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INTELLIGENCE POLITICAL GENERAL

MAY 1945 - MAY 1946

SECURITY DIVISION
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MINUTE SHEET

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/150

29 May 1946

SUBJECT : Political Activities - Election

TO : V.P. Civil Affairs Section
(Thru' A/Director Public Safety)

1. I am confidentially informed that the Questura of ROME has learned from a reliable source that on 2 June 46 a group of employees of the Istituto Centrale di statistica will attend at the Corte d'Appello del Tribunale of NAPLES to act as counters. It is claimed that all have been selected owing to their Communist tendencies, members with right wing leanings will not take part in this work. The selection has been made so it is alleged, with the aim of altering the result of the poll in favour of left wing parties.


A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AME/nb

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CONFIDENTIAL

#76

REPORT M+G

We have learned from a reliable source that on 2 June 46 a group of employees at the Istituto Centrale di Statistica will go to the Corte d'Appello del Tribunale of Naples in order to control the voting-slips concerning the political elections.

These employees have been allegedly selected from the Communists, while the Monarchists and the Rightists will not take part in this work.

This selection has been allegedly made with the aim of altering the result of the elections on behalf of the Extremists.

Rept Mica
Da fonte attendibile si è appurato che il 2 giugno p.v. dovrebbe recarsi presso la Corte d'Appello del Tribunale di Napoli un gruppo di impiegati dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica per lo sfoglio delle schede elettorali relative al Referendum e alla Costituente.-

Tali impiegati sarebbero stati scelti tra gli iscritti al partito comunista mentre sarebbero stati esclusi quelli iscritti al partito monarchico e ad altri di destra.-

La scelta degli elementi di cui sopra sarebbe stata fatta col precipuo scopo di falsare i risultati delle elezioni stesse in favore dei partiti estremisti.-

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

REF : SD/150

30 May 1946

SUBJECT : Daily Digest of Rome Press - 25 May 1946

TO : A/Director, Public Safety Sub Commission.

1. Reference "News Summary" and the newspaper "Avanti" of the 25th May 1946.

2. Regarding Paolo BRANDIZZI, this youth aged 18 years, was arrested in October 1945 by G.O.P.R. on charges of collaboration. He was released owing to his age. On 24 May 1946, he was amongst a number arrested by agents of the Political Office of the Questura and is still detained at present.

3. During the demonstration in Piazza del Popolo on 24 May, the same agents arrested 60 young men on grounds of being connected with neo-Fascist organisations. Of the number arrested all but about 20 have been released.

4. Regarding the allegation made in the newspaper that castor oil was administered to an old republican during the speech of Gen. BENCIVENGA, this is too fantastic to warrant enquiries. I was personally present during the whole time the crowd was being addressed and from my point of vantage was able to see all of Piazza del Popolo and should such an incident have taken place I am positive that such a proceeding would have diverted the interest of those people in the near vicinity. Furthermore with the large number of plain clothes P.S. Agents on duty, the members arrested give some indication of the force available, I am sure some action would have been taken by them.

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

AHE/nb

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From Torino

Continuous reports on the organization of armed squads, ostentatiously armed ~~gangs~~ against fascism, but in reality for other scopes.

Squads of this type exist in all factories in Torino, and one is, precisely, in the MORANDO factory. Here our men have been offered to take part with them, in these squads.

During the strike for the PARRI episode, in Torino, all the speakers were listened to, but when the representative of the internationalists spoke, the representative of the Centrist Communist Party, FLECCIA, interrupted him shouting that all he said was false.

The incident provoked a heated discussion between Centrists and Internationalists, because the latter printed pamphlets against Flecchia, accusing the Centrists of fomenting disorder amidst the labourers for their own scopes.

From RomePARRI INCIDENT

Parri has had the disapproval of the public for his insistence in trying to maintain his place in the government. This, not for personal ambition, but because he received implicit orders from his Party to stay on. It seems that he was helped in this by American Authorities, at least that is what was rumoured in government circles, in the beginning.

He finally sent desperate appeals to the Partisans, but of these, he could only count upon the Caribaldini, because they were the only ones helped by him, during the clandestine period. Infact Moscatelli departed immediately to organise public demonstrations in his favour saying publicly: "Maurizio is in danger, we must save him!"

But Parri had probably forgotten that to many and also to the writer he once had his son say that he (Parri) was "fed up" with the partisans.

Members of our organisation, on the evening of Parri's fall, overheard a conversation, over a Roman telephone, coming from the Central Direction of the Action Party and calling the various federations, telling all members to stage a demonstration in favour of Parri, under the Viminale windows where all the ministers were in meeting at that moment. We informed the ministers of the matter so that they would not think that it was a spontaneous public demonstration.

While dining in a restaurant near the Viminale we overheard a very interesting conversation at the next table. Sitting around this table were all the Blackmarketists of northern Italy, in their company was also, a Cavaliere whom we all know by name. With the Cavaliere was a very elegant thin and sharp eyed man. The Blackmarketists were asking them for business transactions. To the question of what kind of transactions they must be good deals."

During the strike for the FARMI episode, in Brind, all the speakers were listened to, but when the representative of the internationalists spoke, the representative of the Centrist Communist Party, PLECCIA, interrupted him shouting that all he said was false.

The incident provoked a heated discussion between Centrists and Internationalists, because the latter printed pamphlets against Pleccia, accusing the Centrists of fomenting disorder amidst the labourers for their own scopes.

From Rome

FARRI INCIDENT

Farri has had the disapproval of the public for his insistence in trying to maintain his place in the government. This, not for personal ambition, but because he received implicit orders from his Party to stay on. It seems that he was helped in this by American authorities, at least that is what was rumoured in government circles, in the beginning.

He finally sent desperate appeals to the Partisans, but of these, he could only count upon the Garibaldini, because they were the only ones helped by him, during the clandestine period. Infact Moscatelli departed immediately to organise public demonstrations in his favour saying publicly: "Maurizio is in danger, we must save him!"

But Farri had probably forgotten that to many and also to the writer he once had his son say that he (Farri) was "fed up" with the partisans.

Members of our organisation, on the evening of Farri's fall, overheard a conversation, over a Roman telephone, coming from the Central Direction of the Action Party and calling the various federations, telling all members to stage a demonstration in favour of Farri, under the Viminale windows where all the ministers were in meeting at that moment. We informed the ministers of the matter so that they would not think that it was a spontaneous public demonstration.

While dining in a restaurant near the Viminale we overheard a very interesting conversation at the next table. Sitting around this table were all the blackmarketists of northern Italy, in their company was also, a Cavaliere whom we all know by name. With the Cavaliere was a very elegant thin and sharp eyed man. The Blackmarketists were asking them for business transactions. To the question of what kind of transactions, they answered: "All kinds! But they must be good deals."

The thin man specified that he could make them have a 1100/1500 Fiat car and all the recuperating material they wanted. By recuperating material he meant all kinds of vehicles reported useless and instead in very good conditions.

From information asked immediately, I was informed that the thin man is Farri's personal secretary.

The thin man, then asked them if the permits already issued to them, had been useful in passing the military posts, they answered that they certainly had been very useful.

We suspect that Farri's secretary was making use of his position in the high government circles for financial scopes. That explains the haste in making organising demonstrations in Farri's favour.

SOCIALISTS - During the crisis I spoke to different ministers of the Socialist Party, who were absolutely calm and sure of themselves. Some of them even assured me that they had great faith in the proceedings and that they were not worried over the crisis. Their opinion was that the crisis could strike only those persons that were out of place. They did not mention who the future president would be.

WORK DEMOCRATS - They have shown a morbid desire to be elected and tormented me to know the names of the men proposed as candidates by the other parties. In this party Bonomi is greatly esteemed, but the people even attack him openly.

MASONS - Nitti has been put up as candidate for the Party, but he opposes the motion.

THE ENGLISH AND THE SFORZA VETO. - The Liberty publications proposed by Sforza, by the British Authorities, made a good campaign in some Italian circles and has had the people believe that Sforza has been requested as candidate by the Labourists.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY - Numerous meetings are being held in Rome and a secret Ordine del Giorno has been made up by DeGaspari, Spafaro, Jacini, Gronchi and other exponents of the Demo-Christian Party. Having voted the O.del Giorno Giorno, it seems that the political tendencies of the Party will remain as they are and follow the political variances of the country.

In the D.C. circles there are two currents for De Gaspari as candidate, one favourable and the other unfavourable. His being elected would be useful in the interests of the country but it would be awkward for the Party, because with the fall of DeGaspari the same crisis now in the Action Party would occur in the D.C. Party, because the extreme left wing would attack immediately.

The Party is sure of itself in Rome, but the representatives in Northern Italy, are alarmed because they see future incidents and have insisted in Rome that provisions be taken to curb them.

LIBERAL PARTY - The central current of the Liberal Party is very good. The extrema right wing current, instead, is an immediate danger for the country, even more so than the left wing, for it is arming a great number of men and the worst part of it is that in this enlistment, quantity prevails over quality. These squads have orders to procure money by any means and to kill anybody daring to oppose them.

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COMMUNIST PARTY - Many dissensions are being noticed amongst the Communists but externally they seem united. As usual Togliatti makes cat's paws of other parties and for the moment his puppet is LUSU.

The Communist plans are being followed regularly and the armament for their insurrectional plans continue. Violent opposition has been made to D.C. speakers and many have not been permitted to speak. This is all

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref: JD/159

12th Dec., 1945

Subject: Ferruccio PAPER.

To : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission, ALCOM.

1. It is interesting to note, in view of the extolled probity of the ex-premier, that a few days before his resignation he drew from the Secret Fund of the Ministry of the Interior, the sum of 600,000 lire for "enquiries made by himself personally".

This matter is fully documented at the Ministry.

C/L to

C. Haynes
C.B. HAYNES,
Captain,
SECURITY DIVISION

Copy passed to Mr KC Benion

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SECRET

To : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission, ALSCM.

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CH/to

C. Hayes

C.E. HAYES,
Captain,
SECURITY DIVISION

Copy passed to Mr K C Beniam

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SECRET

SECRET

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

REF : SD/150

6 December 1945

SUBJECT : Left wing Partisan activity

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. The attached copy reports, are self explanatory and are forwarded for information.

