

ACC 10000/143/2563 140/35

PERSONALITIES - RUSSIAN

OCT. - DEC. 1946

To Ex. Commissioner (From D.D.P.S.) 8

Please see Part III para B.I. of report opposite.

HAVEL appears to be a "quisling" wanted by USSR, I cannot trace as a listed war criminal.

This arrest does not appear to be in accordance with policy as understood by this Sub-Commission.

Displaced Persons have not so far been contacted on subject your instructions are awaited.

12 December 1946

A.H. Ellis

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Sub Division.

13

To Ex. Comm.

*Inter: Oppa memo submitted at folio 12
in comm. then with action taken by top for 2 min
at folio 11, is submitted for your signature, Am.*

T. H. Ellis
Capt

16 Jan. 46.

13

14
Temporary Bureau

Security Div.

140.35

SECRET

RAVELL
(HARRISON or Harrison - Harrison)

131

SECRET

100000 - 143 / 2563
(100000 - 143 / 2563)

13

100000

143

2563

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM OCT 1946

TO DEC 1946

CATALOGUE

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Ref: BG/142.35

16 December, 1946

TO : Director,
Cipher Division.

Reference your letter BG/142-11(OP) of 21st November, 1946. There is only one Soviet Representative in Rome and he is the Russian Ambassador.

It is not known under what authority your Division is handling matters which affect the arrest of foreign nationals.

All activities by your Division in respect of this matter will cease forthwith. If any application is made by any representative in Italy of a foreign power in respect of the arrest of their own or other nationals the matter should be passed to this office for action.

As regards the case of Pavel dealt with in your letter under reference, unless your Division can obtain authoritative approval from AFSA for the action which has been taken, a letter should be written to the Consul General 276 P.S.S. informing him that unless he had other authority besides your letter under reference for the arrest, steps must be taken by P.S.S. to release the man immediately.

Please let us see your letter before despatch.

BY COMMAND OF THE ADMIRAL SECRETARY

ML
E. G. G. G., Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

DMR/15/G-II(DP)

Tel. 459081 Ext. 201

21 November 1946

SUBJECT: Requested Arrest of JURIEV, Pavel - Ex-Red Army Officer.

TO: Commanding Officer,
276 F.S.S.,
59, Via Sicilia, Rome.

1. This headquarters has received the following information from The Soviet Representative in Rome, who requests for the immediate arrest of the above mentioned Soviet citizen:

- (a) JURIEV, Pavel was a lieutenant in the Soviet Army until October 1941, when he was taken prisoner in Odessa Area by the Romanians. It is alleged that subject served with the Germans after having received a special course of military training. It is claimed that subject took part in the operations against allied troops in Italy. After hostilities had ceased, he was registered at a Russian Camp for PW's, whence he recently escaped.

2. We are informed that subject is hiding in a room on the ninth floor of 257, Via Principe Amedeo, Rome. The room in which subject now resides was rented for him by a certain Argantini, Italian subject.

3. It is reported that subject is residing at the above mentioned address under the assumed name of either PAOLO, Gesti or PAOLO, Catalensky and it appears that he has documents in both of these names.

4. When subject is apprehended, it is requested that he be dispatched to No. 1 SWP Centre, RIMINI, for further investigations and this headquarters informed accordingly.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

sgd.

V.E. SLACK
Major,
G-II(DP).

C O P Y

To: 03 56 Rest Camp
RAAC

276 RS Section
Phone 478445 Ext 82
Ref: SMC/13
29 Nov 46

10

Major SIMACK
G-II (Br), HQ AC
G.I (Br) RAAC
G.2 (Br) RAAC

Subject: JURIEV Pavel

1. Please receive the body of JURIEV Pavel, alias KATADONSKY Paulo, Russian subject and late member of the German Army, for onward transmission to No 1 SNP Centre, HIMEI.
2. Permission has been obtained by telephone from Staff Capt 'A', HQ RAAC, to place subject in the guard room under your command.

GMP

sgt. J. Reynolds Capt.

Capt.,
Inf Corps.

Subject: Routine Security Report I-31 Oct. 46

SECRET

TO: G III (I)
ROME Det.,
H.A. A.C.

