

ACC 10000/143/2362 615 A

MONTHLY REPORTS SD (SITUATION REPORT SD)

NOV. 1943. MAY 1945

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom	Subject
1	18 Nov.	Report.	To Security Intell.	- On Conditions in Prov. of Messina by J. Garofalo. - 2 copies
2	1 Dec.		To F. FILES EGZ. 2-25.	Request for information - by types
3	7 Nov	Report	To Chief of staff.	Report of Security in Northern Sicily. By Capt Evans.
4	25 Feb.	Report	HARRIS to Young.	Weekly report
5	11 Sept.	Report	Fiddlers to Young.	Italian Prisoners in Florence.
6	5 Nov.	Report	HARRIS to Director P.S. Sub. Com.	Monthly Report - October 1944.
7	5 Dec.	"	HARRIS to Director P.S. Sub. Com.	Monthly Report - November 1944.
8	4 Jan.			Situation Report (Calabria)
9	-	-	-	Monthly Report - Dec. 1944.
10	-	-	-	" " January 1945
11	-	-	-	" " FEBRUARY 1945
12				SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT MARCH 1945
13	25 APR	see file 615.02 - 4.1		Information obtained on mission to Switzerland.
14	-	-	-	Security Div. Monthly Report - April 1945
15	31 MAY	see file 615.02 - 4.2		POLICE AGENTS INTERVIEWED IN SWITZERLAND.

4.	25 Feb.	Report	None to Yang.	Weekly Report
5.	11 Sept.	Report	Fielders to Yang.	Italian Prisoners in Florence.
6.	5 Nov.	Report	HARVEY TO DIRECTOR P.S. Sub. Com.	Monthly Report - October 1944.
7.	5 Dec.	"	HARVEY TO DIRECTOR P.S. Sub. Com.	Monthly Report - November 1944.
8.	4 Jan.			Situation Report (Caldina)
9.	-	-	-	Monthly Report - Dec. 1944.
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15	31 MAY	see file 615.02 - 4.2		POLICE AGENTS INTERVIEWED IN IRELAND.
16				Security Div. Monthly Report - May 1945
17	31 May			POLICE AGENTS INTERVIEWED IN SWITZERLAND.

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Security divisions

(Monthly report 507)

(Washington report 507)

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM NOV 1943

TO MAY 1945

CATALOGUE.

FULL
PIENO

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

REF 1 SD/615

31 May 1945

SUBJECT: Police agents interned in Switzerland

TO: Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. As directed by instructions from this Headquarters and from AFHQ, on 7 May 1945 I proceeded with Major HAMBLIN, G-2, AFHQ, to the Swiss border, in order to implement the provisional arrangements set out in my previous report. Major HAMBLIN is the responsible officer for border control at AFHQ, and will submit a report direct to his superiors on the matter.

2. In addition to assisting Major HAMBLIN in his discussions with the Swiss Authorities, I was also briefed by this Headquarters to make arrangements for the screening of O.G.N.A. who were interned in Switzerland with a view to their early repatriation, and to ascertain for Displaced Persons S.C. the extent of their problem as regards the Italian repatriates from Switzerland.

3. After contacting the GIC border control unit in Como we called on the United States and British Legations in Bern, and discussed the AFHQ policy on border control. Arrangements had previously been made by AFHQ with the State Department and Foreign Office that the latter should nominate suitable persons to act as Permit Officers responsible for issuing AFHQ Permits for persons wishing to enter Italy. It was decided to appoint Capt. MURPHY, Assistant Military Attache, U.S. and Mr. F. SMITH, British Vice Consul in Geneva.

4. The procedure to be adopted before any person can enter Italy is to make an application to one of the gentlemen mentioned in the previous paragraph, according to their proximity to Bern or Geneva, as in the manner for Military Travel Authorizations. The applications are considered, and those deemed suitable are referred to AFHQ, who reply their assent or dissent by cable. If it is approved, the Permit Officer issues an AFHQ Permit, which entitles the person to cross the border into Italy.

5. A meeting was held at the Federal Palace, Bern, with the Swiss authorities, and the matter was fully discussed. They were informed of the intended procedure, and as a result of the conference

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1. As directed by instructions from this Headquarters and from AFHQ, on 7 May 1945 I proceeded with Major HABELIN, G-2, AFHQ to the Swiss Border, in order to implement the provisional arrangements set out in my previous report. Major HABELIN is the responsible officer for border control at AFHQ, and will submit a report direct to his superiors on the matter.

2. In addition to assisting Major HABELIN in his discussions with the Swiss Authorities, I was also briefed by this Headquarters to make arrangements for the screening of OC.RR. who were interned in Switzerland with a view to their early repatriation, and to ascertain for Displaced Persons S.C. the extent of their problem as regards the Italian repatriates from Switzerland.

3. After contacting the GIC border control unit in Como we called on the United States and British Legations in Bern, and discussed the AFHQ policy on border control. Arrangements had previously been made by AFHQ with the State Department and Foreign Office that the latter should nominate suitable persons to act as Permit Officers responsible for issuing AFHQ Permits for persons wishing to enter Italy. It was decided to appoint Capt. MURPHY, Assistant Military Attache, U.S. and Mr. F. ABEL, British Vice Consul in Geneva.

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5. A meeting was held at the Federal Palace, Bern, with the Swiss authorities, and the matter was fully discussed. They were informed of the intended procedure, and as a result of the conference a memorandum was drawn up on the regulation of FROTTALIA traffic (Appendix "A"). A supply of General Order No. 39 has been left with the Swiss Authorities for posting at all Internee Camps, Consulates and Border Crossing Points.

6. In connection with the repatriation of OC.RR. and OC.FF, a meeting was arranged with the responsible Swiss Military Authorities in charge of Internees. It was decided that all OC.RR. and OC.FF.

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in Swiss Internment Camps be concentrated in special camps to facilitate screening. After consultation with Swiss Military authorities, five CC.RA. Officers were selected, after very careful enquiries, to screen CC.RA. personnel in the camps.

7. Swiss authorities will issue each interned CC.RA. and CC.FF. with an identity card, complete with photograph - sample attached (Appendix "B"). A portion of the card bearing duplicate particulars will be signed as a receipt by the receiving authority, on the Italian side of the border, and be detached for retention by the Swiss authorities.

8. It was appreciated that if the persons were handed over into Italy without prior notification, it would not be possible for AFHQ or Allied Commission to express their views as to the desirability or otherwise of the persons concerned, and would complicate their ultimate disposition. It was therefore decided that the Swiss authorities would prepare nominal lists, as per specimen attached (Appendix "C"). The column "reason for entrance" would show, "pursued by the enemy", "desertion", "political reasons" etc. The "Swiss remarks" column will contain confidential information of a security nature. The "Remarks of A.G." and "Remarks of AFHQ" will be left blank for the use of those Headquarters.

9. The list will be made out with ten copies. On the suggestion of the U.S. Military attache, it was deemed expedient to use the courier service of G-2. For transmitting these copies to this Headquarters. Two copies of the lists will be sent to G-2, AFHQ, one to be returned to this Hq. with their remarks. Two copies of the lists will be sent to the appropriate Sub-Commission in this Hq. (e.g. Public Safety for CC.RA. personnel) and the remainder retained by Displaced Persons S.O. One copy will be returned to Displaced Persons S.O. with any remarks the specialists Sub-Commissions may make against the names thereon.

10. G-2, AFHQ has agreed to this scheme, and has given assurance that they will handle their screening with the utmost expediency, and the same is requested by the Sub-Commissions concerned in this Headquarters.

11. It is anticipated that one thousand CC.RA. and CC.FF. will be repatriated and upon discussion with the authorities concerned, it was agreed that the best practical way of handling all Italian Military Personnel interned in Switzerland (approx. 23,000) would be to follow this principle, except no screening would take place in the Swiss Internment Camps.

12. Upon the request of the American and British Legations, when this scheme had been explained to them, the subject of civilian internment repatriation was discussed with the Swiss Federal Police Authorities. They were informed of the scheme already outlined with regard to the Military, and it was agreed that the same system could be applied equally successfully as regards civilian internees.

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otherwise of the persons concerned, and could complicate their ultimate disposition. It was therefore decided that the Swiss authorities could prepare nominal lists, as per specimen attached (Appendix "G"). The column "reason for entrance" would show, pursuant by the enemy, "desertion? political reasons" etc. The "Swiss remarks" column will contain confidential information of a security nature. The "Remarks of A.C." and "Remarks of AFHQ" will be left blank for the use of those Headquarters.

9. The list will be made out with ten copies. On the suggestion of the U.S. Military attache, it was deemed expedient to use the courier service of C.S.S. for transmitting these copies to this Headquarters. Two copies of the lists will be sent to AFHQ, one to be returned to this Hq. with their remarks. Two copies of the lists will be sent to the appropriate Sub-Commission in this Hq., (e.g. Public Safety for C.C.M. personnel) and the remainder retained by Displaced Persons S.C. One copy will be returned to Displaced Persons S.C. with any remarks the specialists Sub-Commissions may make against the names thereon.

10. G-2, AFHQ has agreed to this scheme, and has given assurance that they will handle their screening with the utmost expediency, and the same is requested by the Sub Commissions concerned in this Headquarters.

11. It is anticipated that one thousand C.C.M. and G.C.P. will be repatriated and upon discussion with the authorities concerned it was agreed that the best practical way of handling all Italian Military Personnel interned in Switzerland (approx. 23,000) would be to follow this principle, except no screening would take place in the Swiss Internment Camps.

12. Upon the request of the American and British Legations, when this scheme had been explained to them, the subject of civilian interned repatriates was discussed with the Swiss Federal Police Authorities. They were informed of the scheme already outlined with regard to the Military, and it was agreed that the same system could be applied equally successfully as regards civilian internees.

13. Instead of the Identity Cards to be completed for Military Personnel, a different "Identity Booklet" would be prepared (Appendix "H").

14. When Displaced Persons S.C. is in a position to deal with the reception of the repatriates, they will cable the numbers of the lists to the American Military attache, Bern, together with time and place where they can be accommodated. (Camps are already established at

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Como and Desodossola, both situated on the main railway line to Switzerland).

15. The Military attache will forward the numbers of the lists to the proper Swiss Authorities, who will act accordingly. They have agreed to bring the internees on guarded trains to the point closest to the Camps. Border Control and AFHQ have agreed to this procedure.

16. I have contacted Major HIRTZEL, Displaced Persons S.C., Lombardia Region, and understand that he is now in a position to accept up to 1,000 repatriates per camp, per day.

17. The Italian Legation in Bern has been kept informed of the arrangements made.

18. Both the American and the British Legations stressed the urgency of this problem, and expressed the desire that steps should be taken to repatriate these persons at the earliest possible moment. The Swiss Government, too, is very anxious for a speedy solution, especially as they have been asked by the Allies to accommodate in convalescent camps 120,000 Allied troops.

19. I have verbally explained this thoroughly to Lt. Col. FOMBERGILL of Displaced Persons S.C. and ask that a copy of this report be forwarded to him for information.

CARL E. FEHR,
Lieutenant,
Security Division.

CES/nb

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

Ref : 50/643

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
May 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - MAY 1945GENERAL SECURITY

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

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SECURITY DIVISION MEMORANDUM - MAY 1942

GENERAL SECURITY

1. The most outstanding event in the month of May was, quite naturally, the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Following upon the collapse of the enemy on the Italian front, it was anticipated, and the overwhelming feeling of relief which was generally apparent, was mixed with the deeper sensation that any difficulties had still to be faced.

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3. In Piedmont the French have refused to return to the original border, and while stating that they have no territorial claims, say that the frontiers need adjustment to prevent a "stab-in-the-back" in the future on similar lines to the one in 1940. They occupy fourteen communes in Liguria, and the Val D'Aosta, have established the frame as a basis of currency, and have brought in certain foods for the population, whom they claim have expressed a wish to be regarded as French citizens. While events on this side of Italy have not excited public imagination as in the past, the potentiality for unrest is ever present, and may be aggravated by the cooling of Anglo-French relations over the larger issue in the Levant.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. As the security of any area depends to a great extent upon the stability of Government, the present crisis in the Italian Government, which has lasted for a month, is of considerable interest.

5. The fall of the second Bonomi Government was anticipated upon the liberation of the North, and the visit of members of the C.I.N.A.I. to Rome in the middle of the month was expected to decide

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

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

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

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

DISORDERLY IN ROME

9. Public meetings held in the early part of the month aroused a lot of feeling amongst the participants, and led to incidents between the Communist Party and students. The Labour Day celebrations of 1st May included a mass gathering in the Piazza del Popolo and a march down Corso Umberto to Piazza Venezia. Reception was taken to the Italian flags exhibited which bore the Royal coat of arms, and these were torn down. Comment was made in the press that no Italian Police were present, but order was maintained by the "stomachs" of the Communist Party. 4952

10. Two days later an altercation between students parading the streets with banners indicating that Trieste belonged to Italy, and certain Communists took place outside the headquarters of the latter party on Via Nazionale. Although not of serious dimensions, this undoubtedly led the way to a more serious clash the following day when the Communists attempted to break up a meeting called by the students at Piazza dell'Acqua over the Trieste problem.

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DISSENTIMENTS IN ROME

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

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

CIVILIAN MOVEMENT TO NORTHERN ITALY

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

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

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

SECURITY IN NORTHERN REGIONS

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

IMPORTANT ARRESTS

17. The arrest of outstanding individuals is always a matter of great interest, and at a critical time like the present, it is possible for it to have far reaching effects.

18. Carlo ANDREOTTI, one of the leading members of the Movimento Partigiano, representing dissident Communists, was arrested in Rome by Allied Security Authorities on 6th May. There followed a strong protest in his countrymen, and allegations were made that it was a political

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IMPORTANT APPENDIX

17. The arrest of outstanding individuals is always a matter of great interest, and at a critical time like the present, it is possible for it to have far reaching effects.

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

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

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20. Pietro Nenni, the leader of the Socialist Party, was arrested on 23rd May for holding a public meeting at Vercelli, Piemonte, in contravention of Allied Military proclamations. In common with other politicians, Nenni had given his word, before entering Army territory, that he would not address public meetings. The temptation proved too great, however, and while addressing an assembly at Vercelli, he was arrested. Before he could be tried the matter had assumed very great importance, especially in view of his prominence for prewarship. No court proceedings were taken, but he obliged to leave Army areas.