J. Hayes
JOHN W. CHAPMAN, *Cap*
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

TFC/nb

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SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T
 ALLIED COMMISSION
 PUBLIC SAFETY LIAISON OFFICE
 R.A.A.C. QUESTURA BLDG. VIA S. VITALE

Copy 16-2
Tel. 478895

PSL/P/2/1120

Rome, 4th December 1945.

To : Commanding General
 Director Public Safety S/O. AC.HQ. —

Subject : Arrival in Rome of Partisans.

Attached hereto for your information are copies
 of two confidential reports from Questore on above subject.

R. T. Millhouse
 R. T. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
 A.C. Public Safety, I.O.

ENCS.: 2.

Copy to :

- G-2, R.A.A.C.

- D.F.M., R.A.A.C.

	INITIALS	DATE
X DIRECTOR	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>6/12</i>
X DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
X OFFICER		
X CHIEF OF REG.	<i>10/5</i>	<i>6/12</i>
X CHIEF OF SEC.		
X CHIEF OF DEFENSE		
X SECURITY	<i>OK</i>	<i>6/12</i>
CHIEF CLERK		

TRANSLATION

Letter No.055925 UP A4A dated 27/11/1945 from R.Questura of Rome.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject : Arrival of partisans - Incidents.
To : Lt.Col. R.T.M⁺llhouse, L.O.

Following information has been received ;

" " Armed leftists are arriving from North by trains and *by* other casual vehicles and put up in the outskirts and in the nearest places of the Province.

They are received as guests in the houses of the comrades and in the communist, socialist and action-party cellules. So far their number is estimated at 10.000 but is increasing as the flood of leftists from the same provinces still continues.

Above mentioned men are supposed to be used at the proper time for an action of force to impose as a solution to the present crisis a Govt. of their agreement.

Sgn. THE QUESTORE

TRANSLATION

Letter No.055925 Div.BPA4A dated 3/12/1945 from R.Questura of Rome.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject - Partisans convened in Rome - Incidents.
To - Lt.Col. R.T.Millhouse, L.O.

Further to my report even number dated 27/11/1945.

The Gruppo Esterno of CC.RR. has reported as follows :

" Following details on the subject have been obtained from confidential source :

The Coup d'etat aiming to impose a Govt. of their own agreement is headed by Communist elements under directions issued by the Giunta Esecutiva of the Party.

The Coup is supposed to be effected within December 15th: main objective Rome, with violent occupation of Ministries, Barracks and other strong points of public and political activity.

An assault is to be launched against the King's Palace.

To achieve a/m results, the task has been given to special outfits headed by the well known Longo.

The elements convened here from North live at Casa del Partigiano at Via dei Fienili in Campo de' Fiori district, and in the outskirts in comrades' private houses.

The plan is to isolate Rome by cutting off telephones, telegraphs and railways and by blocking the highways.

It is reported also that the Communists are in possession of nominal rolls of the members of the various monarchic movements".

Further reports will be submitted, in due course.

Sgn. THE QUESTORE

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. S/1677

December 4th, 1945

Subject: Political situation in the Siemens works.

To: G.S.I. No 2 District
(Attn. Col. STRACHAN)

1. Reference our recent conversation, Dr. FURIANI, Sequester of the SIEMENS works, revealed the following, during an interview to-day.

2. A communist group is active in the works and is provoking trouble amongst workmen and against their administrative personnel who do not agree with their views and do not serve their interests. A typical case is that of Eng. Mario VECCELLIO who has been suspended, by order of the Local C.I.N., although he had no political charges and has always been an anti-fascist and anti-Nazi.

3. The above group is headed by two members of the C.I.N. of the firm, Eng. SPADONE and Sig. MAZZILLI.

4. Other individuals who are also involved in communist activities and/or who are alleged to maintain contacts with the German shareholders of the firm are the following:

a) Dott. FERRARI, a former fascist who wrote ardent pro-fascist articles.

b) IACOMACCI, an "agent provocateur".

c) MANTELLIASSI, general manager, recently dismissed, who continues to instigate the workers thro' his friends in the C.I.N. of the firm.

d) CASTELLI, an Argentinian, who is in contact with the Germans, thro' Switzerland.

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- 2 -

Ref. 3/1677

All the above persons are alleged to have collaborated with the Germans, even to the extent of receiving monetary rewards for their activity.

5. The above information is forwarded for your attention and any action you may deem advisable.

A. E. Heath
A. E. HEATH
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer

Copies to:
A.C.HQ. Security Division
Nº3 S.C.I. Unit
Regional Commissioner

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

REF : SD/150

14 November 1945

SUBJECT : Internal Situation of Italy

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Enclosed for your information is a copy of report
from a reliable source which may be of interest.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CBH/nb

INTERNAL SITUATION OF ITALY

Various are the causes of the discontent and nervousness spread amongst all the social classes:

- 1) The fact that the Government is not able to resolve the most serious questions of the moment: for instance to strengthen Public Security in order to check or to prevent the increasing criminality.
- 2) The agitation of the political passions, which hinders the creation of a concrete union of the nation and of a unique internal policy. On the contrary the men who are at the Government, especially those of the left, are leading a policy aiming at the satisfaction of the interests of their own parties, and not at the welfare of the country.
- 3) The ever present threat of epuration, directed against the statal and parastatal employees, and against the chiefs of private concerns. The epuration, the end of which has always been promised but never reached, causes a general dissatisfaction. Consequently all those who have been touched by epuration, are finding a shelter in the illegal reactionary parties, and resuming attitudes and ideologies of the Fascist Regime.

The last proposal for a law decree, presented by NENNI about epuration, though apparently showing indulgence towards the low classes of the Italian bureaucracy, is actually aiming at the substitution of the highest members of our bureaucracy with elements of the extremist parties. In fact this decree states that all officers from the 1st to the 5th rank, can be directly dismissed, by order of the Council of the Ministers, without any justification, and therefore quite arbitrarily. NENNI will use this decree to entrust reliable elements of his own party with the highest charges, in order to realize his revolutionary social program and to reach his electoral aspiration.

NENNI is generally considered not worthy at all of the charge of epurator, owing to his political precedence, which clearly shows him as an old Fascist of 1919.

- 4) Another cause of the discontent are the hard laws issued about the evocation of the Fascist profits. In fact these laws, though theoretically justified, have caused a complete stasis in the few activities of production left to Italy after the war.

The dispositions regarding the sequestration of the important industries have been and are opposed by the moderate parties. They perceive in fact that industry will be completely destroyed and unemployment dreadfully increased by a prolonged management of production and reconstruction by the sequestrators of the concerns, who, in most cases, have not the required qualifications.

The factious persecutions led by the present Government, which is actually swayed by the Ministers NENNI and TOGLIATTI, has caused the phenomenon of the so called Front of the Uomo Qualunque. This latter, though lacking a determined political program, is a

real danger for the security of our nation, as it gathers all the discontented and all those who perceive the ruin to which our country is being led.

Amongst the various social classes, where most dissatisfaction and irritation are reigning, are the Magistrates and lawyers, who have always maintained their anti-fascist faith, and therefore who won't suffer impositions and abuses from the new Government, as well as they did in the past.

Magistrates and lawyers have often held meetings, to protest against the imposition of the Minister TOGLIATTI, who has often ordered to release some prosecuted, for the only reason that they were members of his own party.

Many protests have been stirred in the societies near the Government by the request of Doct. Guido LETO by the Allies. Indeed those who were conscious of their guilt, have supposed that LETO was a good source for revelation of the truth he knew on the account of the members of the Government. As a matter of fact, before they transmitted to the jails the orders of handover of LETO, long talks took place at the High Commissariate, where NENNI is the President.

When I, M.G., notified the Secretary General Avv. CANNARSA that LETO was going back to Regina Coeli, he received me quite uncorrectly, with bitter words regarding the British loyalty and friendliness towards Italy.

What is at present strongly felt and desired by all the social classes is the substitution of the present Government with reliable persons, thoroughly prepared and qualified in the administration of a nation. With regard to this, NITTI, BONOMI, and ORLANDO are being proposed. They all, especially NITTI, even in a talk with me, have expressed a sincere and disinterested friendliness towards the Allies.

The fall of the present Government depends on the energetic attitude that the Liberal Party, led by Avv. BROSIO, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, should eventually assume. The Liberal intend to separate their name from that of the extremist Ministers, and to resign from the Government. This manoeuvre would be justified by the fact that NENNI has refused to submit the new law about epuration to the judgement of the Consulta, i.e. of the only democratic organ, which was created just to advise the Government in the drawing up of the principal laws.

Nevertheless we have reasons to doubt an energetic and intransigent attitude from the liberals, as so far they have always assumed a submitted attitude in the Government and they are not assisted by any other party.

Shortly the political situation is actually serious, as it threatens to lead into an internal disorder and into the upset of the Government. The most known politicians of the moderate parties, as well as all conscious men of every class, are only hoping for a timely intervention of the Allies, such as to succeed in destroying the present coalition and appointing at the Government reliable anti-fascist men, deeply expert of the government of a country.

According to me, as I have ascertained the critical situation of Italy, the events may run into a revolution, unless the Allies intervene energetically to settle this crisis. Symptoms of this danger may be revealed by the recent events in Puglia, where a violent reaction has taken place against the abuses of the Communists.

All the social classes are generally convinced that the Allies do not take enough interest in the internal situation of Italy and that their intervention is absolutely necessary for the settlement of this question.

Many people point out that, whereas our Government admits its being hindered in the resolution of every question, by the Allies, these latter, though they have the possibility of mastering the situation, refuse to intervene and allow the various parties to vent freely their political passions.

At last we must point out that the representatives of the Communist party, seize every opportunity to cast discredit on the Allies' behaviour: for instance, they have often explicitly declared their wish to put an end to every intervention of the foreigners in the Italian affairs. On the contrary, when the Allies have started their demobilization, the Communists, forgetting their desire, have complained with them, adducing that their demobilization would cause the unemployment of the Italian workers.

RAPPORTO 1-2

SITUAZIONE INTERNA ITALIANA

Varie cose contribuiscono a determinare uno stato di generale malcontento per la forte tensione nelle varie classi sociali :

No. 1 - La inettitudine del governo a risolvere i piu' gravi problemi del momento quali quello del rafforzamento della P.S. per reprimere e prevenire la dilagante delinquenza.

No. 2 - L'agitarsi delle passioni politiche, per cui non puo' essere raggiunta una competenza nazionale ed un uniforme indirizzo nella politica interna attuata dagli uomini che siedono al governo, specialmente di quelli di sinistra, solo allo scopo di servire gli interessi dei rispettivi partiti e non per il bene del paese.

