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

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JUNE - DEC. 1944

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY No.8

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SECRET

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

Copy No. 28

SECURITY SUMMARY No.8

1 - 31 January, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The saying that "all roads lead to ROME" seems to have a certain element of truth in it when applied to enemy agents, who continue to arrive in the capital by one means or another. Four more espionage or sabotage agents have been captured during the month and three agents of a Fascist Republican subversive group have also been arrested.

The mission of the saboteurs was to destroy the NAPLES - LEGHORN petrol pipeline, which has also attracted the attention during the month of thieves who had been drawing petrol from it on a grand scale. A deliberate attempt to interfere with ROME telephones also occurred during the month when vital parts were removed or damaged from zone boxes, apparently by someone with technical knowledge.

Political activity of all kinds has remained intense and has been reflected in the licensing by the Italian Press Board of 13 new newspapers. The Government has been active in the promulgation of non-controversial measures and has granted women the right to vote.

Criticism of Allied (particularly British) policy persists and is increasing. The statement of Mr. CHURCHILL, quoted in the Italian press as "We have no need of ITALY" caused much disappointment and bewilderment, coming as it did at a time when eleven new clases are being called up for the army.

Numbers of cases of illegal possession of arms have come to light, but energetic police action in large scale raids and searches has had a very salutary effect.

Although a number of cases of attacks on women in company of Allied soldiers have occurred these are not felt to be part of an organised campaign against the Allies, but rather an excuse for common assault and robbery.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Inf[illegible]

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PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

It seemed common knowledge in the VITERBO area that a British brigade would be moving into the district before the end of January. Brigade Provost confirmed the story but no source of the leakage of information has yet been discovered.

(b) Security of Personnel

(i) Further to this HQ Summary No. 7, Part II, Para 1 (b), concerning shooting incidents in the vicinity of CINECITTA Refugee Camp, FS while continuing patrols and enquiries, discovered hidden in a haystack in this area two German rifles and two Italian rifles, all fully loaded, plus a small portable German range-finder. Enquiries are proceeding to determine responsibility in this matter.

(ii) On 22 Jan....

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(ii) On 22 Jan a FS NCO, while returning by motor cycle from a raid made in conjunction with CC.RR in the QUADRARA district in which arms and MD petrol had been discovered, saw, by the light of his headlamp, two men, one of whom drew a pistol as he approached. Being unarmed, the NCO opened his throttle wide and drove his motor cycle straight at the man with the gun who, together with his companion, escaped by flinging himself over a wall.

(c) Security of Material

(i) The fuel pipeline from NAPLES has been found expertly tapped at a point in the vicinity of SAN CESAREO (1:200,000 sheet17, G.0158). The American personnel guarding this line encountered a group of civilians engaged in draining off petrol, and when challenged they opened fire. In the fight that ensued one Italian was killed and 5 captured, together with a truck and containers for 1200 litres of petrol. Some of the culprits escaped but their recapture is expected. It is not known how long this source of supply for obtaining petrol has been in use.

(ii) A number of civilian telephone zone boxes located in the streets of ROME have recently been seriously damaged by the removal of internal parts which are very difficult to replace. Details are as follows:-

a) At 1600 hrs, 12 Jan, a zone box 1 mile from GUIDONIA Airfield was broken into and the 330-pair terminal frame removed, the work being done by a person who obviously had certain technical knowledge.

b) At 0830 hrs, 19 Jan, Mr. TABO, foreman in the TETI TRASTEVERE Cable Workshop, reported that 5 zone boxes had been interfered with during the 4 days previous and that a total of 8 frames had been removed and 1 damaged.

All zone boxes are of cast iron, with locks. The person responsible for the interference may therefore be in possession of a key. Almost all military telephones in ROME are served by such zone boxes, and as the terminal frames are almost irreplaceable such interference could interrupt the service for a long time. Arrangements are being made to fit alarm circuits to the more important boxes and FS have been furnished with a list of boxes serving important military HQs etc. These are being kept under observation.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

FS have now opened an office in CIVITAVECCHIA in the building occupied by the Italian NOIC. Repairs to port installations have now commenced, and the arrival of 80 extra guards and CC.RR should improve security generally. Collection of material from salvage dumps, undertaken by FS themselves, has facilitated the effecting of repairs to the perimeter, but so far the supply has been insufficient. FS are doing their best to ensure adequate controls and have screened all port workers.

/2. Civil Security

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2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	2	2	4
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	1	3	4
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	12	20	32
Totals	-	15	25	40

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) BIANCHINI Duilio. An application for vetting of Subject received by FS from an Allied unit gave rise to the almost certain identification, from the particulars supplied, of Subject with a known enemy agent, described as an ex-boxing lightweight champion. Immediate enquiries were made with the unit concerned but Subject was found to have ceased work there. No useful information as to his whereabouts could be obtained beyond the statement that Subject was believed to intend resuming his profession as a boxer. The FS NCO concerned therefore had the idea of buying a copy of the Italian sporting paper "Il Corriere dello Sport". He was astonished (and delighted) to see the announcement on the front page that Duilio BIANCHINI was to box that very evening at the Teatro MANZONI. Needless to say FS were among the spectators at the fight. Subject fought six rounds and obtained the decision. He was then arrested in his dressing room. He has since confessed to having been sent on a mission to AOT.

(ii) On 13 Jan information was received by this office that a certain BENINCASA Emilio alias VERDI Carlo had recently been parachuted with two other sabotage-espionage agents, and was anxious to report the information in his possession to the Allied authorities. BENINCASA on interrogation gave much useful information as a result of which the other two agents, FALCONI Mario, alias BANDINI Bruno, and LO' VASTO Vincenzo, alias LIOCE Antonio, were arrested. Subjects confessed that their primary mission was to sabotage the NAPLES - LIVORNO petrol pipeline in four places and carry out certain espionage activities. The

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(iii) Fascist Group in ROME. On 13 Dec 44 a certain PLATEROTI Enzo was interrogated at the FLORENCE Refugee Centre and subsequently allowed to return to ROME. As a result of information received PLATEROTI was interrogated in ROME by CIC and stated that he and a certain GUTIERREZ Sebastiano had been sent on 3 Jan by one OCCHIUTO Filippo on a mission to Fascist

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Republican HQ at VERONA. Their instructions were to inform the HQ that the group in ROME was in need of money and arms and also awaited further instructions. This group was stated to be called the "Banda del Monco" or "Banda di Pipo" and to consist of old Fascists and young men recruited by them. GUTIERREZ and OCCHIUTO have since been arrested, the former confirming the facts as stated by PLATEROTI and stating that he arrived at the VIAREGGIO Refugee Centre on 18 Jan when he abandoned his mission. OCCHIUTO, known as "Pipo" is a hardened criminal and all are convinced Fascists. The bar "Pica" in ROME where the Group met, is being kept under observation and investigations are continuing.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) It is reported that on 14 Jan a meeting was held at the main HQ of the Movimento Comunista at which SBARDELLA, POCE and ROSSI gave the various cell leaders in ROME the following instructions:- "Spread the word that the call-up is the result of an agreement between the Allies and the BONOMI Government to sabotage the growing Italian 'red army' and to unite and place under control those elements which were disbanded on 8 Sep 43 and which might form part of the proletarian army which will soon be necessary. Sabotage in every way possible the recall to the Army and give all possible protection to those who do not report themselves". This information comes from an informant who was present at the meeting. It is also reliably reported that agents of the Partito Comunista are promising Party protection to youths who do not respond to the call-up provided they join the Communist Party.

In spite of the foregoing, the Communist and Socialist newspapers, "L'Unita" and "Avanti" are indulging in a clamorous campaign in support of the call-up.

However, on the front page of "Il Partigiano" for 6 Jan 45, the Central Committee of the Movimento Partigiano, having stated its intention of destroying the very foundation of the "old reactionary world" openly declares the absolute impossibility of responding to the call to volunteer for service in the Italian Army and in the armies of the United Nations so long as there exists a situation in which they would be asked to fight Fascism in the firing line while allowing it to remain in existence in the rear areas. They also declare that the "erroneous policy applied to ITALY hitherto by the Foreign Office" has split the common front and introduced divided aims,

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(ii) A further inflammatory article entitled "La Nostra Tattica" appears on the front page of "Il Partigiano" dated 20 Jan 45. It contains among other things the following expression of programme: "To refuse any obedience to any so called authority which is not the expression of the popular will and to oppose the false legality of those who have usurped power by the true legality of the power which emanates from the people. To oppose the illegality of coups d'etat by self appointed leaders with the legality of insurrection."

(iii) On the .....

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(iii) On the morning of 31 Dec 44 there were found in the cab of a British military truck in ROME two small typewritten leaflets, the translation of which is as follows:-

a) "The Freedom of the Fatherland

The Anglo-Americans say that they have brought freedom to the Italians; but what does this freedom consist of? It consists of the most complete political, social and economic disorganisation, i.e. the destruction of the Italian Fatherland. But without a Fatherland (i.e. a political, social and economic organisation), there is no freedom, because freedom is power.

The weak (an individual or a people) is always a slave. Therefore gather round us, the youth! Let us rebuild the Italian Fatherland! The Fatherland is a tradition, a discipline, a sacrifice.

Only thus shall we regain our power and, with power, freedom.

There is no freedom for the individual without the freedom of the Fatherland!

(erre rossa) "

b) "Re-awakening

Republican Fascism, which the traitors thought they could break, is now lifting its head in occupied ITALY. Notwithstanding all the persecutions, the soul of MUSSOLINI's Fascism, unconquered, rears itself up against the monarchical clique, the CLN, against the group of traitors who have sold themselves to the enemy.

In SICILY the people gather in the public squares and acclaim the Duce and HITLER - even "Avanti" says so. In SARDINIA, in PUGLIE and in CALABRIA, trials are taking place continually against elements who 'were plotting to bring Fascism back to power'. The Duce's recent speech, broadcast in some localities of LUCANIA and SICILY by loud speakers, has caused and is still causing great enthusiasm.

In the whole of Southern ITALY the hatred against the Allied oppressors, against an incapable monarchy, against the CLN which threatens to bring about a Bolshevik dictatorship, expresses itself in the cry of 'Long live Fascism'.

Why? Because Fascism wants freedom of the Fatherland, freedom from foreigners, unity of the Fatherland, and, above all, to give back to ITALY the honour and the power of old.

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Comrades! This is the moment in which Fascism must begin its reawakening. Join the clandestine movements, collaborate with us! Prepare yourselves for the decisive struggle.

Italians! Now that you have experienced the meaning of liberation, now that you can compare the ITALY of MUSSOLINI with that of the Monarchy and BONOMI, don't believe any longer in the flattering promises of LONDON's propaganda, come back to us and let us together rebuild the Italian Fatherland strong, united and republican.

Long live Fascism!

Long live Republican ITALY!

(erre rossa) "

/No explanation .....

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No explanation has yet been found for the presence of these leaflets in the truck which is used only to convey military personnel to and from their mess. This, however, is in a residential district in the house of a former fervent Fascist, and it is presumed that these leaflets were placed in the truck while it was stationary.

(iv) On 25 Dec 44 three arrests were made in SANTA MARINELLA, namely:-

FOSCHI Alessandro
URBANI Amilcare
FERNANDEZ, FNU (Spanish).

These persons are alleged to have established an Anarchist Party and indulged in terrorism. FOSCHI was previously a leading member of the Communist Party, but broke away to establish a group of his own.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

The following information on Communist activity in the Italian Armed Forces has been confirmed from two sources:-

"It is clear that the Communists are urging young elements of the Party to enroll in the Italian Armed Forces with a view to carrying on subversive and seditious propaganda. It is understood that before enrolling these trusted elements receive special instruction from specialists on their secret mission. One of their first tasks appears to be that of trying to discredit the officers, blaming on their corruption and venality all the inefficiency and disorganisation of the unit. The Communist agents will spread rumours amongst the soldiers that the officers are speculating on the rations and misappropriating them, and by these and other rumours will produce a general feeling of mistrust and hostility towards the officers. Starting from this basis they will then pass to more direct Communist political propaganda but this will be left till later and will be skillfully disguised. This forms part of the general plan whereby Communists hope to corrode the State organisation from within rather than attack it at present violently from without."

In this connection information has been received that on 31 Dec 44 there was some disorder in the Italian Combat Group "LEGNANO" arising out of a question of leave permits to ROME which were first promised

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In this connection information has been received that on 31 Dec 44 there was some disorder in the Italian Combat Group "LEGNANO" arising out of a question of leave permits to ROME which were first promised and then denied. In this unit the soldiers are said to be discontented with their officers, especially the Colonel, and are reported to claim the abolition of the salute. They are also disconted with their rations and a large number of Northerners among them are reported to have said that they have no wish to fight. It is also believed that a delegation from this unit was to come to ROME to make representations to TOGLIATTI but it is not known yet whether this actually took place.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) The call-up

During the month there have been published in the streets of ROME the proclamations for the call-up of the 1914 - 1924 classes of the Italian Army. This has caused much hostile comment and

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many men of the age-groups concerned have been heard expressing their intention not to present themselves. It seems likely that the response to the call-up will be poor. General Taddeo ORLANDO, Commander of the CC.RR, stated in a letter to CIC that in the opinion of many the main reasons for the reluctance to respond to the call-up are:-

1. The uncertain fate in store for ITALY after the war.
2. The treatment meted out to ITALY especially by BRITAIN, which, through its political representatives, continues to regard ITALY as a defeated nation.
3. The scanty assistance given to ITALY by the Allies.
4. The strict Allied control which embraces every branch of national activity.
5. Ignorance by the people of the reason why it is necessary for them to fight. No formal promise has been made to the country as to any advantages to be gained by way of recompense for the losses the Italians have suffered and will suffer from fighting beside the Allies.
6. The treatment accorded to the Partisans after their sacrifices and suffering.
7. The obvious insufficiency, for the maintenance of life, of the allowances made to the families of men called up. (8 lire per day for wife and 3 lire for each child).

There have been rumours in ROME that large numbers of CC.RR have been mobilised to enforce the call-up which, so it is said, has become necessary on account of the large numbers of desertions from the US Army. One figure given for the number of these deserters is 60,000.

It is felt that General ORLANDI's reasons for the undoubted reluctance of young men to present themselves for service are generally sound. It is submitted that the Allied authorities would be well advised, if a good response is required, to publish perhaps through PWB, a statement explaining:-

a) Why men are required for the Army.

b) How their service can assist ITALY to "work her passage".

c) The unfortunate impression that will be created if, after

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c) The unfortunate impression that will be created if, after having so loudly claimed a part in the common struggle, the Italians do not respond to the call-up.

Information to date is that only about 30% of the men called up have presented themselves. The CC.RR are stated to view with profound misgivings the day when they will have to force the numerous defaulters to report. It has also been reported that the arrangements for the reception of recruits and the equipment available for them are adequate for approximately two classes. Many of those who will be forced by the police to present themselves will thus have to be sent home for lack of accommodation, uniforms and equipment.

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(ii) Reference this HQ's Security Summary No. 7, Part II, Para 3 (d) (v), on the publication of the full text of MUSSOLINI's speech at MILAN in "Contachiaro", this speech has not been without its effects. An FS NCO reports that several families of his acquaintance took the Duce's reference to new and terrible secret weapons so seriously as actually to contemplate preparations for leaving ROME. The official Government action in suspending the following issue of "Contachiaro" is unfortunately merely another example of closing the stable door too late.

(iii) Alarm was caused, particularly in the CIVITAVECCHIA area, at the German push on the Fifth Army front, and there were rumours that the Germans would break through. There is evidence of propaganda in this connection. The extent of the alarm can be judged from the fact that a number of civilians expressed their intention to "flee with the Allies".

(iv) On 8 Jan "Italia Libera" organ of the Partito d'Azione, published the rumours - a) that the King had died, and b) that as a result of the ROATTA proceedings, BADOGLIO had taken refuge in the British Embassy to evade an arrest warrant issued by the Epuration Committee. Notwithstanding prompt action by the Questura Centrale who seized all available copies of the paper, this incident gave rise to the wildest rumours. The publication of the BADOGLIO matter is noteworthy in view of the recent accusations that BRITAIN is supporting the forces of reaction in ITALY.

(v) The following is based on reports by Italian speaking FS NCOs in constant daily contact with the population:-

"Civilians who have looked forward to the coming of the Allies now look back and compare their existence under German and Fascist rule with their present condition. Their present advantages are in fact very small from their point of view. Food is inadequate. Black market exists on a scale never heard of before. Prices of all necessities have increased considerably. Personal comfort does not exist any more since electricity, gas and water and fuel of any kind exist only in small quantities. The advantages are therefore confined to freedom from perquisition, freedom from reprisals and freedom from round-ups. These freedoms however seem to be offset by the outbreak of hold-ups, larcenies, etc, which are of frequent occurrence.

There is no doubt that when a group if Italians get together to discuss existing conditions, they find many reasons for

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There is no doubt that when a group if Italians get together to discuss existing conditions, they find many reasons for complaint and are agreed that Allied help is negligible. Discontent grows from day to day, and it is considered by some that the Allies may thank the numerous parties for the continued security of their existence. It is possible that these numerous parties with their divergence of views and mutual backbiting prevent any united and coercive action being attempted by the people."

(vi) The following remarks were recently made to a contact by a taxi-driver. "The Germans - well, even if they were giving away stuff belonging to us, did give us a little sugar, a little oil and possibly an execution or two. These fellows (the Allies) give you nothing. The stuff is rotting all over the place, they make a lot or promises but you get nothing in the end. People are selling all they have got, and when they have nothing left they go on the Black Market. They have made us turn dishonest."

/This gloomy .....

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This gloomy picture is confirmed by the plight of an Italian contact of FS. His family consists of himself, wife and three children, his salary 4,500 lire a month. Monthly expenditure, food, gas, etc, 10,000 lire. Breakfast consists of a slice of bread dipped in a watery cup of ersatz coffee. Lunch, vegetable soup, half a loaf of bread, plate of cooked greens. Dinner, vegetable soup, sometimes peaflour, slice of cheese, bought on the Black Market at 450 to 560 lire a kilo - and this very seldom. If the children are small they can get a ration of ¼ litre of milk. This family has sold almost all they possess. They have no heating and the gas is barely enough to cook their meals. The monthly figure of 10,000 lire quoted above is stated by several sources to be well below the average which is put at between 20,000 and 25,000 lire. This is stated to be an advance of from 5,000 to 10,000 on the cost of living two or three months ago.

(vii) An example of the way in which theatrical shows in ROME are expressing public opinion was a revue containing items in various local dialects which was broadcast from the EIAR studios at 2130 hrs on 17 Jan, and raised applause from the studio audience. The show opened with a moderate attack on the food situation, accompanied by a song the motif of which was that if you are an American, Canadian, Indian, or Peruvian you can get more food than you need, but if you are an Italian and the police find you with a tin of Allied food you will be taken into custody. This was followed by some bitter allusions to the advantages of being "liberated", which include the liberty to write on walls and polish the boots of coloured troops.

The hits of the show were a series of regional carols in Abruzzese dialect. The first told the story of the Infant descending from the skies and stopping short at the sight of Pietro NENNI. Another was the story of the Shepherds visiting the stable but being unable to find it as the Holy Family was no longer there because the stable had been requisitioned by the Allies.