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

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

"A" CIVILIAN INTERVIEW CAMP

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

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

"B" CIVILIAN INTERVIEW CAMP

25. The population at the end of the month was 848 males and 111 females. With the end of the fighting in Italy and the relaxing of the Rear Army control line it has been possible to apply a much more liberal policy towards release. During the month officers from this Division have visited the Camp for one day per week, and have reviewed 164 cases. In 111 instances

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

"B" CIVILIAN INTERVIEW CAMP

25. The population at the end of the month was 348 males and 141 females. With the end of the fighting in Italy and the relaxing of the Army control lines it has been possible to apply a much more liberal policy towards releases. During the month officers from this Division have visited the Camp for one day per week, and have reviewed 164 cases. In 141 instances recommendations have been made for release.

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

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27.

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

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

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

30. Legazione MARONE, was appointed Chief of the Squadra Mobile of the Questura. He has been a member of the F.A.I., and took the oath to the Fascist Regime Government.

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

MARRIAGE OF BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL

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

33. There is still a lot of clearing up to do, as many of the letters have been mislaid when the Repoles ceased to function.

ALLIED BUREAU

34. At the investigation of Transportation Sub-Comandante an enquiry was instituted into an allegation of bribery in the Rome Divisional Transportation

He was later appointed to the Minister of Popular Culture to give radio propaganda talks to Italia. Further enquiries are proceeding, to establish whether or not he is identical with an Italian renegade of similar demerit.

29. Giuseppe Mario Giovanni Battista, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Quersura in Rome. While he was Commander of the Cingo Mario district of Rome he was responsible for denouncing many anti-Fascists and transferring men for forced labour in Germany.

30. Marino Marino, was appointed Chief of the Squadra Mobile of the Quersura. He has been a member of the F.A.I. and took the oath to the Fascist Republican Government.

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

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33. There is still a lot of clearing up to do, as many of the letters have been mislaid when the Regions ceased to function.

ALLEGED BRIBERY

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

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

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RECOMMENDATION

36. To complete the appointment of a security officer in each of the Northern Regions, Captain GALL was transferred to Adila Region on 10th May. This followed a decision that this Division could no longer provide assistance to C-2, ABH by investigating British Residences, or to C-2, LAGG, in preparing cases of enemy agents for trial, as has been done previously.

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

BRITISH RESIDENCES

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

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

40. A full report was also sent in on Count Bernfield HALLAR, a naturalized British subject, who has for some time been functioning on the political horizon in Rome giving his interpretation of British policy. He is at the moment in "R" Internes Camp.

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

BORDER CONTROL AND DISPLACED PERSONS

42. At the request of AFHQ and Displaced Persons C.G. Lieutenant PERH accompanied Major HALLAM, AFHQ to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contacts with the Swiss Government officials already established, Lieutenant PERH was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure both for border control, and for homeland. He has submitted a full report on his activities.

FIELD TRIPS

43. The following field trips have been made during the month:-
Captain GALL British Residences enquiry
Major HALLAM Reggio Emilia British Residences enquiry
Lieutenant PERH Florence and Rome Special Investigation

BRITISH PERSONNEL

30. Before taking up his new duties, Captain GILL completed enquiries into and submitted reports on all members of the SYMMET Study, for consideration as to taking legal proceedings in England against them.

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

32. A full report was also sent in on Gerné Harfield GALLAGHER, a naturalized British subject, who has for some time been flourishing on the political horizon in Rome giving his interpretation of British policy. He is at the moment in "Z" Internes Camp.

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

GERMAN OFFICIAL AND DISPLACED PERSONS

34. At the request of AFHQ and Displaced Persons S.O. Lieutenant FERR accompanied Major HANSEN, AFHQ to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contacts with the Swiss Government officials already established, Lieutenant FERR was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure both for border control, and for passports. He has submitted a full report on his activities.

FIELD TRIPS

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

Captain GILL	Reggio Emilia	British Ambulance company
Major HANSEN	Florence and Elba	Special Investigation
Lieut. FERR	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and Displaced Persons
Captain HILLS	Tend	Acting as President of Services Board
" HAYES	Madrid and Portugal	Teaching War Ordinances
Major HANSEN		

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STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

Major HARVEY	Chief Security Officer
Captain HAYES	Investigator, Civilian Interests
Captain KELLS	Investigator, economic and political
Lieutenant PIER	"

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

Distribution :

G-2, (CI), AFHQ, (Att'n: Major July-1945)
R30, Lombardy Region
R30, Emilia
R30, Piemonte
R30, Veneto
R30, Liguria
File (2 copies)

SMH/bd

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APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORT

SECURITY WORK IN NORTHERN REGION

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

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

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

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

49. In Emilia Region the problem again is the amount of crime committed by bands of so called partisans in possession of firearms, who under the cloak of execution of fascists, are indulging in blackmail, kidnapping and killing the more wealthy residents. In Bologna city eleven arrests have taken place of persons carrying arms who were believed to have been concerned in these crimes, and the CRR are co-operating with the Regional Security Officer and R.F.S.G. in tackling this problem, which it is considered is one which is rapidly endangering Military Government Security. The CRR sections are also concentrating on cases of this type in other parts of the Region. There is no proof that the local conditions of the C.R.R. are behind these outrages, but their names are being used to impress the victims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

57. Locations of Regional Security Officers:-

Lombardia	Major Poldani
Venezia	Major Hare
IV Corps Area	Major Howland

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

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Lombardia	Major Polders
Veneto	Major Harve
IV Corps Area	Major Romulo
Emilia	Capt. Gale
Liguria	Capt. Gough

SMH/bd

Distribution:-

0-2 (H) AFHQ (Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)
 R.S.O. Emilia Region
 R.S.O. Liguria
 R.S.O. Lombardia
 R.S.O. Piemonte
 R.S.O. Veneto

S. J. Harve Maj
 S. J. HARVE,
 Major,
 Security Division

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V.P. Civil Affairs Section
Director, Public Safety S/C.
Deputy Director; Public Safety.

Herewith monthly security report and work of this Division.

*Copy already
seen by VP*

GN

Hole
for



S. J. Harvey
S. J. Harvey, 4/944
Major,
Security Division.

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

Ref : 83/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
April 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL 1945

GENERAL SECURITY

1. The general security position in Italy throughout the month was dominated by the overwhelming advances made on all fronts in the European theatre, culminating in the complete collapse of enemy resistance in Italy.

2. With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not as pronounced, although utterings of "savagery" in beatings of Italian towns immediately before the break through were put down to feelings of animosity against Italians. This was soon forgotten, however, when its military results were apparent.

3. Posters and press articles laboured the theme that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Plume by the Jugo-Slav partisans was regarded with apprehension by almost all Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the claim to Italian colonies in Africa by Ethiopia did not make them any more comfortable.

4. It is generally anticipated that the present Italian Government will not last long after the liberation of the Northern provinces, and the leftist parties expect to be much more strongly represented.

5. Meanwhile the Lord Lieutenant of Italy (Prince Umberto) took prompt action in disavowing from his post the Duke d'Aosta, who had criticised the Judges who had found Mario ROCCA guilty of assisting the enemy. The magistrates and certain sections of the press immediately denounced the Duke's

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5. Meanwhile the Lord Lieutenant of Italy (Prince Umberto) took prompt action in dismissing from his post the Duke d'Aosta, who had criticised the Judges who had found Mario ROBERTA guilty of assisting the enemy. The magistrates and certain sections of the Press immediately demanded the Duke's dismissal from the position of Admiral in the Italian Navy, and this was done. Incidentally, a share of the odium in this case was visited upon a British correspondent - Sylvia SIMON - who brought the matter to light.

6. The political disorders mentioned in the last report at Cagliari, and the bands of criminals posing as patriots, have continued to be a source of concern to peaceable citizens. It is learned from a reliable source that incidents of this kind have occurred or are brewing in towns and villages in the south and along the East coast.

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7. The demonstrations which have occurred in Rome recently have shown a tendency towards violence, the number of participants carrying sticks and, in some cases, iron bars, has increased, and serious incidents have been narrowly averted.

8. There is a general tendency to fear, not in the immediate future but when the Allies finally hand over the conduct of the affairs of the whole of Italy to the Italian Government, a second March on Rome, with a greater degree of violence than the first one.

9. In Grosseto and Siena provinces recently the Committees of National Liberation have been urging the CC.RR. to arrest large numbers of former Fascists. The CC.RR. have responded by arresting the "most dangerous" ones. It is not suggested that they are dangerous to the Allies, and with the territory shortly to pass to Italian Government control they will presumably deal with them as epuration cases.

TRIESTE

10. Many meetings and demonstrations have been held to indicate that the important port of Trieste must not be allowed to fall out of Italian hands.

11. On 7th April 1945 a hand grenade was thrown at the Jugo-Slav Military Mission in Rome but caused no loss of life. The grenade was of Italian manufacture and may not have been specifically intended for the Jugo-Slav premises, as other explosions took place in the same vicinity.

12. It appears most logical, however, that it was an attempt to draw attention to the coming struggle to determine the fate of this important port.

ROMA

13. It is reliably reported that this secret organisation, whose title in full is Movimento Resistenza Antifascista Anti-Monarchica, has been formed among Italian Officers of RE, RM and CC.RR.

14. The objects of the association are said to be the formation of a secret army to oppose the possibility of a coup-d'etat by Extreme Left Parties, and to support the Monarchy.

15. It is not believed that the movement has gained many adherents, and further information is awaited.

S.A.S.

16. The existence of this group (Squadra d'Azione Segreta) was discovered in Macerata through the finding of a notice worded to discourage response to the call-up.

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NRAM

13. It is reliably reported that this secret organization, whose title in full is Movimento Resistenza Antitotalitario Anti-Marxista Monarchico, has been formed among Italian Officers of RE, RM and CC, RE.

14. The objects of the association are said to be the formation of a secret army to oppose the possibility of a coup-d'etat by Extreme Left Parties, and to support the Monarchy.

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16. The existence of this group (Squadra d'Azione Segreta) was discovered in Macerata through the finding of a notice worded to discourage response to the call-up.

17. About 22 young men, including the leaders, Pupo Alberto and Verselli Giorgio, and two priests, Staffolani Don Aprico and Piccioni Don Pacino, have been arrested. The two first named were ex-SS (Italian) members and also belonged to the Battaglione della Morte.

18. The objects are reported to be :

(1) Organisation of squads in readiness for a return of Nazi-Fascist doctrine.

(2) Political propaganda of fascist type.

(3) Possible sabotage against the Allies.

Further information is awaited.

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DISURBANCE INVOLVING BRITISH SOLDIERS AND PARTISANS

19. On the evening of the 14 April, 1945, a quarrel took place in an inn in Via Torrespaccata, near Cinecitta', between the proprietor and a partisan. A fight followed, during which the partisan went to the door and whistled, whereupon about 6 other partisans, who 'happened to be passing' rushed in. They threatened about 10 British soldiers who were there and a general brawl ensued involving the soldiers, partisans, French refugees from Cinecitta' and other unidentified persons. Chairs and bottles were used, but no serious injuries resulted.

20. The partisans in question have been causing considerable trouble in the refugee camp, and although ordered to report to the Partisan Headquarters in Rome, they have failed to do so. There is some doubt as to their right to designate themselves partisans.

FASCIST REPUBLICAN CELL IN ROME

21. The arrests by Security agencies in Rome of 34 members of the "CHORE" group of Fascist Republicans has crippled any immediate attempt to organize a return to Fascism. Eleven were subsequently released, and twenty interned. The odds and ends who escaped the net are not likely to become a danger to the Allies, and the Italian authorities are keeping an eye on their future conduct.

FASCIST CELL IN CASTELLANARE

22. A further twenty five arrests were made in April of persons connected with a Fascist cell at Castellanare. No concrete subversive actions were taken by the participants, who in the main consisted of youngsters. There were, however, known enemy agents among those arrested, and also a special political group, of very minor intelligence. The arrests, however, have prevented an espionage system from developing, and have effectively stamped out all prospects of further trouble from this organization.

FASCIST DIPLOMAS

23. It came to notice that various departments of the Italian Government were sending out diplomas advising certain people that they have been granted honours and titles during the Fascist Era. Exception was taken to the wording of the diplomas, identical with those in use during the Fascist regime, referring to "The King of Italy and Albania" and "Emperor of Ethiopia" and saying that the honour was conferred on the proposal of "Il Duce del Fascismo".

24. The matter was taken up with the Italian Government so that the use of these forms be discontinued.

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SCREENING

25. Applications for screening Italians in close contact with the Allied Commission have been received from Sub-Commissions during the month. The largest single order was for screening seventy Italian Army officers for duty in the North as Patriot Liaison officers. Amendments were made to the original list on the suggestion of the Minister of Occupied Territory, SCOCIMARRO, and there is the suggestion that he is placing patriot liaison officers of Communist leanings so as to further the political aims of that party.

26. In any case the particulars given were too vague for any practical screening and the collapse of the North coming within a few days of the receipt of the list made it essential that they took up their duties immediately. The work is still continuing, however, with a view to ascertaining the background of the officers concerned.

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27. A separate report has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner on the Chief of Staff to the Minister of Occupied Territory, as it was discovered that he had a strong Fascist history and had been recommended by the Germans for the honour of the German Eagle. The matter is being pursued by the Local Government Sub-Commission.

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP

28. Owing to the demands of officers for Northern Regions, it was found necessary during the month to ask AFHQ to release Capt. GRACH from his duties of reviewing the cases at this Camp. It was hoped he could continue for a few more weeks, but events moved too quickly and he was withdrawn to act as Security Officer in Liguria Region.

29. The position at the end of the month was 1,742 persons detained in the Camp, 127 of whom were women.

30. Since officers of this Division first went to review the cases of civilian internees at Padula about 3,500 cases have been considered, and 2,340 released, as their danger to military security diminished when the front line moved northwards.

31. The flow of appeals from various sources continues to be received at this office, and shows no sign of abating. It is, indeed, imperative that we continue to interest ourselves as a Commission in this phase of military occupation, to hold the balance between the Allies (who are quite content that all likely dangers are locked up) and the Italian Government who feel some are not dangerous enough to outweigh their potential value from an administrative point of view, in spite of their record.

"B" CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP

32. The reviews at this Camp continued to be adequately performed by the visit of one officer for one day per week. 782 persons, including 92 women are now detained, although the number is increasing rapidly. Sixty cases were reviewed during the month and six persons were released. Now that the Army Control line has been removed from the vicinity of Florence, it is likely that many more can safely be released.