No. 3 - La minaccia sempre incombente dell'epurazione che grava sulla vasta categoria degli impiegati statali, parastatali, e su coloro che rivestono cariche direttive nelle imprese private. L'epurazione la cui fine e' stata sempre promessa e mai mantenuta, determina il generale scontento, per cui tutti coloro che risultano colpiti da essa cercano scampo e protezione presso gli illegali partiti della reazione, riprendendo costumi ed ideologie del cessato regime fascista, l'ultimo progetto NENNI sull'epurazione per apparentemente denotando una indulgenza per le classi basse della burocrazia italiana, rappresenta un tentativo di sostituire integralmente con uomini dei partiti estremi quella categoria a cui non appartengono i piu' alti gradi della com. ag. burocratica italiana. In effetti e' data facolta' di collocare a riposo, con provvedimento del Consiglio dei Ministri, gli alti funzionari dal grado 10 al 50, senza motivazione alcuna e quindi con criterio del tutto arbitrario. Tutto cio' serve al vice presidente NENNI allo scopo di poter inserire uomini del suo partito e di sua fiducia nelle piu' alte cariche, ai fini di poter attuare il suo programma social-rivoluzionario ed ai fini elettorali.

E' diffuso convincimento che NENNI sia poco meno adatto ad attuare l'epurazione, dati i suoi precedenti politici che lo denunciano come un vecchio fascista del 1919.

No. 4 - Lo scontento generale si deve altresì ai provvedimenti draconiani emanati in materia di avvocazione di profitti di regime, provvedimenti che se pure concettualmente giustificati, hanno generato l'arresto completo delle uniche attivita' produttive che sono rimaste dopo il conflitto all'Italia. I provvedimenti di sequestro dei grossi complessi industriali sono stati e sono avversati dai partiti moderati i quali si avvedono che con l'andar del tempo la produzione e la ricostruzione affidati nelle mani dei sequestratari, spesso incompetenti, delle aziende portera' alla distruzione dell'industria, nonche' all'ingigantirsi della disoccupazione. L'opera di persecuzione settaria condotta dall'attuale governo, che puo' dirsi dominata esclusivamente dai ministri NENNI e TOLINATI ha portato il fenomeno del fronte cosiddetto

(2)

dell'uomo qualunque il quale, pur mancando di un preciso programma politico, presenta un pericolo imminente alla sicurezza dello stato, poiché convoglia tutte le forze dei malcontenti e tutti coloro che vedono trascinare il paese alla rovina.

Tra le varie classi sociali in cui regna il malcontento e l'assperazione sono la categoria dei magistrati, e degli avvocati, che hanno sempre conservato intatta la fede antifascista e come non si sono mai voluti inchinare alla prepotenza del cessato regime così oggi non tollerano l'imposizione e le angherie dei nuovi governanti.

I magistrati e gli avvocati hanno tenuto varie riunioni nelle quali hanno vibratamente protestato contro le imposizioni del ministro TOSIATTI, il quale varie volte ha imposto la scarcerazione di imputati detenuti, solo perché parr appartenenti al suo partito.

Presso gli ambienti governativi grande scalpore ha generato la richiesta del Dott. GUIDO LETO da parte degli alleati. Si è pensato evidentemente da chi non ha la coscienza tranquilla, che il LETO sia stato richiesto per appurare delle verità di cui egli era consapevole nei confronti di uomini di governo. Invero prima che venisse ordinata allo Stabilimento Carcerario la consegna del LETO agli Alleati, presso L'Alto Commissariato, ad di cui è capo il Ministro NENI, si è confabulato lungamente.

Io M.C. Allorché comunicai, per ordine ricevuto, al segretario generale Avv. CAMARSA il rientro del LETO a Regina Coeli, fui investito in modo scorretto e con parole che toccavano la lealtà e l'amicizia inglese verso l'Italia.

L'attuale esigenza che si manifesta prepotente in tutte le classi sociali è quella di vedere preso cadere l'attuale compagine ministeriale e di mettere al potere persone di sicura fiducia, di solida preparazione e di grande competenza nell'amministrazione delle cose pubbliche. Si fanno a proposito i nomi MITTI, BONOMI ed ORLANDO. Tutti e tre, ma specialmente al primo, in tutte le loro manifestazioni, ed il MITTI anche in un colloquio avuto con me personalmente, hanno espresso sentimenti di pura e sincera amicizia verso gli alleati.

La caduta dell'attuale governo dipende dall'eventuale atteggiamento energico che dovrebbe assumere il partito liberale, ~~babbabbb~~ capitanato dall'avv. PROSIO Vice presidente del consiglio dei Ministri. I Liberali intendono dissociare la loro responsabilità da quella dei ministri dell'estrema sinistra, e penserebbero di dimettersi dal governo, traendo motivo dal fatto che NENI non ha voluto mandare la nuova legge sull'epurazione al giudizio della Consulta, che è l'unico organo democratico istituito per consigliare il governo nell'elaborazione delle leggi di maggiore importanza. Si ha motivo di dubitare però che i liberali assumano un'atteggiamento di energia e di intransigenza, data la posizione di soggezione che hanno finora assunto in seno al gabinetto e dato il fatto che non si sentono condotti da altro partito.

La situazione politica in ultima analisi è veramente grave, nel senso che minaccia di sbocciare in uno sconvolgimento interno ed un rovesciamento violento dei pubblici poteri. Gli uomini politici più in vista dei partiti moderati non hanno altra speranza, come del resto tutti gli uomini responsabili di qualunque classe sociale, se non in un immediato intervento degli alleati, che riesca a rovesciare l'attuale compagine ed a mettere al potere uomini di sicuro passato antifascista e di grande competenza governativa. Personalmente, dopo essermi reso conto della critica situazione che attraversa l'Italia, sono d'avviso che qualora non vi sia un tempestivo ed energico intervento nell'attuale sistema politico italiano, ~~ma~~ gli avvenimenti potrebbero precipitare in un moto rivoluzionario, i cui segni premonitori si avvertono già nei fatti recenti avvenuti.

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- 3 -

nelle Puglie, dove si e' reagito con la violenza alle sopraffazioni comuniste.

Presso tutte le categorie sociali e' diffusa la convinzione che gli alleati si disinteressino troppo della situazione interna dell'Italia e che un loro intervento e' assolutamente necessario per sanare tale situazione.

Si osserva che,, mentre da una parte il governo afferma di non poter risolvere nessun problema perche' cio' e' impedito dagli alleati, dall'altra gli alleati stessi, pur potendo padroneggiare la situazione, si astengono dall'intervenire dando libero sfogo alle passioni ~~politiche~~ politiche dei vari partiti. E' da notare infine che i ~~representanti~~ rappresentanti del partito comunista traggono ogni ~~motivo~~ motivo per denigrare e discreditare la condotta degli alleati: infatti, a titolo di esempio, i comunisti italiani hanno varie volte espresso il desiderio che cessasse l'ingerenza straniera nelle cose italiane; allorché gli ~~alleati~~ alleati hanno iniziato la smobilitazione, i comunisti hanno preso il pretesto, dimenticando di aver espresso il desiderio di essere liberati dallo straniero, per lamentarsi che la smobilitazione generava la disoccupazione dei lavoratori italiani.

0029

Feb 13/1945
5/150

Morality of the present members of the Government.

Avv. CARNASSA; his feelings are contrary to the Allies, and particularly to the British. It is supposed that his hatred against the English is due to the fact that, several years ago, he had an important charge with the Banco Italo-Britannico. It seems that he dismissed by the English, owing to dishonesty or other illegal actions he had committed. This news has not been ascertained.

CARNASSA has been recently appointed by Pietro NENNI as Secretary General of the High Commissariate for Sanctions Against Fascism.

From secret sources we have learnt that the reason of his appointment lays on the fact the CARNASSA's wife is the mistress of Pietro NENNI.

The a/m source affirms that this fact may be eventually evidenced.

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as

Mo ralita' degli attuali uomini di Governo.

L'Avv. GARNASSA, di sentimenti contrari agli Alleati, particolarmente agli Inglesi. Sembra che il suo odio contro gli Inglesi sia dovuto al fatto che parecchi anni fa egli ricopriva una carica importante al Banco Italo-Britannico. Sembra che l'Avv. fu licenziato dagli Inglesi per qualche irregolarita' o disonestas' da lui commessa, che pero' non e' stata meglio accertata.

Questo signore e' stato nominato con pieni poteri da Pietro NENNI quale Segretario generale dell' Alto Commissariato per le Sanzioni contro il Fascismo.

Da informazioni riservate si apprende che il motivo della sua nomina e' dovuto al fatto che la moglie dell'Avvocato e' amante di Pietro NENNI.

La fonte mi assicura che tale relazione potrebbe essere eventualmente provata.

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

REF : SD/150

7 November 1945

SUBJECT : SCALERA Brothers

TO : R.S.O. Lombardia Region

1. Reference telephone conversation Major HEATH-Capt. HAYES of the 7 Nov. 1945.

2. The SCALERA brothers were arrested on the orders of NENNI charged under Art. 3 Para. 1 of the Decree against Fascism (maintenance of the Fascism regime).

3. The real reason for the arrests is that the SCALERAS are on very friendly terms with GIANNINI and were giving the UQ party considerable financial support. It is quite possible that the arrest of other supporters of UQ, such as MANFREDO will be arrested on similar grounds.

4. Although the SCALERAS may be innocent of the charge, they may well be detained indefinitely in order to deprive H.Q. of their assistance. Their properties are of course sequestered.

5. Referring to your S/1597 of 1 Nov. 1945, para 3, I am quite unable to agree with the sentence "Nenni, too is assuming a moderate position" despite his article in "Avanti".

6. He is straining every nerve to remove political opponents from every office, in particular the police. His now anti fascist decree law, which I understand is illegal, has been issued solely with this aim in view, under it, he can deprive the highest officials of their office. A storm of resentment has been raised by this measure, and it may well ensure his own downfall.

C.H.
 C.B. HAYES,
 Captain,
 Security Division.

Copy to: SD/199.17

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
R.O. 334
Regional Security Officer

Security	
Division	S/n.
File No.	1776
Page No.	150.
Accession	

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. S/1597

1 November 1945

Subject: Notes on the Italian Political Situation

To: G.S.I. No 2 District.

