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SECURITY DIV. MONTHLY REPORTS

MAY 1945 - FEB. 1946

SECURITY DIVISION
FILE
MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File No. of ans'd	From whom	Subject
18	-	-	-	Monthly report - Ma. of
19	-	-	-	" " June 1940
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Attention to monthly report
mailed

Monthly report - Ma. of

" " June 1940
" " July 1940
" " August "
" " Sept. "
" " Oct. "
" " Nov. "
" " Dec. "
" " Feb. "

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~~Attachment to monthly report~~
~~index~~

Monthly report - Mr. [unclear]

June 1961
July 1961
August
Sept.
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Security Division
Monthly report.

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM MAY 1948

TO FEB. 1946

CATALOGUE.

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

REF : ED/645

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
February 1946

TO : Director Public Safety Sub Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1946

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

O.V.R.A.

3. On 15 June 45, Dott Guido LITTO, a former Inspector General of O.V.R.A. and Chief of the Political Division under the Republican Fascist Government until October 1944, and after Deputy Chief of Police, was arrested and ultimately handed over to the Italian Authorities. LITTO was released from custody on 16 February 46 after being completely cleared of all charges made against him after the preliminary investigations had been carried out by the Special Section of the Assize Court of Rome. A copy of the judgment has been forwarded to G-2 (CR) AFM for information.

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NEO FASCISTS

4. On 24 February 1946, P. . Agent BUGAUDI, attached to 2nd Reports Celere, Rome was arrested as a neo-fascist. He was found to be in possession of a code intended for use when communicating with neo-fascists in other towns. The information originated from the Questura of Naples.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

5. At PERHA on 10 February 1946 a typewritten pamphlet concerning the formation of Fascist squads was found in the street. This may be part of the publicity efforts of I.A.M. Inquiries are being made to discover the author (Copy of pamphlet attached).

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ARMS TRAFFIC

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

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

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

"UCMO" MANIFESTO

9. The first Congress of this movement, which has now publically declared itself as a political movement, was opened by Guglielmo GIANNINI at 3.30 pm on 16 February in the Aula Magna of the University. It is estimated 6,000 persons were present. The meeting was later addressed by Gen. BENCIVENGA who was followed by Prof. PATRIZI of the Democratic Liberal Party.

10. Various people addressed the Congress on many subjects.

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

Chairman - Guglielmo GIANNINI
Vice Chairman - LAGRANDESE of Bari
AVV. MARINA of Milan

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

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITIES

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

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

CIVILIAN INTERESTS

5014

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CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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

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

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WAR CRIMINALS

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

W. H. H. H.

A. H. H. H.,
Captain,
Security Division.

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

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

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
December 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER 1945

GENERAL SECURITY

1. Owing to the rapid demobilization of officers, and LIAP having been taken by the remainder, the continuity of the work of this office was broken, quite intentionally, as it was considered better to start the New Year with as much leave taken as was possible, so that the two officers remaining on Security duties will not be unduly distracted.

2. Items of interest which have taken place are outlined briefly below, but a more comprehensive report will be submitted next month.

3. The hand over of the Northern Regions, with the exception of Venezia Giulia and Udine, to Italian Government Administration, was of course, the most important step during the month, and the position will be watched with great interest. The threat of internal disorder has always been made following the hand over of territory, but so far, fortunately, things may be said to have gone fairly smoothly. The turbulent North, however, may be a different proposition, but there is every prospect at the moment that some months may elapse before any real threat is forthcoming, unless provoked by a sudden political incident. The economical causes of unrest, and the struggle for political power remain to provide the material for a sudden conflagration.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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NEO FASCISTS

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

BOMB INCIDENT

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

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

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIANS AND YUGOSLAVS

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

TRANSFER OF A.M.G. TERRITORY TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

YUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

9. A report has been submitted to AFHQ (CI) regarding Capt. MAKSIMOVIC and his staff operating from 24, Riviera di Chiaia, NAPLES. This person is the accredited representative of the Yugoslav Welfare Society and is also described as the Chief Officer of Liaison Section Royal Yugoslav Army in Naples. According to records at this HQ the Royal Yugoslav Mission was liquidated in April 1945.

" R " CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

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

W.H. Top

A. H. HULL,
Captain,
Security Division.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/645

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
November 1945

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT-NOVEMBER 1945ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Parri's government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the demo-christians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the apathy of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Parri signifies the end of CIN government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with the influx of the more violent partisan element into Rome from the northern provinces.

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

3. Very few Italians have given a serious thought to the possibility of the Luogotenente taking charge of the situation and in fact such an eventuality appears rather remote. It must however be borne in mind that the King's retirement has devoted himself to hard work, study

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

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ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIANS AND YUGOSLAVS

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

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

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES

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

7. It is reported that these persons hold meetings at the villa of Princess Abamalek at the 8km on Via Aurelia.

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

U.S. PARTY

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

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R. QUESTURA, ROME

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

ITALIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

11. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the authorities in

charge of the Jewish camps with the Jewish Refugee Welfare Centre whose chief is Mr. Laiman (or Layman) with Headquarters at Via Balbo 5, Rome. The Jewish title of the organization is Delassem.

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV AFFAIRS

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

INFILX OF COMMUNISTS TO ROME

16. There are strong grounds for the belief that since the fall of the Parri government there has been a steady influx of communists and partisans of the more violent type from the northern provinces. All these "tourists" are said to be well armed and a police estimate of their number is approximately 10,000. They are being accommodated in the homes of fellow socialists and communists and also in the Casa del Partigiano, Via del Fienili, Rome. The aim is said to be a coup d'etat effected by the forcible occupation of barracks, ministries and the usual strategical and tactical points and the isolation of the city by interruption of all communications. The date before which this action is supposed to be effected is the 15 December 1954.

WAR CRIMES

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WAR CRIMES

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

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

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CIVIL DISTURBANCES.

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

TRADING IN ARMS

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

MARCOPOLO CALABRESO

21. Chief of the Rome Squadra Mobile was the Subject of Para 24 of the Monthly Report for October. Despite the intervention referred to it is understood that spurious enquiries are still proceeding but the Commissioner for Sanction, against Fascism (Menni) has been asked to clarify the position and a reply is awaited.

Press

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

23. The Police continue to be criticized but not to such an extent as formerly. The Rome "Repetto Calore" has produced a bad impression by its violence in dealing with demonstrations and there is felt to be

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communists, appeared to have been organized into separate groups under one central command and orders were heard being given for particular groups to attack at different points, to withdraw here, reform at another point, etc. etc.

TRADING IN ARMS

20. A report has been received that a considerable arms trade is being carried on between those Polish soldiers who have volunteered to return to Poland and representatives of the PCI and PSI. In Rome the agency through which this is done is a secondhand dealers premises, the "Galleria Capranica", 51 Via degli Orfanti. This Division has also been notified of the purchase of arms to the value of 500,000 lire by the PCI of Matelica, Province of Macerata, from Poles about to be repatriated.

MARCOO CALCHERO

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

FINES

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

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

VENETIA GIULIA (13 Corps) FOR OCTOBER 1945

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAPLES CHRONICLE

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

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

VENEZIA REGION (October 1945)

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

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

33. There are good grounds for believing that the Yugoslavs maintain a well organized system of agents throughout the region, and 5000 these agents are well supplied with funds. Reports continue to be received of persons in Udine receiving visits from Slav agents requesting them in terms which amount to threats to sign documents in favour of the annexation of the area to Yugoslavia. There have been no reports of any activity during the month in Udine.

