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GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT

NORTHERN DETACHMENT

COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 1

PERIOD 1 SEP TO 30 SEP 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT

Revised by	
Checked by	
Date	25/10
Initials	343
Approved by	62103
Signature	

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HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT

SECRET

NORTHERN DETACHMENT

COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
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GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT

NORTHERN DETACHMENT

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GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
NUMBER 4
PERIOD 1 SEP TO 30 SEP 1946

- Part I General Survey.
- Part II Political Situation in NW Italy
- Part III Economic Situation in SW Italy.
- Part IV Counter Intelligence and Hidden Arms.
- Appendices
 - "A" The ANPI National Congress.
 - "B" The South Tyrol Autonomy.
 - "C" Italy - As Britain Sees Her.

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M.V. Hill
Lt. Col, *Mar*
Staff

Part I General Survey.

Part II Political Situation in NW Italy

Part III Economic Situation in NW Italy.

Part IV Counter Intelligence and Hidden Arms.

Appendices

"A" The ANPI National Congress.

"B" The South Tyrol Autonomy.

"C" Italy - As Britain Sees Her.

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M.V. Hill
for Lt. Col. Meyer
General Staff.

10 October 1946

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GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT
COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NUMBER 1

PART 1

GENERAL SURVEY

Political and Economic.

The feeling of the civilian population, materially, has not changed during the period under review. It has, however, shown a tendency to be openly critical of the Government, and that a change is now necessary would appear to be the growing feeling amongst practically all social classes. The efforts of the present Government have been notably contrasted with the past regime.

Although political activities of the various parties and movements, including those formed recently, have been on the surface, moderate quiet, reports received by this Headquarters tend to show that considerable dubious manoeuvres are actually taking place. These reports indicate that a new political frame of mind is taking shape.

On the surface, the civilian population has really remained apathetic and only disconsolately critical. The only interest evoked is by a continuous flow of strikes and demonstrations to protest against the rising cost of living and the inadequacy of the present day wages. Some adjustments have been made in pay as a consequence, and a price control of essential foodstuffs established, none of which are however expected to be permanent. General apprehension is felt at the approach of winter, and the consequent hardships which will be experienced under the present conditions of want.

The news of the proposed cancellation of the reparations claims has evoked little press publicity and even less public expression of attitude to England for taking the initiative amongst the "Big Four". The communist press in many cases, of course, made strange enigmatic capital in their and Russia's favour out of the event.

The popularity of the Allies, and in particular of the British, diminishes daily. "Poor Italy, gallant co-belligerent, has been abandoned and sold in the interest of British Imperialism", such is the burden of the right press opinion. The 'Left' wing is anti-British, but more moderate when commenting on the results of the Conference because of its pro-Russian opinions.

essary would appear to be the growing feeling amongst practically all social classes. The efforts of the present Government have been unfavourably contrasted with the past regime.

Although political activities of the various parties and movements, including those formed recently, have been on the surface, comparatively quiet, reports received by this Headquarters tend to show that considerable dubious manoeuvres are actually taking place. These reports, which are at present being treated with a certain amount of reticence, indicate that a new political frame of mind is taking shape.

On the surface, the civilian population has really remained apathetic and only disconsolately cynical. The only interest evoked of a positive nature has been the economic situation which has been disturbed by a continuous flow of strikes and demonstrations to protest against the rising cost of living and the inadequacy of the present day wages. Some adjustments have been made in pay as a consequence, and a price control of essential foodstuffs established, none of which are however expected to be permanent. General apprehension is felt at the approach of winter, and the consequent hardships which will be experienced under the present conditions of want.

The news of the proposed cancellation of the reparations claims has evoked little press publicity and even less public expression of gratitude to England for taking the initiative amongst the "Big Four". The communistic press in many cases, of course, made strange enigmatic capital in their and Russia's favour out of the event.

The popularity of the Allies, and in particular of the British, diminishes daily. "Poor Italy, gallant co-belligerent, has been abandoned and sold in the interest of British Imperialism", such is the burden of the right press opinion. The 'Left' wing is anti-British, but more moderate when commenting on the results of the Conference because of its pro-Russian opinions.

American propaganda has, on the other hand, served its purpose well in that their publication of their UETA efforts has resulted in their 'stock' remaining high, whereas little or nothing is known in this area of how much UETA support to Italy has been given by Great Britain.

Various groups of Partisans remained in the hills in some localities of the regions of Piedmont and Emilia until as recently as 22 September; and apart from having been of nuisance value by reason of the "out dated" clandestine period habits of pillage and looting, they have not attracted much public attention. Discontent is still rife and widespread, and many 'leading' partisans need watching as the IRP (Movimento Resistenza Partigiani) is still endeavouring to exploit an unhealthy situation.

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The verdict of the "Nuremberg Trials" has been well received by the press as a whole, with the exception of the UNIA, which supported the public recited slowly but generally favourably. The reaction of the fascist elements is being watched, as the first few indications portend disapproval of the decision and the principle.

In the area of the Italo-French frontier, political activity has not been excessive, though the possibility of the UOMO QUAI-UNQUE making some degree of progress is anticipated.

Counter Intelligence.

There have been strong indications of renewed and increased activities of the "Neo-fascists", who, it appears, are now inclined to believe that the Allies may be disposed to allow the rebirth of "fascism" under a new guise, as an opposing force to the spread of "communism".

Numerous lists of Yugoslavs, suspected of being connected with OZNA, have been received by this Headquarters from various Intelligence Agencies (both Allied and otherwise) in this theatre. Investigations are well under way. Suspects have been or are being traced and their activities carefully watched.

Arms raids have been intensified, particularly in the Emilia region, and a programme arranged by the CC there has been causing a minor 'press' storm. In one village in Emilia region the population demonstrated against the CC, causing the officer conducting the operation to call it off. On the whole, the raids have met with some success.

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GSI HQ . DISTRICT NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT

COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NUMBER 1

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POLITICAL SITUATION

1. GENERALITIES.

The slight betterment of Italy's prospects with respect to the Peace Treaty and the foregoing of reparation claims first by England, and later followed in her example by other states, has not made as big an impression on the population of this area as one might at first have expected.

The reaction to these latest international developments of prime import to Italy as a nation, has likewise been cold on the part of local press organs. The attitude of the population on the whole is one of ingratitude and thwarted cynicism; they argue that since Italy could never have met the fabulous reparations claims imposed upon her, therefore England and those other countries now ready to forego these claims have seen it opportune and diplomatic to feign magnanimity, thus avoiding the embarrassing situation of forcing a country to do something well beyond her field of possibility. In so doing, they reason, these countries have thought of nothing else but avoiding a state of affairs which by virtue of its impracticability would bring about a severe challenge to their authority and prestige. Following this trend of thought they are strong in their conviction that in spite of these recent reparations decisions, the prospects of Italy's destiny remain virtually the same and that from a politico-economic and military point of view the proposed Peace Treaty will totally stragulate an already agonised country.

The happy and generally successful solution of the Soudan Lyrolean problem brought about by direct negotiations between the American Government and De Gasperi has strangely enough drawn some very severe criticisms from Socialist and Communist quarters throughout the area. Amongst the most prominent of these allegations is that in which they accuse De Gasperi of having allowed himself to be dictated by party rather than by national policy and interests; The Social-Communists interpret the whole of this diplomatic negotiation as a significant victory for the Diamantarians which in itself is an affront to extreme Leftism (such are the dictates of Communist forms of thought); they seem to totally disregard national interests which they are at every turn ready to sacrifice for party politics-thus "Internationalism".

Strong resentment was shown by all following Wyndham's speech delivered on the 2 September in Paris in which he caricatured the "running qualities" of Italians on the battlefield, but realising the repercussions that such an allegation would bring about in respect of Italian international politics, Russia sought by all means possible to prevent the statement.

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The happy and generally successful solution of the South Tyrolean problem brought about by direct negotiations between the Austrian Government and De Gasperi has strangely enough drawn some very severe criticisms from Socialist and Communist quarters throughout the area. Amongst the most prominent of these allegations is that in which they accuse De Gasperi of having allowed himself to be dictated by party rather than by national policy and interests; The Social-Communists interpret the whole of this diplomatic negotiation as a significant victory for the Democristians which in itself is an affront to extreme Leftism (such are the dictates of Communist forms of thought); they seem to totally disregard national interests which they are at every turn ready to sacrifice for party politics—thus "Internationalism".

Strong resentment was shown by all following Vyshinsky's speech delivered on the 2 September in Paris in which he caricatured the "runnings qualities" of Italians on the battlefield, but realising the repercussions that such an allegation would bring about in respect of Italian international politics, Russia sought by diverse means to present the statement in a different and more acceptable light, and it was not long before the Rome Russian Agency "TASS" put out that by "Italians" Vyshinsky meant to convey "Fascist generals"; this epilogue to the unsavoury affair only helped to anger still further the thinking element of the population.

From the internal-political point of view with respect to this area it can be said generally that there has been no noticeable change during the period under review, the various parties on the whole following what might be described as a negative activity which reveals itself mainly through the medium of varying ideological propaganda.

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The Right and Centre Parties continue to reveal their tendency to group into blocs seeing in this method their only possible way of standing up to and eventually overthrowing the powerful and numerically superior Socialist and Communist Parties which because of their basic ideological affinity are linked by a bond that dwarfs all other political streams when considered individually. Evidence of this tendency materialising was confirmed by the announcement of the fusion of the Liberal Party with the Partito Democratico Italiano (monarchist).

The Socialists continue their efforts of political compromise and consistently strain to overcome the schisms, and sometimes markedly divergent currents of thought, which characterise the Party. As a whole they are as strong as divided as ever, with the anti-fusionist stream gaining momentum as international events point more and more to Russian Communist Party political and territorial imperialism, and national incidents indicate growing hooliganism and anti-national feeling on the part of Italian Communists.

Throughout most of this area, there have been concrete indications that the growth of the Uomo Qualunque continues steadily to the consequent detriment of left wing Parties; this is mainly attributable to the disgusting display of organised terrorism and unprincipled methods associated with the Communist Party, of Emilia region particularly; and also because many are in strong disagreement with Russia's attitude towards international politics, and thus find solace in a party that is unquestionably well to the Right of the demarcation line separating Right and Left Wing ideologies within the framework of Italian Politics.

Public opinion has it that the Communist Party is directly responsible for the numerous crimes and wave of terrorism that recently spread, and still persists throughout Emilia, and they interpret the situation as a preamble to a general elimination of actual and potential undesirables in the event of a possible political revolution. Indirectly, much of the blame is attributed to the general Amnesty declared by the Government, which, it is reported, TOGLIATTI worked so hard to obtain and which has done much to upset yet further the political equilibrium of an already very unsettled country. Whereas all realise the inappropriateness of the Amnesty, it is only the Communist Party that has decided to take action (and a very violent one at that) on the ground, and for which they make good use of their terrorist G.A.P. organisations. The people - and this includes all but the more violent Communists - are showing signs of disgust and intense protest against this state of affairs perhaps out of the realisation, that this organised violence and coldblooded murder is not born of the responsibility or criminality of an individual few, but marks the tone of policy of a powerful and indomitable political force.

Public interest in the field of international politics centred mainly on the growing complexity of the nebulous relations between Russia on the one hand, and the Western Bloc on the other. WALLACE's (the USA's Labour chief) forced resignation has been strongly commented upon by the Communists and their local press organs who portrayed him as a martyr and champion of

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2. ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The Communist and Christian Democrat Parties have held several Provincial Deferation meetings, at which admittance was by invitation and only active organisers had been summoned to attend.

(a) Communist Party

The Communist Party continued to be the most active of all the political groups, and its propaganda is on the increase throughout

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this case, as a result of Tussic's attitude at Paris and the spread of the strike epidemic which is generally regarded as Communist inspired the Party however is reported to have lost ground in the whole of the NW.

Nevertheless, it remains to be the strongest single political party in Emilia Region as a whole and the Piedmontese. Provinces of Novara and Vercelli. The party still controls to an important degree the local ANPI committee, the Camera del Lavoro still continues to have a large following amongst the rank and file of the Auxiliary Police.

An intense campaign in favour of the newspaper "L'UNITA" was organised by the Communist Party during the month of September. Trained speakers lectured in every province on the theme "The Communist Press and the Yellow Press" and expensive festas were held at which readers could enjoy concerts, boxing matches, variety shows and obstacle races. The most spectacular of these was that organised for the Genoese at NERVI (on the outskirts of the city) on Sunday 15 Sep, and for Milanese workers at MEDATE, near Milan. For the latter, twenty five brand new Alfa Romeo Lorries, painted in dazzling scarlet, left Milan on the 15 Sep. The first lorry contained a complete band playing popular tunes. However, the "festa" was not all beer and skittles as the participants had to listen to a speech by Montagnara on the excellence of the Communist Press.

Presumably in order to celebrate the Communist Press Month "L'UNITA" published a violent series of articles by Riccardo LONGONE under the title "What the Allied occupation is costing us". These articles accuse the "Intelligence Service" and CIC of running a huge secret information service in Naples which spies upon the slightest move of the population.

Reports indicate that towards the end of the month of September, the intensified activities of the Party have had a marked influence upon the population.

The speeches at the week-end rallies as well as the "UNITA" articles continued to be punctuated by a marked antagonism towards the Western Powers. The tone has been particularly malicious and the articles have been illustrated by photographs demonstrating the "behaviour" of Allied troops. A further example of the antipathy which the Communists hold for the British, in particular, was a front page "UNITA" caption which read as follows: - "Vorremmo che qualcuno ci spiegasse quale differenza sostanziale esiste tra l'intervento degli inglesi in Grecia nel 1944-45 e quello dei nazi-fascisti contro la Spagna Repubblicana nel 1936-39".

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(b) Christian Democrat Party

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The 2nd Milan Provincial Congress of the C.D. Party took place in Milan from 14 to 16 Sep. The Congress was attended by SCELMA and DE CASPERI. The main topics of discussion were funds, programme and manpower. The Democrats claim to be very short of funds; they are also short of trained and qualified personnel. But the main contention of the Milanese Democrats is that unless their party succeeds in pushing through drastic social reforms during the life of the present Parliament, they will lose heavily at the next elections.

At the same period the TIRIN Provincial Federation also held its second Congress. During the discussions, the various speakers called for a firmer line of action to be taken by the party in the Government, and for a clearer declaration of its policy. The Congress concluded on the 16 September with the election of a new executive, and the

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discussion and voting of several resolutions, mainly calling on the party to intensify its activity in every sphere. They advised the Government not to accept the peace conditions unless the United Nations showed more realization of the help Italy had given them in the war, and stopped treating her as a conquered slave state.

(c) Partito Nazionale Cristiano.

The delegate for North Italy of this party is Prof. SALI Giuseppe Via Pagliano, Milan. Branches have also been formed at PLACENZA and BERGAMO (Lombardy Region), and it is their intention to publish a weekly newspaper called "La Lega di Lombardia". This party is a Roman and Southern affair and for the moment does not appear to have any possibility of making headway in the North.

(d) Uomo Qualunque.

Throughout September it became evident that this party was still gaining ground on the whole of this Northern area, and that it eventually would develop considerable strength. This is due to the fact that more ex-fascists are reported to be daily joining the party and thus giving it the financial support of which it is in need.

The party's progress has been very noticeable in small towns as well as in country districts. Significant has been the importance it has achieved in the Provinces of NOVARA (Piedmont) and PAVIA (Lombardy), strongholds of the leftist parties especially Communist. Also in several parts of the region of Emilia similar reports have been pouring in.

Its activity has been violently anti-communist, and though the quaquanquanti disclaim any fascist tendency, the support of the ex-fascists has caused them some embarrassment.

At the moment, their interest is also centered on the proposed fusion between them and the liberal party. In UQ circles it is believed that fusion has already been agreed on by both sides and that the announcement will be made as soon as details have been settled.

It is pointed out in this connection that the fusion of the Partito Democratico Italiano (Monarchist) with the liberal party, also predominantly monarchist, has already taken place, and that the formation of the "fourth party" - the first three being Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist - is now well in sight.

The "SENZO MUOVO" (see our WIS No 15 dated 16 Aug 46) has ceased publication owing to lack of funds.

(e) Federazione Anarchica Italiana.

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(e) Federazione Anarchica Italiana.

There are signs of increasing activity on the part of the Federazione Anarchica Italiana in the provinces of Alessandria and Asti (Piedmont Region).

At Asti there is no actual branch of the M.A.I. known to be in existence, but at the same time it is known that there are followers of the ideals in that area who are capable of being formed into a regular party. However, there already exists a branch of the Partito Comunista Internazionale, which is anarchist after the TROTSKY fashion, and in respect of this party and the would-be P.A.I., it is known that the ubiquitous LAVINIO (see our WIS No 17 dated 30 Aug 46 regarding Partisans) has been asked, and has agreed, to take a hand in the organization and leadership. The intentions of these anarchists are to make use of any further disturbances to further their own ends.

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(f) Fronte Nazionale Moderato.

This organization which has been formed in June this year, has its HQ at Via Manfredo Camperio 2, Milan. The Secretary is Dott. Achille PONTEVIA, who asked 427 FSS to help him to find petrol and offices, and made no secret of his political sentiments. He declared his belief in the monarchy and commented on the illegality of the present republican government. He stated that if the present government allowed the Communists to continue to behave as they were doing at present in the Emilia area, they (the Fronte) would substitute themselves to the government. The object of the Fronte was, according to Dott. PONTEVIA, to make Italy once more "worthy of these men who in the past had carried her to greatness". It was the original intention of the founders to call the movement "Legg anti-Bolscevicca", but it was thought more politic to change it to "Fronte Nazionale Moderato". When questioned whether his party was connected with any other organization, Dott. PONTEVIA replied that his party was in complete agreement and had joined forces with the Movimento di Resistenza Partigiana. The fact that the MRP should have joined forces with a monarchist, ultra-nationalist and anti-bolshevist body like the Fronte Nazionale Moderato would appear to indicate that its agitations amongst the partisans and reduci (see below) is intended to serve the monarchist cause and foster a monarchist coup d'etat.

Both the MRP and the FNM appear to have considerable funds, if the amount of money they have spent on posters and advertisements can be taken as a true indication.

3. ECHOES OF THE ASTI PARTISAN INCIDENT.(a) Partisans.

Various groups of partisans remained in the hills in some localities in the Regions of Piedmont and Emilia until as recently as 22 Sep, and apart from having become of nuisance value by reason of their "out dated" clandestine period habits of pillage and looting they have not attracted much public attention. Discontent is still rife and widespread, and many "leading" partisans need watching as the MRP is endeavouring to exploit an unhealthy situation.

(b) ANPI

Following the ASTI (Piedmont) Partisan incident (see our WIS No 17 dated 30 Aug.), ANPI meetings were held throughout the North West over the week-end 31 Aug/1 Sep. ANPI Bills appeared on walls calling to order all Partisans though at the same time pointing out its sympathy with the grievances they expressed.

The Minister of War Facchinetti and General CADORENA Chief of

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Various groups of partisans remained in the hills in some localities in the regions of Piedmont and Emilia until as recently as 22 Sep, and apart from having become of nuisance value by reason of their "out dated" clandestine period habits of pilloage and looting they have not attracted much public attention. Discontent is still rife and widespread, and many "leading" partisans need watching as the MRP is endeavouring to exploit an unhealthy situation.

(b) ANPI

Following the ASTI (Piedmont) Partisan incident (see our WIS No 17 dated 30 Aug., ANPI meetings were held throughout the North West over the week-end 31 Aug/1 Sep. ANPI Bills appeared on walls calling to order all Partisans though at the same time pointing out its sympathy with the grievances they expressed.

The Minister of War Rocchinetti and General CADORNA Chief of Staff Italian Army arrived in MILAN Friday evening 30 Aug. On the morning of 31 Aug he held a conference with Gen. MARAS Italian Corps Commander MILAN area and Gen. TADEI of the CC.FR. This was followed by a meeting with the MILAN Prefect and representatives of political parties and independent Partisans from the NW. All were agreed that public order in the whole of the NW must be maintained at all costs. FACCHINE, another representative of ANPI, Movimento Resistenza Partigiana, and Reduci. Gen. CADORNA was present and representatives gave assurance that NO further disturbances would take place pending the settlement of the demands submitted to the Government (WIS No 17 dated 30 Aug). A GENO. ANPI public meeting held on Saturday morning 31 August was most unsuccessful. Only 40/50 people were present and a further meeting scheduled to take place in the afternoon was cancelled.

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ANPI held a meeting in MILAN on Sunday 1 Sep (WIS 17 dated 30 Aug). It was really a prelude to the National Congress which opened in FLORENCE on Sunday 6 Sep. 3000 people were present mostly Communists and the meeting lasted 4 hrs at which FLOCHINI stated for a short time only. The Minister assured those present, of the Government's interest in the fate of the Partisans and pointed out the financial and economic difficulties of the moment. P. IERI (President Communist Provincial Federation) criticized the Government's attitude towards partisan problems. His speech was loudly applauded.

The ANPI "Congress" meeting in Florence lasted from 8 Sep to 11 Sep. There were no anti-called remarks at the meeting although tribute by one speaker to Allied Officers who fought with partisans was received with stony silence. No mention was made to the ASTI (Piedmont) incident, but, however, the general feeling among those present was that the "revolt" was partly symptomatic of the grave discontent that exists in partisan circles at the Government's attitude towards the partisans' just demands.

Provincial ANPI HQs in the NW subsequently held conferences at which the results of the FLORENCE "National" Meeting were reviewed and the Government's lack of fulfillment of promises was generally criticized.

A report prepared by the O.C. of 427 F.S.S. on the Florence ANPI meeting is reproduced in appendix "A".

(c) M.R.P.

The Movimento di Resistenza Partigiana, the HQ of which is at 16 Corso Matteotti, MILAN, was formed as a result of the ASTI Revolt (see our WIS No 17 dated 30 Aug). It has set itself up as a rival to ANPI and claims to serve the genuine interests of the Partisans. The movement is stated to have started with the backing of the Federazione Libertaria Italiana (see our WIS No 15 dated 16 Aug) and at the beginning of Sep it was reported that its financial aid had reached 4 million lire. At one time the movement appeared to have had the "open" support of the monarchists but as yet the political tendency of the M.R.P. is not well defined.

The Government sensed the danger to the Repubblica Stato and decided to react quickly and thus neutralise the effect of the IRP misdeeds. This it would appear to have succeeded in doing as reported under (b) above, though indications now tend to show that the M.R.P. is intent on organising renewed partisan agitation.

The leaders of the movement are:

(M.R.P. Monarchist) of the Federazione Libertaria

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A report prepared by the O.C. of 427 F.S.S. on the Florence A.P.I. meeting is reproduced in Appendix "A".

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ANDREONI (a noted anarchist) of the Federazione Libertaria Italiana.

LAVARELLA (battle name SAVELLI) of the GL Brigade.

VALERI Pietro Paolo - VICINELLI

MARONIN (Zero) ex-Commander of the P.SUSIO Division.

CEREA (Paolo) of the GL Brigade

CRAYOTTO (Diana)

BARALINI (Armando)

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MARZIN, who was arrested last year by the Carabinieri on a charge of theft and looting is the "military organizer" and top man of a military committee of six members.

At present the object of the movement is to send large groups of Partisans into the mountains in order to threaten the Government and paralyse its section until the time is ripe for a descent on to the main cities. MARZIN is even in favour of a military descent on Parliament on the lines of the March on Rome.

Up to now the Movement has succeeded in sending small groups of armed Partisans to the mountains of the VARESIANO (Varese Province-Lombardy Region) where they are living the life of the clandestine period. Meanwhile they are actively recruiting among ex-Partisans and unemployed "reduci". The movement has also proposed to the Concentrazione Nazionale ex Combattenti e Reduci that 300 of their members should be sent to the mountains under an armed guard of Partisans, where they would work on reconstruction, reforestation etc., under the "protection" of the Partisans. The M.R.P. issued a poster on Friday evening 30 Aug. listing partisan grievances attacking the present Government and pointing out the failures to date of the country's political set-up. A week later in conjunction with the Concentrazione Combattenti e Reduci (Monarchist tendency) it held a meeting at the ALFA Theatre MILAN on Sunday morning 8 Sep. The Meeting was preannounced by bill-posting throughout the city area. Within one hour the meeting was dissolved owing to the intervention of ANPI members who reacted violently to the presence of ex-fascists in the M.R.P. A police flying squad had to intervene and made three protective custody arrests. Later in the day ANPI MILAN issued a statement disclosing the fascist composition of the movement and called on the Government to dissolve it.

On 16 Sep the M.R.P. issued a further poster in which it openly declared its antipathy for the communist element in ANPI.

4. DEVELOPMENTS ON ITALO-FRENCH FRONTIER

(a) Cuneo Province

Accordingly to the Cuneo Province (Piedmont) ANCI the Upper ROJA Valley (Briga and Tenda) population appears resigned to accept the Paris Conference decision of ceding the contested zone to France. It is also stated that it is now not even considered probable by the local authorities that any breach of the peace will arise on the final publication of the Paris Peace Treaty. This opinion would appear to be correct as reports to date from Paris have been accepted without comment by the population.

(b) Susa Valley

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(b) Susa Valley

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Though to a certain extent the decisions taken at the Peace Conference ceding the frontier zone to France have clarified the situation, there is still uncertainty as to the actual form the new frontier line will take, especially with regard to the Valley SIRELLI. M. TABOR and J. CHABERTON are known to have been ceded but the fate of the pasture grounds so necessary to the peasants of MULEZET is not known. It is however believed that the French are sympathetic to the difficulties of the inhabitants of this already impoverished village.

At MONCENISIO the decision of the Peace Conference has been received with profound regret and with fears as to the ultimate consequences. Although for the time being no acts of violence are expected, it is feared that if the French, when occupying the area, are not far sighted in their treatment of the inhabitants, they would come from certain sections of the population, particularly from Partisans

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elements. Without any shadow of doubt the vast majority of people in MONCENISIO are aginst the cession to FRANCE.

It seems that no agreement has yet been reached as to the use of the hydro-electric plant by ITALY. It has again been stressed by FRANK Mayor of MONCENISIO, that the power derived from this plant is of the utmost importance to industry in PIEMONTE generally and especially to the many factories of TURIN.

At Susa, although, the loss of MONCENISIO is felt very deeply by the inhabitants, the cession has so long been considered an accomplished fact that there have been few comments.

In the Upper Valley, regret at the loss of M. LABOR and M. CHABERTON has been tempered by relief at the relatively small demands made by FRANCE. There had been many rumours to the effect that the French claims would extend to BARDONECCHIA and CESANA. Relief is also expressed that a reservoir and an aqueduct are to be retained by ITALY. On these depend the industries of the Valley and the entire hydro-electric system of GENOVA. Though all parties in the area are opposed to the cession to FRANCE, no meetings or demonstrations have taken place and the local press made no mention of the matter.

Further instances of pro-French wall-writings were observed in the ULZIO area. These consisted of "VIVE LA FRANCE! "VIVE L. R. F. and paintings of the Cross of Lorraine. In most cases they were painted out and replaced by pro-Italian slogans.

General pro-French activity was very slight throughout the Valley though many people are of the opinion that there is a nucleus still working for the annexation of ULZIO to FRANCE.

Political activity has not been extensive during the period under survey. Most interesting is that there has been a great deal of propaganda in support of "Uomo Qualunque" Party. This propaganda is believed to emanate from TURIN, and it is also believed that a section of the Party will be formed at ULZIO. Here, as in the greater part of the Valley, the majority of inhabitants are definitely right wing in sentiment and therefore, it is possible that "Uomo Qualunque" will make some degree of progress.

(c) Aosta Valley

The chief comment which can be made on the political situation of VAL D'AOSTA is that although the majority of VALDOSTANI including members of the "Union Valdotaîne" consider that Prof. CHABOD has done good work during his administration he is on the other hand regarded as being too pro-Italian in sentiment. For this reason it is

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The chief comment which can be made on the political situation of VAL D'AOSTA is that although the majority of VALDOSTANI including members of the "Union Valdostaine" consider that Prof. CHABOD has done good work during his administration he is on the other hand branded as being too pro-Italian in sentiment. For this reason it is considered unlikely that he will be re-elected in the forthcoming elections. (November is given as a possible time for these elections) A probable popular candidate will be the "nationalist" avv. CAVERI. At the same time the Valdosteni are almost entirely disappointed. At the same time the Valdosteni are dissatisfied with the present autonomy as they consider it too precarious a system owing to what they term the secretly hostile attitude of the Italian Government.

On 22 Sep 46, a congress of the "UNION VALDOSTAINE" took place at MORGE (N.R. C 1062) 700 to 1000 people were present, consisting of Valdosteni from the north part of the Valley, since the villages South of AOSTA only sent representatives. The most violent speaker was avv. CAVERI who began an eulogy on the partisan martyr EMILE CHLINOIX.

CAVERI attacked the Questura saying that the Valley was ruled by terror and that there was one Questura agent or Carabinieri watching

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fifty people; whereas even in GERMANY there was only one British or American soldier to every 350 GERMANS!! He added that the officials of VAL D'AOSTA should be Valdostani, and not people from other parts of ITALY.

He said the Allies supported the ROME Government against the interests of the VAL D'AOSTA, and accused SIM of being Fascist.

CAVERI followed by criticising President CHLEOL, urging the people to demand complete independence for the Valley now that the annexionist movement had failed.

After having spoken of the Valdostani aims which are as follows:

- (i) Division of the Valley in "CANTONS"
- (ii) Right to the property of the waters and land.
- (iii) Autonomy with international guarantee.
- (iv) Free Zone of the Valley (Zone Franca)

CAVERI also announced a future Congress of the Valdostani of the lower part of the Valley which would take place at CASTEL VERRES at a date to be yet arranged.

CAVERI's strong criticism caused the people to give him strong applause. It was expected that more people would have attended the meeting. The majority of the crowd were people from MORGE who are almost fanatical on the idea of international guarantee. The natives of MORGE are hostile to any stranger that comes into the village. CC.FR and other officials' opinion is that CAVERI and other leaders are encouraging the move for an international autonomy only thinking of their own interest. It is significant that the well known annexionist LIVES was present.

A third meeting will be held at AOSTA itself and it will be in the nature of a grand finale to the other two. No details of this one are yet available but it is considered that CAVERI will time it to coincide with the administrative elections and thus catch the populace at the psychological moment.

Official opinion maintain that these meetings of the UNION VALDOSTANI are merely a thin disguise for the underlying motive of personal propaganda for CAVERI. There is little doubt but that CAVERI will introduce startling and revolutionary ideas and changes into the Valley, if he is elected president.

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5. SOUTH TYROL SITUATION

(a) Granting of autonomy for South Tyrol

The Gruber-De Gasperi agreement, signed on 5 September in Paris and granting autonomy for the South Tyrol, was incorporated in the Italian Peace Treaty by a vote of 13 to 6 on 21 September. According to CIC, the 17 days between the publishing of the original text and its final insertion still subject to approval of the general assembly and agreement of the "Big Four", gave all interested parties in Bolzano ample opportunity to sample reactions of their members. The general reaction for the whole month of September to this important decision was surprisingly quiet. In fact the only demonstration of activity of any sort was the autonomy meeting called by ASL in Trento (see below). Both groups are now apparently waiting developments, the Tyroleans with hope tempted by suspicion, the Italians with irritation

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increased by doubts.

In Appendix "B" is reproduced a CIC report on the Paris Agreement regarding the above autonomy decision.

(b) Political Activity

The activity of the political groups during the month under review has been summarized by CIC as follows: -

(1) S.V.P.: With the news from Paris that Dr. VOIGGER and von GUGENBURG has agreed to the compromise solution as the best that could possibly be obtained under the present conditions, the S.V.P. was compelled to take an aggressive stand before its members and defend its policies for the past 18 months. Publicly it did this in two long articles appearing in the 12 Sept. and 19 Sept. "Volksbote", by far the best political articles written during the month, in which the struggle for self-determination (basic party plank) was rationalized. In its defense the party explained the right of self determination as an inalienable right that can be lost only with the extermination of a people. For the present the exercise of this right, in full sense of the word, has been denied the Tyroleans, but the right itself remains unchanged, when and if the question of self determination will be raised again, is dependent on the future. Therefore, the significance of replacing the demand for self determination by another plank, which has as its subject the exercise and protection of the privileged granted in the Dr G. SPEI-RUBER agreement, is evident. and the S.V.P. recognizes thereby that it must direct its policy in good faith according to the agreement.

The SVP must now answer to its own members who believe that because the goal of self determination was not realized that all hope for them is lost; it is from members of this standpoint that the most serious criticism has been heard. As yet there have been no mass resignations or withdrawals from the party, but these disillusioned elements may prove troublesome in the coming campaign for unity. On the other extreme are those who had been doubtful from the start, but had passively hoped for a miracle. To maintain the interest of this group will be another task of the local party leaders. The most vocal criticism (and perhaps the least effective) comes from outside the party, from both German speaking and Italian sources. However since these groups have never advanced beyond the stage of name calling their effect on the SVP has remained negligible.

A plan for putting into effect the long delayed party elections, beginning in the communes and continuing up into the highest party offices has been completed and should demonstrate the possibility of giving

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A plan for putting into effect the long delayed party elections, beginning in the communes and continuing up into the highest party offices, has been completed and should demonstrate the possibility of giving the party a democratic foundation. It will also indicate whether the membership at large can furnish leadership free of any serious taints of Nazi collaboration. To meet the demands for manpower to solve the complicated problems arising in the next few months will tax the capacities of the SVP to the fullest.

The question of how VOLGER and GUGGENBURG left Italy and whether they will return is posing a problem for the Italian authorities. It is hardly likely that the Italian groups will permit the police officials to ignore their illegal crossing the border, and it is even less likely that the SVP will fail to publicize any police action taken against its 'delegates'.

The conversations of the two SVP delegates in Paris with the Russian and Yugoslav representatives emphasized the Bolzano industrial zone and

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its modern factories as a source of reparations. The Yugoslavs are reported especially interested in the aluminium factory since they now possess Italy's previous source of raw material in Iстриa.

(ii) Zent Ladina Dolomites; this organization remains closely allied to the SVP and is depending on that group to seek the inclusion of the Ladina communities of Belluno into any autonomous scheme for Bolzano province.

(iii) Südtiroler Demokratischer Verband: The sole activity of the SDV is its weekly newspaper whose comments on the SVP become increasingly bitter each week. In spite of a rumored subsidy of 2,000,000 lire from the Prefect 3 months ago the Party is experiencing financial difficulties. In Bressanone a unit of the SDV may soon be formed by a group of optants for Italy. The leaders of the group, Dr. GASSER and Dr. WELDMAN all held municipal jobs and there is reason to suspect that pressure has been exerted on them to attempt to form an active opposition to the SVP. The Bressanone group claims to have 50 members already inscribed, but as yet no requests from disgruntled SVP members.

(iv) Autonomy Groups.

S.A.R. and M.A.R.: On 15 Sep a demonstration sponsored by these groups from Trento and Bolzano was attended by 10,000 people. The spokesmen called for the creation of an autonomous region for Bolzano and Trento, but with separate executive and legislative organs to handle the problems peculiar to each ethnic group; to unite, however, to consider questions of common interest. Protest was also lodged against the series of articles in Bolzano, Trento and Milano papers accusing the ASAR of separation. No incidents of any importance were reported.

The SVP interpretation that the GRUER - DE GASPERI treaty ensures a purely South Tyrolean autonomous region has left the Trento group in an awkward position for future bargaining with the Italian government.

GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT

COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NUMBER 1

PART III

ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. GENERALITIES.

The main feature for the period under review has been the many disorders resulting from the discordance between wages and cost of living. The latter compared with pre-war levels has increased fifty one times.

These manifestations of public dissatisfaction have taken the form of strikes and demonstrations from which, decisions, apparently satisfactory to the workers, have invariably emerged.

To counter act this state of affairs, the Government, in an attempt to control the price of foodstuff, instituted the "Calmiere" (controlled pricelist), and formed police squads to enforce it. Both these measures have met with a singular lack of success, which few countries other than ITALY, could equal. The individualistic undisciplined Latin temperament of the Italian, prefers the speculation of the "under the counter" bargaining, to an established form of purchase.

Immediately the "Calmiere" was established on the 1 Sep, food disappeared from the shops and wisked into the black market, whilst "province" smuggling increased in spite of the newly instituted road blocks.

The equal distribution of food is a social problem in which political element of the left as well as labour unions have taken an active part. Their participation in the organisation of strikes and manifestations, have had, only temporary success, in as much as the "Calmiers" which they claimed as, a "popular" victory, is to be gradually abolished, and the "road blocks" of which communist workers founpart, are sweeping with the inadequate cleanness of formerly.

2. INDUSTRY

Most factories in North Italy, are working at full capacity so far as shortage of raw materials permits. The output however, according to many of the dirigents, is not sufficient to cover overheads, with the result that many of these factories claim, they are operating at a loss. The following is a case in point.

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The "Fiat" in TURIN, whose present output is 1500 cars per month, which figure in the opinion of its directors, is not sufficient to allow for the upkeep of such a factory. The figure could be doubled, if steel and nickel could be obtained from SWEDEN. Contracts for these raw materials are under discussion but the difficulty in a successful conclusion, lies in the method of payment. Foreign firms are not willing to accept Italian Lira, but would accept dollars and or sterling.

On the other hand, credits which this firm can get in GREAT BRITAIN or AMERICA (arising from exports there of approximately 100 cars per month) are already absorbed by compensation for the raw material purchased in those countries. An alternative is compensation by exports of "oranges" "rayon" and "finished goods" from cotton imported from EGYPT. Negotiations on this line are already under way with SWEDEN.

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Under the present conditions, this factory has but two alternatives, either increase its sale prices by 40%, or reduce 20% of its employees.

3. THE FOOD SITUATION.

The rising cost of living has been the topic of the day. Demonstrations were held in all the large cities as a protest against the black market, lack of 'official' control and incessant 'rise' in prices of essential commodities.

As a result, official meetings were held throughout the North, culminating in Milan, where on 28 Sep 150 Mayors met to discuss the situation. It was suggested that 'rationing' be introduced throughout the country and a rigid control of prices be instituted and enforced on all foodstuffs; thus, the "Calmiere" or official pricelist was published on 1 Sep, and to meet the popular demand prices were somewhat lower than previously. The reaction to these measures, however, was the instant disappearance of food items from the shops and their consequent reappearance on the black market.

Yet another meeting was called, and on 28 Sep all the Mayors, Prefects and secretaries of the Camere del Lavoro of the North met in Milan to discuss the new situation. The main decision taken was to the effect that the newly instituted Calmiere would be gradually abolished and the situation remained "status quo".

With the approach of winter, the danger of a "falling off" of the industrial workers' health, due to the inadequacy of rationing, is evident. Large supplies of food can be obtained at a price'. The only people effected are consequently the 'workers' who obviously are the 'backbone' of the country's prosperity. The Government however appears to be making no determined effort to remedy this chaotic state of affairs.

The "Giat" works in Turin will be re-opening their Spacci Aziendali. These establishments intended for the distribution of food at extremely low prices will not only deal with the factory workers but will also supply other workers in the city. Negotiations are under way to institute similar establishments in the distribution of clothing items. The Lancia works in Turin have also opened a smaller spaccio, on communist initiative, for the distribution of goods at a smaller price.

The appearance of abundance and prosperity in Italy to the casual visitor is not to be taken at its face value; it is like the undamaged facade of a gutted building through which closer inspection reveals the sky. Shops crammed with luxurious food and rich material which only conceals an empty interior. See Appendix "C" which is the reproduction of an article entitled ITALY - BRITAIN SEES HER, taken from UNRRA Economic Notes, Vol I No 34 dated 6 September.

4. AGRICULTURE.

The ALASSO, the system whereby farmers are obliged to turn in a certain percentage of their produce into the official stocks, has become increasingly

Yet another meeting was called, and on 28 Sep all the Meyors, Prefects and secretaries of the Camere del Lavoro of the North met in Milan to discuss the new situation. The main decision taken was to the effect that the newly instituted Calchiere would be gradually abolished and the situation remained "status quo".