(viii) The people of SUBIACO are reported to be "restless", and to display a sullen indifference towards the Allies. The area suffered heavily through bombardment and the suffering of the people is acute. The Black Market flourishes as elsewhere, and any effort to curb it meets with threats of violence and shooting. Robberies are frequent and the CC.RR have of necessity imposed a curfew from 2030 hrs to 0430 hrs in an

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(c) Rumours

(i) That the Germans advanced 160 km on the Fifth Army front. (source - Civilians. Very strong during second fortnight in Dec.)

(ii) That BRITAIN has lost the war in the sense that recent developments show that she will lose the peace (Source - civilians).

(iii) That BRITAIN is backing the Sicilian separatist movement. (Source - Civilians, particularly families of naval officers).

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(iv) That 300 syphilitic girls have been killed by means of injections ordered by the Allied Command (Source - Civilian).

(v) That a Fifth Army Rest Camp will be established at ANZIO (Source - Civilian).

(vi) That there are several thousand British and American deserters in NAPLES City and district (Source - Civilians).

(vii) That a great offensive will be carried out with airborne troops on the Italian front very soon; preparations now in progress and hundreds of gliders can be seen in readiness in airfields and in vicinity of ROME (Source - Military).

(viii) Current in CIVITAVECCHIA: That MUSSOLINI has died (Source - Civilian).

(ix) That troops are expected to arrive in ANZIO in the near future to receive invasion training. (Source - Military).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Possession of Arms

a) On the morning of 31 Dec an American soldier was arrested at NETTUNO after being AWOL for a period of 7 months. He was questioned by FS and it was ascertained that he had been working for farmers in the vicinity. He stated that many civilians are in possession of arms and these were carefully concealed. It was rumoured amongst the farmers "that a revolution is being prepared in ITALY", and they will not be caught unprepared. The prisoner conducted the MPs to several farms 2 or 3 miles outside NETTUNO where 12 weapons were recovered, including machine guns and hand grenades. All the owners denied possession until the weapons were discovered. A civilian who was found with a rifle and tracer ammunition in the vicinity of NETTUNO airfield was also arrested.

b) On 2 Jan, the CC.RR at CASTEL GANDOLFO, acting on instructions from FS, arrested PARETI Domenico for being in possession of arms and explosives as follows:- 1 Automatic Rifle (German), 20 packets of ammunition, 2 cartons dynamite (Italian), Guncotton (Italian), 1 coil fuse, 1 detonator, also a can of petrol and a quantity of WD foodstuffs. The man's antecedents are now being examined.

c) CC.RR at TORRE GAIA report that between 30 Dec and 10 Jan the following arms and equipment have been recovered. 5 Italian rifles, 1 German rifle, 1 Italian machinegun,

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c) CC.RR at TORRE GAIA report that between 30 Dec and 10 Jan the following arms and equipment have been recovered. 5 Italian rifles, 1 German rifle, 1 Italian machinegun, 1 German sub-machinegun, 4 pistols, 3 boxes of ammunition and 2 German receiving sets.

(ii) Vetting

The unspectacular but important work of FS on the somewhat thankless task of vetting has resulted in 11,500 names being screened up to the end of 1944. Of these, 207 have been blacklisted, and during the last six weeks of the year, 209 interrogations, the majority of them very detailed, have been carried out. These include interrogations of civilians

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applying for MTA, for work, or for permission to marry Allied personnel and some 55 - 60 names are dealt with daily.

Among those black-listed the following cases are of interest:-

GORI Enrico: Employed as a waiter at an Allied requisitioned hotel. An ex-member of a notorious Fascist "Banda Pollastrini" and an acquaintance of an enemy agent now interned.

TARQUINI Vittorio: German mother; joined PNF 1934; fought in Spanish civil war; interpreter on Russian front and with ROME branch of TODT organisation.

PRIBICEVIC Adam and BELAJCIC Vladimir: two Yugoslavs of doubtful political activity and close associates of MIHAILOVIC.

RICCI Maddalene and Francesca: attractive daughters of Barone RICCI of CASOLI (CHIETI) previously black-listed for having entertained KESSELRING, Japanese and SS officers.

(iii) On 27 Jan it was reported to CMP that two escaped German PWs had entered the Monastery of the Suore Dell'Addolorata, ROME, and were intending to sleep there that night. The Monastery, although outside the Vatican, has extra-territorial rights. Vatican police evicted the two PWs and they were arrested by British MPs. The two escapees turned out to be two German officers escaped from St. ANDREW's Camp, TARANTO. They were both wearing British battle dress and greatcoats which they eventually confessed to having bought from soldiers at the camp. They stated that, en route from TARANTO to ROME, they were never asked for documents nor were any enquiries made as to their identity.

(iv) There have been numerous instances during the month of Italian women in the company of Allied soldiers being attacked by bands of Italian hooligans. These endeavour to strip the women and clip their hair, beating up the escort if he attempts, as he usually does, to defend his companion. The attacks had the appearance of being to some extent organised. FS and SIB patrols were concentrated in the PRATI district where most of the incidents occurred with the result that, at about 2000 hrs 15 Jan, a group of some two dozen young men was dispersed, one arrest being made. Later the same night another group of youths was observed gathering near a British soldier who was standing with two women. The patrol arrested four of the group, when they moved towards the soldier. The remainder fled.

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with ROME Branch of FSB organisation.

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(v) The Italian police have shown a marked improvement in energy and initiative during the month and several large-scale raids and investigations have been made resulting in the sequestration of considerable quantities of arms. Two large round-ups by CC.RR of criminal bands operating in the QUARTICCIOLO and BORGATA GORDIANA districts resulted in the arrest of 372 persons, the majority of whom are stated by the police to belong to the Communist Party.

On 16 Jan the leader of a notorious and well-organised gang, 19 year old ALBANO Giuseppe, commonly known as "IL GOBBO" (the Hunchback) was shot dead in a fight with Carabinieri. On 25 Jan a search of premises at Via Giubbonari 40 revealed a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition which had been carefully walled up. This building had until recently been a Sectional HQ of the Movimento Comunista. It has not yet been possible to fix responsibility but the CC.RR who made the search are continuing their investigations.

The other noteworthy case of Police action, which has aroused great discussion in the press in view of the political personages who may be implicated, is the search by CC.RR on 27 Jan of the HQ of the "Unione Proletaria" at Via Fornovo 12. This body which has already been reported in these Summaries, is a political movement of obscure aims. It is reported to be of monarchist tendency (despite its name) and is openly opposed to Communism and Socialism. Numerous documents were seized in the raid, together with about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, several rifles, 4 sub-machineguns and hand grenades. The leader of the Unione Proletaria, SALVAREZZA Umberto, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the killing of "IL GOBBO", with whom, it is reported, he was in direct contact, has gone into hiding as the result of an arrest warrant issued by the Epuration authorities. Before disappearing he requested Allied protection from his enemies.

(vi) Political

All members of the Communist Party are now stated to receive a ration card on which they can draw from stores at Section HQs the following: chestnut flour at 22 lire a kg: ordinary flour at 90 lire a kg; wine at 40 lire a litre. Other foodstuffs are also available.

(vii) On 18 Jan a demonstration in favour of greater Italian participation in the war was held at ROME University, organised by the Youth Movements of the following parties: Democratic Italian, Demo-Christian, Socialist, Communist and Christian Party of the Left. During the meeting an arrest was made of

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(viii) Tailpiece

The following is reported by a contact who had heard it in practically the same form from both a taxi-driver and a high State official - "The difference between the Germans and the English is that the Germans take away your property by brute force, the English with a smile."

/4 Locations .....

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4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Captain HARRIS	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section.	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME

Dets of 1 (SA) L of C FS Section at BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO and CIVITAVECCHIA.

8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD	HQ RIETI

Detachments at { VITERBO, ORTE, FARA in SABINA (A.9502)

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

J.W. FISCHER,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

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SECRET

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY No.7

5 Jan. 1945. 6361. 64508

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY NO. 7

1 - 31 December, 1944

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The formation, after a fortnight of discussions and negotiations, of a new Government still under the presidency of BONOMI, has led to a certain stabilisation of the general situation in ROME. Although the opinion has often been heard expressed that the life of this new administration will be short, since attacks from the Socialist and Action Parties now in open opposition are likely to redouble, yet there are signs that public confidence is growing as the new Government gets to work. Its first acts have been propitious and include measures for

(a) The preparation of electoral lists for municipal elections next spring.

(b) The creation of a committee to coordinate the work of economic reconstruction, and

(c) the giving of a greater degree of autonomy to SICILY and SARDINIA with the proviso that the Government will oppose any separatist activity.

More controversial, however, has been the official recognition of the CLN as the representative of the Government in Northern ITALY. This is criticised as being likely to increase the already somewhat intransigeant attitude of the CLN and may tend dangerously to increase its authority at the expense of that of the Central Government.

During the month a number of disturbances, usually arising from food shortage and black-market prices, have occurred in and around ROME. Police action in the capital itself probably forestalled a larger demonstration, but in the outlying districts in particular, police resources are completely inadequate and a number of incidents including shooting and bomb throwing have occurred. Reorganisation of the Police Force is a matter of urgency and steps need to be taken to restore it to a position of some authority among the people. As a result of the incidents which still occur on the roads, there is a widespread fear among civilians to go out after dark, and two Allied officers had a narrow escape from an unidentified machine-gunner on Christmas Eve.

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No organised subversive activity has come to light and the military security situation remains satisfactory.

Two German soldiers who had been operating a W/T set in ROME since its occupation by the Allies have been arrested as the result of very efficient coordinated work by British and American agencies.

In general the security situation is felt to have improved though there are still many factors, mainly economic and political, which may at any time produce troubles of one kind or another.

/PART II

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S E C R E T

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) On 4 Dec, while amphibious training was in progress on Lake BRACCIANO, FS details patrolled the restricted area. Two boats which entered the area and a number of civilians were driven off by small arms fire.

(ii) The impending move of a detachment of British paratroops from area FIUMICINO was common knowledge in the town at least 24 hours before the move was scheduled to take place. FS report that this leakage of information was due, as is only too frequently the case, to the hasty recall of soldiers' laundry which had been given out to local civilians.

(b) Security of Personnel

During the evening of 24 Dec a British officer and an officer of the ATS were walking near CINECITTA when a burst of MG fire landed near them. Both threw themselves on the ground. A second burst of fire followed, aimed lower than the first and apparently directed at the two officers. Neither of them was hit and the matter was at once reported to FS. Firing very frequently occurs in this area and investigations were immediately undertaken. Though the MG was not located, two German rifles were found in a nearby hen-house, one of which showed signs of having been very recently fired and contained a clip of three rounds of tracer. The owner was arrested and is being prosecuted by CC.RR FS patrols and investigations continue.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) On 3 Dec at 0200 hrs, an NCO on guard duty at ORTE Railway Station noticed an Italian acting in a suspicious manner. He detained the man and escorted him to the RTO. On searching his haversack, four ½-lb tins of TNT, 50 detonators and 3 mine detonators (TD property) were found. FS were immediately informed and it was ascertained that the Italian was Virgili GUERRINO, a corporal of the 8 Bty, 11 Regt of Artillery. He was detained by the CC.RR at ORTE for further investigation which revealed the fact that the explosives had been stolen. Intention to commit sabotage is not suspected. GUERRINO, who was found to be on leave, was handed over to his unit for disciplinary action.

(ii) At a point on Via CASTEL ROMANA (= 7775) 50 ft of telephone

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(ii) At a point on Via CASTEL ROTUNDA (F.7775), 50 ft of telephone cable was removed on 2 Dec. An eyewitness stated that he saw two people arrive in a small vehicle with a ROME registration number, remove the cable and return in the direction of ROME. This line has been tampered with several times recently but no trace of the culprits has been found.

(iii) It has been reported by Provost at LIDO DI ROMA that an Allied transport plane passing over this area to ANZIO had been badly riddled by small arms fire. Further enquiries have revealed that on 21 Nov 44, three planes were fired on near POMEZIA. An observation plane is to be used in an endeavour to draw fire and locate the spot from which it comes.

/(d) Security of Ports.....

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

Shipping at ANZIO has of late increased considerably. Normal checks and patrols are maintained at ANZIO, LIDO DI ROMA, FIUMICINO and CIVITAVECCHIA. Nothing of interest to report. Adequate security measures at these ports are difficult to enforce, owing to the universal shortage of CC.RR and the inefficiency and low morale of those available.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	-	1
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	1	1	2
Miscellaneous Civiliians	-	44	24	68
Totals	-	46	25	71

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) DELL'ARTE Leonide. Subject was dropped by parachute near SIENA on 10 Dec and made his way to ROME where he reported to Allied Authorities. Subject was carrying 500,000 lire and two radio crystals and he stated that his mission was to hand these to two post-occupational enemy agents in ROME. He was to attempt to contact these agents at a point on the GIANICOLO every Wednesday and Saturday at 1200 hrs.

With the full collaboration of Subject a meeting took place at the agreed rendezvous which finally led to the arrest, on 17 Dec, of two important German post-occupational W/T agents who had been operating in ROME for some months. Their W/T set was captured intact. These agents were both German soldiers.

5705

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) At about 2345 hours during the night 16/17 Dec a group of four

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	Cat. A.		Investigation.	
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	-	1
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	1	1	2
Miscellaneous Civiliians	-	44	24	68
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(i) At about 2345 hours during the night 16/17 Dec a group of four civilians (including women) were standing outside a house in Via Prenestina. A lorry stated, but not established, to be a military vehicle passed the group and turned round in the road. Two bursts of MG fire came without warning from the rear of the vehicle, killing three and wounding the fourth member of the group. Enquiries revealed that the motive for these murders was probably political since one of the victims had, a few days previously, assisted the Police in the arrest of one MAGGI, a local Communist leader. As a result of this the brother of the murdered man had been told by other Communists that someone would pay a very high price for the help given in the arrest of their leader. There is no evidence that military personnel were in any way concerned.

(ii) ...

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(ii) During a raid on houses believed to be sheltering Allied deserters in ASTURA a number of hand grenades, a rifle and a quantity of ammunition were found. The owner declared that he had held them for a long time and that it was an order from his political party, the Communists, that all members should retain any weapons they held in spite of the order to surrender them.

(iii) In the early hours of 27 Nov, a considerable number of hand grenades (Questura report states 100) were thrown and shots fired in a disturbance directed against the Commissario Prefettizio of ROCCA di PAPA. There was slight damage to Buildings but no casualties. The disturbance is attributed to competition among the local parties for nomination to the post of mayor.

(iv) Grenades were also thrown in ROME during the night of 4/5 Dec, at the windows of the house of CASTELLI Mariotto in Via Quintavalle. There were no casualties. CASTELLI was a Fascist leader at TORPIGNATTARA and president of the Provincial Dopolavoro.

(v) On 22 Dec at the Cinema BERNINI at about 1930 hrs, a shower of leaflets was thrown from the balcony by two youths and a girl who immediately ran out and disappeared. The leaflets contained a few words from Von Rundstedt's speech to the German troops before the counter-attack of 16 Dec ("A solemn hour has struck"). At the foot of the leaflets were the words "Fascisti a noi, Viva il Duce, Heil Hitler!".

(vi) On the evening of 15 Dec a number of manifestos were found on the walls of various streets in ROME. They bore a picture of MUSSOLINI and the emblem of the Republican Fascio with the slogan "Viva il Duce". Other typewritten leaflets were also found with the words "The parties hold meetings and stick up manifestos; the newspapers publish a stream of words; the monarchy daubs blue painted slogans on the walls; the Allies make war and the people .....? They die of hunger. P.F.R." Investigations tend to show that these were probably the work of individuals rather than any organised clandestine group.

(vii) Various political bodies, realising the value of the partisan movement as a possible mass backing for the implementing of their own programmes, have been trying hard to obtain control of the Partisan elements in liberated territory. The dissident Communists may already be said to be in control of the Movimento Partigiano. An attempt to counterbalance this is being made by the Comitato di Liber-

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The danger of these manoeuvres both by CLN and Leftist groups is that the ex-Partisans may be developed into, and possibly later used as, political party militia.

/Attempts to .....

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Attempts to counteract this tendency are being made by Doctor MORETTI of the Associazione Partigiani d'Italia (a body distinct from the above mentioned Associazione Nazionale). MORETTI points out that the real partisans, i.e. men who have actually fought the Germans and the Fascists clandestinely should be given some proper form of recognition and assistance, without distinction of political tendency. He states that, if rightly handled, this vast body of men whose partisanship was the best proof of their sincere anti-Fascism could be used as a stabilising element in resolving the present confused situation in which political parties which have little numerical backing and no real roots among the people are endeavouring to restore and rehabilitate the country.

(viii) The recent constitution of a "Federazione Internazionale Partigiana" by the ROME HQ of the Movimento Partigiano is a further result of the penetration of this partisan movement by elements of the Movimento Comunista and is a further confirmation of the internationalist tendencies of these two movements. A reliable source states that the Movimento Partigiano is seeking eagerly to make contact, possibly by sending an envoy, with elements of ELAS in GREECE. In a secret order of the day the Movimento Partigiano recently praised the Greek partisan mutiny against the forces of order in ATHENS.

(ix) The latest reliable report on the Central Executive Committee of the Movimento Partigiano indicates that its present composition is as follows:- Carlo ANDREONI: Alfredo PACCIARA: Randolfo PACCIARDI: Matilde BASSANI: Beniamino COHEN: Giorgio BRACCIALARGHE: Pinocchi DOLFI: Ettore SIGHIERI. The latter, who is a member of the Partito d'Azione, was until recently in command of an active partisan group. He is reported to be of Anti-Allied sentiments and has written some very outspoken articles in "Italia Libera" criticising Field Marshal ALEXANDER's proclamation to the partisans of the North.

(x) It is reliably reported that some of the more hot-headed elements among the Comunisti Libertari faction of the Movimento Comunista and of other extremist groups are contemplating the formation of a terrorist organisation to be called the "Movimento NICHILISTA Italiano" whose main aim would be the elimination of the members of the Royal Household. Information at present available is not sufficiently detailed to determine whether or not there is any serious

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(xi) In the issues of "Il Partigiano" for 11 and 18 Dec have appeared manifestos by the Unione "SPARTACO". This is apparently another of the extremist anarchical groups and takes its name from SPARTACUS, who is considered the symbol of revolt against oppression. Although this body has apparently been existence for some time, its membership is stated to be small since quality rather than quantity is aimed at. The spokesman of the group is Roberto SECONDARI who, like the leaders of other similar groups, is a member of the Movimento Partigiano.

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The two manifestos referred to contain passages which are anti-Allied, and one of them can be construed as a direct incitement to disobey the present Italian Government (issue of 18 Dec 44, in which one of the aims of the Unione SPARTACO is stated to be "to refuse obedience to every act or order of the Government of the Lieutenant General which constitutes usurpation or negation of civil liberties .... and to exercise in fact these liberties with an absolute disregard to the tyrannical measures which may try to impede their use.").

(xii) A curious body formerly known as the Unione Intransigente Antifascista has now changed its name to the Movimento Antifascista Intransigente and has become affiliated to the Movimento Partigiano.