The following appraisal of the political situation is based on conversations with political figures and journalistic circles both in MILANO and ROME.

I. POLITICAL PARTIES.

1) The new Party announced by the former Italian PREMIER, NINNI, in his recent speech is being constituted and will be officially formed within a few weeks. It is thought that the majority of those elements at present belonging to the "Come Qualunque" movement, as well as those independents who disagree with the policy of the C.L.N. and of the official six parties, will adhere to this new political movement.

2) The new party will have right-wing tendencies and will probably be monarchist. It is anticipated that the right wing movements will fuse, or at any rate will form a block, with it. They are: Concentrazione Democratico-Liberale (headed by Sen. BRIGLIANI), Come Qualunque, Movimento Tricolore and, probably, the Partito Democratico Italiano (the well-known monarchist Party headed by Inno SERRAVALLE). In all probabilities the Liberal Party will support this coalition.

3) The attitude of the Socialist Party increasingly tends to lean towards democratic and autonomist ideas, leaving the "fusionists" practically speaking high and dry. Following the very decisive declarations made in this sense by SILONE, SARAGAT, and others, NINNI, too, is assuming a moderate position (c.f. article by NINNI in the AVANTI! of Rome on 28 October 1945).

- 2 -

4) As a result of the above the Communists will find themselves isolated and marooned on the Left-wing island stronghold. They are aware that, although still numerically strong, they are slowly but surely losing ground and, when the elections are held, they will be unable to obtain by legal means the majority in the Constituent Assembly.

5) Mainly for this reason, the Communists are exploiting the incidents which have taken place in the Puglia and elsewhere, with an alarmist press campaign; they claim that neo-fascist movements are becoming active all over Italy and may well find this an excuse to justify their own determination to achieve their ends, even by illegal or violent methods.

II. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY-

The Right Wing Parties particularly those which have not yet assumed a definite position towards the Institutional question, are indulging in a strong campaign for a "referendum" to be made on the Institutional question at the same time as the elections for the Constituent Assembly. If they succeed the voters will be asked whether they want the monarchy or the republic, irrespective of the party to which they give their votes.

It is rumoured that the main supporter of this thesis is the Italian Foreign Minister, DE CASPERI.

III. The above is submitted for what it may be worth.

A.C. Heath
A.C. HEATH
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer

Copy to:
A.C.HQ. Security Division
(Attn. Capt. HAYES)

0034

ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY LIAISON OFFICE
R.A.A.C. QUESTURA BLDG. VIA S. VITALES

PSL/P.2

File
APW
38 SD/150
Confidential

To : Director Public Safety S/C.A.C./H.Q.
From : Lt.Col. R.T. Millhouse, L.O.
Subject : Political Report.-

Rome, 14 September, 1945

Attached please find translation of report
on the political situation received from Questore of
Rome.-

Submitted for your information.-

W. R. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
for R.T. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
A.C. Public Safety, L.O.

Enclosure : 1 -

Translation

Letter n.C30967 U.P. dated 13/9/45 from QUESTURA -

Subject : Report on political situation and public order.-

To : Lt.Col. R.T.Millhouse, L.O.

The popular masses who were expecting advantages from the antifascist government even after the waste radio-propaganda are more and more disappointed and bored as they realize fallacy of their illusions.-

The vanguard-political parties which still are stirring these illusions with various political and social devices are deeply affected by the serious moral breakdown that more and more spreads among the people and they see their weekly propaganda meetings to lack more and more participants and enthusiasm.-

In the lowest ranks of a/m parties breakdown is very remarkable and it shows itself by the absence of the members from the normal political activity of the parties which can stand almost exclusively for the presence and activity of the members on the payroll.-

In the communist party the ideological crisis, due to Togliatti's participation to the Govt. is remarkable and up to now it caused many idealist members to quit; other members were dismissed for indiscipline, lack of activity or extremism.- Even mass-diversions of communists to other parties are happening more and more frequently, in the hope of an improvement in the situation.-

The socialist party is going through a similar crisis.- In the action party exists an ideological crisis by this, time rather noticeable among republicans on one side and marxists on the other.- In the republican party, Conti, now being supported by the minority, represents the tendency strictly of Mazzini, which refuses any compromise with the monarchy, while Pacciardi, a friend of Nenni's, feeds rather like taking part of the Consulta.- Here and there it is rumored about a monarchic coup d'état, mostly by military elements that adds excitement.- The leftist parties would be quite caught by surprise.- The communist party buys lots of paper for the coming elections.-

0036

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The christian democracy, also, affected by the general crises is polarized towards republicans and monarchics the Vatican more or less openly backs the latter.- The same can be said about the groups or logges of the Masserie of both rites.-

As to the international situation many persons thing that the present is a temporary arms-down status, and not of peace.-

.../...

Parri's Govt. is not too well looked-at.- Public opinion believes it is even more incapable of the previous one.-

The actual period is not considered as of liberty but rather of abuse, as many seem to believe that law lacks authority to intervene.-

The actual economical crisis believed unprecedented does not seem liable of a solution by granting wage-increases to such workmen classes which show more stirring, for the remedy, may be even worse than the evil, would bring about a fresh price increase.-

Many persons, mostly of the middle-classes, even though they believe that many actual troubles have been caused by the fascism, regret that the past regime has gone, as they think that from certain angles it was better.-

A sensation of relief was caused to a part of the roman population by the news of the police raid carried out at Tiburtino 30.- Discontent on the contrary was noticed among persons living on makeshifts and among leftist members, who looked at that raid as aiming at them.- During the past week 20 persons have been denounced for collaboration with Germans.-

Sgn. THE QUESTORE

SECRET

File

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

36

REF : SD/150

17 September 1945

SUBJECT : Political Activities - Rome

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. The following information has been received from a source which is fairly reliable regarding leftist activities.

2. It is said that Russia in connection with TITO is financing communist propaganda in this country to the extent of L. 60,000,000 every month. One way of securing currency is by the sale of gold coinage etc. on the "Black Market" Piazza Colonna seems to be the chief centre in Rome.

3. Confidential sources report that two radio transmitters are situated in the Villa Eloi, Via Nomentana, the residence of a number of Russians. Agents are said to visit this address daily. Amongst other people calling at this address, is General Arnaldo AZZI, who since 6th June has severed his connections with the Party of Action and joined the Republican Party. AZZI is on good relations with NENNI and TOGLIATTI and it seems reasonable to assume that he is keeping these two party leaders informed of what is going on within the Republican Party.

A.H. Ellis Capt.
A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AHE/nh
G.2 (R.A.A.C.)

1st. Ind.

Forwarded for your information.

18.9.45.

S.J. Harvey
S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
SECURITY DIVISION.

SECRET

Translation

WHO ARE THE HEADS OF SLAV TERRORISM
The Mysteries of Rome.

The terrorist organisation about which we have spoken these last few days, is flanked, in its work, by the OZNA in Italy which is a Yugoslav espionage association. From what we could come to know, many members of the OZNA have gone to re-inforce the cadres of the organisation about which we are speaking and which has continued to enlarge itself.

In Italy there are five Slav espionage centres : three in the North and two in the South. The Roman centre is in a house in via Guattani, in the same house where the OZNA agents are carrying on their work. Another important centre is in a villa on Via Nomentana.

Many Polish revolutionaries and Yugoslav Tito followers have entered the organisation and they are generally well accepted because if they are found in their activities they cannot provoke diplomatic incidents among the Western allies and the country for which they are working.

In any case all the heads of the organisation are all of Slav nationality. The head of the Service for Western Europe is a certain Morpov, who calls himself Father Timoteo; he is furnished with a Lithuanian passport and a sojourn permit dated 1938, date of his the beginning of his activities in our country. After having studied for three years in a well known Roman university, he was ordained a priest in 1944. One of his merits, which we must recognize, is that of having helped the Jews during the Fascist period. Recently he was denounced by the Catholic Church; it seems for immorality. It is known that Morpov (perhaps the spelling is not altogether right) has a mistress, an ex-employee whose mother is Italian and whose father is Russian; he usually goes to see her in an apartment in Via Ticino. Although Morpov dresses badly and has a vulgar demeanour, he is considered one of the most important Slavs in the community of Rome. He is feared by the white Russians and Yugoslav monarchists.

Head of the information service of the organisation in Italy is a certain Sioff, who according to some Slav sources, is supposed to be in touch with the executive of left wing party. He, in fact, has constant contacts with a councillor of the party in question. Until some time ago, Sioff lived in via Gaeta.

Head of the propaganda branch is a certain Cortezzes. He is considered one of the most capable of informers of the organisation and has contacts with the press office of left wing party. He also is living at via Gaeta.

Other important heads are a certain Veilisy (who is supposedly a colonel and ex-councillor of an embassy) and a certain Lednik whose specific activities are unknown. These two supposedly assemble once a week in the villa of a foreign princess in Via Aurelia.

The latest happening in Rome - after the famous Grossi crime - is the kidnapping of a Yugoslav citizen. It was not possible for us to found out his name but we know that some days ago three unknown persons, armed, presented themselves at his house and forced him to follow them. Nothing is known of this Slav since then. This kidnapping reminds us that of Dr. Delic. Some months ago some armed men went to the Jmbof Pension in Via Modena 5, where the doctor was living, and forced him to follow them. No one has come to know about his fate.

Another serious episode happened in Calabria. Three Russian women who were regularly married in that region were kidnapped by members of this secret organisation.

Chi sono i capi DEL TERRORISMO SLAVO

L'organizzazione terroristica di cui abbiamo parlato nei giorni scorsi è fiancheggiata nel suo lavoro in Italia dall'OZNA, associazione di spionaggio jugoslavo. Da quanto ci è stato possibile sapere, infatti, molti elementi dell'OZNA sono andati a rinforzare i quadri dell'organizzazione di cui stiamo parlando e che in questi ultimi tempi è andata sempre più sviluppandosi.

In Italia le centrali dello spionaggio slavo sono cinque: tre nel nord e due nel meridione. La centrale romana si trova in una casa di via Guatani, la stessa dove agiscono gli agenti dell'OZNA. Un altro centro importante è ospitato in una villa sulla via Nomentana.

Numerosi polacchi rivoluzionari e jugoslavi seguaci di

I misteri di Roma

Tito sono entrati a far parte dell'organizzazione e costoro sono generalmente bene accettati perché se scoperti nella loro attività non possono provocare incidenti diplomatici fra i paesi occidentali e lo stato al cui servizio lavorano.