MISSION OUT OF THEATRE

33. The mission of Lt. PEIR out of Italy was a distinct success, as he was instrumental in bringing back a great store of information concerning border control, conditions in enemy occupied Italy, etc. The full value of his work will probably not be appreciated, as his return practically coincided with the complete collapse of enemy resistance. The contacts he has made, however, may be of assistance to Allied Commission later on.

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

29. The position at the end of the month was 1,712 persons detained in the Camp, 127 of whom were women.

30. Since officers of this Division first went to review the cases of civilian internees at Padula about 3,500 cases have been considered, and 2,340 released, as their danger to military security diminished when the front line moved northwards.

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MISSION OUT OF THEATRE

33. The mission of Lt. PERH out of Italy was a distinct success, as he was instrumental in bringing back a great store of information concerning border control, conditions in enemy occupied Italy, etc. The full value of his work will probably not be appreciated, as his return practically coincided with the complete collapse of enemy resistance. The contacts he has made, however, may be of assistance to Allied Commission later on.

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

34. On the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, Major Harvey was appointed co-investigator (with an American officer) into the affairs of Allied Military Government on the island of Elba. Although not a military security matter, the allegations were such a nature as to bring the Allied into disrepute.

35. A full report will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner at the conclusion of the enquiry.

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ENEMY AGENTS (5 ARMY CASES)

36. During the month of April three persons were tried for Espionage in 5 Army areas. Two were acquitted and one was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. This concluded the work of Major Ronnie in this connection, but arrangements were made for him to advise G-2 5 Army with regard to agents now being captured in the North.

37. In addition to those tried above, a further twenty cases were examined and recommendations made. One is to be tried in Florence, two in a Northern city, and in all other cases internment is recommended.

38. A summary of the work performed by Major Ronnie from December, 1944, to April, 1945, shows that 120 cases were analyzed and investigated. 25 were tried. Death sentences were passed in fifteen cases (seven confirmed by the reviewing authority); six persons were given various terms of imprisonment, and four were acquitted. It will never be known what deterrent effect the convictions had upon other potential spies, but the efforts of Major Ronnie to co-ordinate the work of the counter espionage organizations and the Legal Sub-Commission of Allied Commission in respect to presenting the cases to the courts has been very greatly appreciated by all concerned.

ENEMY AGENTS (I.A.A.C. CASES)

39. The two outstanding cases of enemy agents in RAC district which were being considered by this Division have now been disposed of. There was insufficient evidence to justify proceedings and a recommendation for internment was made.

BRITISH RENEGADES

40. Full reports have been submitted regarding the adherence to the King's Enemies of John SPENGLI and his brother Gerald SPENGLI, who are incarcerated at Forni pending a decision by AFHQ regarding prosecution. 939

41. A separate report has been prepared on the alleged wife of John SPENGLI. It is probable that she will also be proceeded against but in view of her health she has not yet been arrested.

42. The case against Count Sarsfield SALAZAR is nearing completion and a full report will be submitted shortly.

43. Emanuel WEISS, a British subject, has also been arrested and a preliminary report has been submitted.

REORGANIZATION

44. The necessity for adequate screening of Italian Government officials and Allied Commission key personnel in the North of Italy raised

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ENEMY AGENTS (R.A.A.C. CASES)

39. The two outstanding cases of enemy agents in RAC district which were being considered by this Division have now been disposed of. There was insufficient evidence to justify proceedings and a recommendation for internment was made.

BRITISH COMPLAINERS

40. Full reports have been submitted regarding the adherence to the King's Enemies of John SPENI and his brother Gerald SPENI, who are incarcerated at Terni pending a decision by ARHQ regarding prosecution.

41. A separate report has been prepared on the alleged wife of John SPENI. It is probable that she will also be proceeded against but in view of her health she has not yet been arrested.

42. The case against Count Garfield SALAZAR is nearing completion and a full report will be submitted shortly.

43. Emanuel WEISS, a British subject, has also been arrested and a preliminary report has been submitted.

REORGANIZATION

44. The necessity for adequate screening of Italian Government officials and Allied Commission key personnel in the North of Italy raised the question as to whether this could still be done by Security Division at Headquarters. The answer obviously was in the negative, as distances were too great to permit of enquiries being made in places so far distant from Rome as Turin, Milan and Venice.

45. It was therefore arranged that each of the Northern Regional Commissioners should have a Public Safety officer attached to him as a Security Officer. This would eliminate much time and difficulty, and enable decisions to be taken on the spot and so avoid some of the errors which are almost certain to occur in newly occupied territory.

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46. As each of the offices concerned had had previous experience of the work at this Headquarters this was felt to be the best way ensuring that the maximum use was made of their knowledge in the most advantageous locations. It will be interesting to see how useful they prove themselves.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

47. Captain GRACE has been transferred to Liguria Region to undertake the duties of Regional Security Officer.

48. The present strength is :-

Major HARVEY
Captain GALE
Captain HAYES
Captain MILLS

Chief Security Officer
Investigating British Renegades
Investigator Civilian Internees
" screening political and
" general enquiries
ditto

Lieut. PERR

S.J. Harvey
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Major,

Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

SJH/bd

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

Ref : SR/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
March 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH 1945

CIVILIAN SECURITY

1. Signs of Communist and extremist activity have increased during the month, and the incidents in Rome at the Colosseum and Quirinale, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organizations take advantage of every opportunity of creating strife.

2. At the same time there were disturbances in Caulonia (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia, which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, gave an indication of what might be expected when the people become more organized politically.

3. On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Caulonia - a certain CAVALLARO - was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, communists "partisans" disarmed three CC.RR. and took them as hostages to the pretore of the village. The Prefect of Reggio went to Caulonia and found the town occupied by Communists, with all roads blocked and his force of 18 CC.RR. completely outnumbered. The "partisans" and communists set up a "People's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be whipped in the public square. The prisoner was released, the sindaco was replaced by a Communist, who, however, only lasted three days before he was relieved in favour of a Liberal. Order was eventually restored.

4. At Gravina di Puglia the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed communists and extremists. Order was restored after two days.

5. The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian

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4. At Gravina di Puglia the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed communists and extremists. Order was restored after two days.

5. The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue a communique as to the conditions existing there, and to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is disarming bands of men who term themselves partisans (although of course there were no partisans during the fighting in Calabria) and use this name as a cloak for criminal activity.

6. From a Public Safety point of view it is a forerunner of greater trouble if either political reactionaries or criminals are permitted to interfere with the course of justice and get away with it, and unless a firm stand is taken such events may eventually be a danger to military security.

EXPURATION TRIALS

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

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

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

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

POLITICAL DISORDERS

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

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

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

13. The whole affair demonstrates the manner in which the Italians can be incited into violent action, and although the Communist Party were jointly responsible for the meeting, Vello SPANO attempted to shelve the blame for the violence by disclaiming that "we did not realize how strong popular indignation was". 336

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

15. Generally speaking while outwardly liberated Italy continues its course placidly, the undercurrent of violence and treachery is always present, and events have shown in the past that a small incident is sufficient to start further business like the Roatta case would, almost certainly,

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

FASCIST REPUBLICAN CELL IN ROME

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

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

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

CONDUCT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

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

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

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

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

SCREENING

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

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

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

26. Owing to reduction in personnel it has been necessary to refer a number of cases to PSS for screening. This will take much longer than hitherto as many important cases can be investigated personally.

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SECURITY OF GERMAN DEMAGOGUES

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

UNIONE SIMBOLICA DEI LAVORATORI - USIL

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

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

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

29. The full time services of an officer from this Division were employed in reviewing the cases of internees at the above camp, where, at the moment, there are 1,753 persons detained, of whom 135 are women. The total number released as the result of reviews is 2,270. There are very few intakes at the moment, and the detainees represent a hard core which it is difficult to reduce in any great measure, but this does not detract from the value of, or the necessity for, constant re-consideration being given. The reviewing officer sits with the Commandant to constitute a Board, and has succeeded in handing over the documentation to an intelligence officer. In a short time it will also have been possible to pass on some of his experience in reviewing as will enable him to be withdrawn for other duties. Before this is done it is hoped to establish a liberal interpretation of the "potential danger" aspect in regard to persons resident in liberated Italy, to correspond more with the policy of withdrawal of Allied personnel from that territory, and the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Italian Government.

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

"R" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP, TERNI

31. The population of this internee camp is 683 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

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

FORGERY OF ALLIED COMMISSION TRAVEL ORDERS

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

34. As a result of further enquiries the forger was traced and arrested.

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

PENICILLIN - BLACK MARKET

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

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

ENEMY AGENTS (5 ARMY CASES)

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

38. Results obtained were as follows:-

DE BENTI Anna Maria - 20 years imprisonment

RACAGNI Natale - life imprisonment

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

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

ENEMY AGENTS CASES (ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND)

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

ARTON Emilio

FORATO Nino

CASELLI Mario

DI FEDE Gioacchino

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

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

BRITISH RENEGADES

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

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

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

CUGENA

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

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

SPECIAL MISSION - LIEUTENANT FEHR

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

FIELD TRIPS

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

Major HARVEY	TRENTI {2}	Acting as President of Review Board for release of Internees.
Captain ELLIS	TRENTI {2}	
Major HARVEY	NAPLES	Suspected fraud and bribery case.
	CASERTA	
Captain GALE	CROSSETO	Special case
	VOLTERRA	
Captain GRACH	PADULA	Civilian Internees Board
Major HARVEY	5 Army	Espionage cases
Lieutenant FEHR		Special Mission.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

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

Major HARVEY
Capt. GALE
Capt. ELLIS
Capt. GRACH
Lieut. FEHR
Capt. HAYES

Chief, Security Division
Investigator
Investigator
Review Board "A" Camp
Investigator
Investigator (attached from Liguria Region)

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S.J. Harvey

S.J. HARVEY,
Major
Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Acting as President of Review Board for release of Internees.

Suspected fraud and bribery case.

Sperni case

Civilian Internees Board

Expionage cases

Special Mission.

THIEMI {2}
THIEMI {2}

NAPLES
CASERTA

CROSSETO
VOLTERRA

PADULA

5 ARMY

Major HARVEY
Captain MALLIS

Major HARVEY

Captain GALE

Captain GRACH

Major HARVEY

Lieutenant FMR

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S.J. HARVEY,

Major

Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

SJH/bd

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

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
February 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1945

CIVILIAN SECURITY

1. No outstanding untoward incidents occurred during the month to cause an immediate threat to Allied Military Security. The troubles in January at Ragusa were not repeated, and although the underlying causes of public dissatisfaction are still present, the attitude seems to be one of resignation but with hopes of an early end of hostilities and not too harsh a peace.

2. The Yalta conference, while causing dissatisfaction that Italy was not specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidarity and early Allied success.

ITALIAN ARMED FORCES - CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

3. A feature of the drive to enlist young men in the Italian armed forces is the pressure exerted by the Communist Party to urge its members to join. It is also doing everything possible to gain control of the Partisans with the ultimate aim of so saturating the ranks with trained communists that it is in a position to call upon them for open revolt if necessary.

4. The systematic belittling of the CC.RR. which has been going on for some time has come to a head with their policy of outright disarmament of that body, no doubt with their own organization to supplant them. It is felt that this is a most serious matter, as the CC.RR. at the moment are the real backbone of Italian Public Safety, and have shown signs recently of responding to the encouragement given to them by the Allies in their difficult task. To supplant them at this stage would be to open the door to anarchy or to a "Party" police force reminiscent of Fascist Militia. It is all the more important that the escape of General ROCCA (see paragraph 6) be prevented.

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1945

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2. The Yalta conference, while causing dissatisfaction that Italy was not specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidarity and early Allied successes.

ITALIAN ARMED FORCES - COMMUNIST ELEMENTS

3. A feature of the drive to enlist young men in the Italian armed forces is the pressure exerted by the Communist Party to urge its members to join. It is also doing everything possible to gain control of the Partisans with the ultimate aim of so saturating the ranks with trained communists that it is in a position to call upon them for open revolt if necessary.

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SEPARATION TRIALS

5. The trial of General ROATTA, SUTVIN and others proceeded smoothly, and it is thought that the case was hardly strong enough to warrant conviction. The attacks made on him have excited and public interest has not developed sufficiently to cause any untoward incident.

6. (Although strictly a March incident, it may perhaps here be mentioned that on 4th March 1945 General ROATTA escaped from hospital where he had that day been taken. Opinion has violently flared up condemning the inefficiency of the CC.RR. and the Communist Party are demanding the dismissal of the General Commanding CC.RR. and the dissolution of that body. It is anticipated that serious political repercussions will follow this incident).

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YUGO-SLAV ACTIVITY

7. Reports have been submitted on the allegation that Yugo-Slav authorities are attempting to repatriate Italian nationals who live in Istria into Southern Italy with a view to spreading propaganda and undertaking to vote pro Yugo-Slav, in the event of a plebiscite being held in the future.

8. Those who refuse are alleged to be threatened with reprisals against their families and those who accept are promised a return to their homes much quicker than if they wait for an offensive from the Allies in North Italy.

UNIONE SINDACALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORATORE (U.S.I.L.)

9. This organisation, with offices at 2 Piazza Cinque Giornate, has made its appearance as a rival to the C.G.I.L. which it is hoped will organise Italian labour on a sound basis, and which has already achieved a fair measure of success. Signor Sorio, secretary of U.S.I.L., declares that this is entirely non-political and he accuses the various political parties of using C.G.I.L. to favour their own ends. It appears clear that the appearance of U.S.I.L. will have a disrupting influence on the whole labour movement. Both Sorio and his organisation are being investigated. It is possible that Sorio is being financially backed for motive that are at the moment obscure.

SOCIETY OF GERMAN DRAGONHOUNDS

10. The activities of this religious order which has branches in Rome and various parts of Italy is being investigated. Their mission is apparently to carry out nursing duties but these seem to be confined to the wealthier strata of Italian society. The members are said to be largely of German origin, and to be of superior birth and education.

DEUTSCHE ANTIKONSERVATIVE SOZIALISTISCHE VEREINIGUNG (D.A.V.)

11. This organisation, referred to in Paras 16 and 17 of the last report, are now circulating German subjects with a short pamphlet stressing the need for organization.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES

12. It recently came to light that certain members of the Colonial Division of the Italian Foreign Office were attempting to bring about the marriage of a Florentine girl to the son of the well known Abyssinian General Ras Haile. They provided young Haile with a flat and ample funds, the girl was brought to Rome and the couple were soon on intimate terms. The marriage would not have been in accordance with Allied interests. After considerable difficulty with young Haile, the girl was returned to her home and the matter appears to have ended satisfactorily.

