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

ACC 10000|143|2741 636.03 c ROUTINE REPORTS 276 F.S.S.

JULY 1945 - JAN. 1946

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 16 July | - | - | Routine Report for period |
| 60 | 25 Oct | ——— | " | 9 Jul - 15 July - 1 Oct - 25 Oct. |
| 61 | 25 Oct. | ——— | " | 25 Oct - 25 Nov. |
| 62 | 29 Dec. | ——— | " | 26 Nov. - 28 Dec. |
| 63 | 29 Jan. | ——— | " | BESTEHASTNOFF DOCOTEI |
| 64 | 26 " | ——— | " | Report 26 Dec - 26 Jan. |
| 65 | 25 Feb. | ——— | " | " 27 Jan. - 25 Feb. |
| 66 | 26 March | ——— | " | " 26 Feb. - 26 Mar. |
| 67 | 25 Apr | ——— | — | — — — |
| 68 | 26 May | ——— | " | Report 26 Apr - 26 May |
| 69 | 30 June 46 | ——— | " | Report 26 May 30 June |
| 70 | 31/7 | ——— | " | " 30 July - 27 July |
| 71 | 9/9 | ——— | " | " 31 Aug 46 |
| 72 | 30/9 | ——— | " | " 30 Sept. 46 |
| 73 | 11/12 | ——— | | Signal Lines |
| 74 | 29 nov | ——— | | BMH Roumanie |
| 75 | 11 Dec 46 | ——— | | Control Security Report ammendement |
| 76 | 1 Jan. 47 | ——— | " | " |

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SECRET

Subject: Routine Report for Period 1 Dec 46 to 31 Dec 46

File

276 FS Section
Phone 478445 Ext 82
Ref: RS/1
1 Jan 46

To: G.III (I), GSI Det
HQ MAAC

OC No 3 SCI Unit
Security Division, HQ AC
US Naval Liaison Officer
HQ Field Security

A. General Survey

1. Military Security

The military Security situation in NOMI remains unchanged.

00122

2. Civilian Security

Stimulated by political agitation, economic unrest has become more prevalent in outbursts of strikes and public disorders.

In the political field the fine thread of the three party govt is stretching to breaking point. Main items of political interest this month are (1) the heightened tension in the Socialist Party (2)the formation of the Mov Soc It as rival to UQ.

B. Part II:

1. Military Security

A. Security of Information

Nil Report

B. Security of Material

At 2000 hrs on 16 Dec 46, 100 metres of signal wire were stolen at a point 5½ kilometres south of NAPLES. Italian police were informed in accordance with normal procedure.

Arrangements have now been made through Public Safety Division, HQ Allied Commission for a squad of 3 Italian policemen with one Jeep to be put at disposal of this Sec, on demand by telephone, if and when incidents of this nature arise within the area covered by this Section.

C. Security of Personnel

Nil report.

D. Security of Movement

Ciampino Airport : A more rigorous control of passenger movement has recently

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been imposed on CIAMPINO Airfield, where it was found that the chartered planes were using the drome and their passengers were not being controlled in any way. The measures taken by the RAF to assist in canalising and checking these private passengers are non existent but within the past few weeks a new system has been operating with Field Security and RAF Provost to control private plane passengers. Special forms have been provided for the Italian Immigration authorities on the airfield who take all particulars of private passengers and pass to Field Security for checking. Until the RAF CIAMPINO authorities make arrangements for all passengers (including private plane passengers) to proceed over a certain determin d route from the plane to their leaving the drome the security check will not be 100 per cent; but at the moment it is working reasonably well.

E. Security of Ports and Coastline

Although what is reported under this heading is not within the jurisdiction of this Section it is thought advisable to bring it to the notice of competent authority. Some time ago it was reported by a contact of this Section that a certain FENICA, in collaboration with the Commander of the Italian Naval torpedo boat 54, by the name of IVONERI, was engaged in arms smuggling from Jugoslavia into the port of BARI. Later reports from a reliable source indicated that Admiral ZANNONI of the Italian Ministry of Marine is aware of these activities but prefers to keep prudent silence.