Ad ogni modo i capi dell'organizzazione sono tutti di nazionalità slava. Il capo del servizio per l'Europa occidentale è un certo Morpov, che si fa chiamare Padre Timoteo; per parecchio tempo alloggiò in via Napoleone III. Egli è provvisto di un passaporto lituano e di un foglio di soggiorno in Italia datato dal 1938, epoca in cui ebbe inizio la sua attività nel nostro Paese. Dopo aver studiato per tre anni in una nota università religiosa romana fu ordinato prete nel dicembre 1944. Uno dei suoi meriti, che gli riconoscono volentieri, è quello di aver aiutato gli ebrei durante il periodo fascista. Recentemente, però, egli è stato sconfessato dalla Chiesa Cattolica, sembra, per immoralità. E' notorio infatti che il Morpov (forse la grafia non è assolutamente esatta) ha un'amante, una ex impiegata di madre italiana e di padre russo; la va a trovare spesso in un appartamento di via Ticino. Il Morpov, Malgrado il suo esteriore trasandato e la sua maniera di vestire tutt'altro che elegante, è considerato uno degli slavi più importanti nella comunità di Roma. E' molto temuto fra i russi bianchi e gli jugoslavi monarchici.

Capo del servizio informativo dell'organizzazione in Italia è un certo Sioff che, stando alle voci che circolano in alcuni ambienti slavi, sarebbe in collegamento con l'esecutivo di un partito di sinistra. Egli anzi avrebbe frequenti contatti con un consultore del partito in questione. Fino a poco tempo fa il Sioff alloggiava in via Gaeta.

Capo del servizio della propaganda è Certezzes. E' considerato uno dei più abili informatori dell'organizzazione ed ha contatti frequenti con l'ufficio stampa di un partito di

sinistra. Anch'egli alloggierebbe in via Gaeta.

Altri capi molto importanti sono un certo Veilisav (rivestirebbe il grado di colonnello ed è un ex consigliere d'ambasciata), e un tale Lednik di cui non si conosce la specifica attività. Costoro però si riunirebbero una volta alla settimana in una villa di una principessa straniera sulla via Aurelia.

L'ultimo fatto di cronaca avvenuto a Roma nei giorni scorsi — naturalmente dopo il delitto Grossi — è il rapimento di un suddito jugoslavo. Non ci è stato possibile apprendere il nome ma sappiamo però, che pochi giorni fa si presentarono nella casa tre sconosciuti armati e lo costringevano a seguirli. I allora di questo slavo non sono più avute notizie. Quel rapimento ci riporta alla mente quello consumato al dar del dott. Della. Qualche mese fa alcuni uomini armati si recavano nella pensione Jmhe in via Modena 5, ove il medico alloggiava, e lo obbligavano a seguirli. Quale sia stata la sorte da quel momento non è mai saputo.

Un altro grave fatto è avvenuto in Calabria. Tre donne russe che si erano regolarmente sposate in quella regione sono state clamorosamente rapite da elementi dell'organizzazione segreta.

L'Inghilterra non sarà informata sui risultati delle ricerche atomiche

LONDRA, 25 (A. P.) — Il giornale «Daily Express» rivela oggi che l'esercito americano ha messo il fermo alla trasmissione dei risultati delle ricerche sull'energia atomica alla Gran Bretagna, perché questa «non aveva nulla d'ovvio all'America».

Il progetto britannico sull'energia atomica si trova quasi ad un punto morto, scrive il giornale, «in quanto l'impianto di una stazione sperimentale nel Berkshire intralciata dalla mancanza di personale adatto».

na regna l'India

delle truppe britan e oltre mille feriti

In vari quartieri della città, compiendo contemporaneamente vaste rotte di persone sospette, molte delle quali dopo qualche ora sono state rilasciate, appena esperiti gli interrogatori.

Sul disordini del Cairo, intanto, si apprende che Radio Mosca ne ha dato una versione propria.

Secondo la radio, infatti, gli incidenti sarebbero stati provocati proprio dalle truppe britanniche che «si ostinano nel tentativo di mantenere lo «status quo» in Egitto, nonostante le aspirazioni all'indipendenza chiaramente manifestate dal popolo egiziano».

Le autorità britanniche hanno imposto il coprifuoco dall'imbrunire all'alba in vaste zone della Palestina settentrionale, inclusa anche una zona costiera.

*File OZNA
AB*

TRANSLATION G.M.

OUR ENQUIRY ABOUT THE O.Z.N.A.
THE RIBELLION AT ANDRIA AND MINERVINO ORGANIZED
AND ARMED BY SLAVS.

A Troika at Forlanini - Wheat against guns.

Only now we have learned a very important news. The communist rebellion at Andria and Minervino Murge were organized and carried thanks to the guidance of Slav agents of the O.Z.N.A. Not only that; the guns that were used by the rebels against members of the public order were furnished by Yugoslav partisans. Infact, an enquiry made by the Allied Authorities has revealed that 10,000 partisans of the Yugoslavian Army left Monopoli and Molfetta before the rebellion, and ceded its armament to the Puglia communists.

This fact was not unknown to the Italian Government.

During a press conference the director of the "Risorgimento Liberale" Gorresio, asked the then Premier Ferruccio Parri who furnished the guns to the Minervino rebels. Parri tried to evade the question by replying diplomatically which in itself confirmed that the guns were given by certain foreigners."

Following the above, the Allied authorities gave orders that all Yugoslav subjects passing control points should be searched and disarmed.

We also came to know that OZNA members, until lately, were in charge, gun running in Venezia Giulia and Friuli in exchange for wheat given to them by local revolutionaries.

So far as Rome is concerned, a Troika (or cell) has been set up some time ago at the Forlanini Santatorium. The directing committee compiled a type written propaganda sheet.

IL SECOLO XX

CRONACA DI R

Gli uffici di cronaca sono aperti dalle 8 alle 13. Telefoni 60.980 - 60.283 - 60.892

LA NOSTRA INCHIESTA SULL'O.Z.N.A.

Le rivolte di Andria e Minervino organizzate e armate dagli slavi

Una "Troika", al Forlanini - Grano in cambio di armi

Soltanto ora apprendiamo una notizia di eccezionale importanza. Le rivolte comuniste di Andria e Minervino Murge furono organizzate e compiute dietro ispirazione di agenti slavi dell'O.Z.N.A. E non solo; le armi stesse che i rivoltosi adoperarono contro la forza pubblica vennero fornite da partigiani jugoslavi. Infatti, un'inchiesta condotta diligentemente dalle autorità alleate ha potuto stabilire che 10 mila partigiani dell'esercito jugoslavo in Italia lasciarono, precedentemente allo scoppio delle sommosse, i posti di Monopoli e Molfetta diretti alla loro terra cadendo tutto il loro equipaggiamento bellico ai comunisti della Puglia.

Il fatto non fu ignorato neppure dal governo italiano. Infatti, durante una conferenza stampa, il capo redattore del «Risorgimento Liberale» Gorresio, citando all'allora Presidente del Consiglio Ferruccio Parri che aveva fornito le armi ai ribelli di Minervino, il Parri cercò eludere la domanda con una risposta diplomatica che però in definitiva confermava che le armi erano state fornite da «orti elementi stranieri».

In seguito a tali fatti le autorità alleate hanno dato disposizioni che tutti i sudditi jugoslavi transitanti ai posti di blocco vengano perquisiti e disarmati.

Abbiamo anche appreso che elementi dell'O.Z.N.A. fino a poco tempo fa avrebbero curato il trasporto di armi nella Venezia Giulia e nel Friuli in cambio di grano consegnato loro da elementi rivoluzionari locali.

Per ciò che riguarda Roma una «troika» (o cellula) venne costituita, qualche tempo

fa, anche nel sanatorio Forlanini. Il comitato direttivo provvedeva alla compilazione di un foglio di propaganda dattilografato.

Lavoratori senza tutela

Riceviamo e pubblichiamo:

Ill.mo Sig. Direttore,

I dipendenti dell'U.E.S.I.S.A., editore del giornale «Il Lavoro», licenziati in massa il 15 ottobre 1953 in regime repubblicano fascista per cessazione di attività e causa di trasferimento al Nord dell'Azienda, hanno iniziato giudizio dinanzi al Magistrato competente per riconoscimento dei loro diritti. E' questo senza dubbio un giudizio singolarissimo e assai grave per la C.G.I.L. chiamata in causa proprio dai lavoratori che dovrebbe viceversa tutelare, solo perché, padrone di una Azienda, non intende applicare nei confronti dei suoi dipendenti né le leggi vigenti né quegli stessi principi di giustizia sociale e sindacale che pubblicamente bandisce e che intende essere applicati dalla altra azienda. Invano abbiamo cercato in quei dirigenti comprensione e giustizia, che purtroppo non abbiamo in essi trovato che dei... freddi e calcolatori dirigenti d'azienda, talché oggi la nostra posizione è quella di lavoratori che non sono soltanto privi della doverosa tutela sindacale dei propri Dirigenti confederali, ma che costituiscono addirittura l'oggetto e il bersaglio della loro dichiarata ostilità. Dobbiamo quindi giungere all'amara constatazione che il nostro vero torto è quello di appartenere ad un'azienda di proprietà della Confederazione, poiché se si fosse trattato di un'azienda estanea, non sarebbe certo mancato il pronto ed efficace intervento del massimo organo sindacale.

Ma quel che è più grave è l'obbligo, mancato dai padroni dell'U.E.S.I.S.A. che proprio adesso, dopo l'inizio della vertenza giudiziale ed evidentemente preoccupati dell'esito, si sono rivolti al Ministro competente, forti della loro autorità, per ottenere la convalida dei licenziamenti, e cioè la spifica di un provvedimento della legge stessa ritenuto illegittimo. Si senta il Ministro in coscienza di

emanare il decreto di convalida, sia pure sotto le pressioni di tanto autorevoli personaggi? E con quale motivazione? No, noi non lo crediamo né lo vogliamo credere, per non perdere le ultime illusioni nella nuova tanto proclamata libertà e giustizia sociale. Ma se anche la deplorevole manovra dovesse riuscire, non disarmeremo per questo la via del Consiglio di Stato sarebbe aperta anche a noi, e tutto si ridurrebbe a una dilazione e non già alla soppressione dei nostri giusti diritti.