With the approach of winter, the danger of a "falling off" of the industrial workers' health, due to the inadequacy of rationing, is evident. Large supplies of food can be obtained at a price'. The only people effected are consequently the 'workers' who obviously are the 'backbone' of the country's prosperity. The Government however appears to be making no determined effort to remedy this chaotic state of affairs.

The "Fiat" works in Turin will be re-opening their Spacci Aziendali. These establishments intended for the distribution of food at extremely low prices will not only deal with the factory workers but will also supply other workers in the city. Negotiations are under way to imitate similar establishments for the distribution of clothing items. The Banca works in Turin have also opened a smaller Spaccio, on communist initiative, for the distribution of food at a cheap price.

The appearance of abundance and prosperity in Italy to the casual visitor is not to be taken at its face value; it is like the undamaged facade of a gutted building through which closer inspection reveals the sky. Shops crammed with luxurious food and rich material which only conceals an empty interior. See Appendix "C" which is the reproduction of an article entitled ITALY - BRITAIN SEES HER, taken from UNKRA Economic Notes, Vol I No 34 dated 5 September.

4. AGRICULTURE.

The ALASSO, the system whereby farmers are obliged to turn in a certain percentage of their produce into the official stocks, has become increasingly unpopular with agricultural workers and farmers.

Frequent disregard of the regulations has led to numerous arrests of farmers, which has given rise to demonstrations and riots on the part of peasants, who demand and usually obtained if not the release at least a revision of the case of the persons arrested. 2039

In CUNEO province several offices of the UFSEA (Unione Provinciale Servizi Economici Agricoltura) were stormed by crowds and the files and documents burnt in the squares. CCRR had to intervene in all cases, and anxiety is felt for the future situation which appears to be deteriorating.

In most provinces road blocks have been strengthened by representatives of the workers, usually communists from the Camera del Lavoro, who

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have unsuccessfully attempted to gain complete control. As usual in ITALY, the situation has degenerated into a political squabble between "right" and "left". In NOVARA, the Prefect tried unsuccessfully, to abolish these "road blocks", but was overruled by the influential communist members of the Camera del Lavoro.

5. RECONSTRUCTION

Transportation problems as well as shortage of raw materials are holding up reconstruction. In LEMDA for instance 50,000 quintals of cut timber cannot be moved for lack of fuel for the lorries. However, there appears to be little shortage of this fuel for the smuggling of food across provincial borders to better markets or for driving "racing cars" or "motor boats" in the many meetings that have taken place in ITALY, lately.

6. MANIFESTATIONS AND STRIKES

Practically all workers have been on strike, at one time or another during period under review. Most of these agitations have been, shortlived gestures against an intolerable economic situation. Decisions by the employers, have usually been, apparently, favourable to the workers, and compensation for any increase in overheads, was obtained from further additions to the already high retail prices. Even the Industrialists who already enjoy a comfortable margin of profit, have again thrown the burden of increase into the lap of the ingenious consumer who soon finds himself in the same position as formerly. Thus the vicious circle is closed and will remain so, until such time as an "individual" spirit gives way to a "national" one, an improbable eventuality.

Following is a summary of the strikes which took place during the month of September. These are grouped as follows:-

(c)	{	<u>Industry</u>
	{	<u>Agriculture</u>
	{	<u>Public service</u>

During the month of September the following strikes took place:

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- (a) Industry
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- (c) Public service

During the month of September the following strikes took place:

(a) Industry

Employees of the SAN GIORGIO works GENOVA downed tools for one day while a ~~deputation~~ demanded from the Prefect clarification of their financial position which will be made in ROME on the 3 October.

Employees of the GARIGIANO works, TURIN, went on a one day strike to enable them to protest to the Prefect who had to shut himself up for safety. The strikers were persuaded to return to their jobs through the intervention of Socialist leaders who were sent for by the work's management.

VERCELLI industrial workers, represented by the local Camera del Lavoro turned down the proposal of employers regarding a demanded increase in pay and initiated a daily half-hour sit-down strike on 27 Sep which still continues.

The industrial workers of GENOVA ceased work on the 16 Sep. in demand for an increase in family allowances and resumed work the next day.

1500 workers of the METALLURGICA CANTINI, BRESCIA, went on strike on the 18 Sep for five days to protest against the discharge of 600 men for lack of work. The strike was settled

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by a decision to send a commission of workers to ROME.

800 workers of the ITALIAN COKE COMPANY, SAVONA, went on a one-day strike 27 Sep to protest against the company's decision to raise the price of coal sold to the workers of the firm. An agreement was reached.

A demonstration of 1500 strikers of the building trade in TURIN on 17 Sep outside the Camera del Lavoro was addressed by the Communist FLECHLA, who promised them union support. Work was resumed on the following day when the men obtained a grant of 30% wage increase.

Marble workers in TURIN have been on daily a one-hour stoppage strike since the 24 Sep and are waiting for the results of negotiations with the Prefect.

On 16 September the GENOA builders and bricklayers held a three-hours demonstration before the Camera del Lavoro demanding better wages.

The ALESSANDRIA artisans staged a one-day protest strike against the high cost of living.

COMO construction workers went on strike for one day on the 17 September protesting against the long-drawn-out meeting between labour and management regarding their salary demands.

The sweetmeat workers of MILAN went on strike on the 11 September and obtained complete satisfaction two days later.

(b) Agriculture

The SUSA rice workers went on strike for three days ending on the 16 September when their employers increase the pay. Further to this the local FEDERTRAP decided to extend the strike to all agricultural workers.

Grave anxiety was felt for the crops during the agricultural workers one-day strike in VERCELLI on 17 September. On the 24 September the FEDERTRERA and the Associazione Agricoltori of VERCELLI reached an agreement regarding the contracts for permanent agricultural workers, the employers giving in on every point.

(c) Public Service

Telephone workers of the entire area went on a one-day strike on the 26 September demanding increase in pay. Negotiations between the union and the Ministry of Labour resulted

negotiations with the Prefect.

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Telephone workers of the entire area went on a one-day strike on the 26 September demanding increase in pay. Negotiations between the union and the Ministry of Labour resulted in a complete concession of the demands of a 30% increase.

On the 6 September state employees stopped work, their demands for higher pay being strongly supported by the Camera del Lavoro. The strike spread to 31 provinces and was backed by local government employees with the exception of services essential to the public, such as light, gas, water, hospitals, etc. On the 15 September an answer came from ROME condemning the strikers but at the same time granting them the increase of L.3000 per month they demanded.

All these disorders are symptomatic not only of the economic chaos to which the country is headed but of the unhealthy attitude of the population to a difficult situation which hard work and organization could perhaps improve.

SI HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT

COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NUMBER 1.

PART IVCOUNTER INTELLIGENCE1. MILITARY SECURITY(a) Security of information

FS have grounds for believing that SLAV agents are provided with all information on Allied Order of Battle, particularly in respect of movements up to NE Italy, by Communist party leaders at BOLOGNA.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(1) On 2 Sep, FS NCOs were on duty in MISANO (Prov. RICCIONE) when a German heavy lorry passed by the village and it was noticed that it carried a load of petrol drums. FS followed the lorry for 4/5 miles, when the latter drove into a small track in the fields. FS gave them time to unload their cargo and get their money. The implicated civilian and German driver were arrested, the 12 drums deposited in the farmhouse impounded and a careful search of the lorry produced 12,000 lires (proceeds of the sale) which was hidden under the "chassis". The individuals, money and petrol were handed to 227 Provost detachment in RICCIONE.

(2) At about 2200 hrs on the night of the 18/19 Sep, CC.RR on guard duty at 19 Vehicle Park in MONZA, discovered that about 40 men had broken into the enclosure and were busy removing tyres and wheels from Allied vehicles. A number of the invaders were armed and a fierce battle ensued. The battle lasted for over two hours and although a considerable number of rounds of ammunition were fired, no one was apparently hurt. CC.RR succeeded in getting the upper hand and arrested 11 of the bandits. No allied material was taken away and no allied personnel were involved.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Reports considered reliable are continually being received by FS from selected contacts in fishing trawlers, that almost every night about 6 miles from the coast between CASE BRUCIATE (Prov. ANCONA) and

respect of movements up to NE Italy, by Communist party leaders at BOLOGNA.

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Reports considered reliable are continually being received by FS from selected contacts in fishing trawlers, that almost every night about 6 miles from the coast between CASE BRUCIATE (Prov. ANCONA) and MONDOLFO MAROTTA (Prov. PESARO) considerable clandestine traffic is carried out by both Italian and Yugoslav boats. Because of the darkness it has not been possible to identify the ships.
CC.RR and Guardia di Finanza have been alerted but they can do very little unless a proper sea service is provided to investigate these incidents on the open sea.

(e) Security of Frontier and Travel

It has been found out that German Nationals are obtaining permission to travel between France and Italy. Recently a German National, one GABLER CARLOTTA, arrived in TURIN and was interrogated by FS. Subject produced a "Sauf Conduit" released by the Paris PREFECTURE and counter-signed by the Italian Consulate there.

2. CIVIL SECURITY

(19)

(a) Analysis of arrests

	for trial for & Security Offence. Cat A.	for interment Cat B.	for detention pending further investigation Cat C.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials Incl. CC,RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	3	22		25
TOTAL	-	3	22	25

(b) Important individual cases

- (i) H.SS Karl - Major SD, War Criminal, escaped from RIMINI, rearrested by CIC Italian Agents in Bologna on 27 Aug 46. At present in custody of CIC ROME.
- (ii) DURANTE Ovidio G PIGA Costantino - member of ABWEHR II, P.K. 211, Pioneer Vershus Trupp 257, Sabotage agent. - being released under AFHQ instructions.
- (iii) SCILIPOTTI Francesco - Member of RFSI Group STASI. AFHQ B/L Serial 168 dated 12 Dec 45. Arrested by FS when he called at office to enquire about the possibility of obtaining Visa for Egypt. Handed over to GS.
- (iv) PUGGIOLI Fulof - escaped enemy agent. Rearrested by Questura BOLOGNA. Listed in AFHQ GBI. 704/1 of 5 Jan 46, serial 173.
- (v) SCHUBERT Dietrich - arrested by 427 FSS on information supplied by SCI/Z. Had succeeded in hiding the fact that he was an SS Officer and was released by American authorities in Germany and allowed to return to Italy. Suspected by CIC of helping Nazi Officers to escape to SPAIN. AFHQ disposal instructions awaited.
- (vi) ANGIOLINI Pietro - arrested on 23 Sep by FS Detachment RICCIONE. Charged with forging rubber stamps in connection with escapes.

(vii) ANGIOLINI Angela - accomplice of above.

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- (vi) ANGIOLINI Pietro - arrested on 23 Sep by FS Detachment RIGIONE. Charged with forging rubber stamps in connection with ~~the~~ escapes.
- (vii) ANGIOLINI Angela - accomplice of above.
- (viii) GREISSER Otto - SD Untersturmfuehrer Abt IVb for GENOA and TURIN, GIS 21/32, 63/6.
- (ix) DOMBROVSKI Victor - Arrested by CIC in Bolzano and passed to FS. Subject had in his possession a document bearing a stamp identical to 427 FSS signed T.A. JOHNSON, stating that subject was a Lieut. well-known to FSS. DOMBROVSKI admitted on interrogation that he had bought the stamp from a foreigner named GIRO who is believed to be identical with ZIZEK Branko, suspected OZNA Agent, held in custody by FS from November 45 to April 46 on instructions from GSI(b) Main HQ 13 Corps. Pending the arrest of ZIZEK, subject will be held at the disposition of FS.

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(c) Suspects

Nothing to Report.

(a) Subversive movements and political organisations of Security Interest.

(1) Neo-fascist - activities of.

a. Recently several ex-fascist republican officers led by a certain Lt. ABELLI, approached FS TURIN with a view to probing into the attitude of the Allies to a rebirth of fascism under the auspices of a new party which would operate under the guise of "nationalism".

Lt. ABELLI claims he can unite 100,000 ex-fascists of military age in the North of Italy, and has produced a handwritten document outlining the party's aims and plans.

The organisation is stated to include a "secret Police" for collecting information.

It further claims:

Support of the partito "Nazionale Italiano".

Association with a similar movement alleged to have been formed in MILAN.

Underground contact with Italian Army, Airforce and Navy as well as with Partisan elements of right wing tendencies.

The organisation also intends publishing a weekly propaganda newspaper and support a "youth" movement.

The only difficulty that is preventing the plan being put into operation is lack of funds, but this appears to have been partly overcome in view of the promised support by the TURIN INDUSTRIALISTS.

b. On 29 Sep, at the "Fiera Campionaria" in MILAN, unknown individuals took advantage of the scarcity of Police supervision which had to be weakened because of the MILAN car race held the same day, and the fact that the attention of the crowd was concentrated on the presence of Government Ministers and Secretaries at the "Fiera", to distribute neo-fascist handbills, which among other propaganda, invited the population to read the fascist clandestine newspaper "Lotta Fascista".

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c. On the morning of 11 Sep, a black banner was found flying from the "flagstaff" of the TRAIRO ROMANO in VERONA, bearing the inscription in fresh white paint "DUCE TI VENDICHEREMO". The persons connected with this neo-fascist display are as yet

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b. On 29 Sep, at the "Piera Campionaria" in MILAN, unknown individuals took advantage of the scarcity of Police supervision which had to be weakened because of the MILAN car race held the same day, and the fact that the attention of the crowd was concentrated on the presence of Government Ministers and Secretaries at the "Piera", to distribute neo-fascist handbills, which among other propaganda, invited the population to read the fascist clandestine newspaper "Lotta Fascista".

c. On the morning of 11 Sep, a black banner was found flying from the "flagstaff" of the TELERO ROMANO in VERONA, bearing the inscription in fresh white paint "DUCE TI VENDICHEREMO". The persons connected with this neo-fascist display are as yet unknown. Questura is investigating.

d. The Questura in PLACENZA has arrested 19 out of a list of 20 students. Of these, 2 have already been granted bail. Most of these individuals are sons of ex-fascist collaborators and have been arrested for being illegally in possession of arms and for spreading neo-fascist propaganda. It is alleged that their propaganda has penetrated all the political parties of the left.

The following is a list of arms and ammunition seized at the time of the arrests:

3 Heavy Machine guns BERDA model 39, cal. 7.92
7 magazines for above (20 rounds each)

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1500 rounds of ammunition (assorted calibres)
 50 grammes of explosive
 1 tripod for heavy machine gun
 20 hand grenades BALILLA type
 3 hand grenades GERMAN type
 3 hand grenades BREDA type
 11 metres of fuse
 6 blocks of TNT
 150 rounds for automatic rifles
 1 magazine for TSMG
 3 pistols, cal 6.35
 2 muskets
 1 German bayonet
 1 fascist type dagger
 2 ammunition boxes (German)

According to the Questura in Piacenza, the leader of this band is alleged to be a certain RUGGI Livio, age 20. Other groups are believed to be in existence in the MILAN and BRESCIA area.

(2) Armata Italiana di Liberazione

Preamble

This organisation was formed after the "referendum" under the auspices of the "Partito Democratico Italiano" and consisted of two distinct groups. One was composed of fervent "Monarchista" and the second of "fascists".

In MILAN, the leaders of the Monarchist group was CARNEVALE Cesare, former commander of the LORENZINI partisan brigade, who was assisted by Major GIOVANNINI, Captain MARCAVANTONIO and Maresciallo MILAVESI, all of the Milan OCM.

Leader of the fascist group was Colonel MARIANI, late of the G.N.R. This group was organised on a "military" basis and by cells. Leaders for this area were alleged to be, Captain BERNARDI for MILAN, FERREI for Como and Lecco, FICCI for Brianza and ZOPPI for Bolzano.

The "Partito Democratico Italiano" placed at the disposal of this organisation, two rooms in their HQ at Via Panzardi 6, in Milan.

Disbandment

Towards the middle of September, a quarrel broke out between the leaders of the two groups, as Col MARIANO refused to hand list of his followers to CARNEVALE who was claiming single leader.

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Disbandment

Towards the middle of September, a quarrel broke out between the leaders of the two groups, as Col MARINO refused to hand list of his followers to CARNEVALE who was claiming single leadership of the two groups. As a result the "Armata Italiana di Liberazione" ceased to exist as a body.

Fate of the "fascist" group

With the disbandment of the organization, Col. MARIANI and his followers, joined the "Partito Nazionale Italiano", whose offices are in Piazza Borromeo 5, MILAN.

As previously reported, this party is mainly composed of dissident members of the "Fronte dell'UOMO QUALUNQUE".

IS wets, recently, confidentially informed, by members of the party that they held at their disposal the entire art collection belonging to the Italian Royal family, and were at the moment, very anxious to find a ready sale for these pictures, to obtain funds for party propaganda.

This movement, it is understood, is not well provided with arms.

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(22)

Col. MARIANI and his followers, now incorporated in the party, intend publishing a newspaper to be called IL POPOLO ITALIANO, or if this title is not approved in ROME, may be changed to AURORA D'ITALIA.

It is alleged that Col. MARIANI has just concluded a visit to central and south Italy. In NAPLES (where it is alleged is the "centre" of the Movement) he has had talks with CARACCIOLO and SELVAGGI, whereas in ROME, he met General BENCIVENGA and ZANIBONI Tito.

Comment

Significant is the fact that Lt. ARELLI referred to in para 1, claims support of the "Partito Nazionale Italiano".

(3) Associazione Volontari Spagna Libera.

FS report the recent formation of the "Associazione Volontari Spagna Libera" with seat in the Headquarters of the "Federazione Anarchica Italiana" at IMPERIA-CIEGNA (Liguria Region). Its present strength is estimated at 500 in IMPERIA and a further 200 in the rest of the province.

Recruits are said to be organised on "partisan" lines and the first Brigade alleged to reach the Franco-Spanish frontier towards the end of October. They have been promised an enlistment bonus of 50,000 lire payable at time of departure and according to the report will be allowed to retain loot.

Recruits are also provided with an identity card with photograph and a red cloth "flash" in the middle of which is an "arm holding a torch" over the initials "VSL" (Volontari Spagna Libera).

Crossing of the Italic-French Frontier is alleged to be carried out in small batches of 10 at a time over smugglers tracks. An underground railway is believed organised by the French communists, in particular the "Cheminots".

FS have contacted both the French Gendarmerie Nationale and the Guardia di Finanza and have obtained the following information in connection with clandestine crossings, viz:-

The French have arrested and returned to Italy in July 85 persons, in August 90, and in September up to the 19th, 100 persons. The French estimate that for every person arrested some four get through, whereas the Italian estimate is 30/40 clandestine crossings a day or double the French estimate.

On request of FS, GS have contacted the Commissario di Pubblica Sicurezza at VIMINALELLA to whom repatriates are returned with a view of searching them for identity documents etc., and to ascertain how many of these are volunteers for Spain.

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(4) Federazione Anarchica Italiana

On 26 Sep, in GENOVA, the "Federazione Anarchica Italiana" held a demonstration against the FRANCO regime in Spain. All political parties were invited to send representative speakers. An estimated 600 gathered and the main speakers were:

Dr. Mario BECHI (Socialist)
Renato BERTOLINI (Communist)
Dr. Vincenzo BERTONE (Federazione Anarchica Italiana)
Papiro ISOPO (Republican)
Prof. Romolo FORENTINI (Partito d'Azione)

Christien ...ocrats, although second largest party in the province, did not send a speaker.

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(23)

Throughout the speeches, the FRANCO regime was criticised and his Government accused of enslaving the working classes and murdering the communists.

It was also pointed out that a new republican party had arisen in Spain, and that given the support of freedom-loving countries, would soon triumph.

It is suspected that this demonstration is a first step towards a recruiting campaign for volunteers for Spain, sponsored by the Federazione Anarchica Italiana, in support of the "Associazione Volontari Spagna Libera" referred to in para 3 of this summary.

(5) Fronte del Soldato

On 12 Sep, the OC.RR of the CREMONA Division arrested STRIPPOLI Paolo of TURIN, who admitted on interrogation to be the promoter of the movement called "Fronte del Soldato" whose object is prevention of the use of the Italian Armed Forces against "partisans" becoming involved in incidents of the ASTI nature.

According to STRIPPOLI, he had the consent of the Commander of the "Scuola artieri" of Civitavecchia Lt. Col. SILVERTI and of his adjutant Capt. VELLI, who also presented him to a Colonel of the "Ufficio Benessere del Soldato" of the War Ministry.

STRIPPOLI admitted to having printed 20,000 leaflets outlining the movement's propaganda as well as 600 posters with the motif 8 SETTEMBRE SOLDATO MEDIO. E PIANGI - EPURAZIONE DEGLI UFFICIALI INDEGNI DEL P.SSATO signed PROMTE DEL SOLDATO. Some of these posters were found in numerous places in TURIN.

Subject also admitted to having printed 2,000 tessorini of the movement and states that the "Comitato Direttivo" has its seat in ROME with the "Fronte della Gioventu".

It appears that STRIPPOLI tried to get Lt. Col. COPPOLA (head of the Ufficio Benessere del Soldato for Turin Territorial Command) involved, by printing his name and address on the leaflets.

STRIPPOLI has now been denounced to the Turin Military Tribunal, for desertion and seditious activities.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Civil Disturbances

(1) On 8 September, a girl was stripped by a gang of youths in BOLOGNA. She was a friend of an allied soldier, but a woman of no savoury reputation. She had already been sent back by the

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3. MISCELLANEOUS(a) Civil Disturbances

(1) On 8 September, a girl was stripped by a gang of youths in BOLOGNA. She was a friend of an Allied soldier, but a woman of no savoury reputation. She had already been sent back by the Questura to CHIETI in February 46. She was stripped for no apparent reason, since she was not that evening, except for a moment, in the company of an Allied soldier. That same evening another woman was stripped. Such incidents usually occur when the victim is a known companion of Polish troops.

(2) On 15 Sep, at about 20/2100 hrs, a man described as of easy virtue, with Polish soldiers, were stripped naked by a crowd, in a bar in VIA INDEPENDENZA (BOLOGNA) and, later taken to another bar in the same street, wherefrom they were evacuated by Questura agents, who had arrived on the spot.

CC.RR and Questura agents, it is alleged had to restore order, because Polish GMPs who earlier, tried to disperse the crowd rather than handled some civilians and drew pistols, thus rousing the crowd's indignation.

(24)

At 2300 hrs, a crowd estimated at 40, had gathered in Piazza Maggiore discussing the incident, when they found themselves rather roughly dispersed by the Polish CIPs, who also arrested a number of civilians.

Later on, another larger crowd gathered in Piazza Roosevelt (where CMP HQs are located) to protest against the behaviour of Polish CIPs, who are reported to have fired pistol shots in an attempt to intimidate the crowd.

(3) An incident between Polish troops and civilians occurred in ACOONA on 19 Sep. A Polish soldier who was under the influence of alcohol, asked a waiter in the Cafe GARIBOLDI, if the orchestra which had just ceased playing would continue to do so. The waiter said that the orchestra had finished for the night. Another Polish soldier and two women in uniform began an argument, which led to shots being fired. Three civilians were wounded, and three Polish soldiers were arrested by the Questura and handed over to Polish CIPs.

(4) At LA SPEZIA (Liguria Region) on 19 Sep, an ex member of the "Brigate Nere", one P. S. LAQUA Mario, was sentenced to death by the Military Tribunal. After the verdict, about one hundred persons armed with sticks and stones broke into the court and proceeded to beat the prisoner, only desisting when they believed him dead. He was later removed to hospital with a fractured skull and multiple injuries. He is now on the "denger" list.

(b) Other matters of General Security Interest

(1) Sabotage

a. On 18 Sep, two high explosive mines were placed at the bottom of the pylons supporting the high tension line leading to TURIN, at a point in SAN GIORGIO SETTIMO TORINESE (MR LETTER D 1337). The explosion caused 280,000 lire worth of damage to the line itself but further important loss is reported from TURIN INDUSTRIALISTS owing to the stoppage of electric power distribution.

Investigations carried out by C.C.R. on the spot, revealed tracks of a bicycle tyre near a tree about fifty yards from where explosion occurred. It is believed that the cyclist headed in the direction of TURIN.

The Minister of the Interior has been informed and investigations are still proceeding. It is also considered that the saboteurs have had competent technical knowledge as the mines were placed at a weak point in the line.

b. On 21 Sep, another attempt of sabotage took place, this time it affected the electric high tension line CHIVASSO/ASTI (Piedmont Region). Saboteurs tried to saw at the structure of six support-
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said that the orchestra had finished for the night. Another Polish soldier and two women in uniform began an argument, which led to shots being fired. Three civilians were wounded, and three Polish soldiers were arrested by the Questura and handed over to Polish C.M.P.

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(c) French Renegades

The following prisoners held in the Allied wing of San Vittore gaol, MILAN, at the disposition of the French D.S.M. have now been extradited to France and receipt is held by this HQ:

- CUGLIELMI Filippo
- AUDOUIN Jacques
- AUDOUIN Minny
- MARTIN Marcel
- BERTHELE Robert

JOZY

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BERTHIER Jean
 DOLPHYN Guy
 CASPAROTTO Felice
 MAURO Francesco.

(3) French - activities of

an informer of FS, ex member of the Italian Airforce reports that the French occupying the Austrian zone, have sold captured German aeroplanes. The planes are alleged to have been fighter aircraft in good flying condition so that the buyers were able to fly the aircraft direct from the airfield, thus making it difficult to identify the nationality of the buyers themselves.

Informer is entrusted with the purchase of aircraft for RUM. (Civilian flying organisation which is trying to re-organise a civilian flying school) and has promised to endeavour to obtain further information.

(4) Purchase of Bren-Carriers

Reliable and well informed source has reported to FS the fact that farmers of the MACERATA and ANCONA Provinces have acquired under the direction of the Italian Communist Party a number of Bren-Carriers through the offices of the STACCHIOTTI works in TORRETTA, (Sig. STACCHIOTTI, a communist). These carriers are supposed to have been converted for agricultural use by the above mentioned workshop.

Many of these carriers have been seen however, and have been found to be still in the military style except for an adaption in the rear for towing purposes.

Significant is the fact that the farmers buy these carriers against the wishes of their landowners and pay as much as 150,000 lire out of their own pockets.

Another important fact is that these carriers are absurdly uneconomical for agricultural use and are still in good condition for armed action.

It is alleged that STACCHIOTTI bought 150 of these carriers and has sold about 75 to the farmers.

(5) Displaced Persons

Feeling against displaced persons in Reggio Emilia is growing. They are accused of being responsible for many of the thefts and other acts of lawlessness that occur.

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(6) Yugoslavs

The semi-clandestine exportation of technical articles from Italy to Yugoslavia continues according to reliable information received by CIC.

It is alleged that the following articles are usually channelled to Yugoslavia, viz:

Telephone Systems
Telephone accessories
Cables
Inductors
Other electrical material

These articles are mainly provided by three companies

S/A Allocchio & Bacchini, MILAN
S/A Siemens per Elettrocito, MILAN
O.L.A.P. (a sub-office of Siemens) MILAN.

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The main buying agencies are the following:

"TEPRO" of MILAN.

"INTRACO" of MILAN.

"TEPRO" and "INTRACO" usually send this material by truck to Zone "A" (almost always TRIESTE) to the "CENTROPRON" and the "UIVOD". These Companies have been granted an import-export monopoly between Zone "A" and Zone "B". From Zone "B" this material is easily shipped to Yugoslavia.

The price of the purchased goods increases 1000% between the selling agencies in Milan and Yugoslavia. The difference is cashed by the two companies in Trieste, who according to information at hand is turned over to OZNA who subsequently use it for Intelligence purposes in Zone "A".

(7) Partisans

Reference is made to this HQ's Monthly Intelligence Summary No 5, para 3 (c) sub-para (i) b., same heading as above.

The French Maquis leader, referred to, has now been identified as MAZONNE Joseph, known as "Joseph le fou" of NICE.

(8) Foreigners

An unbearable situation has arisen by the presence of thousands of undesirable foreigners in the area. The Italian police authorities have brought to notice the fact that at the present moment it has not the power to check or control these aliens. QUESTORES have been and are being asked to submit a report on the subject.

(9) Forgery of Official rubber stamps for PW.

On 24 September, GSI SEP and FS raided the printing shop of ANGIOLINI Pietro at RIMINI because it was suspected that he was supplying German PW with German official rubber stamps which enabled them to reach Germany.

The raid proved successful, a German stamp ready to be collected was found, a careful inspection of the order book revealed that a score of such stamps had been delivered to German PW. On this evidence, the owner of the shop and his daughter were arrested.

The above forgery came to light as follows:

PW, before being repatriated to Germany, have to produce to the Allied authorities a certificate from a British or German official in Germany, testifying that family of the man is resident in either the French, British or American zones. Staff Capt. [Name] No. [Number] [Rank] [Service] received many certificates whose stamps

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FW, before being repatriated to Germany, have to produce to the Allied authorities a certificate from a British or German official in Germany, testifying that family of the man is resident in either the French, British or American zones. Staff Capt. "A", No. 1 SEP Centre, received many certificates whose stamps aroused suspicion. After interrogation a German FW admitted that the certificate he produced was false. He disclosed that the official stamp was made at a printing shop in RIMINI. This information led to the arrest of the a/m.

The stamps were made at a printing press in MILAN, address being Francesco MLESIO, Via Cesare Corenti 16.

FS, MILAN are at present investigating this matter.

(10) Italian Police Informant Organisation

The Minister of the Interior has just formed a "Nuclei informativi regionali di Polizia Giudiziaria".

They will first operate in BOLOGNA, FERRARA, MODENA, REGGIO and PARMA provinces as a trial and, if successful, will be extended to the rest of the Emilian provinces and to all the North of Italy. The force will be commanded by a chief inspector of

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the Pubblica Sicurezza.

The aim of the force will be to control the security of the State against any organisation that may attempt armed revolution, or otherwise plot treason. The force will be free from any possible political pressure and will be composed, where possible, of men working for their ideals and not profit as a recompense. In each province will be a regional chief, preferably taken from the trusted members of existing "Information services". Their scope will be the organisation of extensive informant systems, maintained in absolute secrecy and for which they may draw funds from a central source supplied by the state. Again, conviction and not profit will be the quality required in the informants.

(11) Italian Armed Forces.

a. Eight THOMPSON SUB-MACHINE GUNS have disappeared from the Artillery Battalion of the "Cremona" division stationed at ASTI.

It is further reported that fifty per cent of the officers and men in this battalion are communist.

b. The "Giornale dell'Emilia" of 28 Sep, published a paragraph under the heading DIECI ARRESTI A REGGIO TER AMBROGI AL DISTRETTO. The article said, "A while ago a debit in the accounts of the Military District was discovered. Following an enquiry ordered by the Territorial Command of Bologna, FS radical action was taken". 11 officers were arrested, FS are informed that the LUIGI MAGGIORRE of the REGGIO District had embezzled funds with other officers. The case has no security interest as such, but is another factor leading to the deterioration of the Italian officer class.

c. Propaganda agents of the TURIN COMMUNIST PARTY are alleged to have received specific instructions in an effort to spread subversive propaganda amongst Military personnel of the area. The main feature of these instructions are:

Attempt at discrediting all the Officers who are contrary to the Communist party.

Diffusion of communist principles against military conscription.

Recruiting of as many party members as possible amongst military personnel.

Formation of a para-military organisation with a view to strengthening communism in the army.

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RUMOURS

- (a) That Partisans are re-arming.
- (b) That Yugoslavs are only awaiting the withdrawal of the allies from ITALY to occupy the whole of VENETIA GIULIA.
- (c) That the Russian Black sea fleet is gathered at the port of CONSTANZA (Roumania) in readiness to occupy the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

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5. HIDDEN ARMS

Consolidated total of arms recovered for the month of September.

178 Rifles; 30 Carbines; 34 MGs; 8 LMGs; 18 Sub-MGs;
 1 Sten M/Carbine; 79 Pistols; 239 Grenades; 1 Mortar;
 12 Mortar Bombs; 100 Bombs; 60 Armour piercing shells;
 1 A/Tk gun; Large quantity of magazines, fuses and explosives.

ARMS RAIDS

Organised raids by CC.RR throughout the Emilia Region have met with not inconsiderable results. The searches have resulted in the recovery of a quantity of arms and ammunition and without doubt have made an impression of one sort or another on the population.

On 21 Sep. at CAVRILLO (REGGIO EMILIA) CC.RR intended to search the village in the hope of recovering quantities of arms etc.. When they arrived on the scene, about 200 persons, mainly women and children made a demonstration in protest. The CC.RR claim that it was carried through according to plan and that a quantity of arms were recovered. Reports from PS however, say that the raid was called off by the officer in charge.

On 11 Sep. and 20 Sep. respectively by MACERATA and BOLOGNA CC.RR a successful programme of arms raids was carried out and the following quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered:

66 Rifles; 7 automatic Rifles; MGs 8; LMGs 16;
 Sub-MGs 21; M/Carbine 1; Mortars 4; Pistols 64;
 Grenades 254; 20 shot rifles; 1 Very Pistol;
 TNT 25.100 kg; Gunpowder 12 boxes; Collection 19 tubes;
 Dynamite 4 tubes; Cellulite 5 kg; Various explosives 7.500 kg;
 Mines 12; Shells 135; A/Tk bombs 2; Detonators 38;
 Fuses 4 boxes; Gun cotton 5 boxes; Various cartridges 70.700;
 Rds of SM. 2.045.

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Fuses 4 boxes; Guncoaton 5 boxes; Various cartridges 70.700;

Rds of S.M. 2.045.

6. LOCATIONS OF FSS/CIC

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>H.Q.</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
315	TURIN	AOSTA, SUSÀ, VIMDELLI
417	BOLOGNA	REGGIO EMILIA, FORLÌ (ITALIAN) ANCONA, RICCIONE
427	MILAN	ALESSANDRIA, PLACENZA
85 (Port)	GENOA	SAN REO, SAVONA
CIC	MILAN	BOLZANO, VERONA, COMO.

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7. TAILPIECE

"THIS ITALY"

Recently, the Questura of MILAN, made a rapid raid on a suspicious area near Porta Vigentina. Police agents, arrested amongst others, two well-known criminals who expressed indignation at the fact that they had been arrested although they had produced a membership card of the Socialist Party.

The following day, the local branch of the P.S.I.U.P., issued an order of the day deploring the undemocratic attitude of the police, in arresting two proletarians despite the fact that they had produced genuine membership cards of the socialist party.

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APPENDIX "A" TO GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT CMIS FOR SEPTEMBER 1946.

ANPI NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The ANPI (Associazione Nazionale Partigiani Italiani) meeting held at FLORENCE from 8 to 11 Sep was not a Congress with delegates from every branch holding democratic power to cast votes on behalf of their members; it was a "convegno" or reunion of leading representatives of ANPI from all over Italy for the purposes of discussing the internal and external problems of the association, in preparation for the first annual congress.

The main problems facing the meeting were:-

- (a) Relations with other Bodies.
- (b) International relations.
- (c) Expulsion of "false" partisans.
- (d) Allotment of seats on executive.
- (e) Demands on the Government.

Those attending the meeting were divided into "delegati" and "invitati", the former only being entitled to take part in the discussion. Both categories were nominated by the local branches of ANPI. These branches are largely communist controlled, and most of those present were consequently communists. However, in addition to the GARIBOLDI (Communist) brigades, there were representatives of:-

- Mattcotti (Socialist).
- Giustizia e Libertà (Partito d'Azione).
- Brigato del Popolo.
- Autonomous.
- Military Formations.

After the inaugural speeches, the meeting split into three sections, each entrusted with the task of thrashing out partisan problems. When the work of each section was finished, it was brought up for discussion before the whole meeting. The proceedings were remarkably business-like and little time was lost.

The following were approximately the main subjects and results of the discussions at the meeting:-

- (a) The meeting was in favour of a federation of ANPI with the other resistance organisations throughout the world.
- (b) The meeting was in favour of federation with the 'reduci' and ex-servicemen's associations. It would not consider fusion with such bodies, owing to their pronounced right-wing character.

(c) Expulsion of "false" partisans.
 (d) Allotment of seats on executive.
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- (c) Epuration. 500,000 Alexander Certificates were issued, it is reckoned, whereas there were only 150,000 to 200,000 genuine partisans. The task of sorting the sheep from the goats is not expected to be finished until 1947.
- (d) Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed over present composition of the executive committee, as too many seats were held by small organisations with very few members. All these organisations were right-wing in tendency.
- (e) Appeals were made to the Government for the provision of assistance, pensions, etc., for partisans and their families. The inability and unwillingness of the Government to provide these elementary services had been the cause of considerable discontent.

(f) Proposals were submitted to the Government for the inclusion in the Army and Police Forces of considerable numbers of partisans. The political nature of these proposals was strongly expressed. Speaker after speaker stressed that the Army and Police were to a large extent staffed by officers loyal to the Monarchy, and compromised with Fascism. It was held too, that too many Prefects were monarchist in sympathy.

There were no anti-allied remarks at the meeting, although a tribute by one speaker (Maggiore Argenton) to the Allied officers who had fought with the partisans was received with stony silence.

The importance of the meeting was not underestimated by the Government, who sent three ministers, FACCHINETTI, SERIZIO and FERRARI, to take part in the discussions. Facchinetti made a very apologetic speech, which was not well received.

No mention was made of the ASTI incidents. However, the feeling among those present was that the revolt was symptomatic of the grave discontent that exists in the partisan circles at the refusal of the Government to meet the partisans' just demands.

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APPENDIX "B" TO CSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT CMIS FOR SEPTEMBER 1946.SOUTH TYROL AUTONOMY AGREEMENT.

In several respects the treaty has far reaching significance. Up until now the Italian press, almost unanimously and the regime itself had insisted that the question of South Tyrol and its German speaking minority was purely an internal affair. Now, however the Tyrolean question has definitely assumed an international character, and Italy has been condemned for her treatment of South Tyrol in the past. Further, the Italo-Austrian agreement, protecting a minority group, may set a precedent in the treatment of other minorities in Europe. (Byrnes-"this may inspire other governments to put forth the same spirit of international cooperation in solving their minority problems") But for the South Tyroleans the chief practical significance is that the promises contained in the treaty are guaranteed not only by the two participating countries, but by all the signatories of the Peace Treaty. The New Zealand delegate expressed this thought forcefully in his statement. "We all have confidence in the Italian regime, but we do not know what changes may come in the future. Under such circumstances the insertion of the agreement in the Peace Treaty gives us the opportunity to file protests in a legal and friendly way without being open to the charges of mixing into internal affairs of others".

This interpretation, however, was not appreciated in many Italian circles. The "Alto Adige" (the Italian daily in Bolzano) emphasized that the "Italian character of the Brenner had been confirmed again by an international treaty", and then proceeded to criticize especially the above quoted remarks of the New Zealand delegate. In the opinion of the Alto Adige all the necessary measures pledged in the Italo-Austrian agreement are either in the process of being met or have been already completed, and hence the possibility of future protests "appear superfluous".

This is only one indication of the interpretations made concerning the treaty and the accompanying remarks of GRUBER and DE GALLERII. Since the question of the boundaries of the autonomous region is by far the most important it was on this point that most discussions centered. The first two paragraphs as published in the "Ansa" report are:

- 1) To the German speaking citizens of Province Bolzano and those of the neighbouring bilingual communes of Province Trento full equality with the Italian population is granted.
- 2) The population of the above mentioned zones will be granted the exercise of an autonomous legislative and executive regional power. The frame within which the said provisions of autonomy will apply will be drafted in consultation also with local representative German-speaking elements.

of other minorities in Europe. (Byrnes-"this may inspire other governments to put forth the same spirit of international cooperation in solving their minority problems") But for the South Tyroleans the chief practical significance is that the promises contained in the treaty are guaranteed not only by the two participating countries, but by all the signatories of the Peace Treaty. The New Zealand delegate expressed this thought forcefully in his statement. "We all have confidence in the Italian regime, but we do not know what changes may come in the future. Under such circumstances the insertion of the agreement in the Peace Treaty gives us the opportunity to file protests in a legal and friendly way without being open to the charges of mixing into internal affairs of others".

