., Piemonte Region
(Att'n. R.S.O.)

Would you please expedite reply to our letter ref. SD/610.08

dated 23 August 45 subject as above.

Ch
JOHN W CHAPMAN
COLONEL, J.A.G.D.,
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION.

4830

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDY REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer

Ref. 3/ 1207

August 23rd, 1945.

SUBJECT:- Possible means to discover MOSCATELLI's activity.

G.S.I. No 2 District

TO:-

CARD

Security
Division
25/8
Book No 9688
File No
Action

1. Don BICCHIERAI, Secretary of the Pontifical Commission, reported the following to this R.S.O. this morning.
2. The former head of the "Garibaldi" Partisan groups in the zone of MIAZZINA near INTRA-PALLAZZA, province of NOVARA, was a certain Mario GALLI. He was nicknamed "Il Sanguinario" (The Bloody One), for his violent methods. He was responsible for several crimes, including murder, robbery etc..
3. Mario GALLI is at present an assistant of MOSCATELLI in NOVARA.
4. The above information may be confirmed and amplified by the following persons :
 - a) Don BRUNELLI, pastor of MIAZZINA.
 - b) GRANDI, Commander of the Christian-Democrat Partisan Group, at present residing in MILANO, Via della Passione, C/o DELL'ORTO.
 - c) Owners of hotels in MIAZZINA.

5. It is requested that any enquiry be made in

....

Out of file

Ref. 5/ 1207

August 23rd, 1945.

Security

Division

Rec'd 25/8

Exch No 9688

File No

Ref No

SUBJECT:- Possible means to discover MOSCATELLI's activity.

TO:- C.S.I. No 2 District

CARD

1. Don BIGNARDI, Secretary of the Pontifical Commission, reported the following to this R.S.O. this morning.

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- c) Owners of hotels in MIAZZINA.

5. It is requested that any enquiry be made in

....

V.S.

S/I207

-2-

23/8/45

a very discreet way, because those concerned fear reprisals by MOSCATELLI and his men.

5. For your information and any action you may deem advisable.

W. Heath

A. B. HEATH
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer

Copy to :

- Deputy Regional Commissioner
- ✓ -AC HQ. (Security Division)
- W03 S.C.I. Unit.
- ICLD
- R.P.S.O.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

(2)

REF : SD/610.08

23 August 1945

SUBJECT : MOSCATELLI Sindaco di Novara

TO : R.P.S.O., Piemonte Region
(Att'n. R.S.O.)

1. With reference to the above named it will be appreciated if this office can be furnished with some information about his activities prior to 1940.

2. The following has been learned from two sources and more explicit details regarding the dates of his sojourn in Russia and other countries is desired.

a. MOSCATELLI escaped from prison or was liberated and went to RUSSIA via SWITZERLAND where he remained for three years studying the Soviet system. He claims to have served in the Red Army and returned to Italy shortly before the outbreak of the present war.

b. Has stated he has spent 20 years in U.R.S.S. and was with "TITO's" forces in Yugoslavia before the Italian Armistice.

for *WKC*
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/nb

4827

CONFIDENTIAL

Betty David file

Returned with Major Lee's
compliments and thanks.

11.10.45.

J.W. for P.P.L.

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
APO 94.

SECRET

File

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER.

TO : The Regional Public Safety Officer.

SUBJECT: Regional Security Report for July, 1945.

Security
Division 8/8
Rec'd 9392
Date 6/10/48
Action

1. ARMS DUMPS.

considerable amount of information regarding the whereabouts of hidden dumps of arms and ammunition in the Region has come to hand recently (most of it is of a very vague character, viz: the main dump of light arms for the Varallo area is in the hills near "Risella", and the degree of reliability is not of the highest). A meeting of P.P.S.O.'s was called and the whole question of checking information (with the utmost discretion, of course, because of the danger to informants) and later organizing as many raids as possible with military assistance was fully discussed. A report containing all available data has been prepared by the Regional Security Officer and sent to P.P.S.O.'s for enquiries as to the degree of truth which can be attached to each individual item of information, the accessibility of locations, an estimate of the number of men needed to make a search, etc., and as soon as replies are received energetic action will be taken. It is realized that the greatest contribution we can make in the time remaining to us, and the best form of assistance we can render to the unfortunate Italian police agencies who will have to carry the burden without allied guidance and support is to collect as large a quantity of the unlawfully held arms and ammunition as possible. The great difficulty lies in the finding of informants; obviously many people know a great deal about dumps of arms, and many people, in their own interests, would like to disclose their whereabouts but are afraid of the consequences to themselves. It is impossible for Public Safety officers to guarantee an informant's protection as it is assumed that in a month's time we shall not be here to fulfil any promises made, and no one is under any illusions as to the ability of the Italian Police agencies to afford protection.