(xiii) Investigations are being made into the facts alleged in a report received from a usually reliable source to the effect that an attempt is being made from ROME to persuade partisan bands in EOT, especially in the VENETO, to direct their activities more toward the favouring of an advance by Marshal TITO's forces than towards assisting the advance of the Allied armies in ITALY.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) Morale of Italian troops on their way to the front is reported to be high. In CIVITA CASTELANA an Italian NCO openly expressed his opinions in a cafe, saying, "Once again we journey to the bloodstained battle field, but this time we go to fight not for Politics, but for ITALY. We will willingly give our blood for ITALY but never for Politics." He then defied any Communists in the cafe to stay there for ten minutes longer. A number of Communists left and no incident occurred.

(ii) Complaints of the ineffectiveness of the CC.RR are frequent and widespread. In some areas their authority is openly flaunted by Communists and extremist elements and CC.RR have even been heard to complain of the "treatment" received by them at the hands of such people. At BRACCIANO recently there have been a number of robberies and two murders, and the CC.RR there have proved ineffective. There is an extreme shortage of arms and equipment among the CC.RR, some of whom refuse to do night duty because they have no arms. At one CC.RR station the Maresciallo is the only man in possession of a pistol and there are no flashlight batteries available. [illegible] CC.RR are without boots. The following

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Village	Population	Strength of CC.RR Sep 43	Strength of CC.RR today
ALBANO	13,399	25	13
CASTEL GONDOLFO	2,995	12	7
MARINO	9,050	15	8
FRATTOCCHIE	2,301	8	5
GROTTA FERRATA	4,773	13	6
MONTE COMPATRI	4,758	12	7
GENZANO	11,000	20	7

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(b) Civil Population

(i) As a result of the black market and the faulty distribution of the food supplies in liberated ITALY the situation is tending to degenerate towards mob action with the advance of winter, and a number of incidents are reported from country districts. So far from improving the food situation, such violent action has the adverse effect of driving the black market underground, raising the prices, and increasing the general scarcity of goods. A reliable commercial contact has reported that already shopkeepers are hiding their goods or refusing to receive from importers more than a day's supply at a time, and that food importing agents in the city have telegraphed to producers in the South to hold up the despatch of large quantities of unrationed goods about to be sent to the capital. An example is quoted of an agent who communicated in this sense with his firm in SALERNO telling them not to despatch a convoy of trucks due to bring to ROME 1,000 quintals of dried figs.

(ii) There are further reports to the effect that anti-Allied feelings are on the increase among the civilian population. Something like a nostalgia for Fascism is noted coupled with the tendency, perhaps not unnaturally, to consider the Allies rather as "invaders" than as "liberators". The opinion has even been heard that what MUSSOLINI used to say about the Anglo-Saxons was not so exaggerated after all.

Satirical variety shows in ROME go to considerable lengths in their boutades against the Allies and one artist, FANFULLA, raises great enthusiasm when he sings a parody of "Il bel tempo che fu", regretting the past and inviting the Allies not to bring in (portare) but to get out (partire).

(iii) During the second week of the month there occurred in ROME a series of incidents in which the populace took the law into its own hands and sacked shops in various quarters of ROME where black market goods were openly displayed at high prices. During the disturbances it was observed that what appeared to be organised groups of 40 - 50 people including children and shouting slogans such as "we are hungry" were participating and to some extent causing the trouble. Their method was to enter in force into restaurants, cafes, bakeries and grocers shops and take possession of whatever came their way. A number of women also incited the men to take action. CC.RR intervention was half-hearted and ineffective and in some

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(iv) A hunger demonstration which was to have taken place in ROME on 16 Dec with a march through the streets of the city did not take place, possibly because it had been announced well in advance in certain newspapers and it was obvious that considerable forces of police had been ordered to stand by in case it occurred. The fact that some 50 arrests had been made by the police two days prior to the proposed march also probably had a deterrent effect. It is, however, considered possible that such a demonstration may take place when the police forces least expect it.

/(v) Feeling at.....

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(v) Feeling at CASTEL GANDOLFO ran high when it was learned that 152 bags of flour had been stolen from the public stocks and the populace have demanded a public trial of the culprits. Posters, of which the following is a free translation, were pasted on the walls in the streets:

"It is up to us this time to do justice to the scoundrels who till now have starved us. For five years these people have been stealing; they made money out of us and out of our labour.

Workers one and all - have you any blood in your veins? Then let us unite in a single block and surge up against these robbers. The punishment must be as follows:-

1. Immediate closing of their stores and businesses.
2. Immediate confiscation of their illicit gains.
3. And after this they will be put with their backs to the wall to face the firing squad, who, in the name of the people, will do justice.

It is up to the people to do justice to the robbers and scoundrels who betray the country and starve the needy people."

Two bakers are under suspicion as a check of their sales against the ration coupons received revealed that they had sold more than was covered by the coupons. The case has been reported to the Partito Republicano Italiano in ROME and a public enquiry has been called for.

(vi) Disturbances are reported at ARICCIA (F.9047). There are some 6,000 inhabitants and only 3 CC.RR. The people are armed and shooting is frequent. On 16 Dec a Lieutenant and 6 CC.RR were fired on while passing through the village. The fire was returned and one civilian was killed. The Sindaco, appointed by the Allies, has been replaced by a person selected by the villagers.

(vii) On 13 Dec there was firing in the streets of ANZIO. MPs on patrol stated that civilians were involved. One MP was fired on. The Maresciallo has secured the services of 8 civilian volunteers to assist his staff of 4 CC.RR in night patrols of the streets. A civilian curfew at 2000 hrs has been imposed.

(viii) Discontent over the conscription of young men for the Italian Army is widespread. The main objection seems to lie in the belief that they may be sent for service in the Far East. The methods employed in conscribing men are

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(viii) Discontent over the conscription of young men for the Italian Army is widespread. The main objection seems to lie in the belief that they may be sent for service in the Far East. The methods employed in conscribing men are sometimes crude. The following is an instance: on 2 Dec a party of armed CC.RR stopped a gang of workmen on the road between CASTEL GANDOLFO and ALBANO, selected the young men considered eligible for service and marched them off without further ado. The people complain that the conditions of conscription have not been widely published and they are very much in the dark about it. "Back to Fascism and Nazism" was the general comment after this incident.

/(ix) A main .....

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(ix) A main topic of discussion in civilian circles during the month has been the strangely outspoken divergence of views on the Italian situation between the US State Department and Foreign Office and the British Foreign Minister, Mr. EDEN. The matter is noted as another example of the unpleasant statements which emanate from LONDON while the smoother line comes from WASHINGTON. While there is naturally a tendency especially in the Leftist Press, to accept gratefully what "Avanti" calls "la non-ingeronza americana" and to consider Mr. EDEN as merely continuing his role of bogeyman, the ordinary Italian in the street is often heard to state that he considers that the American policy of non-interference may be more a menace than a help. How, it is asked, can a country where nobody under 40 has ever had any experience of what a democracy implies, be expected to produce in a short time and without a definite political lead from one of the democratic liberators a form of government even faintly resembling a true democracy? After witnessing the attempts of the CLN to perform this feat, attempts which have merely resulted in a continued state of latent crisis, many of the "under-forties" are beginning seriously to say within themselves, "if this is democracy, then give us Fascism".

On the whole, however, Mr. EDEN's statement and especially the wider and more forceful speech of Mr. CHURCHILL, have met with admiration for their undoubted and unmistakeable definition of what is democracy and what is not. Many people regret that such definitions were not given far sooner. They fear that after the failure of the policy of easy-going non-interference which has brought about the present state of confusion, the Allies may be obliged to impress upon ITALY the true realities of her position and to adopt stronger measures, which from all points of view would have been better adopted at first.

(c) Rumours

(i) That STALIN has recently made a radio speech on the Greek situation saying that the ELAS forces were the real patriots in GREECE and deprecating the British attitude towards them (Source - Civilians, ROME).

(ii) American reinforcements numbering 25,000 have landed at NAPLES and a like number at ANZIO (Military source.). 8702

(iii) That the "2nd Italian Division" is being trained and equipped for service in the Far East (source not reported).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest

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5702

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest

(i) During the week 3-9 Dec CPs at ANZIO collected 50 weapons, including machine guns, from civilians. The response to the order to surrender weapons has been very meagre in this as in other country districts.

(ii) CC.RR have recently completed a round-up in the "borgata TOR MARANCIA" (a suburb of ROME) where a number of armed offences have been occurring for some time past. 175 persons were questioned and 22 arrests were made. Among the

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property confiscated were 3 TMCs, 40 rifles, 24 grenades, 57 bayonets, 32 cans of petrol, ammunition, gelatine, dynamite and other explosives. In the local Communist HQ were found 52 tubes of gelatine, a rifle and small arms ammunition. A report that a W/T transmitter was also found is being investigated.

(iii) Allied troops have been heard discussing the turn of events in GREECE and the opinion is reported to be fairly general that BRITAIN should not be participating actively in what is regarded as a domestic affair.

The view has also been heard expressed that such action by BRITAIN is necessary to ensure that GREECE will not become a communist state affording to RUSSIA too great a measure of influence in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(iv) Political. Comment on the journey of Pietro NENNI to attend the Labour Congress in LONDON indicates that there is a feeling even among Socialists that NENNI was an unfortunate choice for this mission and it is feared that he may have distorted and misrepresented the Italian situation in a way which would not have occurred had a more moderate and less hot-headed element been sent. Reports have also been received that the latest manoeuvre whereby the Socialists have remained outside the present Government while their Communist partners have taken office, has much reduced the prestige of the Socialist leaders in general and NENNI in particular. The manoeuvre is regarded as being directed towards the perpetuation of a state of political crisis to the benefit of the Socialist party and the CLN.

(v) Press. The satirical weekly "Cantachiaro" in its issue for 23 Dec published the complete text of MUSSOLINI's speech at MILAN on 16 Dec. Considerable comment was caused and the view was widely heard that assuming "Cantachiaro" was acting in good faith and intended the Duce's own words to be the best comment on the past and present of Fascism, then it can only be said that these tactics are at present far too subtle for the average Italian. The situation in ITALY is not at present one in which such large doses of Fascist eloquence can be served up neat. This number of "Cantachiaro" sold out very rapidly, such numbers as had not already been sold to the public being snapped up by members of the Communist Party. The paper was ordered to suspend publication for one issue by the Italian Press Censorship Board.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
87 FS Section	Captain HARRIS	ROME

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CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Captain HARRIS	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME

Dets of 1 (SA) L of C FS Section at BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO and CIVITAVECCHIA.

8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD	HQ RIETI
	Detachments at	(VITERBO
		(ORTE

For the COMMANDING GENERAL ;

J.W. FISCHER,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2

SECRET

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SECURITY SUMMARY No. 6

1 - 30 November, 1944

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

No marked change has occurred in the Military Security situation during the month, and the position generally is satisfactory. The capture of two more espionage agents charged with the collection and transmission of civil, political and economic intelligence indicates that the enemy is paying continued attention to this form of espionage, probably with a view to the intensification of propaganda and other measures to incite discontent and disaffection. One parachute agent sent to acquire military information has been arrested within the ROME area. His brother equipped with W/T, dropped further South during the same night and was also promptly apprehended.

Politics have loomed large on the civilian horizon during the month. The BONOMI Government, after much internal strife, resigned on 26 Nov and up to date no means have been found of inducing the six component parties of the old Administration to sink their differences and form a new Cabinet.

The results of the present political situation are evident in bitter newspaper polemics between personalities and parties, much backstage manoeuvering for position, and a very general feeling of disgust among average civilians that when so much vital work awaits the government so much time should be lost in internecine strife.

The food situation shows little improvement though certain restrictions on the transport of goods to ROME have been modified to some extent.

One cache of arms wrapped in Socialist posters was discovered hidden in coffins in a mortuary but no further information has become available as to other hidden weapons. These are almost certainly widely dispersed among individuals.

Left-Wing newspapers continue to express sharp criticism of the Allies, AVANTI even going so far as to say of Allied promises of improvement in the conditions of convicts in Regina Coeli prison that these "like other Allied promises were useless".

Moderate public opinion, however, is mainly concerned with the difficult

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PART II

1. Military Security.

(a) Security of Information.

On 6 Nov, an Indian sentry on duty at the restricted area at Lake BRACCIANO saw five Italian civilians within the restricted zone. He challenged them and when they took no notice he fired three warning shots over their heads. His fire was returned by three men in the party who fired ten shots at him. Another sentry then came to the

/assistance...

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assistance of the original guard and the three men in question fled. The sentries were unable to catch them but fired upon the two female members of the party, killing one and wounding the other. The women were identified as two sisters, RICCA Gardenia di Francesco, aged 19, killed, and RICCA Agnese di Francesco, aged 21, wounded. It was not possible to identify any of the men who escaped. Nothing is known against the girls.

This incident has not deterred other trespassers and several persons have since been found gathering olives in the prohibited area. On two occasions fishing boats in the prohibited part of the lake have been driven off by machine gun fire.

As a result of these incidents civilian feeling in the area has been running high against the Indian troops.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Nil report.

(c) Security of Material.

(i) At about 1130 hrs on 8 Nov 44, a small quantity of wood, paper and oily rag was found to be smouldering in a recess through which passes one of the main cables to the switch room at the Italcable Transmission Station near FRASCATI. The matter was investigated by FS and it was found that the cause of the fire was most probably a cigarette-end thrown down by a workman a few minutes previously. The part of the cable which was affected was an unimportant one and the rag was of the kind used for cleaning the machinery, while the wood consisted of pieces which had been hidden by workmen to take home as firewood. Sabotage is not suspected.

(ii) Two cases of malicious damage to telephone lines have recently occurred. The first took place at a point where a diversion of the ROME-NAPLES main telephone cable was being made near QUADRARO (F.8063) on Via Tuscolana. On 18 Nov new poles were erected at this spot, three of which were stolen during the night 18/19 Nov, one being sawn off at the base. The second incident occurred during the night 22/23 Nov at a point on Route 7 (F.7863) where timber supports of two telephone poles were found to have been sawn through. Investigations by FS have not raisen any suspicion of sabotage and it is considered that the motive for the damage was theft of the timber which is in extremely short supply in ROME. Extra vigilance by the civilian police on these lines has been requested.

(iii) On the evening of 13 Nov a fire broke out on the petrol pipeline some ten miles outside ROME near the Via Prenestina (F.9468). The fire burned for some two hours after the stopcocks isolating

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(iii) On the evening of 13 Nov a fire broke out on the petrol pipeline some ten miles outside ROME near the Via Prenestina (F.9468). The fire burned for some two hours after the stopcocks isolating that section of the pipeline had been closed. Investigation showed that the fire was probably started by three Italian shepherds who were found on the scene all badly burnt. One has since died of burns, the other two being in the hospital in a serious condition. At the site of the fire were found the remains of a hurricane lamp. These and the shepherds story lead to the conclusion that the men were engaged in extracting petrol from a leak in the pipe. This is apparently a fairly common practice, the method used being to scrape away the earth from under the leak and collect petrol in some convenient receptacle. In view of the length and number of joints in the pipeline, it is difficult to avoid this type of theft and the consequent risk of fire.

(iv) In the....

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(iv) In the course of various searches carried out by FS for arms hidden in villages on the outskirts of ROME, large quantities of WD equipment and clothing, both British and American, have been confiscated and later turned over to salvage. The WD property consisted largely of blankets, battle dresses and bully beef.

(v) At NARNI many losses of signals material have been reported and after investigations and searches by FS and CCRR six civilians were arrested and a large quantity of poles, copper wire and insulators were recovered. CCRR are prosecuting the persons concerned.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

The number of ships using the port of CIVITAVECCHIA has lately considerably increased. In conjunction with the Italian authorities FS have made complete checks of ships and crews. Nothing of security interest has been noted here or at ANZIO and NETTUNO. The clearing of wrecks from the river mouth at FIUMICINO has now commenced and it is anticipated that the opening of the river and canal may be a factor in relieving the food shortage in ROME.

2. Civil Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	2	3
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	1	33	22	56
Totals	1	35	24	60

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) BIANCHI Armando and BADIO Silene. Reference this HQ Summary No. 5 Para 2 (b) (i), Count MARTINI-ZACCAGNI has been used during the month in an endeavour to capture other enemy agents for whom he was to be the contact man in ROME. MARTINI-ZACCAGNI's instructions from the enemy were that between 1400 and 1430 hrs on the

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the following nature was desired :

Political.

a. What party is favoured by the monarchy.
b. What parties make up the government.
c. Names of the leaders of the various parties.
d. The activities of the political parties.
e. Does the population favour Great Britain ? The United States ? Russia ? the Monarchy ?

Economic.

a. Whether the Allies are supplying the population with food.
b. Whether the Allies are removing crops grown in Italy.
c. What wages the workers receive.
d. Information on the black market.
e. Whether the banks are in operation and if so how they are run.

Military.

a. Whether the Italian Army was being reorganised.
b. How the Italian Army is viewed by the Italian Government.
c. Whether the families of Italian Army personnel receive aid, pensions or allotments.
d. Badges and flashes of Allied troops in ROME.
e. Whether there are any Russian troops in ROME.
f. Whether British troops outnumber American troops.
g. Whether Allied troops are well-fed and equipped.
h. How the Allies treat German prisoners and deserters.
i. Whether the Allies are liberating Italian PW's.

General.

a. Whether circulation permits are necessary for travel.
b. What police organizations control the population.
c. Whether the Allies control the Italian Government.
d. Whether the partisans have been disarmed by the Allies.
e. Information on Italian newspapers.
f. Whether political prisoners have been liberated.
g. How Jews are treated by the Allies.
h. Whether the population wants an Allied or German victory.
i. Whether Fascist elements are active.

(ii) MEI Enzo, alias POLLUX. On 28 Nov following the receipt of information that a parachute agent had been dropped in the vicinity of ROME, subject was arrested by CIC at the home of his brother [illegible] he was also taken into custody for interrogation.

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h. Whether the population wants an Allied or German victory.
i. Whether Fascist elements are active.

(ii) MEI Enzo, alias POLLUX. On 28 Nov following the receipt of information that a parachute agent had been dropped in the vicinity of ROME, subject was arrested by CIC at the home of his brother MEI Mario, who was also taken into custody for interrogation. Subject confessed to being an enemy espionage agent of Commando Carmine Abwehr Group 190. He was despatched in a Junkers 88 from BERGAMO and dropped at about 2100 hours 22 Nov north of TIVOLI. Subject had been instructed to gather military information, particularly relating to movements of military units, size of the unit, type, direction and time of movement. The collection of political information was an additional object of the mission. Subject was provided with 250,000 Lire.
A third brother, MEI Ezio, with similar instructions and provided with a W/T set was dropped at PONTECORVO (Frosinone) also on the night of 22/23 Nov. He also has been arrested.

(c) Subversive.....

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(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organizations of Security Interest.

(i) The "Movimento Partigiano." The following additional information, believed to be reliable, has been obtained on the Movimento Partigiano. The Movimento is directed by a Direzione Centrale of 14 to 20 members with an inner executive committee of 7 members. At present the Direzione Centrale consists of the founders of the Movimento, principally the ANDREONI family and friends. It is, however, proposed to hold at some future date and thereafter yearly a national congress at which the Direzione Centrale will be elected or reelected. In each province there is a Direzione Provinciale of 3 to 5 members elected by the Assemblea Provinciale which is made up of delegates from each group or section.

The groups or sections are constituted in each commune, a group consisting of 3 to 20 members and a section of 20 or more. The following is the official programme of the Movimento Partigiano taken by a reliable contact from official circulars.

1. The defence of the true frontiers of Italy which the Fascist Monarchy compromised by entering an anti-national, anti-democratic, anti-European war.