DISPATCH

UNION ITALIANA DEI LAVORATORI (U.S.I.L.)

9. This organization, with offices at 2 Piazza Cavour, has made its appearance as a rival to the U.S.I.L., which it is hoped will organize Italian labour on a sound basis, and which has already achieved a fair measure of success. Signor Sorio, secretary of U.S.I.L., declares that this is entirely non-political and he accuses the various political parties of using U.S.I.L. to favour their own ends. It appears clear that the appearance of U.S.I.L. will have a disrupting influence on the whole labour movement. Both Sorio and his organization are being investigated. It is possible that Sorio is being financially backed for motive that are at the moment obscure.

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DEUTSCHE ANTI-SEMITISCHE SOZIALISTISCHE VEREINIGUNG (D.A.S.V.)

11. This organization, referred to in paras 16 and 17 of the last report, are now circulating German subjects with a short pamphlet stressing the need for organization.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES

12. It recently came to light that certain members of the Colonial Division of the Italian Foreign Office were attempting to bring about the marriage of a Florentine girl to the son of the well known Abyssinian general Ras Kassa. They provided young Kassa with a flat and ample funds, the girl was brought to Rome and the couple were soon on intimate terms. The marriage would not have been in accordance with Allied interests. After considerable difficulty with young Kassa, the girl was returned to her home and the matter appears to have ended satisfactorily.

REMARKS

13. Alfred Spicer, a Yugo-Slavian Jew after being interned by the Italians, was released by the Allies on their arrival in Italy. At his own request he and wife and family were sent to Palestine in May 1944 with a larger party of Jewish emigrants.

14. In the middle of February 1945, he was recognized in Rome by a former official of the Refugee Camp at Bari. Later he visited the Repatriation Section of AC and asked to be returned to Palestine. Questioned as to his presence in Rome he stated that from patriotic motives he had joined the Yugo-Slav Royal Guard, had been granted the rank of captain and transferred to Italy. At Bari he was interviewed by Yugo-Slav Partisan Officers, who however rejected his services on the grounds that he did not volunteer when released from the concentration camp, but preferred to go to Palestine.

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Government collecting internees who have been placed at their disposal. However, these matters have been taken in hand and an improvement is expected.

"R" CIVILIAN INTERNEES CASE, TERNI

19. There were 615 persons detained at the end of the month in Terni, including 65 females. Reviews have been taking place one day per week, but owing to the Rear Army Control line having been stationary it was only possible to release 8 persons. When the armies progress, however, it is anticipated that many more will be released.

20. A comprehensive memorandum on the administration of civilian internees was issued by AFHQ and is of great use in explaining to interested parties the correct procedure for dealing with internees' problems.

SCREENING

21. Thirty reports have been submitted to other Sub-Commissions during the month on Italian Government officials, expressing a favourable opinion, or otherwise. 165 prospective employees by Allied Commission were also checked in the Index.

22. With the new procedure of the Commission not screening officials for Italian Government Territory, much of this work will be eliminated. Further, a new policy has been adopted accepting certificates of immunity from Repatriation issued by the Italian Government for officials due to work in Northern Areas, where they have held positions in the southern positions of Italy duly authorized by the Allied Commission.

23. This is the only practicable way of dealing with such questions in view of the withdrawal of "controlling" officers from the South.

24. By the end of February enquiries into the cases of certain suspected enemy agents (ARTUR, PUGATO, GABRIELI and DI PAOL) were completed but the evidence in these cases showed that although engaged and briefed by the enemy for espionage in Rome the individuals concerned had evinced no intention of carrying out such missions. In other cases it was quite apparent that agents had been recruited in the most casual manner by German Intelligence in Rome and had been abandoned equally casually, without being assigned missions. Reports upon these cases are being submitted, and internment is recommended.

25. During the month, three persons suspected of being concerned together as enemy agents (MILAGRIDA, FANTINI and THROCKMORTON) were brought before an Allied General Court, it being considered that circumstantial evidence pointed to their having intended to act as spies. Certain evidence, however, was not available to the Court (evidence of G.S.B.I.G.) for Intelligence security reasons including an admission of "intention" by THROCKMORTON. As no actual act of espionage had been carried out by the prisoners, the Court brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". The internment of the three prisoners was recommended.

26. A further case - that of ANTONIA Cesare - was put forward for

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prosecution. The facts of evidence indicated that this was a clear case of espionage. But, again it was ruled by A.P.H. that evidence of C.I.D.I.O. personnel could not, for Intelligence-security reasons, be given to the Court. In the absence of this essential evidence, therefore the case was dropped and internment was recommended.

BRITISH RENEGADES

27. On 3 February 1945, a British renegade - John C.A. BROWN - suspected of aiding enemy radio propaganda was arrested under AMI authority and is now detained at "H" Internment Camp. Considerable evidence has been assembled against this man and another British subject, with whom he was living as man and wife, and enquiries are being continued into numerous aspects of their cases, prior to submission of reports with a view to their trial on charges of "adhering to the King's enemies" and "Doing acts with intent to assist the enemy". The woman - known as Mrs. M. BROWN - is not under arrest, as she is not now considered a danger to security. She is in advanced pregnancy and has been allowed to remain in her home to care for her two children. She has been made aware of the charges which are in view and has made a statement under caution. Early reports will be submitted.

28. Many enquiries were made during the month on the activities of Count Demetrio Garaffello SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject. A report on his activities as far as could discreetly be made was submitted and a copy forwarded to G-2 A.P.H. with the result authority was received to detain him pending further investigations. On 24th February 1945, he was arrested by Capt. Ellis of this Division and conveyed to "H" Internment Camp. It appears that on Italy's entry into the war SALAZAR was interned and subsequently released to work for S.I.M. Correspondence which passed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Quetzara, Rome, confirms this. Recently he has been involved in certain undesirable political activities and enquiries are proceeding to further substantiate his activities with S.I.M. and later his connection with DAVID BROWN now in custody of Italian authorities.

ENEMY AGENTS (2 ARMY CASES)

29. Results of cases brought for trial before AMC Courts, and prepared by officers of this Division during February are:

SALAZAR, Pablo	-	Life Imprisonment
MILICENTILLO, Donato	-	death
SAVERINI, Ernesto	-	death
LAZZARI, Carlo	-	acquitted
PACIOTTI, Pino	-	death

30. One other case is completed and six further suspects are being interrogated. In Major Rossi's temporary absence in England, Capt. Edwards, who had been assisting him previously, has taken charge, and hopes to have all existing cases cleared before the end of March.

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submission of reports with a view to their trial on charges of being King's enemies' and 'Doing acts with intent to assist the enemy'. The woman known as Mrs. M. BORGHI - is not under arrest, as she is not now considered a danger to security. She is in advanced pregnancy and has been allowed to remain in her home to care for her two children. She has been made aware of the charges which are in view and has made a statement under caution. Early reports will be submitted.

26. Many enquiries were made during the month on the activities of Count Demetrio Serafield SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject. A report on his activities as far as could discreetly be made was submitted and a copy forwarded to C-2 A.M.H.O. with the result authority was received to detain him pending further investigation. On 24th February 1945, he was arrested by Capt. Ellis of this Division and conveyed to "R" Internes Camp. It appears that on Italy's entry into the war SALAZAR was interned and subsequently released to work for S.I.K. Correspondence which passed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Quersura, Rome, confirms this. Recently he has been involved in certain undesirable political activities and enquiries are proceeding to further substantiate his activities with S.I.K. and later his connection with SALV. BAZZA now in custody of Italian authorities.

ENEMY ALIENS (5 ARMY CASES)

29. Results of cases brought for trial before AMG Courts, and prepared by officers of this Division during February are:

PAG. ROCCO Sabio	-	Life Imprisonment
MICCATIELLO Domenico	-	death
BENVENUTI Ernesto	-	death
ZAFFINI Carlo	-	acquitted
PACINOTTI Rino	-	death

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30. One other case is completed and six further suspects are being interrogated. In Major Ronde's temporary absence in England, Capt. Edwards, who had been assisting him previously, has taken charge, and hopes to have all existing cases cleared before the end of March.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

31. At about 1800 hours on 27 February 1944, a two engine Hungarian plane landed at S. Vito (Chiati) having left GOSPERO, Hungary, at 1500 hours on the same day.

32. The passengers were a Hungarian aviation general Ladislav G. HART with his wife and two children, and a pilot captain, Magyar Alessandro. All were escorted to Bari by P.O.

FIELD TRIPS

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

Major Harvey	-	"R" Internes Camp, Terni (two)
Capt. Ellis	-	"
Maj. Ronde	-	5 Army, Bayonaage cases

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Lt. Pehr - Naples, political enquiries
Maj. Harvey - Caserta, Padula, Civilian Internees.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

34. Major Romulo was transferred to 5 Army, but will continue to be directed by this Division while engaged on espionage cases.

35. Major Kere was transferred to Emilia Region.

36. The present strength is :-

Major Harvey
Capt. Gale
Capt. Hayes
Capt. Gough
Capt. Ellis

Lt. Pehr

Chief Investigator
Espionage, Radio
Investigator, Civilian Internees
Attached to Padula, reviewing officer
Investigator, screening political and
general enquiries

S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Commission

SMW/bd

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

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Ref : 32/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
January 1945.

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - JANUARY 1945

CIVILIAN SECURITY.

1. The rise and fall of civilian morale, which is a reliable guide to the potentialities of unrest and disorder, depend to a very large extent on military achievements, particularly with a people possessing a temperament like the Italians. There is no doubt that the reverses suffered by the Allies in December and the early part of January, 1945, the civil strife in Greece, and the prolonged stability of the front in Italy, combined to disconcert Italians to the extent of open hostile criticism.

2. The elimination of these factors, and the tremendous successes of the Russians have somewhat raised the morale of the people, although those who fear the rise of Communism are still unhappy about the present position.

3. Noticable also has been the increased interest of Italians in the need for participating to a greater extent in the liberation of the North of the country, and the call up of new classes, while not at all favourably received or responded to, has, with the exception of Sicily, failed to cause the riots and disturbances which at one time seemed likely. The real test has not come yet, however, and will not arise until the Government try to enforce enrolment of those who have not responded to the call.

4. The question of discriminating between British and American policy received further fuel for controversy by the Prime Minister's speech on January 10th when the inference was read into it that Britain had no use for Italian policies in the future. A subsequent amendment and re-iteration of what was actually said did much to clear the air, but many will choose to remember only the former words, which were given great publicity.

5. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a few days after the German surrender...

CIVILIAN SITUATION

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5. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a close body - the Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Democratica Proletaria - has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the Movimento Partigiano and the Unione Sportiva, and will seek to exploit its members to some form of revolutionary action. There is no reason for believing that any direct form of revolution is likely at this stage.

SECURITY SITUATION IN ROME

6. The signs of increased virility on the part of the civil police mentioned in the last report have been maintained, although they are still subjected to criticisms in the press. Their prompt action in rounding up a gang of criminals operating under Giuseppe ALBANO, "IL GEMO" following the murder of a British corporal, resulted in the recovery of a quantity of stolen property and firearms, but became a much larger matter by the arrest of Umberto SALVARELLA as a direct consequence.

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7. Il Cobbo was shot on the steps of the Partito di Unione Proletaria as he was endeavouring to escape arrest. His association with this party caused a lot of surmises and enquiries developed around the General Secretary, Salafusa, an ex-Communist and convicted criminal. He was also the editor of the newspaper "Unione Proletaria" which it is alleged he used as a blackmailing instrument of former Fascists. A warrant was issued for Salafusa's arrest, but he absconded before he could be arrested. This went up to date news (27th Feb.) is that he has not been arrested, and will be placed on criminal charges of extortion. A search of his offices revealed a quantity of ammunition, rifles, sub-machine guns and hand grenades together with a host of documents which were confiscated by C.L.E.R.

8. Anti-Allied feeling has also expressed itself in the capital by cutting the hair and otherwise assaulting women who are seen in the company of Allied personnel. The assassins usually operate in large gangs, picking on isolated soldiers. Allied MPs arrested seven youths on one occasion, and they were subsequently handed over to the Italian Courts for trial. This is a particularly cowardly and intolerable manifestation of disapproval, and it is hoped that justice will be done.

9. The food disturbances mentioned in the previous report seem to have been effectively stamped out by the strong action taken by the Police, and there have been no more recurrences.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SICILY.

10. Early in the month a series of demonstrations in the southern part of Sicily necessitated the intervention of the Italian Military. The cause of the trouble was the refusal to respond to the call up, and eventually order was restored after considerable damage had been caused. 252 of the ringleaders and suspects had been arrested in Messina up to the 15th January, and a manifesto was issued that all arms must be delivered by January 16. No action will be taken against persons who hand in weapons before that date, but severe measures will be applied for non compliance.

11. This was the most serious outbreak of rioting so far encountered in liberated Italy, and although the response was not large in other provinces on the island, there was not the wholesale refusal which was encountered at Reggio. By the end of the month events had returned to normal.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN AFGHANISTAN.

12. Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Pies from the headquarters in Rome and recently a raid on the Communist Party branch office in Kabul revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Kabul and thence to Peshawar. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against any regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistently evades army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

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8. Anti-Allied feeling has also expressed itself in the capital by cutting the hair and otherwise insulting women who are seen in the company of Allied personnel. The assailants usually operate in large gangs, picking on isolated soldiers. Allied MPs arrested seven youths on one occasion, and they were subsequently handed over to the Italian Courts for trial. This in a particularly cowardly and intolerable manifestation of disapproval, and it is hoped that justice will be done.

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DEMONSTRATIONS IN NIMINI.

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POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN ANG TERRITORY.

12. Inquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Fiume from the headquarters in Rome and recently a raid on the Communist Party Branch office in Rimini revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Rimini and thence to Forlì. Inquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against Army regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistently evades Army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

SEPARATION TRIALS.

13. The trials of Generals BOATH, MOVIER and others have passed off without incident during the earlier parts of the case, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of MORGENTHAU, Boates's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of execution proceedings. In spite of this, legal arguments and objections, nothing of a security nature developed, and apart from the natural burst of approbation or otherwise when the verdicts are announced, it seems as if trial will function without the incidents associated with the Caruso case.