La mancata assistenza della C.G.I.L. si costringe a lottare da sola, ma questa vicenda giudiziale, sul cui esito non nutriamo alcun dubbio, non può

non far riflettere i lavoratori circa la strana applicazione dei principi sociali da parte dei loro banditori.

Marco SILVANO, Via Albenga n. 2 - ANILO CASALE, Via dei Glicini, 15.

La partita di calcio tra giornalisti e artisti

Dopo il successo ottenuto dagli artisti nell'allenamento di lunedì, è toccato mercoledì ai giornalisti di disputare la seconda seduta di allenamento al Moto-velodromo Appio.

UNA AGGRESSIONE AL GIORNO

Autista mortalmente ferito da un misterioso individuo

L'aggressore vestiva un completo marrone ed ha perduto il cappello

Purtroppo dobbiamo ancora lamentare un'altra grave aggressione al danni di un autista cittadino. Il fatto si è svolto fulmineamente alle ore 20.30 di giovedì, in via Lima, davanti allo stabile n. 10.

L'autista Antonio Martini aveva accompagnato il padrone dell'automobile da lui guidata, Eldo Coen, figlio di Attilio, il proprietario dei grandi negozi di stoffe e confezioni tanto perseguitato dai fascisti, che era salito nell'appartamento della famiglia Fischer, nella via suddetta.

Il Martini nell'attesa, aveva preso a passeggiare lungo via. Ad un tratto un camion alleato tipo «Dodge» passante in via Lima frenava bruscamente accanto all'automobile del Coen, una «Lancia» targata MI 6044. Un civile indossante un completo marrone e un cappello a cencio saltò dall'autocarro e si accostò al Martini: «Perdoni, scusi». Il Martini ossequioso si chinò verso l'altro, forse ha bisogno di qualche indicazione. Improvvisamente una rivoltella brilla nella mano dell'uomo di sceso dall'autocarro: «Fuori le chiavi della macchina, o ti ammazzo». Il Martini ebbe

UNA FRUTTUOSA BATTUTA DI CACCIA

Translation

Yugoslav aid for Italy

ANOTHER 30 YOUNG WOMEN OF THE OZNA ARRIVED RECENTLY IN ROME

The Head of the OZNA transferred without notice to France; letter of the director of UMRRA. Charming waitresses and typists.

Our recent investigation which was conducted in order to reveal the activities of the Yugoslav espionage organisation OZNA, has provoked great interest; some provincial newspapers and those of Northern Italy have quoted our comments. We know now that the facts that we were exposing were not unknown to the Allied Police, the carabinieri and the Italian Police. In fact, the two police, working by themselves, came to know about the activities carried on by the OZNA in Italy and about its chief organisation.

Continuing our research, we came to know that the Allied authorities have given new orders in order to meet the espionage activities of the Yugoslavs and to control their organisation.

We know that the commander of the OZNA in Rome, the famous captain about whom we wrote some time ago, has been transferred outside of Italy, probably to France. Also the fact that one of the most able agents of the Yugoslav service has succeeded in assuring a high responsibility at the Direction of services for the relief of the Roman population of the UMRRA, has caused the direct interest of the allied authorities. In fact, the Director General of the UMRRA in Italy, in a documented letter addressed to his superiors, has made it known that said Rumanian citizen, OZNA agent, should be sheared of his responsibilities, and while we are still writing, it is retained that said agent has been obliged to leave his job.

All this goes to show that our information is correct.

Until now we have presented the action on the part of the authorities for the uncovering of slave agents. On the other hand we have learned something that will not please the well-to-do population of this city. We know for sure that thirty girls belonging to the Yugoslav espionage association, have arrived in Rome in order to carry on communist propaganda and other duties which cannot be easily revealed. This is not the first time that gentle representatives of the weaker Yugoslav sex have arrived here. Some months ago fifteen Croatian girls coming from Tolmino (Gorizia) arrived in the Capital. Two of these were offered hospitality by the Martignagi family in Corso Vittorio Emanuele, of whom one of them is working as a maid under the name of Stefi. Of the others, ~~many~~ some of them are supported by the F.U.C.I. (which is perhaps not in the know) and the others have employed themselves as maids with Roman families. They speak Italian very well, and some other foreign languages. Two of them are typists of an important Roman concern, whose activities they undoubtedly control.

One of them, a very beautiful girl, has been seen on Friday last at the Air Force club at Piazza Esedra. Was she doing her duty?

Due condannati a morte

ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY LIAISON OFFICE
R.A.A.C. QUESTURA BLDG. VIA S. VITALE

Tel. 478895

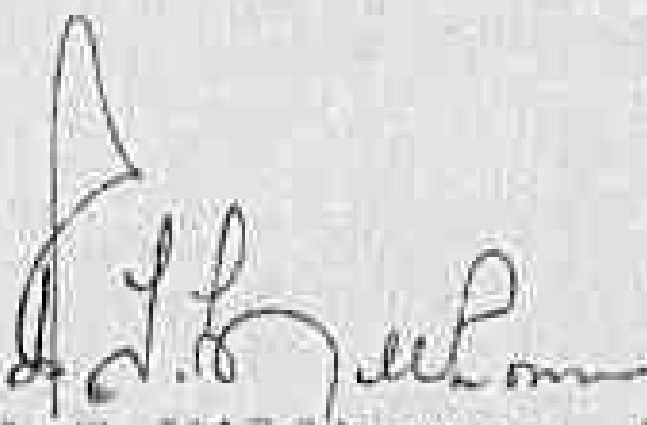
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Rome, 19th January 1946

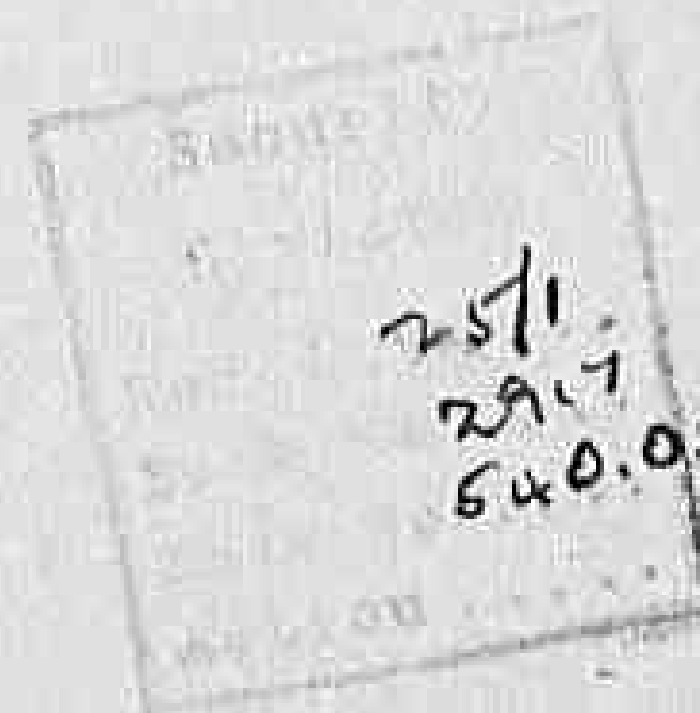
PSL/A/10/116

To : Public Safety S/C. AC/HQ
: G-2, R.A.A.C.
Subject : O.Z.N.A.

Attached copy of confidential report from
Questore is forwarded for your information.


R.T. Millhouse, Lt. Col.
A.C. Public Safety, L.O.

Encs.: 1.



TRANSLATION

Letter n.032537/Ris.A4A dated 14/1/46 from R. Questura of Rome.

Subject : O.Z.N.A.

Stricktly confidential

To : Ministry of Interior

: Col. Millhouse, L.O.

Further to letter even number dated 22/12/45 I have to list as probable OZNA agent the yugoslav PAVLICIC Dragisa, father's name Peter, mother's name Strana Jovanovic, born in Gorica on 2/3/1915.

Since June 1944 he has lived in Rome n.26 Via Aventina with his wife Agular Irma and did many trips lasting 8/10 days to Naples, Bari, Milan and Trieste, by allied vehicles with yugoslav crew. It has been confidentially reported that Pavlicic was passing himself off as a functionaire of the yugoslav Legation and spreading the rumor that his absences from Rome were due to pleasure tours .

The fact however that during such short trips he carried along considerable luggages makes believe that Pavlicic draws his life means from unclear business. On August 1945 he left Rome with his wife headed for Trieste.

Returned herewith are the cuts from "Secolo XX" which were attached to your letter n.443/37909 . Their contents have been dealt with by report n.032537/Ris.A4A dated 2/11/45 and 22/12/45.

It is well known besides that since long time the newspaper "Il Secolo XX" is carrying on an inquest on the subject and besides a/m articles others were printed in the issues n.267 of 29/12/45 and n.6 of 8 January 1946, supplying news and informations which too were dealt with by the previous report from this Office.

Sgn. THE QUESTORE

~~SECRET~~

Rome, 20/7/45

SD/150

On 1/7/45 in Taranto, at n. 123 Via di Palma second floor a military russian office has been set-up. It seems to be a military mission sent here for propaganda reasons.

Indeed between 16 and 18.00 hrs. on a day many pictures of Stalin and other Russian personalities have been unloaded from two trucks. Also pamphlets, propaganda stuff, arms and other material were unloaded.

O.Z.N.A. (Yugoslav Political Police)

Officially the O.Z.N.A. (Odelpene Zastetu Narada- People Protection Branch) is passed off as a branch of Belgrad Military Command; whereas really its activity is very large; it has been ascertained that it throughout the Balkans and Italy, other than in Yugoslavia. - According to a reliable source the organizer of the service is the russian Colonel Lebedev (in pre-war time a member of the russian legation in Belgrad).

It is not known who is actually the official leader of O.Z.N.A. ; only Lt. Col. Pavle Pekitch is reported as one of the leaders.

O.Z.N.A. is an organization completely independent; its main tasks are watching the partisans leaders and the Army chiefs, the Intelligence Service and checking-up allied commissions in Italy and in Yugoslavia.

Many agents wander also in France and in Switzerland.

O.Z.N.A. sends its agents also in the staging areas. They are bound to get in touch with the Yugoslav prisoners freed by Allied troops to explain that the political situation in Yugoslavia has been already settled, that they must take it as it is or else loose the opportunity of going back to their country.