2. The defence of democratic ideas which now reveal themselves incompatible with the institution of the Monarchy.

3. The defence of a social system founded on popular liberty and assuring for manual and intellectual workers the full fruit of their labours.

4. The universal brotherhood of all Partisans, disregarding national frontiers. The Partisans represent the popular, idealistic, revolutionary element in the present war. Far more than national or mercenary armies, the Partisans throughout the world are moved by an ideal of brotherhood on which can be built a true confederation of nations and international justice for all. 3098

Para 1 of this programme may well contain the seeds of future agitation while in para 4 the basic idea of international brotherhood provides the main point of contact between this movement and the more orthodox forms of international communism.

During a recent conversation, Carlo ANDREONI is reported to have openly declared his adherence to the classic revolutionary doctrine that the Movimento and other leftist parties must make their own headway by the old tactics of stirring up popular discontent by playing on grievances and doing everything possible by propaganda to create a revolutionary atmosphere in ITALY.

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There has also come to light another personality in the central direction of the Movimento Partigiano, a certain PACCARA Rodolfo, who is a man of 58 with 20 years of active anti-fascist political life behind him. He was formerly a leftist member of the Camera del Lavoro at TERNI. Though outwardly inoffensive in aspect PACCARA is reported to be a man of initiative and vigour, fiercely anti-monarchist and a fervent agitator for armed insurrection.

(ii) On 8 Nov 44, a number of small manifestos were found pasted on walls and in street cars in ROME. They were directed largely against the police and military and the text is roughly as follows:-

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"Carabinieri, Pubblica Sicurezza ! The day is near when from the prison camps, from the factories and from every house will break forth that mass of the people which for generations has suffered from the oppressions of the Monarchist Bourgeoisie. Nothing will be able to stop this mass because it is backed by another mass, more numerous, fervid, invisible. It is the mass of those martyrs striving for that liberty for which they sacrificed their lives. Remember that, you protectors of tyranny ! Whoever tries to defend those beings, whose intelligence has never been tempered by the slightest sign of humanity, will find small justice on the public squares, in the name of the people and by the will of the people."

The Authorship of these pamphlets is not known with any certainty but they are suspected to have been produced either by the "Comunisti Libertari" or by the "Sinistra Proletaria" (see paragraph (vi) below.

(iii) During the night 14/15 Nov, other unauthorised manifestos addressed to the Italian soldiers were pasted on street walls in ROME, inciting the men to desert or to fail to respond to the call-up proclamations and to "unite themselves with the people in the fight to destroy the monarchy". Another manifesto addressed to Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, reminded them that in the past they collaborated with Fascism and with the Germans and threatened that the day is not far distant when the men of the P.S. will pay for their crimes. The origin of these manifestos is uncertain. They are possibly the work of one or the other of the dissident Communist groups and it is not impossible that the official Partito Comunista Italiano is responsible. This latter party, while officially collaborating with the Government, has of late systematically attacked the Army, the General Staff, SIM and the Police, as being reactionary elements likely to resist revolutionary action by the people.

(iv) An example of the foregoing occurred during the night of 6/7 Nov, when four young Communists were interrupted by an agent of the ROME Police while writing anti-monarchical slogans on the wall in Via Ravenna. The agent informed these men that it was prohibited to write on walls and asked for their identity cards. The men produced their partisan cards which the agent declared were in his opinion invalid, and he then asked the two older men of the group to go with him to the Commissariato. At this an altercation occurred and accounts vary as to what actually took place. It appears, however, that the agent, after first firing in the air, fired at and killed one of the men, MESSITI Giorgio. Great play was made of this in the left wing press and the spot on which the man was killed was next day converted into an unofficial shrine and draped with a red flag.

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(v) Movimento Comunista Cristiano. There has recently arrived in ROME Padre Angelo D'ALESSIO, a priest and a professor of philosophy and theology, whose address is given as Via Cesare Rossarol 69, NAPLES. Padre D'ALESSIO is reported to be the head of the Movimento Comunista Cristiano and is alleged to have been suspended from his priestly functions on account of his past political activities. He is stated to have had talks with representatives of the Partito Comunista and when these produced no satisfactory result he is reported to have made contact with the heads of the Movimento Comunista and the Movimento Partigiano, by whom he was well-received and invited to organise the activities and propaganda of these bodies in the NAPLES area.

/(vi) The Movimento.....

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(vi) The Movimento Comunista d'Italia. This dissident Communist organisation is reported recently to have absorbed the "Sinistra Proletaria" and the "Comunisti Libertari". The latter is a fanatical anarchist group of Trotskyist tendencies which aims at the destruction of the bourgeoisie and the established order of things by Robin Hood tactics which provide for the "elimination" of rich landowners provided their wealth is put at the disposal of the proletariat.

Information now received indicates that SBARDELLA and FERRO previously reported as members of the Executive Committee of the Movimento Comunista are one and the same person. SBARDELLA signs the "tessere" of the Movimento and other official documents with the name "FERRO" presumably for motives of cover best known to himself.

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In the early hours of 20 Nov the following slogans were found written on the walls of some of the streets of ROME : "Long live the Italian Fascist Social Republic", "Death to the Communists", "Down with Stalin", "Long live the Fascio", "Death to the Allies". All possible leads are being followed in the investigations which are at present being carried out but no concrete evidence is yet available in ROME. In RIETI the leaders of the group are reported to be CIANCARELLI Renaldo, DE SANTIS Antonio, the Marchese COLELLI, a Count (name unknown), SCARDOCCI Remo or Rocco and FAZZI Gino. The group is stated to meet at the house of Marchese COLELLI in RIETI and another meeting place is also under observation. Investigations continue.

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(xi) Information having been received to the effect that in the Mortuary of the Ospedale Santo Spirito ROME there was a quantity of hidden arms, a raid was conducted by CIC and P.S. on 24 Nov. the following arms and ammunition were found packed in coffins in one of the store rooms in the basement of the hospital:

40 rifles (Italian make model 91)
15 hand grenades
1 machine gun
Large quantity of ammunition.

The rifles were wrapped in Socialist posters bearing the date 9 Jun 44.
All personnel of the Mortuary Section of the Hospital denied knowledge of the arms with the exception of the original informant and a certain FRONTINA Dante di Stanislao an anatomy assistant who was arrested. On interrogation he stated that the arms in question had been obtained from the Italian Air Force HQ in ROME and were to have been used against the Nazis and Fascists. The arms were brought to the hospital by two Communists PLACCO Pietro and BONNANI Gaetano in May 1944.

A search of FRONTINA's house disclosed an Italian rifle and revolver, both loaded and documents showing his connection with the Partito Socialista Italiano, Circolo "Frederic Baran". FRONTINA with the arms and documents was handed over to the Questura. Investigations continue.

(d) Control of Movement.

FS have initiated at CIVITAVECCHIA the control of all passengers travelling by train from CIVITAVECCHIA towards ROME. Acting in conjunction with MPs, FS make a check of the identity of all passengers both on the Southward and Northward journeys. Nothing more serious has come to light than cases of persons travelling without proper documents of identity. Snap controls of road movement have been carried out by FS in conjunction with MPs and CC.RR during the month and control of hotels and boarding houses has been tightened up.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

The passage through ROME of detachments of the reorganised and re-equipped Italian divisons destined for the front, evoked the greatest enthusiasm among the population. The soldiers themselves are stated to have been surprised at the reception they received since political propaganda in the South appears to have been directed toward creating the impression that in ROME the army was despised

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(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Black Market.

The police road blocks around ROME, which prevented the access of food to the city and contributed so largely to the black market have now been removed and will probably be substituted by a flying squad whose duty is to ensure that vehicles licensed for the transport of food do in fact carry food and not passengers or other profitable black market commodities. There is

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still, however, in operation a system of permits issued to vehicles of the SEPRAL, of ENAC and of the Ufficio Trasporti, which still strangles the free use of the transport which is available in the city. At the moment the man possessing a small truck carrying less than 20 quintals cannot obtain a permit to use this vehicle to transport food to ROME. It is estimated that there are something like 4,000 such vehicles which could operate if permits were forthcoming. It goes without saying that the obtaining of a permit involves bribery on a very considerable scale.

The whole question of monopolistic concerns such as SEPRAL, ENAC, COGENA, the ANONA and CONSORZIO is one which urgently needs revision. It is bodies such as these which stifle private enterprise, encourage corruption and result in situations of which the following are examples :

In AVEZZANO, only 50 or so miles from ROME, potatoes are so plentiful that they sell for 6 or 7 lire a Kilo and many are stated to be rotting owing to the difficulty of obtaining permits to export them from the Province. In ROME, however, potatoes cost anything from 35 lire a Kilo upwards, and are very difficult to obtain.

Olive oil in APULIA and CALABRIA is stated to be sold at 80 lire per litre, while in ROME it costs anything up to 800 Lire. But transport of this oil to ROME by any but the privileged few is impossible.

The problem is basically one of transport. The Allied view is that sufficient petrol cannot be made available to permit free transport of goods. On the other hand sufficient Allied petrol is stolen or illegally acquired every day to enable fleets of small vehicles to move openly in and around ROME. The argument is often heard that whether or not petrol is supplied for the transport of food the fact remains that it is being and will continue to be stolen or otherwise improperly obtained and the transport of food to the black market will continue to operate. It is arguable that if the Allies were to make an allotment of licenses and petrol to the owners of small transport vehicles for use in carrying food, less petrol would be stolen because the black market would become less profitable. With a proper system of petrol allotment and truck licensing the only control necessary would be such as would ensure that vehicles supposed to be engaged in food transport were actually so engaged.

The same argument applies to Allied cigarettes, in which there is a flourishing black market. The price at present ruling is 100 - 120 lire per packet of 20 and it appears that any

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The same argument applies to Allied cigarettes, in which there is a flourishing black market. The price at present ruling is 100 - 120 lire per packet of 20 and it appears that any quantity can be bought by those able and willing to pay the price. The anomalous result is that while Allied troops are rationed the civilian with money to spend is not. There seems therefore something to be said for the argument that the allotment by the Allies of a civilian cigarette ration would reduce the large quantity stolen or illegally acquired by lowering the black market price and making the risk of stealing less worth running.

It is realized that the foregoing is not strictly a security matter, but it is presented here as a trend of current discussion.

/ (ii) Defiance of Black

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(ii) Defiance of Black Market Regulations.

It has been reported that the Communist Party has completed a month-long survey of black market practices in bars, cafés and pastry shops of ROME. The survey was conducted with the aid of volunteer party workers and it is reported that their findings will shortly be published in UNITA', the Communist party organ.

The premises surveyed are those which by an order of the Questura issued 3 Nov were obliged to cease the manufacture and sale of pastry and sweets. The order has not been obeyed and the shops still have open displays of these articles.

According to the survey the daily consumption of sugar in pastry shops and bars is estimated at 5,000 Kilos which is equivalent to 300,000 monthly civilian rations of half a kilo. No sugar ration for civilians has been issued for a very considerable time and it seems probable that Allied sugar is being used by the shops because except for the small remains of old stocks there is no sugar in Italy.

These shops are also stated to consume an estimated 150,000 kilos of flour per day. This corresponds to 90,000 civilian rations of 200 grams. The consumption of oil and other fats is estimated at 15,000 kilos daily. No fats are available for rationing. This quantity of oil and fats would give 120,000 persons their ration of 250 grams per month.

While these figures are approximate and probably exaggerated, the basic facts are certainly true. Sweets, cakes and pastries are openly displayed in the shops in large quantities and in open defiance of the Government's order. Much popular discontent and exasperation is caused thereby and the authority of Government and Police is correspondingly weakened.

During the month slogans have appeared on walls to the effect that children are dying for lack of sugar and calling for the boycott of pastry shops.

(iii) President ROOSEVELT's widely publicised desire that the Italian bread ration should be increased to 300 grams per day raised great hopes and also certain scepticism among the people. No sign is yet apparent that the bread ration will be so increased and "Il Tempo" on 16 Nov had some bitter comments to make on the denial, published later, that President ROOSEVELT ever said anything of the sort. The paper claims that such incidents as this and the mis-interpretation of Mr EDEN's remarks on the Italian colonies should not merely be allowed to pass as "mis-interpretations by news agencies". Mis-interpretations

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(iv) During the morning of 25 Nov some sixty women of the GARBATELLA district of ROME carrying a placard bearing the words "we are hungry" staged a demonstration at the Capitol in protest against the insufficiency of the civilian food ration and the high cost of living. A deputation was received by the Sindaco of ROME who undertook to look into the matter. The women dispersed quietly.

/(v) Civilian Population

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Civilian Population. (continued)

(v) The food shortage in country districts is stated to be becoming worse and discontent growing.
A demonstration was held at ANZIO during the month as a protest against the alleged corruption of the food controllers. A man, as yet unidentified, wearing communist insignia, made a violent speech against the "Allied Administration" accusing the Allies of a breach of faith in not providing food and clothing as promised. The demonstration was quite orderly.
At TIVOLI and ALBANO unofficial civilian bodies are endeavouring to organize transport for the purpose of fetching foodstuffs, chiefly vegetables, from other centres. They protest that those commodities which could and should be available to them are diverted by corrupt means to the black market of ROME. Middle class people attribute the situation to the "mistaken policy" of the Allies in restoring the administration to the Italian Government. They have no confidence in the CC.RR - looking upon them as a political body, passive and deliberately ineffective in all matters concerning the welfare of the people.

(c) Rumours.

Nil report.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Following the interrogation of two enemy espionage agents, one of which is a woman, the following facts have been brought to light whereby Allied troops have been a source of direct aid to the enemy. The following events are presented as determined by separate interrogations of the two agents.

The Chief of a German Intelligence HQ in N. Italy gave orders to his agents not to accept rides in English trucks as "the English are security minded", but advised them to accept rides in American trucks, especially those driven by American colored troops. He gave his agents bottles of cognac to be given to truck drivers who might pick them up.

Upon arrival into the Allied lines the agents met two American colored soldiers who advised them not to travel any more that night and obtained lodging for the pair at the house of an Italian family. From there their first ride was in an Italian automobile driven by an Italian. On arriving at the ARNO river they were not allowed to cross by the Italian Carabinieri. While they were waiting, two colored soldiers in a jeep offered them a lift and took them across the ARNO. The colored soldiers gave them a lift for a distance of 55 kilometres. The agents gave the colored soldiers 100 lire, some cognac, and a watch.

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They then proceeded by oxcart and bicycle, until two American soldiers in a jeep picked them up. The soldiers drove them to their camp and gave dinner to the agents. One soldier offered to drive them 100 kilometres for 300 lire, which offer was promptly accepted.

The last part of the trip was accomplished by the aid of an American truck driven by an American soldier. The soldier asked for no money, but accepted the 200 lire which the agent offered him. This soldier took them to ROME where they were ready to begin their espionage mission, but were apprehended by CIC.

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(ii) On 29 Nov the following enemy agents sentenced to death by Allied General Military Court were executed in ROME under orders of P.B.S.

ABATE Nicola
FLANDRO Carmelo
MACRELLI Giannino
MASIN Lino
PIZZI Lorenzo

(iii) Vetting.

FS report that up to 15 Nov 44, a total of 8,900 names have been vetted, of which 183 have been blacklisted.

FS also carry out vetting of Italian girls engaged to soldiers who have mad application to marry them. Although all possible steps are being taken to discourage such marriages, the number of applications for this type of vetting has not shown any signs of abating.

(iv) Political.

The BONOMI Government resigned on 26 Nov and after a week of intense bickering and jostling for position, by the leaders of the six parties of the CLN, the formation of a new cabinet seems no nearer. The six parties are equally divided; Communists, Socialists and Action Party on the left, Demo-Christians, Liberals, and Labour-Democrats on the right. Between these two groups now yawns a gulf which no candidate for Premier has yet been able to bridge, and it seems probable that a new government when formed cannot hope to represent again all the six parties. While the position of the Committee of National Liberation has grown undoubtedly weaker as a result of the pitiful spectacle of the selfish squabbles of its members, the position of the Lieutenant General appears to have been strengthened. Several factors have contributed to this. Firstly, BONOMI, by handing his resignation to the Prince implicitly recognized that the Government's authority is derived from the Crown. Secondly, it seems to be recognized that the mandate to any new Premier must come in the end from the Prince. Lastly the Prince's incessant consultations during the week with leading figures of all shades of political opinion in an effort to solve the crisis, have made a good impression on constitutionally-minded Italians.

The average intelligent Italian would probably not care the slightest which of the contestants for power are included in the Cabinet provided there emerges a Government which is capable at least of the elementary function of administering the country. It is a matter of daily occurrence now to hear on all sides

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The average intelligent Italian would probably not care the slightest which of the contestants for power are included in the Cabinet provided there emerges a Government which is capable at least of the elementary function of administering the country. It is a matter of daily occurrence now to hear on all sides expressions of disappointment and disgust with the present spectacle of party squabbles and strife based on personalities while some of the main problems of food, clothing, housing and transport remain untackled. Strong criticism is also often heard of the Allied policy of handing over so much territory to a Government consisting of the six official parties which appear to have very little solid backing among the people and to consist mainly of cliques of lawyers and intellectuals. The spectacle of their present irresponsible behaviour has given rise to the very widespread opinion that the Allies should take a much stronger line with the Government indicating plainly the steps to be taken and seeing that they are, in fact taken.

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(v) Control of Identity.

During the month snap controls have been carried out in the area for the examination of civilian identity documents and checking against suspect list. Nothing of interest transpired beyond the fact that, as one report stated "many civilians when asked to produce identity cards still insist on bringing from the depths of their pockets birth certificates, marriage licences, driving licences, gas bills, curfew passes, race programmes etc, etc."

False Identity Cards. During the German occupation of ROME more than 2,000 false identity cards were issued by the Governatorato to people who for various reasons wished to conceal themselves. A number of blank identity cards were also stolen by persons unknown.

After the Allied occupation of ROME the Governatorato inserted a press announcement recalling the falsified cards, but this resulted in a mere handful of replies.

The danger represented by the people now in ROME who are in possession of two identity cards is not great from the security standpoint, since the majority of them were a priori friends of the Allies. From the Police standpoint however a certain criminal element on the fringes of the Left Wing organizations may well have profited by the situation with other than political motives. It is suggested that the possession in Allied-occupied territory of a false identity card might perhaps be made an offence through AMG/AC.

(vi) Uprisings at Regina Coeli Prison.

During the period 19 - 24 Nov a number of disturbances took place among the prisoners in the criminal section of Regina Coeli Prison. The trouble started with a mass complaint as to the food supplied and the fact that many prisoners had remained without interrogation or trial for many months. Only prisoners under Italian jurisdiction were affected.

Rioting later broke out and some 600 prisoners were able to break open the doors of their cells and carrying these and their mattresses they made their way to the roof where they started several fires. The Fire Brigade was hampered in its work by the prisoners who hurled bricks and slates from the upper galleries. Carabinieri in large numbers were called in and with rifle and sub-machine gun fire eventually drove the men down from the roof and they were finally all re-arrested. Many were subsequently moved to other prisons.

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After the Allied occupation of ROME the Governatorato inserted a press announcement recalling the falsified cards, but this resulted in a mere handful of replies.

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Extensive damage was done to the roofs, wondows, and fittings of the prison and although the Security prisoners in the 3rd Wing were not in any way involved, they were removed to another prison for greater security. They are now located in the " Casa per la Rieducazione dei Minorenni" where arrangements have been made for their custody.