276 P.S.S.
Ref: RS/I

31 Oct. 46

CC J SOI Unit
Security Div. RS. SC. HQ. AC.
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr. ITALY
HQ Field Security Wing, GMP.
File.

PART. I. GENERAL SURVEY

A. Military Security

For the month under review the Military Security situation has remained unchanged.

B. Civil Security

The Government continues to enjoy little confidence, and economic instability is as keenly felt as ever, as demonstrated in strikes and popular unrest. The political tension between the leading parties is acute, and, in fact the country is governed by Party members, representing party interests, rather than by disinterested individuals.

PART. II. Military Security

A. Security of Information

Nothing to report.

B. Security of Material

1) Signals lines

Another case of the severing of Military telephone communications was reported to this Section by PAULT control during the month.

The lines affected were those connecting R.A.A.C. with GHO. It is proposed to organize a combined RS - Carabinieri mobile squad which can move out to investigate when damage is reported.

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The lines affected were those connecting R.A.A.C. with G.H.Q.

It is proposed to organise a combined PS - Carabinieri mobile squad which can move out to investigate when damage is reported. However, Security Branch A.C. have not yet taken steps as was requested by letter, to place CC.RR. at the disposal of PS for this work, and until they accede, nothing constructive can be done.

Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

PART. III. Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests.

Nil return.

2

Important Individual CasesI. JURILE PAVEL Alias KATALONSKY PAOLO

Information was passed to this Section by D.P. Sub-Commissioner on A.C. that subject, ex-Lt. Red Army ~~was~~ wanted by Soviet Government for collaboration activities, was residing in Rome. Subject was arrested on 29 Nov. 46 and evacuated through "A" Channels.

2. TOPPER GESUA

Subject was arrested by this Section on the 6th of August after he had escaped from 209 P/W. cage. During the last few days he reappeared in Cine Città camp, and he has been detained and interrogated by F.S.S. N.O.C. in camp. The Polish Legation have requested that Subject be held at their disposal, but since jail accommodation is at present extremely difficult, subject will be evacuated through normal channels, and the camp authorities notified of his position.

Suspect individuals1) WIESEL MAX

See AFHQ wanted list amendment N° 6; Serial N° I287 where subject is reported as "in custody". WIESEL escaped from the Military Hospital CERNATICO, and is now living in Rome. He has been located, and instructed to report daily to this office. No notification of subject's escape has been received, and disposal instructions are awaited.

2) CECILIE KINZEL - EXA CUSTOS

Subject is known to visit the Collegio Germanicum Rome where escaped German POW and political suspect are receiving shelter. Subject passes herself off as Greek. Further enquiries will be made into subject's activities.

3) GERRITSEN PAUL JOHANN - Dutch National

Subject had entered Rumania dressed in British Battle dress with Dutch Army flashes, without legal authority. He was dispatched by plane to Italy by the British Military Mission Belgrade at the request of Soviet Authorities. Acting as G III (I) R.A.A.C. instructions subject was held by this Section until he could be taken over by the Dutch (report rendered G III (I) R.A.A.C.).

4) PUSENJAK BOGDAN (Dr.)

Secretary of an Association

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C. Suspect individuals

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Subject is a Yugoslav refugee. Secretary of an Association calling itself "Associazione per la Corrispondenza e gli scambi" whose interest is given as student exchange between countries. The Association publishes a journal "World's Echo". Investigations are continuing on this case (full report to G III (I) R.A.A.C.)

5) SAN SEVERINO LUISA RIVA (Contessa) Alias Di Giovanna Raimonda.

A person named SANSEVERINO LUISA RIVA, also a countess, is employed at the British Embassy Labour Dept. here

3.

(Cont.) BLANZOVIRKO LUISA RIVA (Contessa) alias
DI GIOVANNI RAIMONDA

She was suspected of being identical with the enemy agent of a similar name, and an interrogation was carried out 28 Nov. Before she can be completely cleared there are several important points in her story which must be investigated (preliminary report rendered to G III (I) RAAC.)