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O.Z.N.A.'s orders must not be discussed upon.- Every Ministry civil or military administration political organization must comply with O.Z.N.A.'s orders without objections.-

Not even the members of AVNOY are allowed to interfere with matters dealt with by O.Z.N.A. and to affect them.- The agents are divided into battallions in charge of the various areas (one is operating in Istria - its commander is Lt.Col. Kercum, former political commissario of 2nd Division).-

The members of the OZNA are carefully selected before being taken in, they follow special training courses; about 100 istrians are told to have been enlisted.- The members of O.Z.N.A. bear no visible badge; those dressed in uniform bear ranks of the regular Army, those in plain clothes are passed-off as traders or members of other free professions.-

The agents bear a bag settled under the chest-fold of the coat, consisting in a metal red star in the middle of which is a russina soldier with helmet, between a canon and a ship.-

They do not however use to carry always such a bag.-

O.Z.N.A.'s methods are the same as the Ghepeu's and similar to the Gestapo's.-

O.Z.N.A. has its special jails at Belgrad.- They are mostly ex german jails (Ratnicki Dom, Kalenikagumno, Banjcase ce).-

In Bari O.Z.N.A.'s special services are at the center for Yugoslav partisans at Via Bisanzio, but a remarkable activity is also carried on at the Jew Club at n.63 Via Gamba.

+ 3 -

Members of O.Z.N.A. :

- Mrs. Domaldova, 30, blackhair.- Reached Bari on february 1945 - Yugoslav subject, speaks french and italian.- She is told to have been instructed to have herself enlisted in the allied special services.-
- Junus Salihadzich, Lieutenant of partisans, in Bari.-
- Jaksaniko, in Bari (works at Via Bisanzio and Via Gamba).-
- Vuycio Brauko, partisans Captain, in Bari.-
- Vuycio Josta, partisans Captain, in Bari.-
- Ganza Kaufmann, widow of an old ustascia-actor - runs a sweet shop at Spalato - formerly managed a fashion house with her sister at Spalato.-
- Dr. Niskocil, judge at Sing (Dalmazia) brother in law of Mrs.Domaldova (see above) whom he is told to have enlisted on behalf of OZNA.-
- Giuseppe Ferrari, Captain of italian origin member of the Yugoslav navy at Malta, in contact with italian communist party.-
- Dusan Guzina, actress to Hajduk club - she made tournées at Malta and in Italy.-

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SECURITY BR

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
2677TH REGIMENT OSS (PROV)
APO 512 U.S. ARMY

23

SD/150

North Italian Report No. 36

CARPS

VIEWS OF A MILAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT:

COUNT GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI

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Milan, 16 August 1945

VIEWS OF A MILAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT:
COUNT GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI

Count Giorgio Balladore Pallieri is among the more progressive Christian Democrats of the North. A Piedmontese by birth, he is now settled in Milan where he teaches international law at the University. He is a member of the party's press commission and of the editorial board of the Milan edition of Il Popolo, editor of Consenso, a Christian Democratic review soon to be published, and chairman of the party's disciplinary commission (commissione disciplinaria), an important inner party organ. He is also vice-president of the Italo-United States Press Club of Milan. Balladore's activities during the Nazi occupation led to his arrest in October 1944, but in November he escaped into Switzerland where he remained until liberation. He is not more than 40 years of age, lively, independent in his thinking and frank in his conversation. His influence in the party is difficult to measure, but the many functions which the party has entrusted to him stamp him as an important figure. The following are his thoughts on a variety of subjects that were covered during a brief interview.

Party Strength

The party is strongest in the region of Veneto, moderately strong in Lombardy and weak in the remainder of the North. Balladore claims that the Christian Democrats are the largest party in the

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Veneto and explains this strength by the great influence of the priests. In the city of Milan, Balladore says the party has 3,000 inscribed members.

The Count fears that the party is heading for a severe disappointment from accepting the popular notion that all the peasants are actual or potential followers of the Christian Democratic party. Since liberation the Socialists have made great strides among the peasants. The Communists are making less progress because their program apparently does not appeal to the rural population. His own party, he feels, has no political program that could attract the practical minded peasant who is not interested in theoretical pronouncements. Neither is Balladore sure that the women's vote will go to his party as is often assumed. Specifically, whereas he doubts that any of the aristocratic women who generally would favor his party will take the trouble to go to the polls, he expects the women following the leftwing parties all to make use of their newly won suffrage.

To attempt a general forecast of the election result, he believes, is futile, since the vast majority of the people are apolitical. In his opinion the recognized parties together do not strongly influence the opinions of more than fifteen percent of the population, and it is difficult to tell which way the remainder will act in the elections.

Party Policy

Balladore has been greatly shocked to realize that since

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liberation the complexion of the party in the North has changed notably. The more progressive elements have been leaving the party and have been replaced by reactionary elements. He ascribes this phenomenon to the rising influence of the Rome headquarters in the CLNAT party staff. Balladore hints at a certain schism between the party executive for North Italy and the leaders of the Northern regions, maintaining that the latter, under the direct impact of popular demands and feelings, are generally more to the left. Rome, he charges, is a city in which the party heads are removed from the pressure of public opinion and popular desires and under the influence of the Vatican. This influence drives the party into a rightist and violent anti-communist stand, whereas in order to counter the strength of the left-wing parties the Christian Democrats should take a leftist stand. Moreover, the people of Italy look askance at a political party which is not Italian but an instrument of the Vatican.

Allied Mistakes

Balladore blames the reactionary trend of his party to a large degree on the Allies. He argues that the Allies have failed to carry on any democratic propaganda and have permitted themselves to become identified in the minds of the man in the street with the monarchy, political reaction, and big business. Since the Christian Democrats and the Liberals have openly favored the Allies as against the Russians, they have suffered from being identified with the whims and preferences popularly ascribed to the Allies. Balladore fears that things will get worse when the great stream of propaganda

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that he expects to be let loose from Moscow reaches the country.

Appreciation of Other Parties

Basing his views on daily contacts with men of all parties, Balladore expects a sharp cleavage to develop between the parties of the left and of the right. Among the leftists he includes only the Communists and Socialists. The Action Party has recently undergone a violent swing to the right. He explains this phenomenon by the Action Party's inability to attract the masses from the Communists or Socialists. In consequence the Action Party's left-wing leaders have lost prestige and have become internally a small minority. Balladore views this party cleavage with some alarm, particularly since he claims to have information to the effect that the Garibaldi and the monarchist partisan formations are rearming. His party views the situation so seriously that it has established intelligence service to follow up these developments.

Presence of Allied Troops

If he were sure that Italy would be allowed to engage in economic and social reforms while Allied troops are still in the country, the Count would welcome their continued presence as a calming and steadying influence. If, on the other hand, the presence of troops would have the effect of putting a lid on all reforms, he would rather see them go immediately, because under those circumstances he fears that their eventual withdrawal would lead to a rather violent explosion from accumulated grievances.

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Costituente vs. Referendum

The reason that many Christian Democrats prefer the referendum to the Costituente is that in a referendum the party could maintain neutrality on any problems on which it did not choose to take a stand, whereas in the Costituente such an attitude is not feasible. Secondly, many voters when confronted with the yes-or-no alternative of a referendum would hesitate to vote for a great change and would tend to take a more conservative stand. However, the struggle for a referendum is hopeless, and no attempt should even be made to ask for it. The Parri government will last through the Costituente he thinks.

The CLN's

The future of the CLN's depends upon who gains the upper hand in the political life of the nation. If the Left comes out on top, the CLN's will become a kind of soviet but without executive functions, whereas if the Christian Democrats and their allies win out, the committees will be abolished after the Costituente. As for the management councils (consigli di gestione) he feels that they might serve useful functions and are worth preserving in some form or other.

Although he agrees that the women and youth mass movements were under the domination of the Communists, he calls the withdrawal of his party from the women's and youth fronts stupid and believes that the practice of preaching against them from the pulpits is a

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most dangerous development for the Church and the party. As long as the party had no alternative organization into which it could absorb the women and young people whom it ordered to leave the movements, Ballardore feels that the withdrawal has merely meant leaving the fields entirely to the Left. He compares this policy with the old Aventine policy of "non-cooperation" with Fascism.

Hans H. Landsberg
1st Lt., AUS

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Distribution

Commanding Officer, 2677th Regiment
Ambassador Kirk
American Military Attache
Political Advisor, AFHQ
Mr. Riegel, USIS
U. S. Treasury Representative, Rome
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R&A Germany
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

9 February 1943

Ref: SD/150.

Subject: Extremist Political Parties and Movements.

To: Director, Public Safety Sub Commission,
Security Division.

1. The following is reported for information and is intended to give the latest activities of each organisation as far as known.

(a) Movimento Comunista d'Italia. This party was clandestinely formed in 1943 by the old Communist DE LUCA Enzo. This is an extreme Communist party, almost anarchical, and similar to the various Trotskyists movements throughout Europe. The party is an anti-Stalin organisation and does not follow the principles of the official Communist Party in this country. During the clandestine period many members were recruited from the criminal classes of Rome. This organisation seems to be increasing its membership and forming "cells" in the various districts of Rome and the leaders seem to be generally drawn from these undesirable elements. The two persons responsible for the recruitments of the criminal type appears to have been Umberto SALVAREZZA and Vincenzo Sofia MORETTI, the latter was a suspected German agent in the last war. SALVAREZZA resigned after 4th June 1944 and founded the Partito di Unione Proletaria. MORETTI is still a member of the Directorate of Movimento Comunista d'Italia. Another former member of this Party was Matteo MATTEOTTI, now leader of the Socialist Youth (Gioventu Socialista). Other members of the Directorate are DE LUCA, SBARDELLA, CRUTARA, Antonio POCE. The first two are regarded as idealists but have now, through the activities of some of the other more important members, gathered around them persons who are concerned in personal material gain rather than the objects of the Party. The greater numbers of this organisation are drawn from the poorer districts of Rome such as Primavalle, Tor Marancia, Quarticciolo, etc. It seems that these members have used the Party as a cloak for their criminal activities

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(b) Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano; This is a branch of the Naples organization which has offices at Via Porto Alba 38, Naples, which publishes the weekly paper "La Fiacciola" (The Torch). Members of the Directorate are Rocco DIAMBA, LANDOLFI, MARGIOTTA. This organization has no connection with "Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano" in Northern Italy.