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

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

NAPLES COMMUNE

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

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

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

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

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

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that Trento should be placed again under Austrian control.

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

LOMBARDIA REGION

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

38. Strength of Officers:

Major HARVEY
Captain HAYES
Captain MILLS

CHH/nb

Ch Hayes
C.B. HAYES,
Captain,
Security Division.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.C. 324

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

OB

REF. : SD/615

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
October 1945

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1945ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

SUBJECT : Security Division Monthly Report
October 1945

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER 1945

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

Gen. MINATIONOVICH

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

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CAVALIERE DEL MOVIMENTO

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

CIVIL DISORDERING

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

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

"ROYAL" YUGO SLAV ACTIVITIES

7. The activities of the anti-Tito elements of the Yugo Slavs have been demonstrated to be commercial rather than political by a round-up conducted by the Rome Gestapo. A Member of arrests of the adherents of the group including prominent members, disclosed that under the cover of political activity serious black market offences and fraud bordering on blackmail were being practised. As a result of searches, among other papers was found an interesting document giving in detail the tasks and organization of an Intelligence Service Centre to be formed with a view to organizing activity against the Tito Government. The Director of the Centre is Col. Miluba Jovanovich, who claimed that there was a strong link between the anti-Tito elements in Yugo Slavia and those in Italy. 5003

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WAR CRIMES

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

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

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

CIVILIAN INTERVIEW

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

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

ARMS TRAFFIC

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

L'UCINO MALLINQUE

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

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

ADMIRAL BIANCHIERI

15. "L'Unita" of the 17 October published the text of a circular

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LUGERO G. LANCHE

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ADMIRAL BIANCHIARI

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

EDUARDO BIANCHIARI

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

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yet widely known. In view of the serious suspicions concerning his past record and associations, the matter has been reported to G-2.

O.G.N.A.

18. This organization is apparently Yugo Slav the counterpart of the Soviet GPU, and it is expected that considerable information will be received with regard to its activities within a few days. The secrecy with which this organization works is evidenced by the fact that one of its agents, a certain KUNCE TAYK was sent to Italy on a mission without the knowledge of the Yugo Slav mission. It is hoped to obtain further information as to the activities of O.G.N.A.

LAJACH V Alessandro

19. This Russian subject was recently arrested by the Public Safety Officer of Brescia. Among his belongings were found a Schweizer type sub-machine gun, steel of Russian and Italian officers insignia, and various documents from the "Mission Military Russia" all signed by a Captain Vasilin. The activities of the latter officer are now under enquiry. The documents authorized LAJACH V to remain in the Province of Brescia and also authorized him to circulate in a Lancia lorry which had been assigned to him "as a reward" inquiries are being made.

LETO Guido

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

MARCOZZI Galogero

21. This extremely efficient police official, chief of the Rome Squadra Mobile, has distinguished himself in dealing with the serious crime in the city. He belongs to no political party and is solely interested in his work, but he unfortunately has earned KUNCE's dislike by interfering with the illegal activities of some of his friends, and in particular by his raid on the gaming house, the so-called "Sporting Club" at via della Croce, in which KUNCE has an interest. Repression proceedings have now been started against Marcozzi, but the grounds on which they are based are

certain MINICH TARY was sent to Italy on a mission without the knowledge of the Yugo Slav mission. It is hoped to obtain further information as to the activities of O.V.N.A.

LIACHOV Alexandro

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MAROCCHI Calogero

21. This extremely efficient police official, chief of the Rome Squadra Mobile, has distinguished himself in dealing with the serious crime in the city. He belongs to no political party and is solely interested in his work, but he unfortunately has earned LETO's dislike by interfering with the illegal activities of some of his friends, and in particular by his raid on the gaming house, the so-called "Sporting Club" at via della Croce, in which LETO has an interest. Separation proceedings have not been started against Marocco, but the grounds on which they are based are slight that it is unlikely that they will result in an operation. The information this division has is that when the enquiries are complete the case will be filed but will remain as a sword of Damocles over Marocco's head with the unspoken comment, "play with us or else..." This attempt to sacrifice a first class man for political or personal motives is very typical of the manner in which the Commissariato for Sanctions against Fascism is conducted. Steps are being taken to attempt to put a spoke in the wheel in this particular case as apart from any other consideration, the loss of Marocco would have a very detrimental effect on the maintenance of law and order in the city.

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PZEMARI

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

ALBANIAN PARTISAN ACTIVITY

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

PIEMONTE REGION

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

25. A small number of strikes have occurred, including that of the Turin barbers, but the only stoppage of special interest was that of 7000 workers at Fiat Monterotondo on 9 Oct. 43. It is understood that the strike was organised by the communists on the previous day to protest against the ABC order regarding the evacuation of premises taken over by political parties without the consent of the owners. The strike was not supported by the other parties and the communist party made a cancellation order which was too late to have any effect.

26. In Turin city a report was received that the CP was organising and training a group of young men on the lines of SAP and G. with the object of seizing industries, eliminating owners and right wing leaders after the departure of the allies. The organiser was said to be one Giovanni Valletto who, in the manner to which one has now grown accustomed, has moved from his humble abode and now lives in great style at Via Principe d'Achille 26, Turin, where he has been addressing and interviewing would-be recruits between the hours of 12 midday and 3 pm and between 8 pm and 11 pm.

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

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

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

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

LOMBARDIA REGION

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

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

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

CANCELLED ARMS RAIDS. 32.

Region	MGs	Sub	Pistols	Rifles	Grenades	Mortars	Cann	Miscellaneous
Piemonte	445	1236	81	3166	7214	223	33	9 armoured cars, ammo, mines, shells, radios, steel helmets, etc
Bologna	11	36	59	270	659	11	1	78 mines, ammo & spares of all types.

(from 1 Oct to 25 Oct 45)

(from 15 Oct. to 4 Nov. 45)

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

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

35. Strength of officer:

Major HARVEY

Captain HAYES

4999

...the party are dubious about following the communist lead. They see the labour party in England, they note the manner in which the Russians appear to be "occupying" the eastern part of Europe; they observe the condition of the prisoners of war returning from Helson instead. These matters are causing much discussion among the socialists at the present.

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

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

COMBINED ARMS RAIDS. 32.

Region MGs Sub Pistols Rifles Grenades Mortars Cann Miscellaneous MGs

Piemonte 445 1256 81 3165 7214 223 33 9 armoured cars, ammo, mines, shells, radios. steel helmets, etc

Bologna 11 36 59 270 639 11 1 78 mines, ammo & spares of all types.

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

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

35. Strength of officer:

Major HARVEY
Captain HAYES
Captain MILLS

Captain PIER has returned to U.S.
Captain BARCROFT has been posted prior to demobilisation.

Chayes
C.A. HAYES,
Captain,
Security Division.

CBH/lm.

SECRET

SECRET

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Distribution:

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British Embassy.

WFO (Att'n Major Daly-Iewis)
Mullia Region
Liguria
Lombardia
Piemonte
Venetia

4892

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : 52/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
September 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1945GENERAL SECURITY

1. The meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, at which Inter alia, the peace terms of Italy were discussed, was a strong stabilizing element affecting military security in this country. Nothing concrete has yet materialized, but Italy seems to be pinning her faith on the Anglo-Americans in so far as the Venezia Giulia problems are concerned, and to sit back in bewilderment at the claims being made for her former colonies.