2. PERSONALITIES.

The outstanding and most discussed personality in the Region is undoubtedly Moscatelli, the sindaco of Novara. If one-tenth of the stories circulating about him are true then the outlook is very grim indeed; unfortunately, it is almost impossible to obtain reliable information for the same reason that it is impossible to obtain first hand information regarding arms dumps.

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Moscatelli, who was an exile in Russia and France for years, was a Partisan leader who built up a wonderful reputation as an organizer with the officers of No. 1 Special Force with whom he worked. This talent for organization has now been diverted to the political field, and it is claimed that he practically is in a position to control the provinces of Novara and Verucelli by virtue of the fact that "his men" occupy many key positions in the administration. The attached extracts from F.S.S. reports will give an idea of the stories that reach our ears about this man, and about the potentially dangerous situation he appears to control.

Another personality of interest is Peiro Pierb who, before the insurrection, was a concertina player in the market square at Porto Palazzo, in Turin, and who fled to the mountains as a result of police enquiries regarding a theft. Here he organized a band of partisans which he effectively led in Turin at the time of the rising. It is reported that Pierb and his followers have amassed a fortune of some 30,000,000 lire during the course of his leadership; he is now operating a transport co-operative and is suspected of Communist underground activities. His band is suspected of being responsible for a number of murders which occurred in the early days of the liberation.

Katz, Ivan Hinko, alias "Giovanni", a Yugo-Slav, is reported to be in communication with Marshal Tito. He is credited with the organization of communist partisan activity in the area of Rocca Canavese, Turin Province, and since 1941 is alleged to have instituted a reign of terror in his district. He was arrested in June but no definite evidence was obtained by enquiry or interrogation and subsequently he was released on condition that he did not return to the Rocca Canavese area. It is now believed that he has done so and certain people who denounced his fear reprisals.

CIVILIAN MORALE.

The high cost of living, the black market situation, and fears regarding the uncertainty of the future are the main factors to be considered under this heading. Beneath the apparently normal life of the streets, the shops, cinemas and bars there are many strange and conflicting movements which erupt occasionally in the form of demonstrations and strikes. The class which can afford to live well (even at black market prices) and has something to lose dreads the departure of the allies; the average poor person is so engrossed in the business of keeping alive from day to day that he is, at the moment, apathetic, but unless his lot improves then his misery and exasperation will make him potentially fruitful ground for the seeds of any "ism" which offers him any sort of immediate hope or relief; the extreme left,

3.

organising, plotting, full of enthusiasm, welcomes our going as an opportunity to come more into the open (not that we have interfered with their activities to any great extent - if the Germans and Republican Fascists during the time of the occupation were unable to prevent them from building up their political machine it is very obvious that we, with our limited resources and time, could accomplish very little). If a few of economic prosperity can be brought to Italy in a reasonable time by the supply of raw materials and the rehabilitation of industry then the danger of a Communist dictatorship and the inevitable troubles attendant upon their seizure of power may be averted; if conditions become worse the future is gloomy indeed. It is the old, old story - put crudely - a man with a full stomach doesn't worry about politics.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES.

There have been a number of demonstrations and strikes in the Region during the month - usually with regard to the cost of living; wages, slowness of operation, etc. Usually the strikes are of the token variety and only last a few hours, and the demonstrations are orderly and disciplined. One interesting case was that of an estimated 5000 women who marched to the Camera del Lavoro and the offices of the Unione Industriale in Turin as a protest against recent wage decisions and to demand equal pay with men. A number of women entered the offices of the Unione Industriale and there was a slight disturbance.

A very large crowd assembled in the city of Turin to celebrate the victory of the British Labour Party.

A demonstration against the publication of the "Stampa" took place during the course of which the offices of the paper were entered, all available copies were thrown into the street and were there burned by the crowd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On 11th July the Communist chief of Casale was shot.

On 14th July about 70 prisoners (political and criminal) disarmed the guards at a Turin prison and escaped towards the hills; a number have been recaptured.

On 15 July persons unknown threw a bomb on the roof of CC.RI barracks in Turin; some damage was done and one vice-brigadiere was lightly wounded.

On 19 July a bomb exploded in the offices of the

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Christian Democratic party in Turin; no damage or casualties.

On 14 July the Prefect of Novara made a speech to the CLN which is of some interest (copy attached).

One Francesco Leone, Brazilian nationality, Spanish war veteran, visitor to Russia, has arrived in Verucelli (it is said from Rome) to boost the alleged waning influence of the local branch of the Communist party with the public. He has made a speech in one of the main squares of the town, but the only reference he made to the allies was that the Italians were quite capable of running their own country and did not need the allies to do it for them.