(vii) Police.

On 21 Nov a 5 minute protest-strike took place among men of the ROME metropolitan police. This was the result of an order which had been received for the deduction from their pay of the "indennità carovita" (cost of living bonus) amounting to 1200

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lire per month. This would have left as the average net pay of the ordinary policeman, a sum of about 2000 lire per month. On the personal intervention of the Questore the men returned to work and an enquiry has since been ordered by the Ministry of the interior which has decreed that the indennita' shall not, after all, be deducted.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAC	Lt. Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Captain HARRIS	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME

Dets of 1 (SA) L of C FS Section at BRACCIANO, FIUMICINO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO-NETTUNO, ALBANO - MARINO - FRASCATI, and TIVOLI.

14 Cdn FS Section	Captain CAMPBELL	HQ RIETI

Dets of 14 Cdn FS Section at CIVITA CASTELLANA and S.MARINELLA.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL :

J.W. Fischer

J.W.FISCHER,
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Security Classification
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Action

SECRET

FORCE ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 5

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ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 5

1 - 31 October, 1944

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Problems of purely military security have been few during the month, though the necessity for active counter-espionage measures continues unabated. Two new espionage rings have been discovered and a number of important arrests made. Of particular interest has been the capture of the report on political, economic and military conditions in ROME prepared by an enemy agent for transmission to his HQ. Some comfort is derived from the rather nervous statement contained in this report, "The Intelligence Service knew everything, just as it knows of the sending to ROME of members of the German SS. Maximum caution."

On the civil security side, however, the situation gives rise to growing concern. With the approach of winter, problems of food, heat, light and clothing come more and more to the fore. The upward trend of prices of all the essentials of life is still unchecked. In consequence of widespread unemployment and hunger a serious increase has occurred in the figures of armed and unarmed robbery, car stealing and general crime. Owing to inept and ineffective restrictions on the import of essential foodstuffs into ROME, the black market flourishes uncontrolled. Agrarian disturbances have commenced in the province of ROME as elsewhere and peasants have begun to occupy the uncultivated lands of the large landowners. There have been threats of token strikes by employees of the public utilities and a feeling of tension and exasperation is widespread among the people.

The extreme Left-wing press is doing nothing to ease the situation. Comment and reporting on the PALERMO incident and on the agrarian disturbances have been inflammatory and sometimes inaccurate. The impression gained is that the Parties of the Left are endeavouring, as part of an established policy, to incite public resentment not only against Italian 'reaction' but against the Allies. Communist and Socialist propagandists are active and hidden arms are reported to be abundant. The Police on the other hand, as a result of epuration, bad pay and other conditions are not an effective force and their ability to deal with possible incidents is doubtful.

The BONOMI government, while aware of the unwholesome nature of the situation, is not united within itself and inspires little confidence among the people. There is much coming and going between opposition party HQs

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The BONOMI government, while aware of the unwholesome nature of the situation, is not united within itself and inspires little confidence among the people. There is much coming and going between opposition party HQs and the Quirinal and plans are known to be afoot to upset the present Government as soon as possible and replace it by a Government of the centre including BADOGLIO.

Serious public opinion remains generally pro-Allied and is in favour of a moderate government supported and stabilized by the Allied authorities, and thus able to tackle with confidence the urgent tasks of reconstruction. Only with open Allied backing, it is claimed, can any government feel strong enough to deal adequately with the present tense situation.

/It is felt .....

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It is felt to be not unlikely that incidents of varying degrees of seriousness may before long occur. In Part III of this Report the evidence at present available is set out in detail and the picture is not a very pleasant one. Measures taken quickly to deal with the black market and to make at least a minimum of food available to all at a price within the reach of the worker would have an immediate beneficial effect.

The various executive and supervisory security agencies, CIC, FSS, SCI and SCI "Z", continue admirably to fulfil their mission. Their accurate information and timely action deserve to be placed on record.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information.

(i) Reference this HQ Summary No. 4, Para 1 (a) (iv), investigations into the non-delivery of Top Secret mail sent by plane from ROME to BRINDISI on 24 Sep are now being pursued in BRINDISI with a view to tracing the pilot of the plane.

(ii) FS report that near the restricted area of BRACCIANO there is a monastery in which there are a number of German priests. The conduct of some of these having given rise to suspicion, investigations were made by FS and arrangements have been made for most of them to be transferred.

(iii) Security in all the restricted areas continues to be satisfactory though periodical ejections of persons returning without authority to their homes are still necessary.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nil report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Damage to Petrol Pipeline On 7 Oct two civilians were arrested for being in possession of about 70 gallons of petrol obtained from a leaking pipeline at approx 774711 (Town Plan of ROME). This pipeline runs from the port of NAPLES to a point near the front. It was constructed and is serviced by U.S. Engineers and while for most of its length it follows the railway line, it occasionally deviates to cross paths or fields. The line is extremely vulnerable and there is no means of guarding it

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(ii) Two cases of suspected sabotage of railway track at NETTUNO which resulted in two train derailments were investigated by FS. In each case the accident occurred on a bend where lack of maintenance and recent heavy rains had resulted in weakness of the permanent way and sabotage has therefore been excluded.

(iii) Interference by civilians with ammunition and explosives in railway tracks at NETTUNO siding has resulted in several explosions occurring. At least one British soldier has been badly injured. Guards at the siding have been reinforced.

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Routine controls continue. In area CIVITAVECCHIA RAF patrols of the coastline are in operation.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	2	-	2
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	4	-	4
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	22	28	50
Totals	-	28	28	56

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Espionage Ring in the service of the German Navy - The existence in ROME of an espionage ring which was in contact with the German Navy has been established during the month by SIM/CS. A certain ROTA Giovanni was identified as previous head of this ring. He formerly lived in ROME but has now fled to the North. Eight agents of the ring have been put under arrest, including Marchese GUADAGNI who headed the band in ROME. Through subsequent interrogation other agents have been identified, but have not yet been detained or have been found to have fled to the North. The ring was formerly in contact by W/T with Capt KLEIN and Lts. SESSLER and MILLER Enrico of the German Naval Command at LA SPEZIA. 5c89

(ii) German SS HQ IDA: Espionage Ring to operate in ROME - A certain BRAGA Ercolano alias MERELLO Gian Battista gave information concerning an alleged espionage group known as German SS HQ IDA which has been substantiated by the arrest of the leader of the group, Conte MARTINI-ZAGGAGNI Aris and his subsequent admissions. BRAGA stated that 10 espionage agents belonging to the LEGIONE ETTORE MUTI of MILAN, which receive orders from SS HQ IDA, were to be dropped in TRASTEVERE [illegible] DUTE MARIO, ROME, and proceed

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Italian Armed Forces	-	2	-	2
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	4	-	4
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BRAGA and MARTINI-ZACCAGNI received from Major HAAS of the SS, cigarettes which were to be used as a means of identification and guarantee safe passage through the German lines. Writing in the cigarettes has been photographed and distributed to proper agencies. MARTINI-ZACCAGNI himself was intended to have been the contact man for the group of parachute agents. He had already prepared an illuminating report on economic, political and military conditions in ROME for transmission to SS HQ IDA. This report, which is in our hands, gives a good general picture of prevailing conditions

/though.....

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though there are certain inaccuracies and exaggerations. BRAGA and MARTINI-ZACCAGNI were trained by HAAS and SCHUBENIG of Sec 6, SD, both of whom served under KAPPLER in ROME during the German occupation of the city.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) Communist Youth Groups - Investigation has been made into the organisation known as "K" or "Kappa" Squads which operated in ROME during the German occupation and which are still in existence. These squads are composed of young men between the ages of 18 and 24, recruited from the various Communist groups and are led by a man named "TORINO". Members of the "K" Squads were trained in the use of arms and explosives and the commission of sabotage. Their activities are stated to have been a source of considerable trouble to the Germans and the Fascists. At the present time, the "K" Squads, though not active, are reported to have grown in strength and to have accumulated large supplies of arms and ammunition left behind by the enemy. It is reported that the organisation is not anti-Allied and that meetings are now held less frequently than in the past. The aim of the movement is said to be action against the opponents of Communism and preparation for the Communist revolution which is being planned for ITALY.

(ii) Movimento Comunista d'Italia - This dissident Communist organisation has as its programme the organisation of ITALY "for revolutionary action on a Marxist basis" with a view to class revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Movimento is distinct from the official Partito Comunista and is engaged in active independent propaganda. It has its own organisation of sections, consisting of Secretariat, Administration, Propreganda, Assistance and Discipline cells. A military cell is also reported to exist but is at present secret and never mentioned in writing. Circular letters addressed to all "Commissari Straordinari di Sezioni" by the HQ of the Movement and dated 16 Jul contain instructions to start a "Centre of Marxist Culture" and to take particular care in choosing the members of the propaganda cell. The Movement is reported to number 24 Sections in ROME and district with a membership of about 4,000. Its executive committee is said to consist of POCE, SPARDELLA, PERNO, BELLI, GRADARA and MINGRINO. POCE Antonino, who is the chief organiser is a personal friend of ANDREONI Carlo of the Movimento Partigiano, the absorption of which into the Movimento Comunista is stated to be now the subject of negotiation.

(iii) The Movimento Partigiano - ROSSI Claudio, one of the chief assistants of ANDREONI, is reported to have declared that the political aims of the Movimento Partigiano are republican and that it desired to absorb into the movement all those who are disillusioned with the six official parties as well as ex-Partisans.

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(iv) The propaganda of the extreme Left, both overt and covert, is becoming noticeably more inflammatory. The tactics are to exploit and amplify any incident, great or small, which may increase resentment and general tension. The many practical details of the population's present material difficulties are emphasised and

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exaggerated. The Communists accuse the Allies of wishing to use the Italians as cannon-fodder in the war against JAPAN and of blackmailing ITALY by appearing to make forthcoming aid dependent on the provision of such cannon-fodder. The report of the Russian request for the Anglo-American mission to leave BULGARIA was exploited as an example of Russian strength and determination. BRITAIN is accused of wishing to foster the separatist movement in SICILY in order to counterbalance growing Russian influence in the Mediterranean and of seeking to uphold the monarchy against the wishes of the people. The misreported declaration of Mr. EDEN in the House of Commons as to the future of Italian colonies has been given all manner of mis- interpretations. It was insinuated that BRITAIN wishes to force the Italians to fight the Japanese in order to reconquer the former British colonies and that she will keep for herself the former Italian colonies as well. All this is contrasted with Russian "generosity" in her terms to BULGARIA and RUMANIA.

(v) During the month a number of cases have occurred of forcible occupation by peasants of uncultivated land belonging to the large landowners. This action is almost certainly Communist-inspired and has been to some extent legalised by a Government instruction to the Prefects of Provinces. Disturbances however occurred at AVEZZANO when land belonging to Prince TORLONIA was occupied by peasants. Carabinieri and the Guardia di Finanza took steps to eject them and some shooting occurred, when one peasant was killed and five wounded. This incident gave the left-wing press an opportunity to indulge in abuse of the "forces of reaction" for their attacks on the "innocent proletariat". UNITA took a similar line when reporting the PALERMO riot which was presented as a spontaneous and murderous attack by the military on the civil population. No mention was made of the preliminary bomb-throwing from the crowd as was reported in other papers.

(vi) Reference this HQ Security Summary No. 3 Para 2 (c) (ii), no further copies of the clandestine newspaper "L'A FRUSTA" have appeared in circulation. Investigations made by the ROME Questura to ascertain those responsible for the paper have proved negative. It seems extremely probable however that "LA FRUSTA" was produced by BIANCHI and SALVAREZZA, the directors of L'Unione Proletaria (as to which, see this HQ Summary No. 4 Para 3 (c)(viii)).

(vii) PS report that in area CIVITAVECCHIA Communists are active and well-armed but are finding themselves strongly opposed by members of the other parties. Four persons were killed when attempting to manufacture (from salvaged German and Allied explosives) bombs which it was claimed were to be used for fishing. A close watch is being kept on the situation in this area.

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(viii) Reports of similar friction come from ANZIO and NETTUNO, where Communist agitation against the well-to-do is causing considerable alarm. A large quantity of small arms, grenades and machine-guns looted from the battlefield has already been confiscated.

(ix) A reliable report states that the senior officers of the ROME police are very concerned as to the present situation in regard to the clandestine military organisation of the extremist parties. The police are stated to be convinced (as are the Allied Security Agencies) that these clandestine organisations are extremely active, and that they dispose of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition which are either a residue from the old Partisan days or have since been collected from the battlefields around ROME.

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These arms are almost certainly widely dispersed among the members of the organisation and therefore difficult to discover. In its present state the police force is highly sceptical as to its chances of dealing effectively with any serious outbreaks of popular violence. "Epuration" has removed, or threatened to remove many competent police officials. The Force has an undoubted inferiority complex due to the popular hostility and press attacks which brand the Police as Fascist or Monarchist or reactionary when it attempts even minor arrests. In addition all the police are completely inadequately paid and fed. Speaking of the activity of the Communist Party, a senior police official is reported to have stated that it has a police organisation more effective than his own.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) There are now constant cases of armed robbery by night and sometimes by day along the roads South of ROME and even within the city itself. Allied soldiers, often deserters, are responsible for many such incidents, but it is reported that also responsible are large numbers of deserters from the Italian army classes 1920 - 22, recently called up. If, as at present proposed, the 1918 - 19 classes are called up, it is foreshadowed that the number of these Italian deserters will show a very substantial increase. A common topic of conversation among men of mobilisable age is how they can avoid the call-up and the question of the sending of Italian troops to the Far East is discussed with the greatest apprehension. In addition there are reports of the complete lack of arrangements for the reception of repatriated prisoners returning to ITALY, those whose homes are in enemy occupied territory being left without shelter or provision of any kind. All these factors contribute to the increase in desertion and brigandage. A rumour has even been heard in ROME that some of the gangs of deserters who have been carrying out raids in the city outskirts are led by an American colonel and an Italian officer. The American and British Provost authorities are dealing actively with the situation, and such information as comes to security agencies is turned over to the Provost. The Provost Marshals report progress and within the past week several important arrests have been made by them.

(ii) Desertions among Italian soldiers are ascribed to the following causes:-

1. ITALY having been almost constantly at war since 1936, the soldiers and the people are war weary.

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) There are now constant cases of armed robbery by night and sometimes by day along the roads South of ROME and even within the city itself. Allied soldiers, often deserters, are responsible for many such incidents, but it is reported that also responsible are large numbers of deserters from the Italian army classes 1920 - 22, recently called up. If, as at present proposed, the 1914 - 19 classes are called up, it is foreshadowed that the number of these Italian deserters will show a very substantial increase. A common topic of conversation among men of mobilisable age is how they can avoid the call-up and the question of the sending of Italian troops to the Far East is discussed with the greatest apprehension. In addition there are reports of the complete lack of arrangements for the reception of repatriated prisoners returning to ITALY, those whose homes are in enemy occupied territory being left without shelter or provision of any kind. All these factors contribute to the increase in desertion and brigandage. A rumour has even been heard in ROME that some of the gangs of deserters who have been carrying out raids in the city outskirts are led by an American colonel and an Italian officer. The American and British Provost authorities are dealing actively with the situation, and such information as comes to security agencies is turned over to the Provost. The Provost Marshals report progress and within the past week several important arrests have been made by them

(ii) Desertions among Italian soldiers are ascribed to the following causes:-

1. ITALY having been almost constantly at war since 1936, the soldiers and the people are war weary.

2. They are dissatisfied with the generally bad conditions of pay, food and equipment in the Army.

3. Many soldiers want to return to their families to help during the bad economic crisis which ITALY is now undergoing.

4. Deserters are fairly safe from being caught and punished because Italian military authorities have not the necessary facilities for apprehending them.

(iii) FS report that snap controls have shown that a number of Italian deserters are making unauthorised use of the trains as a means of travel. Those caught are being handed over to the CC.RR.

/(b) Civil Population ...

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(b) Civil Population

(i) There is little change in the downward trend of civilian morale at the approach of winter with its prospect of short rations and lack of light and heat. All essential articles are in short supply and prices and wages still bear no relation to each other. Crime, particularly car-stealing, larceny and robbery has increased very considerably, and there is growing alarm at the lack of public safety not only in the city of ROME but also along the high roads connecting the cities of liberated ITALY.

(ii) Reports have been received of growing, though impersonal, anti-British feelings among civilians, arising from the fact that while good news for ITALY seems to come always from WASHINGTON, unpleasant, harsh news comes from LONDON. For example, from LONDON came EDEN's remarks on colonies, and hints of Italians to fight against JAPAN; from WASHINGTON, ROOSEVELT's declaration on Soller credits for ITALY and the amendment in ITALY's favour of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The parties of the Left are capitalising this, representing BRITAIN as the stern conqueror and AMERICA as the friend of ITALY. Their main grievances against BRITAIN are the disarmament of the partisans; her hostility towards the Left: presumed support of the Sicilian separatists; alleged British support of the monarchy and associated reactionaries and non publication of armistice terms. The effect of past anti-British propaganda by the Fascists facilitates exploitation of such grievances.

(iii) There is no doubt that the tendences referred to in the foregoing para and in para 2 (c) (iv) above have caused considerable disillusionment among the ranks of pro-Allied and particularly pro-British sympathisers. These insist that by such pronouncements and by the general handling of the political situation ITALY is being steadily driven into the arms of RUSSIA. Again and again the opinion is heard that the paramount need of the country is a moderate non-party Government with sufficient unobtrusive Allied backing to enable it to feel certain of a reasonable spell of life so that it can tackle confidently the most urgent problems that confront it. In addition the more balanced elements constantly comment that the Allies are not getting ahead with the assistance and support their propaganda so lavishly promised. This is ascribed to the fact that Allied authorities have too often surrounded themselves with a large percentage of the wrong type of Italian assistants, advisers and interpreters who dissipate and frustrate the efforts that are being made to relieve the situation and working more or less corruptly for their own ends.

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(iv) Black Market - The present system of food supply to the city of ROME results in nothing other than the extension and legitim-

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(iv) Black Market - The present system of food supply to the city of ROME results in nothing other than the extension and legitimisation of the black market where almost anything can be bought by those able to pay the price. There is in force a system of import permits and road blocks to control the access of food to the city, the quantity which may be brought in without permit being (in theory at least) strictly limited. In practice, to import goods into the city, either legally or illegally, big bribes must be paid or the shipment will be stopped. The Food Control Transport office may assign a lorry for the import of food but the trader finds that unless he pays 50,000 lire or so to the lorry-owner, the vehicle is either "broken down" or mysteriously breaks down just outside the city. This results in further corruption since to recoup the amount of the bribe the trader must hide in his own load some extra profit-making commodity to sell in the black market, together with the greater

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part of his authorised load. Any normal Italian can see at least three ways round coercive measures such as these which affect his pocket and the large profits to be made provide an irresistible temptation to corruption. It seems a matter of urgency that the whole system be revised before popular exasperation during the winter results in incidents such as that at PALERMO. This exasperation arises from the fact that it is known that in Southern ITALY there is a glut of certain commodities almost unobtainable in ROME and elsewhere. Given a freer hand it is felt that private enterprise would soon ensure supply where demand exists and only by putting sufficient essential goods on the open market can prices be brought down to the reach of the small, underpaid and very hungry worker. The present system is reported to be actually discouraging merchants from even attempting to transport goods to ROME. Possibly, if only bread, pasta and fats were left as rationed food and their availability ensured, free exchange of goods between provinces and cities would soon restore the present disordered situation. This matter is felt to be urgent from the point of view of general civil security. Incidents may well occur at any time and many thinking people feel that the Allied Commission should intervene with immediate guidance to the Italian Administration on the lines indicated.