2. Sober speeches were made by the Italian Prime Minister, and the general atmosphere seems to be that many Italians (particular or otherwise) have finally realized that there is a price to pay, and from it they can extract little comfort.

3. The Italian Foreign Minister's speech to the Council was not well received by certain elements in Italy, who did not consider that he had taken a sufficiently strong attitude on behalf of his country.

4. Togliatti's views on the Venezia Giulia problem also caused adverse comment, and it was suggested that he confine his official utterances to those of his office - Minister of Justice - and not

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4997

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

5. The first meeting of the CONSULTA - the selected band of senior politicians of all parties whose duty it is to advise the Government - took place on 25th September, 1945. Although not elected by the people it is the largest democratic institution yet to appear in this country since the War. The earlier meetings revealed the excitability of some of the members, who took advantage of freedom of speech to shout "Fascist" and other epithets across the assembly room. The general outlook, however, is brighter with a tangible sign of the cooperation of the Political parties.

SECRET

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6. The general public still remains apathetic to the political aspirations of the various parties. They are disillusioned that the end of the war has not brought plenty, and words, no matter how flowery, do not bring material satisfaction. In these circumstances it is difficult for the spirit to be exhilarated. Both the Communist and Socialist parties are losing members for the above reasons, and the more idealistic are not in agreement with their parties' participation in the Government. Throughout, the Republican or Monarchy there continues to be the major point, and this is helping to widen the differences in the Action and Christian Democrat parties.

ITALIAN POLICE AND THE PRESS

7. During the month of September, the extremist papers have taken every opportunity to undermine the public confidence in the police by articles frequently inaccurate and possibly deliberately so.

8. It is unfortunately true that political influence is brought to bear on the police, and there is reason to believe that Henri is a principal offender in this respect. It is reported from a fairly reliable source that Marrocco, chief of the Rome "squadra mobile" was obliged by Henri to dispense with the services of four of his right hand men, he being told that if he did not do so, means would be found to expurate them. Henri's interest in obtaining a strong footing in the police is a matter of general comment.

9. Virulent attacks in L'Unita' have also been made on three Allied officers in Allied Military Government territory. In the latest under investigation Captain Hanson is referred to as 'that liar Monson'. Such is the Freedom of the Press!

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

10. Generally speaking, September was not a period of great public disorder. In Rome no outstanding public meetings took place, and no disturbances occurred.

11. In Lecce on 24th September the Builders Union at Lecce called a general strike to protest against the high cost of living. The following day a crowd of some 10,000 demonstrated outside the Prefettura and endeavoured to disarm the C.C.N.R. and some Italian marines who re-enforced them. Shots were exchanged resulting in three people being killed and several more wounded. Further trouble was expected at the funerals, but strong re-inforcements of Police prevented any untoward incident.

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12. The long threatened 'revolution' in September did not materialise, although many think that had the Allied withdrawn from the North at the end of August as was at one time thought, there may have been trouble. The 14th October is now given as a likely date, as a nation wide meetings have been called for that date to urge the convocation of the Constituent. Nothing has been learned, however, to indicate that these meetings have been coordinated with violence as their object, although it is likely that there may be sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the country.

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PORT BUSINESS AT NAPLES

13. About the middle of the month the waters of Naples harbour were disturbed by labour unrest, caused by the employment of German P.O.W. in the docks, and a curtailment of the employment of Italians. Although there were meetings of a few hundreds of people bearing banners "Out with the Germans" and similar observations, the ultimate situation might have been very ugly indeed. Sig. PARI did not get the welcome he anticipated, in fact a car which the people thought contained him was overturned. Unruly elements in the streets smashed shop windows, mirrors and chairs and individual German POW were manacled by gangs of Italians.

14. Action was taken on the ATR level which removed that cause of the trouble - Germans were stopped from driving Italian trucks, cutting down the number of POW at the port and re-employing Italian labour etc. and the incident has simmered down, after claiming a great deal of attention throughout the country.

15. There is a warning in this episode - there will of necessity be great unemployment in the port when Allied installations are no longer required, and the Neapolitan will not take it very kindly. It is hoped that, knowing the state of mind of the Italian on such matters, careful deliberation will obviate the necessity for further clashes, which may have a profound effect on Allied prestige.

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN AND YUGO SLAVIAN REPRESENTATIVES

16. Considerable activity by Russian and Yugo Slav officials of the various delegations now in Rome, has been observed in the North of Italy. The ostensible mission of these persons is the care and repatriation of their displaced nationals. Many of these nationals view with considerable, and in many cases, justifiable apprehension the welcome they may expect in their native lands, and firmly refuse to be repatriated. Of the latter it is said that some form of coercion has been applied to a number of them to induce them to return and it is felt that there is an element of truth in this assertion. An allegation of compulsory registration of Russians in the Marano district by two Russian officers is being investigated. There can be little doubt that if the Russian and Yugo Slav representatives had their own way all the nationals of these two countries would be repatriated, with or without their consent.

17. The strength of the Russian representation with AC and ACI is given below and it appears to be far in excess of requirements.

- 1) Soviet Delegation to Advisory Council:
Officers 8, Cms nil, Civilians 55
- 2) Soviet Representatives at Allied Commission:
Officers 11, Cms 2, Civilians 2
- 3) Displaced Persons Commission:

entitled, in fact a car which the people thought contained his car overturned. Unruly elements in the streets smashed shop windows, mirrors and chairs and individual German POW were menaced by gangs of Italians.

14. Action was taken on the AFHQ level which removed that cause of the trouble - Germans were stopped from driving Italian trucks, cutting down the number of POW at the port and re-employing Italian labour etc. and the incident has since died down, after claiming a great deal of attention throughout the country.

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17. The strength of the Russian representation with AC and AGI is given below and it appears to be far in excess of requirements.

- 1) Soviet Delegation to Advisory Council:
Officers 8, GIs nil, Civilians 33
- 2) Soviet Representatives at Allied Commission:
Officers 11, GIs 2, Civilians 2
- 3) Displaced Persons Commission:
Officers 17, GIs 37, Civilians nil

It has been the habit of both Russian and Yugo-Slav officers to travel to North Italy and other places without authority. This applies particularly to the "Displaced Persons" Mission, whose activities appear to be more concerned with the dissemination of Communist propaganda than with displaced Russians. In fact the problem of the latter has practically ceased to exist.

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18. To render more difficult this unauthorized travel, this Division suggested among other matters that all facilities in the way of rations, billets, etc. be refused to such persons travelling without proper orders. This suggestion has now been adopted by AFHQ.

139 VIA ROMANIANA

19. This house, formerly the Sianese Embassy, is now the HQ of the Russian D.P. Mission. It also houses a radio transmitter which is said to be used daily between 2400 and 2500 hours, the existence of which is known to AFHQ. Its purpose in connection with DE's seems obscure.

20. The HQ presents a scene of considerable activity with cars containing civilians and Russian officers continually entering and leaving. It is also reported that parties are not infrequently held in the evenings with plenty of noise, music and singing.

YUGO SLAV PROPAGANDA

21. A report is being investigated of Yugo Slavs visiting blocks of flats and obtaining signatures of Italians to a document demanding the return of Trieste to Yugo-Slavia. It is not alleged that threats are used, but the visitors arrive in numbers and overawe their hosts into signing.