GENERAL.

The impression one obtains from conversations is that everyone is waiting and marking time until the days when the allies have left Italy and then anything can happen. One has always been taught that the Mediterranean is the life line of the British Empire and one feels that had it been possible for a large number of Public Safety officers (with military backing, of course - without it they would be useless) to have remained on duty at least until the Italian elections have taken place much could have been done to assist in steering a democratic Italy within the orbit of the British and American sphere of influence and assuring the safety and uninterrupted use of lines of communication. It would, at least, have been of some satisfaction had we been able to ensure a free election for the ordinary Italian citizen.

W. R. Jones, Major

Regional Security Officer.

Copy to the Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission (for the attention of Major Harvey, Security Division).

Extracts only. 37 FSS report.SECRET.

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Italian POW.

Capt. BRIOSEMI was in service with the Ettore Muti at Varallo Sesia from Aug. 44 until March 45. From there he was transferred to Asti. He has since spent some time in the concentration camp at Varallo Sesia. Most of his information was heard from Partisans talking together who were imprisoned for various reasons in the same camp at this Ca tain.

On 27 April 45 an enemy column consisting mostly of the Fascist Batt. "M" members was stopped by partisans at AGNINESCO, near Varallo Sesia. Capt. Briosemi knows definitely that from this convoy the following numbers of arms were taken and hidden away by the partisans. The Fascist prisoners who loaded these arms onto the partisan transport and helped to hide them in the mountains were shot by the partisans as soon as the job was finished. Heavy machine guns 42; heavy rifles 71; light rifles 600; mortars 22; small tanks 2; anti tank guns 100; German mines mixed sizes 8,000; mules 40; light machine guns 80.

Rastelli, the sindaco of Varallo Sesia, is one of Moscatelli's men but it is not generally known as they both talk against the other to give the impression to the public that they are enemies. Festa, Fosi and a man called Garibaldi, all from Varallo Sesia, are Moscatelli's men. They are dangerous and criminal types.

The Captain heard that Moscatelli wants to attack Novara with his partisans who will be in the disguise of Fascists. He hopes to kill one or two allied soldiers in this attack on the town so that he will have a very reasonable claim to the AMG that the partisans must be armed to protect themselves as well as protecting the allies against any future attacks by Fascist armed bands. This was heard about three weeks ago.

There is an unauthorized Moscatelli newspaper printed called "MAKUSCA". It is printed weekly and distributed to the partisans in the mountains. It is believed to be printed near Novara but this information is not certain. On the heading of the newspaper is a photograph of Stalin and in either corner is the Communist flag. One half of the paper concerns anti-allied propaganda and the other half is anti-priest propaganda.

Transmitting sets are being used by Moscatelli at Varallo.

Two or three interpreters employed by AMG at Novara are under orders from Moscatelli.

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Copy of an appendix to an FSS report.

N.B. The contents of this appendix consists of information and/or informant's personal opinions. These opinions are not necessarily always the opinion of the detachment.

CIRO MOSCATELLI - Communications system.

His communications follow the route Biella - Ivrea - Aosta; in the Questura of Novara there is an agent of NGIN who lives in Via Monti (S. Andrea); the emissary from Biella comes to this address to pick up mail.

Moscatelli is now in direct communication with Fogliatti, from whom he receives orders by means of aircrows on the Rome-Milan flight. At Milan there are two D.R.'s in civilian clothes, one from Bergosesia and one from Milan, who receive orders and carry them to Moscatelli and Novara.

He is in contact with Franco through Aosta, and information has been received that he is also in touch with Switzerland, although no further details are available.

He controls the provinces of Novara, Vercelli (including Biella) and Aosta through Communist mayors planted in the principal towns, and these in turn have trusted ex-partisan retainers. Communications are effected by means of a service of D.R.'s in cars and on motor-cycles, there being between 10 and 20 such vehicles for the province of Novara alone. Personnel is supplied by the "agin" group.

Above Moscatelli there is a "commissario" who moves in the zone Arona-Bergosesia-Varallo-Domodossola, to which places he goes personally in order to deliver money and instructions; he has not yet been identified; he goes to Switzerland by the Cannobio route.

To Milan Moscatelli has sent "CIRO" the Commissario di Guerra Partigiano, and has put him in the Communist Party M.A.