6) POBOSOWSKI Russian Colonel

A reliable source reports that subject is living in Rome as a painter. He was an interrogator in G.P.U. in Vienna in 1945. Further information will be obtained

7) MALLIA Carlo

During the past week subject's wife's apartment in via MONTABELLI 8 has been under observation of F.S. at night, as it had been rumored that Mrs. MALLIA was meeting her husband secretly after nightfall. No results were obtained C.S. are also watching the apartment every night. MALLIA is believed to have left his hiding-place in the VATICAN recently to sign a document of property in his lawyer's office.

8) DR. GONOVIC KRUMOSAV Croat priest, Borgo Santo Spirito.

Subject was invited by letter to appear at this office. Needless to say he did not appear. And something more forceful will be necessary to coax him out of his lair. Subject's activities are highly suspicious: not only is he supplying false documents to USTASCI war criminals, but he is also spending large sums of money, financing them.

D.

Other matters of Security interest.

In Via DEI GLIOLINI 27 (Convent of Slav sisters) there is a nest of USTASCI personalities:-

- a) SMITZ
- b) General KREM
- c) BOROJA

All are important war criminals. Another centre is via TOMACELLI 132 Rome - Collegio SAN GIROLAMO DEGLI SCHIAVONI Here a certain MAERKE (Monsignore) is in close and constant touch with subversive USTASCI elements.

It is felt that if at all possible, strong measures should be taken to extradict these persons from religious

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It is felt that if at all possible, strong measures should be taken to extradict these persons from religious establishments where with impunity they enjoy full liberty to exercise their harmful propaganda.

POLITICAL SITUATION

I. Reactions to International Situation

Recently the chief interest shown in international affairs has been naturally centred around the meeting of the United Nations in NEW YORK, but its activities have been followed with the scepticism so typical of the present day Italian. The efforts of the Allies have done little, it is thought, to clarify the situation, nor have they dissipated the fears expressed of the consequences

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4.
ces of the apparent formation of the "two rival blocs". In fact, it is generally considered that the discussions so far have merely brought into sharper relief all the substantial and essential differences of opinion between the two. It appears however that the greater number of the population are prepared to put the blame for the inability to achieve a quick agreement on the Russian government.

In the Italian press the two most important subjects of discussion, (a) the question of disarmament and (b) the right of veto were regarded almost as a waste of time. Reference was made to the interminable table talks at the end of the 1914 war which produced such small results. On the question of disarmament, it was realised that any favourable decision would certainly improve Italy's position since she is almost completely disarmed and helpless.

On the reparations question the decision taken at the meeting of the four ministers that Italy would have to pay 100 million lire to Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia, while Bulgaria had to pay 125 million to Greece and Yugoslavia together was strongly criticized.

The decisions taken on Trieste were similarly subjected to strong criticism and it was felt that the powers of the government of the free state were not sufficiently clearly defined. In this connection, the press burst out into a tremendous furor at Marshal TITO's offer to FOULIATTI to concede TRIESTE in exchange for GORIZIA. The whole of Right Wing opinion was violently against this offer being accepted, fearing that a successful conclusion of the agreement would increase the advantage of the Left Wing parties.

The Peace Treaty

Discussions continue whether the Italian government should or would not sign the Peace treaty. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the review "Il Tempo" it was announced that of 500 Italians of all classes asked whether the treaty should be signed, 205 answered; 125 were against; and the rest were uncertain. Those in favour of signing based their opinion not on the justice of the treaty but on the fear that if ITALY refused to sign she might find herself cut off from all possibility of reconstruction. Those against the signing said that the treaty would reduce Italy to a position of political and economic slavery. Naturally this cross section of small opinion was too small to allow accurate deductions to

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2. Internal Situation.

During the period under review there seems little doubt

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that the internal situation of the country has deteriorated. A reliable observer writes "there appears to be almost a spiritual cleavage between the people and the government. In every section of the population there is the impression that the present position is maintained by a sort of miraculous equilibrium which for the moment at least should be upheld to avoid even worse calamities". A most unpleasant impression is created by the frequent demonstration of differences between the various government parties and even between important members of the same party. The Italians are not willing to accept the excuse that the government is tied at the moment by the demands of the international situation, preferring rather to see the causes of the government's weakness in its lack of competent men; the instability of the coalition of two left wing parties with a centre and right wing party; and in the vague aims which the government puts forward as its programme.