WAR CRIMINALS

22. The news of the execution of General BELIZIO - the first Italian War Criminal to be tried by an Allied Court - aroused a host of dismay from the Italian press, who referred to him as the Defender of Bari (against the Germans). They chose to forget the magnitude of his crime and sought to excuse his conduct by saying it was due to his excitability that he ordered two British officers who were his prisoners to be shot. The British were condemned as a merciless race, incapable of sentiment. A fund was organized for erecting a memorial to the General, and drew quite a good response.

23. It was discovered by this Division that a Capt. Vianera, employed by AMG Lombardy, appeared in the lists of War Criminals. He was recently arrested and handed over to AIRC. He had been previously screened by Intelligence agencies. He was wanted in connection with murder or manslaughter and ill-treatment of PWs when commandant of the PW Camp at Benghazi in 1942.

ROYAL YUGO SLAV MILITARY MISSION

24. This mission which ceased to exist, or rather to be officially recognized, several months ago, has been brought to notice through the finding of bogus travel orders on various persons, issued under the

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ROYAL YUGO SLAV MILITARY MISSION

24. This mission which ceased to exist, or rather to be officially recognized, several months ago, has been brought to notice through the finding of bogus travel orders on various persons, issued under the authority of the Mission. As far as can be ascertained, the signature, usually that of Col. Voukitch is a forgery. Three Yugo Slavs recently attempted to obtain facilities to travel to Austria from Public Safety Sub-Commission. They were in possession of R. Yugo Slav permits. On being taken into custody by the Quæstura they admitted that they had themselves forged the permits. The matter has been left to the Italian authorities, as there does not appear to be any security interest involved.

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CAPT. RYON PERVANJE

25. This man is the accredited Tugo Slav D.P. representative for Northern Italy. It appears that he has, without any authority, introduced certain of his agents into Northern Italy. One of them, Morevec Jone was arrested and detained by FIM as a possible security danger and was found in possession of a pistol and a permit issued by Pervanje. Two others, Karitan Slavko and Tasio Sokal have been arrested by 311 Psi on similar grounds. In connection with the latter arrests, Dr. Smellake, Delegate for Tugo Slavia to the Advisory Council, visited Milan and stated to the AMG officers concerned that Maritan and Tasio were accredited representatives and attached to the D.P. Sub-Commission. Neither of these statements are true and Smellake himself is being asked for an explanation for his unauthorized trip to Milan. Enquiries are being made with regard to Pervanje.

ALBANIAN PARTISAN ACTIVITIES

26. It is reported that the Albanian partisans, in uniform and in civilian clothing are conducting at Bari what might almost be described as a miniature reign of terror against those Albanians in that district who are opposed to the present Albanian regime. Two cases of Albanians being invited to the Albanian III and not being heard of again are reported and in three other cases, it is believed that these partisans are responsible for their disappearance. It is also alleged that the partisans give firearm certificates to persons in sympathy with the regime. Enquiries are being made.

ANTI COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION

27. The existence of a party which would seem to be fairly well organized has been reported at Turin. The party is called "L'Uomo Qualunque FIM" and it is believed to have some connection with Giannini, the editor of the paper of that name. It is apparently engaged at present in defending Quintavalle, former director general of "Marcelli", from evasion proceedings. The organization is thought to be a counter to Communism and the extreme leftist groups. Further information is being obtained.

CIVILIAN INTERVIEWS

28. The weekly review boards at Terni, for which this Division supplies an officer, continued to deal with the cases of civilian internees. The army agents and saboteurs, and those suspected of so being, are now being considered. Progress will be very much slower, as some of these will be dangerous so long as there are Allied troops in the country. During the month 223 cases were reviewed and 187 were recommended for release. One of the most notorious releases was Achille Lallo, the Naples shipping magnate. The number of appeals

by Ferzanje. The others, Maritan Slavko and Tasic Zsolt have been arrested by J41 200 on similar grounds. In connection with the latter arrests, Dr. Smollak, Delegate for Yugoslavia to the Advisory Council, visited Milan and stated to the ABC officers concerned that Maritan and Tasic were accredited representatives and attached to the D.F. Sub-Commission. Neither of these statements are true and Smollak himself is being asked for an explanation for his unauthorized trip to Milan. Enquiries are being made with regard to Ferzanje.

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SEUDO HANGMANS

29. The aftermath of the wholesale murder of 54 persons in the Sudio jail - dealt with in full in our July report - was the appearance before an Allied Military Court of seven prisoners, three of whom were sentenced to death, two to long terms of imprisonment and two were acquitted.

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30. No serious repercussions followed the decisions of the Court, although there were sympathetic articles in some of the newspapers. The speech of partisan leader in Court after the sentences, acknowledging the heinous nature of the crime and the justice of the decision, say have had a lot to do with calm manner in which the verdicts were received. The result is of the utmost importance as a deterrent to other enthusiastic anti-social partisans.

EMILIA ROMAGNA

31. The reports from the Liaison Officer for this Region - handed to the Italian Government on 5th August 1945 - have been far from comforting. This largely is in connection with the increased banditry, lawlessness and incapacity of the Police due to lack of equipment etc. then to any political or subversive movements. The position, however, needs very careful watching, particularly as the Italian authorities are introducing auxiliary police in numbers which would not be tolerated in ANC times. There is a very real danger that these untrained, undisciplined men may become Party Police, and it is an almost universal trend in the present politics of Italy to find each party wanting its own Police Force. Nothing could be more obnoxious to democratic ideas than a law enforcing agency inflicting its politics on the rest of the community by arrest, threats and intimidation, and great care must be exercised and vigilance maintained to see that this recrudescence of totalitarianism is not sufficiently strong to affect the forthcoming elections. The reports which have come to hand are not reassuring.

32. Brief statistics provided show that 25 cases of armed robbery were reported in the Region, and fourteen murders for political reasons. In seven instances the victims were first kidnapped.

33. The dispute between the landowners and contadini continues, and until some solution to this is reached, more murders in the country districts may be expected.

34. Pietro Nenni gave speeches at Bologna, Imola and Forli during the month, but did not arouse such enthusiasm. Velia SPANO also delivered an anti-fascist speech to the Communists at Bologna.

35. The standard of the Press is very low, and it is not the fair, unbiased reporting which the country needs so badly at the moment. The belittling of the G.C.R.R. and Quersura officials is plugged constantly, and deliberately.

LOMBARDIA REGION

36. The month passed smoothly in the main from a security point of view, there being no untoward incidents of any magnitude. The number of armed robberies continues to increase, but the Police are taking measures to counteract this.

37. Public Safety officers continue to lead arms raids and good

to the Italian Government on 25 August 1943 - have been far from comforting. This largely is in connection with the increased banditry, lawlessness and incapacity of the Police due to lack of equipment etc. than to any political or subversive movements. The position, however, needs very careful watching, particularly as the Italian authorities are introducing auxiliary police in numbers which would not be tolerated in any time. There is a very real danger that these untrained, undisciplined men may become Party Police, and it is an almost universal trend in the present politics of Italy to find each party wanting its own Police Force. Nothing could be more obvious to democratic ideas than a law enforcing agency inflicting its politics on the rest of the community by arrest, threats and intimidation, and great care must be exercised and vigilance maintained to see that this recrudescence of totalitarianism is not sufficiently strong to affect the forthcoming elections. The reports which have come to hand are not reassuring.