C. Part III.

Civilian Security

00121

A. Important Individual Cases

i. Analysis of Arrests.

See att Appendix A.

ii. Personalities

a) NIKOLIC L
MILANOVIC Miljojo
CVEJIC Iwojen
SUBANOVIC Vladimir

The a/n Jugoslavs were interrogated by this Sec on 12 Dec as possible suspects in the Villa Borghese murder. One was armed with a pistol for which he had no legal authority, and another carried a knife. They were in possession of documents purporting to be issued by GHQ Royal Jugoslav Army. MILANOVIC and CVEJIC were handed over to the Italian police for further investigation into their activities. SUBANOVIC was held in the Security Prison ROME on suspicion of being an agent provocateur, and courier between EBOLI Camp and the Jugoslav Legation, ROME. He will be interrogated within the next few days.

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b) Karl HEINZ VERTSEK STRAFELLA alias Von RITTER

Ex member of the German Armed Forces, who was PW in America. Reported to be in ROME and in contact with suspicious foreign elements. Interrogated and is reporting daily to this Sec until his position can be fully cleared.

c) PAVELIC Ante

As already reported to G III (I) HQ MAAC, rumours are persistently strong that subject is in the vicinity of ROME on premises protected by the Vatican. It is hoped that Section contacts may soon be in a position to provide more exact information on subject's whereabouts.

d) Croat Suspects

ROME is undoubtedly the biggest centre in ITALY for Croat underground activity, and a considerable number of USTACHA war criminals enjoy Vatican protection in the many colleges and convents in the city. Amongst these are

1. Col MUCAVINA
2. Col Iwen DEVCIC
3. Col Viktor TOMIC
4. Col STIR
5. Col COVIC

06120

Investigations have been proceeding for some time to determine the present activity and movements of the above but as they largely confine themselves to Vatican premises more than considerable difficulty is encountered in keeping them under observation. Material has been assembled on these personalities, and a report will be rendered in the near future.

B. Other Matters of Security Interest

i. Information has been received to the effect that an organisation centred on ROME, and called Fronte delle Liberta, has recently been organised by a number of dissident Slavs of all nationalities. Its ultimate aim is said to be " the overthrow of Communist dictatorship in Eastern Europe " and its immediate programme is the collection of information of condition in Eastern European countries, and the organisation of all opponents of the present form of governments there. It is said to be already well organised with a large number of adherents and to be in possession of valuable information on Eastern Europe.

Among the first impressions formed on this information was that the importance of the organisation had been exaggerated, and that it probably concerned a loosely formed association of dissident Slavs in Italy with rather grandiose ideas. It is hoped to furnish more exact details shortly.

ii. Liaison is being maintained with the Ufficio Politico, Questura Centrale, on Jewish questions in particular with reference to Irgun Zwei Leumi and any information falling into the hands of the Questura on suspect terrorists and any possible new terrorist moves against Allied troops or military installations. It is not considered likely that the lull in terrorist activity outside PALESTINE, believed to be the result of mutual agreement between I.Z.L. and Jewish Committee for the BASLE Conference, will be sustained much longer and this Section has received information of a fairly precise nature that recruits for terrorist organisations are being

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mobilised in ROME. Further information is being obtained.

C. Political Situation

1. Economic Situation

The economic situation has been serious during the past months but during this month has passedthrough one of its worst phases. Only regular supplies from abroad can alleviate the shortage of many essential food stuffs,particularly bread, and assure the population of the minimum of existence. Far from becoming stabilised,the cost of living is steadily mounting, and evn when for certain categories of employment,wages are increased,the workersstill earn less in proportion to the price of goods. The instructions given to the prefects by DE GASPERI to totally supress the Black Market were received with bitter criticism by the people and press. Were the government in a position to enforce these measures the situation might be improved, but action has been taken too late, and now it only serves to bring about suffering since the Black Market is "the open market" upon which everybody relies more than upon the shops.