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INTERVIEWS BY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES

14. In last month's report reference was made to the Italian Government transferring German nationals from Sicily in the name of the Allied authorities. This has been stopped and the larger issue of whether the Italian Government has interned anyone on security grounds has also been taken up.

15. The position is that they have no internment or confinement camps operating, but they have sent to "confinement" (banishment to a particular area):-

- 34 persons for political reasons
- 8 Italian nationals
- 42 Foreign nationals.

GERMAN ANTI-ALLIED SOCIETIES IN ROME

16. This anti-Allied society, with offices at 35 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, came under notice of this Division when letters were sent to Germany living in Rome to register, and it was feared their intentions may have been mischievous.

17. An investigation showed that there are no grounds for believing subversion is contemplated, and their president has a long record of anti-Nazi sentiments. It is probable more will be heard of them in the future when they will no doubt endeavour to obtain Allied recognition.

OSTERREICHISCHES BUREAU.

18. This Bureau was instituted in Rome in June 1944 and has as its objects the foundation of a free Austria movement, the welfare and registration of Austrian nationals in Italy. It has offices at Via Mercadante 15 and the principal is Baron SALINER.

19. Application was made to open a branch office in Florence on similar lines to the one in Rome and a report was submitted to AFHQ and 15 Army Group on the matter. The position is that the Bureau is not authorized by the Allied Government, who provide no aid to it. It contributes useful information to Allied security agencies, although care must be taken to see that it does not intimate that it has official sanction.

SECURITY.

20. A great deal of time is spent on this laborious, but necessary, part of security work. In our own files are recorded some 13,000 names of persons of doubtful antecedents or associations, and these records are constantly being consulted. In important cases reference is also made to other security agencies records, as well as implemented by personal investigations.

21. During January, 45 investigations and reports were made to Insurance Section of Finance S/C and 20 to Public Relations Branch. 317 names of employees were also compared with our index and in some cases recommendations for dismissal were made.

8 Italian nationals
12 Foreign nationals.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

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19. Application was made to open a branch office in Florence on similar lines to the one in Rome and a report was submitted to ARAC and 13 Army Group on the matter. The position is that the Bureau is not authorized by the Allied Governments, who provide no aid to it. It contributes useful information to Allied Security agencies, although care must be taken to see that it does not intimate that it has official sanction.

SPAIN.

20. A great deal of time is spent on this laborious, but necessary, part of Security work. In our own files are recorded some 15,000 names of persons of doubtful antecedents or associations, and these records are constantly being consulted. In important cases reference is also made to other security agencies' records, as well as implemented by personal investigations.

21. During January, 45 investigations and reports were made to Insurance Section of Finance G/C and 20 to Public Relations Branch. 317 names of employees were also compared with our index and in some cases recommendations for dismissal were made.

22. Three reports on persons of much greater importance were rendered, and also an appeal by an Italian Minister dissenting from an opinion as to the unsuitability of a prospective "operator" was replied to in detail, giving the reasons for not confirming his appointment.

ALLEGATION OF BURNING.

23. An investigation was made into a story that an applicant for war from Industry G.C. had paid the sum of 50,000 lire to someone in this building in order to obtain a supply. After a detailed enquiry so many inconsistencies were found in his story that it was obvious he had concocted it in a desperate endeavour to obtain his war. He had previously alleged he had paid 25,000 lire to an Italian officer, said it was not his own money, then that part of it was, and got so tangled up with his supposed experiences that it was impossible to believe his story.

24. Industry W/S were satisfied that no crime had in fact been committed and that his imagination had led him to make the allegation in a profound hope it would be accepted on its face value.

PENICILLIN - BLACK MARKET.

25. Following an allegation that supplies of Penicillin were obtainable on the black market, an investigation was conducted at the instigation of Public Health Sub-Commission, as it was feared such a traffic might influence the supply to Allied Troops.

26. The investigation showed no actual cases of black market activity, but exposed the possibility of fraud by unscrupulous people selling other articles as penicillin. Supplies of the medicine are adequate for our military needs but none is available for civilian use. Hundreds of applications are made from civilian sources weekly, but it is not possible to release any to other than military medical units. It was also ascertained that it is most probable if penicillin gets into unauthorized hands it will be rendered useless unless the recipient knows how it should be handled.

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP, PARMA.

27. There are now 1,963 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,985 persons have been released following reviews, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

"B" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP, TRIESTE.

28. A certain amount of indecision exists in high places as to whether this should be called "No. 2" or "B" Civilian Internee Camp but it seems most likely that the latter letter "B" is the one destined to survive. The steady flow of intakes continues and the present number is 511 of whom 43 are females.

29. So far 48 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in five instances. As the Army line has been stationary for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

30. Officers destined for security work in Austria have visited this camp, which has much to commend it as a pattern on which to model others.

31. Both internee camps now come under the direct supervision of A.P.H.Q. for security purposes and no doubt a closer general policy will result. Major Daly-Lewis, A.M.B., has visited this H.Q. and also "B" Camp and may details concerning releases and other security matters have been discussed. For instance, visits have been curtailed to once per month, and two relatives can be allowed on this occasion. Suspected enemy agents, and saboteurs will not be allowed visitors.

32. Machinery for the release of internees to the Italian Government for operation, as witnesses, or for criminal offenses, has been established and every facility will be afforded them by way of interviews etc. There is a reservation,

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"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMP, PAVIA.

27. There are now 1,368 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,385 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

"B" CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMP, TRIESTE.

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29. So far 49 cases have been reviewed and releases recommended in five instances. As the Army line has been stationary for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

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32. Machinery for the release of internees to the Italian Government for repatriation, as witnesses, or for criminal offences, has been established and every facility will be afforded them by way of interviews etc. There is a reservation, however, that AFHQ must be informed before the decision of the Repatriation Commission is put into effect.

33. The correspondence connected with internees is increasing every day, and in spite of issuing a directive to all sections of this HQ and all Regions that no reply can be expected to petitions for review of cases, no decrease is anticipated. It is neither practicable nor proper to review the case of a well known internee merely because of pressure from high quarters, as it means that other more deserving cases must be delayed; with 2,500 persons involved, all of whom wish a quick re-consideration, conditions would soon become chaotic if the Italian method of interesting many important people in a case in order that they might bring pressure to bear were allowed to influence the priority of review.

ENEMY AGENTS (5 ARMY CASES).

34. Owing to climatic conditions the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more headway to be made in reducing the black-log of cases when so many were captured in previous months.

35. Court decisions obtained during the month were :-

DURINIG Francesco	-	death
BARDAHI Ivo	-	death
RAVILLAGUA Emilio	-	20 years
ZAMPARINI Fernanda	-	death
VENTURINI	-	death
PIGGIARI Giuseppe	-	death
CLAVI Alberto	-	death
BORCI Giuseppe	-	acquitted
PAGNOTTO Paolo	-	postponed.

36. Work was commenced on 13 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February. These results are excellent when one considers that enquiries have to be conducted over a wide field and that, speedy trials are also necessary to obtain the maximum deterrent effect.

ENEMY AGENTS (RMS ALLIED AREA COMMAND).

37. No arrests for espionage were made in Rome during the month, but several under investigation may develop. One new case was handed to this Division for enquiries, and progress has been made on the old ones in hand. In one instance a report has been submitted for the internment of the subject, and in another a recommendation for prosecution has been made.

BRITISH RENEGADES.

38. Reports have been submitted on two British renegades for their activities against the State, and instructions have been received to arrest them. One has been immediately detained, and further details will be given in the February summary.

FIELD TRIPS.

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

Major Ronchi	5 Army, preparation of cases.
Major Harvey	Terni, reviewing internees.
Major McKay	"
Capt. Ellis	Security matters in Naples.
Capt. Gale	"
Major Harvey	Terni, reviewing internees.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS.

40. The present strength of officers is :-

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SAFARI	Fernando	-	death
VENTURINI		-	death
FERRARI	Giuseppe	-	death
CIARPI	Alberto	-	death
DESSI	Giuseppe	-	acquitted
MACINOTTO	Paolo	-	postponed.

36. Work was commenced on 15 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February. These results are excellent when one considers that enquiries have to be conducted over a wide field and that, speedy trials are also necessary to obtain the maximum deterrent effect.

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Major Bonade	5 Army, preparation of cases.
Major Harvey	Termi, reviewing internees.
Major McFay	" "
Capt. Ellis	Security matters in Naples.
Capt. Gale	" "
Major Harvey	Termi, reviewing internees.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS.

40. The present strength of officers is :-

Major HARVEY	Chief Investigator.
Major BONADE	Espionage Investigator, 5 Army cases.
Capt. GALE	" " RAC.
Capt. HAYES	Investigator, civilian internees.
Capt. ELLIS	" screening, political and general inquiries.
Lieut. FINN	ditto.

GJH/bd

S. J. Harvey
S. J. HARVEY,
Major
Security Division
Public Safety Sub-Command

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

SECURITY DIVISION REPORT-DEC-MAR 1944

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 A.P.C. 334
 PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SP/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
 December, 1944

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

SECURITY REPORT - DECEMBER 1944

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

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

SECURITY POSITION IN GREECE

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

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

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

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

11. A series of minor riots occurred during the month by men, women and children forcing themselves into shops, cafes etc. and taking possession of foodstuffs. A large demonstration which was destined to take place on 16th December, 1944 failed to materialize, probably owing to advance publicity and adequate police arrangements. In fact the arrest of about 50 of the food rioters mentioned above may have been the real reason for calling off the demonstration.

12. In spite of this sign of vitality by the Police there is still open dissatisfaction with their conditions. Lack of proper equipment, clothing and training have lowered the standard of the forces of law and order, and their ability to stand up to a series of determined riots is doubted. They perform their duties with the knowledge that many of the unrulier elements are armed. A raid by the CC.RR. at Tor Marone in Rome resulted in the arrest of 22 people and the recovery of 3 T.M.G.s, 40 rifles, 24 grenades, 57 bayonets, ammunition and explosives.

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

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

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SICILY

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

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

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17. Other incidents occurred at Caltanissetta, Nubia, Agrigento, Alessandria della Rocca, Campobello di Licata, Licata, Licata, Palermo and Cammarata, and hand written leaflets urging persons not to partake in military service were distributed.

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

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

RELATION WITH SECURITY AGENCIES

20. The close co-operation with all security agencies in Rome, with AFHQ 15 Army Group and Districts has been maintained and information on a number of items of mutual interest has been exchanged.

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

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

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

INTERNAL SECURITY

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

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

"A" INTERVIEW CAMP - PADULA

26. 371 P.O.E. Camp has been re-named as above, but continues with the same functions. The present population is 2006 of whom 157 are females. Owing to the opening of No. 2 Camp at Terni the figure will remain in the neighbourhood of 2000 although reviews are proceeding smoothly.

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

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

4917

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

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

"A" INTERNS CAMP - PADULA

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

27. In December a further 125 persons were released after review, and in order to establish a common policy, Captain Ellis of this Division paid a visit to the Camp to discuss the position vis-à-vis Terni.

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

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

NO. 2 DIVERSES CAMP - TERNI

30. This new camp, into which all future civilian internees from 15 Army Group territory will be sent, has a population of 354 of whom 23 are women.

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

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

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

33. Professor GERIN, the Consultant Medical Legal Adviser to this Commission, has been engaged on ballistic enquiries for military units in Rome and in two cases of murder has made comparisons of 40 bullets with the two found at the scenes of the crimes and also an examination of the rifle boxes of six weapons. The enquiries are not yet complete.

POSITION OF GERMAN NATIONALS IN SICILY

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITION TRIALS

38. The trials of Maj. Gen. DEL TIZZO and Lt. Gen. PERTINELLI held in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident, and the case of the other two officers, who were ordered to defend the city

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EXHIBITION TRIALS

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

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

SUSPECTED SABOTAGE AT ROME.

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

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN CALABRIA

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

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

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

SCREENINGS

46. Quite a large number of enquiries have been received necessitating screening of Italian officials of Governmental and para-statal standards. Finance, Public Relations and Local Government Sections have been the chief seekers for security clearance, but requests have also been received from other branches. Legal sub-commission was provided with a comprehensive report on one man whose association with Fascist chiefs was established.

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ARMY AGENTS (3 ARMY DATES).

47. Complete details of the work performed by Major Ronnie are not

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

LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN CALABRIA

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

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

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

SCREENINGS

46. Quite a large number of enquiries have been received necessitating screening of Italian officials of Governmental and para-statal standard, Finance, Public Relations and Local Government Sections have been the chief seekers for Security clearance, but requests have also been received from other branches. Legal sub-commission was provided with a comprehensive report on one man whose association with Fascist chiefs was established.

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ENEMY AGENTS (5 ARMY CASES)

47. Complete details of the work performed by Major Ronnie are not yet to hand, but will be forwarded in a special summary.

ENEMY AGENTS (20TH ALLIED AREA COMMAND)

48. During December 1944 the preparation of the cases for prosecution of three enemy agents in Rome - MALACCHIDA, FONTANI and THEODOROVIC of "K Group" German SICHERHEITSDIENST Organization - was completed and submitted to the Legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region for trial. Owing to the temporary absence of certain essential witnesses, however, the General Court has not yet been convened for the trial of these cases.

49. Investigations were continued in respect of the cases of six other enemy agents arrested in Rome and enquiries to obtain essential evidence from other

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areas where these agents have operated have been instituted. The cases referred to are those of PORTO, DE FELICE, JAMES, DE MORTIS, COLAJATA and GABRIELI of the German "ABWERT" espionage organization.

BRITISH ROYAL NAVAL

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

MISCELLANEOUS

51. Among the many semi-security matters tackled during the month the following may be cited as examples:

52. a) A complaint was received that a former Pascoist had taken up residence in the apartment of a Czechoslovak who had been taken North by the Germans. The relatives of the owner wanted possession of the premises which contained a large quantity of "objets d'art". An investigation showed that some of these had been unlawfully disposed of by the Pascoist, who, in conjunction with the Italian Police, was arrested for larceny. The Czechoslovak legation was advised and has assumed responsibility for the custody of the property.
53. b) Assistance has been rendered in tracing and stolen Allied Commission vehicles and preparing cases before Allied Military Courts. In one instance reliable information was received of an Allied Commission car being in the Vatican City minus wheels. On checking up the details this was found to be a stolen car and the matter was taken up through diplomatic channels, the Vatican being neutral territory.
54. c) A report was submitted on a grossly inaccurate press article in "Avanti", with anti-Allied sentiments. Greater control of newspapers is being granted to the Italians, but it is essential that supervision should still be exercised, or the newly found "freedom" of speech will very rapidly become abused.
55. d) Information received from a reliable source concerning a man of Dutch extraction has been developed, and a report submitted to Military Security Agencies as his association with the ABWERT was discovered. It is felt that he may well lead to other enemy agents.
56. e) The indexes of the Division are now being fully used by several Sub-Commissions and have provided guidance on their suitability otherwise for travel into Army areas, employment etc.
57. f) Confidential enquiries have been undertaken by this Division for other departments. Owing to their nature details are not given here, but have been passed direct to the senior officers concerned.