36. Brief statistics provided show that 95 cases of armed robbery were reported in the Region, and fourteen murders for political reasons. In seven instances the victims were first kidnapped.

37. The dispute between the Landowners and contadini continues, and until some solution to this is reached, more murders in the country districts may be expected.

38. Pietro Nenni gave speeches at Bologna, Imola and Forlì during the month, but did not arouse much enthusiasm. Velia SPANO also delivered an anti-allied speech to the Communists at Bologna.

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LORENZOLA REMAINS

40. The month passed smoothly in the main from a security point of view, there being no upward incidents of any magnitude. The number of armed robberies continues to increase, but the Police are taking measures to counteract this.

41. Public Safety officers continue to lead arm raids and good results have accrued. It is an interesting point that when such arm are recovered they are invariably in good condition, well oiled and greased. This is a reminder that they were not discarded or hidden out of any motives such as preventing the enemy from discovering them, but have been put on one side for future action. The publication of the order of General Brunetti, the Head of the G.C.R., to his men to be on the alert for a Communist uprising caused a lot of comment from the party concerned.

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It was frequently "tipped" that there would be a revolution in September (probably under the illusion that ASD was coming to function) but that seems to have been safely negotiated. It is most likely that at one stage something tangible was planned, judging by the number of arrests discovered, and the position of the persons arrested in connection therewith, but the persistence of the Allies in holding on to Northern Italy, and the general disillusionment of the population in Communism, seems to indicate that the proper moment has been allowed to go by. Attempts may be made to stir up trouble again, and economic conditions this winter might assist, but a little good has been gained by forces of law and order since the German capitulation. There would be much less misgiving of security and police organizations if adequate clothing, arms, and food could be made available so that the armed cars of the mobile battalions of the CC.NR. could be more than static reminders of what could be done.

38. The solution is supplies from military not civil sources, where political jobbery can willfully obstruct the police.

VIGILIA REGION

39. Security in this Region is menaced by infiltration of Yugo Slavs and lawlessness by armed bandits more than from any internal political causes, civilian disturbances or demonstrations. There have been a few demonstrations, mainly against the high cost of living.

40. In addition there is the ever present agitation for the return to Austria of the Northern provinces which were formerly Austrian, and persons have been arrested crossing the frontier from Innsbruck with foreign propaganda in their possession. The Tyrolese have their own political parties, which are in addition to the Italian parties operating there, and there is no doubt these parties are directed from Innsbruck. The arrival of Italians from the South is not finding favour with the natives of these provinces, especially as it is alleged they operate black markets rather than partake in local industry.

41. There is also the release of German prisoners whose houses were in the Tyrol to return to them, and it is believed that this system is being abused and the population of Tyrolese increased considerably by Germans who were not formerly resident. The Italians fear this will seriously affect the position should a plebiscite be held in the future.

42. Frontier control via the Brennero Pass is not being rigidly enforced, and although the French authorities (who control the Austrian side) say that no one is allowed through unless he has a visa from the Italian Government, this is not in fact being adhered to by the travellers. There is a strong French influence in this border region, and its attempts to organise an espionage system is being watched by GIC.

43. The handing in of arms has proceeded satisfactorily. At (estimated) 20,000, 20,000 arms were reported to be recovered.

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43. The handing in of arms has proceeded satisfactorily. At Portogruo (Venice) C.M.I. effected 20 arrests whilst recovering small quantities of arms. In the Belluno and Bolzano districts the roofs of churches have been used for storing places, and have yielded good following information given by a partisan.

44. In Treviso Province 1,743 rifles, 29 machine guns, 29 sub-machine guns and large quantities of arms have been recovered, and 53 persons arrested; six of them will be charged with armed robbery.

45. At Mirano (Venice) 11 machine guns, 105 rifles, 30 hand grenades (German), 20 cases of Italian hand grenades, 38 cases of ammunition, and four complete radio sets were found in part of a house occupied by British troops. They have been securely bricked in before the present occupiers arrived.

46. Armed robbery is prevalent in most of the provinces of the Regions, there having been reported 43 in Padua, 20 in Udine and 26 in Venice. It is therefore all the more gratifying to find such thorough steps being taken to discover areas. The morale of the police agencies is also being improved as the result of the cooperation and example by Allied personnel.

PLENARY REGION

47. The most outstanding phase of security work in this Region has been the determined searches for arms, which have been carried out by troops of 7 AGRA, CC.RR. and agents of Public Safety. As in all work of this kind success breeds success, and the good results achieved in previous months have caused more and more people to volunteer information. It was found essential to co-ordinate the information received from all sources - all from civilian channels to the Regional Security Officer, and all from military sources to the I.C. of 7 AGRA.

48. At Novara, following the recovery of arms from a church, the key of which was in the possession of a well known partisan leader "PINO" the local Public Safety Officer made an arrangement with him that if his followers handed in their arms they would not be prosecuted. The very first collection resulted in seven truck loads of weapons, and has been succeeded by a steady flow of surrendered material.

49. Moscatelli (the Sindaco of Novara) was then approached by the F.P.S.O. to do the same thing with his followers. A poster was published (signed by Moscatelli and other local characters) calling upon their loyal followers to surrender any illegally held arms, as the retention of such arms was against the policy of the leaders. The result is awaited with interest.

50. The number of arms raids which have taken place in the Region (up to 25 September) are as follows:-

160	Raids
346	Machine guns
2398	Rifles
1198	Automatic weapons
59	Revolvers
6970	Grenades
134	Mines
72	Radioes
205	Mortars
35	Guns of over 20 mm calibre

regions, there having been reported 45 in Rome, 29 in Venice and 16 in Venice. It is therefore all the more gratifying to find such thorough steps being taken to discover arms. The morale of the police agencies is also being improved as the result of the cooperation and example by Allied personnel.

PLACENTIA REGION

47. The most outstanding phase of security work in this Region has been the determined searches for arms, which have been carried out by troops of 7 AGRA, C.C.H.E. and agents of Public Safety. As in all work of this kind success breeds success, and the good results achieved in previous months have caused more and more people to volunteer information. It was found essential to co-ordinate the information received from all sources - all from civilian channels to the Regional Security officer, and all from military sources to the I.C. of 7 AGRA.

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346	Machine guns
2898	Rifles
1198	Automatic weapons
59	Revolvers
6970	Grenades
134	Mines
72	Radars
205	Mortars
33	Guns of over 20 mm calibre
9	Armoured cars

and considerable quantities of ammunition and explosives.

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51. There have been several strikes during the month, but of short duration and none serious. One of the strikes was in connection with the occupation of the Communist Headquarters at Verucelli by the advance party of 1st Armoured Reg. In an event which has caused a lot of discussion in left wing circles.

52. UGOINI Anedoo, the editor of L'Unita in Turin, and LAURO Davide (Ulisse) appeared before an Allied Military Court charged with writing an article in L'Unita of 12 September calculated to excite or alarm the people. The former was fined 80,000 lire and Lauro to six months' imprisonment, five of which were suspended. The article explained of us a completely false account of the reasons why four persons had been arrested, and its tendency was to make people believe that police were arresting men for having killed fascists during the insurrections.

53. The action taken and results obtained by this prosecution will be welcomed by those who have watched with helplessness in Italian Government territory the persistent misrepresentation which has appeared in the Press.

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

34 - 55. The report from the Venezia Giulia officer is also not yet to hand.

35 - 56. Strength of officers:-

MAJOR HARVEY
CAPTAIN HAYES
CAPTAIN HILLS

has returned to U.S.