But as always, Italians are the most seriously preoccupied about the serious internal economic situation. Information recently published that the supply of grain was hardly sufficient to last to the middle of Dec unless imports were obtained, immediately created a profound impression and it was held that if the government had been more capable of governing, or state employees less dishonest, such a state of affairs would never have been reached. It was indeed found impossible to explain in what manner the enormous harvest announced four months ago had been used, unless contraband with neighbouring countries and black market within the country itself had been on such a scale as to produce the existing conditions. The question of the "political price" of bread also caused severe criticism of the government. The cost of living is reported to have risen once again especially for food produce, and the population continues to be alarmed at the economic and financial symptoms of disorder.

The question of electricity supply for Rome and district has also aroused bitter comment, especially as certain people claim to have discovered that the lack of electricity in the centre and South is due to the fact that electric energy is sold at high prices to textile industries in the North.

The number of unemployed is inevitably increasing; and although the figure has reached 2 million it is expected to rise still further during the winter. The government has already opened negotiation with various countries in the hope of re-opening emigration. Olan- destine emigration to FRANCE, where 200 persons cross the frontier daily, is on the increase.

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Now Italians looking on what seems to them an appallingly bad internal situation (more than a thousand milliard national debt, 400 milliard lire in circulation, 10,000 milliard war damage, 7 million displaced and 2 million unemployed), think there is much hope for the future unless they obtain a more stable and honest Govt and get immediate and noticeable assistance from the Allies.

Growing discontent is manifest in the number of meetings, strikes, and threatened strikes; for example a hope assistant's strike and the threatened strike of the "vigili del fuoco" (although this is a semimilitary body).

COLLIERE 250254/06

T. J. Gough

Under pressure of grave international and internal problems, and particularly owing to the possibility in the near future of holding party congresses, (from which may come a decisive word on different party policies), the problem of the collaboration among the three great parties becomes once again accentuated. In fact the least thing seems to be excluding this tactic to accelerate the work of the Committee so that the General Election can be held in June next year, or that consider that the early the election comes, the better will be the chances of victory. Still, it is reliably reported, the promised five following, legal consent of power within a few months. It is thought, however, that it will not be possible to hold new elections within such a short period as the Committee must first (a) approve three electoral laws for the two chambers and the one for the revised legislation - (b) probably discuss in addition the present constitution and the question of its amendment. The subject of a reform the constitution is likely to produce bitter discussion. Content of the referendum that it will not obtain a majority of more than 40 or 50 votes, a number insufficient to demonstrate general acceptance. As is to be, a number of parties - republican, liberal, quantitative, and descriptions have already declared themselves in favour of the referendum.

2. Angelo Thompson College

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POLITICAL PARTIES1. Government

Under pressure of grave international and internal problems, and particularly owing to the possibility in the near future of holding party congresses, (from which may come a decisive word on different party policies), the problem of the coalition among the three party parties becomes once again acute. In fact the left wing seems to be employing tactics to accelerate the work of the Constituent so that new general elections can be held in June next year, in the event that the earlier the elections come, the better will be their chance of victory. Still, it is reliably reported, has promised his followers, legal consent of power within a few months. It is thought, however, that it will not be possible to hold new elections within such a short period as the Constituent must first (a) approve three electoral laws those for the two chambers and the one for the regional deputations -- (b) probably discuss in addition the peace treaty and the question in referendum to approve the constitution proposed by the Constituent. The subject of the referendum is likely to produce bitter discussion. Competent opinion maintains that it will not obtain a majority of more than 40 or 50 votes, a number insufficient to demonstrate general acceptance. As it is, a number of parties -- republicans, liberals, socialists, and democrats have already declared themselves in favour of the referendum.

2. Partido Democratico Cristiano

This party is still faced with the question of revising its political conduct in regard to other parties.

There are three currents of opinion at the moment, one which wishes to continue the present policy -- as a member of the coalition with Dr. GARCIA as head of this group the second which wishes to leave the Govt and take up a firm stand against the left wing parties; and the third, headed by GARCIA, which wishes to take complete control of the Govt. The attitude of the DC party at the moment is that, generally speaking, the three party coalition has been unwise and that, instead of something ever coming out upon policy it has exaggerated them. The plan is of course cast upon the other two parties which they accuse of not having collaborated loyally. The agreement attained between GARCIA and TITO was taken as an indication of complete absence of loyalty to wards the head of the Govt.