(c) Rumours

(i) During the month a baseless rumour has been widely circulated to the effect that French or American coloured troops were to be encamped in the vicinity of TIVOLI. This caused considerable apprehension and in TIVOLI it is reported that crops were reaped earlier that usual since it was feared that on the arrival of the troops the women workers would not be able to venture out into the fields. Fuel was added to the fire by a campaign in the Catholic press (OSSERVATORE ROMANO, IL POPOLO and IL QUOTIDIANO) concerning disturbances and atrocities committed by Moroccan and coloured troops. The rumour was traced to two unidentified persons who came to TIVOLI from ROME endeavouring to buy grapes. When the growers were unwilling to sell these persons stated that coloured troops would shortly be in the area and since the grapes would in all probability then be stolen, they might as well be sold beforehand. In consequence the grapes were sold at the figure desired. The matter of the press reports has been taken up with PWB and PS at TIVOLI were informed of the falsity of the rumour.

(ii) That early in Nov TOGLIATTI will make a visit to MOSCOW and that this will be followed by a renewed Communist propaganda drive in liberated ITALY (Source: Left political circles).

(iii) That TRIESTE is to be handed over to the Russians at the peace

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(iii) That TRIESTE is to be handed over to the Russians at the peace treaty (civilian source).

(d) Any other matters of general security interest

(i) Enemy Propaganda - At approx 1920 hrs 12 Oct an enemy aircraft flew over the PWB Radio Station (13 km from ROME on Via TUSCOLANA) and dropped a photographic flare. Facsimile U.S. one dollar bills were also dropped over the area. The bills were photographic reproductions bearing on the back the words:

"Le promesse Americane sono sempre state vane.
Sono balle, belle e buone, sono bolle di sapone!
(come questa banconota)"

Similar pamphlets are reported to have been dropped over a wide area.

/(ii) The Partito ...

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(ii) The Partito Comunista has complained to the Allied Commission of a series of incidents between Polish troops and members of their party. The Poles are represented as being the aggressors in all cases. The matter has been taken up with the commander of the Polish troops and a cessation of friction is hoped for.

(iii) Political

1. Opposition to the present Government is steadily growing and owing to the fragile nature of the agreement between the six parties composing it, the weakness of its position is obvious. In addition, Left wing propaganda is exaggerating incidents which redound to the discredit of the Government or the forces of law and order. The indications are that the Communist Party for example does not regard as unwelcome, incidents which shake the position of BONOMI but which strengthen the claim of TOGLIATTI to succeed him. It is reported that BONOMI himself is not unwilling to resign but, already perturbed at the present political ferment, will not do so until he is sure that his Government will not be succeeded by the revolutionary elements now using every possible means to obtain power.

2. Much shadow-cabinet making is going on behind the scenes. Very active is CAMBARERI Giuseppe, an able and sincere anti-Fascist of long standing who rendered excellent services to the Allies during the enemy occupation of ROME. CAMBERERI, who is strongly pro-Ally and a long-standing friend of BADOGLIO, is at present engaged in acting as an intermediary between the various centre parties and Prince UMBERTO with a view to substituting the present Government with one made up approximately as follows. It is understood that the Prince is in agreement and the matter now rests with the Allied Commission.

Prime Minister	ORLANDO or SOLERI
Foreign Affairs	BADOGLIO
War	ARIELLINI
Public Works	BENEDETTI
Marine	DE CURTEN
Finance	GIANNINI
Air	PIACENTINI
Home Affairs	FESURI

5085

CAMBARERI states that he is working to secure Allied backing for a centre Government of this nature which he states should command reasonable public support. One independent observer, however, commented that the arrival in power of such a government might well precipitate the trouble that seems to be brewing.

(iv) Escape of German Prisoners from PW Camp at VERSA - On 19 Sep

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(iv) Escape of German Prisoners from PW Camp at AVERSA. - On 19 Sep KLEIN Heinz, SCHLATTER Erwin and MAKOWIC Adolfo, three German deserters who had formerly given themselves up to "S" Force HQ, escaped, together with two German officers, WICKBALD and HEFFNER, from AVERSA Camp. The PWs secured American officers uniforms from the officers' club at the camp and then walked out of the gate. These men made their way to ROME and were seen in the city in American officers' uniforms. MAKOVA and SCHLATTER have been apprehended and turned over to the office of the Provost Marshal. A search is being conducted for the others.

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(v) After all known German nationals in ROME had re-registered at the Questura and had been screened by CIC, 24 were arrested on 12 Oct and sent to internment the next day.

(vi) The following inscriptions in Roman dialect found on street walls in the working-class TRASTEVERE district provide some indication of the present morale of the masses:

ARRIDATECCI ER PUZZONE
Give us back old stinker (a term of affection for MUSSOLINI)

E NOI, CHE LA PAGLIA CE LA METTEMO, COI PARTITI?
What are we to fill our bellies with - the parties?

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Major SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Capt HARRIS	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RATLER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME

Dets of 1 (SA) L of C FS Sec at BRACCIANO, FRUMICINO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO - NETTUNO, ALBANO - MARINO - FRASCATI, and TIVOLI.

14 Cdn FS Section	Capt CAMPBELL	HQ RIETI

Dets of 14 Cdn FS Section at CIVITA CASTELLANA and S. MARINELLA.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL

J.W. FISCHER,
Lt.Col., GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

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SECURITY SUMMARY No. 3

1 -- 31 August, 1944

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The period under review has passed quietly, with no major disturbances. The chief event of the month was the visit of Mr. CHURCHILL and other VIPs to the city, but this passed off without incident.

On 15 Aug the Italian Government took over administrative control of the city and province of ROME from AMG. This change-over took place without any incident, although there had been many rumours and reports that disturbances might take place on that date.

The two chief problems which face the Italian government at present are unemployment and the shortage of food. Both these problems are urgent, and the security situation is very largely dependent on their successful solution.

There is no doubt that the feeling of the civil population towards the Allies is critical, particularly as regards the food situation. Recent Allied successes have however gone a long way to offset this feeling.

Although proof is not at hand, it is felt that the coming autumn and winter months may produce occurrences of a subversive nature. The facts cited before will contribute: also, Fascist undercurrents may make themselves felt.

The general security situation remains satisfactory, but it must be remembered that in ROME the "honeymoon" has long since passed.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Speculation was rife during the period immediately prior to the Allied landings in Southern FRANCE and fuel was added to

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(a) Security of Information

(i) Speculation was rife during the period immediately prior to the Allied landings in Southern FRANCE and fuel was added to the fire by cases of loose talk by Allied and Italian military and naval personnel. Two of these were investigated with no result. The main sources of civilian "information" seem to have been persons coming from NAPLES who told of large shipping and French and other troop concentrations there.

(ii) Investigations have been made into the circumstances leading to the finding in a ROME EFI canteen on 29 Jul of a number of secret postal packets addressed by SIM to HQ Eighth Army. It was not possible to trace the person who left these packets in the canteen but it seems probable that a DR or post orderly inadvertantly picked them up with other mail at the APO to which they had been consigned and either by accident or design left them at the canteen. Procedure has now been changed and all outgoing mail from SIM for US and British Units will in future be dealt with through RAAC Message Centre instead of the APO.

/(iii) Investigation

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(iii) Investigations have been made into a case of bad security over the civil telephone committed by an Italian Lieutenant. This officer disclosed the time and date of departure of a Canadian convoy which he was to join, together with its probable destination and the number of vehicles composing it. The matter is being taken up with superior authority.

(b) Security of Personnel

Investigations have been made into cases of suspected sniping at British troops reported by troops in the area GARBATELLA - TORVARANCIO (F.7562). The shooting seems likely to have been the work of a number of hooligans and ex-convicts who have recently been raiding local farms and stealing crops. They have also on occasions stolen from passing WD transport by climbing into the back of slow moving vehicles and throwing goods off. These men, who operate at night, and are in possession of firearms, are known to have fired at persons nearby who might be likely to disturb their raiding operations and it is considered practically certain that this is the explanation for the shots fired at the Allied personnel. The local PS concur in this opinion and night patrols of Allied troops and CCRR are being organised to deal with these marauders.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

Wire Cutting

Eleven cases of cutting of military telephone lines have been reported and investigated during the month. In all cases the motive seems to have been theft since very considerable lengths of cable have been removed.

During the evening of 31 Jul telephone lines of a LAA Bty in area F.7863 were cut in seven places and 400 yds of quad cable were removed. The following night a further 400 yds was stolen. The line in question runs for 4 miles along Route 7 which carries much pedestrian and vehicular traffic of all kinds. The LAA Bty, who have not adequate personnel for permanent patrols, instituted line tests every 15 minutes and expedited the poling of the cable. Warning notices have also been displayed.

Between 4 and 11 Aug six cases of cutting occurred of telephone lines leading to AA gun sites around CIAMPINO airfield. In one case the Signals line party going to repair the cut surprised some civilians in the act of removing wire, who made off leaving tools behind. In two other cases the damage was done within a short distance of a U.S. coloured sentry and in one further case a civilian was detained by a U.S. post but subsequently

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Two men, ALESSANDRINI Cesare and FINESI Bruno, both of CINECITTA, were arrested by CCRR at CENTOCELLE (F.8265) on 14 Aug since they were found cutting and in possession of WD telephone line. Investigation by PS showed that the line in question was an old one and had been disused for some time. The wire was being stolen in order to be made into belts. ALESSANDRINI and FINESI will be dealt with by CCRR on a charge of theft.

/On 19 Aug .....

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On 19 Aug cuts occurred near CIAMPINO (where 100 yds were removed from an operational line) and at MARCIGLIANA, when 40 ft were removed. The culprits have not been traced.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

(i) AMG having issued the necessary permits, a limited number of small craft are allowed to fish from FIUMICINO. Day fishing only is permitted but FS report that night fishing is taking place both off FIUMICINO and FREGENE, the fishermen being prepared to run the risk in order th supplement local food resources. FS are investigating.

(ii) On 26 Aug two small coastal craft carrying wine arrived at FIUMICINO from POZZUOLI and PROCIDA respectively. Their papers authorised them to proceed only as far as ANZIO, but since they could not make a satisfactory sale of the wine there, they continued to FIUMICINO. There is one Italian naval Petty Officer in charge of the port at FIUMICINO which is closed by demolitions to all except the smallest vessels. Port control arrangements at FIUMICINO, OSTIA and ANZIO are being tightened up by FS dets now located at each place.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat A.	Internment. Cat B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian armed forces	-	2	3	5
Civilian officials incl CCRR.	-	2	1	3
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	41	53	94
Totals	-	45	57	102

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) A series of trials by AMG General Court of captured enemy espionage agents and saboteurs began on 9 Aug and is still continuing. The following are the results to date:

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Name	Charge	Sentence
PIZZI Lorenzo	Espionage	Death
MASIN Lino	Espionage, possession of W/T equipment.	Death
FIANDRO Carmelo	Espionage, possession of arms, possession of W/T equipment.	Death
FIANDRO Eugenio	Possession of arms, possession of W/T equipment.	10 years imprisonment.

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Name	Charge	Sentence
BALDINO Carlo	Doing an act in aid of the enemy etc.	10 years imprisonment.
DI BIASE Fedele	Possession and concealment of explosives etc.	10 years imprisonment.
IMPERATO Antonio		2 years imprisonment.
MOTTES Ferrucio		2 years imprisonment.
VIVARELLI Giovanni		2 years imprisonment.
BRIGIDO Bruno	Possession of explosives, arm etc.	7 years imprisonment.
SQUADRILLI Franco		7 years imprisonment.

(ii) GLUCK Zuonko This man, a Jugoslav, reported to FS dressed as a Lieut RA, stating that he was a liaison officer with a L.A Regt. He had documents supporting this statement but giving him extended leave and recommending him to ENSA as an operatic singer. His account of his movements and his documents were so suspicious that he was passed to SILO for interrogation and was later arrested on their request for transmission to BARI.

(iii) DI TERLIZZI Carmela This woman was the head of a group of six persons who acted as informants for and agents of the SS at Via TASSO. Two members of this group have been arrested and the remaining four are reported to be still in hiding in ROME. Together with her sister DI TERLIZZI Nicoletta (also under arrest) subject was responsible for organising the concealment of this group of SS informants and both are awaiting final interrogation as to the whereabouts of those not yet arrested.

(iv) MELONE Luigi Identified as having been an active SS agent and collaborator and suspected of Espionage activity since the Allied occupation. Was arrested on the night 22/23 Aug when he was preparing to leave for the North on a sabotage mission. Subject admits having worked for the SS and having also been engaged in counterfeiting Allied currency. Attempted to commit suicide while in gaol.

(v) MASIN Lino Reference Security Summary No. 2 Para 2 (b). Investigations showed that subject had been assigned a mission by the GIS on 12 Jul 44 and was dropped by parachute near CASTELNUOVO equipped with F/T [illegible]

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(v) NASI: Lino Reference Security Summary No. 2 Para 2 (b). Investigations showed that subject had been assigned a mission by the GIS on 12 Jul 44 and was dropped by parachute near CASTELFORTE equipped with W/T set and codes. He was ordered to obtain cover for his espionage activity by infiltrating, as a journalist, into the most popular political party and had in fact succeeded in so doing at the time of his arrest. Subject was tried by AMG General Military Court on 15 - 16 Aug 44 and sentenced to death.

(vi) STEFANINI Angelo, GERARDI Giuseppina, RICCIUTELLI Enrico Subjects were all informants for the SS at Via TASSO and their denunciations of patriots and anti-Fascists led to the execution of some and the torture of many others. Investigations are in progress in the endeavour to charge subjects as war criminals, inasmuch as a certain IOPPI Angelo whom they denounced and who suffered particularly barbarous torture is still alive and able to testify against them.

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(vii) Count DEL BONO Carlo A Fascist type, and SS informer. The type who collaborated closely with the Germans and since the Allied occupation has assiduously attempted to ingratiate himself with Allied officers.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) During the week proceeding the transfer of authority to the ITALIAN Government rumours of all kinds were current as to possible disturbances in and around ROME. These were very thoroughly investigated by CIC who reported that in their opinion there was no serious probability of incidents occurring. While left wing feeling was (and is) undoubtedly running high on account of high prices, shortage of food, bad and insufficient bread and unemployment, CIC reported that in their opinion the left wing leaders would not venture to compromise their position vis a vis the Allies by permitting demonstrations No incidents in fact occurred.

(ii) A few copies of a clandestine Fascist newspaper "FUGHALA" have been found in circulation in ROME. This paper is published in NAPLES at premises in the Via della Convertita, and the matter has been reported to CIC, PBS. Another clandestine newspaper "LA FRUSTA" published and circulated without authority in ROME has been discovered by CIC and investigations as to its publishers are in progress. "LA FRUSTA" does not appear to be a Fascist publication but is strongly critical of all the political parties forming the Government. It claims to be the voice of those sceptics who "hate the Germans and feel sympathetic towards the Anglo-Americans but nevertheless lack faith in them".

(iii) It has been established that there is at least one underground Fascist organisation in ROME and investigations are being made into its activities. Up to the present several meetings have been held, each in a different place, but no subversive activity has yet been discovered.

(iv) The following is a translation of a poster of which a single typed copy was found affixed to a wall in ROME on 2 Aug:

P A Y A T T E N T I O N

COMRADES

The enemy has invaded our land, we must do everything to prevent the barbarians from bringing our country and Allied Germany to destruction.

Remember the cities martyred by VILLAINOUS AMERICAN

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(iv) The following is a translation of a poster of which a single typed copy was found affixed to a wall in ROME on 2 Aug:

PAY ATTENTION

COMRADES

The enemy has invaded our land, we must do everything to prevent the barbarians from bringing our country and Allied Germany to destruction.

Remember the cities martyred by VILLAINOUS AMERICAN GANGSTERS, the churches, the hospitals destroyed, the people assassinated in shelters, the Verano violated by the devastating fury of the Anglo-Assassins!!!

Italians, Black Shirts, Fascists, rise up against the enemy and drive him out.

THE FASCIST FIFTH COLUMN

Duce a noi - EIA EIA EIA ALALA

FIFTH COLUMN

5081

/(d) Control of .....

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(d) Control of Movement

Nil report.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

Fascist Republican Army

Chief of Public Safety, AMG, Region IV reports that up to 26 Aug 338 members of the Fascist Republican Army have been arrested. Each case has been considered by a Consultative Commission of Generals appointed by the Italian Government. It is understood that in about 50% of the cases the Commission recommended liberation on parole pending further consideration, while most of the remainder are recommended for further detention in the PW Camps where they are now confined.

(b) Civil Population

(i) In accordance with their undertaking, the leaders of the left wing parties are leaving in abeyance the constitutional issue of "Monarchy or Republic". But no opportunity is being lost by numerous members of the Roman public to demonstrate against the House of Savoy. Two incidents which occurred respectively on 24 and 25 Aug indicate this trend of popular feeling.

On 24 Aug during preparations for a Requiem Mass in memory of the 320 victims of the German shootings at the Fosse Ardeatine, an Italian flag bearing the Arms of Savoy was draped on the altar. There were a number of protests from relatives of the victims who were present and a woman removed the flag from the altar.

On 25 Aug during a demonstration by some 5,000 people at the French Embassy to celebrate the capture of PARIS, members of the crowd, becoming restless, shouted for the removal of a similar flag which was flying from the CCRR station in the Piazza Farnese. One man entered the station and removed the flag and was in the act of substituting a red flag when it was grabbed by a Carabinieri and thrown down on to the crowd below, causing a storm of protest. Allied officers of AMG intervened and quelled the disturbance by ordering the hoisting of the French flag, the Red flag and the Italian tricolour without the royal arms. A small section of the crowd then proceeded to the Quirinal and there demonstrated for a short while, shouting "down with the Monarchy".

These incidents were widely reported in the Press and so far

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These incidents were widely reported in the Press and so far as is known no voice was raised on either occasion against the removal of the royal flag.

(ii) Much complaint is heard among civilians and in the press, of AMG regulations and administration especially as regards food distribution and the organisation of public services. The AMG regulation which prohibits the importation by individuals into ROME of more than 10 kg of foodstuffs at a time is much resented on account of the very severe food shortage which exists. Complaints as to the wholesale requisitioning of cars and of all the ROME hotels are also frequently heard.

/(iii) With the transfer...

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(iii) With the transfer of authority to the Italian Government Count SFORZA has begun the application of the Purge laws against Fascist officials. SFORZA, while commended from some quarters, inspires no confidence in others in view of his complete lack of personal experience of conditions under Fascism. The Epuration Commission is in some quarters mistrusted as not being completely Anti-Fascist itself. "Quis epuret ipsos epurantes?" it is asked.

However, the Commission has made a number of worthwhile arrests and plans to begin the trial of the former Questura Chief, CARUSO, on 18 Sep. A list of their arrests is being prepared and will be disseminated in due course.