Moscatelli has at his disposal a certain commissioner Blango, who controls a squad of five men with special tasks. This squad earns a monthly lump sum of 70,000 lire, of which 10,000 lire go to each of the five men and 60,000 lire to Blango; this squad began its work in August 44. Blango's task is the killing of men whose elimination has been ordered and in this he is assisted by CHLODO and MITRA (the last named in the Arona zone). Neither Blango nor his men are of Novara. Last week (date unknown, tr.) he was in Bergosesia, giving as his reason the checking of meat held by the butchers. On Saturday 23 June 45 at 1100 hrs the whole squad was in the Questura of Novara. Each one is equipped with a new gun and a new bicycle. Blango is 1.66 - 1.70 in height, of stout build and wears a battered hat. All six wear the same type of

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shoes with heavy white stitching and square toes.

The group of Angin (Ferdinando Zampieri) is composed entirely of natives of Borgosesia and nearby villages, for the most part they are related to Zampieri. These men have been accustomed to murder and robbery since the beginning of the underground period, and not for political reasons so much as criminal.

Further extracts from FSE reports.

(At Novara) there is a questore, Carl. Tachella, a fine type, whose life is always in danger as he seeks to put a brake on the actions of the criminals in the Questura, and a Vice-Questore, Lucchini, also a good type. As agents working for Moscatelli there are the vice-questore ANGIN (Zampieri Ferdinando) and his assistant Prof. Lozza, capo di gabinetto, and Blok (Restano, of Vercelli); Lozza especially is a dangerous criminal.

Moscatelli and the Communist party in Novara have at their disposal about 100,000,000 lire in cash which money has been obtained from wealthy people before the rising for the upkeep of the partisans who, in fact, were maintained free of charge by the farmers. Other means of obtaining funds were the confiscation of money found on arrested Nazi-Fascists and not handed in to the proper authorities, and the gradual sale of decentralised partisan equipment to the population.

Moscatelli has also hidden hundreds of vehicles from heavy trucks to private cars which he does not intend to restore to the owners, who do not dare to claim them even if they know where they are. The value of these vehicles has been calculated at more than 500,000,000

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Speech to the meeting of CLN Novara on 14/7/1945.

Friends of this provincial CLN.

Please excuse me for not having been present at your meeting this morning. I am sorry I could not make it because my hard work and my worries as a Prefect have kept me all the time in the gloomy Natta palace. Now I have managed to spare a few minutes and I am with you. I am glad to be with you, very glad indeed, -for you are the numbers of my CLN, those who appointed me as Prefect. Even if the name has been changed into "Giunta di Governo" first and then into "Giunta Consultiva Provinciale" to me you are always my CLN who shared with me hopes and fears, risks and audacious deeds, and who liberated the town and the province.

Unfortunately I am no longer the Prefect of CLN but the AMG Prefect. I am just an official of AMG, our actual Government. We must collaborate with AMG as truly and honestly as we fought against the Germans. We all must help and serve AMG but let us remember that its members are foreigners, even if they are our friends. They are Allies (up to a certain extent) but they are foreigners; we like them but we would like them even better if they went back to their home and gave us the possibility of governing ourselves in our own country.

Please listen to what I am going to say: it is extremely important: Let us all be very careful in our relations with the Allies as long as they are here, and our territory is under their government.

They seem to be living in the most careless way; you think that they are wasting their time by drinking, enjoying themselves and courting our women. They are not foolish; let me remind you that they belong to the wonderful English race who have colonized and are ruling one half of the world. They are the same kind as those few thousands of English people who have ruled for centuries 100 millions of people in India. They are the same as those who conquered Transvaal and then, absorbed the Boers who are now their best collaborators. When Greece dared resist their occupation she was defeated completely and completely absorbed from any point of view both commercial and industrial and financial.

This is the danger, my friends, and this to my mind is the most terrible moment for Italy in her 100 years' history.

Let us ^{be} very careful about whatever we do and let us be worth the liberty we have got after so many sacrifices. If we keep on being as we are, if we keep quarrelling and giving an exaggerated importance to our parties if we keep on showing lack of honesty and good will, we will become a colony for our occupiers.

The problem is awfully difficult: either we have the capacity of being a free nation or we will become a colony for scores of years, perhaps for centuries. I am sure that nobody wants to this evil to happen. Actually we have a government of our own, quite different from the lazy Bonomi government. The members of the government are able men like Parri, and there are the best men of all the parties. This is the right Government for Italy, and we must obey a Government who at last represents the whole nation.

My friends, there must be order in Italy even if order is the price of sacrifices.

Let me remind you what we all were saying about 3 months ago: "We would not mind hunger, provided we are freed from Nazi-Fascist domination".

Now it is the time to tell Parri and his Government "Our friends, make us work ten, twelve hours a day, if it is necessary decrease our salaries if this is necessary too, decrease even our small food-rations we do not mind, as long as Italy lives!!!"

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