3. Partito Socialista Italiano

Although it appears quite certain that for the moment a common front will be maintained between the Socialist and Communist parties the pact of unity of action desired by the Communists, and accepted by the fusionist member of the Socialist Party, has produced a fair amount of confusion in the later party. The fusions which have taken place in certain parts of the country by which Socialist sections have been absorbed by Communist sections has strengthened the anti-fusionist tendencies among the traditional Socialists. It is believed that a certain number of the major exponents of this tendency have been talking recently of the resignation of Nenni as President of the Party, and press interviews recently conceded by SALAGAT and ZAGARI seem to show that they consider Nenni to be far too much in love with Communism. Nenni has reacted by hurriedly calling the party Congress for Jan 1947, in this way hoping to obtain approval of his policy before his opponents have time to prepare themselves adequately; and he hopes to realize such a strong majority that the dissidents will remain within the Party in order to retain its unity. It is reported in circles close to Nenni that the hope of being able to conciliate the two rival tendencies before the Congress will have little chance of realization, despite the present work of Nenni and SILONE in this direction. In consequence within the Party the outcome of the Congress is regarded with doubt and fear for the future of the Party.

4. Partito Comunista Italiano

It would be unwise to judge the present position of the Communist party resulting on the administrative election without bearing in mind the large number of voting abstentions ~~which~~ and the well organized internal discipline of this party, which is so skilled in putting a bold front on matters. Many Italians think the ~~is~~ distinguished particularly by the reckless audacity of its concessions. Even in the Party itself, Togliatti is considered to have lost some of the usual composure and adroitness. It is rumored that he has reported to the Eastern Powers that the greater part of Italy is communist and that the communist Party could take over the reins of Govt when it wished; whilst in fact he and the party executive, know full well that the party is daily losing adherents.

The violent attacks resulting in the TRIESTE agreement, did much to damage the communist position in the eyes of a large number of Italians. Furthermore, the possibility of collaboration in the Govt between the Democristiani and the communists was seriously diminished by the above factors, and by the accusations that

had prevented POW returning from Yugoslavia. As it is

fusionist tendencies among the traditionalists that a certain number of the major exponents of this tendency have been talking recently of the resignation of MENNI as President of the Party, and press interviews recently conceded by GARAGAT and ZAGARI seem to show that they considered MENNI to be far too much in love with Communism. MENNI has reacted by hurriedly calling the party Congress for Jan 1947, in this way hoping to obtain approval of his policy before his opponents have time to prepare themselves adequately; and he hopes to realise such a strong majority that the dissidents will remain within the Party in order to retain its unity. It is reported in circles close to MENNI that the hope of being able to conciliate the two rival tendencies before the Congress will have little chance of realisation, despite the present work of PARTINI and SILONE in this direction. In consequence within the Party the outcome of the Congress is regarded with doubt and fear for the future of the Party.

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The violent attacks against the person of Dr. MASERINI and the Togliatti meeting resulting in the Togliatti agreement, did much to damage the communist position in the eyes of a large number of Italians. Furthermore, the possibility of collaboration in the Govt between the Democristiani and the communists was seriously diminished by the above factors, and by the assumptions that Dr. GARAGAT had prevented PSW returning from Yugoslavia. As it is general opinion that Tito would always have refused to treat with non-communist or non-socialist representatives, the meeting produced little interest outside those parties after the first sensational news had died down. People are moreover convinced that the recent return of 7000 PSW from Yugoslavia was a purely political move. One report has it, that one of the prisoners questioned on this return stated that returning PSW were selected specifically for their pro-communist sympathies. It is reported that the secretary of the Communist Federation of Rome, D'AMERIO, was responsible while in Russia, for the shooting of 10 Italian Officers and for the deportation of 60 Italian soldiers to an unknown destination.