4914

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FIELD TIPS

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

Major ROBERTS	5 Army, preparation of spy cases
Major HARVEY	AQUILA - confidential C 1 B matter.
Major HARRIS	Bari and Bitonto - sabotage
Major HARVEY	Terni, reviewing internees
Captain ELIAS	Padula,

STRENGTH OF WELDING

59. Major Hare was transferred during the month to Emilia Region (Public safety).
 Captain Hayes was transferred from Sardegna Region to Security Division for temporary duty.

Present Strength in:—

Major HARVEY,	Chief Investigator
" RONNIS,	Spionage investigator, 5 Army cases
Captain GILB,	" " , RAC
" HAYES,	Investigator, civilian interns
" KILLS,	Investigator screening, political and general enquiries.
Lieut. FORB	" " "

S.J. HARVEY,

Major

Security Division

Public Safety Sub-Committee

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HEADQUARTERS ARMED ORGANIZATIONS
E.O. 39
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Situation Report.

To : Chief Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

4 January 1945.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation of Calabar, that is: the Province of Reggion, Gatansero and Gomena, is quiet, although some of the political parties (Communist, Socialist and Action Party) are very active and carry on an extensive propaganda campaign to get new members. Such propaganda is counteracted, with pretty good success, by the other parties, and particularly by the Christian Democratic Party, whose activity is so well performed that many well-minded people, who wish to reorganize their country on liberal basis, join it.

The population is not very much interested in the activity of the political parties which have now spread to all of the Gomena. The people generally keep away from the political organizations, first of all because they are only interested in their work and wish to lead a quiet life, and secondly because they notice that the various parties are particularly interested in their own selfish personal interests.

At Gatansero, in particular, while the life of the Province is getting back to normal, the people take less interest in the political activity of the parties because many of them seem to be interested in helping to solve and improving the important problems of the Province's life, of the food situation and of assisting and re-ordering the country.

PARTIES

The following political parties have been formed in the Province and their members are rather numerous. Various sections are spread in different villages:

Christian Democratic - Action Party - Democratic Liberal - Communist - Socialist - Labor Democratic - Republican.

SOCIAL SITUATION

The social situation is characterized by the activity of the parties that try to place themselves above all forms of social life, so that they can build a secure political foundation. In order to obtain a large number of followers among the people, they have made agrarian reformations, and a result of them was

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POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation of Malak, that is: the Province of Reggio, Catanzaro and Cosentino, is quiet, although some of the political parties (Communist, Socialist and Action Party) are very active and carry on an extensive propaganda campaign to get new members. Such propaganda is conducted, with pretty good success, by the other parties, and particularly by the Christian Democratic Party, whose activity is so well performed that many well-minded people, who wish to reorganize their country on liberal basis, join it.

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At Catanzaro, in particular, while the life of the Province is getting back to normal, the people take less interest in the political activity of the parties because some of them seem to be interested in helping to solve and improving the important problems of the Province's life, of the food situation and of assisting and re-ordering the country.

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Christian Democratic - Action Party - Democratic Liberal - Communist - Socialist - Labor Democratic - Republican.

SOCIAL SITUATION

The social situation is characterized by the activity of the parties that try to place themselves above all forms of social life, so that they can build a secure political foundation. In order to obtain a large number of followers among the people, they have made agrarian reformations, and a result of them are the invasions of farms belonging to rich people of the Catanzaro District, by a number of workmen. These invasions, which were illegal, have been consequently settled with regular contracts by an appropriate committee formed by the Prefecture.

There is a remarkable dissatisfaction in the social situation, which is caused by the following facts:

- difficulty in getting food, lack of medicines, clothes and shoes, and
- inefficiency of communication means.
- salaries which are not adequate to living expenses.

The people, though, being aware of the difficulties which are caused by the present situation, do not expect to get large grants, but they only hope not to be abandoned to themselves.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation is getting pretty bad because of the progressive raising of prices. Many products are taken to other places where they can be sold at higher prices and the only goods kept in the Province are those rationed and under price control.

Although bread and pasta have been distributed to the population, with a certain delay, they all complain about the lack of sugar and oil which have not been given to them at all for a long time, and that is because of the transportation means which are very badly needed.

The crops have been damaged by the frequent rain and floods, so the authorities tried to remedy by giving new seeds to the farmers, but still the agriculture situation is not too good.

BLACK MARKET

The lack of foodstuff and other useful things has caused and given ground to the Black Market which is always very active and is the sole source of purchase for some articles. At present large quantities of oil are transported to Central Italy where this product is sold at a very high price. The Police Agencies have been working a lot and are still trying to stop it, but it is a very difficult job.

Public Order is satisfactory and at the moment there is no fear of eventual disturbances.

PUBLIC SECURITY

The conditions of Public Security, in relation to the present moment, are generally satisfactory.

There have been few serious crimes, but more sensible are the offenses against patrimony (that is: robbery, theft, etc.) committed in consequence of the economic situation.

The police activity has generally succeeded in most of the cases.

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The feelings of the population towards the Allies are sincere and cordial, not considering the few incidents occurred in some places.

4911

Miss Betty Duggan
JR. MR. ASST.
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Security Division

SECRET

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

5 December 1944.

Ref : SD/645

Subject : Security Division, Monthly Report
November 1944.

To : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

SECURITY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1944.

1. The work of the Security Division continued smoothly for the greater part of the month, but the leakage of information to a private individual of the contents of a report made against him by an officer of this Division, and the prospective curtailment of motor vehicles have had the tendency of disturbing the harmony.

2. Major Ronnie has taken over the preparation of espionage cases in the Fifth Army Area, releasing Major Hare for other duties in connection with AMG courts in Southern Region.

LIAISON WITH ARMY SECURITY AGENCIES.

3. Close contact has been maintained throughout the month with AFHQ, AAI, and other military security units. Col. Hill-Dillon and Major Daly Lewis of G2 (G.I.) AFHQ have visited this Headquarters to discuss the general security position in Italy. In particular Major Lewis raised the question of uniformity in considering German National for internment as Security threats, and the problem of handing over cases of interned persons to the Italian Government. A new directive has now been issued on less stringent lines for German Nationals, while the policy of giving every facility to the Italian Government to expatriate persons at present interned by us, has been outlined.

4. Weekly meetings have been held with G2 Rome Area Command, where Security problems are fully and openly discussed. This Division has assisted with the removal of the persons detained in the Security Wing of Regina Coeli Prison, and has repeatedly urged a hastening up of those cases under interrogation for some time. Statistics have been provided showing the breakdown of those security prisoners showing the steps which have been taken to complete the investigation of their cases.

S.I.N. IN SARDINIA.

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S.I.M. IN SARDINIA.

5. The position of Security in Sardinia was a matter of some concern, as the Regional Commissioner, who is also Military Governor of the Island, was not being provided with information on Security matters. A meeting was arranged between Captain Hayes, the Regional Public Safety Officer of Sardinia Region, Captain Stanhope-Wright, the liaison officer to S.I.M. from A.P.H.Q., and Major DOTTI of S.I.M. As there are no military security agencies on the island, S.I.M. are responsible, and should of course, keep with the Regional Commissioner fully informed. Captain Stanhope-Wright has been hoping to make a visit to Sardinia, but this was obviated by the meeting with Captain Hayes, and steps were taken immediately to have the S.I.M. personnel on the island to provide the necessary information on Security matters to the Regional Commissioner.

INTERNAL SECURITY OF A.C. PRATICES.

6. While normally this is the responsibility of the Head Quarter Commandant and his staff, a great deal of practical assistance has been rendered by this Division. Checks have revealed some carelessness in leaving

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SECRET

- 2 -

classified documents on desks and in open drawers when the offices have been unattended, and these violations of Security have been brought to the notice of the officers concerned. Further instances by the same offices will be reported for disciplinary action.

7. A number of cases of prospective employees have been referred to this Division by the Internal Security Officer who has been unable to make his mind up on the information available. Detailed interrogation and a check of the files available to this office have resulted in a definite answer being given. A directive has also been issued for the guidance of the persons who employ civilians as to who is, and who is not, likely to be a danger to our Security.

8. In one case a woman who had actually been employed for two days was discovered to be a notorious Fascist, whose husband and father had both been interned at Padula. She was deemed not acceptable, and was dismissed.

LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION.

9. Two instances were investigated which showed a deplorable lack of security in this Headquarters. One was where the information concerning a man who, by his own hand, proved himself anti-allied to the point of offering to obtain information for the Fascists about the movement of British ships and dispositions of air fields, was alleged to have been shown a report by an officer of this Commission. The result was a further appeal by him against a decision by us, answering point by point the issues raised by the officer when submitting his "SECRET" report.

10. A "SECRET" message received in the Message Centre and handed only to specified officers was, within a couple of days, common knowledge to many officers in the Commission, Lazio-Umbria Region, and civilians in Rome. An investigation showed that no regard had been paid to the classification of the message, and that open discussions had been held about it before it ever left the Message Centre. The Chief of Staff's office was acquainted with both these cases.

ALLIED SEDITION AMONG ALLIED-EMPLOYED ITALIAN DRIVERS.

11. A complaint was received that a number of Italians employed with this Commission were endeavouring by their conduct and speeches to undermine the loyalty of Allied personnel among whom they were working. An inquiry showed that they had belonged to a certain political group, and that their behaviour, while tendentious, was not sufficient to warrant proceedings being taken against them. After certain recommendations were made, the trouble ceased.

RECORDS AND CARD INDEX.

12. The policy of building up a comprehensive card index is beginning to bear fruit, more and more positive results being obtained. Other sub-commissions are using this frequently, particularly Finance Sub-Commission.

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ALLEGED SUBSIDIARY AMONG ALLIED-EMPLOYED ITALIAN DRIVERS.

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RECORDS AND CARD INDEX.

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12. The policy of building up a comprehensive card index is beginning to bear fruit, more and more positive results being obtained. Other sub-commissions are using this frequently, particularly Finance Sub-Commission, who feel more confident about issuing passes to Army Areas when the person has been passed by this Division.

POLITICAL ENQUIRIES.

13. In addition to a number of enquiries completed for the Political Section, information has been acquired from a variety of sources of the Cabinet crisis, and the future intentions of the different parties. The results show that while there may be incidents due to economic conditions, no formidable insurrection or revolution is envisaged until the whole country is free. There is evidence, however, that a great deal of spare work is being put in, and elaborate plans prepared by a certain party, who expect to receive help from another power.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

14. Several cases have been submitted to the Medico-Legal Laboratories for expert by Professor Gerin, the Consultant Medico-Legal Adviser to this Commission, and the results in a number of previous cases, the completion of which had been held up for lack of material, have been forwarded to the military units concerned.

371 P.O.W. CAMP

15. It is safe to say that more than half the clerical work of this Division is caused by the routing of appeals from various sources to the authorities responsible for appeals against internment. These appeals have become so numerous that it is a whole time job for one officer to attend to them, involving as it does, letters to the various Ministries, the Holy See, the British and American Ambassadors, the Royal Italian Household, various sub-commissions of this Headquarters, A.P.H.Q., A.A.I. and the two internment camps. The work is accepted willingly, but the services of another officer have been requested to devote his whole time to this ever-increasing flow of appeals. The persistence and ingenuity of some internees in finding yet another willing ear into which to pour their imagined grievances, is only equalled by their former Fascist and Anti-Allied sentiments.

16. The position at the end of November was 1,979 persons detained in the Camp 130 of these are females.

Since the services of an officer from this Division were loaned to A.P.H.Q. for the purpose of reviewing 1,742 persons have been released as being no longer a danger to security. The importance of this phase of security work cannot be over estimated, not only on account of the democratic principle involved in re-considering all the time those whom we regard as dangers, but also by the impartiality with which it is done. A.P.H.Q. and A.A.I. have nothing but praise for the fine judgment shown by our officers in this respect.

No. 2 INTERNMENT CAMP - TERNI.

17. This is the second internment camp for civilians to be opened, and the population at the moment is in the vicinity of 200 - 19 of whom are females.

18. Conferences have been held with A.A.I. and the Commandant of the Camp with a view to furnishing aid from this Division for reviews, which are expected to start shortly before Christmas. A scheme has been outlined whereby either Major Harvey or Captain Ellis (both of whom have had considerable experience of reviewing cases at Padula, and so will maintain a continuity of policy between the two Camps) will visit Terni for a day each week to dispose of the cases which are due to review, and leave all the clerical side of the reviewing to the camp staff. When the numbers increase it may be necessary to amend this procedure, but it is flexible enough to permit this without any interference with the

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ENEMY AGENTS (ARMY AREAS).

19. November has seen a very great increase in the number of Enemy Agents passed across the lines from E.O.T. While not perhaps of the quality of their predecessors, it is apparent that the enemy hopes by sheer weight of numbers to achieve piecemeal what he previously accomplished by his better trained agents.

20. Most of them had short range missions and seemed to have abandoned the extensive use of W/T. Parachute agents have gone out of favour, but there was one instance of a parachutist being dropped with a W/T set in Sardinia.

21. Major HARE completed the preparation, and presentation to the Court, of three enemy agents, all of whom were sentenced to death. He was recalled for other duties, and Major MCUNIS took over his work. Most of this was preparing the evidence involving FORTY FIVE enemy agents for trial as spies. SIX cases were completed at the end of November and arrangements were made for two Courts to sit permanently to try these. THIRTY FIVE of the FORTY FIVE cases have been initiated. He experiences difficulty in getting the

necessary witnesses from the Military Security agencies, but is gradually overcoming the "we've caught them, now it's up to you" attitude. There will be an enormous amount of work involved, but his long association with 5 Army and consequent friendly relations with the security personnel, will be a great asset in this difficult work.

ARMY AGENTS (ROMAN ALLIED AREA COMMAND).