This interpretation, however, was not appreciated in many Italian circles. The "Alto Adige" (the Italian daily in Bolzano) emphasized that the "Italian character of the Brenner had been confirmed again by an international treaty", and then proceeded to criticize especially the above quoted remarks of the New Zealand delegate. In the opinion of the Alto Adige all the necessary measures pledged in the Italo-Austrian agreement are either in the process of being met or have been already completed, and hence the possibility of future protests "appears superfluous".

This is only one indication of the interpretations made concerning the treaty and the accompanying remarks of GRUBER and DE CASPERI. Since the question of the boundaries of the autonomous region is by far the most important it was on this point that most discussions centered. The first two paragraphs as published in the "Ansa" report are:

1) To the German speaking citizens of Province Bolzano and those of the neighbouring bilingual communes of Province Trento full equality with the Italian population is granted.

2) The population of the above mentioned zones will be granted the exercise of an autonomous legislative and executive regional power. The frame within which the said provisions of autonomy will apply will be drafted in consultation also with local representative German-speaking elements.

In order that no doubts be raised over the territorial extent of the autonomous region a map was prepared with full agreement of the Italian and Austrian representatives, and the boundaries fixed at Salurn and including the German speaking Communes of the Renstal and Honstal.

Yet despite these seemingly definite examples, DE CASPERI himself made the statements (11 Sep) that the question of whether a part or the entire province of Trento would be included in the autonomous region was still open. Simple arithmetic provides the answer for this quibbling - if the region is limited to Bolzano province the Tyroleans will have at least a 2 to 1 minority; if the Italians can create a "tributary" region this proportion will be turned into a 3:1 Italian majority.

Yet, the fault lies not only with the Italian side. In a press interview in Paris (24 Sept) Dr. GRUBER remarked: "We have no wish to take

part in the discussions concerning the determination of the boundaries of the region, which the autonomy shall comprise. The agreement states that DE GASPERI must settle the statute for administration with the South Tyroleans themselves. Specially qualified representatives of the South Tyrolean population will take part and we have no doubt that they will find agreement concerning the boundaries of the autonomous region of South Tyrol as well as on other questions".

With these remarks in mind it can readily be seen just how necessary the "good will" claimed by both sides will be when the actual negotiations begin. The trip to Innsbruck (26 Sept) by RAFFAELLI and ALOISI, where they will certainly meet Dr. GRUBER and speak with VOLGGER and von GUGGENBERG should set the strategy for the final stage.

The second of the key problems of the region--the settlement of the options question--is also mentioned in the treaty in paragraph 3: "The Italian regime after discussions with the Austrian Government is pledged to revise in a spirit of reason and understanding the questions of citizenship arising from the 1939 Hitler-Mussolini agreement". According to an official Italian source the options question has been settled in an unmistakably favourable manner for the South Tyroleans in that (1) all those now in South Tyrol who opted for Germany may apply for reinstatement as Italian citizens within 3 months and (2) all those who immigrated may apply within two years. A commission of 10-5 South Tyroleans and 5 Italians will review the requests of those comprised by activity in the Nazi party. This review clause may raise doubts that the entire procedure will turn into another operation scheme, but the general picture given above is certainly as liberal a solution as the Tyrolese could have asked for. When the effective date for making applications for reinstatement will be set is unknown.

The remaining provisions of the agreement provide for:

- (a) use of the mother language in elementary and high schools;
- (b) equality of the German language with the Italian in offices;
- (c) an equal opportunity for employment and an attempt to establish a proportional representation between the language groups in public offices;
- (d) a mutual recognition of highschool and college studies by Austria and Italy;
- (e) an agreement concerning railway and road travel;

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- (d) a mutual recognition of highschool and college studies by Austria and Italy;
- (e) an agreement concerning railway and road travel;
- (f) some provision to facilitate border traffic and exchange of goods.

Probably the only major Tyrolean complaint not mentioned in the agreement is a provision to prohibit further emigration of Italians from other provinces into Bolzano province.

APPENDIX "C" TO CSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT CUIS FOR SEPTEMBER 1946.ITALY - AS BRITAIN SEES HER.

Under the heading, "The Truth about Food in Italy," an English newspaper, the 'Northampton Independent', of 26 July, publishes a letter from the Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Food (Dr. Edith Summerskill), in reply to press criticism, asking whether "Britain was not starving herself to feed a prosperous country".

In an official letter from the Ministry to Mr. R. T. Paget, Member of Parliament for Northampton, Dr. Summerskill states:-

Food Ministry's Letter.

You wrote to Mr. Strachey (Food Minister) recently and sent the enclosed newspaper cutting about the abundance of food in Italy, and asked whether we had any figures as to the amount of food there.

The present rations for the normal consumer in Italy are approximately as follows: 7 ounces (200 grams) of bread per day; 17 ounces (500 grams) of macaroni or rice per month; 6 ounces (170 grams) of edible fats per month; 7 ounces (200 grams) of sugar per month (if available); 17 ounces (500 grams) of salt per month (if available). (See note below).

The official rations provide only some 700 calories a day. They must, therefore, be supplemented by purchases on the free market, since otherwise life cannot be maintained. Meat, cheese and butter are not rationed and may be bought in the shops, but prices are too high for the poorer consumers to buy much. Indeed, the shops are well-stocked with these commodities precisely because they are not purchased by the masses.

Workers already spend three-quarters of their wages on food without buying expensive items.

Official estimates of home production in Italy of meat, cheese and butter in 1945-46 are (in metric tons): 362,000 tons of meat; 112,000 tons of cheese; 25,000 tons of butter.

Rationing Problems.

If it were possible to carry out a complete collection and equal distribution of these commodities among the population of 46,000,000 people the resulting supplies per head would amount to only about 23.4 ounces (663.4 grams) of meat, 7.2 ounces (204.1 grams) of cheese and 1.6 ounces (45.4 grams) of butter per month.

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The official rations provide only some 700 calories a day. They must, therefore, be supplemented by purchases on the black market, since otherwise life cannot be maintained. Meat, cheese and butter are not rationed and may be bought in the shops, but prices are too high for the poorer consumers to buy much. Indeed, the shops are well-stocked with these commodities precisely because they are not purchased by the masses.

Workers already spend three-quarters of their wages on food without buying expensive items.

Official estimates of home production in Italy of meat, cheese and butter in 1945-46 are (in metric tons): 562,000 tons of meat; 112,000 tons of cheese; 25,000 tons of butter.

Rationing Problems.

If it were possible to carry out a complete collection and equal distribution of these commodities among the population of 46,000,000 people the resulting supplies per head would amount to only about 23.4 ounces (663.4 grams) of meat, 7.2 ounces (204.1 grams) of cheese and 1.6 ounces (45.4 grams) of butter per month.

Apart from the free market there is no doubt an active black market. His Majesty's Government, however, can take no direct action to interfere in this. The responsibility for supplies of imports of foodstuffs into Italy lies with UFFRA, which hands the stocks over to the national government for distribution.

There is no evidence that the food allocated by UFFRA for distribution in Italy forms the basis of the black market there. Supplies in the black market are generally derived from hoarded reserves, which can be held back because, owing to the disorganized administration or destruction of transport, it has not been possible to enforce regulations.

Ministry of Food,
Montagu House,
Whitehall, London, S.7.1.

Yours sincerely,
EDITH SUMMERSKILL.

(NOTE: The figures quoted by Dr. Summerskill in regard to rations and food availability date from before the harvest. While the position has improved considerably in recent weeks, and the value of the standard ration is now about 1,000 calories, the food situation in Italy is, in broad outline, still as Dr. Summerskill describes it.)

3013

Copy No 8

S E C R E T

GSI HQ 3 DISTRICT
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
c/o 427 F.S. SECTION
C. M. F.

GSI/2206/3

7 Sep 46

GSI(b)

HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 5

PERIOD 1 AUG TO 31 AUG 1946

NOTE: THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT MONTHLY SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY OF COUNTER INTELLIGENCE WILL IN FUTURE BE COMBINED WITH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE. THE NEW SUMMARY WILL BE CALLED COMBINED MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY AND THE FIRST PUBLICATION THEREFORE WILL BE IN OCTOBER 1946.

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PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Quiet prevailed during the first fortnight of the month under review. Towards its close, however, numerous alarming reports of impending PARTISAN uprisings have been received. This followed a revolt at ASTI on the 20 August, when a certain Capt. LAVAGNINO of the Auxiliary Police force, took to the mountains with 32 of his men. The trend of events have not however, constituted so far any immediate danger to Military security. Full particulars of the incident and its consequences have been reported in this HQ's WIS No 17 of 30 August.

Cocaine traffic which has been prevalent in this area, is now reported as being a means of obtaining funds for subversive organisations. **5818**

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The finding of MUSSOLINI's body on the 12 August, closed a long drawn out affair and gave much satisfaction to the General public.

There is growing resentment against the return of FASCISTS released from interment under the recent AMNESTY.

The incessant increase in the cost of essential food items will undoubtedly give rise to public disorders. The authorities are strengthening their forces with a view to facing such an eventuality.

Pilfering by civilian population in the ANCONA coastal area shows no sign of abatement. From practically every Unit there have been continued reports of thefts. In general, it can be said that the perimeter of all Units' premises are well protected and more often than not in the case where thefts have occurred there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the complicity of nearby residents who study the ground and know the Units' habits and lay out.

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- 2 -

Long drawn out investigations have unearthed what appears to be an organised movement to help the escape of prisoners of war.

OZNA have intensified their subversive activities and appear to be spreading to all parts of the area. It is alleged that OZNA agents are utilising to their own ends the present discontent amongst the working classes. A large number of suspects are being kept constantly under watch.

A preliminary report of the alleged NEO-NAZI organisation is given in this summary.

Effective "conduite" of I(b) activities has become increasingly difficult for reasons already familiar. New conditions have necessitated a new policy. The area under this HQ has been re-allotted to sections and the latter are in the process of re-organisation in an endeavour to render a more effective output (see appendix "I").

PART II

1. MILITARY SECURITY

(a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

Since the escape of 36 PW from CI Compounds on 22 July, another 12 PW have escaped.

Investigations into the "underground movement" behind these escapes are being undertaken by FS at "Camp's end". Preliminary details of these movements are given in appendix "C" of this summary.

(4) Security of Ports and Coastlines

(i) In GEMOK on 10 August, aboard m/v VUICAMIA, 17 stowaways were arrested. These proved of no CI interest, mostly youths who had decided to try their luck in the U.S.A.

(ii) In SAVOIA on 13/14 August, a mutiny broke out on board the ss MASSORD (British). The disturbance was provoked by the presence of an Italian woman on board. British Consular authorities and FS helped to re-establish order. 3 coloured seamen were arrested.

(iii) At GEMOK on 23 August, cotton to the estimated value of 30 million liras was destroyed by fire. No sabotage is suspected. The cotton was the property of UNREB.

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Nothing to Report.

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(1) Security of Ports and Coastlines

(i) In CE104 on 10 August, aboard m/v VUIC.174, 17 stowaways were arrested. These proved of no CI interest, mostly youths who had decided to try their luck in the U.S.A.

(ii) In SAVON. on 13/14 August, a mutiny broke out on board the ss HANFORD (British). The disturbance was provoked by the presence of an Italian woman on board. British Consular authorities and PS helped to re-establish order. 3 coloured seamen were arrested.

(iii) At CE104 on 23 August, cotton to the estimated value of 30 million liras was destroyed by fire. No sabotage is suspected. The cotton was the property of UNREA. **0017**

(iv) In CE104, the landward port control continues to tighten but the guarding of the coastline is very slack. It is quite possible for small vessels to pick up passengers at almost any part of the coast.

(v) On night of 4 August, about 6 miles off the coast at Casa BRUCIATE DI MONTEMARCIANO, an unidentified boat fired two red Verey shots level with the sea, whereupon it was joined by a motor fishing boat; after the meeting they extinguished their lights.

They are thought to have been carrying on illegal activities with Yugoslavia. (CASA BRUCIATE DI MONTEMARCIANO is on the Adriatic Coast near Ancona).

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- 3 -

- (vi) On night of 2 August, about 6 miles from the shore and level with CASE BRUCLATE-MONDOLFO MAROTTA, a boat of unknown nationality was observed to make contact with another boat, possibly a submarine, which afterwards left in the direction of the Dalmatian coast. The smaller craft was about 60 ft long.
- (vii) Security of the Port of ANCONA appears to be satisfactory but the same cannot be said of the coastline. Whereas the Questura in the Port and the Capitaneria are both efficient and co-operative, the Guardia di Finanza are very much less so, their personnel are more open to bribery and corruption and this fact together with the complete lack of adequate transport etc., renders them completely unreliable and ineffective. It is believed that at various points along the coast, both North and South of ANCONA, where there are numerous natural harbours, arms, contraband and personnel are imported and exported ad lib.
- (c) Security of Frontier and Travel Control
- (i) A certain VASADI andres presented himself at PS GENOVA for vetting. He stated that he had left HUNGARY on the 13 May and crossed into AUSTRIA. On the 27/28 July he then crossed from AUSTRIA into ITALY in an american truck taking the main VILLACH-UDINE road. He managed to do so without any kind of pass.
- (ii) The crossing of German PW through the SUSI FRONTIER area, from FRANCE into ITALY, continues almost daily. When possible these prisoners are returned immediately to the French authorities, if not, they are sent to MILAN via TURIN.
- (iii) In VERONA two Italian civilians dressed in American Officers' uniform were arrested. On interrogation it was found they had been posing as such for some time. Neither spoke English to any great extent. As they were found to be of no CI interest they were handed over to the Military Police for disposal.
- (iv) On 31 July, a convoy of Italian PW coming from AUSTRIA into ITALY and escorted by British Troops, was halted at the BRENNER PASS for a routine check of personnel aboard. During the course of the examination, the agents of the Questura found four POLISH soldiers devoid of all documents. The four Polish soldiers were ordered to leave the train and await further interrogation. A British Lieutenant i/c of the convoy, intervened and ordered that the four men were to remain where they were. A heated argument ensued and in order to avoid injury to both parties, the Questura agents withdrew. However they managed to smuggle off a certain SLAGA

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- (v) On 1 August, a train convoy from Italy to Germany and escorted by American Negro soldiers was halted at the BRENNER PASS for the customary check. In the course of the investigation several women were found, who were on their way to Austria. They were told to descend but the order had to be rescinded due to the fact that the escorting Negro troops threatened the border agents with drawn pistols. The Italian police were forced to withdraw, and the women made their entry into Austria.
- (vi) On 22 August, sixty-six JEWISH DPs attempted to cross into Italy via the BRENNER PASS. The 66 Jewish DPs began their journey from SALSBOURG (AUSTRIA) aboard two trucks of ADG

(American Joint Distribution Committee). The refugees were lead by a certain SORIANO who claimed to be a member of ADG. SORIANO upon interrogation declared that the 66 refugees had intentions of going to GENOA where they would board a vessel destined for SOUTH AFRICA. SORIANO had in his possession a General travel order issued by the DP/PW section AUSTRIA. Entrance was denied the Jewish refugees by the Italian authorities at the BREITNER, and the two truck loads made their way back to INNSBRUCK.

2. CIVIL SECURITY

(a) Analysis of arrests

	for trial for a Security Offence. Cat A.	for intern-ment. Cat B.	for detention pending further investigation Cat C.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials Incl. CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	1	8	9
TOTAL	1	1	8	9

(b) Important individual Cases

- (i) VON HOFFNER - Former Abwehr Agent - Awaiting AFHQ instr.
- (ii) GELF Hermann - Civilian GIS Official - Interned
- (iii) FRIEDMANN Georg @ VASSELMANN Jakob (Giri) - Awaiting AFHQ instr.

(c) Suspects

HITZ (HEINZ) Albert, suspected of trading and selling false discharge papers to German PW. After interrogation subject will be sent together with interrogation report to No 1 SFP Centre as requested.

(d) Subversive movements and political organisations of Security Interest

- (i) Neo-Nazi - activities of

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	for trial for a Security Offence. Cat A.	for intern-ment. Cat B.	for detention pending further investigation Cat C.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials Incl. CC,RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	1	8	9	9
TOTAL	1	8	9	9

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- (i) VON HOFFNER - Former Abwehr Agent - Awaiting AFHQ instr.
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(d) Subversive movements and political organisations of Security Interest(i) Neo-Nazi - activities of

Reference this HQ's summary No 4 for the month of July 1945, same heading as above, results of preliminary investigations of FS/CS have produced the following:

At the beginning of 1944, the Central office of the "German Intelligence Service" is reported to have trained about 1,000 Agents for the task of directing a post-war movement for the revival of Germany.

In February 1945, these agents are alleged to have been sent throughout Europe for the purpose of recruiting auxiliary agents amongst trusted citizens of the country where the agents would work.

The organisation is alleged to possess P/T Sets 1& 3 (British and S - PION (American)) as well as German sets which should have been installed in Northern Italy before the liberation whereas in Southern Italy after the liberation.

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- 5 -

A certain MAUK, a former GIS in Great Britain, is reputed to be head of the movement in Italy. He is assisted by a certain PACHINER.

It appears the organization plans to succeed by "sabotage" and the "liquidation of trouble" in Italy.

A detailed report of the above has been forwarded to AFHQ.

(ii) 2 one Bureau - activities of

- (a) According to CIC, LOUIS GRILLET a French resident in Switzerland, is an extremely intelligent and resourceful espionage agent. Subject apparently takes an interest in engineering projects and is reported to have a patent for motor superchargers. Subject is now trying to obtain a visa for Italy ostensibly to visit automobile factories in Milan and Modena. It is suspected however, that subject may be trying to obtain information on the situation of Italian heavy industry.
- (b) POLUCCI Alessandro, Corsican native, former agent of the SURETE MILITAIRE, recently stopped in Milan, is suspected of being an active agent of the French Intelligence Service. According to information gathered by CIC, subject is trying to set up an under cover espionage network. Another ex-officer named DE PACE Luigi of the Surete Militaire, arrived in Milan on 31 July. Both stayed at the Albergo Rosa in Milan.
- (c) A contact of 427 F.S.S., one LUIGI BALBI, worked for an ISLD mission in Milan, holds a certificate to that effect. Whilst on a business trip to France, he was arrested by mistake by the civil police at Aix en Provence, who upon seeing a card stamped 427 F.S.S., immediately phoned Marseille. Two civilians came up from Marseille and took BALBI to an office in the Boulevard PERRIER, marked "SECTION 'B'", the telephone of which was "DELIGON 6415". He was closely interrogated on his activities and having satisfied themselves that BALBI had helped the Allied cause, his interrogators suggested that he should work for the French. He was introduced to a Monsieur SEGUR, who gave his address as "Chez Madame Antoinette Roche" rue Raymondino 27, Marseille, who told him to contact him on his next visit to France and to supply him with information concerning the "activities of 427 F.S.S.". BALBI was also introduced to an Italian called "PICCOLO" whose cover name is GRILLI, and who has a Biscuit factory at 265 Vallon

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(iii) OZMA - activities of

In an effort to neutralise the activities of OZMA in ROMAGNA, there have encountered with the following difficulties:

- (a) The help given by the leaders and members of a political party (presumably Communist) to the OZMA agents. This is because of the instructions received by the Party from foreign sources and also because the members of the party believe in the future of the "International".
- (b) Members of the party give information, lodging and food to the agents so that they can easily and safely live and act in certain areas. Many of the agents of the Auxiliary Police, who belong to the Party help the Slavs.

- 6 -

(c) Many Slav agents are from the Venezia Giulia and as soon as they arrive they claim to have been persecuted by the TITO regime. They are assisted by the various "Comitati Giuliani and Dalmati" and it takes a long time to discover their

(d) Slavs employed in DP Camps are able to hide agents, give them food and supply them with documents. On 13 August 470 Croats left by train from the UMLA camp of MEMO for BACOVOLI (NAPLES). It appears they were to be embarked for overseas, according to reliable sources, dangerous types were included in the group.

(iv) NEO-FASCISTS - activities of

(a) In this Headquarters' Summary for month of July 46, heading as above, the arrest of 3 members of the "Partito Fascista Democratico" was reported. Now, as a result of the finding of MUSSOLINI's body, a total of 17 individuals have been arrested alleged to be connected with the theft of the body (7 from Turin and 10 from Milan). The Questura does not appear to be willing to disclose the results of their investigations. This matter has been taken up with JHQ.

(b) From information received it would appear that another "hub" of neo-fascist activity exists in the Collegio San Carlo (Milan). FS are investigating.

(c) At 0130 hrs 21 August, in Milan, a big "bouquet" of flowers was found in Piazzale Loreto where MUSSOLINI was hanged. It bore a black ribbon with the inscription "P.D.F." (Partito Democratico Fascisti).

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Political situation

(b) Civil Disturbances

To avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to this Headquarters Weekly Intelligence Summaries Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 for the month of August, which cover the above named headings in respect of North West Italy.

(c) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) PARTISANS.

the Partisan incident at Asti is but a symptom of the Italian

were included in the group.

(iv) NEO-FASCISTS - activities of

(a) In this Headquarters' Summary for month of July 46, heading as above, the arrest of 3 members of the "Partito Fascista Democratico" was reported. Now, as a result of the finding of MUSSOLINI's body, a total of 17 individuals have been arrested alleged to be connected with the theft of the body (7 from Turin and 10 from Milan). The Questura does not appear to be willing to disclose the results of their investigations. This matter has been taken up with AFHQ.

(b) From information received it would appear that another "hub" of neo-fascist activity exists in the Collegio San Carlo (Milan). FS are investigating.

(c) At 0130 hrs 21 August, in Milan, a big "bougnot" of flowers was found in Piazzale Loreto where MUSSOLINI was hanged. It bore a black ribbon with the inscription "P.D.F." (Partito Democratico Fascisti).

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(i) PARTISANS.

Whilst the Partisan incident at Asti is but a symptom of the grave discontent which exists at the instigation of the Italian Government, it is interesting to note the following foreign contacts with ASIArea and particularly with ROCCA, a communist partisan leader.

(a) 3 Yugoslavs believed to be acting as agents for TITO, have been active in the ASIA area and have been in contact with ROCCA for about a year. The following are particulars of two of them, who are Jewish civilian ex-internees:

- PINCO Giuseppe fu Alberto born Savigera 31-8-1903
- PINCO Leo " " 19-6-1903

(b) A chief of the French Communist Inquis, who has his HQ in Mice, visited ASIA area about 3 months ago. He was in continual personal touch with the said ROCCA.

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(ii) Volunteers for Spain

- (a) It has now been ascertained that at the HQ of the anarchist association "CARLO BOCCCHI" there are offices of the "GOVERNU LIBERTARIA SPAGNA LIBERA", which has as object, to unite all those who, in the name of liberty wish to destroy the Falangist regime. This association has very little money at its disposal.
- (b) It has been reliably reported that in the Commune of SPICINO MONFERRATO, Prov. of Alessandria, towards the end of May 46, SIG. BOLLINI, secretary of the local section of the P.C.I. opened a recruiting campaign for Spain. The propaganda and provision of enrolment forms was entrusted to a certain GARBERO Giuseppe, age 18 years, native of that town, worker in SAVONA. The movement was at first quite open and a FESTA was held to raise funds. Joining bonus was 50.000 Lire with a good monthly pay and 200.000 Lire for dependants in case of death.
- The numbers recruited are to date 25, of which 6 have been identified and are being covered. The whole is subject to the control of the P.C.I. Federation in SAVONA.
- The 25 recruits were to have gone to SAVONA on the 22 Aug. This move was kept secret, but it has been found that at SAVONA they were to receive their journey bonus and a membership card and then sent to Milan.
- The leader of the group was LUZZARINO Noverino, ex-leader of the G.L. known as "MILANO".
- The move to SAVONA was postponed to 25 August, for unknown reasons, and because of the Partisan agitation was again postponed sine die.

(iii) Pilfering of Ammunition Dump

- (a) According to the Rome Daily American dated 26 July 46 which quote Rome and Bologna newspapers, to the effect that neo-Nazi terror gangs were operating in the Alto Adige region and that marauders had tried to destroy an ammunition dump at OR.
- (b) Investigations conducted by CIC with regard to the above mentioned article resulted in the following information. The marauders were a group of young boys, ranging in ages from 11 to 17, who had broken into the TELTONI ammunition dump at CALDARO. They were in the process of carrying away a case of gunpowder when the watchman apprehended them. The youngsters were interrogated and said that the powder was to be used during the manifestation in honour of the patron saint of their church, St. Giacomo. Hence it

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(iv) Purchase of arms

Avv. SALMITICATTI provincial representative of the F.U.O. is believed to be involved with Avv. CARACONI in the purchase of arms.

Five or six months ago SPIANTICATTI was one of a group of persons in ALESSANDRIA who purchased over 100 American transmitting and receiving sets from A.R.A.R. at LIVO DI NO.

These sets should have been broken up by I.M.C.A. at Alessandria but it is believed that they are still in existence. PS are trying to obtain further information.

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(v) Germans

Two Germans named KOFF Mario and STUSS Friederich have been trying to set up a branch in Milan of the "ZENTRALBUREAU FUER DEUTSCHE IN ITALIEN".

The purpose of this office would be, to register all Germans in Italy. Although the head office in Rome which is run by a Dr. Willi NIX has the blessing of the Allied authorities, the Milan branch has been discouraged by the Italian authorities from pursuing their activities or issuing any identity documents.

(vi) Yugoslavs

Further to this Headquarters Summary No 4 for the month of July, same heading as above.

It has now been ascertained from a reliable source that the HQ of the organisation recruiting Italian ex-air force personnel is situated at a hotel in Via Unione, Milan, the Albero CANDIDEZZA. It appears that the manager of the hotel concerned takes the recruits into a private room and there enlist them. Watch is being kept in Via Unione, with a view to further action being taken in the matter.

(vii) Incidents in Allied Wings of Italian Jails

GENOVA: Prisoners here went on a hungerstrike. The strike was broken by PS within three hours of its inception. This was apparently the result of the growing amount of propaganda being levelled against the Allies by the Italians within the prison walls.

MILAN: A prisoner at the disposal of 427 F.S.S. a certain BERTHIER Jean was beaten up by jailers of the SAN VITTORE prison. An explanation by the director of the prison disclosed that BERTHIER insulted the guards when he heard some of the other prisoners being ill-treated, and that he resisted when the guards told him to come out of his cell. Reasons were considered insufficient for the injuries inflicted on subject with rubber truncheons. PS have taken up the matter with the appropriate authorities.

(viii) Cocaine traffic

Reports have been received that large quantities of Cocaine arrive in Italy from Yugoslavia; this is derived from German Cocaine dumps seized at the time of the capitulation in that country. Money derived from this activity is said to be spent in Italy for propaganda purposes and to finance subversive organisations. Trieste is reported to be main sorting centre. Further information is being sought.

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(ix) Italian Armed and Police Forces

(a) CC.RR at ANCONA carry out duties such as arms raids in a most perfunctory manner due to fear of reprisals from the Communists, and also because Col. DIBILLO their commandant is definitely obstructive and exerts an anti-Allied influence on his subordinates. FS report reliably that he has told his officers that the Allies are despoiling the country. It is also reported that in the event of disturbances the CC.RR will remain passive.

(b) Public order in EMILIA is again becoming worse, but in BOLOGNA province itself, it is more satisfactory.

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Police forces are still inadequate to cope with major troubles. CC.RR are still under the threat of epuration and among the personnel, especially the NCOs there is discontent, almost leading to violence because officers of "Pubblica Sicurezza" have started to establish Stazioni, Tenenze, Compagnie and Gruppi which the Carabinieri think means that the Pubblica Sicurezza will take over carabinieri duties.

Many Questura agents and auxiliary police are members of political parties and obey their orders. The Questura personnel do not like the new organization and do not like to have to wear uniform again. As in the case of the Carabinieri Questura personnel are discontented with their treatment, pay etc. Many agents of the Questura are willing to cause trouble rather than to stop it.

The Army is ill-disciplined, of low morale, and militarily is not considered effective.

(x) Warsaw Government

The Warsaw Government is setting up a Consulate in ANCONA. The new consul arrived in Ancona on 18 August.

The Polish CMP approached the Consul to ask for his identity papers, but he refused to show them, saying that he would show them to British or Italian Police, but not to a Police force belonging to an army he did not recognise. The matter was left at that.

The people at ANCONA appear to be more friendly to the Poles of Gen. ANDERS. They are opposed to the Consulate which is recognised as hailing from the Russian bloc.

4. RUMOURS

Nothing to Report.

5. HIDDEN ARMS

Consolidated total of arms recovered for the month of August.

87 Rifles; 8 MGs; 8 LMGs; 2 Sub-MGs; 34 Pistols;

17 Grenades; Large quantity of SAM and explosives.

6. LOCATIONS OF PSS/CIC

500X

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6. LOCATIONS OF PSS/CIC

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>H.Q.</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
315	TORINO	AOSTA, SUSÀ, NOVARA
417	BOLOGNA	REGGIO EMILIA, FORLI. (ITALIAN) ANCONA, RICCIONE.
427	MILAN	ALESSANDRIA
85 (Port)	GENOVA	SAN PIERO, SAVONA
CIC	MILAN	BOLZANO, MEDANO, COMO VERONA.

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7. TAILPIECE

The Italian-born wife of a British soldier was arrested for theft by the Questura of ANCONA. As there was no proof, FS took her over and set her back to her home town of PESCARA. FS are obtaining further information as to why a British subject was detained and held, according to her story, incommunicado. She also said that the Italian Police who arrested her spilt ink on her documents to render them useless.

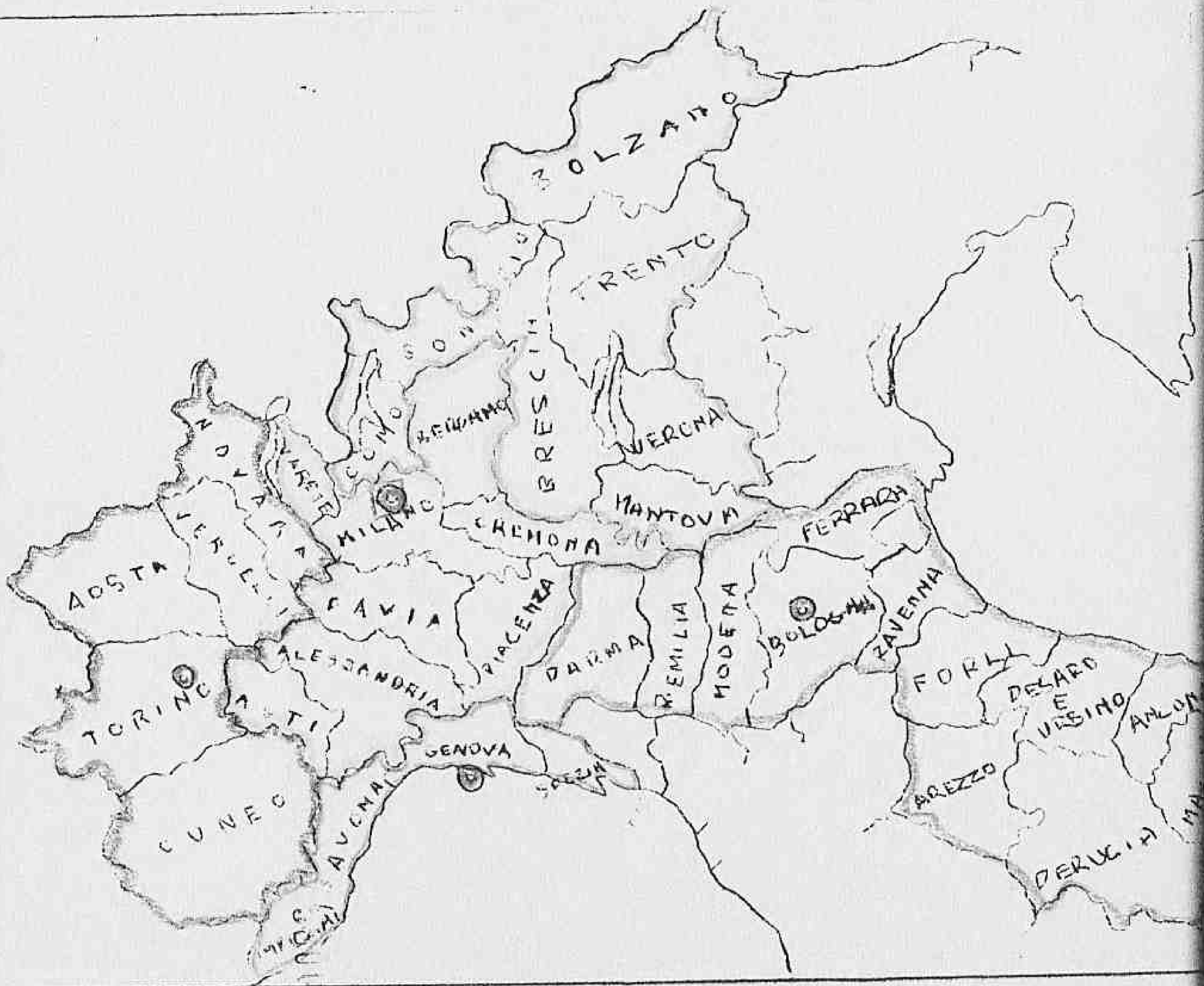
RAA/jr

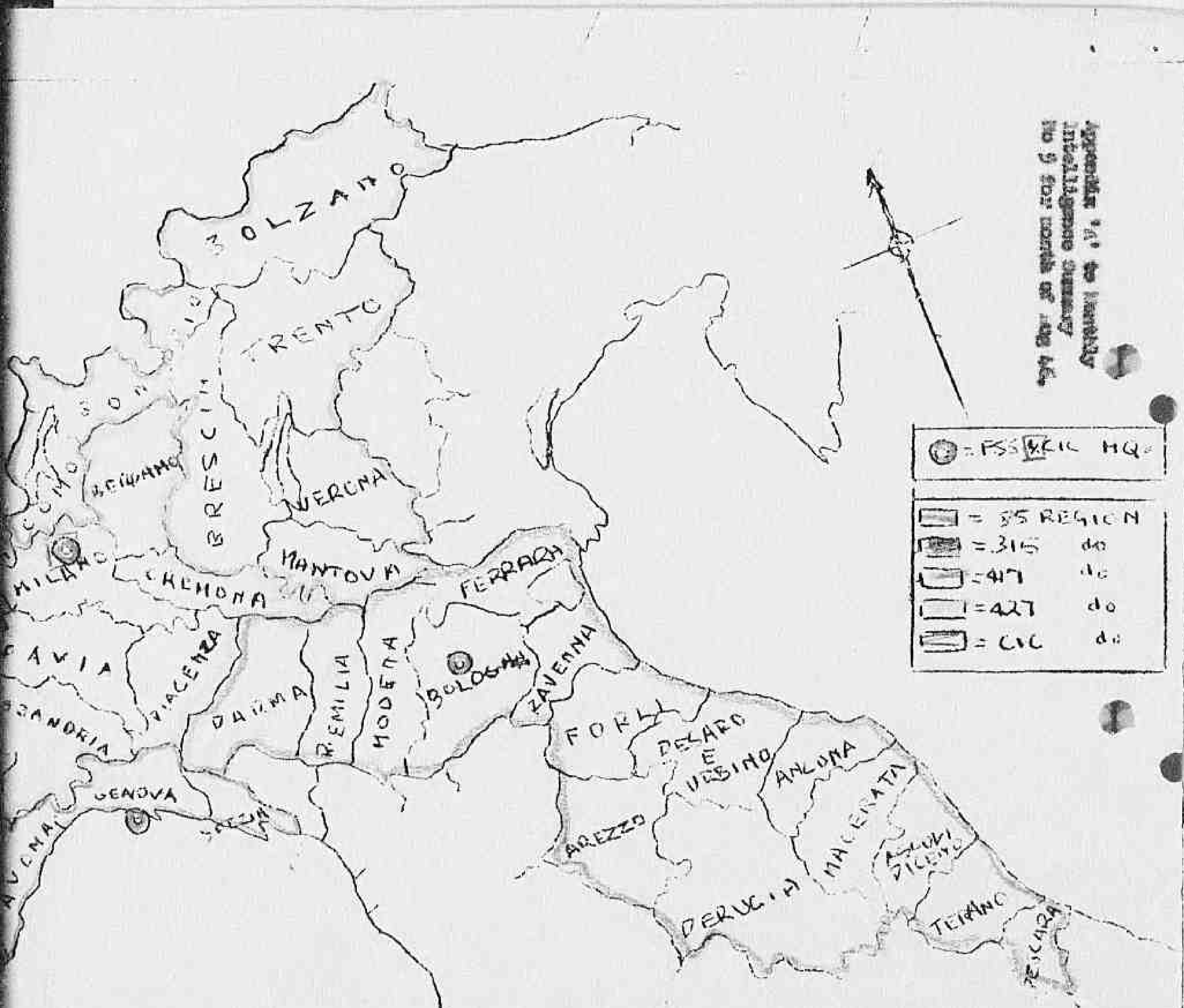
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Appendix 'B' to Monthly Intelligence Summary No 5 for month Aug 46.

Escapes of Prisoners of War.

1. It has been evident for some considerable time now that escapes of CI personnel have been planned and helped by outside influences. In the course of long drawn-out investigations several astonishing facts have come to light, viz.

- (a) That the organisation behind these escapes is a Socialist movement (or R.F. - Revolutionary Fascists as they prefer to call themselves at present).
- (b) That the Catholic Church gives support to this organisation.
- (c) That the Organisation has the best of Official connections through NENNI to Government circles.

2. It appears that about 2,000 specially chosen agents have been sent to various Southern European countries and Egypt. Each country has its own leader and the person in charge of the Italian ring is ARSENE (ARSIN ?). Ring members do not know each other except for their respective contact person, and any association within the ring members is promptly broken off.

3. Special attention is given to PW Camps and particularly ex-Fascists in captivity. The help given by the Vatican City comes through the medium of Fathers GABRIELLI and SULLIVAN and the Bishop of RIMINI. (GABRIELLI tried to go to EGYPT but was refused a passport). Inside the cages the organisation has or had the following persons:-

- (a) Princess PIGMATELLI (escaped woman Internee) who has given fabulous sums of money to the Vatican in the past and is at present hiding there. It appears she still has dreams of attaining a front-line position in Italian public life. She lives constantly within the Vatican City and does not come out at any time.
- (b) MONTECUCCHI Carolina (woman Internee about to be released) has good connections with Spain. In constant connection with PIGMATELLI (a), through G. MATTHEWS (c), NOICHI (d) and GIANELLI (h).
- (c) MATTHEWS Gisella (ex woman Internee) she is the go-between ROME and cages and addresses her more intimate correspondence to the British Serjeants, one of whom was her lover (para 4). She is married to an Italian Officer but is in mortal fear of GROSSI (m) (ex male Internee).
- (d) NOICHI - SIMEONI Eida (woman Internee about to be released). She has a chemists shop in ROAE which is used as the contact rendezvous

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(d) MORCHI - SIMONI Elda (woman Internee about to be released). She has a chemists shop in ROME which is used as the contact rendezvous for the Vaticanites and MATTHEWS (c). Is in constant contact with the MALLIA Family (ex Internees) in ROME and is believed to be on good terms with NENNI.

(e) CAROSIO Flora (woman Internee) is on intimate terms with (b) and (d).

(f) CECILIOT Lydia (woman Internee) is now the remaining main link in the cage and keeps the Male Internees informed. Was the former mistress of GUTTMANN (l).

(g) BIANCHINI Floriana (woman Internee) wife of MARINO (Listed Staff Bulletin) and is in fear of death of him. Is the mistress of one of the three serjeants (para 4).

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(h) GIANNINI Marcella (escaped woman Internee) also hiding in the Vatican City. She goes out every day and is the contact between (a) and the chemists shop of NORCHI (d).