Captain PHIL has been attached to Public Safety for duty
Captain BARRETT has been posted prior to demobilisation.

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

Distribution:-

G-2(OC)
R-3-0.

AFHQ (Att'n. Major Lely-Lewis)
Bella Region

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Distribution :-

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R. S. O.
R. S. O.
R. S. O.
R. S. O.
R. S. O.

ATTN (Att'n Major Daly-Lenda)
Emilia Region
Liguria
Lombardia
Piemonte
Venetia

4889

EDH/bd

SECRET

SECRET

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

Ref : SD/615

10 September 1945

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
August 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1945GENERAL SECURITY

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

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

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. The Parri Government has been making great efforts to get on with its colossal task, but the tendency is still for party politics to over ride the larger issue of national reconstruction. The declaration that the peace terms in regard to Italy would be the same as for Germany, the General of the Government has

4988

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

SECRET

- 2 -

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

POLISH TROOPS.

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

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

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

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

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

10. On 2nd August the revolt had spread to Ferrandina, where about 1,500 rioters destroyed the Ufficio Annonario, the UPUZZA and the Pretura. An ex-Pedesta, Vincenzo GARUTI, aged 63, was killed by the crowd.

11. The Prime Minister, Signor Parri, sent a telegram to the Prefect that he would try to help the people as soon as possible, but he would not tolerate violence. On 4th August the Minister of Communications visited the scene, talked with the Party leaders, and asked for their help in calming the people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICE FORCES

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

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

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

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

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

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POLITICAL MOVES IN TURKEY

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

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

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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

26. There are now 1,510 persons detained at "H" Camp, including 523 women. Their cases are being reviewed weekly when an officer from this Division visits the camp, and out of 143 cases considered during the month, 115 recommendations for release were made. Practically all former Fascists who were interned as "potentially dangerous" have now been released, and those at present detained represent saboteurs, enemy agents, Germans who held high posts in the Nazi Party, dangerous political persons, etc. It is not expected that many more recommendations for release can be made, but the cases will be studied thoroughly to see if they do constitute a threat.

BARGHES ANITA MANFREDI DE REASIS

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

SERGE DE MONTMAY

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

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SERGE DE TREKING

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

SUSPICIOUS ORGANIZATION

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

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FRONTE UNICO MUTILATI, INVALIDI E CECERAMENTI

30. Bearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre REGGIO in Rome on Sunday 26th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the Police frustrated any attempt by a noisy too docile crowd to start a disturbance.

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

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

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

LIGURIA REGION

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

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

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

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

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LOMBARDIA REGION

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

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

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

PIEMONTE REGION

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

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

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

VALLE D'AOSTA REGION

44. Little resumed a more normal aspect from a security standard in Valle d'Aosta region, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat of a problem.

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

VENETIA REGION

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

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

Monte Tofana (Cortina d'Ampezzo).

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

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

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

VENEZIA GIULIA

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

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

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

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

in their propaganda to spread the Jugo-Slav influence as far west as possible.

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

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53. Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Jugo-Slav nationals to withdraw from any position they ⁴⁹⁸² which in any way assisted the Allied Military Government, and to take reprisals against those who refused to comply. It was also hinted that sabotage may be adopted in this connection, but in what form was not stated.

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

FIELD TRIPS

55. Major HARVEY
Capt. HAYES
Lieut. FEHR
Major HARVEY

" " Internes Camp, Terni
" " " "
Lombardia Region
Trieste and Venezia Region.

STENOGRAPHIC OFFICERS

56. Major HARVEY
Capt. HAYES
Capt. ELLIS
Capt. MAJUROFF
Lieut. FEHR

Chief Security Officer
Investigator, civilian Internes
" confidential enquiries
" political
" political and screening.

S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

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Lombardia Region
Trieste and Venezia Region.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

56. Major HARVEY
Capt. HAYES
Capt. HILLS
Capt. BARNHART
Lieut. PER

Chief Security Officer
Investigator, civilian internees
" confidential enquiries
" political
" political and so oning.

Sgt. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

Distribution:-

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AFM (Att'n. Major Dally-Lewis)
Amila Region
Liguria
Lombardia
Piemonte
Venezia

pa/ha

4981

SECRET

SECRET

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

Ref : SM/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
July 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - JULY 1945

GENERAL SECURITY

1. Generally speaking, tranquillity descended on the security position in Italy this month, due, no doubt, to the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam, and the General Election in Great Britain. Such events tend to override the minor machinations of lesser mortals. In connection with the General Election it was interesting to read that the Italian Socialist party claimed to have shown the way to their British comrades, and the result was a triumph for Italian Socialism.
2. The Military Security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various dates have been given for the restitution of practically all areas now governed by A.S.D., and that has agreed a "Let's wait till they've gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked great applause and renewed activity in left wing circles in Rome. The Socialist Meeting took place towards the end of the month, and approval was expressed of their policy of the establishment of the republic, agrarian reform, and nationalization of finances and industry. The necessity for the holding of the working classes as a political instrument was discussed at great length, and a vote taken showed that 74% of those present were in favour of fusion with the Communist Party. Hard one of the opinion that the moment was not yet ripe

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

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4. The Italian Public Safety Forces have been experiencing their usual difficult time, with the criminal element causing disturbances under the cloak of political grievances. The wholesale shootings at Salvo will be dealt with later in this report.

SECRET

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5. Strikes occurred at Caltanissetta, Sicily, in the sulphur industry; at Milan on 5th July when a general strike called by the Camera del lavoro lasted for two hours; at Turin the day previously, when all industrial workers, postal telegraph and railway workers stopped work; and at Trieste on 10th July for one day. No untoward incidents occurred.
6. Although the strikes seem to be organized so as to avoid incidents, the more spontaneous (?) meetings seem much more difficult to control.
7. At Agrigento, Sicily, on 1st July a band of 200 rioters against food conditions set fire to the archives at the offices of the U.I.L., the Fascist Club and the Carabinieri Club, and in the general conduct of the disturbance used hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms. 16 men were subsequently arrested, and a curfew was imposed.
8. On 12th July at La Spezia 7,000 persons went to the Prefecture bearing signs urging speedier evacuation, better living conditions, etc. Nothing disorderly took place.
9. At Turin on 14th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne Italiane staged a demonstration for the elimination of bonuses. They marched to the Unione Industriale building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were untidily delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, many of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and scattering documents. They were ejected, and no further violence occurred.
10. The incidents mentioned in last month's report in Puglia, arose again on 31st July, when rioting took place at Matera. The outbuildings of the Municipality and the Post Office were burnt down. Telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, the mob created further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of C.C. arrived, however, and quiet was restored with very little blood having been spilt. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the armistice.
11. Although the matters dealt with above did not necessitate calling in Allied Military personnel, they demonstrate the underlying restlessness in this country at the moment, and the ease with which trouble springs up in widely separated districts. In spite of the Italian authorities' relief in having the Allies at hand in times of stress, it would appear to be more psychological than practical, as they have, in fact, managed to overcome all disturbances in the territory which has been restored to them. Whether they will be strong enough to do the same in the North remains to be seen, but so long as the Government remains united and representative of all parties, I do not see why they should not.