22. During the month investigations were completed regarding the activities of a Group of 9 German Agents - known as the "Attilio GRASSI" Group. The investigations covered a wide field and revealed that these persons, as pre-occupational informers, had profited both from German and anti-German sources and were, in the main, speculators of an undesirable type, ready to make a profit from any quarter. The evidence obtained did not, however, indicate that they intended to carry out espionage for the Germans after Allied Occupation, and showed that they were, in any case, too compromised by previous German contacts to be in a position to do so. The internment of all nine persons was recommended, a full report being submitted.

23. A further investigation into the activities of three members of a Group of German informers and agents known as "V Group S.D.", was completed. A full report was submitted and in the case of two of the members, internment was recommended as, although they were pre-occupational informers for the Germans, there was no evidence of intention to carry out espionage for them, after Allied Occupation of Rome. One of them had, in fact, made frantic efforts to follow his German employers Northwards, but found that they had abandoned him. The third member of the Group was brought before the Court and, as there was complete evidence of his having been assigned to a mission by German Intelligence, and of his having, in fact, conveyed certain information (not very valuable) to a man whom he believed to be a German contact, a conviction was fully expected. The Court, however, whilst agreeing to the veracity of the facts and congratulating the Prosecution on the presentation of the case, commented that he had not done sufficient to warrant conviction as a spy. They, therefore brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" and recommended his internment. It is apparent that this Court holds the view that an accused, before a conviction can be secured, must be successful in obtaining military information of value to the enemy. Under Article 2, Chapter 29 of the Hague Convention, however, it is shown to be sufficient if there is evidence of "intention" to obtain such information. The Chief Legal Officer has been approached regarding this matter and the papers in this case will be examined by him, although of course, the decision cannot now be changed.

24. Investigations into ten further cases of suspected espionage are proceeding. The cases of three accused are about to be submitted to the Prosecutor with a view to trial early in December.

BRITISH RESOURCES.

25. A reply was received during November as to the disposition of Col. Galt, Col. ROCKS who was arrested by this Division in June for anti-British activities, and not restricted for trial.

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BRITISH RENEGADES.

25. A reply was received during November as to the disposition of ex-Lt. Col. ROGER who was arrested by this Division in June for anti-British broadcasts. He will be subjected to house arrest, and not repatriated for trial at this juncture.

26. A.F.H.Q. have also requested investigations by this Division into the activities of two other British renegades, and these are proceeding.

LARCENIES IN BARI.

27. The wholesale theft of military equipment in Bari and Brindisi have resulted in the arrest of over thirty persons whose trial by an Allied Military Court has been ordered. In view of the allegations that a ring of saboteurs may have been responsible, Major Hare was dispatched to investigate and report.

28. A preliminary report has been received that there is no political or sabotage element to the larcenies, but he is assisting other public safety

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officers in the trials and in making recommendations for the better guarding of these most valuable stores.

SCREENING.

29. The normal number of screening requests from other sub-commissions has been received, mostly from Local Government and Public Relations. The information obtained is carefully considered before a reply is sent, and any tendency to treat these as routine enquiries has been overcome by several adverse reports. Seven prefects and two questors have been approved from a security point of view.

FIELD TRIPS.

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

- Major HARR 5 Army, preparation of spy cases.
- Major HARVEY Terni, re reviewal of internees.
- Captain ELLIS " " "
- Major RONNIE A.A.I., preparation of spy cases.
- Captain ELLIS Terni, re patriot and communist activities.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS.

31. The present strength of officers is:-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
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| Major HARR | - Preparation of cases for AFHQ. |
| Major RONNIE | - Espionage cases with A.A.I. |
| Captain GALE | - Espionage cases with R.A.A.C. |
| Captain ELLIS | - Screening and general investigations. |
| Lieut. PIER | - " " " |

J. Harvey 4906
Major
Security Division

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W. Harvey 4906
Major
Security Division

SJH/ED.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division, Monthly Report
October, 1944.

To : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

5 November, 1944.

SECURITY REPORT - OCTOBER 1944.

1. In the month of October the Security Branch of H.Q. A.C.C. lost its identity as a separate organization and became merged under Public Safety Sub Commission, in the Civil Affairs Section. Major McFar who was Executive Officer has been transferred to other duties, but these changes have not affected the machinery of the Division which has maintained its contact with other Security Organizations and continued to advise this H.Q. on matters affecting Security.

LIASON with Army Security Agencies.

2. The weekly meetings with the other military security personnel have continued under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. Fischer, G-2 Rome Allied Area Command, and although matters of Military Security in Rome are the direct responsibility of the Commanding General, RMAC, the presence of an officer from this Division is welcomed for the advice and assistance he can render on matters which touch upon the activities of this Commission, and the subsequent fate of persons who have originally been interned by them.

3. Constant touch is maintained at all times with G-2 RMAC; CIG; PAB; SOI and SOI "B" and the Italian Counter Espionage body S.I.M. In addition GSI (b) AAI and G-2 (CI) AFHQ are constantly being consulted on security matters affecting their territory.

271 P.O. Camp, Padula

4. With the re-arrangement of Headquarters, Captain Geach was transferred to Southern Region but he continues to perform the same duties at the 371 P.O. Camp, Padula. e.g. reviewing of cases.

5. An enormous volume of correspondence passes between this office and Captain Geach, as many requests respecting the fate and well being of internees are routed through Security Division from the British and American Embassies, the Italian Government, and almost every Sub-Commission of this H.Q.

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6. Briefly the position on 31st October was
1,576 Civilian Internees in the Camp
129 of these are women
1,300 of the total are "Duration cases".

It is not considered that there is any outstanding case of a person unjustly interned that has not been brought to notice and reviewed.

7. In all 1,570 persons have been released since the camp was opened in February this year, following reviewal by Captain Geach or another officer of this Division.

No. 2 Internment Camp, TRENTO

8. Owing to the transportation difficulties a second Civilian Internee Camp has been opened at TRENTO and takes all persons not detained on Security Grounds from Army Areas.

CONFIDENTIAL

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9. No request has been made for the services of an officer from this Division to review cases (I feel it will come, however) but we have taken in hand the arrangements for postal facilities (with Communications Sub-Commission) and the supply of stationery.

SCREENING OF OFFICIALS.

10. Numerous enquiries have been made into the antecedents of doubtful persons who are either employed by or in frequent contact with this Commission and recommendations made as to their suitability or otherwise. 24 Prefects and 5 Questori have been screened during the month.

11. Much of this type of work has been for Public Relations Branch and a detailed report concerning Italian film personalities has been submitted.

12. Ignazio GIORDANI the present Extraordinary Commissioner of the Central Institute of Banks and Bankers has been thoroughly investigated and certain recommendations have been made.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

13. This Division has undertaken the supervision of this type of work for all Allied Forces in Italy, and Professor Cesare GOLLN, Vice President of the Istituto di Medicina Legale e delle Assicurazioni, R. Università di Roma, has been appointed Consultant Medico-Legal Adviser to the Allied Commission.

14. His investigation covers a wide range of forensic research and the requests for his assistance from Security Agencies continue to increase.

DISCIPLINE INVESTIGATIONS

15. A number of allegations affecting officers of the Allied Commission have been examined and recommendations for investigation by SIB(B) or C.I.D. (A) have been made.

Enemy Agents. (Army Areas.)

16. The services of one officer have been devoted entirely to preparing cases for trial of espionage by agents either left behind by the enemy in their retreat or worked through the lines.

17. In three separate cases during the month the death penalty has been imposed. Two persons were not proceeded against because the evidence was barely strong enough to support a conviction (these were interned for the duration, however).

18. One further case was completed during the month and awaits disposition, while the investigation into five more agents was well under way. Enquiries show that the enemy continued his espionage activity on a fairly heavy scale and concentrated mainly on military identifications in the forward area.

Enemy Agents (Rome Allied Area Command).

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Enemy Agents (Rome Allied Area Command).

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19. The preparation of cases for trial in Rome occupied the whole attentions of another officer of this Division and one man who was brought before the Courts was sentenced to death.

20. A well-prepared case against three men for "conspiracy to sabotage" was presented to AFHQ who declined to authorize proceedings but interned them for the duration as security dangers. The same result attended another investigation into a British subject.

21. Four new cases were placed for preparation during the month and these will be completed at an early date, but three complicated cases from the previous month are proving difficult to substantiate. An enormous amount of detail (13 prisoners involved) has necessitated a great deal of work, and it is doubtful if we will be able to do anything but intern.

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POLITICAL ACTIVITY

22. Inquiries were made concerning a number of matters affecting political activity and reports submitted thereon. No comment will be made here on the political position as that will be done by the appropriate Section.

CONFIDENTIAL ENQUIRIES

23. The services of the investigations in this Division have continued to be utilized by other Sections in matters which while not always of a Security nature, have necessitated the use of discreet and trained personnel. It is gratifying to find these efforts are much appreciated, and show the confidence that Senior Officers have in our personnel.

24. A considerable time is spent re-routing and diverting to their proper destination, reports on all kinds of subjects, and the policy of not sending anyone away without some positive action having been taken has been seized upon by many as an opportunity to use us as a clearing house for matters which normally seem to fall between two stools.

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

Major Hare - Work in Army Areas throughout the month
Major McKay - Siena and Florence to advise on security matters.
Capt. Ellis - To 374 POW Camp to advise on Internees.
Capt. Gale - Naples and Salerno re
Lt. Fehr - political enquiries.

26. The present strength of officers is :-

Major Harvey	- Executive Officer
Major Hare	- Espionage cases with AAI
Capt. Gale	- Espionage cases RAC
Capt. Ellis	- Screening and general investigations.
Lt. Fehr	- " "

SJH
S.J. HARVEY,
Major

Security Division
Public Safety Sub Commission.

4903

SECURITY BRANCH,

HEADQUARTERS.

A.C.C.

11th September, 1944.

SUBJECT :- Italian Prisoners in Florence.

TO :- Colonel A.E. Young, Director - Security Branch, Hq. A.C.C.

Sir,

1. With reference to the attached report received from the A.M.C., L.O., 6th Arm'd Div, which was handed to me in Florence early in August, 1944, by Major Pullen, S.O.A.P.O. 8th Army A.M.C., I have to report having made enquiries.

2. Captain VISCOCHI Vincenzo is now in Florence living at Via Delle Mantellate 3 and is quite well. He was never imprisoned, but after the attempted escape by British Officers from P.O.W. Camp I2, he was questioned, his house searched, and he was immediately dismissed from the Camp. He was subject to search and questioning on several occasions afterwards.

3. At the time of the Armistice Visocchi was on leave in Florence. He never returned to the Italian Army, but remained hiding in Florence. After a few months he was warned that the Germans were after him and he was forced to leave Florence and hide in the country until a few weeks ago.

4. I did not find Visocchi until 25th August, 1944, and the next day he commenced to act as my interpreter. He was placed on the A.M.C. payroll and took his mid-day meal in the mess with me. He also had other meals from time to time. He is a first class interpreter.

5. I left Florence on 8th September, 1944, and before leaving handed Visocchi over to Captain Stringer, A.M.C. Agriculture Officer. He will undoubtedly be able to help this officer considerably as he is a professor of Agriculture at Florence University. Visocchi is therefore in good hands and not in any want.

6. Captain DOLAPIC EGONE has unfortunately left Florence with the Germans. For some months he had been an interpreter for the Germans in Florence. It is NOT KNOWN if he went voluntarily or was forced to go with the Germans. It is said that he became bitter against the Allies as his mother was killed in an Allied Air Raid on the city, but on the other hand it must be remembered that he had previously risked his life for British Officers in P.O.W. Camp 12.

7. Visocchi had not seen him, but from other people it was ascertained that Dolapic was mentioned in his home country. So far as is known

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7. Visocchi had not seen him, but from other people it was ascertained that Bolafio was questioned and his house searched. So far as is known, he was not imprisoned. He was dismissed from P.O.W. Camp 12 at the same time as Visocchi.
8. The Italian with an English wife who owned a radio shop proved rather difficult to find. He eventually proved to be Dott. GENSINI Enzo, of Piazza Maccheroni 1, Florence. He is safe and well and also his four year daughter. Gensini is a radio dealer and also a manufacturing chemist. He is a wealthy man and not in need of anything.
9. He was arrested on 31st March, 1943, and until December, 1943, was in Florence and Bologna Prisons. Then he was transferred to an Internment Camp at Monte Albano, near Florence. He escaped on 26th December, 1943, and hid in the mountains north of Florence, joining the partisans. Later this summer he entered Florence with the partisans. He never came before a Court.

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10. His wife, maiden name, GILLIAN WEATHERDON, British born, was arrested with him. She was taken to the Women's Prison in Florence and later transferred to an Internment Camp at Pollensa, Macerata. As far as he knows she never came before any Court.

11. While GENSINI was with the Partisans he met a Polish woman who claimed to know his wife. She told him that both she and his wife had escaped from the Internment Camp at the time of the Armistice. She said his wife had gone south with a party of escaped British P.O.s.

12. Shortly after the Allies reached Florence, an Australian Officer, name and rank unknown, called upon Gensini and told him that his wife had reached Bari safely with some British Officers. Later she was sent back to England.

13. This information appears to be reliable as the Australian Officer had Gensini's full name and address, his wife's name and the name of their four year old daughter, FIOMELA. Mrs Gensini's mother is, Mrs Alice Weatherdon, Pair Oak Park, Fair Oak, Bantleigh, Hampshire.

14. I respectfully suggest that this report be forwarded to the A.M.C., L.O., 6th Armd. Div. for his information.

Richard Fielders
RICHARD FIELDERS,
Captain.

4901

AMG LO 6th ARMD.DIV.

Field, July 28, 1944.

SUBJECT: Italian Prisoners in Florence

TO : CAO, City of Florence
P.C. Florence Province attn. Pub Safety.

Through Eighth Army Main

Thru AMG LO 13th Corps.

1. Lt.Col.Combe(R), who was a prisoner of the Germans at Camp: POW I2, Castello Vinigliato, near Florence, has requested me to interest all AMG authorities about Florence in behalf of three Italians who risked their lives by assisting the Allied officers who were imprisoned in that POW Camp.

2. (C) Italian Captain Visocchi, professor of Agriculture, University of Florence, acted as interpreter at Camp I2, speaks perfect English, educated in Scotland. (3) Doctor (Italian Captain) Bolafio.

(3) Another Italian, a civilian, whose name is lost, but can be traced by these facts: owned a wireless shop in Florence, wife was English; man and wife both imprisoned by Germans for helping Allied officers obtain a wireless set.