(i) BORGHESI Terzilio (male Internee) whose secretary was the sister of ALFI Domenico (CI Compound Escapee). BORGHESI literally controls the finances of the Internee cove and possesses a banking account in GLASGOW with BARCLAYS Bank under the name of FISHER. BORGHESI's former mistress PROBST (Former woman Internee) is now the mistress of the third British Serjeant, and the girl is very much under the thumb of BORGHESI. BORGHESI is not thought to be a serious member of this ring and is presumably trying to feather his own nest.

(j) ALFI Domenico (escapee from the CI Compound) reckoned to be the brains behind all this organization and is reputed to be still in this vicinity.

(k) PAPINI Dino ('R' Internee) who boastfully admits to be the remaining head of this "Gang" and is communication with ALFI (j).

(l) GUTTMAN Isaac (former Internee) is not politically interested but appears to be playing this game for future purposes.

(m) GROSSI Attilio (escaped Internee) a drug addict who apparently has some hold over LITTLEHENS (c).

4. It may be a coincidence that all three British Serjeants involved in the ring were married and that at least two of them expressed their desire to divorce their wives. This proposal was bluntly turned down by their mistresses, and the reason for this is quite obvious.

5. It is also obvious that all concerned either have escaped, will escape or are being released and that they receive the immediate help materially and financially from the Bishop of RIMINI.

6. Whether the following has any bearing on this case or not is not known, but as it has some connection with CI members it is mentioned herewith:

Certain CI or ex-CI people have been approached to escape and make their way to ROME and report to DE MATEO ANIBALE, Via CRESCENZIO 83 phone 3, or if not at this address then CAFFERUSCOLOTTIO Vic Silla, and the only work

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4. It may be a coincidence that all three British Sergeants involved in the ring were married and that at least two of them expressed their desire to divorce their wives. This proposal was bluntly turned down by their mistresses, and the reason for this is quite obvious.

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7. The three British Sergeants have been removed from this area in accordance with instructions by 217 Area Commander.

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

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SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 32

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

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SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF JULY, 1946

DATE : 6 SEPTEMBER 46

COPY No: 12

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. The total lack of political demonstrations in the South of Italy during August is due for the most part to people taking an interest in their own economic conditions. Demonstrations by workers, unemployed and reduci have been an almost daily occurrence. These demonstrations have been generally orderly and only in a few instances have they devolved into riots.
2. Posters still appear against the ceding of TRIESTE territory to Yugoslavia, but public reaction is generally apathetic. The feeling persists that the Big Four have decided Italy's fate and no amount of discussion at the conference will alter it. The press reports the progress of the Peace Conference from day to day, and their criticism of the Allies is strong.
3. A new party has made its appearance in NAPLES: "Partito Cristiano Razonale" (Christian National Party). According to first reports, it is backed by several well known one-time Fascists.
4. The American "Ultimatum" to Yugoslavia was received with much satisfaction by all circles, particularly the right wing.
5. The arrival of the American Fleet at NAPLES has been welcomed and accepted as a show of force for the benefit of Russia.
6. Morale of troops continues to be good.
7. Relations between Polish personnel and civilians continue to be strained, although no incidents have taken place. The BARI press reports their impending departure by implying that it is a good riddance.
8. The first incident of a breach of security was investigated in NAPLES Area during the month.
9. Four cases of interference with signal communications were reported and investigation is being conducted into the theft of a large quantity of wireless velvets from No. 3 sub-depot of 557 B.O.D.

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10. A new Left Wing party has been formed in TARANTO.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

AMS - Broadcasting passed to TSS, copy of a letter alleged to have been written by a M.C.O. in the RAF. The date of disbandment of 159 MU was disclosed and a wild rumour passed on to the effect that the Americans were constructing flying-bomb ramps in North Italy. The matter has been passed to RAF Security Police.

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- (b) Security of Personnel - Nothing to report
- (c) Security of materials and installations
- (i) Depots and stores.

Security Police are investigating the theft of a large quantity of wireless valves from No 3 Sub-Depot of 557 B.O.D. which occurred at the beginning of the month.

At 416 RVP the perimeter of the park has been strengthened. The weak point is still the gateway at the level crossing and it is suggested that guards there be strengthened. FS have now been withdrawn from the park after making certain recommendations. During the early hours of 16 Aug the Security Officer stopped a truck loaded with tyres as it was about to leave through the park gate. Four German SEPs and two British personnel were arrested. Investigations are proceeding.

(ii) Security of material.

501 B.A.D. at BARI has closed down and the premises and remaining ammunition handed over to an Italian military unit. This has resulted in one or two unfortunate incidents owing to the inadequacy of the guards and also to the exact location of some of the dumps being unknown to the unit taking over. Thefts of explosives have usually been carried out by fishermen in the MOLIFETTA-BITONTO AREA. Explosions have caused the death of one man and injuries to six others. After representations from civilian authorities the Italian military have undertaken to improve guarding.

(iii) Signals.

Four cases of interference with communications were reported in the NAPLES area. On 4 Aug two lines to 209 P.W. Camp and two to 307 Transit Camp went out of action. It was discovered that 100 yards of cable had been stolen from a point 300 yards on the AFRAGOLA side of 307 Transit Camp. No trace of the thieves has been discovered.

On 19 Aug 200 yards of cable were removed from Brig. SHILLINGTON'S residence at VOGHERO.

On 25 Aug on NAPLES-AVERSA road, 200/300 yards of cable removed at a point about a mile from AVERSA.

On 28 Aug at CASERTA. Poles 10-22 on route 6. 700 yards of cable missing.

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(ii) Security of material.

501 B.A.D. at BARI has closed down and the premises and remaining ammunition handed over to an Italian military unit. This has resulted in one or two unfortunate incidents owing to the inadequacy of the guards and also to the exact location of some of the dumps being unknown to the unit taking over. Thefts of explosives have usually been carried out by fishermen in the MOLITETTA-BITONTO AREA. Explosions have caused the death of one man and injuries to six others. After representations from civilian authorities the Italian military have undertaken to improve guarding.

(iii) Signals.

Four cases of interference with communications were reported in the NAPLES area. On 4 Aug two lines to 209 P.W. Camp and two to 307 Transit Camp went out of action. It was discovered that 100 yards of cable had been stolen from a point 300 yards on the AFRAGOLA side of 307 Transit Camp. No trace of the thieves has been discovered.

On 19 Aug 200 yards of cable were removed from Brig. SHILLINGTON's residence at VOGHERO.

On 25 Aug on NAPLES-AVERSA road, 200/300 yards of cable removed at a point about a mile from AVERSA.

On 28 Aug at CASERTA. Poles 10-22 on route 6, 700 yards of cable missing.

Investigations carried out by FS and CC.RR. have met with no success in tracing the thieves.

(d) Security of Ports and coastline.

(i) NAPLES

Two stowaways were handed over to FS by Italian Port Police.

KIRSCHNER Karl (German). Escaped from 380 P.W. Camp, Egypt, on 15 Jul and made his way to PORT SAID where he managed to stow away in S/S MONTECUCOLI. Interrogation failed to extract anything of security interest and he was handed to CIP for transfer to 209 P. Camp.

- 3 -

SCHLITZ (German). Arrested aboard S/S HERON just before she sailed for PORT SAID. His civilian status was confirmed on interrogation. He was attempting to reach BORNEO where he has a sister, his sole surviving relative. Handed to Questura for deportation.

In the course of a routine visit to Berth 14, TS found KASSARAS Michele, Greek, in contact with members of the crew of S/S LUCINDA. As he was without a permit to enter the docks and could give no legitimate reason for his presence in the docks he was handed over to Questura for eventual deportation. He had been under observation for some time owing to his activities in Allied clubs, dressed in Allied uniform. He is suspected of illegal trafficking in Greek currency.

(ii) East coast.

Control against arms smuggling and illegal export of grain was the subject of a special report during the month. This control has been further extended from EPIDISI to S. MARIA DI LEUCA. These controls are functioning regularly and appear to have had a strong deterrent effect on would-be contraveners of the law. No cases of arrest have been reported, however, though this should not be taken as an indication of failure.

Port Security at MANTREDONIA appears to be rather weak. On 3 Aug S/S NETI arrived there with 13 Yugoslav passengers. Their documents were in order and they were allowed to proceed to NAPLES en route for various destinations. No interrogation was carried out and it was their departure that CS were informed.

VI. SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of arrests

	For trial for a Security Offence	For Internment	For detention pending further investigations.	TOTAL
	(Category "A")	(Category "B")	(Category "C")	
Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civic Officials including CC.FF.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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MIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of arrests

	For trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations. (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civico Officials including CC.PP.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	1	1
Civilians arrested by G.S.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	1	1

(b) Important Individual Cases

GRUJICIC Radislav. Yugoslav. Listed in GHQ circular 3371/6/A2 of 10 Jul 46 as a wanted Yugoslav quisling. FS were informed by 197 T.C. (UNRA) that Subject was in the camp and that they had been instructed by ROJE to transfer him to 209 P.W. Camp. He was duly transferred by FS on 5 Aug and admitted to 209 P.W. Camp on 10 Aug. There is some doubt now as to his identity, but this is in the course of investigation by competent authorities.

- 4 -

OPACIC Milan, Yugoslav. Released from FS custody on 10 Aug as of no CI interest. He has been handed over to EBOLI Camp as an absentee and will later be repatriated at his own wish.

FITZPATRICK Dolly, French(?) alias GUILLELD, BOMEL, BOOM and CREED. Sought by FS at NAPLES for interrogation. She turned up at VILLACH and arrested by 62 FSS. She was carrying forged papers as well as AB64 purporting to show that she was Mrs CREED and a member of 600 ATS Coy on leave. These documents were obtained from her fiance, Spr CREED who has been charged and convicted for issuing false military papers. The woman will be charged with various offences.

FENNIS John, Dutch. LEWIS or LEWIN Herold, German. CS have informed that these men will be transferred to NAPLES in near future.

RAJA Giuseppe, Italian. CS have carried out interrogation and are satisfied that Subject had intelligence with the enemy. He is therefore being handed over to Military Authorities for trial. Case now considered closed.

VIDOVIC Stenislav, Yugoslav. It is learned that 314 FSS handed this case over to CS ANCONA before disbanding. Subject is still in the local gaol pending further interrogation according to reports. It is considered that as this man may be a war criminal wanted by Yugoslavia, application should be made for him to be handed over to British custody pending a decision.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.
(1) NAPLES.

Surprisingly enough, NAPLES has remained calm during the whole period under review, and contrary to expectations there were no repercussions of the incidents in the North of Italy. There was only one small demonstration by a handful of unemployed carrying banners inscribed "We went work". This took place on 29 Aug.

The "Uomo Qualunque" party has suffered many desertions by members who have joined the newly formed "Partito Cristiano Nazionalista" (Christian National Party) which appears to be Fascist in character. Many well known one-time Fascists have joined its ranks. Its most active propagandists are: Alberto and Arturo THOMASONE, CIONE Edmondo, FELICELLA Enrico, DALL'ORO Giulio, Avv. LLATOLA, FRANTINI Arturo, SUAREZ Achille, Avv. LANZARA. These members appear to be of the Masonic order of Dr. SCERVINI Gustavo, and hiding their real activity within the party receive large sums of money suspected as coming from FEDERZONI, TECCIO, Augusto TURATI and other well known members of the old Fascist

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VIDOVIC Stanislay, Yugoslav. It is learned that 314 ISS handed this case over to CS ANCOM4 before disbanding. Subject is still in the local gaol pending further interrogation according to reports. It is considered that as this man may be a war criminal wanted by Yugoslavie, application should be made for him to be handed over to British custody pending a decision.

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It is said that the heads of all sections of the Communist Party have been informed by circular that the famous "Red September" is due to take place as from 15 Sept 46.

(ii)

CATANZARO. At CIRO (Catanzaro) on 7 Aug about two thousand farm workers attacked three large privately owned estates under cultivation. The prompt intervention of the carabinieri prevented any damage being done to the crops, although they set fire to a certain number of hay-ricks. No estimate has yet been made of the damage done, and a full enquiry is now taking place.

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(III) BARI.

There were almost daily scenes of demonstrations by workers, unemployed and reduci. It appears that the Camera del Lavoro is behind much of the agitation and seeks to become the directing power in all politics in the region. However, most of the demonstrations were peaceful enough and dispersed after an hour or two on promises of an enquiry into their conditions being made. It is noteworthy that no political significance attaches to any of the demonstrations, the people now being seriously interested as to where the next meal is coming from. It is proposed only to list only those incidents of a serious nature.

BISCEGLIE (BARI). 3 Aug 46.

The Camera del Lavoro called a general strike on 1 Aug 46 in protest against the failure of the local authorities to find work for 1300 unemployed. Reduci, bakers and fishermen did not take part. In the early hours of 3 Aug a small group of agitators in the course of a rowdy procession through the streets of BISCEGLIE exploded two tubes of gelignite. One damaged the Post Office slightly and the other the Convent of the Sisters of Clarissa and the church of Santa Luigia. It is believed that the letter was done accidentally and cannot be considered as anti-clerical. Immediately afterwards, other groups of demonstrators blocked the roads, stopping all traffic. Reinforced carabinieri soon appeared and traffic was resumed. Three arrests were made of men found in possession of, one, a pistol and the other two a tube of gelignite each. No casualties were suffered, fortunately.

BARI. 5 Aug 46.

The growing numbers of demonstrators in BARI reached its peak at 0900 hrs on the 5th Aug 46. The demonstration started to parade in the principal thoroughfares of the city, some of them carrying flags, all in search of supporters. When they were about 2,500 strong, they made for the PREFETTURA. From the various dialects spoken it is assumed that a good number of them were from the provincial towns. On arrival in Piazza Prefettura, they at once raised the demand to interview the vice-Prefetto, who, in the absence of the Prefetto in BARI, has been acting as Prefect. Two versions are given as to what happened next. The Questure declare that a group of demonstrators forced their way past the guards into the courtyard. The demonstrators declare that they were allowed into the courtyard. If the former is the case, then it must be said that the guard did not put up much of a fight. They were armed and outnumbered the group who allegedly "penetrated" their ranks by an easy two to one. Whichever the case may be, once inside the courtyard, the only way in which the CC.PP could control them was by fir-

The Camere del Lavoro called a general strike on 1 Aug 46 in protest against the failure of the local authorities to find work for 4300 unemployed. Reduci, bakers and fishermen did not take part. In the early hours of 3 Aug a small group of agitators in the course of a rowdy procession through the streets of BISCEGLIE exploded two tubes of gelignite. One damaged the Post Office slightly and the other the Convent of the Sisters of Clerisee and the church of Santo Luigis. It is believed that the letter was done accidentally and cannot be considered as anti-clerical. Immediately afterwards, other groups of demonstrators blocked the roads, stopping all traffic. Reinforced carabinieri soon appeared and traffic was resumed. Three arrests were made of men found in possession of, one, a pistol and the other two a tube of gelignite each. No casualties were suffered, fortunately.

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In spite of its size, however, and in spite of its partial success, the general observations made regarding these demonstrations still hold. The cause was economic. No specific political party called it.

6 Aug 46. At PAVO DEL COLORE a similar demonstration broke into the commune and the offices of the Liberal party, destroying documents and furniture; they stopped work in the bakery and closed the shops. The demonstration ended without incident, and without the intervention of the CC.FR. The responsibility for the violence of the demonstration and forced strike was laid down at the doors of the Camere del Lavoro, the Secretary of which was among 13 persons arrested. They were greeted well.

14/15 Aug 46. BITONTO. On 13 Aug 46, the ex-headquarters of the Fascist Party at BITONTO were derequisitioned. There arose the immediate problem as to who should occupy them. Prior to their occupation by Fascist forces in 1923, the premises had been those of the Camere del Lavoro; it would seem, therefore, that they had first claim upon them. On 14 Aug 46, however, the local authorities handed the keys to the Democrazia Cristiana Party - the Commissario Prefettizio is said to belong to that party - which immediately took possession. A few hours later, at about 1200 hrs, a large group of about 400 workers and unemployed forced an entry into the building, evicted the political occupants and established themselves with all their furniture in their stead. During the afternoon the Commissario di Pubblica Sicurezza and the Lieutenant of Carabinieri, together with their men, succeeded in their turn in evicting the evictors, throwing their furniture after them through the windows and scattering it in the roadway. They were, they said, awaiting orders from higher authority. At 2000 hrs, however, a stronger force of workers and unemployed returned, forced an entry and once more succeeded in evicting the possession from the occupants, only to be once more evicted when, at 0300 hrs reinforcements of Carabinieri arrived, turned them out and guarded the building with light machine guns. The members of the Camere del Lavoro were arrested.

(iii) TOGGIA, 12-17 Aug 46.

During the evening of the 12 Aug 46, at SAN MARCO in LAUIS (TOGGIA) about 500 demonstrators, mostly unemployed farm laborers, staged a violent demonstration against the land owners who had refused to accept the recommendation of the local select committee elected to enquire into possible solutions to the acute problem of unemployment in the area. The arrival of the CC.FR of the town provoked greater violence and a hand grenade was thrown at the Warrent Officer in charge without hitting him. Shops were closed, road blocks established and general disorder reigned. In the early hours of the next morning reinforcements of the 30 CC.FR in the charge of 1 officer tried to enter the town but were prevented by hand grenades and snail shells from the houses and the

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(iii) FOGGIA, 12-17 Aug 46.

During the evening of the 12 Aug 46, at 2100 hrs in LAIS (FOGGIA) about 500 demonstrators, mostly unemployed farm labourers, staged a violent demonstration against the land owners who had refused to accept the recommendation of the local select committee elected to enquire into possible solutions to the acute problem of unemployment in the area. The arrival of the CC.RR. of the town provoked greater violence and a hand grenade was thrown at the Warrant Officer in charge without hitting him. Shops were closed, road blocks established and general disorder reigned. In the early hours of the next morning reinforcements of the 30 CC.RR. in the charge of 1 officer tried to enter the town but were prevented by hand grenades and shell fire from the houses and the neighbouring rocks. Further reinforcements, arriving later in the morning of the 13 Aug 46, succeeded in penetrating the defences of the demonstrators and establishing apparent order.

During the incidents reported four landowners were wounded by the demonstrators and the chief of the local carabinieri, ~~Carabinieri~~ **GARDARELLA**, was also a casualty. During the night of 13-14 Aug 46 the demonstrators cut all the telegraph wires leading out of the town. On the following morning (14 Aug 46) one of the local landowners was killed. The incident was closed on the night of 15-16 Aug 46 when the arrival of strong reinforcements of carabinieri from FOGGIA enabled the police to carry the field in a shooting action that broke out soon after their arrival. Five of the demonstrators were arrested, and one of the ringleaders, who was wounded during the fighting, was also taken into arrest. During 16 Aug 46 units of carabinieri patrolled the streets, restoring order, and by 17 Aug 46 calm had returned to the town.

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The local authorities had provided work for 249 unemployed and had collected 250,000 Lire for public works. There has been no further uprising in the area.

(iv) It is emphasized that all the foregoing incidents have no political significance: they have all been the result of the economic state of the country. Once again plans have been studied for the irrigation of PUGLIE and LUCANIA and it is hoped that in the near future work will commence on what has been looked upon as a dream during the last twenty three years. This project was shelved by the Fascist government which made no attempt to sponsor any public works in the South. However, the situation is critical. The people have been temporarily appeased by the announcement, but if the government does not initiate work on the scheme in the near future, demonstrations will be larger and more violent, since they will be better organized and led and will have a more clearly defined aim.

(v) It is announced that 320 million Lire have been allotted to BRINDISI for work on reconstruction etc. This appears to have had a calming influence.

(vi) It is learned that in TARANTO a new left-wing political party of Trotskyite tendencies has been formed, led by a university student RUSSO Giuseppe. This party is known as "PARTITO COMUNISTA INTERNAZIONALISTA" and is believed allied to the Fourth International. They edit their own weekly news-sheet which has the title "Battaglia Comunista". They are anti-everything, including the USSR. Although they appear to have made little headway, they are being kept under close observation. The party is a branch of that formed at MILAN with HQ at Via Ceresio 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Civilian Population.

CS BARI has written a report on the political situation as seen from newspaper articles attacking the Allies and depreciating the findings of the Big Four. However, this cannot be taken as a true picture of the reaction of the people. Agitation there has been and a certain amount of violence, but all this has been caused, not by the proposed cession of TRIESTE to Yugoslavia, but by the crying need of the inner-men. For the most part, farm workers, fishermen etc. have little or no idea where TRIESTE is and cannot see how its fate will affect them or their pockets. However, there is a noticeable decline of the prestige of the Western Allies who have appeared to have bowed to the Russians' will in all demands. While still fearing Russia they cannot help having a fleeting admiration for her.

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This decline is further illustrated by an incident in a BARI cinema. The film being shown was "Storm at Dawn" depicting a Commando raid on Norway. On landing the G.I.'s were greeted with a short speech on liberation which was greeted by the audience with whistles and derisive laughter. As a finale to the show the same officer of greater length discourses on the liberty, peace and plenty which follows in the wake of the British Army, a presentation which provoked loud boos, hisses, hoots and laughter from those present. They had not taken the matter seriously and had rather enjoyed expressing their feelings on propaganda in general although they had missed the point that it was a British film. British consumption and that the speeches made were not propaganda but a translation of what most Englishmen hope to achieve on taking up the sword.

A visit to TARANTO by President DE NICOLA was the occasion for the people to show its ever growing sympathy for the Republic. He was greeted by wild cheers from the populace and had a moderately good reception at the Naval dockyards which later gave way to a show of friendliness on the part of the men on DE NICOLA's admiring his great admiration for the Navy.

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(b) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

Relations between troops and civilians have remained, as always, generally cordial and friendly, and it was with considerable surprise that Allied Authorities at BARI learnt that on 4 Aug 46 both the "Gazzette" and "La Voce" had published highly coloured accounts of a dance at the Malcomb Club, at which several nude women were seen. Both had obtained the story from independent sources and later recognised that the facts were erroneous. They were called before the O.C. Troops, BARI together with the Prefetto and instructed to publish a denial together with apologies to the troops concerned. Both papers did so, but next day "La Voce" published a letter to the Town Major, BARI in which it criticised his Italian and stated that the ungrammatical Italian declarations were published in the two papers when it was obvious that a gross injustice had been done to the Allies.

The liberty of the press had been abused to the harm of the very people who had done so much to win for the Italians that same liberty. A nice point, but it did make perfectly clear that "La Voce" had been instructed under pain of suspension, to publish the previous day's account. However, this did not close the incident, as the papers published the account of a meeting held on 20 Aug 46 in the Offices of the "Gazzette" del giorno" by the "Press Interregional Association" which comprises all newspapers published in PUGLIA, LUCANIA and CALABRIA. The action of O.C. Troops, BARI was discussed at length and the following resolution passed: "The Press Interregional Association of BARI, with reference to the recent denial of a news item regarding an Allied Military Club, news and denial of which were published on successive days in the daily newspaper 'La Gazzette' and 'La Voce', without entering into the reliability of the reports and without wishing to pass an opinion as to the circumstances or otherwise of the denial.... Deplores the fact that the denial was drawn up and imposed by the local Allied Military Authorities upon the two newspapers, in a form and by use of means which are an open violation of the liberty of the Press. We invite the National Federation of the Press to express to the Italian and Allied Authorities the best indignation of the Journalists of PUGLIA, LUCANIA and CALABRIA; and we request the same Federation to bring this present protest to the notice of the regional Press Associations.... to defend the reconquered liberty of the Press and the dignity of the profession of Journalism on every occasion on which they are challenged". This resolution has been noticed in the NAPLES and ROMA papers.

(c)

Press

Traffic accidents involving Allied vehicles still continue to be a main topic in the press. Statistics have been published showing that, since the liberation, there have been over 25,000 Allied involved accidents, of which over 15,000 were fatal. (This works out at about 20 fatalities a day, which is highly

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The liberty of the press had been abused to the harm of the very people who had done so much to win for the Italians that self-same liberty. A nice point, but it did make perfectly clear that "La Voce" had been instructed under pain of suspension to publish the previous day's death figures. This did not close the incident, as the papers published an account of a meeting held on 20 Aug 46 in the offices of the "Gazzetta" del Mezzogiorno" by the "Press Interregional Association" which comprises all newspapers published in PUGLIA, LUCANIA and CALABRIA. The action of O.C. Troops, BARI was discussed at length, and the following resolution passed: "The Press Interregional Association of BARI, with reference to the recent denial of a news item regarding an Allied Military Club, news and denial of which were published on successive days in the daily newspapers "Le Gazzette" and "La Voce". Without entering into the reliability of the reports and and without wishing to pass an opinion as to the opportuneness or otherwise of the denial.....deplores the fact that the denial was drawn up and imposed by the local Allied Military authorities upon the two newspapers, in a form and by use of means which are an open violation of the liberty of the Press. We invite the National Federation of the Press to express to the Italian and Allied Authorities the keen indignation of the Journalists of PUGLIA, LUCANIA and CALABRIA; and we request the same Federation to bring this present protest to the notice of the regional Press Associations to defend the reconquered liberty of the Press and the dignity of the profession of Journalism on every occasion on which they are challenged". This resolution has been noticed in the NAPLES and ROME papers.

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RIVOLTA IDEALE still continues in its anti-Allied strains, but latterly has been engaged in a war of invective with "Uomo Qualunque".

Referring to the Partisan activities in the North, "La Voce" (29 Aug) supports the Partisans and says that it is about time some people were shaken out of the torpor into which the summer season had put them.

"Il Giornale" (29 Aug) says that the authority of the State is endangered by the action of the Partisans and expresses the fear that the people of bad faith might infiltrate their ranks with the main object of causing the disunion to spread.

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(d) Rumours.NAPLES.

Recent explosions at night which may have been late fireworks displays or destruction of ammunition were said to be British warships sinking Jewish illegal emigration vessels.

The rumour persists that the Lira will be devalued to 1800 to the pound Sterling.

BARI.

War is the latest topic of conversation, which the press can be blamed for fostering. A few examples are given of some of the wild rumours circulating:

- (i) When Yugoslavia attacks TRIESTE (the newspapers have succeeded in making people regard this as a fact), she will also attack Southern Italy at BARI (via ALBANIA); BARI will then be exposed to the American Atomic Bomb.
 - (ii) From 20 to 40 thousand American Troops are expected to disembark at NAPLES in the next few weeks for transfer to the Southern Adriatic coast for the defence of Southern Italy. (70 have arrived, or are about to arrive, who will be engaged on petrol pipe laying). For this reason various large buildings, already de-requisitioned by the Allies, such as the UPI buildings and the ORIENTE Hotel, will be re-requisitioned. Occupants of de-requisitioned houses are growing uneasy and doubting the permanence of their occupation.
 - (iii) Yugoslav nationals will be enrolled in the American Army or formed into a separate "Army of National Liberation".
 - (iv) Italian armed forces will be reconstructed on the basis of the conscription of those classes (1925-1926) which have not yet seen battle, while those who fought in the last (1939-1945) war will be exempted. There is no doubt that the local "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" contributes to this by its alarmist presentation and interpretation of the news; the protests of "La Voce" against its colleague's activities reach a much narrower circle, since the circulation is much more limited.
- An original note in rumours was sounded when ROME and local newspapers published the news that the inventor of the V1 and V2 had landed in BARI as a scientific refugee from Yugoslavia. This was Mr BOZIC Dobrovoje who recently landed at BRINDISI on the SS MARVIA and who, before either FS or CSDDIC had a chance of interrogating him, had already granted an interview to the international press agency, as a result of

wild rumours circulating:

- (i) When Yugoslav attacks TRIESTE (the newspapers have succeeded in making people regard this as a fact), she will also attack Southern Italy at BARI (via ALBANIA); BARI will then be exposed to the American Atomic Bomb.
- (ii) From 20 to 40 thousand American Troops are expected to disembark at NAPLES in the next few weeks for transfer to the Southern Adriatic coast for the defence of Southern Italy. (70 have arrived, or are about to arrive, who will be engaged on petrol pipe laying). For this reason various large buildings, already de-requisitioned by the Allies, such as the UPI buildings and the ORIENTE Hotel, will be re-requisitioned. Occupants of de-requisitioned houses are growing uneasy and doubting the permanence of their occupation.
- (iii) Yugoslav nationals will be enrolled in the American Army or formed into a separate "Army of National Liberation".
- (iv) Italian armed forces will be reconstructed on the basis of the conscription of those classes (1925-1926) which have not yet seen battle, while those who fought in the last (1939-1945) war will be exempted. There is no doubt that the local "Gazzette del Mezzogiorno" contributes to this by its alarmist presentation and interpretation of the news; the protests of "La Voce" against its colleague's activities reach a much narrower circle, since the circulation is much more limited.
- An original note in rumours was sounded when ROE and local newspapers published the news that the inventor of the V1 and V2 had landed in BARI as a scientific refugee from Yugoslavia. This was in BOZIC Dobrovoje who recently landed at BRINDISI on the SS LARVIA and who, before either TS or CSDIC had a chance of interrogating him, had already granted an interview to the international press agency, as a result of which the "Gazzette" and some of the ROE newspapers came with a long article on his alleged activities. CSDIC immediately interrogated BOZIC, who, while certainly quite a competent inventor; he has patented two designs for some improvement in brakes; certainly did not invent the V1 or the V2. For some days, however, the rumour was wide spread and afforded the population of the area with some comfort and afforded the secret of these deadly perils was out of Yugoslavia and in the hands of the Western Allies.
- (v) Most rumours circulating during the latter part of August were merely developments of those reported above. The number of American troops that had arrived in the area to defend Southern Italy from the Russians and Yugoslavs rose to 4,000,000.

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The arrival of units of the American Navy in the Port of NAPLES had obvious rumour value, of which the rumour-mongers were not slow to take advantage. One rumour had it that they carried a double complement of sailors, who were to take over all Italian Naval units on the signing of the peace treaty. This seizure of vessels assigned to Russia, Yugoslavia, etc., would be used in defending Italy from the attack for which the signing of the peace treaty would be a sign. The remnants of the Polish Army, too, would be kept on in Italy, and those male DPs capable of bearing arms would be conscripted into the anti-invasion army.

(e) Other matters of General Security Interest.

- (i) 86 vettings were carried out during the month by FS Sections
- (ii) 82 P.W. escaped during the period under review.
- (iii) Since the death of LUKALOVIC Royalist political feeling seems to have become fanatical at EBOLI Camp and any person showing signs of unfaithfulness to the "Cause" is liable to suffer physical punishment at the hands of his compatriots. Italians' feeling against the Yugoslavs in the EBOLI area is still bitter, but little action has been taken.
- (iv) During the early days of the month FS investigated a report from Gen. DAMJANOVIC to the effect that Communist Slavs were plotting to kill British Officers and leave behind evidence tending to show that CETINSKI were responsible for the murders in revenge for Allies failing to save UHALOVIC from death. No confirmation could be found and EBOLI has been asked for more details.
- (v) Considerable comment was caused, both in the press and among the public, when a Polish driver was involved with a gang of black-marketsters in a deal which robbed the public granaries of 201 quintals of grain. The Pole was released, but will be charged with complicity in the theft and with fraud.

4. LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Location.</u>	<u>Detachment.</u>
38 FSS	BARI Tel. 12708	TARANTO Flying Det. BARI

425 FSS

NAPLES Tel. 20917

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276 FSS (OC: Lt G.K. STENCHER)	ROME Tel. 478145 Ext. 34	

LED/CH.

F. H. Sturton
 f (A.R. STANHOPE-WRIGHT) Major,
 C.S.I.

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SECURITY

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3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 17

30 AUGUST 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS
3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
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HEADQUARTERS 5 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2330

30 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 17

NOTE: 3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
CEASES TO APPEAR WITH EFFECT FROM SEPTEMBER 1946.
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WILL IN FUTURE BE COMBINED WITH COUNTER INTELLI-
GENCE AND PUBLICATION WILL BE AT MONTHLY INTERVALS
ONLY. THE NEW SUMMARY WILL BE CALLED COMBINED
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY AND THE FIRST ISSUE
THEREFORE WILL BE IN OCTOBER 1946.

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The general public has outwardly continued to remain silent on almost all home and foreign political matters and would appear to be concerned mainly with the problems of day to day living. There is still considerable apprehension over Russian politics on grounds of the influence it is alleged to be having on internal politics as well as in international intrigue. The Paris Peace Conference has evoked little or no interest - one might say that all last minute hopes have been dashed to the ground by the very recent unfavourable developments and deliberations regarding the Italian Peace Treaty - but, of course, the press as a whole has given considerable prominence to the daily meetings and reports, and naturally comments have varied according to the political convenience of the paper.

Too much emphasis would seem to have been given to the STI (Piedmont) Partisan disturbance by especially the independent press, though all sections utilised the true or false misinterpreted or anticipated facts

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Too much emphasis would seem to have been given to the (Piacent) Partisan disturbance by especially the independent press, though all sections utilised the true or false misinterpreted or anticipated facts by translating them into propaganda appropriate to the various points of view. De Gasperi has returned from Paris and one of his first actions would seem to have been to review recent home and foreign events with his cabinet colleagues and to dispel any possibility of a Government crisis. This, it would appear, he has succeeded in doing.

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(b) The Partisans

(1) Preamble

It is a widely-known fact that the Italian Partisans had been promised good and fair treatment as the reward for their efforts on behalf of their anti-fascist and anti-German post 8 Sep 1943 armistice struggle, and it is also admitted that the promises have not been honoured to any great extent. It is also recorded that after the April 1945 "liberation" many had assumed positions of command in police and other public organisations,

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but it is equally a fact that in many cases this took place without much regard for the qualifications of the persons concerned. It was, therefore, inevitable that sooner or later there should be dismissals and replacements. This has now been happening for some months, but the majority of the Partisans have invariably not taken the logical viewpoint and have been nursing the fact as one of their prime grievances. The pill has not been sweetened by the fact that in the Police Forces many of the replacements are invariably "careerists" of the Fascist era and ex-members of the P.A.I. - Polizia Africana Italiana - the Fascist Police Force of Ethiopia, most of whom have and are still being incorporated in the Polizia Ausiliaria, which is chiefly composed of Partisans. It cannot be said that all members of the ex-P.A.I. were at one time necessarily Fascist by conviction as many were simply members of the Regular Armed Forces carrying out police duties in a colony (see example of Ten. RUSSO on page 1 of appendix "L" attached). Nevertheless the grievance is there and has existed for some time, and is in addition to complaints such as the failure of the authorities to find employment for anything like a large proportion of the Partisans, the delay in the granting of rewards and pensions and other grievances regarding treatment generally so far noted out to the great majority of Partisans.

During the past year reports have consistently indicated that Partisans of all political trends have at their disposal, usually stored away in some secret spot, large quantities of arms and ammunition, though confirmation has been difficult to obtain. It will soon be that in spite of the various successful raids on arm caches undertaken by the police authorities only a fraction have as yet been recovered. The Matteotti (Socialist) and Garibaldi (Communist) Partisan Brigades are still believed to be the best organized and equipped. Their leaders as well as those of the other less extreme and autonomous (right) formations have throughout been on the alert and under orders of their respective parties. During the general election period, in particular, much mention was made of the danger to public order all Partisan formations, especially those of the left, constituted for the country, and though it might well have been so, fortunately events had in some degree dispelled such fears after the final results of the referendum had been announced. However, the political amnesty followed and once again there was much talk of possible partisan reception bordering on dangerous determined action. Tempers eventually quietened down but deep discontent has remained.

(ii) ASTI Incident

What appeared to be the first organized attempt by partisans to challenge the Government and the forces of law and order since the "Liberation" of April 1945 came on the evening of Tuesday 20 August when Capt. LAVAGNINO, a partisan of the Polizia Ausiliaria of ASTI (Piedmont) left the Police barracks with approximately 30 Police agents (Partisans) taking with them arms, ammunition and three civilian lorries which they had requisitioned at the time. They took to the hills South of ASTI and during 21 and 22 August other Partisans supported LAVAGNINO and occupied their former strongholds in the hills in the area. Communist Partisan leaders from Genoa and Aquatic (Tuscany) offered support.

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It soon transpired that the disturbance had been engineered by the well-known Piedmont Communist Partisan leader ROCCA (see Appendix "L") and the Partisans involved claimed that the "revolt" was started due to the alleged replacement of LIVIGNINO by an ex-P.A.I. officer called RUSSO.

Appropriate public order measures were immediately taken by the authorities following instructions from NEMMI on behalf of the Government and every effort was made to prevent any incident. After long and protracted negotiations agreement was reached on Friday 25 Aug. and the greater part of the "rebels" returned to their barracks on a guarantee of immunity for their action. However, the other Partisans were ordered by ROCCA to hold their positions until his return from Rome.

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On Saturday 24 3. ROCCA headed a delegation w. 1 travelled to ROME by plane to place the partisan grievances before the Government and to present it with a new set of conditions. ROCCA returned to ASTI on Sunday 25 Aug. with the Government's - through NEMMI - assurance that the demands would be met within the bounds of possibility. On arrival at ASTI, however, ROCCA failed to keep to the agreement with NEMMI that he would desist from any further armed action and proclaimed himself master of the situation in the name of the Communists.

MOSCATELLI, the Communist Partisan leader and President of A.M.P.I. (Associazione Nazionale Partigiani Italiani - founded after the "liberation" of the North) rushed up from ROME and intervened on the spot. By the evening of Tuesday 27 Aug. he succeeded in ending the disturbance, and a public meeting was held at ASTI on the same evening at which amongst others ROCCA and MOSCATELLI spoke. The former threatened that if the Government failed again in its promises, the Partisans would once more take to the hills in earnest. All the speakers claimed the incident was non-political though this had been contradicted by the tone of most of the speeches. Fire arms and ammunition taken by the rebels have since been returned. A fuller account of all the events in the disturbance plus personality notes on those involved appears in Appendix "i".

(iii) Demands and Repercussions.

The original demands made by ROCCA and the "rebels" were political and precisely Communist, viz.,

- (1) The disbandment of the Uomo Qualunque and the arrest of GLANNINI.
- (2) The suppression of the anti-Partisan press.
- (3) The unification of all Police Forces with the omission of the CC.M. (recognised as mainly anti-Communist).
- (4) Repeal of the amnesty.

The latest demands actually amount to a request for work and better recognition of their past services.

The gist of them are as follows:

- (a) Impunity for all concerned who took part in the ASTI disturbance.
- (b) Publication of a Decree recognising the Partisan movement and Partisan ranks in public employment.
- (c) Settlement of war pensions.
- (d) Advance of pensions for dependents etc.
- (e) Recognition of Polizia Ausiliaria and Ferroviaria.
- (f) War damages suffered by Partisans.
- (g) Release from coal of all Partisans.
- (h) Payment to civilians of all debts incurred during the clandestine period.

At IOSTA (N. Piedmont) and PALLANZA (N. Piedmont) Partisans assaulted the Gcols, overwhelmed the guards, and liberated partisan inmates.

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- (b) Publication of a Decree recognising the partisan movement and partisan ranks in public employment.
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From the start of the disturbance and up to date, movements of partisan groups have been observed in all the five Northern Regions. The greatest have been reported from the area around ASPI, but have also stretched as far East as VERONA (Veneto) and North as SONDRIO (Lombardy). Most of them have been seen unarmed but the arms are believed to be already stored in the mountains. Road blocks have been instituted and the movements of the groups are said to be under the control of a newly formed "Movimento di Resistenza Partigiana" with HQ in Milan. It has been started by a small number of dissident ANI members and other partisan leaders, and claims that its aim (the "Movimento" is said to be apolitical), is to oust ANI and replace it. The new movement has declared that ANI has failed in its role to protect the interest of all partisans.

Meanwhile, ALPI locally has called on all Partisans to stand by it and has withdrawn the ALPI membership from the leading heads of the new organisation.

ALPI, Milan, has called a meeting of all former partisan leaders for Sunday 1 Sep., at the Smeraldo Theatre. Meetings of other local ALPI's in the North West have been held with the object of discussing the demands put forward by the Piedmont Partisan Delegation.