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(c) Frazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Cristiani. This party is spreading a clandestine activity and publishes the clandestine newspaper "Il Proletario" and "Sinistra Proletaria". It is the only party of liberated Italy which is closely connected with the so-called "Internazionale Trozkista" (International Trotskyist Movement) and with the Partito Comunista Internazionale di Milano (International Communist Party of Milan) which is the Italian branch of the Communist Movement. Leader of these extremist Italian Socialists Trotsky Movement. Leader of these extremist Italian Socialists and Communists is Armando BORDIGA, who is now trying to found an only and very strong extremist movement formed by the following parties: Movimento Partigiano, Movimento Spartachista, Movimento Comunista d'Italia, Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario. BORDIGA is regarded as a man who is very popular amongst masses and especially amongst workmen.

(d) Movimento Partigiano. During the clandestine period the Movimento Partigiano was only a military organization, but now is also spreading political activities and wants to become the focal point of anarchist and revolutionary groups. The Movimento Partigiano through the weekly paper "Il Partigiano" seems to have committed many extortions on ex-fascist contractors. Leaders of this party are: Carlo ANDREONI and Bruno VALINCHI who was the head of the Movimento Spartachista, a body which takes its name from the Thracian gladiator SPARTACUS who in 70 B.C. headed the slaves revolt in Calabria.

(e) Partito della Sinistra Cristiana. It is one of the most important parties of Italy founded by Catholic Communists and is the natural branch of the French Catholic Communists Movement which was led by illustrious men as MAURAIN, BARRIAT, DUBOS, MAURIN, etc. The political aim of this party is a complete renewal of the Catholic policy, but the Vatican does not seem to support such a radical point of view, and attacked the political principles of the party through the daily paper "L'Espresso Romano", which is published in the Vatican City. The Partito della Sinistra Cristiana joined the Partito Cristiano Sociale, except a small branch of the latter and now constitutes a very strong party. The greater number of its members are drawn from the Italian cultural circles. Member of the Directorate are: Adriano OSSICINI, a famous organizer of Syndicates, Franco RONDINO, Lello D'AMICO, Edoardo RIES all cultured and decent persons well-known in all political and cultural circles.

(f) Partito Cristiano Sociale. It is the branch of the party which did not want to join the Partito

Communist Party of Milan) which is the Italian branch of the Trotsky Movement. Leader of these extremist Italian Socialists and Communists is Armando DORDINA, who is now trying to found an only and very strong extremist movement formed by the following parties: Movimento Partigiano, Movimento Spartachista, Movimento Comunista d'Italia, Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario. DORDINA is regarded as a man who is very popular amongst masses and especially amongst workers.

(d) Movimento Partigiano. During the clandestine period the Movimento Partigiano was only a military organization, but now is also spreading political activities and wants to become the focal point of anarchist and revolutionary groups. The Movimento Partigiano through the weekly paper "Il Partigiano" seems to have committed many extortions on ex Fascist contractors. Leaders of this party are: CARLO ANTONINI and BRUNO VALERI who was the head of the Movimento Spartachista, a body which takes its name from the Thracian gladiator SPARTACUS who in 70 B.C. headed the slaves revolt in Calabria.

(e) Partito della Sinistra Cristiana. It is one of the most important parties of Italy founded by Catholic Communist and is the natural branch of the French Catholic Communist Movement which was led by illustrious men as MARITAIN, DEBRIERE, DUBOS, MAURIAU, etc. The political aim of this party is a complete renewal of the Catholic policy, but the Vatican does not seem to support such a radical point of view, and attacked the political principles of the party through the daily paper "L'Asservatore Romano", which is published in the Vatican City. The Partito della Sinistra Cristiana joined the Partito Cristiano Sociale, except a small branch of the latter and now constitutes a very strong party. The greater number of its members are drawn from the Italian cultural circles. Member of the Directorate are: ADRIANO OSSICINI, a famous organizer of Syndicates, FRANCO MODANO, LELE D'AMICO, EDOARDO ROSSI all cultured and decent persons well-known in all political and cultural circles.

(f) Partito Cristiano Sociale. It is the branch of the above mentioned party, which did not want to join the Partito della Sinistra Cristiana. The leader is GERARDO BRUNI, a University professor. Publishes the weekly paper "Azione Sociale (Social Action)", but does not appear to have a political importance.

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(g) Comunismo Cristiano. It is a party founded at Naples. Their political principles are Catholic and Marxist. Absolutely insignificant.

(h) Federazione Comunista Libertaria. This is an anarchist and extremist Communist party, regarded as a branch of the Movimento Comunista d'Italia, and of the Movimento Partigiano.

(i) Unione Antifascista Intransigente. An association of all the people who were never inscribed in P.N.P. They support a strong and serious operation and usually sent letters to the various newspapers denouncing Fascists and collaborators of the Germans. The greater number of this organization are drawn from clerical circles.

AMH/ndp

A.H. Ellis

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

From A. ANTI (31 MAY)
(socialist paper)

SD/150

File

The Statement of the Socialist and Communist Parties

The communists and socialists have met in the residence of the Socialist Party to examine the political situation in connection with the letter sent by the Secretary of the Liberal Party to the Secretaries of the other Parties of the C.L.N.

Both, the Socialist and Communist Parties, have recognized the perfect equalities of aims between the two Parties, which have and will continue in full accordance till the end of the crisis.

The letter of the Secretary of the Liberal Party, who disowns the agreements reached in Milano by the six parties of the C.L.N., is judged as an attempt to break the national front, ~~and~~ putting under charge those committees of liberation which were the supporters of resistance and insurrection and around which is gathered the majority of the Italian population.

The Socialist and Communist Parties denounce this bad dealing which aims to hinder the establishment of a Government fit to the will of the Italian population and to the interests of the country. They ask that the crisis of the Government ^{has to} ~~must~~ be solved as soon as possible and that the new Government must be the expression of the movement of the C.L.N. and must have a democratic mark so that it must inspire confidence to the Italian workers.

The Socialist and Communist Parties are determined not to accept any solution of the crisis in opposition to the democratic desires of the Italian workers.

La dichiarazione dei due Partiti

Si sono riunite nella sede del Partito Socialista le direzioni del Partito Comunista e del Partito Socialista, allo scopo di esaminare la situazione politica, soprattutto in relazione con la lettera inviata dal Segretario del Partito Liberale ai segretari degli altri partiti del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale.

Le due direzioni hanno riconosciuto ancora una volta che esiste perfetta identità di vedute tra i due partiti i quali hanno proceduto finora e procederanno sino alla fine della crisi in perfetto accordo.

La lettera del segretario del Partito Liberale che rinnega gli accordi già raggiunti a Milano dai sei partiti del C.L.N., è giudicata dai due partiti come un tentativo di rompere il fronte di liberazione nazionale, mettendo in stato di accusa quei Comitati di Liberazione che sono stati gli organizzatori della resistenza e della insurrezione e attorno ai quali è raccolta in modo disciplinato la grande maggioranza del popolo italiano.

Le Direzioni del Partito Socialista e del Partito Comunista denunciano questa manovra che tende a ostacolare la costituzione di un governo corrispondente alla volontà del popolo e agli interessi del paese. Esse chiedono che la crisi di governo venga risolta al più presto e che il nuovo governo in accordo con le unanimi decisioni del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia, sorga come espressione del movimento del C.L.N. e abbia una netta impronta democratica e antifascista tale da ispirare alle masse lavoratrici quella fiducia che nessun altro governo può riscuotere.

Tanto il Partito Comunista quanto il Partito Socialista sono decisi a non accettare nessuna soluzione della crisi di governo che non tenga conto delle aspirazioni democratiche chiaramente espresse dalle masse popolari.

Extract from Avant 31 May 45

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 354
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

30

15 May 1945

REF : SD/150

SUBJECT : Elections in San Marino

TO : Director, Local Government S.C.

1. The following information has been obtained respecting the elections in San Marino, and is forwarded for your information.

2. There are in SAN MARINO two political groups:

- 1) Committee of Freedom
- 11) Democratic Union

The first group was formed soon after liberation by Avv. Gino GIACOMINI (Socialist). It includes all the leftist parties and is composed mainly of Communists and Socialists. The second group unites all the Conservative elements.

b) ELECTIONS

The elections to appoint the new members of the Grand Council took place in an atmosphere of quiet and peace on 11 March 1945. The Grand Council is composed of 60 members elected every 6 years and it forms the Government of the Republic. The Council in turn elects two new Regents every 6 months.

Two lists were submitted, one by the "Committee of Freedom", the other by the "Democratic Union". The elections were held in 9 different sectors of the Republic with secret ballot and each group was to have representation proportionally to the number of votes obtained. The following are the results:-

<u>Electorate</u>	<u>Voters</u>
5846	3353

Votes for

"Democratic Union"

15 May 1945

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Two lists were submitted, one by the "Committee of Freedom", the other by the "Democratic Union". The elections were held in 9 different sectors of the Republic with secret ballot and each group was to have representation proportionally to the number of votes obtained. The following are the results:-

<u>Electorate</u>		3
5846		
<u>Votes for</u>		
"Committee of Freedom"	2	
2212		
<u>Voters</u>		
3353		
<u>"Democratic Union"</u>		
1141		

The "Committee of Freedom" having obtained a 2 to 1 majority won 40 out of the 60 seats in the Council.

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c) REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE GRAND COUNCIL

Communists	16
Socialists	18
Democratic-Syndicalists	6
Democratic Union	20

SJH/nb

ALL
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

EXTRACT FROM P.W.B. SUMMARY N. 559. List of the Parties in Sicily.

The Political Squad of the Questura in Palermo has given us the following list of all the political parties now in existence in Sicily. Those marked with an + have the most members, according to this office.

Partito Democratico Cristiano +
Democrazia del Lavoro
Partito Comunista +
Partito Socialista +
Partito Repubblicano
Partito Liberale
Partito Agrario
Partito Riformista Laborista
Partito Siciliano del Lavoro +
Movimento Separatista +
Lega Italiana
Partito d'Azione
Partito Siciliano della Ricostruzione
Comitato Antifascista Italiano +
Partito di Unione
Partito Democratico Italiano

The Unione dei Siciliani and the Ordine di Non Iscritti al Disciolto Partito Fascista are two important groups which should be included. The latter has a membership of about 1,000.

The Partito Democratico Italiano has just been organized and will be investigated. The Partito Siciliano del Lavoro and the Partito Siciliano della Ricostruzione are both separatist groups.

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