(c) Rumours

(i) There have been strong and widespread rumours of impending changes in the Government after Aug 15 when ROME was handed over to the Italian authorities. BONOMI will, it is stated, give place to the aged ORLANDO as Prime Minister, with BADOGLIO as minister for war. These changes, so rumour has it, are due to the fact that the Allies view the BONOMI Government with disfavour and desire a Government more monarchist in character. Strength was added to these rumours by the fact that Mr. CHURCHILL, when in ROME, received BONOMI and BADOGLIO together.

(ii) That all American troops will shortly leave ITALY for FRANCE (source, unidentified US troops who are said to have added that 103 and 113 Rly Construction Coys had already left).

(iii) That Moroccan troops are to leave ITALY and that Brazilians have already replaced them or will do so.

(d) Any other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Stringent security measures were organised for the protection of the Prime Minister during his visit to ROME. No incidents of any kind occurred.

(ii) The Partisans have opened their Comando Supremo in ROME and also a number of sub-offices. They run their own weekly newspaper "IL PARTIGIANO" which is moderate in tone and consists mainly of news of partisan exploits. As elsewhere many persons of dubious record are trying to acquire the partisan label. Wealthy industrialists and business men who profiteered under Fascism are now reported to be making great play of the moral and financial assistance given by them to the Partisans during the occupation. From other quarters come reports of attempts to inflate the number of partisans by the

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As a matter of record, bona fide partisans have been of considerable assistance to Allied Security Agencies in ROME.

(iii) Under the auspices of Polish Public Relations, a Polish Propaganda Exhibition was held in ROME from 1 to 15 Aug. Certain photographs and captions gave offence to members of the Russian Mission and investigations were made at the request of the Deputy Commander, R.A.M.C. The exhibition, while not disguising the historical facts of Russian aggression

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against POLAND and her more recent maltreatment of the Poles, was not considered, after investigation, to be unduly provocative.

(iv) News tendencies of ROME Press

In the ROME press during the month predominance has been given to the urgent problems of ITALY and the need for organising all available materials for the reconstruction of the country. Appeals for Lend-Lease and other aid are recurrently addressed to the Allies and the arrival of representatives from the Allied Nations is greeted as indicating a growing understanding and more benevolent attitude. Mr. CHURCHILL's parting message was interpreted as indicating a forthcoming adjustment and recognition of ITALY's position among nations striving towards the common goals of peace and liberty. Likewise ANTONINI's and BALDANZI's statement of support and sympathy towards Italian labour brought an appreciative response. On the back page of all the papers there are persistent complaints on food, light, gas and transportation shortages. Attacks are made on the corrupt Fascist mentality which is still alleged to permeate commerce and politics. Pressure is exerted to extend the scope and to speed up the activity of the Epuration Commission. Accusations of the Fascist elements in the Army and Police continue.

With growing insistence, the question of Italian PW is discussed. The repatriation of these prisoners is claimed to be necessary to strengthen ITALY's position on the side of the Allies. It is assumed that the country's position as a cobelligerent should be sufficient reason to warrant a speedy decision on this matter.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Major SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Capt HARRIS	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME

Dets of 1 (SA) L of C FS Sec at BRACCIANO, FIUMICINO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO - NETTUNO, ALBANO - MARINO - FRASCATI, and TIVOLI.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL

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Lt. Col., GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

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S E C R E T

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the A C of S G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 1

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S E C R E T

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
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APO No. 794 U.S. Army

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SECURITY SUMMARY No. 1

5 - 30 June, 1944

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

At 0415 hrs on 5 June the staff of ROME Allied Area Command entered ROME, and the column closed at the Villa BORGHESE at approx 0530 hrs.

During the morning the CG moved down to the Town Hall, and the CP was established there by 1200 hrs.

An initial survey of the situation was made, and it was found that the Germans had for the most part evacuated the city at 2200 hrs on 4 June, though certain rear elements were still in process of evacuation. A rumour that 15,000 wounded Germans had been left in hospitals in the city was later found to be false, the total number actually left being in the neighbourhood of 20.

A number of stragglers or deserters did however remain in the town, and during the first few days some 250 were arrested and evacuated through PW channels.

REGINA COELI, a large and very well appointed gaol, had been nearly emptied by the Germans, and less than 200 prisoners remained from a total of over 1700. One wing of this gaol was immediately taken over and detained persons were placed in it. This wing has a capacity of about 200.

Via TASSO, the former German SS HQ, was empty, and had been largely stripped by the population, who were eager to wreak revenge on a building with such a gruesome reputation. No evidence of torture, with the exception of some bullet holes, and no skeletons or bodies were however found. The building has now

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There is no doubt that the population was glad to see the Allies, and initially there was much cheering and applause as the Allied troops entered the city. On the whole the people remained remarkably calm.

/During the .....

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On 7 June RAAC moved into the Insurance Company building in the Piazza Venezia, and is still established there.

A detachment of 4 officers and 32 agents of the CIC, 97, 276 and 314 FS Secs have been available to deal with security problems within the city during the month. In addition 3 FS Sec, attached to 1 Br Div, has covered the OSTIA - FIUMICINO area.

The security situation is of necessity very bound up in the political situation, and politically it has been a very active period. The resistance parties have all emerged, and conferences have been held between representatives to discuss the attitude of their various parties. The ROME committee of National Liberation refused to co-operate with BADOGLIO, and a new government was formed under BONOMI , Labor Democrat. Almost all the ministers of this new government are known for their anti-fascist record.

The impression received in ROME is that there is an active pro-democratic minority and an active Fascist minority, with a large apathetic mass lying in between. The main task of the new government will be the education of this mass.

There is no doubt that the Germans had organised stay-behind groups of espionage and sabotage agents. It is believed however that action taken by the Allies on entering the city has effectively broken up both these espionage and sabotage organisations. By 30 June some 52 espionage agents had been arrested or were under control, while 14 sabotage agents and two further sabotage suspects had been detained. One of the features of the occupation was the number of agents with wireless sets who gave themselves up on the Allied entry into the city.

Although there are undoubtedly a number of agents who are still at liberty, it is hoped within a short time to be able to round up the majority of them.

/ PART II

During the first few days the Patriots were largely in evidence, parading the streets armed. Very little looting was done however. The Communists appeared to be the best organised of the parties, and communist slogans appeared on buildings shortly after the Allied entry into the city.

One of the first actions undertaken by Public Safety, ACC, was the disbandment of the P.A.I., which was carried out fairly effectively.

A total of some 500 escaped Allied PW presented themselves, including 100 officers. Reception arrangements were made for these persons at CASTRO PRETORIO barracks, and are still in force.

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/ PART II

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SECRET

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Various leave centres have been opened up within the city, and it has been reported that these are being frequented by women who in the past have worked as informers for the Germans. CIC and FS are checking up on these persons, since they constitute a potential danger as a source of information to the enemy. The EXCELSIOR Hotel has been particularly mentioned in this respect, and a full investigation is being made.

(ii) During the period 5 - 20 June, a large amount of military traffic passed through the city. Many unit and formation signs became known to the civilian population, and in several cases it is believed that destinations were also revealed. Traffic routes are now being arranged so as to by-pass the city, and the danger of information being divulged should thus be diminished.

(iii) Steps are being taken to vet certain photographic firms, so that military personnel wishing to have their films porcessed will deal only with approved firms.

(iv) Cases have been reported of military personnel carrying by hand mail for civilian friends. A repetition of the order forbidding such a practice would be beneficial.

(v) During the course of conversation in a bar in ROME, US Army personnel stated that 3 US Div were to erbark from ITALY about the beginning of July, and were especting to go back to UK prior to operations in FRANCE. It was further stated that 36 US Div are at pr-esent out of the line resting, and are expecting to leave ITALY for operations elsewhere.

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There is a great shortage of security posters in ROME, and a large supply could be effectively used in the various billets, leave and rest centres etc in the town to prevent talk of a nature such as that described above.

(b) Security of Personnel

5077

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Meterial and Installations

(i) A large quantity of WD material, particularly food and cigarettes, is finding its way on to the Black Market, where prices are rising at an alarming rate. The Black Market in petrol however does not appear to be thriving on the same scale as further South.

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(b) (i) (cont'd)

VALSECCHI Franco alias VALLI Franco
ZATTOLA Alfredo
It was also admitted that the sabotage materials required for their task were dumped near RIETI, and these have now been recovered. Investigations are continuing.

(ii) Lt-col Cyril ROCKE was arrested on 26 June at the request of higher authority. He had been living in ITALY for some years and it is alleged that he has made anti-British propaganda on the radio. The case is being handled by ACC.

(c) Subversive Movements or Political Organisations of Security Interest

(i) On 27 June a number of anti-Allied leaflets were found in ROME, between the Via ARIEGNE and the Piazza ARGENTINA. The gist of these pamphlets was that the Allies had brought the scourge of Bolshevism to ITALY, and that thousands of Italian children had already been despatched to to the USSR.

Investigations have so far failed to reveal how the pamphlets came to be where they were, but from a printers mark on the bottom of the sheet, it is believed that they were printed in Jan 44, when a great propaganda drive was being undertaken to prove that the Allies were sending children to RUSSIA.

(ii) Dr. Alois HUDAL, Austrian Bishop of ROME, is running an organisation for the purpose of assisting all Austrians in ROME who are without identification cards, because of their forced status as German citizens. It is suspected that some of the Austrians for whom the Bishop is issuing such cards, are former members of the Wehrmacht. Since there is some suspicion that the Bishop may

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(iii) A Committee for German Liberation, founded underground prior to the arrival of the Allies in ROME, is now active. The heads of this organisation are believed to be Dr NIX and his secretary Dr WANGENMANN, both of whom claim to have been persecuted by the Nazis. This committee is also being kept under observation for possible subversive activities.

/(d) Control.....

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(d) Control of Movement

(i) On hygienic grounds, movement into OSTIA was formerly forbidden. Now however owners of houses have been allowed to enter the town to inspect their property, and in certain cases these owners have remained in residence.

(ii) Spot checks have been made on roads leading from the South into the area, but all movements have been found to be normal, and no irregularities have been discovered.

(iii) On the Allied entry into ROME 13 road blocks were established and manned by Carabinieri and Guarda di Finanza on all the main exits leading from the city. These blocks remained in force until 10 days after our entry into the city.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) A detachment of Italian army engineers did valuable work on the Allied entry into the city, although for the most part their checks happily proved negative. Certain dumps of explosives left behind by the Germans, were however found and dealt with.

(ii) It has been found from conversation with Italian troops now stationed in ROME that they are not satisfied either with kind or quantity of rations provided. They also complain that they do not receivd a cigarette issue. Although these may be small matters, it is felt that their rectification would improve relations and would be good propaganda.

(b) Civil Population

(i) The morale of the civil population remains good. Some disappointment has been expressed concerning the behaviour of Allied troops in the town, and

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(b) Civil Population

(i) The morale of the civil population remains good. Some disappointment has been expressed concerning the behaviour of Allied troops in the town, and especially concerning the French coloured troops. The chief preoccupation however remains the question of food. This problem is gradually being solved and supplies are now arriving satisfactorily. Services such as electric light, water and the telephone are also being restored gradually, though it will be some time before they all return to normal again.

(ii) Delivery of flour has begun in the FIUMICINO, ACILIA and POMEZIA areas, and has given great satisfaction to the population.

/(iii) 7000 .....

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(iii) 7000 refugees are being screened in the camp at CESANO. The refugees have now been in the camp for 3 months, and exhaustive questioning has failed to produce any person who suspects the existence of newcomers. Nominal rolls are being checked against 'black-lists', after which these refugees will be considered as cleared from the security point of view.

(c) Rumours

(i) From several sources it has been reported that DOLLMAN, head of the Gestapo in ITALY, is still in ROME. These reports are being investigated.

(ii) There has been a fairly persistent rumour, emanating from military personnel, that Fifth Army were destined to pull out of ITALY for FRANCE.

(iii) Another variation of the above rumour mentions Allied Divs only, and not Fifth Army.

(d) Any other matters of General Security Interest

(i) A captured document gives details of the following identity cards and ration cards, which are believed to have been supplied in blank to the Gestapo HQ in ROME for the use of its agents.

50 Identity cards numbered 12481153 to 12481202, supplied on 31 Jan 44.

50 rations cards valid for Mar - Jun 44, supplied on 31 Jan 44.

50 ration cards, valid for Jul - Oct 44, supplied on 2 Jun 44 numbered as follows:

Rationed Goods: 0,934,231 to 0,934,280.
Various Goods; 1,326,577 to 1,326,626.

This information has been circulated within ROME Area, and anyone found in possession of one of these cards will/held for interrogation. /be

(ii) An investigation was conducted concerning the activities of the German Counter Espionage unit

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Various Goods; 1,326,577 to 1,326,626.

This information has been circulated within ROME Area, and anyone found in possession of one of these cards will/be held for interrogation.

(ii) An investigation was conducted concerning the activities of the German Counter Espionage unit known as F.P. Nr 53300 (P), commanded by Capt Ferdinand COHN. The task of this unit was to search for clandestine radio transmitters, to locate escaped Allied PW, to sequestrate gold and currency of Allied and neutral companies, and similar counter espionage work. Six members of this group have been arrested.

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For the COMMANDING GENERAL.

J.W. Fischer

(J.W. FISCHER)
Lt-col, G.S.C.,
A C of S, G-2 .

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S E C R E T

REPORT ON CIVIL PRISONERS

CATEGORY (A) - AMG Arrests

NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BR
CAPPACIO, Luigi	Italian	16 June 44	Ar Im
COSTARELLI, Antonio	Italian	17 June 44	Fa Sa
DE ANGELO, Riccardo	Italian	15 June 44	Sa
GIANNOTTI, Giulio	Italian	18 June 44	Sa
MANZIA, Carlo	Italian	17 June 44	Sa
PARADISO, Tommaso	Italian	15 June 44	Sa
PRESTI, Umberto (General)	Italian	15 June 44	Sa

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REPORT ON CIVIL PRISONERS

APPENDIX "A"

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	16 June 44	Arrest ordered by Brig Gen Hume. Important officials of local Fascist Government.
Italian	17 June 44	Same as above.
Italian	15 June 44	Same as above.
Italian	18 June 44	Same as above.
Italian	17 June 44	Same as above.
Italian	15 June 44	Same as above.
Italian	15 June 44	Same as above.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF
PRIOLO, Franco	Italian	16 June 44	Arres Impor Fasci
SQUADRILLI, Edoardo	Italian	17 June 44	Same

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	16 June 44	Arrest ordered by Brig Gen Hume. Important officials of local Fascist Government.
Italian	17 June 44	Same as above.

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CATEGORY (B) - INTERNMENTS

NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BR
BORRA, Carlo Enrico	Italian	6 June 44	Pr pr pe
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
CALZABINI, Alberto	Italian	5 June 44	P i c
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
CONSOLI, Agapito	Italian	6 June 44	N
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
DEL GIUDICE, Riccardo	Italian	6 June 44	
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
DUDAN, Senatore Conte Alessandro Antonio	Italian	5 June 44	
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	6 June 44	Prominent Fascist. Long and prominent record in Fascist party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	5 June 44	Prominent Fascist. Took part in March on ROME. Active career in Party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	6 June 44	Member of original Partito Nazionale. Served in MVSN. Active career in Party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	6 June 44	Squadrista and Prominent Fascist. Co-founder of Fascio of Lucera. Held various posts in Fascist Party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	5 June 44	Personal friend of Mussolini. Member of the Fascist Grand Council.
Internment for duration.		

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	B
GIGLIOLI, Giulio	Italian	5 June 44	P a F
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
GOGLIA, Antonio Carlo	Italian	7 June 44	F N
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
MARTINI, Giuseppe	Italian	7 June 44	S G o
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
MAZZONE, Luigi	Italian	5 June 44	S w C
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
MASTROGIOVANNI, Tasca (Prince of CUTO)	Italian	7 June 44	S w h
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	5 June 44	Prominent Fascist. Long and prominent record in Fascist Party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	7 June 44	Founder of Fascio in Naples and Benevento.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	7 June 44	Suspected of being Graziani's ADC. Member of Fascist Party.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected of espionage while employed at Italian Consulate in Malta.
Internment for duration.		
Italian	7 June 44	Suspected of collaborating with the Germans and of having been an agent in U.S.
Internment for duration.		

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BR
PROKOPOWSKI, Rodolfo	Italian	5 June 44	Ge
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			
RAVASINI, Giuseppe	Italian	7 June 44	Sq
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			Pa
SLOCOVICH, Ettore	Italian	7 June 44	Wo
Recommendation: Internment for duration.			Pr

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian Internment for duration.	5 June 44	German agent.
Italian Internment for duration.	7 June 44	Squadrista - Founded the Parma Fascio.
Italian Internment for duration.	7 June 44	Worked for Germans in Propaganda Department.