(iv) Comment.

Despite the action of recognised Partisan Commanders in deprecating the ALPI incident, it has become apparent, that the discontent of the Partisans of all shades of political thought with their present economic conditions and political intrigue, has now reached a point where only energetic action by the Italian Government will prevent a probable serious situation developing.

Although the physical aspect of the Partisan groups is momentarily less disquieting, it is considered likely that a widespread movement will develop unless the Italian Government can satisfy at least some, if not necessarily all, of the new demands. Meanwhile, the Government, whilst reviewing the present situation and examining the demands of the Partisans, has announced that it will not tolerate any attempts to usurp its authority or any action which interferes with the maintenance of good public order.

(c) Party Internal Strife.

Reference to previous Weekly Intelligence Summaries on the internal developments of both the Christian Democrat Party and Socialist Party the left and monarchist press has reported extensively on the alleged internal crisis of the former party, and most papers have commented on the present development within the Socialist Party. Both Party's Secretariat have during the past week called on all executive members to adhere to the party discipline and not to give any credence to press talk of internal strife.

Undoubtedly, however, it is known that De Gasperi at the moment is only "tolerated" by the rest of the party and given the opportunity, the leftist tendency would have had him replaced by now, but the greatest difficulty they would seem to be up against is in finding a suitable "leader" of which the party is sadly lacking.

The anti-communist, i.e. anti-fusionist, and reformist tendency which from all accounts is now prevailing in the Partito Socialista Italiano, with the encouragement of the Secretary General Lombardo, portrays, apart from party internal strife, also friction between the Socialist Party and Communist Party.

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Because of recent public utterances by prominent Communists and their press articles on recent national and international developments accusations have been made against Fogliatti, the Communist leader, by several Socialist reformists, through their monthlies "Critica Sociale" and "Iniziativa Socialista" (both anti-Nenni) hinting that he has mainly used in a disloyal way the "not fair" tactics of "propaganda purposes during the electoral campaign and since to further the interests of his own party at the expense of their own."

It is now clear that the view is widespread within the inner circles of the party that the Pact has had a negative rather than positive usefulness as far as the Socialists are concerned. The pro-fusionist tendency "Comitati Nuovi" is battling hard against the alleged growing tendency for greater independence of the Socialist party.

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The substitution of the old Pact with a new one (see recent WIS) is not to be excluded, though it will be a decision which at the moment will expose the party to great risks in view of the various influences outside the party itself. All new trends in Party Politics are worth watching as the developments promise to be interesting and possibly rapid.

(d) Communist Party.

On Saturday 24 Aug. at 2000 hrs a public meeting of the Communist Party was held at the Castello Sforzesco, Milan. RUJETA (Milan Provincial Federation) and REGARVILLE (Turin Provincial Federation) spoke to a crowd of approximately 7000 and expounded the party's attitude to Foreign Affairs. Negarville called for closer collaboration with the USSR and deplored the attacks during the past fortnight of the greater part of the national press on the Communist Party.

At the close of the meeting the crowd formed into a cortege and proceeded to Piazza del Duomo where soon after it dispersed. No incidents occurred.

(e) CIN Venezia Giulia.

On Friday 23 Aug. the President of the CIN Venezia Giulia is reported to have arrived in Milan. The alleged scope of his visit is the establishment of an agreement with the heads of the Partisans in Lombardy to obtain arms, ammunition and armed support for Venezia Giulia Partisans. It is said that the move has been dictated by a live fear which exists in that area of a TITO coup on the town of Gorizia.

(f) New Political Movements.

Two new political movements in NW Italy have been formed in Milan during the past week:-

(i) Coordinamento Nazionale.

This consists of monarchist followers, members of the ex-Blocco Nazionale della Libertà of the administrative election days, and groups of war veterans and reduci. General Gino SOZZANI is said to be the organizer.

(ii) Partito Nazionale Italiano.

Formed by the Qualunquisti Independent of the "SENZO NUOVO" new Milan daily (see recent WIS). The "SENZO NUOVO" Qualunquisti have broken with GLIANNI President of the UOMO QUILLUQUE and formed the above party. Membership appears to be open to all political trends, but no programme has as yet been announced.

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(3) ANCONA Uomo Qualunque.

Ancona Uomo Qualunque seems to be turning itself into a stronghold of fascism with a consequent anti-communist and anti-allied feeling. The Fascists who are being released from concentration camps are receiving various aids in cash and kind and are infiltrating into the Uomo Qualunque.

This party is also pursuing a very good line amongst the lower classes, giving them hospital, legal and other professional attention either free or at extremely low rates.

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(h) Milan Bomb Incident and Repercussions.

1. On 23 Aug. 46, late in the evening, bombs were thrown at the "Casa del Popolo" of Lombrate (suburb of Milan). This building exists as a club-house or meeting place for the PCI, PSI, UDI (Unione Donne Italiane) ANPI (Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia), Fronte delle Gioventu, and the Associazione Reduci.

2. At the time of the bomb incident, about 30-40 members of the PCI were holding a meeting in the building.

3. The first bomb is reported to have been a home-made time bomb which exploded beneath one of the street-level windows. The bomb was not a powerful one and the damage caused was slight. The explosion was immediately followed by 4 hand grenades thrown against the windows. In the resulting confusion sub-machine gun fire was heard. When the situation quieted down, investigation disclosed the dead body of a youth near the entrance whose head was partially torn off by what the police determined to be a burst of machine-gun fire.

4. Another youth, 18 years old, was arrested near the scene as an accomplice. It has since been ascertained that he was a member of the ex-Gruppo Fascista Baldini, of the Fascist Republican days.

5. The directors of the "Casa del Popolo" have revealed that several threatening letters had been received previous to the incident following the arrest of several neo-fascists in the zone.

6. During the investigation another four unexploded hand grenades were found in the vicinity.

7. The "Camera del Lavoro" denounced the act as treacherous and violently attacked the unknown instigators. A radio appeal was sent out on Saturday 24 August 1946, for a popular demonstration at Lombrate on the following day, the appeal being addressed to all partisans in the Milan area.

8. On Sunday morning, 25 Aug. 46, a protest demonstration was held at Lombrate where about 6000 people participated. Several left-wing speakers were heard including the PCI Deputy, CAVALLOTTI, who denounced the campaign to discredit partisans. Another speaker FESCE of ANPI, spent all of his allotted time discussing the anti incident.

9. On 26 Aug. 46, industrial workers of the main Milan industrial concerns ceased work from 1315 to 1530 hrs. as a protest to the Lombrate and anti incidents. The Milan Camera del Lavoro has since declared that in the event of a recurrence of the incident a general strike will be proclaimed.

resulting confusion sub-machine gun fire was heard. When the situation quieted down, investigation disclosed the dead body of a youth near the entrance whose head was partially torn off by what the police determined to be a burst of machine-gun fire.

4. Another youth, 18 years old, was arrested near the scene as an accomplice. It has since been ascertained that he was a member of the ex-Gruppo Fascista Baldini, of the Fascist Republican days.

5. The directors of the "Casa del Popolo" have revealed that several threatening letters had been received previous to the incident following the arrest of several neo-Fascists in the zone.

6. During the investigation another four un-exploded hand grenades were found in the vicinity.

7. The "Camera del Lavoro" denounced the act as treacherous and violently attacked the unknown instigators. A radio appeal was sent out on Saturday 24 August 1946, for a popular demonstration at Lombrate on the following day, the appeal being addressed to all Partisans in the Milan area.

8. On Sunday morning, 25 Aug 46, a protest demonstration was held at Lombrate where about 6000 people participated. Several left-wing speakers were heard including the PCI Deputy, CAVALLOTTI, who denounced the campaign to discredit partisans. Another speaker FESCE of ANPI, spent all of his allotted time discussing the Asti incident.

9. On 26 Aug. 46, industrial workers of the main Milan industrial concerns ceased work from 1315 to 1530 hrs. as a protest to the Lombrate and Asti incidents. The Milan Camera del Lavoro has since declared that in the event of a recurrence of the incident a general strike will be proclaimed.

(i) Lenda and Brinc.

During the early part of the month of July, General Longo, ~~1945~~ Giacomo, was appointed Commissario Prefettizio del Comune at Lenda, and the Mayor, Durero, was removed from office.

According to the Allied Commission Liaison Officer in the Upper Roja Valley, the General has made an excellent impression during his short period of office, and states that his appointment is further proof of the efforts the Italian authorities are making to maintain calm and discipline in the area whilst, at the same time, taking all possible steps to protect Italian interests.

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When he took up his appointment he stated that he was interested in the moral and economic protection of the Valley generally and particularly (in the event of occupation by the French) in:-

- (i) The evacuation of state employees.
- (ii) The completion of contracts regarding timber already cut and awaiting removal.
- (iv) The interests of Italians wounded in the war.
- (v) The gradual changeover from Italian to French police (in order not to leave the valley without an organised body to maintain law and order.)
- (vi) The necessity to guarantee the retention of property rights in houses, shops and other buildings and fixed assets, particularly with regard to people who will leave the zone.
- (vii) The protection against reprisals of people who have been strongly and openly pro-Italian.

The General has issued a memorandum setting out his views on a satisfactory solution to France and Italy of the Upper Roje Valley problem. A translation appears in Appendix "B". The General feels that France will be much better off in the long run if she adopts a conciliatory policy towards Italy and comes to a negotiated agreement on the lines proposed in his memorandum.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) Manifestations and Strikes.

(i) Pensioners' Federation.

Employees of the Pensioners' Federation held a public manifestation in Milan during the morning of Saturday, 24 Aug. Their demands included better economic conditions and the Premio della Repubblica.

About 2000 demonstrators collected at the Camera del Lavoro and then proceeded to the centre of the city where ALBERGALLI, Communist Secretary General of Milan Camera del Lavoro delivered a speech. There were no incidents.

(ii) Reduci.

The Reduci held a meeting at their own HQ in Milan on Wednesday 26 Aug. and reviewed their present situation. A delegation then proceeded to the Prefect and presented demands. They have declared that if by midnight Tuesday 3 Sep. no favourable answer is received a new series of manifestations will be recommenced.

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(iii) Anti Locali.

Employees of the ENTI LOCALI are in a state of agitation and have threatened to strike if by Saturday 31 Aug. their demands submitted to the Treasury are not granted.

(iv) Strikes.

The Railway Police, and Road Haulage and Passenger transport workers in NW Italy went on strike during the week. The more serious was the latter one which lasted three days and slightly upset the regular delivery of milk to Milan. The strikes have been settled.

(b) Block-Market Repression.

The Police authorities in the whole of NW Italy have continued their drive which was completed in earnest some two months ago, against the Block-Market.

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Results have been satisfactory. Large quantities of cereals, which farmers failed to consign to the Amassi, have been recovered and some offenders have already been severely dealt with by the judicial courts.

(c) Livestock Rehabilitation.

In Appendix "C" is reproduced from UNRRA Economic Bulletin Vol. I No. 30, dated 9 Aug. a report on the livestock rehabilitation of Italy. Livestock losses and Better Pasture are dealt with in connection with a war-time British Innovation which will most probably be introduced into war-ridden Italy.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

No reports have been received of arms recovered for W/E 30 Aug 46.

MWH/ms

Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: as for GSI/2330 dated 23 August 1946 plus one copy each to :- Air North Italy Intelligence Officer ROME
211 Sub Area

Appendix "L" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 17 dated 30 August 1946

THE ASTI PARTISAN REVOLT

1 Personalities

(a) ROCCA, Giovanna. Ex-Commandant of Partisans; very strong Communist; now considered the leading ex-Partisan of ASTI. After the April 1945 revolution he was ordered by the Communist Party to undertake the organization of military formations to take the lead in any eventual armed rising. He is known to have carried out this task, and to-day holds the reins of the Communist Party in ASTI.

(b) VALLETTA, Armando. "Very intelligent and brave ex-Partisan leader. Communist, and therefore subject to the orders of ROCCA. Vice-Secretary of the A.N.P.I. of ASTI, and thus creates a useful liaison between that body and the Communists.

(c) LAVAGNINO Cent. of P.A.. Was with Partisans in Jugoslavia for some time before he returned to ASTI during the period of underground resistance to the Fascist Republic. Is known to have been in contact with ROCCA prior to 2 June, when ROCCA asked for assurance that, in event of armed rising to frustrate a monarchist victory, LAVAGNINO and his police auxiliaries would not take up arms against their old comrades. He not only assured ROCCA on this point, but even offered himself and his men to support ROCCA and his Communist followers.

(d) Other Communist Leaders.

- (i) REGGIO, Fru "Gatto" (ii) LUQUETTO, "Lohille"
- (iii) CAZZULO, Fru "Avanti" (iv) FILIPPO, Giovanni
- (v) GLAVOGLIO, Fru "Morris"

(e) RUSSO, Sotto-Tenente of P.A.. Ex-member of the P.A.I. It is categorically denied that he is or was a Fascist by conviction despite his service in the P.A.I. Is known to have done good anti-Fascist work in ROME. Is somewhat weak and not very talented officer and leader. The complaint that a Fascist P.A.I. officer was replacing LAVAGNINO could not be applied with truth in his case.

2 Events in Revolt with their Political Significance.

When LAVAGNINO was ordered to hand over the command of the P.A. of ASTI to RUSSO he refused, and was dismissed from service by telegram from the Ministry of Interior. He refused to accept the dismissal, and when RUSSO came to take over on the morning of 20 July 46, LAVAGNINO contacted ROCCA. He warned ROCCA that RUSSO was not a communist, and pointed out that the

leader. Communist, and therefore subject to the orders of ROCCA. Vice-Secretary of the A.N.P.I. of ASTI, and thus creates a useful liaison between that body and the Communists.

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- (iii) CAZZULO, fru "Avanti" (iv) RELLI, Giovanni
- (v) GLANCALLO, fru "Morris"

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When LIVIGNO was ordered to hand over the command of the P.A. of ASTI to RUSCO he refused, and was dismissed from service by telegram from the Ministry of Interior. He refused to accept the dismissal, and when RUSCO came to take over on the morning of 20 July 46, LIVIGNO contacted ROCCA. He warned ROCCA that RUSCO was not a communist, and pointed out that the agreement made to give armed assistance to the Communists would not be fulfilled by the P.A. under command of RUSCO.

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ROCCA held council with the other Communist leaders named, and decided that an opportunity presented itself to give a demonstration of his strength to those who commanded him, whilst covering the move under the cloak of LIVIGNO's grievance. Orders were given to LIVIGNO as to his action, and at 2200 hrs on same day LIVIGNO with 52 P.A. took the arms, stole a lorry from a civilian firm, saying it was requisitioned for use by the Questura, and went to take up their position. N.B. The position was once the HQ of the Piemonte Division of the Partisans, and is one of the finest defence positions in the whole of Piemonte.

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In order to accentuate the partisan aspect of the revolt, LOCCIA ordered "Armando" to join the police with about 80-100 so-called Partisans. It was assumed by both LOCCIA and "Armando" that the latter's official position in the M.P.I. would convince everybody that the Partisans were wholeheartedly behind the revolt. This assumption was correct, and the general impression was that the speech of LAMARINO's action had ignited the partisan explosion that had been expected for so long.

In actual fact, the 60-100 followers of "Armando" were not genuine Partisans; it is reported that they were the rcs, ta, and battalion of LOCCIA's Communists. They were reported as having gone to the post ready armed, a fact that was denied by Gen. Col. QUARANTA (Vice Commandant of the Piemonte Div. of the Polizia Auxiliaria.)

On 25 Aug 46, a former Communist subordinate of LOCCIA's, during his partisan command, arrived, with 6 men, from GENOVA, to join the rebels. On Monday 26 Aug a certain "MILIO" is reported to have presented himself at S. LIBERA and offered to "Armando" to occupy MASSA CARARA in the Prov. of LUCCA (rusconi), with strong armed forces of Partisans. The Questure of GENOVA took steps to inform the Ministry of Interior and other Questure so that this person may be traced.

Action taken by Italian Authorities.

The first report from LOTTI to LOCCIA on the desertion of 32 Aug. Police under their Commander brought from the Ministry an order to take drastic military action to root them out, if they were not prepared to surrender forthwith. This was more than LOCCIA had expected, and he got in touch with Sig. MEGGIORINI, Secretary of the P.C.I. of TORINO (ex-Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the C.L.I. Government,) who telephoned to Minister MESSI, advising the latter that this was more than a cause of a desertion of 33 Aug. Police; that it was becoming a popular partisan revolution, and could lead to a large scale revolution if the Government's orders were not altered.

This had its effect, and the original order was rescinded and replaced by that which stated that the whole group were to surrender their arms; the police to return to barracks; the civilian Partisans to return peacefully to their homes. In return for such immediate action the Government promised that there would be no charges laid, and that a commission would be received in GENOVA by MESSI.

LOCCIA proposed himself as head of this commission and it was accepted by MEGGIORINI.

The Government's new decision was presented to the rebel leaders by the authorities and by LOCCIA, and on the evening of 25 Aug. the leaders agreed to accept those terms. This probably gave rise to the rumour that

Partisan command, arrived, with 6 men, from GILVINO, to join the rebels. On Monday 26 Aug a certain "MILIO" is reported to have presented himself at S. LIBERA and offered to "armando" to occupy MASSA MARITIMA in the Prov. of ARUNIA (Lucania), with strong armed forces of Partisans. The Questure of ARUNIA took steps to inform the Ministry of Interior and other Questure so that this person may be traced.

3 Action taken by Italian authorities.

The first report from ASPI to ROME on the desertion of 32 Aug. Police under their Commander brought from the Ministry an order to take drastic military action to meet them out, if they were not prepared to surrender forthwith. This was more than LOCCA had expected, and he set in touch with SIG. MONTAVILLA, Secretary of the P.C.I. of TORINO (ex-Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the CIA Government.) who telephoned to Minister NENNI, advising the latter that this was more than a cause of a desertion of 32 Aug. Police; that it was becoming a popular Partisan revolution, and could lead to a large scale revolution if the Government's orders were not altered.

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LOCCA proposed himself as head of this commission and it was accepted by MONTAVILLA.

The Government's new decision was presented to the rebel leaders by the authorities and by LOCCA, and on the evening of 25 Aug. the leaders agreed to accept these terms. This probably gave rise to the rumour that they had surrendered on that evening, whereas in fact, LOCCA told them to hold their position until they heard the outcome of the Commission's visit to NENNI.

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The rebels held their position until after LOCCA had returned from ROME the evening of 24 Aug. and had broadcast from TORINO at 2000 hrs giving the assent to return to barracks, etc.

At 2100 hrs the same evening, MONTAVILLA and the 2 ... returned to ASPI with weapons. On Saturday 25 Aug. LOCCA did not reply to his agreement with NENNI and proclaimed himself master of the situation in the name of the Communists. ... secured (rumoured allies would intervene) and sent MONTAVILLA, President of ASPI, to end revolt.

4 End of revolt and final speeches.

Late Sunday evening (25 Aug.) MONTAVILLA in conference with Questore of ASPI, Ten Col QUARANTA, and Political Commissioner of ASPI Questure, stated

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time on Monday 26 Aug. he intended to talk with the rebels at Santa Libera and persuade them that they must return home, as agreed.

MOSCATELLI said that ROCCA must not go to S. Libera as he would try to persuade the rebels to stay there under his orders.

On the morning of Monday 26 Aug. Major LOMILI, of Turin Polizia Ausiliaria arrived to replace GUARINIA. At 1030 hrs MOSCATELLI and ROMITI went to S. Libera, but were unable to prevent ROCCA from going also. Result was that the rebels remained at their position. At 1630 hrs the Questore and his staff carried out a plan to get ROCCA away from ASTI. They persuaded "Ulysses" to call ROCCA to ROMERO and detain him there at all cost. This was done, and ROCCA stayed the night in ROMERO, speaking on the radio at 2030 hrs. ("Ulysses" is LILOLO, one-time Vice Medegale of the National Fascist Federation of FOULI or ANCONA; later Commandant of Gruppo di Divisione Gambalini, of ASTI).

On the morning of Tuesday 27 Aug. ROCCA returned to ASTI about 0930 hrs, and found that MOSCATELLI and LOMILI were at S. Libera. He left ASTI and joined the other two who accompanied him to the fortress, where he was given little chance to enforce his powers over the rebels. The three men then returned to the P.C.I. Federations in ASTI, where MOSCATELLI told ROCCA that he must henceforth take orders from him, and cease to act independently. If ROCCA refused to do so MOSCATELLI said that he on behalf of the P.C.I. and as official intermediary, would deny all interest in the movement, and leave ROCCA to take all the blame and repercussions, which would be severe if the official backing of the Party, the Partisans and the Government's goodwill were withdrawn. Major LOMILI, at the same time was most annoyed with ROCCA, and threatened, one-armed as he is, to beat him up if he refused to listen to sense. ROCCA capitulated, and the agreement taken between MOSCATELLI, LOMILI and "Armando" stood, i.e. that the rebels would hand over their arms to the C.C.I. at S. STERNO ROMERO, and return to ASTI, where there would be a public meeting at 1830 hrs.

At 1300 hrs the rebels arrived in the main square of ASTI. There arrived about 40-45 unarmed Partisans, many of them wearing the familiar red scarf. The crowd in the square numbered not more than about 1200, of which about 300 were women, the rest being workers with their cycles coming from work, and a few youths of the partisan type. There was a moderate ovation of hand-clapping on the arrival, and almost at once the speeches began from a balcony, where all the chiefs and most of the rebels were congregated. The following is a brief summary of the speeches:

(a) ROCCA: Praised the rebels, Armando and LILOLO, and justified their action in view of the lack of action on the part of the Government; damned the Fascists who are alleged to be still trying to run things in Italy, and became belligerent, threatening that, if the Government did not take action at once the Partisans would take to the hills again, but

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(a) ROCCA: Praised the rebels, ARMANDO and L. VASALINO, and justified their action in view of the lack of action on the part of the Government; banned the Fascists who are alleged to be still trying to run things in Italy, and became bellicose, threatening that, if the Government did not take action at once the Partisans would take to the hills again, but the next time they would be in earnest! It would mean the end of everything for the Fascists!

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(b) "Armando": said he and his men had risen as a protest on behalf of all Partisans; he had thought long before acting; he had decided to bring in his men because he realised it was the proper thing to do now that the promise of the Government had been given, and because the movement had been only a protest and not a threat to anyone. The movement, he said, had not been political. Spoke reasonably. Stressed non-political and successful attitude.

(c) RASOVI, P.C.I. was assured that the movement had not been political, and approved the genuine demands made by the Commission that had met ASPI. Stated the Partisans lacked for the movement that had made these demands.

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(d) NOCCIMILI: Stated by putting the Partisan case, and declaring that the movement had not been political. Then went on to politics and generally made a P.C.I. speech attacking the Government. Said that the Government held up the Italian Partisans to the world as heroes and martyrs, but ground them under their feet at home in Italy. How could they talk of breaking the Black Market while the dirtiest work went on at the high levels? His appeals were to the working class and the discontented Partisans.

(e) LIVIGNI: Stated that his action from the start had not been taken for personal motives; said he had joined "Armando" for the rights of the Partisans. Said movement could not be political, as some evil-minded persons had suggested, because his 50 police had comprised youths of varying political thought. (N.B. It is recalled that originally "Armando" was said to have joined LIVIGNI.)

(f) "OLI" Ex-Commandant of Partito Liberale (Non-Comm) Stated that this group had watched the movement from the start, and had been part in it, believing that it was a party movement, with which he and his men would have no dealings. Now, having seen the demands made, he saw that the movement meant the welfare of all Partisans, and he gave it his blessing, and would support such claims with all his power. But he would not have his group dragged behind any party, and had no use for a "Black" dictatorship, or one of any other colour! Misquoting as a false democracy.

(g) ROSSO, Secretary of ASTI A.N.I. Appointed in name of all Partisans leaders that all should now return home and await the outcome of liberations.

5 Attitude of the Army.

When the original order to use force was received, the Profetto approached the Commandant of the "CINQUE" Division units in ASTI, for military help. He was given two answers:

(1) That he could turn over command of the whole situation to the military Commander, who would then declare a State of Emergency, and take appropriate action against the rebels,

(2) That the Army had orders not to intervene until the forces of the police had been overcome.

6 General.

Manifestos were spread around the area where the rebels were posted, and some were put into ASTI by "runners". They contained a declaration made by "Armando", printed in full in 24 Aug. edition of "Il Popolo Nuovo". There was no Press reference to how the manifestos were printed, but the fact is known that, on the night of 23 Aug. about midnight, "Armando" went

(f) "COLI" Ex-Commandant of Esercito Nuovo (Non-Comm) stated that this group had watched the movement from the start, and had taken part in it, believing that it was a party movement, with which he and his men would have no dealings. Now, having seen the demands made, he saw that the movement meant the welfare of all partisans, and he gave it his blessing, and would support such claims with all his power. But he would not have his group dragged behind any party, and had no use for a "black" dictatorship, or one of any other colour; masquerading as a false democracy.

(g) COSTO, Secretary of ANI M.I. appealed in name of all Partisan leaders that all should now return home and await the outcome of deliberations.

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When the original order to use force was received, the Profetto approached the Commandant of the "CIVICIA" Division units in ANI, for military help. He was given two answers:

(1) That he could turn over command of the whole situation to the military Commander, who would then declare a State of Emergency, and take appropriate action against the rebels,

(2) That the city had orders not to intervene until the forces of the police had been overcome.

6 General.

Manifestos were spread around the area where the rebels were posted, and some were put into ANI by "runners". They contained a declaration made by "Armando", printed in full in 24 ANI. edition of "Il Popolo Nuovo". There was no press reference to how the manifestos were printed, but the fact is known that, on the night of 22 Aug. about midnight, "Armando" went into the Comune of COSTIGLIONE ANI, armed with a machine carbine, and forced the proprietor of the local printer (there is only one) to print them. "Armando" then stuck them around the area and sent some into ANI. The manifestos played up the partisan side of the affair.

The following incident offsets the general impression that the Partisans were 100% behind this revolt:

On the afternoon of 24 Aug. COSTO Inzil, "THE MAN", a former Commandant of the "Lazurri" Partisan Formation of Sector ANI, presented himself at the Questura, and stated that, if the local police forces or the Government did not want to attack the rebels, he personally would lead his men against the position, to "get" the rebels, always provided that the authorities provided the necessary arms and ammunition. An ANI Questura official who holds an important position is of the opinion that not all the arms that were taken away by the police have been returned. He thinks it is possible that some may have been handed over to a certain "Wolf" of CUREO Province.

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Appendix "B" to Weekly Intelligence Summary No 17 dated 30 August 1946.

(v)

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE COMMUNE OF TENDA.

The following problems relating to the Commune of TENDA are of regional importance and may have repercussions of national and international importance.

1 Power Stations

These are all in the Commune of TENDA and so far as this territory is concerned the consumption here is negligible. However, the power of the C.I.E.I.I. company's power station is used both in Italy and France. In the former it supplies the industrial plants of LIQUILIA and for the Ligurian Electric Railways. Very little is used in PIEMONTE.

A concession of power was made to FRANCE; one generator of 8000 k/w of the SAN SALIZZO Power Station supplies MENTONE. Of this huge quantity at the disposal of FRANCE, less than half is used, and the remainder consequently lost. Should the Power Station eventually go to FRANCE a crisis will be provoked in the LIQUILIA industries, already suffering through shortage of raw materials and from war damage. The Ligurian Railways will also be affected when they are obliged to obtain power from that scarce commodity: coal. It is no exaggeration to say that if the Power Stations go to France 250,000 workers will be affected.

It has been suggested that as France cannot immediately use all that great quantity of power it could be sold to Italy for its industries and railways. This, however, would cause indignation amongst the Italians who would consider that having to pay for their power would be too heavy a burden for their war-crippled industries. A fair distribution of power would be that which is sufficient to the needs of each individual country.

2 Pastureland.

There are about 16000 acres of pastureland in the territory of the Commune of TENDA. This area is let in patches to local shepherds and common and to people from outside the zone who bring in about 10000 cattle and sheep. Some of the common hail from the vicinities of SALIZZO and SAVIGLIANO and other parts of the province. Of the shepherds, some are native and some come from France. Nearly all the herds are cattle (some of 100 head) are from PIEMONTE. The grazing period is from the end of May until the end of September, depending on the quantity of grass of which this zone is very rich.

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A concession of power was made to MANDRE: one generator of 3000 k/w of the SAN SALIZZO Power Station supplies MANDRE. Of this huge quantity at the disposal of MANDRE, less than half is used, and the remainder consequently lost. Should the Power Station eventually go to FRANCE a crisis will be provoked in the MANDRE industries, already suffering through shortage of raw materials and from war damage. The Ligurian Railways will also be affected when they are obliged to obtain power from that scarce commodity: coal. It is no exaggeration to say that if the Power Stations go to France 250,000 workers will be affected.

It has been suggested that as France cannot immediately use all that great quantity of power it could be sold to Italy for its industries and railways. This, however, would cause indignation amongst the Italians who would consider that having to pay for their power would be too heavy a burden for their war-ravaged industries. A fair distribution of power would be that which is sufficient to the needs of each individual country.

2 Pasturage.

There are about 16000 acres of pasturage in the territory of the Commune of MANDA. This area is let in patches to local shepherds and cowmen and to people from outside the zone who bring in about 10000 cattle and sheep. Some of the cowmen hail from the vicinities of SALIZZO and SALICELLINO and other parts of the province. Of the shepherds, some are native and some come from France. Nearly all the herds and cattle (some of 100 head) are from PIEMONTE. The grazing period is from the end of May until the end of September, depending on the quantity of grass of which this zone is very rich.

PIEMONTE uses the crop-rotation system which produces very little hay. If this land goes to France it would react on the economic situation of Piemonte and on conditions which have existed for hundreds of years. Without this pasturage France and Italy would feel the loss of reduced cattle. Although the pasturage question may seem to be of secondary importance, it might become of regional pre-eminence, touch the national economy and have international repercussions.

3 Timber.

There are about 15000 acres of timber forests in the area of both soft and hard wood. Some of these forests were transacted for years ago and some of the timber taken to PIEMONTE. However, owing to the German destruction of roads there is still quite a lot to be removed.

(vi)

In the Commune of TENDI area alone there are about 680,000 cubic feet to be removed and an even larger amount in BRIGA. Now that the tunnel had been opened there is a daily traffic of from 3500 to 4200 cubic feet. The local interest also affects the region as a whole because of the shortage of wood for reconstruction work on war-damaged buildings.

If France blocks this flow of timber Italy will suffer because of the impoverishment by the Germans of the Alpine forests. In this connection also there is the question of the rope railways of the zone, all privately owned and not requisitionable. The total length of these is about 35 miles.

4 Inhabitants.

The population consists of: Elements of definitely patriotic sentiments
" " of pro-French sentiments
" " of no tendency

It is impossible to give exact figures for in one family can be found three tendencies. However, the real Italians can be considered to be those who intend to leave the zone; over 500 people. The exact figures for BRIGA are not known but it is thought that they are about the same number. The other two tendencies are represented by people who intend to perform illegal business or who own property in the zone and intend to remain.

There is a possibility of some trouble between the pro-Italian and pro-French elements, but this will be repressed by the Police force and the Carabinieri. In the event of annexation the removal of evacuees will take some weeks and will be done by lorries. Because of the shortage of houses and unemployment it will be difficult for the Italian Government to provide assistance. This is a matter of national importance and will have repercussions on a people already in a bad situation.

5 Strategic Situation.

France wants to reach the water-shed line on the border with Italy and, if possible, to go beyond this line on the mountain passes. With reference to the GEMZO Valley and the STUI Valley zone (known as the zone of the "CACCIE REALI") the French reasons can be understood, but as far as the Upper Roja Valley is concerned, France already has a vast Alpine territory and the small zone in Italian hands can be of but slight importance.

It is said that France wants to defend herself from invasion from the Balkans and from Russia, but even a slight knowledge of strategy will show that a war between the West and the East will be very different from previous ones and the Alps can be discounted even with forts built on the mountains. Attention is drawn to the example of the MAGINOT Line, which did not help France in the North.

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It is impossible to give exact figures for in one family can be found three tendencies. However, the real Italians can be considered to be those who intend to leave the zone; over 500 people. The exact figures for R.I.A. are not known but it is thought that they are about the same number. The other two tendencies are represented by people who intend to perform illegal business or who own property in the zone and intend to remain.

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6 Conclusion.

There are several other matters which show the national importance of this annexation to France of the Upper MOJA Valley. This annexation would become a bone of contention between both countries; on the other hand an agreement between the two Latin countries with similar historical traditions would not easily be broken.

Italian intellectuals and the majority of the people would consider the move a mistake on the part of France in view of the revengful nature of the Italians in the zone. What is the solution? The present situation appears to have only one possible solution: make the Upper Reja Valley the land from the pre-war border to the water-shed of the UED. pass into a "Zona France" similar to the Costa Valley autonomy and to the pre-war administration of the town of FINE. This plan would save the Italian character of the Zone and would guarantee an administrative and commercial independence that would satisfy both countries.

(vii)

The military problem could be resolved by destroying all fortifications, including those on the East side of the water-shed. It should be possible for both countries to reach an agreement regarding electricity produced by the Lower Stations, and the question of Timber and Pastureage could be settled in the same way.

France would have the benefit of local labourers working in her territory and by the temporary employment in French industry of skilled Italian men. Both countries would benefit by a settlement based on conventions prepared by a special joint-commission and thus save the interests of the natives and the local administration. This would lead to good will and the establishment of friendship between the two countries which in itself will represent an advantage to Western Europe.

Appendix "C" to Weekly
Intelligence Summary
No 17 dated 30 August 1946.

LIVESTOCK REHABILITATION

Better and quicker methods of improving Italy's livestock position and increasing domestic food production form an important part of UNRRA's agricultural rehabilitation program. Directly and indirectly, animal husbandry throughout Europe has suffered severely as the result of the war. Floods, destruction and disease have taken heavy toll of the herds. Food shortage has made it necessary to slaughter more animals than would otherwise have been warranted. Supplies of animal fodder have been severely reduced through the increased utilization of grains and pulses for human consumption, the stoppage and the decline in domestic forage production. Italy's livestock population suffered particularly severely from the war and recovery has been delayed by last year's drought, which necessitated additional slaughter on a considerable scale.

Livestock Losses.

Latest figures for July, 1945, put the cattle population at 6,550,000 head as compared with 8,486,000 in 1942, a decrease of 22%. This is most serious, but not the greatest reduction, for sheep and goats were down by 29%. The decrease in swine was 14.5%, in horses, mules and asses, about 16%.

The Agricultural Division of UNRRA, Italy Mission has had loaned the services of Dr. John H. HALLMOND, an expert on livestock breeding to study the situation in Italy and to study

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The Agricultural Division of UNRRA Italy Mission has had loaned to it the services of Dr. John H. HAMMOND, an expert in livestock breeding from the School of Agriculture at Cambridge University in England, to study conditions in Italy, with a view to making the best possible use of the cattle already imported and the limited number of quality animals which UNRRA hopes to bring in.

Dr. Hammond, who has carried out surveys of animal industry in the United States, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, will advise the Italian authorities and agricultural organizations on the methods of livestock production devised in Great Britain under the impact of the war.

Big changes have taken place in Britain's approach to livestock breeding problems. Special emphasis is now being placed on improving the quality and milk yield of dairy herds on small farms, at a cost that is within a small farmer's means.

British Innovations.

(viii)

Artificial insemination stations have been one of the methods employed. Another has been the transfer of bull-calves at an early age from the best herds to smaller farms where they can be reared and mated. Financial and other arrangements in connection with the transfer and subsequent use of these bull-calves are handled by local committees, consisting of large producers, small farmers and agricultural experts. The committees also provide instructors and an advisory service to familiarize small farmers with up-to-date methods of feeding and tending their cattle. Breed improvement usually shows results after one generation (i.e. three years) and Britain's agriculture is now reaping benefit of work started during the war.

Italy's agricultural economy with its limited supplies of home-produced fodder, should benefit by considered application of the new methods. Better breeds give a higher milk yield. It is estimated that a cow yielding 500 gallons of milk a year requires 56% of its feed consumption for subsistence, while the remaining 44% goes into milk production. The better-bred animal, yielding 550 gallons a year, needs only 55% of its feed for subsistence, leaving 65% for milk production. Although improved milk yield is secured at the expense of beef production and rules out the use of cows as draught animals, farmers should still profit by the change. Animal haulage can largely be replaced by tractors, thus releasing a considerable amount of fodder which can then be used for increased dairy production, without displacing man-power, for the need of human labour in the dairy industry is very great.

Better Pasture.

The introduction of draught-resisting grasses is another feature of modern husbandry which Dr. Hamon will discuss with Italian experts. Excellent results have been achieved in England with new grasses which have trebled the yield formerly obtained from the old type pasture. It is believed that the dry, hot climate of Southern Italy should afford ample scope for cattle fodder, such as "subterranean clover", a self-seeding grass which grows widely in Australia, where it has been found invaluable for sheep feeding.

A distribution plan has now been proposed in connection with the shipment of 527 cows and 40 new-born calves presented to Italy by United States donors through the Brethren Service Committee. The cattle was shipped by U.M.W.I. and distribution in Italy is being taken care of by American relief for Italy and its Italian counterpart, the E.N.D.S.I.

Security Div Account
AJ

Copy No 222

SECRET

GSI(b) 3 District Northern Det,
c/o 427 Field Security Section,
C.M.F.

GSI/2206/3

6 June 46

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GSI(b)

HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 2

PERIOD 1 MAY TO 31 MAY 1946.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The period under review has produced numerous alarming reports of imminent uprisings by the Communists; to date however none of these have materialised. The situation however is being watched carefully, particularly within the Compartment of Emilia where the possibility of trouble is the most likely.

About the middle of the month more than 100 persons, implicated in neo-fascist activity were arrested by Italian authorities. Interrogations received to date indicate that neo-fascist groups are attempting to unite under some more centralised control. A detailed report reference these latest arrests will be made at the earliest opportunity.

Towards the close of the period under review there was a distinct swing to the right amongst the electoral populace in North Italy; this is to a great extent attributed to the Church's complete disregard of Article 66 of the Electoral Laws.

PART II

1. MILITARY SECURITY
 - (a) Security of information

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PART II

1. MILITARY SECURITY

(a) Security of information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Operation REINIGUNG. During the period 1 May - 31 May 46, 436 persons were screened by the board:

- 21 were treated as DPs.
- 221 ex-German Military. Despatched to Germany.
- 8 were authorised to remain in ITALY.
- 160 South Tyroleans - released.
- 16 PWs - sent to REINIG.

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(c) Security of Material

- (i) During the night of 1 May 46 several unidentified persons damaged the telephone cables at the BRENNER Pass, telephonic communications being interrupted for several hours.
- (ii) On the 27th May at 0735 hours an Italian aeroplane (S 79) was stolen from Linate camp and flew off on a bearing indicating destination probably Jugoslavia. The crew, unidentified, is believed to have consisted of 5 persons. 4 CC.RR guard on the aerodrome stood by and watched the whole incident but took no action since the plane was stationed on ground which was approximately 20 yds outside the area officially allotted to them for guard duties!

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

The following was reported from C.S. sources:

On the 19 May 46, from 0200 to 0900 hrs while the u/m boats were fishing in the Adriatic Sea, at twelve miles North of S. Andrea Island and twenty miles from the Dalmatian coast, they were captured by a Yugoslav destroyer and forced to land at SEBENICO or SPALATO:

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Fishing boat | "Antonia-Madre" | from S.BENEDETTO del Tronto. |
| 2. | " | "La Vittoria" | " " |
| 3. | " | "Nuova Rosina" | " " |
| 4. | " | "Luigi Terzo" | " " |
| 5. | " | "S.Rita" | " " |
| 6. | " | "Primavera" | Porto S. GIORGIO |
| 7. | " | "Lambra" | " " |
| 8. | " | "Gorgona" | " FANO |
| 9. | " | "Interpido" | " " |
| 10. | " | " unknown | " " |

The value of the u/m fishing-boats is of about 100 million lire and the crews consisted of 150 men.
The boat "S.Vincenzo", from Giulia Nuova, was able to escape.
The Yugoslavs did not use their weapons.