3. These three Italians and English wife of one are thought to be imprisoned in or about the City of Florence.

4. Lt.Col.Combe assures me that the assistance rendered the Allied officers, by these people, merits a thorough search for them, and, if found, every consideration by AMG.

John A. Steel.
John A. Steel, Major
AMG LO 6th Armd.Div.

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SECURITY INTELLIGENCE, A.C.C.
SICILY.

25th. February, 1944.

TO:- Col. Young.

FROM:- Capt. Hare.

SUBJECT:- Weekly Report for week ending 25th. February, 1944,
including my work since the 1st. December, 1943.

- (4)
1. I joined the Security Intelligence Section on the 1st. December, 1944, having been previously employed as Civil Affairs Officer in charge of Bagheria, Misilmeri, Villabate, Ficcarazzi, Santa Flavia, Casteldaccia, and Altavilla, all in the province of Palermo, Sicily.
 2. These Communes had gradually come under my control commencing from the 27th. July, 1943, the day I arrived in Sicily. At the time I received my orders to report to the Security Intelligence Section, I was engaged at a General Military Court at Termini Imerese, Palermo, Sicily, where thirtyfive men and women were standing their trial for having rioted at Trabia, Palermo, and burned down the Municipio, and broken into both the local flour mill and Ammasso, and stolen property from each place.
 3. In this case I had been engaged in investigating the case and preparing it for Court. The fire etc, took place on the 23rd. November, 1943, and the Carabinieri had arrested fiftytwo people, who were incarcerated in the prison at Termini Imerese. As a result of my preliminary enquiries, fifteen of the prisoners were released and the Court proceedings commenced on the 1st. December, 1943, with thirtyfive prisoners in the dock. At the conclusion of the trial on the ~~xxxxxx~~ 14th. December, 1943, twentythree of the prisoners were found "Guilty" and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to seven years.
 4. The next few days was spent clearing up my outstanding work as a Civil Affairs Officer. On the 17th. December, 1943, I was instructed to report to Lt. Col. Gayre, 4899 Educational Advisor, A.M.G., the following day to assist in the investigation of certain matters at the University at Catania.
 5. I reported to Lt. Col. Gayre as directed and on the 20th. December, 1943, left with him by aeroplane for Catania. The case to be investigated was whether or not the Rector of the Catania University, who had been appointed by A.M.G., should remain in his position, as certain information had

Page 2.

had/

come to hand, that threw some doubt on the appointment.

6. The brief facts of this case are that the Rector who had been appointed by A.M.G., was Mario PETRONCELLI, and the person who was making the allegations against him was a Professor of the Faculty of Jurisprudence named Gaetano ZINGALLI.
7. The allegations were to the effect that Professor Mario PETRONCELLI was an ardent active Fascist, and ZINGALLI prepared an indictment to support his allegations. Most of the indictment was newspaper cuttings of speeches alleged to have been made by Professor PETRONCELLI. There was also a strong attempt made to interpret certain of Professor PETRONCELLI's activities prior to the invasion as being of a Fascist nature.
8. This investigation took sometime and necessitated me making two trips to Catania, and on each occasion I spent about seven days there, interviewing people and generally endeavouring to test the truth or otherwise of the indictment against PETRONCELLI.
9. The result of this enquiry was that it was proved that the indictment was a vicious personal attack. The newspaper reports could not be relied ^{upon} as I was satisfied the phraseology was not that of PETRONCELLI. PETRONCELLI admitted making speeches, but not of a Political nature. It was quite obvious that he had been nominated to make a speech and if the result was not to the liking of the Fascist Party they printed what they would have liked him to have said. The newspaper reports were so unreliable that one of the speeches attributed to PETRONCELLI was not made by him. He had been instructed to make the speech, but was taken ill at the last moment and could not leave his home. Apparently this information did not reach the Fascist Press in time, and realising ~~any~~ any speech made by PETRONCELLI would not be in the real Party spirit, they printed what they would have liked ^{him} ~~him~~ to have said; not knowing he had not made a speech at all.
10. The remainder of the allegations were satisfactorily answered by PETRONCELLI. I submitted the whole case with a covering report to Lt. Col. Snook, Public Safety Division, suggesting that ZINGALLI, an ex-Fascist Deputy should be interned until the end of the war on the grounds that he is a disruptive element, too dangerous to be at large during these times.

Page 3.

11. The whole case was considered by the Public Safety Division and Major Richardson of the Special Police Section, who both agreed with my recommendation. As a result, ZINGALLI has been arrested and now awaits shipment to Africa.
12. In view of the fact that the question of Civilian Internees is dealt with by the Special Police Section, I have filed these case papers with that Department at Palermo.
13. The next enquiry I had was with Lt. Col. Gayre into the affairs of the university at Messina. This also took many days and has necessitated me making three trips to Messina. The case which Lt. Col. Gayre asked me to particularly investigate was that of Sgnra Laura LIPARI. This lady is an American Citizen, married to a Sicilian.
14. Mrs. LIPARI resides with her husband and family at Santa Agata, Messina, and has been appointed a professor of English at the university at Messina. In addition she had assisted the S.C.A.O., of Messina - Lt. Col. Story - as an interpreter. As a result of these positions she was a victim of anonymous attacks, but from the enquiries I made into the allegations I am satisfied that they were groundless.
15. Another matter at Messina I was asked to investigate was the dismissal of certain people from the Faculty of Medicine. These dismissals were as a result of disorderly conduct on the part of students and others at the opening of the University at Messina on the 3rd. January, 1944.
16. These dismissals were made by Lt. Col. Gayre and the Rector of the University - Professor Gaetano MARTINO - and my enquiries revealed that the subjects of the enquiry had been engaged in political activities against the Rector, and although there was strong circumstantial evidence that they had something to do with the organisation of the disorder on the 3rd. January, 1944, it was insufficient to prefer a charge against any of them.
17. The matter was eventually dealt with personally by Lt. Col. Gayre, who, with the result of my investigations before him, and in my presence, interrogated each of the persons concerned. The result was that the dismissals stand, and Lt. Col. Gayre marked their Scheda personale accordingly.

Page 4.

18. The names of persons concerned in the Messina University investigation, excluding Mrs. Lipari, are as follow:-

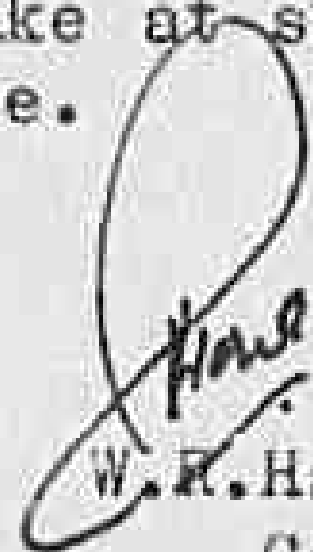
Salvatore	D'ANDREA.
Elio	COGLIANI.
Antonio	CROSCA.
Domenico	SCHEPIS.
Francesco	MELINA.
Antonino	CAMPAGNA.

All the above named were members of the Faculty of Medicine.

19. In addition to the special cases mentioned above, whilst in Catania and Messina, I ~~examined~~ examined the Sceda Personale of most of the Professors and teaching staff, and made the necessary recommendations as to whether they should be allowed to retain their positions or not. I did this to assist Major Raffa and 2nd. Lt. Barone, who were working at Palermo on similar work.

20. Since that time I have been engaged on the THREE SPECIAL CASES handed to me by Col. Young, and reports on these have been submitted separately.

21. I have contacted as many of the various Security organisations as possible on the island, who are being most co-operative. Lt. Col. Fish, of the I.B.S., has invited me to the fortnightly meeting of Security Sections held at I.B.S. My first visit to this meeting was on Wednesday 23rd. February, 1944. No matters came up for discussion that are of interest to A.C.C., but I feel sure the contacts I shall make at such meetings will be helpful at a future date.


W.R. Hare.
Captain.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
G-2 Section
APO 512

7 November 1943

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SUBJECT: Inspection Report.

TO : Chief of Staff.

The following points observed or suggested in hurried tour of northern provinces, are submitted as being of possible interest:

1. Unexploded shells can be found along many roads, where they may be picked up by any one.

2. Signs and painted quotations from Mussolini speeches are ubiquitous. The "gems" of Fascist propaganda are still left everywhere to be read by children and all. Aside from the psychological and political objection, there is a security aspect in that Fascist propagandists are not forced into any overt act. Remove these signs (white-wash, scrape, etc.), and they must show their hand if they wish to put such phrases as "Duce a noi", "Un popolo senza spazio non può vivere" before the public.

3. Each Provincial Hq. should be provided with a small garrison of allied troops so that CRR need not be depended upon completely.

4. Interpreters. When officers do not know the native language they must turn to interpreters, frequently former residents in the U.S.A. Many of these are deportees (expelled as criminal or political undesirables); in any case most of these interpreters are not true Americans; their departure for Fascist Italy makes their loyalty questionable, to say the least.

It is a known fact that many of these interpreters "hold court" after office hours. The population in effect is forced to turn everything over to the interpreters (who take their "cut"). Complaints or requests (where interpreter isn't offered proper inducement) are turned away without ever coming to the attention of the AMG representatives. This inaccessibility is one of the main complaints made by Sicilians - the graft is a well-established custom which causes no amazement.

Clearly the ideal situation would be to have Italian-speaking officers; however, failing that, Allied interpreters (enlisted men, officers, or civilian specialists) should be supplied. At any rate the official Personalities Black and White lists should be furnished,

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U.S. RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED

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so that black-listed persons will not be employed as interpreters or "advisers".

When approached on the subject of Fascists still in power or employed by AMG the answer of the local representative is usually to the effect that said suspect is really not dangerous, that he is "efficient", in fact "indispensable". (The word is, of course, "convenient".) Perhaps it is intended to intern these people once they have served their purpose, however, in the meantime, the people complain bitterly, for they expected us to "clean house" immediately, instead, they say, "we have changed the horse but not the carriage". The suspects use their official position for personal gain, and in some cases they are even implicated in the black-market and Mafia. From a security stand-point, this type of person is a "Trojan horse". To date he has taken no overt action, but the menace increases as:

- a the people recover from the initial shock of the invasion and conquest
- b the Fascist underground reorganizes effectively (reports of secret meetings are rife in scattered localities)
- c our troops are withdrawn
- d we move into Northern Italy and Germany - there we may expect sabotage and violence.

cc to:
I.B.S. (G-2)
No. 1 Dist. (G.S.I.b)
P.W.B.
Pol. Int. Sect.

J. M. Evans
J. M. EVANS,
Capt., M.I.,
Security Officer.

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U.S. RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

AMG/S.I./311.5/515

7 December 1943.

SUBJECT : Intelligence.

TO : F. PALBS ESQ. O.S.S. 188 Corso Vittorio Emanuele

1. Following our conversation today, I enclose specimens of reports which I hope will be furnished to me by Public Safety Regional Divisions. If similar reports could be supplied by your own operators whenever this information comes into their possession, it would be of the greatest service to me. I am anxious to receive reports on these matters from all areas in entire Sicily and the Mainland.

A. B. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Security Intelligence.

Address:

188 Corso Vittorio Emanuele

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Action Report: To be furnished immediately after the following events.

- (1) Serious political demonstrations or disturbances.
- (2) Serious disturbances of public order.
- (3) Industrial Strikes or Lock-outs.
- (4) Activities of any subversive individuals or agencies.
- (5) Indication of any pro-fascist sympathies or activities.
- (6) Acts of Sabotage.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Basic Report: To be furnished initially and subsequently to changes.

(1) Political.

- a. Political parties existing.
- b. Their views.
- c. Popularity.
- d. Programme.
- e. Prominent members.

(2) Industrial.

Summary of general industries and industrial conditions including particulars of Trade Unions or similar organizations.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

3 December 1943.

Weekly Situation Report:

(1) Political.

Giving brief appreciation of any significant political activity or changes.

(2) Industrial.

(a) Showing estimate of unemployment.

(b) Activities of Trade Unions.

(c) Dissatisfaction with industrial conditions i.e., hours of work, pay.

(3) General.

A brief appreciation showing the trend of public opinion showing the extent of co-operation.

(a) With the Italian Administration.

(b) With Allied Military Government and indicating also the state of public morale.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

18 November 43

SUBJECT: Present-day conditions in the Province of Messina.
TO : Security Intelligence.

A few days ago I was granted permission to visit my mother and family, who live in the town of Franca Villa, in the Province of Messina. The instant joy felt in this long awaited reunion soon died a death of tearful sorrow. Glancing around me, I could see that in our household, the lot of my mother, brother, sister with three children, had been, and still is, one of misery. My dear mother, weeping and still clinging to me, told me about their not day to day, but hour to hour, existence.

I soon saw that our pantry was bare of food; upon further questioning, I learned that this scarcity was due to the nefarious operations of a well-organized Black Market. Bread, the mainstay of Italian living, sold at the exorbitant price of sixty liras per small loaf. True enough 100 grams of bread can be purchased daily and legitimately, but a family of adults and children can't possibly survive on such a scanty ration. For these poor and impoverished Italians who earn on the average of thirty-five to fifty liras a day, whenever work is to be had, a decent and humane standard of living is utterly impossible. Pride has been sacrificed and self respect is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The food situation here is alarmingly acute. This starvation exists not only in our household, but is rampant throughout the entire community.

Being aroused by this, I took it upon myself to conduct an investigation and by personal observation found the following to represent the picture as it really is:

1. MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SUPPLIES

- a. There's a complete absence of vitally needed medical supplies. There are two well known and well qualified doctors, who with proper medicines, could treat and instantaneously suppress a growing epidemic of boils growing on almost every inhabitant of this city.

2. POST OFFICE

- a. This has practically become extinct. No mail is being received and the citizenry find it difficult to maintain even a minimum of morale.

3. CLOTHING

- a. About almost all are inadequately clothed and to cover their bodies, torn and patched garments

comprise part of the dress.

4. GENERAL ATTITUDE

- a. ^{WITH} Everyone with whom I spoke, the question asked was, "The Americans promised us food and grain; why haven't we got any yet?" I could see that a certain bitterness was pregnate in that query. Unless grain and foodstuffs are given them soon, I am of the candid opinion that this, as yet, embryonic feeling of being deceived, will assume an eventual state of open hostility and wipe away that popularity hitherto accorded the American.

John A. Garofolo

JOHN A. GAROFOLO,
Corp.,
Security Intelligence.

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