5) Partito dell'Opera e Lavoro

The rapid progress which this party has made in certain quarters in the past two years was demonstrated in the recent administrative elections, when in Rome at least, the party appeared to claim more votes than any other single party except perhaps the Communists.

Although the party finds little favour with the leaders of the Democrazia Cristiana and Liberal parties, to whom offers of fusion have been made at various times, there can be no doubt that this Party has seized hold of popular imagination; although the more intelligent members of the population who have not yet found a means of political expression would like to know more precisely what the Party's aims are. It may well be that, during the next few years a situation may arise in the country which will pave the way for this Party to achieve a controlling influence in the Govt.

6) Partito Repubblicano Italiano-Democrazia del Lavoro

During the current month, these two parties have attempted to form some sort of fusion.

Democrazia del Lavoro, in particular, has been passing through a critical period (a) because it lacks membership and (b) because of the obscurity of its programme, which has caused it to lose the trust of those who already belonged to it. The fusion with the Republican Party was intended to give the party a political definite line, but unfortunately this line did not coincide with the feelings of the majority of its members, who especially in South, are notoriously monarchist in sentiment.

7) Other political parties.

The mist is lifting, and the Italian political scene seems to be beginning to settle itself along the classical lines of "left and right wing parties. In consequence, the influence of the smaller parties with ill-defined programmes becomes increasingly less.

For example, the Partito d'Azione is now to all intents and purposes an integral part of the Social-Communist group.

The Partito Liberale, and the Partito Democratico Italiano, despite their recent fusion, have now little following among the general public.

Italian Press

As noted in previous reports, the publication of papers which more or less constitute a defence of the late regime continue to appear in Rome. Among these are:-

I. La Gazzetta del Lunedì) Both of recent publication
II. La Dica)

Party's aims are. It may well be that, during the next few years a situation may arise in the country which will pave the way for this Party to achieve a controlling influence in the Govt.

6) Partito Repubblicano Italiano-Democrazia del Lavoro

During the current month, these two parties have attempted to form some sort of fusion.

"Democrazia del Lavoro, in particular, has been passing through a critical period (a) because it lacks membership and (b) because of the obscurity of its programme, which has caused it to lose the trust of those who already belonged to it. The fusion with the Republican Party was intended to give the party a political definite line, but unfortunately this line did not coincide with the feelings of the majority of its members, who especially in South, are notoriously monarchist in sentiment.

7) Other political parties.

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| I. | La Gazzetta del Lunedì |) Both of recent publication |
| II. | La Diga |) |
| III. | La Rivolta Ideale | mentioned in previous reports. |
| IV. | Rataplan | ditto |
| V. | Manifesto | ditto |
| VI. | Tracassa | - sequestered on 25 Nov. 46 for open defence of Fascismo. |

All these papers which have journalists of the late regime on their staffs, continue openly to support the acts of the Fascist Govt. As might be expected in papers which base their policy on the propaganda of the Fascists, the British are singled out for special treatment.

The conduct of the Allies as a unified organisation is never referred to. It is however reported in journalistic circles that these papers

have not wide public. Nevertheless, it is our view that the opinions voiced in these periodicals correspond to the feelings of wide section of the Italian people, who are not mature enough in themselves to judge independently any political situation except in terms of the propaganda to which they were until recently subjected; and, faced with an unstable govt and an uncert in national future rather naturally tend to fall back on the past, and lament what might have been.

Ministries

Ministero della Marina - It is reliably said that a large number of Ministry employees have been politely "asked to resign" from the service because of their republican sentiments, and Admiral DE CURTIS a staunch monarchist, is named as one of those responsible for this tendency to eliminate republican influence in this Ministry.

Ministero dell'Interno - A report has been received that this Ministry has recently created a "special information service" which includes telephone censorship.

Italians and the Allies

An increased criticism of the Allies has been observed in the Press during the past month. Publicity has been given to the behaviour of Moroccan troops during their stay in this country and also implied criticism of Allied Commands which apparently did very little to exercise proper discipline over them. While there can be no doubt that Italian desire to see their country free of Allied uniforms, personal feeling against Allied troops appears to be much less intense in view of the proximity of the "ultimate liberation" and the sojourn of troops themselves in this area.

Encl. Appendix, Capt.

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