(e) Security of Frontier and Travel Control

- (i) Numerous instances have occurred during the month of escaped German PWs from P/ cages in FRANCE crossing the frontier into ITALY with the apparent intention of making for their homeland. To quote one specific case, 4 German PWs escaped from a camp at MARSULLES and in German uniform reached TUNIS before being

guard duties.

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(ii) A report which appeared in the Northern editions of 'Union Jack' to the effect that the frontier at the BRENNER had been closed was entirely without foundation.

During the period under review an abnormal amount of traffic passed through the BRENNER into ITALY. The greater part of such traffic was comprised of Jewish refugees in UNRRA trucks driven by Austrian civilian employees.

Since the Italian frontier passed over to Italian control, it appears that the French Security authorities in L'ANDECIL have been informed that apart from British and American military vehicles, no entry is permitted into Italy unless valid visas have been obtained from an Italian Consular authority. It is understood that UNRRA and American Joint Distribution Committee officials may enter as being the only exception to the general rule, but convoys of DPs must have their movement orders from DF Sub Committee of ...G. or of a British or American HQ.

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2. CIVIL SECURITY

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	for trial for a Security Offence. Cat. A	for in- terment Cat B.	for detention pending further investigation Cat C.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces				
Civilian Officials Incl. CC.PP				
Miscellaneous Civilians	2	29		31
TOTAL	2	29		31

(b) Important individual Cases.

(i)	UIP Stefano Hungarian SS Panzer Korps	INTERMED
(ii)	GINTHER Giovanni, GIS Bulletin 94/7	"
(iii)	KASTNER G. CASL, GIS Bulletin 90/1	AFHQ disposal instr. awaited.
(iv)	LENTSCH G. THEO, GIS Bulletin 84/15	"
(v)	STUDEMUND Elith, GIS Bulletin 24/44	"
(vi)	SANTA Vinicio, AFHQ Bulletin SER 161	"
(vii)	GISMANN Ottmar, GIS Bulletin 36/40, 58/7	Town arrest
(viii)	WOLL Bruno, WANTED LIST 1504	"
(ix)	GINI Ottavio, GIS Bulletin 81/20	"
(x)	DAHLKAMP Vincenz, GIS Bulletin 51/5	"

(c) Suspects.

- (i) ESKENAZI Boys (Turk). Arrested by GS TURIN on 8 May 46 as suspect enemy agent. Interrogation proceeding.
- (ii) P.G. WIDI Baroni Torquale (Italian). Arrested by C.S. TURIN on 8 May 46 as suspect enemy agent. Interrogation proceeding.
- (4) Subversive Movements and political organisations of Security Interest.

- (4) Communists. - activities of.

(a) Specific instances of the malicious anti-allied campaign ... carried on by the Communist newspaper 'L'Unita' have

Incl. CC, PG
Miscellaneous
Civilians

2 29 51

TOTAL 2 29 51

(b) Important individual cases.

- | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|
| (i) | ULP Stefano Hungarian SS Panzer Korps | INTERMED |
| (ii) | GINTHER Giovanni, GIS Bulletin 94/7 | " |
| (iii) | KASTNER C. C.A.S.A., GIS Bulletin 90/8 | A.F.H.Q disposal instr. awaited. |
| (iv) | LEWTSCH @ THEO, GIS Bulletin 84/15 | " |
| (v) | STUEDELMUND Edith, GIS Bulletin 24/44 | " |
| (vi) | SATTI, Vinicio, A.F.H.Q Bulletin SER 161 | " |
| (vii) | GISGANN Ottmar, GIS Bulletin 36/40, 58/7 | Town Arrest |
| (viii) | WOLL Bruno, WANTED LIST 1304 | " |
| (ix) | GINI Ottavio, GIS Bulletin 81/20 | " |
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(d) Subversive movements and political organizations of Security Interest.

(i) Communists. - activities of.

- (a) Specific instances of the malicious anti-allied campaign being carried on by the Communist newspaper 'L'Unita' have been forwarded to A.F.H.Q. It is hoped that some action will be taken by the Italian authorities which will put a stop to the insidious propaganda disseminated by the editors of 'L'Unita'
- (b) The CERMONA Div (Italian) is reliably reported to have been so permeated with Communist propaganda as to be considered useless if called upon to meet with an emergency.
- (c) The following is quoted verbatim from an FS report reference Communist influence within the Italian Army:

On the 2 April, an incident occurred at MODENA by recruits of the 6th ARTILLERY REGIMENT, which has given rise to a great deal of comment and speculation as to the extent of Communist influence in the Italian Army at the present moment.

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On the 31st of March all leave was stopped because of the local administrative elections, and the troops were provided with a special meal and cinema show in the camp as compensation for not being allowed to leave the camp area. On the 1st April the Communists having won the elections, large groups of demonstrators gathered outside the Comando Distretto singing the 'RED FLAG' and other songs, waving flags etc. Eventually, the demonstrators returned to camp in the small hours of 2nd April, full of Communist propaganda and wine, climbing the camp walls in an endeavour to get to bed. At reveille on the morning of the 2nd April, the recruits refused to get out of bed, the excuse being that one of their members had been placed in the guard room and that the bread was black, and not white, as on the preceding day.

At 0700 hrs the recruits were got out of bed, after four of the most recalcitrant had been lodged in jail; and instruction started for the day. At 1230 hrs, about 400 gathered outside the Colonel's office singing the 'RED FLAG' and throwing bread rolls about. The Colonel came out and started to speak to the men, and was promptly met with opposition. Interesting points during the speech were the remarks passed by the men, such as 'LET HIM ALONE, WE KNOW WHY WE ARE HERE' and 'WE ARE NOT HERE FOR THEM'; together with other phrases signifying that these recruits were not in the Italian Army for the Italian authorities. During this episode other troops were on the walls trying to obtain arms from the civilians outside the camp. The demonstration broke up at about 1530 hrs.

The mutineers put a note to the Colonel, the contents of which were as follows:

1. The bread is black and uneatable.
2. The rations are very small and always the same.
3. The type of pasta is always the same and you must make spaghetti every so often.
4. The meat must be more abundant and the pay 25 lire and not 24.
5. With the apples and almonds we do not know what to do, and it is better to buy other food.
6. The soldiers responsible for the rations carry out business with them.
7. The officers eat very well and they also must eat the rations.
8. On enlistment the soldiers were told they would get allied rations
9. It is an injustice that the soldiers should only get 24 lire a day and the members of the police 500 lire. 24 lire is not enough to write home.
10. We are all poor and workers here, because the rich have paid

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7. The officers eat very well and they also must eat the rations.
8. On enlistment the soldiers were told they would get Allied rations.
9. It is an injustice that the soldiers should only get 24 lire a day and the members of the police 300 lire. 24 lire is not enough to write home.
10. We are all poor and workers here, because the rich have paid the Distretto not to call them for service.
11. That the 2,000 lire of the family allowance be paid to PILLATE and HEROD.
12. (This means that this money has never been paid to them and it is only a subterfuge to get them in the army).
13. That seven hours instruction is too much and cannot be done on the food.
14. That the free period from 1800 hrs to 2130 hrs is not enough.
15. That we want to return to camp when it suits us as a few hours sleep are enough.
16. That the officers impose discipline but this is Fascist stuff and we do not want it.
17. That we want to see the Colonel any time we want to, not through the regular channels, as this is not Democracy but Fascism.
18. That the official stamps have the crown of SAVOIA on them and we do not want the kings.

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18. That at the Distretto we were promised roses and flowers and we had not received them, and if things continue we shall return none.
19. That the officers on guard duty carry a revolver and this constitutes a provocation.
20. That if the Government has not the money to look after us, it is useless to call us for service.
21. That the first four months of the 1924 class did only three months of service and we have to do one year.
22. That as the Government is not a regular one, it could do better than to call troops for service.

(d) C.S. TUPIN report that the Communist Party in TUPIN is endeavouring to obtain information on the probable attitude of Allied authorities in the event of civil disturbances. Such information is to be obtained by contact with Allied personnel.

(e) During the period under review alarming reports have been received almost daily of projected combative action by the Communist party in the event of election results proving unsatisfactory. The reports have been so embellished with fabulous accounts of how power stations, telephone exchanges, radio stations etc., are at a given signal to be seized by force that, not unnaturally, the civil population have been in a somewhat nervous state. The situation has been also somewhat further aggravated by the Communists accusing the Monarchists of planning a similar 'coup d'etat'.

The following are a few examples to illustrate the type of spurious information that has filtered through this office during the last month. Source of the following reports is invariably graded 'secret, and most trustworthy'.

(a) "L'Uomo Qualunque meeting in MILAN will be signal for start of general communist disorders throughout Italy"

- Comment:- no disorders reported anywhere.

(b) Monarchist meetings in MILAN and GENOA will be signal for mass disorders in Northern Italy. Senior Allied officers will be singled out and attacked. Comment:- No disorders reported anywhere.

(c) A source described as directly concerned with the

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(c) A source described as directly concerned with the Directorate of the Communist Party reports as follows:

"Last Friday night at 01.40 hrs a cipher telegram arrived from the General Directorate of the Communist Party in Rome declaring a state of emergency for all the Communist Party in the whole of Italy. A preliminary order to maintain themselves on a war footing has been given to all partisan formations dependent on the armed guard of the Communist Party in all bases and federations of the City and the Provinces. Armed picquets, ready to take immediate action in the fight, are to be placed in all establishments in accordance with Order No 2 dated 20 March 46."

Comment:- This information was received from all areas. No apparent action to comply with orders relating to this "state of emergency" has been observed.

Although this office does not preclude the possibility of trouble occurring within Northern Italy, particularly within the Department of Milan, when the results of the elections and Referendum have been made known, it is felt that any reports of imminent mass uprising or revolution on a large scale can be discounted.

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(ii) Neo-Fascists. - activities of.

(a) There have been indications during the period under review that the numerous scattered and small groups of neo-fascist elements within this HQ's area are finally becoming more organised; further that such organisation and control is being directed by right wing elements, though this is hotly denied by all right wing sources.

In the middle of the month the police in MILAN arrested over a period of a few days some 100 persons implicated in neo-fascist activities, and a representative from the Ministry of Interior was despatched hurriedly from ROME to conduct interrogations. Copies of interrogations are being forwarded to this office and a perusal of those received to date indicate monarchist activity in an endeavour to organise and control the previous neo-fascist groups that have so frequently been reported on in the past by this HQ.

A further and more detailed report will be submitted when all interrogations have been studied. Meanwhile reports received from TURIN indicate that the "Partito Democratico Fascista" is tentatively seeking agreement with right wing elements.

(b) The Quastore of TURIN has reported a case to FSS of an Italian soldier who was approached by members of a local neo-fascist group and asked to transport arms to MILAN in military vehicles. The soldier alleges he was offered 60,000 lire per trip and 10,000 lire in advance. Further investigations are being made.

(c) On the night 30 April-1 May unidentified person or persons entered the church steeple of Verona Cathedral.

The following morning there hung from the Cathedral's flagstaff a triangular black fascist pennant with skull and crossbones, and attached to the flagstaff was a piece of paper with letters "FAD" there-on inscribed. Perpetrators, presumably neo-fascist simpletons, have not been traced.

(d) It is reliably reported that a secret group based in BRINCON (SUSA valley), styling itself "GRANDE SAVOIE", has been formed with the following aims:

- (i) Spreading French Propaganda within SUSA valley.
- (ii) Terrorist acts in the upper valley.
- (iii) Intimidation of persons with pronounced anti-anneximist views.

The situation is being watched.

(e) Public Safety Organisation. The following information has been obtained from various sources and is considered reliable. An organisation of 2,200 men, 400 of whom are armed, exists

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An organisation of 2,200 men, 400 of whom are armed, exists throughout PIEMONTE and IOMBARDIA. This organisation professes to be apolitical, but consists largely of Democrats, ex-partisans and "reduci". The leaders are not known, but they are said to be in contact and accord with high ranking Italian Army Officers. For the purposes of this organisation, Piemonte and Lombardia are divided into two zones, and the zones subdivided into sections. SectionHQ's are situated in most of the main towns of the area and have inter-communication by wireless.

The aim of the organisation is to intervene on behalf of law and order, in conjunction with the Army, in the event of disturbance from the parties of the Left. The claims and methods of the Organisation are as follows:-

To act in conjunction with the Italian Army, and to act only in the event of public disturbance.

In the event of such disturbance, to be incorporated in the Army and serve under full Army discipline.

To have a leader appointed by or from the Army.

To have arms. These arms are not to be distributed personally but to be stored for easy distribution in the case of need.

- 7 -

3. MISCELLANEOUS(a) Political Situation

Reference is made to this HQs Weekly Intelligence Summaries Nos 1, 2, 3, & 4 for the month of May. To avoid unnecessary repetition no further summary on the political situation will be included here-in.

(b) Civil Disturbances

The following is extracted verbatim from an IS report on riots which occurred within the refugee camp at REGGIO Emilia.

On 1 May 46 about 200 Jews, newly arrived at the Refugee Camp at REGGIO, decided to hold a Labour Day demonstration and straight away made a very bad start by hanging up Communist flags in their dining-halls which were not very acceptable to the other elements in the Camp who were anti-Communists. The Camp Commandant, Lieutenant EYSON, went into the dining-rooms and remonstrated until he was thrown out. Stones began to fly and one of the Camp Carabinieri fired some shots in the air which set fire to the powder properly. Having stones and sticks were used by the two rival factions and through these missiles the result was one Jew killed by a knife wound in the ribs, six Jews in hospital from concussion caused by stones and sticks, and one Ukrainian from concussion. Granatiere and Carabiniere were called in to quell the disturbance and P.S. also helped direct operations. Four persons were put in jail by P.S. - all Jews, for blatantly refusing to go to their rooms, and these persons remained in the Camp jail for three days. These arrests were made as a purely precautionary measure, as at the time, the situation was getting out of hand, and some very decisive action was necessary to calm the people down, and to make them then think coherently. The situation remained tense and a guard, consisting of a platoon of Granatiere, was kept in the Camp to deal with any further trouble.

On 4 May 46 after a Jewish representative had arrived from REGGIO to deal with the situation, an identity parade was held to try and identify the persons responsible for the death of the Jew. A committee of ten Jews went separately into a room and identified, one by one, eight different persons, who were alleged to have been seen killing the Jew. This was not very helpful to the investigation, as each witness was prepared to swear that he had seen the man killed and could not be mistaken. This rather complicated matters as the dead man had only one knife thrust in his body.

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On this day Carabinieri and Granatiere were called in as a precautionary measure, and before long, they had to be called upon to quell the combatants who immediately joined forces, and proceeded to beat up the various British Officers present. Both Major LEWIS and Lieut WILSON were very roughly handled. The refugees then started on the Granatiere and Carabinieri, Captain BELL and the Carabinieri Major also being roughly handled. As a climax, one of the Jews attempted to throw a hand grenade into a truckload of parting refugees, but was prevented at the last moment.

After this incident, the crowd once again advanced on the Granatiere, and rounds were fired into the air as a warning. The crowd rushed, and the Granatiere opened fire, killing one person and wounding two others.

- 8 -

It is interesting to note that the members of the Questura who were called out to help, fraternised with the Communist elements of the Jews and did nothing to help the forces of law and order, and further, that these people sympathised openly with the rioters.

During the afternoon various persons were arrested, one of whom was found in possession of a telegram addressed to the Russian Military Mission in ROME, asking for their support. Another had a letter addressed to a person in REGGIO EMILIA, asking for arms and ammunition to be sent at once. Another person arrested was a Jew who had taken photographs of the incident and who had his camera confiscated by order of the Jewish representative from ROME. At present the Jews have been transferred from this Camp to camps in MILAN and ROME. The situation is now quiet.

(c) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The French DSAs have now officially departed from this HQ's area in Northern Italy, and ceased their activities on 20 May 46. Liaison is being maintained with DSM NICE, however, since various cases which specifically are of interest only to French IB/CI authorities still remain outstanding.

(ii) A special report will be submitted to LTHQ reference activities of the Russian Military Mission, officially attached to Area HQs.

(iii) It has been reported by a source of unknown reliability that the xth MAS organisation is still functioning clandestinely. This information has been passed to Italian authorities for investigations.

(iv) YUGOSLAVS Attached, Appendix A for LTHQ only, is a book-let, written in Yugoslav which has been despatched through the Italian Civilian post to all Yugoslavs of professed Royalist sympathies registered with the Questura in BOLOGNA. Estimate of total number of booklets despatched is 600. Investigations are being made to endeavour to trace source.

(v) Instituti di Vigilanza Parties of persons are being recruited for this organisation which has its immediate purpose the provision of night patrols for the large centres of population within this HQ's area. Though it is appreciated that some system of night patrols is desirable within the larger cities, the disturbing feature is that these 'Vigilantes' are for the most part prominent members of the Communist Party. The constitution of these night guards thus legalises for many of the extreme elements their possession of arms. It also facilitates the uninterrupted movement of arms that is undoubtedly occurring at this stage. The further expansion of these

2607

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RUMOURS

4.

All rumours received during the period under review indicated imminent nation-wide disorders and pitched battles within Italy.

- 9 -

5. HIDDEN ARMS

(i) Certain reports reference the illegal manufacture of small arms by individual firms and their subsequent sale to an agency as yet unidentified are being investigated. Reports received indicate that such arms are finally being exported and are NOT for distribution within ITALY.

(ii) On 10 May CG. MR. MILAN carried out a successful arms raid. Total haul was

26 Machine Guns
34 Cases of Machine Gun belts
20 Cases of mixed bullets and shells

Consolidated total of arms recovered for the month of May.

184 Rifles; 60 MGs; 41 Sub-MGs; 44 Pistols;

27 boxes + 108 Grenades; and large quantity of SM.

6. LOCATIONS OF FSS/CID.

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>H.Q.</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
315	TORINO	AOSTA
427	MILAN	TRENTO BREINER PASS
51	BOZZANO	BRESSANONE
311	MERANO	REGGIO EMILIA RAVENNA
417	BOLOGNA	RICCIONE, ANCONA
85	GENOVA	SAN REMO
CIC	MILAN	VERONA, BOZZANO MERANO COHO BRESSANONE

566

5,685

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<u>SECTION</u>	<u>H.Q.</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
315	TORINO	ROST.
427	MILAN	TRENTO BRENNER PASS
51	BOLZANO	BRESSANONE
311	VERONA	MEGLIO MALLA PLAVINIA RICCIONE, ANCONA
417	BOLOGNA	SAN REMO
85	GENOVA	VERONA BOLZANO MERINO COMO BRESSANONE
CIC	MILAN	

L. Kennard Day
Major General,
for Commanding.

LK/jr

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SECRET

Good Boy for Security Div.
W. J. [Signature]
23 Aug. 1946

GSI/2330

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3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 16

23 Aug 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ONLY OCCUR BY COMMUNICATION TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT

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GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE

Security Branch
Be 26/8
Esc 645
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Action

3 DISTRICT

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NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI 2530

23 Aug 56

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 16

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

"Terragosto" week passed off very quietly, according to Press reports, over 200 thousand "Milanesi" had left the city by the eve of 15th August, but the majority have since returned and the life of Milan as well as that of all the other big industrial centres is gradually returning to normal once again. However, reaction to international as well as national affairs have been limited to all sections of the press only.

The recent attitude of the Communist press and party exponents vis-a-vis De Gasperi personally and his party has been widely criticized by a large section of the press as had been at this critical hour for Italy. Rumours of an impending Government crisis which the Communist Party could precipitate by "walking out" were soon dispelled by Togliatti's statement that "criticism of Government policy doesn't necessarily lead to a crisis. However, it has now become very apparent that Christian Democrats and Communists have very divergent "official" views on most home and foreign current problems, and that the behaviour of both since the elections has caused them the loss of much popular support. Speculation is therefore rife as to which political movement or movements will gather the votes they are expected to lose between now and the next general elections in March, and it may well be that most will go to the Uomo Qualunque and any political concentration of a moderately rightist flavour.

(b) Party internal strife.

The strife which appears to be gathering momentum within both the Christian Democrat party and Socialist party is expected to come to a

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(b) Party internal strifes.

The strife which appears to be gathering momentum within both the Christian Democrat party and Socialist party is expected to come to a head sometime in September. The formation of a new "fourth party" would also appear imminent and its tendency is likely to be centre-right. The northern section of the Uomo Qualunque has already publicly expressed through its own press organ its adherence.

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It is strongly indicated that De Gasperi will relinquish the Secretary-ship of the Christian Democrat Party and will in all probability be succeeded by his "rival" and pronounced "leftist" Gronchi, former Minister of Industry and Trade and present leader of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group.

(c) Polish "aid"

Polish forces stationed in Milan area are leaving in the near future. Impressive ceremonies were held in the Milan S.M.K. stadium on

- 2 -

Wednesday 14 August, and at the Castello Sforzesco and in the Duomo on Thursday 15 August. Gen. Ardore who made a "farewell" speech and took the salute at a march past parade of Poles and elements of the Italian Army was present on all occasions. He also presented an award to General Marras, Commander of the Comando Territoriale di Milano. Cardinal Schuster conducted a service in the Duomo Cathedral.

The soldierly bearing of the Poles impressed large numbers of Italian on-lookers. However, during the past week there has been a noticeable deterioration in Italo-Polish relations in Milan and several clashes with civilians have been reported. Since they should have happened on the eve of the departure of the Polish Corps from Italy, it is noteworthy that these incidents are without precedent in Milan, although more serious ones have repeatedly occurred elsewhere especially in the neighbourhood of ALCANTARA, along the Adriatic coast.

(d) Arrest of GAD Members.

Last June 13 reported that a French Officer was expected to visit the area of SUSSE Upper Valley with the subject of entering the names of all GAD (Groupe d'Action Dauphinoise) members on their identity cards which until that time had borne a number only. The recent arrests of GAD members reported in SWR WIS No 14 dated 9 Aug have indicated that the expected visit has not yet taken place as the identity cards seized bear a number only. Lists of names corresponding to the numbers are, however, understood to be maintained in both Italy and France.

The recent arrests were, according to the CORA at ULZIO, effected mainly to act as a warning to more notorious GAD members. So far, no strong reaction has been observed in the SUSSE Upper Valley.

The arms found are believed to have been retained from the partisan days and were held by the two Communists for purposes other than use in the cause of GAD.

(e) Italo-French Frontier.

(i) Osste Valley.

On the surface the political atmosphere in the VAL D'LOSSA remains quiet, though the desire of the Valdostani for complete independence has not lessened. It is thought, however, that should the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference be successful in modifying the frontier claims of France, the Central Government may consider the matter of the plebiscite.

(ii) CUNEVO Province.

There is little political activity in CUNEVO at the moment as a result of the effects of DE GASPERI's defence and plea at

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(ii) CUNEO Province.

There is little political activity in CUNEO at the moment as everyone is waiting to hear the effects of DE GASPERI's defence and plea at the PARIS Conference.

Nevertheless tension remains and feeling is still running high. The situation is, as it were, that of an uneasy lull before the storm and should the outcome of the PARIS Conference be contrary to the hopes of the inhabitants of CUNEO and its surrounding area, in particular with reference to the question of BRIGA and TEND, FS state that strong reactions may be expected. Reliable informants report that generally opinion is still strong against cession to France. It is said that the only people who favour the French Government are said to be those of more advanced years. Lines of pro-Italian propaganda still follow the arguments that BRIGA and TEND are economically bound to IMBI, their hydro-electric stations being the means of livelihood to a large proportion of LICULLI and PIANATE.

(111) SUS Valley.

There has been no recent appreciable change in the situation. The population would appear to be awaiting news of the reception given to the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference in PARIS.

Opinion in the Valley is still strongly against cession to FRANCE, but the inhabitants of the Upper Valley in the area affected by the PARIS decision have recently been exhibiting a more resigned attitude towards French annexation. The cession of IL-DONICCHI is regarded as a distinct possibility: here the Commune's plans are dictated by this consideration.

(12) Activity in South Tyrol.

According to CIO a marked deterioration in Italian-South Tyrolean relations has followed the Prefect Innocenti's statement (20 July) on the autonomy and citizenship questions, and on account of the confusion concerning the fate of Tyrolean POWs. The threat of an even greater influx of Italians into the province from the Venezia Giulia area is causing profound concern to all groups. Already there have been reported instances of public officials seeking transfer from Idris into this area.

Further, only a clear cut decision of the contents question can resolve the problem of the Registration of Foreigners. In the meantime the bitterness of Tyroleans against Italian authorities is also increasing because of the extremely Arsenal nature of recent events. It is not difficult to understand the hatred aroused in the heart of a POW, who wants only to return to his family, and finds his entry into the Province blocked by Italian authorities. As long as instances of this sort continue to occur, all talk of cooperation and mutual understanding between the two ethnic groups will have little real meaning.

(13) S.V.P.

The S.V.P. is marking time in hopes of an official summons to appear in Paris to plead their case for self-determination. In the meantime the party refuses to commit itself in any autonomy discussions for fear of prejudicing their case. This has been aggravated by the INNOCENTI (the Prefect) statement that the S.V.P. was ready to cooperate in both the autonomy and optant discussions. The feeling persists among the S.V.P. membership that INNOCENTI intentionally misrepresented the Volks-Partei attitude in order to present evidence of tangible results of his first 6 months in office. For sometime the Prefect had attempted to obtain a written statement of an S.V.P. offer of cooperation in the autonomy project by exerting pressure on MOCHI and BLIFFNER, but the strenuous objections of the VOLKS-Partei group prevented it. The S.V.P. continued to follow its original thesis, cooperation, as in the case of Tyrolean burgomaster, wherever it could not possibly be misinterpreted as a retract from joint three of the self-determination.

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The S.V.P. has already indicated its disapproval of several essential points of the proposed autonomy plan. Dr. VOLGER, acting as individual citizen, and not in any party capacity, made numerous suggestions to the Prefect, most of which were ignored. The A.S.A.A. (Associazione Studi Autonomistici Regionali), the most active group seeking autonomy for Trento, has been attempting to enlist the S.V.P. support for the Tridentine Region plan, because of their firm conviction that the Italian Government will never grant separate autonomy to both provinces. The ISAR reports that they have also had a disturbing experience with the Prefect, in that after endorsing in principle his plan for autonomy, they learned that he had added several amendments of which they had no knowledge.

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- 4 -

(ii) Socialist Party.

The 3d provincial Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Bolzano on 28 July and its chief contribution was the following motions: "The 3d provincial Congress of the Italian Socialist Party of Bolzano considers it unconditionally necessary to take part in the discussions concerning the preparation of a law for Regional-autonomy, defending the rights and duties of all residents of the province, and demands a guarantee that no decree can be published by a future administration which might be used to diminish the interests of either group of the population.

True to basic socialistic principles the party demands that the shattering of labour's strength through the autonomy project be prevented and the economic solidarity of the nation be kept. Should these fundamental principles not be protected, the party is not permitted to approve any temporary solution."

The Socialist Party had previously expressed its fears that the Christian Democrat regime of DE GASPERI will not permit genuine political and economic autonomy in this area.

(iii) Communist Party.

The C.P. continues to rail against the amnesty decrees as favouring fascists in relation to partisans, and to attack the Demochristians on ideological lines. The latest issue of Rinnovamento-(3 August) contains anti-British propaganda in an article concerning ill-treatment of Italian POW in British Camps.

(iv) Tyrolean POW.

In a statement issued from Rome on 28 July the prefect of Bolzano categorically denied the responsibility of the Italian Government for the delay in the release of Tyrolean POW and blamed it exclusively on allied authorities. Since the great majority of Tyroleans in Italy have already been discharged by allied authorities, it seems difficult to believe that any allied objections could be the cause for retaining the last 1600 POW. The system of demanding a "nulla osta" from local Italian authorities, and then sending this with a request for discharge through the prefect has not facilitated the release of these prisoners.

Despite the prefect's statement that no Tyrolean POW would be transported to Germany, it is reliably reported that on or about the 26 July 200 Tyroleans were included in a shipment of 500 POW from Pise to Germany. On the arrival of this group at Munchen, the entire number received discharges and transport was furnished, the Tyroleans to the Brenner

and the economic solidarity of the nation be kept. Should these fundamental principles not be protected, the party is not permitted to approve any temporary solution."

The Socialist Party had previously expressed its fears that the Christian Democrat regime of DE GASPERI will not permit genuine political and economic autonomy in this area.

(iii) Communist Party.

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Since in many cases these ex-soldiers are listed as German nationals, the local police authorities report their illegal entry or stay to the Questura, and then they must leave Italy. In addition there are also reports of instances of captives, who returned from Russian camps without documents and then received discharge papers from the Separation Center as late as May this year, and who are now being sent across the Brenner.

On 3 August the prefect had completed arrangements to allow these 200 men to return to Bolzano. However, the question may well be asked how these men could be discharged in 48 hours in Germany, while in 14 or 15 months no way was found to release them here in Italy.

- 5 -

The intimation that the Allied authorities are responsible has hurt Allied prestige here considerably, while the prefect has gained stature through his role as special pleader for the South Tyroleans.

(v) Redistribution of Foreigners.

According to the prefectural decree certain actions are being planned against foreigners in this province, as is indicated by limiting the validity of the "soggiorni" to 31 Oct. for some and to 31 Aug. for others. By far the largest number of foreigners will be German and Austrian nationals. According to paragraph 6 of the decree, those optants who were naturalized, but remained in this province, must also obtain a "soggiorno", but no limiting date is being set for this group. In paragraph 7 is the rule which is being applied to force ex-soldiers out of the province. Many of these soldiers were minors at the time of the options, but are considered German nationals because of their parents' options. Others were inducted while attending school in Austria, and are listed as Germans for that reason. Still others made short visits to Austria and by virtue of having crossed the Brenner with a German pass are held as Germans. Any ex-soldiers in these groups, returning from American or British POW camps and discharged out of Italy must cross the border clandestinely and then fall under the jurisdiction of Italian authorities as in paragraph 7.

2. ECONOMIC

(a) General.

There have been no important industrial developments during the week, though small numbers of short lived stoppages of work have been reported.

Food prices in NW Italy have recently shown an upward trend.

(b) Further Postponement of Dismissal of Surplus Workers.

Reference last week's reports it was announced during the week that the Government has decreed that dismissals of surplus workers will once again be "solved" till 30 Sept. 46.

In the meantime a commission composed of Government, CGIL and Confindustria representatives has been formed and given the task of presenting industrial conditions and then submit to the Government a suitable solution before the end of September. Failing agreement it appears to be the intention of the Government to force a settlement by decreeing certain measures which in all probability will regulate the volume of dismissals on the lines outlined in the Lorenzini agreement signed in Rome at the beginning of this year. The volume of workers on the payrolls of industrialists during the months of February, March and April were to be gradually reduced by a minimum of 2 1/2% total dismissals.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

No reports of arms recovered have been received since 23 Aug 46.

MV...
Lt Col
General Staff

Distribution: as for GSI 2330 dated 2 Aug 46 plus copy No. 59c to SCI/Z Rome.

WIS/AS

SECRET

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Will

GSI 2330

Copy Number 28

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1831
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3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 14

9 August 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS

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5838

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5138

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C I F

SECRET

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
 General Staff Intelligence
 Northern Detachment
 C M F

GSI 2330

9 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 14

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The Political apathy of the NW public has noticeably increased during the past week. This tendency is in all probability due to the nearness of the Italian August Bank Holiday on Thursday 15 August and to the strong holiday-feeling which has deeply permeated all classes of Italians.

All sections of the press have given great prominence to the Paris Peace Conference proceedings and laboured to explain the importance of the invitations extended to the ex-enemy states to send delegations to Paris. The departure towards the middle of the week of the Italian delegation heralded by last minute messages and press interviews, headed by De Gasperi, and ably assisted by Saragat and ex-premier Bonomi, was reported in bold black titles and greeted with strident notes by the North Italy wireless net-work.

In the absence of De Gasperi, the direction of the Government in Rome has been taken over by the Socialist leader, NEMMI, designated as Italy's future Foreign Secretary after the signing of the Peace Treaty by De Gasperi.

(b) Italo-French Frontier Activity.(i) Demonstration

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(b) Italo-French Frontier Activity.(i) Demonstration

about 2000 people attended an orderly "protest demonstration" at Monte Saccarello, 5 hrs walk east of Briga. The chief speakers included the Prefect of CUNEO, and the Archbishop of Ventimiglia. This Sunday morning (4 August) manifestation was organised by ex-alpini troops. The meeting closed with the sending of a telegram on the familiar lines of "sentimentality" to De Gasperi.

(ii) Forced landing of French aircraft.

A French "moth type" of aircraft made a forced-landing near CUNEO (Piedmont) on Wednesday morning, 7 August. The pilot, a French business man stated he was flying in the direction of NICE (French Riviera) but was steered off his straight course by a strong wind and carried across the Alps when eventually he ran out of aviation spirit.

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On Thursday the pilot was still under CCRP detention whilst the local Italian authorities were carrying out normal investigations. The incident has occurred at a most inopportune moment and it is, therefore, only reasonable that the Italians should treat the Frenchmen's "adventurous flight" with much suspicion.

(iii) Arrest of GAD members.

Reference previous reports regarding the activities of the Group d'ancien Dauphinois in the Susa Valley, action against the movement has been taken by the Italian police for the first time. On 29 July, the CCRP at ULZIO and BARDONECCHIA carried out the arrests of 7 of its members. The arrests are understood to have been made on the instructions of the Prefect of Turin, and they have been charged under "articolo 271 del Cod. Pen. Com."

Two of the above, so far, only suspected of being GAD members were, however, found in the possession of arms including rifle ammunition, grenades, and a quantity which was not considerable of explosive suitable for blowing bridges. Some surprise has been expressed at the finding of arms in possession of GAD members as the GAD movement has never had a specifically terrorist aim but has always been regarded as a pro-French propaganda medium.

Following these arrests, ROVEDA, the Communist Mayor of TURIN, paid a special visit to ULZIO, and is understood to have investigated the arrests, since several of those arrested were members of the Communist party it has not yet been possible to ascertain which of the arrested are Communists, but circumstantial evidence would point to the two who were in possession of arms, but have not been proved members of GAD. Further information is awaited.

The CCRP has also withdrawn the licences from two hotels in ULZIO, known as centres of the GAD movement - Albergo della Posta, and Albergo Leon d'Oro. -

Resulting on CCRP interrogation, three other persons have been denounced for GAD activities but have so far escaped arrest. Comment in the Valley subsequent to these arrests has followed two lines. The president of the "Comitato Per Tutela Interessi Alta Valle di Susa", has expressed satisfaction at the strong action at last being taken by the authorities, but the Mayor of BARDONECCHIA, feels that the arrests will more likely produce a strong pro-French reaction amongst GAD supporters, than curtail the activities of the movement.

(c) TOGLIATTI's visit to Milan.

TOGLIATTI addressed a private meeting of the leading members of the Italian Communist Party Federation on Wednesday evening, 7 August in the small cinema "Linceo". Admittance was strictly by written invitation only. However, it is known that the gathering was very small and

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(c) TOGLIATTI's visit to Milan.

TOGLIATTI addressed a private meeting of the leading members of the MILAN Communist Party Federation on Wednesday evening, 7 August in the small cinema "Anteo". Attendance was strictly by written invitation only. However, it is known that the gathering was very small and that the meeting lasted 2 1/2 hrs. A few minutes after silence had been ordered the proceedings were slightly interrupted by the forced entry of a "Squadra Polittica" from the Milan Questura, an incident, which, judging from the temper of the newspaper UNITA on the following morning, must have aroused the one of all present and subsequently all die-hard Communists throughout Italy.

The party gathering was a strictly private affair and naturally only the most trusted "comrades" were invited. Consequently Police protective measures inside the cinema were not called for, so a Communist deputation led by Alberganti - Milan's leading Camera del Lavoro figure - immediately proceeded to see the Questore and demand an explanation. The latter's reply was that the order had been misinterpreted and the blame was conveniently put on the Capo-Cabinetto.

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The Communist Deputies gathered at the Cinema Anteo, therefore, sent a telegram to the Ministero degli Interni, protesting against the unjustified action of the Questura. All papers reported unobtrusively the incident but made no references either to Togliatti's speech or to any of the other speeches. The newspaper UNITA however, stated that Togliatti reviewed the present home economic and political situation and called on the Christian Democrat Party to abide by its electoral programme.

(a) The Milan Questura.

With reference to previous Weekly Intelligence Summaries for the past year a certain amount of unrest and dissatisfaction still exists in the Questura of Milan. In contrast to the past the present disquietness would not appear to be directed against anyone inside the Questura building. The prospect of being called up for military service and of still being liable of joining Calcare in spite of being policemen and members of the Questura staff would seem to have upset the peace of mind of all and sundry. In addition all agents complain that their pay is insufficient to enable them to live in Milan, which for this class of Italians is reckoned to be the most expensive city in Italy. Recently discontent reached such proportions that all agents had decided to go on strike. However, the Questura reminded them of their duties and responsibilities as policemen and promised he would do all in his power to obtain better conditions. The strike was then called off.

The new Questura, Dott. AGNESINI, whose appointment late last May was favourably received in Questura circles has done wonders to improve the conditions of the Pubblica Sicurezza and their barracks. The "Celere" and "Volante" - flying squads - have brand new "jeeps", and the energetic measures and actions taken to combat crime has made Milan at night probably one of the safest cities in Europe.

(e) Anti - Allied Feeling.

Further to previous reports on the deterioration of Italian-Allied relations extracts from a report prepared by IS in EMILIA Region on the present state of anti-allied feeling are reproduced in appendix "A" attached.

The feeling existing in EMILIA and ROMAGNA is reflected almost throughout the rest of NW Italy, but the contents of the extracts reproduced are of particular interest since the Great East proportion of Allied troops in NW Italy is concentrated in a large part of the area covered by the IS report. It has been pointed out by the ISO that,

"Whilst to date in EMILIA and ROMAGNA there is every cause generally for satisfaction with the relations between the civil population and troops it is well not to confuse this, the result more than anything of the commendable impartiality of British troops, with the state of public opinion which, weaned by the disappointment of the Peace Treaty and Communist Party hostility

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(f) Political Activity in the Sud Tiroi.

The following notes on the recent activities of the political movements in the Bolzano area are extracted from a report prepared by CIC:-

(1) S.V.P.

The Italian emphasis on self-determination - see our WIS No. 13, dated 2 August - was interpreted by the SVZ as a confirmation

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of their year long struggle on this basic principle, and an answer to their local opponents and critics of this policy. In answer to DE CASPERI's reference to South Tirol as a bridge, Dr. VOLGER, SVP secretary, listed practically the same Tirolese objections which had been raised when the SVP ignored the "outstretched hand". -

1. The continued dismemberment of South Tirol with Cortina still part of Belluno and the Unterland part of Trento.
2. The daily entry of Italians from South into Bolzano despite the Prefecture decree. (In April and May approximately 1500 labourers came into the province.)
3. Lack of Tirolese in public offices and the presence of Italian Burgermeisters in predominantly Tirolese towns.
- a quotation from the newspaper, AUTONOMIA, published in Trento by Associazione Studi Autonomistici Regionali states that in 69 public and semi-public offices and organisations only 247 Tirolese as against 3240 Italians are employed, 7% Tirolese and 93% Italians.
4. The undemocratic methods of the carabinieri and security police.
5. The existence of the CLN in the province long after it has ceased to exert any influence or legal functions.
6. The delay in releasing South Tirolese POW from Italian prison camps, and the arrest of soldiers, discharged in Austria or Germany by Allied authorities, when they return to their homes in Bolzano province.