UNION FIGHTERS AT REGINA CORAL

12. Yet another riot occurred at this old Rome prison, where over 2,000 political and criminal prisoners are incarcerated, either awaiting trial or serving terms of imprisonment. The trouble, which was attributed to the prisoners' desire for better living conditions, was caused by the

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UNION PRISONERS AT REGINA COELI

12. Yet another riot occurred at this old Rome prison, where over
 2,000 political and criminal prisoners are incarcerated, either awaiting
 trial or serving terms of imprisonment. The trouble, which was attributed
 to overcrowding and delay in bringing prisoners for trial, lasted for two
 days, during which time the prisoners took control of the whole of the
 interior of the prison and set fire to certain parts of the building. They
 were prevented from escaping by armed G.I.M. who surrounded the prison. (no
 person was killed during the riot.

13. After order was restored the prisoners were redistributed throughout
 the country while the buildings are again made secure. The preservation of
 order in and around the prison is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities,
 but a potential mass escape of 2,000 political and criminal prisoners into a
 capital city still containing many allied installations is of great importance
 to our security.

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ROYAL JUGO-SLAV MILITARY MISSION

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

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

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

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

18. In this connection a Jugo-Slav named Jack ALZARAO was arrested by this Division for using a Fiat 1500 motor car, on which he had painted H.Q. A.C. No. 389 so as to infer the vehicle was a properly requisitioned vehicle by this Headquarters. Inquiries are proceeding to trace the lawful owner of the car.

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

FORGERY OF PERMIT

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

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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

22. In accordance with the policy of handing "A" Civilian Internee Camp over to the Italian Government, those whom it was deemed necessary still to detain have been or are to be transferred to "R" Camp. 393 have already been moved and 110 will be moved shortly. "A" Camp will then cease to be an Allied responsibility.

23. An officer from this Division has visited "R" Camp once weekly

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POSSIBLY OF FURTHER

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23. An Officer from this Division has visited "R" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 289 internees were considered. 242 recommendations were made for release.

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

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SCENARIOS

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

SECURITY IN THE NORTHLEGARERA MARCH

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

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

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

29. On 26th July the AGO Police officer led a raid on a factory in Milan, and found three truck loads of weapons, in perfect condition, greased and oiled. They belonged to the 3rd Garibaldini Division, which is a Communist organization, and included 84 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 20 kg. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six persons responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

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

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

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

33. The political situation can be summarized as follows:

SECURITY IN THE NORTH

LOMBARDIA REGION

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

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VENEZIA REGION

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

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

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

SOLO MANAGERS

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

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

39. Solio is apparently a hot bed of Communism, where both the Italian Communist Party and the Internationals. Communist Party are represented, and great feeling has been displayed against political prisoners. In the 25th June, one PERUZZO Guglielmo returned to Solio from Germany the only one of eleven to have survived ill-treatment when deported by the Germans. An immediate demonstration took place, but this passed off without untoward incident, and nothing more occurred until the massacre.

40. It is a sad reflection that the people have so little faith in the law of their country that they should dispense justice so arbitrarily on persons unable to defend themselves, physically or orally, especially when the victims included an old man of seventy and two young girls of seventeen.

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SELDO MASSACRE

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

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LIGURIA REGION

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

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

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

EMILIA REGION

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

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

46. At Bologna the Miracco was arrested for stealing petrol from an Allied pipe line.

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

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

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

PIEMONTE REGION

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

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

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

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47. At Lodi the Carabinieri was arrested for stealing petrol from an Allied plane base.

48. At Gallarate the Carabinieri was arrested for complicity in a number of cases of murder and robbery.

49. At Varese the Carabinieri, with others, has been arrested for murder. In all these cases the arrested were Communists, and it is small wonder that, with the head of the crime or team engaging in such activity lawlessness generally is on the increase.

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PROBABLE REASON

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

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

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

4975

53. Incidents affecting security during the month were:-

- a) The shooting of Communist chief of Casale;
- b) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison;
- c) a bomb was thrown on the roof of the G.I.M. barracks in Turin;
- d) a bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

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

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

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

56. Present strength is:-

Major HARVEY	Chief Security Officer
Captain HAYES	Investigator civilian internment
Captain ELLIS	loaned at Liguria Region
Captain BARCROFT	Investigator, screening and political
Lieut. PER	"

FIELD TRIPS

57. Major HARVEY Genoa, Milan, Turin. General security duties.
 Capt. HAYES Termi, reviewing internment
 Major HARVEY " "
 Capt. HAYES Bologna, Milan. General security duties.

Distributions:-

0-2 (OT) AFM (Att'n. Major Italy/Genoa)

R.S.O. Emilia Region

R.S.O. Liguria

R.S.O. Lombardia

R.S.O. Piemonte

R.S.O. Valle d'Aosta

W. Harvey Major
 Major, Security Division

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 Captain ELLIS Liaison at Liguria Region
 Captain BARCROFT Investigator, screening and political
 Lieut. PIER "

FIELD FORCES

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 Capt. HAYES Terni, reviewing internees
 Major HARVEY Bologna, Milan. General security duties.
 Capt. HAYES "

S. J. Harvey
 Major, Security Division

Distributions

G-2 (CI)	AFHQ (Att'n. Major Italy-ends)
R.S.O.	Brillia Region
R.S.O.	Liguria "
R.S.O.	Lombardia "
R.S.O.	Piemonte "
R.S.O.	Venezia "

WJH/bd

4874

SECRET

SECRET

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

Ref : SD/615

Subject : Security Division Monthly Report
June 1945

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

12 July 1945

(19)

SECURITY DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE 1945GENERAL SECURITY

1. The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallize the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.
2. The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without untoward incident solution by political, and not military, means is for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong team of AMG officers with 13 Corps is taking up the reins of Allied Military Government.
3. On the Western side of Italy the French are withdrawing their troops gradually, while reiterating that claims for frontier adjustments will be made at the Peace Conference.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

INCIDENTS IN PUGLIA

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

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

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

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

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

CIVILIAN INTERESTS

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CIVILIAN INTERNEES

12. An increased number of appeals has been received, as the relatives of many internees cannot see why they should continue to be detained now that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recommend that many of the persons whose cases have been reviewed at "R" Camp should be released, in fact 246 out of 253 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the camp is 942 males and 160 females.

POLICE FORCES

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

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

SERGE DE TRESKINE

14. Treskine, a former officer of the Czarist Army recently arrived in Italy from Switzerland. Attention was drawn to him by the fact that he applied for a travel permit to go to Turkey, for the alleged purpose of looking for treasure buried there in 1946. It has been ascertained that during the war he travelled extensively in Europe at that time enemy occupied. Inquiries are continuing.

GENERAL AMBALDO AZZU

15. It has been reported that General AZZU has been engaged in forming some kind of private revolutionary army, and these reports were lent colour through his association with the Unione Spartaco and disident leftist movements. He has now officially joined the Republican Party and in "La Voce Repubblicana" of 24th June 1945 he published a lengthy article, defending himself against these suspicions, of which he is apparently aware. One sentence of the article is rather significant in which he says, "I deny therefore that I am a conspirator, at least for the moment".

ALBANIAN ACTIVITIES

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

17. HOKHAA is exerting himself to obtain the support of all young Albanians in Italy for the present government. One recent example is when he held a meeting of Albanian students of Rome University (about 20) where he demanded their support. It is reported that he offered each one 4000 lire, which some of them accepted.