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CATEGORY (C) - DISPOSITION CASES. DETAINED PENDING INVESTIGATION

NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRI
ALONZO, Edoardo	Italian	7 June 44	Sus
AMENTRANO, Ferdinando	Italian	15 June 44	Sus
ANGELETTI, Rolando	Italian	20 June 44	Con
ANGELINI, Flavio	Italian	24 June 44	Con
ANGIOLA, Pietrantonio	Italian	5 June 44	Sus
ANGHELLINI, Alfredo	Italian	8 June 44	SD
ANGIOLA, Antonio	Italian	5 June 44	Sus
ANSOLDI, Alfredo	Italian	6 June 44	Sus wi

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S. DETAINED PENDING INVESTIGATION

NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	7 June 44	Suspicion of Espionage.
Italian	15 June 44	Suspicion of espionage.
Italian	20 June 44	Contact with SD.
Italian	24 June 44	Contact with SD.
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected of German Espionage.
Italian	8 June 44	SD espionage agent.
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	6 June 44	Suspected of being in touch with German espionage organization.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIE
ANTONUCCI, Giorgio	Italian	19 June 44	SD e
APAP, William	Maltese	7 June 44	Susp Comi conn
ARRIGO, Filippo	Italian	12 June 44	Susp
BALDASS , Alfredo	Italian	12 June 44	SD e
BALDUCCI, Mariano	Italian	12 June 44	Susp
BARGHIGLIONI, Carlo	Italian	25 June 44	Susp
BARTOLINI, Silvio	Italian	13 June 44	Susp
BRIGIDA, Bruno	Italian	30 June 44	Germ

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	19 June 44	SD espionage agent.
Maltese	7 June 44	Suspected of belonging to Comitatò d'Azione Maltese and connected with German espionage.
Italian	12 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	12 June 44	SD espionage agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	25 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	13 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	30 June 44	German sabotage agent.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF
BRUNO, Carlo	Italian	16 June 44	Membe
CANALI, Artemie	Italian	12 June 44	S.I.D
CARDELLI, Rinaldo Renzo	Italian	12 June 44	Susp
CAROZZA, Angelo	Italian	30 June 44	Cont
CASCONE, Gerardo	Italian	7 June 44	Ille
CASI, Giorgio	Italian	12 June 44	Abwe
CAULI, Venturino	Italian	7 June 44	Susp
CECCARELLI, Carlo	Italian	26 June 44	S.I.
CELESTI, Letterio	Italian	11 June 44	Susp

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	16 June 44	Member of SS.
Italian	12 June 44	S.I.D. agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	30 June 44	Contact with SD.
Italian	7 June 44	Illegal possession of firearms.
Italian	12 June 44	Abwehr espionage agent.
Italian	7 June 44	Suspicion of espionage.
Italian	26 June 44	S.I.D.
Italian	11 June 44	Suspected German espionage agent.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF
CITTADINO, Antonio	Italian	13 June 44	Abweh
CIARA, Giovanni Amedeo	Italian	15 June 44	S.I.I
COCCHI, Ruggiero	Italian	5 June 44	Deser Army
CONTEDINI, Giovanni	Italian	27 June 44	Susp
CORNACCHIA, Francesco	Italian	18 June 44	Abwe
CORENZO, Carlo	Italian	25 June 44	Conn
CUBEDDU, Raimonde	Italian	12 June 44	S.D.
D'ASCENZI, Renato	Italian	19 June 44	Susp

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	13 June 44	Abwehr espionage agent.
Italian	15 June 44	S.I.D. agent.
Italian	5 June 44	Deserted from Republican Fascist Army. Crossed Allied lines.
Italian	27 June 44	Suspected of espionage.
Italian	18 June 44	Abwehr espionage agent.
Italian	25 June 44	Connected with Pignatelli case.
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. espionage agent.
Italian	19 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF
D'ANDREA, Arturo	Italian	17 June 44	Susp
D'ANNUNZIO, Principe Gabriele Camillas	Italian	6 June 44	Accu Germ
DE BONIS, Giacondo	Italian	12 June 44	Betr
DE GREGORIS, Ottavio	Italian	14 June 44	Susp
D'ESPOSITO, Ugo	Italian	5 June 44	S.D.
DE LORENZO, Salvatore	Italian	8 June 44	Susp
DE LUCA, Ippolito	Italian	16 June 44	Susp
DE PASQUALE, Vinvenzo	Italian	30 June 44	Sus

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	17 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	6 June 44	Accused of being imposter and German agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Betrayed 6 Allied PW's.
Italian	14 June 44	Suspected espionage agent.
Italian	5 June 44	S.D. W.T. agent.
Italian	8 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	16 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	30 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIE
DE PEDYS, Armando	Italian	13 June 44	Susp
DE ROSA, Raffeale	Italian	27 June 44	Susp
DE SIMONE, Mario	Italian	12 June 44	Head pers a F Muss
DE SEBASTIANIS, Giorgio	Italian	15 June 44	Susp
DI BIASE, Fedele	Italian	23 June 44	SD
DI PIETRO, Giovacchino	Italian	9 June 44	Bet
DIMPFLMEIR, Ernest		25 June 44	Sus

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	13 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	27 June 44	Suspected German agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Head of Mobile Squad. Accused of persecuting patriots and of being a Fascist with connections with Mussolini.
Italian	15 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.
Italian	23 June 44	SD saboteur.
Italian	9 June 44	Betrayal of British POW's.
	25 June 44	Suspected of German espionage.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRI
DRAGO, Carrelo	Italian	29 June 44	Sus
FELICE,Eduardo	Italian	30 June 44	Con
FERLAZZO, Edoardo	Italian	24 June 44	Sus esp
FIANDRO, Carmello	Italian	12 June 44	SD
FIANDRO, Eugenio	Italian	12 June 44	Sd
FONTANA, Salvatore	Italian	5 June 44	Hea
FORATO, Nino	Italian	24 June 44	Su
FORMICHI, Nogli Enrico	Italian	12 June 44	Su

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	29 June 44	Suspected German agent.
Italian	30 June 44	Connected with German Intelligence.
Italian	24 June 44	Suspected agent of German Counter-espionage service.
Italian	12 June 44	SD espionage agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Sd espionage agent.
Italian	5 June 44	Head of U.P.I. - Member of MVSN.
Italian	24 June 44	Suspected German agent.
Italian	12 June 44	Suspected German agent.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	P
FRANZ Aldo	Italian	18 June 44	S
FUGARDI Francesco	Italian	24 April 44	S
FUSCO Sebastiano	Italian	12 June 44	A
GENTILE Giuseppe	Italian	24 June 44	A
GIOCOVIC Nicola	Italian	15 June 44	S
GHALEB Fuad Furteda		17 June 44	S
GIOVANNINI Mario	Italian	12 June 44	S
GRIGUOLI Filippo	Italian	16 June 44	S
GROSSI Attilio	Italian	12 June 44	S
GUARNERI Mario	Italian	14 June 44	S
GUARINO Luigi	Italian	24 June 44	C
GUBBINI Amedeo	Italian	11 June 44	S
IMPORPINO Antonio	Italian	?	S
IPPOLITO Michele	Italian	11 June 44	R h E
KURTNA Allesandro	Italian	5 June 44	S
LA FACE Antonino	Italian	15 June 44	S

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	18 June 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	24 April 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	12 June 44	Alleged Chief of Lt I/S. Target 312
Italian	24 June 44	Agent of the German Counter Espionage Service.
Italian	15 June 44	Suspected German Agent
	17 June 44	Suspected German Sabotage Agent
Italian	12 June 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	16 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	14 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	24 June 44	Connected with Pignatelli Case
Italian	11 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	?	S.D. Saboteur
Italian	11 June 44	Republican Fascist. Reported to have executed Italian Patriots and English prisoners.
Italian	5 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	15 June 44	Suspected German Espionage Agent

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF R
LEONARDI Leonardo	Italian	18 June 44	Abwehr
LENZETTI Lorenzo Luigi	Italian	10 June 44	Connect and gav
LEPORATI Leone Luigi	Italian	5 June 44	Suspect
LIVONGELLI Luigi (Nogi) Leonardo	Italian	12 June 44	Alleged
LOLLI Francesco	Italian	7 June 44	I.c. A
LUCANETTI Alfredo	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. E
LUPI Luciano	Italian	30 June 44	Suspect
MACCARI Alfredo Filippo	Italian	5 June 44	Suspect for Ab
MAESTRI Attilio	Italian	30 June 44	Suspec
MALACRIDA Piero	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. E
MANCA Vladirruro	Italian	30 June 44	Connec
MANCINI (fu Enrico)	Italian	14 June 44	S.D. S
MARAS Sekula Baso		6 June 44	S.D. E
MERAVIGLIA Maurizio	Italian	7 June 44	Membe Senat This
MARCHETTINI Loris Emilio	Italian	14 June 44	Germa

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	18 June 44	Abwehr Espionage Agent
Italian	10 June 44	Connected with Gerran Intelligence and gave information to Germens.
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected S.S. Agent
Italian	12 June 44	Alleged German Agent
Italian	7 June 44	I.c. Agent
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	30 June 44	Suspected Gerran Espionage Agent
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected of recruiting agents for Abwehr.
Italian	30 June 44	Suspected Gerran Espionage Agent
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	30 June 44	Connected with S.D. Group
Italian	14 June 44	S.D. Saboteur
	6 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	7 June 44	Merber of the Fascist Grand Council. Senator 1939. This man will be sent for internment.
Italian	14 June 44	German Intelligence Service Employee.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRI
MARIANECCI Mario	Italian	30 June 44	Int
MARINO Pietro	Italian	25 June 44	Cor Int
MARINO Gaetano	Italian	7 June 44	Cor
MARRE Rodolfo	Italian	19 June 44	S.I
MASTROCINQUE Ugo	Italian	18 June 44	Sur
MATTHEWS Cecil		12 June 44	S.I
MATTESICH Gino		24 June 44	Sus Cou
MAZZA Angelo	Italian	6 June 44	Acc Ge
MAZZA Giuseppe	Italian	6 June 44	Si ef Re in
MAZZOTTI Stefano	Italian	12 June 44	S.
MOTTES Ferruccio	Italian	16 June 44	Su
MENENTI Mario	Italian	10 June 44	Wo
NALDI Annibale	Italian	7 June 44	Ge Wi

Recommendation: That he be dealt with as a Political case.

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

NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASONS
Italian	30 June 44	Intelligence with the enery.
Italian	25 June 44	Confes sed Agent of the German Intelligence Service, Abwehr.
Italian	7 June 44	Considered convinced Fascist.
on: That he be dealt with as a Political case.		
Italian	19 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	18 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
	24 June 44	Suspected Agent of the German Counter Espionage Service.
Italian	6 June 44	Accused of collaborating with Germans.
Italian	6 June 44	Signed confession with Personal effects. For political espionage. Rec: Detention pending further investigation.
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Saboteur
Italian	16 June 44	Suspected Sabotage Agent
Italian	10 June 44	Worked for the German SS.
Italian	7 June 44	German deserter. Will be passed to PW channels.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REAS
NEGRONI Pierre	French	8 June 44	Political
NERI Quirino	Italian	18 June 44	Suspected
NUVOLARI Andrea	Italian	10 June 44	Arrested i Pignatelli
PASQUINANGELI Paolo	Italian	26 June 44	SID Repub
PASTORE Claudio	Italian	24 June 44	Suspected
PENTA Febo	Italian	26 June 44	SID Repub
PERONE Armando	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Sabo
PETRONE Giuseppe	Italian	18 June 44	Suspected
PIERMATTEI Aristide	Italian	14 June 44	Suspected
PIETRAVALLO Paolo	Italian	6 June 44	Suspected
PIGNATELLI Valerio	Italian	27 June 44	Espionage
PIGNONE Fernando	Italian	29 June 44	Suspected
PIZZI Lorenzo Germano	Italian	20 June 44	Abwehr Es
POGGIARONI Bernardino	Italian	26 June 44	SID Repul
POLARA Giorgio	Italian	30 June 44	Suspected
POLVERELLI Volfgango	Italian	8 June 44	In posses explosiv

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
French	8 June 44	Political Espionage
Italian	18 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	10 June 44	Arrested in connection with Pignatelli case in Naples.
Italian	26 June 44	SID Republican Fascist Party I.S.
Italian	24 June 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	26 June 44	SID Republican Fascist Party I.S.
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Saboteur
Italian	18 June 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	14 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	6 June 44	Suspected German S.S. Official
Italian	27 June 44	Espionage
Italian	29 June 44	Suspected German Agent
Italian	20 June 44	Abwehr Espionage Agent
Italian	26 June 44	SID Republican Fascist Party I.S.
Italian	30 June 44	Suspected Enemy Agent
Italian	8 June 44	In possession of unauthorised explosives.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRI
BOVERELLI Gaetano	Italian	10 June 44	Imp of ion Thi
PUSCEDDO Giuseppe	Italian	19 June 44	Esp (Ca
QUADRANO Angelo	Italian	20 June 44	S.D
QUINTERI Franco Faciovanni	Italian	15 June 44	Sus
RAIMONE Pasquale	Italian	25 June 44	Sab
RAMETTI Vincenzo	Italian	11 June 44	Arr Pig
RASTELLI Primo	Italian	12 June 44	S.I
RIPEPI Antonino	Italian	12 June 44	S.I
ROMANO Salvatore	Italian	12 June 44	S.I
ROMANO Fausto	Italian	12 June 44	S.I
ROMOLI Venturi Raoul	Italian	6 June 44	Su
RONGOLINI Oswaldo	Italian	25 June 44	Su th
ROSSI Domenico	Italian	10 June 44	Su
RUSPOLI Francesco	Italian	29 June 44	C

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	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
	Italian	10 June 44	Important Fascist. Asst Minister of Propaganda: Has German connections: This man will be sent for internment.
	Italian	19 June 44	Espionage Agent, vide CIC Sardinia (Case 312 of 29 June 44)
	Italian	20 June 44	S.D. Espionage Suspect
nni	Italian	15 June 44	Suspected German Agent
	Italian	25 June 44	Sabotage Agent
	Italian	11 June 44	Arrested in connection with Pignatelli case in Naples.
	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Suspect
	Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
	Italian	6 June 44	Suspected German Agent
	Italian	25 June 44	Suspected of recruiting agents for the Abwehr.
	Italian	10 June 44	Suspected German Agent
	Italian	29 June 44	Collaborating with the Germans

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST
RUSSO Vincenzo Attilio	Italian	20 June 44
SARTORI Edmondo	Italian	?
SCABELLONI Antonio	Italian	12 June 44
SCACCIA Oswaldo	Italian	12 June 44
SCARPATO Federico	Italian	19 June 44
SCHELLENBERGER Frich		11 June 44
SCHIFI Lorenzo	Italian	14 June 44
SERENA Ulioa Camillo	Italian	29 June 44
SIMONE Romolo	Italian	20 June 44
SITZIA Albino	Italian	25 June 44
SORRENTINO Pasquale	Italian	27 June 44
SPEDICATO Antonio	Italian	8 June 44
SQUADRILLI Franco	Italian	30 June 44

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	20 June 44	S.D. Espionage Suspect
Italian	?	Fascist Political Secretary
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
Italian	19 June 44	Suspected German Agent
	11 June 44	German deserter in civilian clothing: will be evacuated through PW channels.
Italian	14 June 44	S.D. Saboteur
Italian	29 June 44	Reliably reported as German Agent
Italian	20 June 44	Espionage
Italian	25 June 44	Suspected of recruiting agents for Abwehr.
Italian	27 June 44	Espionage Agent: tried to bring letters from Pignatelli to contacts in Rome.
Italian	8 June 44	Hand Grenades and potato-mashers found in possession: Alleged to have worked with German Gestapo.
Italian	30 June 44	German Sabotage Agent.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF R
STEFANELLI Telmo	Italian	19 June 44	Suspect
TAMBURINI Marcello	Italian	24 June 44	Suspect
TARTAGLIONE Giuseppe Sebastiano	Italian	15 June 44	Abwehr
TEDESCHINI Cleto	Italian	12 June 44	Fascist
TESTA Giuseppe	Italian	16 June 44	Suspect
TORTI Luigi Bernadetto	Italian	20 June 44	Abwehr
UFFREDUZZI Renato	Italian	30 June 44	Connect
VACCARELLI Cosimo	Italian	? June 44	Suspect
VALENTINI Leopoldo	Italian	?	S.D. Sa
VANUTELLI Lamberto	Italian	13 June 44	Suspect
VIOLA Vincenzo	Italian	25 June 44	Suspect
VIOLANI Ettore	Italian	12 June 44	Abwehr
VIVARELLI Giovanni	Italian	23 June 44	Suspect
WOLK Nicola Eugenio		7 June 44	Collab and Ge German
WURZBURGER Mario		25 June 44	Connec
ZINGONE Fausto	Italian	25 June 44	Suspec Abwehr

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NALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
an	19 June 44	Suspected Sabotage Agent
an	24 June 44	Suspected German Agent
lian	15 June 44	Abwehr Espionage Agent
an	12 June 44	Fascist, alleged to be German Agent
an	16 June 44	Suspected German Agent
an	20 June 44	Abwehr Espionage Agent
an	30 June 44	Connected with SD
an	? June 44	Suspected Agent of S.I.D.
an	?	S.D. Saboteur
an	13 June 44	Suspected Sabotage Agent
an	25 June 44	Suspected member of Espionage (S.D. Group)
an	12 June 44	Abwehr suspect
an	23 June 44	Suspected Saboteur
	7 June 44	Collaborated with German Embassy and German Police: Suspected German agent:
	25 June 44	Connected with Abwehr Organisation
an	25 June 44	Suspected of recruiting agents for Abwehr.

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REPORT ON CIVIL PRISONERS

WOMEN

CATEGORY (A) - AMG Arrests

NONE

CATEGORY (B) - INTERNMENTS

NONE

CATEGORY (C) - DISPOSITION CASES. DETAINED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST
AMICI Anna Gloria	Italian	7 June 44
ANGIOLA Iolanda	Italian	5 June 44
ANGIOLA Emilia	Italian	5 June 44
ANGELINI Dorotea	Italian	21 June 44
BARTOLINI Alda	Italian	12 June 44
BRENNA Vittoria	Italian	10 June "
CRAMER Vittoria	Italian	19 June 44
CURTISS Olivia	German	15 June 44
CANELLI Maria	Italian	21 June 44
DI GIORGIO Iolanda	Italian	21 June 44

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REPORT ON CIVIL PRISONERS

WOMEN

3. DETAINED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

TIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
elian	7 June 44	Collaborated with the S
elian	5 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
elian	5 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
elian	21 June 44	S.D. Saboteur
elian	12 June 44	S.D. Espionage Suspect
elian	10 June ''	S.D. Espionage Agent
alian	19 June 44	
rman	16 June 44	Harboured German deserter. Will be sent for internment.
alian	21 June 44	Suspected Sabotage Agent
alian	21 June 44	Suspected Sabotage Agent

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST
FABBRI Erneste Agostino	Italian	7 June 44
FEDAK Olga Stefano		5 June 44
FONZI Maria Pia Pietro	Italian	6 June 44
GONELLA Carla	Italian	16 June 44
GULIN Maddelena		10 June 44
HABLITZ Alma Carlo	Italian	5 June 44
KOKE Elizabeth Baroness Elizabeth Eugenio		5 June 44
MAYER Vittoria		17 June 44
MONTECUCCHI Caroline	Italian	5 June 44
MUDULA Lidia		10 June 44
OHRT Anita		19 June 44
PALADINO Teresa	Italian	9 June 44
PEZZOLI Claudia Emilio	Italian	7 June 44

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NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	7 June 44	Accused of collaboration with Germans.
	5 June 44	Alleged Agent of Helfferich: will be sent for Internment.
Italian	6 June 44	Working for Germans. Reported to have turned in American and British PWs.
Italian	16 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
	10 June 44	Reported to have given information on partisans to Germans.
Italian	5 June 44	SD Espionage Suspect
[illegible]	5 June 44	German Agent S I M Will be sent for internment:
	17 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	5 June 44	Suspected German Agent
[illegible]	10 June 44	SD Espionage Agent
	19 June 44	SD Espionage Agent
Italian	9 June 44	SD Espionage Suspect
Italian	7 June 44	Accused of having collaborated actively with Germans.

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NAME	NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF
PLELLICCIOTTI Valentina	Italian	7 June 44	Suspe
POLANI Irma	Italian	7 June 44	Suspe
POLI Lucia	Italian	20 June 44	Infor
SCHAFER Margherita		14 June 44	Suspe
SPERA Olga		25 June 44	Suspe
THEODOROVIC Sofia	Hungarian	10 June 44	S.D.
VOLGER Hildegard Hans Kuhl	German	9 June 44	Suspe

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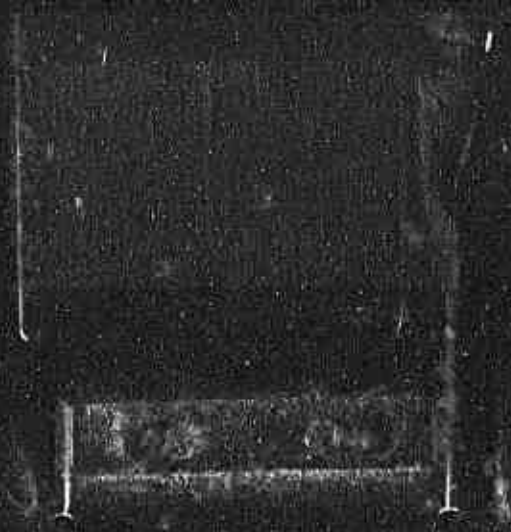
NATIONALITY	DATE OF ARREST	BRIEF REASON
Italian	7 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
Italian	7 June 44	Suspected German Espionage
Italian	20 June 44	Informing on Allied Agents
	14 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent
	25 June 44	Suspected German Agent:
Hungarian	10 June 44	S.D. Espionage Agent
German	9 June 44	Suspected Espionage Agent