The SVP representatives, who worked on the Options Commission are by no means satisfied with the compromise solution brought to Rome by Dr. INNOCENTI, Prefect of Bolzano, but will defend it as the best that could be obtained under present conditions. If the commission's proposal is radically altered the SVP will disavow any responsibility for its part in drafting the law and publicise its own original demands. In spite of its public declarations of faith in the revision of the foreign ministers' decisions by the peace Conference (29 July), the SVP leadership is somewhat pessimistic and has even less hope of being offered any acceptable proposal for provincial autonomy. The Prefect will insist on the setting up of an autonomous region consisting of the provinces of Bolzano and Trento and since this would result in keeping the Tirolese as a minority group it will not be accepted by the SVP.

(ii) SDV.

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(ii) SDV.

The threat of the SDV - (Sud Tiroler Demokratischer Verband - a newly organised German speaking opposition party of the SVP) - to the unity of the SVP has almost completely disappeared. The attacks on the Volkspartei leaders and policy have had no success and no marked disaffection has been evident in the larger towns and none at all in the villages. Inquiries by interested persons in Bressanone have as yet produced no tangible results and no sections of the Verband have been organised or held any meetings. Speculation as to the financial backers of the SDV is rife and it is generally believed that the Prefect has supplied the party with funds and newsprint for its weekly "Wocheblatt".

(iii) Socialists.

The provincial Socialist Party is to have held recently its third Congress at Bolzano to formulate its policy for communal elections and to take an official stand on an autonomy proposal.

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A particular effort will be made to win back the South Tirolean Socialists who withdrew from the party because of the denial of Socialist support for Tirolean self-determination. The demand for strong autonomous powers for Bolzano province with its pre-fascist boundaries will be made and for the immediate holding of communal and constituent elections. In reference to the delay of the communal elections the Socialists have been criticizing the stay in office of the Sindaco of Bolzano because his Action Party has only 200 inscribed members in a city with a population of 70,000.

(iv) Communists.

The editorial battle between Demo-Christians and Communists on a national scale is reproduced in this province on the same level of hate and bitterness, with the Church and private property as the focal points of the argument.

The Communist Party membership is concentrated in the Bolzano and Merano industrial areas and in the railroad towns like Brennero and Fortezza. This might be of strategic importance in the case of any nationwide Communist inspired trouble.

(v) Zent Ladinia Dolomites.

This new organisation held its first public meeting on 14 July at the Sella Joch (Passo Sella) and about 2,600 persons, representing Cortina, Fassatal, Fleimstal, and Groedenal were on hand. The speakers repeated the basic demands of the group: return of the Ladinese communities to Bolzano province and approval of SVP policy.

2 ECONOMIC

(a) General

The wave of workers' strikes of one sort or another which recently spread through the whole length and breadth of Italy seemed to have come to an end with the official ending in Milan on the morning of 1 Aug of the 12 days Hotel and Restaurant strike and the calling off of others due to start as from the first of the current month. However, towards the end of the week once again news began to trickle through from various centres in the area of outbreaks of small localised strikes for economic reasons. The most serious of all broke out in COMO and lasted three days.

The wheat harvest has been very good and the figure will exceed that of last year.

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There has been no change worthy of note in the industrial picture except that both capital and labour are anxiously awaiting the results of the negotiations between the CGIL and Confindustria regarding dismissal of surplus workers, holidays with pay, etc.

(b) Strikes and Demonstrations.

After postponing at the last minute the start of a strike on 1 August, Building Trade representatives of workers and employers met on Saturday, 3 August, in MILAN and discussed better economic treatment. As the negotiations failed the workers have again threatened to strike if by 10 August no settlement has been reached.

CGIL industrial workers started an unannounced strike on the morning of Tuesday, 6 August. The reason given by the strikers was the protracted delay in reaching a decision regarding the dismissal of surplus workers and holidays with pay which have for some days been under discussion in Rome between the CGIL and the Confindustria.

On the second day it was feared that the strike might have spread to other categories of workers including public services. On the third day of the strike representatives of the COMO Camera del Lavoro and the Unione Industriali presided over by the Prefect, agreed that the strike should be brought to an end at the earliest. Brushing aside the issue which they considered beyond their limited powers, the Camera del Lavoro accepted the suggestion of the Unione Industriali to invite all firms to make fixed money grants to all workers and employees. The suggestion was accepted by both sides and the strike thus ending on the night of Thursday 6 August.

During the strike, some strikers broke the strike rules by abandoning their factories without attending to the normal security measures. Prompt intervention of the Camera del Lavoro prevented the wilful destruction of valuable raw materials. Otherwise, there were no other incidents of importance.

A demonstration of unemployed organised by the Milan Camera del Lavoro and with the backing of the Prefect, Sindaco, and political parties was held in Milan on Friday morning 2 August. The Mayor of Milan, Greppi (Soc), addressed the unemployed outside the Camera del Lavoro building. Later a cortege was formed which marched first to the Prefettura and then to the Comune building. Here the demonstrators were addressed by Alberganti, leading Secretary General of the Milan Camera del Lavoro. In brief the object of the manifestation was to show the unemployed that the local authorities were sincere in their declarations of sympathy and promises of help and throughout the public demonstration repeated promises were made that every assistance would be extended to the unemployed to make it possible for them to make a living.

However, on Monday morning, 6 August, following the unfulfilment of the promises, the unemployed staged an unruly demonstration in the centre of Milan, which necessitated police intervention.

Sindaco Greppi in the morning received a deputation to which he gave an assurance that the delay was only temporary and was caused by technical difficulties only. He pointed out to them that their fears were unfounded as the promised programme would be fulfilled to the best of the ability of the local authorities.

(c) The "Mezzadria" question.

The demand by the landworkers for the return of the "mezzadria" (share-cropper) system since the end of the war and generally better economic conditions for the farm labourer have for some months been incited by the Communists, through the landworkers' Trade Union "Palterterra" and the Camera del Lavoro.

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which might be translated as the "half and half"

tion of valuable raw materials. Otherwise, there were no other incidents of importance.

A demonstration of unemployed organised by the Milan Camera del Lavoro and with the backing of the Prefect, Sindaco, and political parties was held in Milan on Friday morning 2 August. The Mayor of Milan, Creppi (Dcc), addressed the unemployed outside the Camera del Lavoro building. Later a cortege was formed which marched first to the Prefettura and then to the Comune Building. Here the demonstrators were addressed by Alberganti, leading Secretary General of the Milan Camera del Lavoro. In brief the object of the manifestation was to show the unemployed that the local authorities were sincere in their declarations of sympathy and promises of help and throughout the public demonstration repeated promises were made that every assistance would be extended to the unemployed to make it possible for them to make a living.

However, on Monday morning, 6 August, following the unfulfilment of the promises, the unemployed staged an unruly demonstration in the centre of Milan, which necessitated police intervention.

Sindaco Creppi in the morning received a deputation to which he gave an assurance that the delay was only temporary and was caused by technical difficulties only. He pointed out to them that their fears were unfounded as the promised programme would be fulfilled to the best of the ability of the local authorities.

(c) The "Mezzadria" question.

The demand by the landworkers for the reform of the "mezzadria" (share-cropper) system since the end of the war and generally better economic conditions for the farm labourer have for some months been incited by the Communists, through the landworkers' Trade Union "Federterra" and the Camera del Lavoro.

"Mezzadria" which might be translated as the "half and half" system is in substance a contract between a landowner and a peasant under the terms of which the latter undertakes to cultivate the land and to share the produce in equal proportions with the landlord.

The "mezzadria" is found largely in Tuscany where the contented peasantry and the prosperous appearance of the farmsteads testify to the suitability of the system to the Italian nature. In Northern Italy it is found widely in Piedmont and Emilia (particularly in Romagna) and it is largely in the latter zone that the Communists have been endeavouring to work up agitations and discontent.

Faced with an unabated Communist insistence for a reform which in essence would give the peasant a greater reward but slightly penalise the land owner, and in order to put an end to the fomented agitations De Gasperi recently drew up an award of arbitration, but agreement between land-owners and farm workers has so far been reached in the Leghorn Province (Tuscany) only.

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The principle has been reconfirmed that the new "Mezzadria" pacts have to be freely agreed by the two parties. Discussion will begin on 1 October 1946.

The question of the division of products is solved by inviting the owner of the land to give to the "Mezzadro" for poor production and war indemnity a sum equal to 14% of the proprietor's part or 7% of the entire farm's crop of the last year. As for 1946 crop, a sum equal to 10% of the owner's part or 7% of the whole.

By accepting the clauses of the award the owners and the "Mezzadri" are compelled to renew the legality of contracts in the face of the impending annulment of old legislation.

Another important clause is that the owners of the land are compelled to invest within the year, in works of reconstruction and improvement, a sum equal to 5% of the products of 1946, employing workmen in order to relieve the serious unemployment situation occurring particularly during the winter season.

It is understood that the award in question has satisfied the majority of farmers but not the landowners.

3 HIDDEN ARMS

There have been no reports of raids on arms caches during the week.

M V Hild
for Lt Col Meyer
General Staff

Distribution: as for GSI 2330 dated 2 August 1946.

MVH/ms

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Appendix "A" to
 Weekly Intelligence
 Summary No 14 dated
 2 JAN 46

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE DETERIORATION OF ITALIAN-ALLIED RELATIONS
 IN EMILIA REGION.

1. Criticism of England and America on Paris Conference.

It is clear that on whatever minor points of criticism the population may differ, they are unanimous in deploring the policy of England and America. The criticism of the Allies appears to be inversely proportional to the standard of conduct expected of these powers e.g. Russia principally responsible for Italy's territorial disappointment is the subject of little openly expressed opinion: America, whom the Bolognese tend to consider materialistic, lacking in culture, selfish, and self-seeking in spite of an unqualified admiration for their organising and productive capacities, gets a weighty share of criticism: while England with whom, in the minds of the people there is always a lingering nebulous association with the quality of integrity - comes in for the reinforced butt-end of their attacks.

The attitude of the Bolognese is divided. The Right Wing have confined their criticism mainly to the Four Ministers, those with Royalist sympathies particularly so, tending thus to clutch at any political straw during the psychological debacle after the Referendum, while the Left - Wing pinned the responsibility not only on the Allies but on the Italian Foreign Minister. Of the speeches made by Italian Government spokesmen it can be said that Italians are unimpressed and apathetic.

Partisans, regular soldiers of the National Liberation Corps and Reduci, who up till a short time ago were all faithful in spirit to England have, with the civilian population, voiced their disapproval of the Paris decisions. Camere del Lavoro, the University Board and Faculties, the political parties have all voiced their condemnation (opinion generally day, manifestos, public meetings and newspaper articles) (opinion generally is that Italy has been sold by the British and the Americans who, combined, do not feel themselves strong enough to stand up to Russia, and on the part of the extreme left press there appears a tendency to revert to the subject of 'Perfidious Albion', bloated with ill-treated colonies taking away the hard won expansion of Italy, this being especially notable in the RAVENNA and ANCONA areas.

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2. The Press

The Italian Press for the last few months has been carrying out a gigantic campaign to prove to Italians and to the world that TRIESTE is geographically and ethnically an integral territory of Italy, and stressed the point that it would be the greatest injustice to the Italian nation should the Allies deprive Italy of her TRIESTE province.

The following quotation from an article "Bitter Hours" 4 July in L'AVENIRE D'ITALIA is considered to be truly representative of the bitter spirit prevailing and was unanimously approved of by the Bolognese. "THE UNJUST PEACE DEPRIVES ITALY OF HER OWN LAUDS. THIS IS NOT PEACE, THIS IS A MONSTROUS ABILITATION. ONLY ITALY PAYS. TRIESTE IS TAKEN AWAY FROM ITALY AND THE POPULATION OF VENEZIA GIULLA HAVE AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE".

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The news appearing in "GIORNALE DELL'EMILIA" on 13 July that "150 Italian Officers, invited to a party by the R.I.F. Commander of Rome, did not go" was appreciated by the majority of the population of Bologna.

The Bolognese have also approved what the Commander of the Partisans of APUANIA and the Partisans of VENEZIA have done. They burnt their Partisan certificates to demonstrate they had been betrayed by the Allies.

Pietro DEL GIUDICE, ex-Prefect of APUANIA (N.W. corner of Tuscany) and ex-Partisan Commander, addressed a letter to Admiral Stone saying that the Italian Partisans decided to give back their Certificates signed by Alexander. He added that this was of great importance for the Partisans who did not want to have anything in common with those who fought not for freedom and justice but for imperialism. "Our comrades who died together with the best sons of England and America did not die for this".

3. Effect of International Decisions on Public and Social Affairs.

There are many voices which say that the internationalisation of Trieste was prepared before ever the Big Four met; that the Allies allowed a great influx of Slavs to Trieste in order to be able to dominate a confused situation; and the Italians are not deceived as to the great numbers of Jugoslavs infiltrated by Tito to impress the Commission there. In the face of Russian ascendancy over Britain and America it is considered that Italy has to renounce today what the Anglo-Americans must return to her should she be allied to them in the event of a war against Russia, and as regards France, the question is asked, why should Italy not strengthen France on whose account she was thrown back into the sea in 1940 - not because France believed in Nazism but because she no longer believed in England.

Many Bolognese say it is better to blow up the electrical installations on the Italo-French frontiers rather than that they be used by FRANCE.

On account of Italy now losing faith in England and America, and because of Slav propaganda, it is stated that there would be few Italians who would support England and America in a new war.

Public disappointment, justified or otherwise, has given a motive for open national manifestations of disapproval through the medium of political and labour organisations.

4. Dangers of Present Unrest

Right Wing protests have been expressed through their political organisations in the form of the territorial

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Public disappointment, justified or otherwise, has given a motive for open national manifestations of disapproval through the medium of political and labour organisations.

4. Dangers of Present Unrest

Right Wing protests have been expressed through their political parties. The Communist Party on the other hand, in view of the territorial questions being too intimately bound up with Russia, has discreetly let its hand be felt where it can be felt the strongest, viz. through its labour organisations and the Camera del Lavoro.

In view of earlier pronouncements byogliatti at Bologna in May that Trieste is of no interest to Italians (and reinforced by his subsequent contradictions at Milan) and the abundant evidence of the revolutionary ambitions of the Communists, it is legitimate to assume that Communist influence in precipitation of the strikes and in particular the recent protest strikes, through the Camera del Lavoro and in this area their influence is so strong, is not due to anxiety over territorial questions but is aimed at fomenting social problems for political exploitation. The usual difficult-to-prove cases have been reported of Communists squads circulating and threatening the harassed bar-proprietor minus his waiters that 'a grenade might explode in his bar if he does not close the shutters'.

The Communists using the workmens' unions, implement very largely all locally-called strikes which, while there may genuinely be

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labour grievances, keep the work people agitated, and, at a critical phase in Italy's domestic affairs, discredit the competence of the De Gasperi Government, which generally is trusted in Italy and abroad. Whilst promising to co-operate with the Government, in practice they incite the work people against the Government, making promises in the rashly extravagant pre-election style of better wages without paying any regard to the national economy and oblivious of the corruption and inefficiency existing in those small communes where they control administration. They declare that they offer the Government only co-operation, but in their newspapers and in their cells they say that only they, the Communists, can give to the workers those privileges which they must have and which the Russian workman has received for a long time.

Conclusion.

In this report has been given what is considered as accurate a report as possible on public opinion at present, and the dangerous tendencies to which internal affairs have been exposed by the Paris decisions and the way in which they could be exploited in Italy, detrimental to both Italian, and eventually, allied interests.

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3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 15

16 Aug 1946

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY WILL ON NO ACCOUNT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE NOT HOLDING AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN FORCES. THIS SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY SUBORDINATE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF HEADQUARTERS
3 DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE
NORTHERN DETACHMENT
C M F

SECRET

3 DISTRICT

GSI NORTHERN DETACHMENT

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NORTHERN DETACHMENT
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 3 DISTRICT
General Staff Intelligence
Northern Detachment
C M F

GSI/2330

16 August 1946

3 DISTRICT (MILAN) WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NUMBER 15

1 POLITICAL

(a) General

The past week would appear to have marked the nadir of political activity in North West Italy for the first time this year. The traditional "Ferragosto" holiday, theoretically 15 August, has attracted a great exodus of all social classes of Italians from their homes to seaside resorts and other inland resting places.

(b) Paris Conference and Repercussions

Full accounts have appeared in the press on the Paris Peace Conference. Emphasis has been placed on the contrasting attitudes of the Great Western Powers and Russia, and the lack of identity of views between them. DE GASPERI's defence of Italy on her rights which he expounded in an address on Saturday 9 August before the assembly of 21 nations was unanimously approved of by all countries but "Unita" (Communist) seemed to take objection at the Italian leader's suggestion of postponing for one year any decision on the future of TRIESTE. The communist organ has accused DE GASPERI of not having echoed in Paris the will of the Italian people, but of having merely put forward, despite opposition in government circles, a "personal" suggestion for home electoral reasons. It argues amongst other matters that by this latest move of his, DE GASPERI intends playing for time in Italian politics in view of next year's general elections in March and is aiming at maintaining a "status quo" in all national affairs. The hint would seem to be directed at DE GASPERI's anti, undoubtedly also that of his own party's, reluctance to carry out the industrial and agrarian reforms which last week TOGLIATTI, in Milan, pointed out had been one of the electoral promises of the Christian Democrat Party.

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The North West public generally has also expressed approbation of DE GASPERI's Paris Conference address but would momentarily appear to have decided not to give vent to any of its inner feelings and has thus resigned itself to a "Wait and See" policy. It remains, though, unanimously convinced that war between the West and Powers and Russia will come sooner or later, and, perhaps for ecological reasons, the hope is expressed that it ought to happen sooner rather than later in view of Italy's geographical position, and whilst there still exists what even the more thinking portion of the population apprehensively

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pressures of a temporary nature only) a Western Allied Military ascendancy over Russia and her satellites.

(c) Monarchist activity

A representative of the newly formed Rome Partito Monarchico is reported to have very recently been in North West Italy making contact with the various Monarchist movements and parties. The mission would appear to have been connected with a fusion policy of all monarchists who would then receive all directives direct from Rome and whose activities would generally be controlled by the new Partito Monarchico in Rome.

(d) Proposed New Party

The formation of a "Partito Liberale Cristiano" of monarchist tendency is expected shortly. Milan would appear to have been chosen for its HQ.

(e) Federazione Libertaria Italiana

Further to our VIS No. 13 dated 2 August para 1 (c), contact in Milan between exponents of the Federazione Libertaria Italiana and dissident Socialists chiefly from the "Iniziativa Socialista" group have been very frequent and on an increasing scale during the past month.

Concerted action against the "fusionist" elements of the Socialist Party would appear to be contemplated very shortly. This will probably take the form of a press campaign and propaganda amongst the workers. Agreement on this policy is believed to have already been reached between VACCARENGHI, until recently Secretary of the Socialist Party in Milan, DONFANTINI and others of the "Iniziativa Socialista", and the central committee of the Federazione Libertaria.

It is reported that several members of the now almost "defunct" Action Party lead by an ex-executive member of the Party in North Italy, a certain SAVELLI, have recently assured the movement their support. It is also stated that several Republican Party members of leftist tendency have recently swelled the ever growing numbers of the movement.

The F.L.I. may cease to publish its periodical "Internazionale" and instead start a daily of the same name. The financial backing is said to be coming from Rome circles through the help of the Socialist Party secretary-general Lombardo, who is also reputed to be anti-NENI. Corrado DONFANTINI, leading NW Italy anti-fusionist Socialist, and Carlo ANDREONI of the F.L.I. are reputed to have gone to Rome last week to make arrangements.

The editing staff will probably be composed of members from the "Iniziativa Socialista" and the Partito D'Azione. Mario BORSI, well known for his activities in the recently dissolved Milan Corriere

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The editing staff will probably be composed of members from the "Iniziativa Socialista" and the Partito D'Azione. Mario BOSCA, well known leader-article writer who recently resigned from the Milan Corriere della Sera, is quoted as the probable "direttore" of the paper.

(f) Uomo Qualunque

Publication of the Uomo Qualunque daily "SENZO NUOVO" in Milan as from 1 August by the Unione Regionale Qualunquista Lombarda in lieu of the weekly local "BUON SENSO" which ceased publication because of financial difficulties, would seem to have been carried out without the sanction of the Rome HQ. Thus friction arose between Rome and Milan but there are indications that the air has now been clarified. Judging from reports it originated out of a clash of personalities rather than out of any political ideas, though a slight policy disagreement between North and South would still appear to exist.

In view of this situation the sending of representatives from Rome to create the North Italy Federation of the Party (see our WIS 13 dated 2 August) has been speeded up. Two of them are already in Milan,

one of whom is Dott. Luigi ROSSI who has been appointed Inspector for North Italy.

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It has been decided that "SENZO NUOVO" will continue to be published by the Unione Regionale Qualunquiste Lombarda but it seems that "NUOV SENZO" will re-appear shortly in Milan but for account of the ROME HQ.

(g) U.D. and Amnesty

It is said that the Uomo Qualunque has sent out membership applications to all those in NW Italy who have been granted amnesty, and it is also reported that many have accepted.

(h) Communist Party

The clean-out of officials within the Communist Party would appear to be insistently demanded by the more responsible members. It is said that the Central Executive of the Party has already tackled the problem. The behaviour of certain lower echelon officials would appear to have done much harm within and outside local party centres and it is suggested that the changes have been prompted by Soviet observers in this country after referring the matter to Moscow.

(i) Socialist Party

The present attitude of the Communist Party seems to have caused apprehension within the socialist party. It is felt that a break with the Communist would throw full government responsibility on the other parties and would thus place the Socialist Party in untenable position. On the other hand the continuance of the present "alliance" with the Communists is compromising the very existence of the party and it would appear Nenni showed awareness of the existing dangers during recent discussions in Rome on the present policy of the Communist Party. Reports indicate that at the same meeting a revision of the "alliance" policy was demanded.

(j) Mussolini's body recovered.

On the night of 23 April Mussolini's body was removed from the Lauro Cemetery in Milan by presumed neo-Fascists.

After four months of continuous and widespread active police investigations which have led to the arrest of several persons and to three of the four neo-fascists who actually carried out the removal, the remains of Mussolini were handed to the Milan Questura on the evening of Monday 12 August.

Confessions made by the three neo-fascists revealed that two Francesco Fathers, Zucca and Parini (a relative of the ex-Fascist Milan Prefect Parini) were holding the body in the Sant'Angelo Convent in the heart of Milan, but it would appear that at the moment the body had been

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Padre Zucca and Parini are now in San Vittore Gaol, Milan. The remains of Mussolini were carefully wrapped in rubber sheets and encased in a wooden trunk. Medical authorities have already ascertained that the remains are those of the dictator.

The rather dramatic ending of the search for Mussolini's body, extensively reported by all sections of the press, has served as a fillip for the prestige of the police. Public comment on the work of the police has been favourable, but, however, the cry for the elimination from the ranks of the police forces of the remaining poor elements which joined after the liberation still goes on. Progress in this respect appears to be satisfactory.

- 4 -

(k) Commemoration of Massacre of Partisans

The second anniversary of the massacre of 15 Partisans in Piazzale Loreto, Milan, was commemorated on the same spot on Saturday afternoon 10 August. A large gathering of partisans and public attended the ceremony. Wreaths were placed on the monument commemorating the massacre, and Minister SERENI, (Post War Assistance) and Milan Sindaco, CAPPPI, addressed the crowd in moving terms, recalling the deeds of partisans and the meaning of the sacrifice of those who had fallen. There were no incidents.

2 ECONOMIC(a) General

All big industrial establishments in NW Italy closed for "Ferragosto" on 9/10 August and will not resume work till 19 August. Consequently the situation is exceedingly quiet.

The Rome meetings between CGIL and Confindustria regarding such awkward problems as dismissals of surplus workers, holidays with pay, etc., and generally how to effect much needed improvement in the workers' standard of living without allowing an inflationary rise in prices, and such deliberations which have, so far, been announced, have, as yet, had little repercussions in the North.

The press and, in particular, the left wing papers have given much space to the unsatisfactory and unsuccessful developments of the talks. "Unita" accuses capital of having challenged labour and the Government and for having sabotaged a settlement of the problems.

The Italian cabinet will be discussing the issue at one of its daily meetings, but it has, nevertheless, called on both labour and capital not to break and to endeavour to find a solution between themselves despite the wide divergent views.

(b) Civil Servants and Para-Statal employees

As in all Italy, large meetings of full and semi-civil servants and other para-statal employees were held on the premises of the various Camere del Lavoro in NW Italy on Saturday, 9 August.

The present plight of this category of wage-earner was outlined in the various speeches and an all-round better economic treatment was demanded in the form of a resolution.

In Milan, following the meeting at the Camera del Lavoro, a delegation proceeded to the Prefettura and deposited there the demands of their colleagues. There were no incidents.

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3 HIDDEN ARMS

Arms recovered W/E 14 August 46.

EMILIA. 19 rifles; 2 MGs; 1 Sub-MG; 7 pistols;
4 grenades; 2240 rls. of S.M.

20 localities were searched in the provinces of FORLÌ, BOLOGNA, FERRARA, REGGIO and RAVENNA.

1NH/jr

Distribution: As for GSI/2930 dated 2 August 46.

M. V. H. id
for Lt Col M. V. H. id
General Staff

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CSI HQ 3 DISTRICT
NORTHWEST DETACHMENT
c/o 427 F.S. SECTION
C.M.F.

GSI 2206/3

18 July 46

GSI(b)

HQ 3 DISTRICT NORTHERN DETACHMENT

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 3

PERIOD 1 JUNE TO 30 JUNE 46.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

10/4
1128
645.09

The month under review which has seen the change over from Monarchy to Republic and which may well be considered a most critical month in Italian history has produced no incidents of any importance.

During and in the immediate aftermath of the elections, ample precautions were taken by the Italian authorities to see that sufficient armed forces (both military and civil) were available at all strategic points, but despite the numerous alarming reports of imminent uprisings throughout the previous month, calm and order prevailed throughout all Northern Italy, which surpassed all expectations.

The King's decision to accept the result of the referendum was greeted with relief. No demonstrations of any kind followed his sudden departure and the prevalent opinion is that an easy way out was found from a very difficult and delicate situation.

The birth of the Republic was celebrated by orderly organised demonstrations throughout the various North Italian nerve centres, whilst profound depression reigned in Monarchist circles.

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The birth of the Republic was celebrated by orderly organised demonstrations throughout the various North Italian nerve centres, whilst profound depression reigned in Monarchist circles.

Of the number of persons arrested towards the middle of last month and who were alleged to be implicated in Neo-Fascist activities, a large proportion has been set free and very few are still in custody. A detailed report to AFHQ will be made as soon as the final results of investigations by the Italian Authorities has been received.

Towards the close of the period under review the Elections and Referendum fever has been overshadowed by the discussions of the Big Four at the Paris Peace conference, which has been the subject of considerable criticism in the Press and, the news that MONTEVISIO, BRIGA and TENDA would be ceded to France, has caused a violent reaction and bitter criticism of the Allied Policy.

It can be stated that the Italian public is suffering from a sense of injustice with regards to the French claims. It is generally considered that France has no just right to ask for Territorial concession from Italy in view of her poor war record and that it was of little use Italy fighting for the allies after September 1943 if she is now treated only as a vanquished Nation.

As yet no actual demonstrations have taken place but there is a possibility of a recurrence of last year's Partisan activity in the zones to be ceded to France.

10/4
1188
645.09

2142

- 2 -

The calm which prevailed throughout most of the period under review was recently broken by demonstrations of "REDUCI and UNEMPLOYED". The climax of these demonstrations was reached in Milan, when thousands of "REDUCI and UNEMPLOYED" held a mass meeting in the PIAZZA del DUOMO. As well as holding a demonstration, they began invading shops and business premises around the DUOMO area.

PART II

1. MILITARY SECURITY.

(a) Security of information

Listening in to Military calls again has become noticeable. It has been however difficult to ascertain who is responsible.

(b) Security of Personnel

During May, some 1500 Italian troops were sent to BOLZANO from TREVISO Province, and as a result of a Questura scare on 25 May, some 2000 more were moved up from REGGIO EMILIA and VERONA into what were considered strategic positions against invasion from the North. They remained until 2 June and the movement was explained to the civilian population as "military manoeuvres".

(c) Security of Material

(i) On 6 June No 1 SEP Centre informed FS RICCIONE that on the night of 5/6 June the NAAP stores of the German P.W. HQ in MIRAMARE were burst open and goods to the value of 100,000 lire were taken away.

(ii) On 17 June CIC VERONA, acting on information received, found abandoned at CORTE OSPITALIERA, DOSSOBUONO, two American General Sherman tanks complete with motors and armament consisting of two Cal. 50 machine guns and four Cal. 30 Machine guns (the radios were found to have been removed). 217 Area have been asked by this HQ to take action for their removal, meanwhile CIC VERONA have removed the armament.

(iii) On 27 June an anonymous telephone warning was received by a reporter on the staff of the "Corriere Lombardo" to the effect that another S 79 aircraft would be stolen in the next few days. A similar message had been received by the same reporter just before the previous plane was stolen. AC have been informed.

5741

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(iv) Black marketer in TRENTO have lately been showing an unusual interest in detonators and capsules for mines and fuse wires which, they allege are wanted by "industrialists" of TURIN and MILAN. According to reliable informants, new machine guns of Russian origin (of the PARABELLUM type) were seen at RIVA and ARCO, strongholds of Communism in this area. This has been reported to CORR of TRENTO, but no official discoveries have been made so far.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to Report.

(e) Security of Frontier and Travel Control

(i) Reports from the BRENNER indicate that members of the 2nd Polish Corps are leaving Italy on regular movement orders and attempt to return with their families. The Italian authorities are refusing admittance as the latter cannot be considered military personnel.

- 3 -

(ii) The border security at PASSO di RESLA has shown some improvement and few cases have occurred in which escaped PWs attempted to cross the frontier into Austria. Direct telephone communication has at last been established and a NCO of CC.RR should shortly be on 24 hour duty, as well as carabinieri.

(iii) Crossing of the frontier by German PWs escaping from POW camps in France continues. In future such PWs will be brought to Milan under CC.RR escort and disposed of through 'A' Branch 59 Sub-Area.

(iv) Following are two verbatim reports from FSO 315 F.S. S.

(a) On 4 June 46, 11 Frenchmen crossed the Italian Frontier at MONCEVISO. 4 of these were in military uniform, of whom 2 are believed to have been officers, while the remaining 7 were members of DEMM.GE, the French annexionist movement.

These men proceeded to the uninhabited barracks of the GENIO MILITARE, 3 Kilometres from the Frontier, where they made an inspection of the building. Here, they were stopped by a patrol of the CC.RR, based at MONCEVISO, who questioned them.

The Frenchmen's answer to questioning was that they required the barracks to house German PWs who would be employed by the French Government in clearing mines to the North and North-East of lake MONCEVISO. These areas are in Italian Territory. They further stated that the work would begin in 45 days time, with 60 labourers in the first instance and later 200.

The commander of the CC.RR then told the Frenchmen that no work could be carried out without the authority of the Italian Government, and the French party then left Italian territory.

CC.RR SUSa has made a full report, and all competent Italian authorities have been informed.

A newspaper article appeared in the TURIN "GAZZETTA SERA," dated 7 June 46, a paper which supports the Italian "Comitato per la difesa degli interessi Italiani di MONCEVISO".

The visit has created a considerable reaction among the Italian inhabitants of MONCEVISO. Amongst various rumours circulating is one that the people of MONCEVISO will take up arms against the French in any subsequent incident if the Italian Government should not take action.

(b) Reference above report. A further instance of the crossing of the Italian frontier has been reported.

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The party was stopped by a patrol of CC.RR, and left Italian territory within an hour.

On being questioned, the French Lieut. said that the party had come to clear mines from the areas already specified at MONCENISIO, and stated that he understood the zone of MONCENISIO to have been ceded to France.

340

2. CIVIL SECURITY(a) Analysis of Arrests

	for trial for a Security Offence Cat A, Cat B, Cat C.	for in- terment Cat B, Cat C.	for detention pending further investigation Cat C.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces				
Civilian Officials Incl. CC,RR				
Miscellaneous Civilians	2	9		11
TOTAL	2	9		11

(b) Important individual Cases

- (i) MATTEAZZI Gino - Sabotage Agent - INTERNEE
- (ii) PERTOLLI Franz - E.A. List 2/162 - INTERNEE
- (iii) BAURGARTNER Franz - GIS Bulletin 73 - Awaiting disposal instructions from AFHQ
- (iv) ECCER Giuseppe - Town Mayor of Nalles - Handed to Italians.

(c) Suspects

Nothing to report.

(d) Subversive Movements and political organisations of Security interest.

- (i) Neo-Fascists, - activities of.

A report from SCI UNIT 2 MILAN, states that information has been received to the effect that frequent meetings attended by individuals politically compromised as former fascists and without apparent means of support were being held at two houses in Milan, the addresses of which are:

No. 7 Via FLORI OSCURI and No. 28 Via BREGARA.

CIVILIAN OFFICIALS

Incl. CC, RR			
Miscellaneous	2	9	11
Civilians	2	9	11
TOTAL			

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- (i) MATTEAZZI Gino - Sabotage agent - INTERNEED
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No. 7 Via FIORI OSCURI and No. 28 Via BELLARÀ.

This information has been passed to F.S.S. for further investigations. **539**

(ii) Partisans

F.S.S. at REGGIO EMILIA reports that the leader of the local partisans "EROS" FERRARI Didino has started to form sabotage squads to destroy Allied lines of communication in Italy (road and rail) in the event of any hostilities involving the allies in the VENEZIA GIULIA area.

The squads are comprised of groups of five men whose primary objectives are the viaducts in the REGGIO area, affecting rail transport. Secondary objectives are vehicles and road bridges. It is believed by F.S. that a certain Capt. IV.M. & Russian, who was in command of a Partisan Group in the LIGONCHIO area prior to the liberation may be the person to make the charges or mines that are proposed to be used as he is reputed an expert on explosives.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Political Situation

Reference is made to this HQ's Weekly Intelligence Summaries Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 for the month of June. To avoid unnecessary repetition no further summary will be included in this report on the political situation.

(b) Civil Disturbances

The REDUCI in the Milan area have since the 21 June 46 intensified their PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS.

These demonstrations reached large proportions on the 25 June 46 when upwards of 1,500 men took part and "peacefully occupied" several public offices in Milan as a protest against "employment of women which is causing unemployment of men".

This took the form of a nuisance demonstration lasting approximately two hours and necessitated the closing of the offices.

The climax was reached on the 27 June 46 when thousands of REDUCI and UNEMPLOYED held a mass meeting in the PIAZZA DEL DUCIO. The demonstrators invaded shops and business premises around the square. For a short time the situation became completely out of hand but eventually the police regained control and the mob was dispersed. During the clashes between demonstrators and police several people were injured - one seriously.

About 15 men were arrested but released later. It is believed that doubtful elements mixed with the crowd to stir up trouble, but the QUESTURA was unable to recognise any.

(c) Other matters of General Security Interest

YUGOSLAVS

(i) According to FS, there is reason to believe that an organization for recruiting ex-Italian Air Force personnel for the Yugoslav Air Force is in existence in Milan.

FS has contacted five Italian airmen who have been accepted (in 3 cases by a woman and in 2 cases by a man)

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FS has contacted five Italian airmen who have been accosted (in 3 cases by a woman and in 2 cases by a man) and have been asked whether they were interested in going to Yugoslavia. They were offered a salary of 90,000 to 100,000 lire a month and were assured that when they arrived in Yugoslavia their families in Italy would receive a bonus of half a million lire. Proper documents would be supplied to them.

Those who accept usually travel by train to VERONA and from there onwards by car.

Recruiting is done in all cases by Italian and, it is suspected that the Communist party may be helping them. According to FS contacts, the Communist party has complete records of all air force pilots.

(ii) A Yugoslav "TITO" intelligence service has been set up in Via Dante, MILAN, at the corner of Via Giuliani. The Office started its operations about a month ago.

(iii) A group of Yugoslav Communists has its offices with the the Federation of the Italian Communist Party, Milan. This group is frequently in touch with Yugoslavia via TRIESTE.

- 6 -

4. RUMOURS

A current rumour in TURIN is that the granting of Italian territory to France is a temporary political move on the part of the Allies in order to compel Russia to renounce her 100% support to the Yugoslavian claim on TRIESTE. It is not believed that the last word has been said.

5. HIDDEN ARMS

Consolidated total of arms recovered for the month of June,
 199 Rifles; MGs 36; 3 Sub-MGs; 11 Pistols;
 7 boxes + 372 Grenades; 2 Flame-throwers ;
 Large quantity of Small Arms Ammunition.

6. LOCATIONS OF PSS/CIC

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>H.Q.</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
315	TORINO	AOSTA
417	BOLOGNA	REGGIO EMILIA RAVENNA RICCIONE, ANCONA
427	MILAN	
85	GENOA	SAN REMO
CIC	MILAN	VERONA, BOLZANO MERANO, COMO BRESCIANONE

7. TAILPIECE

A certain BIONDI Mario, a resident of ROME, temporarily living at TRENTO, had to travel from TRENTO to ROME, in order to vote. After the performance he was handed a receipt, signed by the president No 56, ROME, in order to obtain a reduction on his railway fare. This receipt in addition to the above-mentioned signature, bore the stamp of the 'Ministero dell'Interno' containing the emblem of the Italian Republic, long before the results of the 'Referendum' had been known to the Italian people.

RAP/jr

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As for Monthly Intelligence Summary No. 2, less copies NOS. 4 and 6.
 Copy No 35 is amended to read SCL/Z/ROME.

5736
 Major General,
 Commanding.

SECURITY

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

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SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF APRIL, 1946DATE: 6 May 46COPY No. 11PART IGENERAL SURVEYMilitary Security.

Cutting of signal communications continued during the month but incidents reported were fewer in number than in the previous month.

The fires in the area of No. 1 Sub-depot 16 BAD were thought to have been the work of incendiarists.

First reports from FS on the Italian Control of ports indicated that the controls were working more efficiently than had been expected.

Civil Security.

During the month there was a definite increase in the number of disturbances over the whole area, especially in the South and South eastern provinces, there were however no reports of any anti-Allied demonstrations.

Press attacks by the various political parties on their opponents were a little livelier in preparation for the forthcoming elections.

Anxiety about the food shortage continued although in the south there were signs of improvement in quantity and prices.

Rumours indicated considerable public interest in Allied re-inforcement movements.

MILITARY SECURITYPART II

1. (a) Security of Information. Nothing to report.
- (b) Security of Personnel. Nothing to report.
- (c) Security of Material and Installations.

(2) During the night of 10/11 Apr 46 two stacks of 17 pounder A.P.C. were ignited by an unidentified person in the locality of No. 1 SUB DEPOT 16 BAD: it was considered that as this type of ammo will not burn without the aid of some other agent, ^{the fire}

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Wire cutting.

Eleven cases of wire cutting by thieves were reported during the month. Several of these were serious thefts, but on the whole the position showed an improvement.

Incidents continued on the ROMA - NAPLES route, three cases being reported in the CISTERNA - CAPUA area. CIC FLORENCE investigated a possible sabotage cutting of the FOLLIGNO - FLORENCE and FOLLIGNO - MAGIONE line on the 24/25 Apr 46.

- 2 -

Following two cuts five kilometres north of CERIGNOLA (FOGGIA Province) on 13 and 15 Apr 46, the CO.RR. arrested the thieves and a trial by the Italian authorities is to follow.

The carabinieri continued to patrol and watch circuits as numbers permitted and cases in the NAPLES district were also notified to G10 and Car Squadron.

(iii) Losses by theft.

Threats from 16 BID continue. Defono Platoon CIP and PSS cooperated as usual. Ammunition boxes, cordite, cloth bags, exploder tubes and trench-shelter sheets were the main items. Some of the material was recovered by house-search and various persons were arrested for illegal possession of and failure to surrender arms. More WD property was recovered by a raid on ROMA market.

On 5 Apr a truck which was being loaded with mine fuses at S. GERARDO exploded. There were 16 fatal casualties, including 2 British and it is believed that pilferage may have been the cause.