18. When the Gramsci Battalion returned from Albania several Albanian partisans came with it, including some women, and these partisans are living at the Casa del Partigiano, Via Savoia, Rome. On the 20th June 1945 one of these women partisans, PILICATI Lilla arrived at the Porta Fia Questura office accompanied by some Italian partisans who were escorting two Albanians whom she had arrested. She alleged that the Albanians had cooperated with the Gestapo in Albania, and she later alleged that one of the men was responsible for the execution of 5 patriots. The police detained the men over night but released them the following day, after explaining to PILICATI that the matter did not concern them. It is interesting to note that PILICATI has signed a statement to the effect that she is entrusted with the mission of searching in Italy for Albanian War Criminals who had returned from Germany. The policy of the Albanian representatives appears to be to make as many converts as possible and to make things unpleasant for the

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GENERAL ARNALDO AZEGLI

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BARGHES ANYA MANFREDI de BLASSIS

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

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SCREENING

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

BRITISH MARSHALS

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

FIELD TRIPS

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

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

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

23. Major HARVEY
 Captain HAYES
 Captain HILLIS
 Lieut. FEHR

Chief Security Officer
 Investigator civilian internees
 " Screening and political
 " "

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

Distribution :-

G-2(CI)
 R.S.O.
 R.S.O.
 R.S.O.
 R.S.O.
 R.S.O.

AMHQ (Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)
 Emilia Region
 Liguria
 Lombardia
 Piemonte
 Venetia

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Captain ELLIS	Torino	"
Lieut. WEBB	Northern Italy	Border Control

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Captain HAYES	Investigator civilian internees
Captain ELLIS	" Screening and political
Lieut. WEBB	"

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

Distribution :-

G-2(CI)	APM (Att'n. Major Daly-Lewis)
R.S.O.	Regia Region
R.S.O.	Liguria
R.S.O.	Lombardia
R.S.O.	Piemonte
R.S.O.	Venezia

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APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORT

SECURITY CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. The following classification of partisans is considered apt:
(a) The true partisans who sacrificed themselves for their country.
(b) The respectable young men who joined the movement to escape

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

32. In Venetia, conditions are slowly becoming more normal but ~~they~~ ^{they} are still disturbing elements to be eliminated, viz:

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

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(c) German prisoners some of them armed, with little or no guard and apparently living a normal life with food and cigarettes.

(d) The bad elements of the various political parties who commit serious offences in the names of those parties.

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

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

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

36. Although the Rear Army Control line moved east to the western boundary of Venezia Giulia as from 0004 hrs., 30th June 1945, the provinces of Udine is not yet under full regional control owing to the presence of 8th Army HQ. Preliminary enquiries by Major Hara reveal the existence there of 25,000 Patriots, some of whom have recently returned from Iugo Slavia where they have been fighting with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communist.

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

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

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

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

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

42. It is felt that if the police can be reinforced, given good arms and transport and allocated determined officers and P.O.s complete order can be maintained in this most turbulent region. This reinforcement is absolutely essential for the Italian Police, which

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

SECRET

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

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

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

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

G. H. Hayes
S. J. HARVEY, Capt.
Major,
Security Division

Distribution : -

G-2(GI)
R.S.O.
R.S.O.
R.S.O.
R.S.O.
R.S.O.

AMHQ (Att'n, Major Daly-Lewis)
Emilia Region
Liguria
Lombardia
Piemonte
Venetia

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

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Emilia Region
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Venetia "

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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
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 Venetia 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 similar lines to the one in 1940. They occupy fourteen communes in Imperia,

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

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

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

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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

fairly quickly the

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

6. Although the composition of the Government and its programme have largely been agreed upon, the two major issues at stake seem to be the choice of Prime Minister, and the extent to which the C.I.N.s are to be recognized in the future. Nenni and De Gasperi are the principal candidates for the leadership, but the Liberal Party caused a serious set back when they declared that the Committee 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.I.N.s as being representative of the masses of the people, who can thus, through the C.I.N.s express their wish for a really democratic government. Until this aspect is cleared up, the final selection of the Ministers cannot be completed.

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

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

DISTURBANCES IN ROME

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

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

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11. On 7th May the students forced 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 South - North feeling and will result in much freer intercourse and trade between Rome and the Northern cities.

SECURITY IN NORTHERN REGIONS

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

IMPORTANT ARRESTS

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 the sporting press, and allegations were made that it was a political

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

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

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

"A" CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMP

23. Our connection with this camp has ceased physically with the withdrawal of Captain Geach at the end of last month, but there are still large numbers of appeals received in this office which have to be routed to the Camp for attention. Some of 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 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 INTERNEE 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 releases. During the month officers from this Division have visited the Camp for one day per week, and have reviewed 164 cases. In 111 instances recommendations have been made for release.

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

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SCREENING

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

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE OF BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL

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

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 instigation of Transportation Sub-Commission an enquiry was instituted into an allegation of bribery in the Rome Divisional Transportation. In cases of this nature, it was not promptly reported by

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

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REORGANIZATION

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

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

BRITISH RENEGADES

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

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

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

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

BORDER CONTROL AND DISPLACED PERSONS

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

FIELD TRIPS

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

Captain GALE
Major HAMMILL

Reggio Emilia
Florence and Villa
British Renegades enquiry
Special investigation

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Major HARVEY	Florence and Elba	Special investigation
Lieut. FEER	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and Displaced Persons
Captain KILIS	Terni	Acting as President of Review Board
" HAYES	"	Tracing War Orphans
Major HARVEY	Rieti and Perugia	

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STRENGTH OF OFFICERS

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

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

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APPENDIX TO MONTHLY REPORT

SECURITY WORK IN NORTHERN REGIONS

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 Audize Courts are functioning throughout the Region and trying cases quickly, and the operation committees are active. This has restored the confidence of the people, who feared the Allies were much too indulgent with the Partisans, and people calling themselves such, but the change over to more peaceful conditions has been accomplished without serious friction with the Partisans.

47. Communism seems to have lost ground generally, to the Socialists in the city of Milan and to the Christian Democrats in the Northern part of the Region. All except the extreme Left welcome the efforts to disarm the partisans, to prevent the nightly killings of the early days becoming even more indiscriminate. It is not possible to ascertain the exact number of deaths by violence, but it is said that Fascism was wiped out very quickly, and people in the South cannot 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 Franchi" and "Radio CCM" which were used by the Partisans for disseminating news. The transmitters, made from spare parts of Italian Naval radios, or from Republican Air Force Stores, have been turned in to the Captured Enemy Materials Dumps under the control of 5 Army.

49. In Emilia Region the problem again is the amount of crime committed by bands of so called partisans in possession of firearms, who under the cloak of 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 CC.P. are cooperating with the Regional Security Officer and R.P.S.O. in tackling this problem, which it is considered is one which is rapidly endangering Military Government security. The CC.P. sections are also concentrating on cases of this type in other parts of the Region. There is no proof that the local committees of the C.L.N. are behind these outrages, but their names are being used to impress the victim.

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

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

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

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54. 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 Espionage 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 undesirables, 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 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.

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

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

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

57. Locations of Regional Security Officers:-

Lombardia	Major Fielders
Venetia	Major Hare
IV Corps Area	Major Bonnie

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Lombardia	Major Fielders
Venezia	Major Hare
IV Corps Area	Major Bonnis
Emilia	Capt. Gale
Liguria	Capt. Gerah

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Distribution :-

G-2(CI) AMHQ(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. Venezia

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[Signature]
 S.J. HARTY,
 Major,
 Security Division

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