On 13 Apr an explosion occurred at S. VILIANO (nr. SAVILANO) which was caused by thieves attempting to remove fuses from shells. Casualties included 4 killed, no British personnel being affected.

House-search in the area of 597 BOD No. 1 Sub Depot resulted in the recovery of 1487 plugs. By search of German SER, a number of headlamp bulbs and WD tyres were recovered. Contrary to fears recently expressed it has been found that Chetrit guards are doing good work at FONDACCHIO.

(a) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(1) Reports from IS showed that the Italian Control of Ports was working more efficiently than had been expected and that suspicious and difficult cases were rapidly referred to the local section. Some difficulties were experienced where shore leave passes etc. were issued to British masters by the Italians, but this practice was acceptable in due course. Italian Port Security were not given access to British Black Lists but referred names of passengers, stewards for checking against security files. Special arrangements were made for schooner and mail boats calling at all ports.

From ANOCIA it was reported that Allied troops had attempted on occasions to intrude into the Italian port guards and one

surrender arms. Two WD property was recovered by a raid on
Mila market.

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S. GENARO exploded. There were 15 fatal casualties, including
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but this practice was acceptable in the course. Italian Port
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referred names of passengers, stowaways for checking against
security files. Special arrangements were made for schooner
and small boats control at all ports.

From ANCONA it was reported that Allied troops had attempted
on occasions to infiltrate the Italian port guards and one
serious incident was reported to PRO 211 Sub-area. Stowaway
control in the Italian section of NAPLES Port was improved
through the SCALO MILITARE, the British section is ~~not~~ ^{run} by
after by C.I.F.

(ii) On 1 Apr six German PWs who had escaped from a camp at SERRAIO
CANTARE BUELA (JUCOSAVIA) were stopped in a mail boat sailing
for NAPLES by the Italian civilian police. They were disposed
of through 54 area. Two stowaways were arrested at NAPLES
between 23 and 26 Apr, none were of security interest and were
passed to the Questura for disposal. Fourteen Sicilians who
had entered TRIPOLI illegally and subsequently departed
were handed over to the Italian authorities at NAPLES on 19
Apr. On 15 Apr, 18 NAPLES processed some eight hundred Italian
repatriates to SCIF who were travelling on block visa.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offense (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civic Officials including CO RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	6	1	7
Civilians arrested by CS	NIL	NIL	4	4
TOTAL	NIL	6	5	11

(b) Important Individual Cases

A case list for APRIL 1946 is given in duplicate at APPENDIX "A" to this summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.(1) Communist Activity.

On 25 Apr 46 a meeting held in BARI to celebrate the liberation of Italy and salute the Partisans was converted by Communist and Socialist representatives into an occasion for acrimonious debate on the Monarchy/Republic issue.

TRAVING, on 12 Apr 46, was also the scene of Left Wing

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TARANTO, on 12 Apr 46, was also the scene of Left Wing demonstrations in favour of the Republic on a fairly large scale. **3132**

(ii) Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunquo.

A meeting of the FUQ was held in TARANTO on 9 Apr 46 at which some 3,000 were present. A Communist attempt at interruption was frustrated by the firing of one round by carabinieri on duty, at which all Communists present incontinently bolted.

Several new nuclei of the FUQ have recently been formed in NAPLES province. Only one, at SOMA PESCIANA (100 members) is of any size.

FUQ party strength has been quoted reliably as: ABBEZO - 1000; SIENA - 1000 members.

(iii) Neo-Fascist Trends.

This month has seen a resurgence of neo-Fascist activity in Sicily. Fascist slogans and leaflets were once more in evidence and the "campaign" reached its climax on 25 April, (the anniversary of "Partisan Day") and the assassination of MESSALINI. Local reactions to this propaganda were not in the least enthusiastic, particularly as there is always the lingering suspicion that these manifestations are provocative manoeuvres of the Left Wing parties. Local CS point out, however, that in Sicily as in most other places there is a growing nostalgia for the days when life was ordered and disciplined, and a corresponding desire for their return in some form or other.

(iv) Imports to Public Order.

There has been a very definite increase in civil disturbances over the whole area during the period under review. None, however, was anti-Italian.

The causes of the disturbances were the well-known ones of unemployment, prices, and shortage of staple foods. The most active element in these affairs was almost always the "prolet", fully supported by the usual gang of local hooligans. Political parties have either stood clear from or hastened to disclaim responsibility for demonstrations.

(v) Separatism in Sicily.

The C.C.N. force in SICILY has been increased and a simultaneous Congress in Fascist activity is attributed to this reinforcement. There were two strikes during the period under review, one in NAPOLI and the other in CALABRIA. The CALABRIA strike was on a fairly large scale. The Prefecture and Carabinieri were attacked and flour stolen from warehouses. C.C.N. intervened and lost one man killed.

Nothing to report.

(a) Control of movement.MISCELLANEOUS

3.

(a) The Italian Navy.

(i) The announcement in the Italian Press by the conference of Foreign Ministers at PARIS caused a great deal of unfavorable comment everywhere, but particularly in such naval centres as TARANTO, NAPOLI and NAPOLI. Opinion amongst the ranks of the REGIA MARINA was that it would be unprofitable to insist over their rights for partition and that something would be the meritable solution. However it was also clear that discipline was strongly maintained and there was a substantial increase in the number of violent physical reactions.

over the whole area during the period under review. None, however, was anti-Allied.

The causes of these disturbances were the well-known ones of unemployment, prices, and shortage of staple foods. The most serious element in these affairs was almost always the "reduced" salary received by the usual class of local no ligners. Political parties have either stood aloof from or hastened to disclaim responsibility for demonstrations.

(v) Sicily

The CC.FP. forces in SICILY has been increased and a simultaneous increase in Socialist activity is attributed to this re-inforcement. There were two strikes during the period under review, one in MESSINA and the other in CATANIA. The Catania strike was on a fairly large scale. The Prefecture and Carabinieri were attacked and four stolen from warehouses. C.C.F. intervened and lost one man killed.

(a) Control of movement Nothing to report.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) The Italian Navy

(1) The pronouncement on the Italian Fleet by the conference of Foreign Ministers at PARIS caused a great deal of unfavorable comment everywhere, but particularly in such naval centres as NAPLES, ANCONA and PERUGIA. Opinion amongst all ranks of the ROYAL NAVY was that it would be undesirable to hand over their ships for partition and that something would be the meritable solution: however it was also clear that discipline was strongly maintained and there was a surplus of men, machines and a violent physical reaction. It is of course, obvious that many thousands of sailors, families, dependents etc will be affected, the considerable sailing tonnage of personnel envisaged and certainly there were very heavy losses over the damage to pocket as well as national pride.

The Italian Navy help together after the shock of defeat and collaboration has created for itself a legend of having "saved Italy" by the willingness to put itself as a prize at the Allied disposal. During the fascist era and the war

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it was lavishly supported by the state and built into a "Senior Service", and has attracted into its ranks many able and enthusiastic elements. Conditions of service have always been better than those in the Army and, in general, discipline, efficiency and morale higher: there is a strong monarchist feeling among the officers and this lead is followed by the lower deck. It is this force which considers itself, on the whole, committed to "extinction" and feelings against Russia, Great Britain and France are running high, as it is felt that these three powers, in various motives, are not determined to eliminate Italian naval power in the Mediterranean for good and all. At present, however, it is not believed in the RMAI, SIMM, that the Allies have made an absolute decision on the problem and that the present arrangements are likely to be modified: it is only when the final decisions of the naval agreement are published that any action to destroy ships and installations will be taken.

(ii)

A disturbance between pro-Monarchist sailors and town people brought an end to the liberation celebration at TARANTO on 25 May. During a demonstration of some four thousand persons in the streets some torries passed through the town carrying SAN MARCO murals which at once joined the RMAI elements who bring Monarchist slogans. Naval officers prevented the murals from being used and the day ended with a protest to the E. Office and a request that the SAN MARCO Battalion should be moved forthwith from the District.

(iii)

Italian Armed Forces and CC.FP.

The tendency for left wing elements in the Central Province to concentrate in the newly called 124 class in objects for propaganda continued. In some cases Training Companies had been established, it was no more occurrence for political marches with banners to be organised in addition to the Military presence and it was thought in all provinces at PISARO that better control was exercised by the local communists than by Army HQ. Much of the propaganda was wildly anti-monarchist and anti-clerical, and there was some apprehension locally as to what might happen when the recruits are eventually entrusted with arms.

At SIMM on 7 May an incident in the town was followed by a semi-riot at the Training Centre during which several policemen were dismissed, a recruit was seriously injured and a large number of desertions effected. On the following day, communist party posters revised the recruits and stated that "their officers have been able to witness with their

the Allies have made an absolute decision on the problem and that the present arrangements are likely to be modified. It is only when the final decisions of the naval agreement are published that any action to destroy ships and installations will be taken.

(ii) A disturbance between pro-Monarchist sailors and town people brought on and to the liberation celebration at 17.30 on 25 Apr. During a demonstration of some 5000 persons in the streets some looting passed through the town square. SAJ MARCO marines who at once joined the SAJ. Elements of the Monarchist squad. Naval officers prevented the town from being used and the day ended with a protest to the effect and a request that the SAJ MARCO Battalion should be removed from the city lot.

(iii) Italian Armed Forces and CC.FF.

The tendency for left wing elements in the Central Division to concentrate on the newly called 1924 class in the sector for propaganda continued. In some where training courses had been established, it was no more occurrences for political marches with banners to be organized in addition to the military programme and it was thought in all serious cases at PUSARO that better control was exercised by the local communists than by Army HQ. Much of the propaganda was wildly anti-monarchist and anti-clerical, and there was some apprehension locally as to what might happen when the recruits are eventually entrusted with arms.

At SIENA on 7 Apr an incident in the town was followed by a riot at the Training Centre during which the recruits and policemen were dispersed, a recruit was seriously injured and a large number of desertions followed. On the following day, communist party posters praised the recruits and stated that "their officers have been able to witness with the spirit of discipline they are animated, and have expressed their satisfaction". (1)

(iv) A report from C.S. showed that CC.FF. were making good progress in rehabilitating themselves and that all round efficiency had improved. It was considered that special progress had been made in the RUFFA area.

(v) Civilian Population

(i) Relations between Germans and Civilians.

No incidents were reported of trouble between Italian Germans and civilians, though owing to political and international developments a certain coldness in attitude was noticed.

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(ii) Improvement in relations between Polish troops and civilians was maintained, the only incident on record occurred at SERRAVALLE where the Camera di Lavoro promoted a strike on the occasion of the funeral of a workman who had been stabbed to death while deriding a companion from an attack by five armed Poles, details of this incident were included in this HQ Summary No. 17 under para 5(b).

(iii) Morelo.

Although the Italian public was officially supposed to be more concerned than ever about the food shortage, there was a slight general improvement in the south both with regard to quantity and prices. At the same time the realization that the terms of the Peace Treaty with regard to reparations, the Fleet and the colonies, were likely to be hard caused public anxiety and a state of anti-bellied utterances both in public and private. It was obvious that Italians are either forgotten that they had a reckoning to settle with the Allies or that they had been lulled into false hopes as to the extent to which the original armistice conditions might be modified, and it is possible that relations between occupying forces and the population may suffer when the full realization of their position is clear to them. Nor was the statement of the Foreign Ministers reassuring as it left the UNDETERMINED question still very much in doubt: nor did the BRUNCI and ARSIZI activities with regard to territorial revisions help matters.

In the NAPLES area there was concern about a report that KING VICTOR EMANUELE would abdicate early in May and monarchist propaganda was intensified all over Southern Italy. Mention is made elsewhere in this summary of the general misgivings with regard to the fate of the Italian Navy.

In all, April was a troubled month for the Italian public and worse, everyone knew that with a national referendum and an election in a few weeks there would probably be further shocks and it seems to come.

(c) Rumours.

Detailed reports of troop movements into Italy continued to circulate, particularly in the South and obviously reflected public interest in any Allied move to strengthen the present forces in the peninsula. U.S. Army divisions were widely reported to be landing at ANKON and NAPLES while a mixed command of British and U.S. units would soon arrive at the

to reparations, the Fleet and the colonies, were likely to be hard caused public anxiety and a state of anti-Italian utterances both in public and private. It was obvious that Italians had either forgotten that they had a realising to settle with the Allies or that they had been lulled into false hopes as to the extent to which the original armistice conditions might be modified, and it is possible that relations between occupying forces and the population may suffer when the full realization of their position is clear to them. Moreover the statements of the Foreign Ministers reassuring as it left the ITALIAN position still very much in doubt: her did the BRITISH and AMERICAN activities with regard to territorial divisions held matter.

In the MATES area there was concern about a report that KING VIGNA TAVANIL would abdicate early in May and monarchist propaganda was intensified all over Southern Italy. Mention is made elsewhere in this survey of the general misgivings with regard to the fate of the Italian Navy.

In all, April was a troubled month for the Italian public and worse, everyone knew that with a national referendum and an election in a few weeks there would probably be further shocks and divisions to come.

(c) Rumours.

Detailed reports of the movements into Italy continued to circulate, particularly in the South and obviously reflected public interest in any Allied move to strengthen the present forces in the peninsula. U.S. Army divisions were widely reported to be landing at BRINDISI and TARANTO while a mixed squadron of British and U.S. ships would soon arrive at the former port. Thousands of U.S. troops - it was said - would arrive in the Sicily area and would operate jointly with the Polish forces in Southern Italy - all this rumoured activity being popularly supposed to indicate a surprise move against ITALIAN loss likely.

A war scare started in BRINDISI earlier in the month when fighting on the Yugoslav border was ascribed and it was said that ITALY had been invaded.

Political rumours include a report that the Referendum would not take place on the 2nd June but would be postponed until some future date. Also that Communist elements were preparing a coup d'etat for early June.

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(a) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) On 23 Apr the S.S. 114 HILLS was due to sail from NAPLES with Polish troops who were to be repatriated via U.K. On arrival at the quayside the troops refused to go on board. Polish officers arrived and endeavored to persuade the men to embark but without result. The men refused to embark on the grounds that their gratuities were not on a par with those paid to British troops and also that they did not wish to be repatriated via U.K. The whole affair was quite orderly and the decision not to leave NAPLES seemed to have been arrived at among themselves and not to be the work of outside agitators. The men remained on the quayside until 1900 hrs when they were returned to their camp.

(ii) With the closure of 2 District all "I(b)" matters previously dealt with by GSI(b) HQ 2 District will now be undertaken by GSI(b) HQ 3 District Northern Detachment code of 427 F.S. Section 3.A.P. Telephone number 1114 5394.

314 F.S. Section stationed at NAPLES has disbanded wof 1 May. Duties previously undertaken by this section will in future be carried out by 417 F.S. Section ACCIA detachment.

36 F.S. Section NAPLES and 512 F.S. Section NAPLES were disbanded wof 15 Apr. The area covered by these two sections is now being operated by 423 F.S. Section stationed in NAPLES. Telephone number NAPLES 20917.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Detachment</u>
38 FSS (OC: Capt. R. WHITE)	BAFU	BRADISI TARANTO
423 FSS (OC: Lt. J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES	NOLA
314 FSS (OC: Capt. J.A. LASCHELLS)	AACONE	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

(ii) With the closure of 2 District all "I(b)" matters provisionally dealt with by GSI(b) in 2 District will now be undertaken by GSI(b) in 5 District Northern Detachment care of 427 F.S. Section C.I.F. Telephone number in 13594.

314 F.S. Section stationed at AIGONA was disbanded wef 1 May. Duties previously undertaken by this section will in future be carried out by 427 F.S. Section AIGONA detachment.

36 F.S. Section IALLES and 312 F.S. Section MAPLES were disbanded wef 15 Apr. The area covered by those two sections is now being operated by 425 F.S. Section stationed in MAPLES. Telephone number in 13594.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Detachment</u>
38 FSS (OO: Capt. R. WHITE)	DARI	BRLDESI TARAZO
425 FSS (OO: Lt. J.W. JOHNSON)	MAPLES	NOLA
314 FSS (OO: Capt. J.A. LASCHLIES)	AIGONA	JESI. PERUSA. SIMA. MICHENAL.

RJB/ETC

5128

[Handwritten Signature]
(T.A. LUNNIE) Capt
G S I

APPENDIX A TO HQ No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE
SUMMARY No. 28

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(1) Persons Arrested

- (a) BONFIGLIOLI Don (alias BONFINI Serrio). Enemy agent. Arrested by CS NAPLES 20 Mar 45. Subject released as suffering from TB but warned to hold himself at disposal of CS. Interrogation report forwarded to AMHQ under this HQ 4 GSI/40 dated 17 Apr 46.
- (b) BRULLO Claudio. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject passed to NAPLES Questura for trial in accordance with AMHQ letter GSI.589.701/FF/2464 dated 9 Apr 46.
- (c) BONCOMPAGNI Siro (called Ivar). Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 25 para (r). Interrogation report forwarded to AMHQ under this HQ 5/GSI/118 of 11 Apr 46. Subject has been handed over to the Italian authorities for action.
- (d) CASTORANI Elmo. Enemy agent (subject of CI Bulletin No. 119 dated 5 Apr 45). Escaped custody of 12 FSS JESI on 1 Apr 45 and recently re-arrested by CC.PP. PORTO SAN GIORGIO 10 Apr 46. This HQ letter 3/GSI/115 of 2 May 46 refers. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (e) CASERANI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject now considered not of CI interest and passed to Questura NAPLES for disposal. AMHQ letter GSI.589.701/FF/2636 dated 20 Apr 46.
- (f) GLANCIO Nicola di Ignato di Giacomo Anzola alias Francavilla Anzolina. Enemy agent. Arrested by CS COSENZA on 12 Apr 46. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 931 of 24.200B refers.
- (g) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo di Licani Anzola. Italian. Enemy agent. Arrested 10 Apr 46 by CS PULIGNO. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI902 of 171250B refers.
- (h) D'ALESSANDRO Giacomo. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject has now been handed to Italian authorities for further action. AMHQ letter GSI.589.455/5-D of 16 Apr 46 refers.
- (i) MACCHI Giovanni di Scostino. Italian. Ref this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.
- (j) KOVACIC Vladimir fu Lorenzo and Maurina Anzola. Yugoslav. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject is being transferred to custody of CS in CS NAPLES at the disposal of Allied Military

- No. 25 para (r). Interrogation report forwarded to Army under this HQ 5/GSI/116 of 11 Apr 46. Subject has been handed over to the Italian authorities for action.
- (a) GASTORANI Elmo. Enemy agent (subject of CI Bulletin No. 119 dated 5 Apr 45). Escaped custody of 12 FSS JESI on 1 Apr 45 and recently re-arrested by CC.RR. PORTO SAN GIORGIO 10 Apr 45. This HQ letter 5/GSI/115 of 2 May 46 refers. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (b) CASERINI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject now considered not of CI interest and passed to Questura NAPLES for disposal. Army HQ letter GSI.369.701/FF/2636 dated 29 Apr 46.
- (c) OMINO Nicola di Iunato di Ciancio Anzola nato Francoville Anzola. Enemy agent. Arrested by CS COSENZA on 12 Apr 46. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 931 of 24/200B refers.
- (d) CATALIOTTI Carmelo Du Francesco Paolo di Licari Anzola. Italian. Enemy Agent. Arrested 10 Apr 46 by CS PALERMO. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 902 of 17/250B refers.
- (e) D'AMISSI GIUSEPPE. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject has now been handed to Italian authorities for further action. AFHQ letter GSI.369.455/5-D of 16 Apr 46 refers.
- (f) MACCHI Giovanni di Agostino. Italian. Ref this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.
- (g) KOVACIC Vladimir du Lorenzo and Marinko August. Yugoslav. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject is being transferred to custody of 808 by CS NAPLES at the disposal of Allied Military Authorities for re-interrogation by RS. (This HQ letter 32/II/GSI/61 of 16 Apr 46 refers).
- (h) PUTZ Alceo. Enemy agent (see AFHQ list GSI.369.704/1 dated 6 Oct 45 Serial No. 154) apprehended by Questura authorities at TERMI. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 945 of 25/1730B refers.
- (i) PECORI Santolo di Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 27. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under 5/GSI/96 dated 17 Apr 46. Further investigations are in hand in Rome and POLICIA.
- (j) ROVINISIO Giuseppe. Italian. Ref this HQ Int. Summary No. 26. CS PALERMO have been instructed to commence Subject to an Italian Military Tribunal for intelligence with the enemy. (This HQ letter 5/GSI/125 refers).

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- (n) SPADA Vittorio. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.
- (o) FRANCO Rodolfo. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. After further enquiries being completed it has been decided Subject is not of CI interest, and released accordingly. AFHQ letter GSI.389.701/PP/115 dated 16 Apr 46.
- (p) VIDVIC Stomilav di Matton. Yugoslav. This HQ Int. Summary No. 27 refers. Further report on interrogation of Subject has been forwarded to AFHQ under 46/II/GSI/134 dated 19 Apr 46.
- (q) ZORIC Nikola. Croat. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 26. Subject in course of being sent to AC Displaced Persons Camp in accordance with AFHQ letter GSI.389.453.2F(11) dated 26 Apr 46.
- (ii) Suspects.
- (a) ALLINO Michele. Arrested by CS at SOLRING (SIRACUSA) on 25 Mar 46 as suspected enemy agent. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 5/II/GSI/4 dated 4 May 46. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (b) MARCON Innocenzo. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. A further report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 5/GSI/145 dated 18 Apr 46.
- (c) PERET - MICHOSMI Jan. Pole. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Instructions from AFHQ are awaited.
- (d) SAJER Anton. (Yugoslav of German Origin). Yugoslav member of RAF arrested 20 Apr 46 at SAM ROCCO by RAF Security Police for theft. Now suspected as probable member of S.S. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 46/III/GSI/10 of 2 May 46. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (e) ZITNIK Vinko di Jancz tank di Maria KOCLIN. Yugoslav. Arrested by CS in LUPLES acting as if he were a plain clothes policeman. Enquiries have been instituted with AFHQ under this HQ reference 46/III/GSI/11 dated 2 May 46.

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No. 5: DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE
SUMMARY No. 28

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(1) Persons Arrested

- (a) BOMPIGLIONI Pino (alias BOMPIGLI Servio). Enemy agent. Arrested by OS NAPLES 20 Mar 46. Subject released as suffering from TB but warned to hold himself at disposal of OS. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 4 GSI/40 dated 17 Apr 46.
- (b) BRULLO Claudio. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject passed to NAPLES Questura for trial in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/FF/2464 dated 9 Apr 46.
- (c) BONCOMPAGNI Siro (called Ivan). Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 25 para (r). Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 5/GSI/118 of 11 Apr 46. Subject has been handed over to the Italian authorities for action.
- (d) CASIORANI ELMO. Enemy agent (subject of CI Bulletin No. 119 dated 3 Apr 45). Escaped custody of 12 FSS JESI on 1 Apr 45 and recently re-arrested by CC.FR. PORTO SAN GIORGIO 10 Apr 46. This HQ letter 5/GSI/115 of 2 May 46 refers. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (e) CASPERATI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject now considered not of CI interest and passed to Questura NAPLES for disposal. Authy AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/FF/2636 dated 29 Apr 46.
- (f) GIANNIO Nicola di ignoto et Gioglio Anzola nato Francavilla Anzitola. Enemy agent. Arrested by OS COSENZA on 12 Apr 46. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 951 of 241200B refers.
- (g) GALLIOTTI Carmelo Su Francesco Paolo et Licini Anzels. Italian. Enemy agent. Arrested 10 Apr 46 by OS PULERMO. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI902 of 171230B refers.
- (h) D'ALESSANDRO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject has not been handed to Italian authorities for further action. AFHQ letter GBI.389.455/5-D of 16 Apr 46 refers.
- (i) MACCHI Giovanni di Anzolino. Italian. Ref this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.

- to NAPLES Questura for trial in accordance with AMHQ letter GBI.389.701/FF/2464 dated 9 Apr 46.
- (c) BONCOMPIGNI Siro (called Iv.m). Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 25 para (r). Interrogation report forwarded to AMHQ under this HQ 5/GSI/118 of 11 Apr 46. Subject has been handed over to the Italian authorities for action.
- (d) CASTORANI Elmo. Enemy agent (subject of CI Bulletin No. 119 dated 3 Apr 45). Escaped custody of 12 FSS JESI on 1 Apr 45 and recently re-arrested by CC.RR. FOATO SAN GIORGIO 10 Apr 46. This HQ letter 5/GSI/115 of 2 May 46 refers. Disposal instructions are awaited.
- (e) CASERUCCI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject now considered not of CI interest and passed to Questura NAPLES for disposal. AMHQ letter GBI.389.701/FF/2636 dated 29 Apr 46.
- (f) CIAPICIO Nicola di iunoto et Ciaccio Anzola nato Francavilla Anzicola. Enemy agent. Arrested by CC COSSIMA on 12 Apr 46. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 931 of 241200B refers.
- (g) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo et Liceni Anzola. Italian. Enemy agent. Arrested 10 Apr 46 by CS PIAPIRO. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI902 of 171250B refers.
- (h) D'ALESSANDRO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject has now been handed to Italian authorities for further action. AMHQ letter GBI.389.455/5-D of 16 Apr 46 refers.
- (i) MACCHI Giovanni di Arcotrice. Italian. Ref this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.
- (j) KOVACIC Vladimir fu Lorenzo and Maurinus Auguste. Yugoslav. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Subject is being transferred to custody of 608 Bn CS NAPLES at the disposal of Allied Military Authorities for re-interrogation by PS. (This HQ letter 52/II/GSI/61 of 16 Apr 46 refers).
- (k) PITZ Alceo. Enemy agent (see AMHQ list GSI.389.704/1 dated 6 Oct. 45 Serial No. 194) apprehended by Questura authorities at VERDI. Interrogation report following. This HQ signal GI 945 of 251730B refers.
- (l) PECORI Sauro di Ginestre. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No. 27. Interrogation report forwarded to AMHQ under 5/GSI/96 dated 17 Apr 46. Further investigations are in hand in ROJJ and BOLIGNA.
- (m) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. Ref this HQ Int. Summary No. 26. CS PIAPIRO have been instructed to denounce Subject to an Italian Military Tribunal for intelligence with the enemy. (This HQ letter 5/GSI/125 refers).

5 (2)

- 2 -

- (n) SPADA Vittorio, Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 26. Subject has been handed to an Italian Military Tribunal for disposal.
- (o) TRACCA Rodolfo, Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. After further enquiries being completed it has been decided Subject is not of CI interest, and released accordingly. Inty. AFHQ letter GSI.569.701/EP/115 dated 15 Apr 46.
- (p) VIDOVIC Stanislay di Matteo, Yugoslav. This HQ Int. Summary No. 27 refers. Further report on interrogation of Subject has been forwarded to AFHQ under 46/II/GSI/154 dated 19 Apr 46.
- (q) ZORIC Nikola, Croat. See this HQ Int Summary No. 26. Subject in course of being sent to AG Displaced Persons Camp in accordance with AFHQ letter GSI.589.453.2F(11) dated 26 Apr 46
- (ii) Suspects.
- (c) ALLINO Michele, arrested by CS at SOLARINO (SIRACUSA) on 23 Apr 46 as suspected enemy agent. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 5/II/GSI/4 dated 4 May 46. Disposal instructions are omitted.
- (b) MARCONI Innocenzo, Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. A further report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 5/GSI/145 dated 18 Apr 46.
- (c) PERPER - MIKOWSKI Jan, Pole. See this HQ Int. Summary No. 27. Instructions from AFHQ are omitted.
- (d) SAMER Anton, (Yugoslav of German Origin), Yugoslav member of RAF arrested 20 Apr 46 at SAN ROCCO by RAF Security Police for theft. Now suspected as probable member of S.S. Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 46/III/GSI/10 of 2 May 46. Disposal instructions are omitted.
- (e) ZITNIK Vinko di Jancz di Maria KOOLAN, Yugoslav. Arrested by CS in NAPLES acting as if he were a plain clothes policeman. Enquiries have been instituted with AFHQ under this HQ reference 46/III/GSI/11 dated 2 May 46.

5024

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

③

REF

: SD/645.09

4775

8 February 1945

SUBJECT : No. 3 Dist. Security Instruction No. 2

TO : C.S.O. CA Section

1. Exact copies of these memoranda were received in Security Division on 23rd October 1944.
2. It is based on ACMF/1401/7/G-I (4) of 2nd February 1944 which was circularized to Regions vide 312/14/CA from this Headquarters.
3. In RAAC the same procedure is adopted in regard to arrests and liaison is well maintained with Allied Commission.
4. The only thing not working properly was the information on arrest slips was too scanty, and useless for reviewing. This has been put right by more recent directives from AFHQ.

JW
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

5123

SJM/nb

Security Division
Rep'd 23/10.
Book No 2536.
File No 3645.09.
ACTION.

See
CONFIDENTIAL
Copy No... *201*
17 Oct 44

3 DISTRICT SECURITY INSTRUCTION NO 2.

GENERAL.

1. This general instruction has been prepared in order to recapitulate the Security policy which will be observed by all Field Security and Port Security Sections within 3 District, with particular reference to those sections which have recently come under comd of this HQ.

REPORTS.

- 2. Reports will be rendered fortnightly and in duplicate, dispatched on the 15th and 30th of each month, in conformity with the proforma attached (Appendix A).
- 3. Reports will be addressed to this HQ, with copy to Area where section is located and other formations concerned.
- 4. All matters of particular or immediate importance or interest will be forwarded in the form of special reports to this HQ. These should include cases of espionage and sabotage, significant riots, incidents or disturbances, subversive activity, leakage of information, etc.

ARRESTS.

- 5. 3 District Security Instruction No 1 (Copy at Appendix B) lays down the procedure to be observed in the case of arrests, detention and internment of civilians on security grounds. Sections are reminded that:
 - (a) previous authority must be obtained from this HQ for interments.
 - (b) arrest slips must be made out and a copy passed to this HQ for all arrests. Arrest slips must show name, address, date and place of arrest, reason for arrest, category of offender (A,B, or C)* and where held.

* Category A = Arrest for a specific offence.
 " B = Arrest with a view to internment.
 " C = Detained pending further investigation.

(c) Details of all persons arrested by or through sections will be included in fortnightly reports, and it will be stated whether these persons have been interned or where they are held pending investigations or trial. Sections should...

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(c) Details of all persons arrested by or through sections will be included in fortnightly reports, and it will be stated whether these persons have been interned or where they are held pending investigations or trial. Sections should follow up court cases in which they are interned and report to this HQ any instance where the culprits have not been adequately dealt with.

Full details will be given in these latter reports as to when, where, and by whom the case was tried.

- (d) All arrests of enemy agents will be notified to this HQ by signal.
- (e) Sections are reminded that as they are operating in Italian Government Territory, all arrests should be effected wherever possible in co-operation with the Italian authorities.

ESCAPES.....



ESCAPES.

6. The procedure laid down in Appendix ('C') will be observed in reporting escapes of PW.

FUNDS.

7. This HQ holds funds at the disposal of Sections in order to meet minor expenses incurred in the course of duty. These expenses will not exceed 4000 lire per month. Sections will render statements of expenditure to reach this HQ by the 30th of each month.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SECURITY AND SIM/CS

8. SIM/CS have proved themselves efficient and willing to co-operate, and sections are encouraged to make full use of the existing Italian security organization.

The importance of establishing an effective system of liaison with the local CS will become increasingly evident as sections have more territory to cover.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SECURITY AND ACC.

9. Particular emphasis is laid on the need for co-operation between FS personnel and ACC in all matters involving Security action affecting civilians, particularly civil officials.

10. Such co-operation is of special importance in 3 District, which is territory administered by the Italian Government. Political considerations must not be overlooked, and the prestige and authority of the Italian Government and administration should be respected as far as possible.

11. Except in cases of emergency, therefore, where the need for speedy action is the overriding factor, the Regional or Zone Commissioner will be consulted before an Italian official is arrested on security grounds. If urgency prevents such prior consultation, the commissioner concerned will be informed of the action taken as soon as possible thereafter.

M E HARARI

(M E HARARI) Major
for Lt col
G S

MEH/HBH

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>	<u>Copy No.</u>
37 FS Section	1	ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND	14
51 FS Section	2	52 Area	15
62 FS Section	3	54 Area	16
312 FS Section	4	56 Area	17
315 FS Section	5	70 Sub Area	18
409 FS Section	6	94 Sub Area	19
418 FS Section	7	64 Garrison	20
419 FS Section	8	67 Garrison	21
21 FS Section	9	FS, 6 SA Armd Div Res Gp	22
38 FS Section	10	9&10 Dets, Cdn FS, 2-CBRD	23
91 FS Section	11	FSS, HQ NZEF	24
410 FS Section	12	300 FS Det BARI	25
14 Cdn FS Section	13	371 PW Camp	26
		3 Dist East	27
		AMHQ (G2 Brit)	28
		RC & MG Sec HQ ACC	29
		Public Safety Div HQ ACC	30
		Regional Security Officer	31
		Southern Region, ACC	
		War Diary	32-33
		File	34
		Fleet	35
		Spares	36-47

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Appendix 'A' to Dist Security Instr No 2
Dated / 7 Oct 44.

PRO-FORMA FOR FORTNIGHTLY SECURITY REPORTS

GENERAL SURVEY.

PART I.

A general appreciation of the military and civil security situation in the area covered.

PART II.

1. MILITARY SECURITY.

(a) Security of Information.

Leakage of information: important cases, potential causes, and special precautions.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Attempts to influence the morale of Allied Forces by propaganda or other subversive activities.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

Sabotage or suspected sabotage, security of vulnerable points and of access to military establishments.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

Matters concerning safeguarding of port installations, access to ports, security of coastline, control of fishing etc.

2. CIVIL SECURITY.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

Tabulated summary of categories of arrest and types of persons arrested, as in attached proforma.

(b) Important Individual Cases.

- (i) Persons Arrested.
- (ii) Suspects.

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

(d) Control of Movement.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

any aspect of security interest, including morale and co-operation.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

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(b) Important Individual Cases.

- (i) Persons Arrested.
- (ii) Suspects.

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

(d) Control of Movement.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

(b) Civil Populations

(c) Rumours.

(d) Any other matters of General Security Interest.

4. LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

Attempts to influence the morale of Allied Forces by propaganda or other subversive activities.

Sabotage or suspected sabotage, security of vulnerable points and of access to military establishments.

Matters concerning safeguarding of port installations, access to ports, security of coastline, control of fishing etc.

Tabulated summary of categories of arrest and types of persons arrested, as in attached proforma.

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Any aspect of security interest, including morale and co-operation,

Morale and relations with Allied Forces etc.

Among both troops and civilians. Enemy-inspired, defeatist, over-optimistic, suggesting leakage of information. Particular trends to be noted.

Analysis of Arrests (.Sec Part II 2 (a)).

	For trial for a Security offence (Category A)	For Internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigation (Category C)	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces.				
Civil officials including CC.RR.				3619
Miscellaneous Civilians				
TOTAL				2824

Appendix 'B' to 3 Dist Security Instr No 2
Dated 7 Oct 44

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. 9999

20 May 44.

3 District Security Instruction No. 1.

Arrest, detention and internment of civilians on Security Grounds.

GENERAL.

1. These instructions are issued as a reminder to FSOs on the subject of the correct procedure for the arrest, detention and internment of civilians on security grounds.

In order to avoid injustice, confusion and delay, the greatest care must be exercised by all concerned in each individual case involving the arrest of a civilian from the time of arrest until the final disposal of the case.

CATEGORIES OF ARREST.

2. There are three categories of civilians who may be arrested on security grounds.

(a) Those who have committed, or are alleged to have committed, in the territory occupied by our forces, a security offence under international law or the provisions of our proclamations. These should be charged with the offence and tried by a military court.

(b) Those who are not chargeable with a security offence, but who appear on reasonable evidence to constitute a threat to the security of our forces, operations or military Government, by virtue of their positions, personality, sentiments or record. These should be interned.

Sections are reminded that previous authority must be obtained from this HQ for internment.

It will be seen that the right to intern can only be used in respect of a particular category of persons, and that it must be based on certain definite principles or grounds. For example, a person who is found acting suspiciously or appears vaguely or generally suspect from the security point of view should not be interned. Instead, he should be interrogated and the case investigated. If necessary sub para (c) can be applied.

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(c) Those against whom there is insufficient evidence to charge with an offence or to intern, but whom it is desirable in the interests of security to detain pending further investigation.

An example of the type of person referred to here is the man who questions troops or who tells conflicting stories regarding his movements.

DISPOSAL OF RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION.

3. (a) Whenever a civilian is arrested by military personnel on security grounds a record of such arrest must be made. This record will include the following items:-

(i) Particulars.....

- (i) Particulars of individual arrested.
 - (ii) Date and place of arrest and by whom arrested.
 - (iii) Where confined.
 - (iv) Reason (in brief) for arrest and category of arrest.
- (b) One copy of such record will be handed over with the prisoner to the authority in charge of the prison in which he is confined. One copy will be submitted to the local Civil Affairs Officer. One copy will be sent to HQ, and one copy will be retained by the FSO making the arrest.
- (c) Such records must always be signed. Arrest slips have reached 371 PW Camp bearing no signature whatever.
- (d) The personal pay and belongings of the person concerned should be handed over by the escort to the authority in charge of the prison against receipt. If, for security reasons, it is necessary to remove personal belongings from an arrested person, a receipt must be handed over for the articles taken.

DETENTION PENDING INVESTIGATION.

- 4. (a) A civilian detained on security grounds pending further investigation will be placed in the local civil prison, but will not be sent to 371 PW Camp.
- (b) The nearest Civil Affairs Officer should be informed of any such detention and when possible his agreement should be obtained.
- (c) Such cases should not be allowed to drag on or remain pending for an indefinite period. They should be handled and disposed of as quickly as possible. Delays have sometimes been caused through uncertainty as to which agency is actually in charge of the case when several agencies are involved, e.g. FSO Sec; a CIC Unit; the French Securite Militaire; etc. In such cases it must be ensured that all concerned are clear as to who is responsible for the conduct of the investigation.

INTERMENT.

- 5. (a) Civilians arrested with a view to interment, will be permitted to take with them a bag or suitcase of personal effects, spare clothing etc. It should be borne in mind that internees are not criminals, and they must at all times be treated with reasonable consideration.
- (b) This HQ will be notified of the day of arrival at 371 PW Camp.
- (c) Only persons recommended for interment should be evacuated to 371 PW Camp.

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MEH/HDH

Signed H.E. HARARI Major
for Lt Col
G S

Appendix 'C' to 3 Dist Security Instr. No 2
dated 17 Oct 44.

ESCAPES OF PW.

1. When an enemy PW escapes from custody, every effort will be made to recapture him.
2. Immediately an escape is detected the unit responsible for the PW will notify the local Carabinieri by the most effective means. Unit will also send out patrols in the immediate neighbourhood. If escape occurs while PW is in transit, escort will report escape to Movements who will undertake procedure outlined above.
3. Report will be made to 'G', Area/Sub Area/Garrison or after office hours to Duty Officer, giving as many as possible of the particulars shown on the attached pro-forma. These particulars will be telephoned or sent by special DR.
4. Area/Sub Area/Garrison on receipt of the information will notify :-
 - (i) Provost-----who will notify road patrols, traffic posts and American Mil Police.
 - (ii) Field Security who will notify CIC and any check posts in operation at the time.
 - (iii) GSI 3 District who will notify neighbouring formations.
5. The recapture of a PW will be notified by signal to Area/Sub Area/Garrison and GSI 3 District.
6. The above procedure in no way supersedes any orders covering the reporting of escapes for record purposes

DISSEMINATION

AC of S, G-2 (CI), AMB.....	2
GSO 1 "I", Office of AC of S, G-2, RAC.....	2
No 1 SCI Unit, GSO.....	1
Deputy Chief of Public Safety, AMB HQ, Region IV, RAC.....	1
Security Branch HQ, RAC, GSO.....	1
File.....	2

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5016