During the past week ROME housewives staged a protest march crying out for the death penalty for Black Market operators. Their cry echoed hollowly round the walls of the well stocked luxurious Black Market restaurants.

00119

2. Internal Political Situation

a) This is still very tense because the three party system does not work and there are continuous arguements among the parties.

In circles near to the Viminale a crisis in the near future is considered almost certain. This crisis, it is said, has been prevented until now as a result of the party truce which was formed when DE GASPERI left for the US.

It is thought likely that DE GASPERI's return, depending on the agreements he manages to conclude with US political chiefs,may bring about a complete switch in the internal situation. The Left are tolerating the present truce but have a careful eye on the results of the US meetings, and they are not prepared any further to subjugate themselves to Democrazia Cristiana politics painted in oils with a Vatican brush.

In particulnr, in extreme Rightest circles a lot of propaganda is made of DE GASPERI's trip. To the detriment of Great Britain, America is regarded as the only country to offer concrete help to ITALY in a disinterested spirit.

NENNI has assumed the Presidency of the Council in DE GASPERI's absence, and ALLEGATO, Democrazia Cristiana, has taken over the reins of foreign affairs. Liberal and moderate circles are worrying a good deal about the present situation; they fear the worst, and see the Social Communists gradually making themselves masters of the nation's politics with a'coup d'etat' in view. NENNI and TOGLIATTI have both made statements recently on their parties'politics. NENNI uses sugar coated pills to sweeten the bitter taste in the mouths of the old Socialist faction of the Party (Non-Fusionist) who are lining up against the uniting of forces with the Communists. However, certain sources make it clear that the plan is "not only to run the government, but to seize full power in the country". This plan is said to be already under way supported by foreigners," from over the border", well supplied with money and installed in every sphere.

All the Italian political parties, with the exception perhaps of the Communists, are passing through a critical period which is leading up to new political groupings and shuffling of forces.

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b) Public Order

It is feared that the masses which have recently burst out in a series of attacks against public buildings and food stores(Calabria and Sicily), will not tolerate forced repression, and assisted by "certain political parties" will continue to rebel and probably end in creating complete disorder in the county. In certain cases the Police have made common cause with the rioters or at least have not actively intervened.

c) Administrative Elections in ROME

All efforts to nominate a Mayor of ROME proved to be in vain and finally a solution was found, and a Commisarion del Comune was appointed - Mario DE CESARE.- The first choice of the Ministry of the Interior fell on Leopoldo PIGORINI - ex Minister in BADOGLIO's government,but he refused. DE CESARE is an ex-Prefect of RAVENNA and BRESCIA and present Chief of Police.

The failure to elect a Mayor is to be attributed to the stiffening of the Democrazia Cristiana which did not succeed in keeping in office the Mayor elected as a result of the agreement with the Qualunquisti, Liberals etc,and RENDOMINI was forced to resign immediately A pretty situation! It may be that even the present Commisario will also be forced to resign

d) Parties.

00113

i. Democrazia Cristiana

Had reached a position of independence, once having dissociated itself from the Left but it has been forced to a regrouchement for fear of loosing members. The party's propaganda is not effective, and internal struggles absorb all the attention of the leaders. DE GASPERI's line of compromise has met with strong disfavour in the party, which, in part,is going over to Uomo Qualunque although like a vessel without a pilot even for this party they express little confidence.

The Right current of the party, after the 2nd June 46, decided to take up a strong stand against the party's leadership which did not correspond to the real political position of the Party. Headed by IACINI, the DCs of the Right formed themselves into a " Centre of Political Study" with HQ in ROME and prepared to give battle when the party's directive council met. This Council met recently in ROME and in a motion passed full approval was conceded to the party leadership and DE GASPERI. In general the party approves the politics of DE GASPERI and PICCIONI and in the main agrees to continue the three party coalition until the new elections, but decided to rid itself of certain bitter critical elements guilty of anti-religious statements.

The function of the Centre of the party is the political idea supported by DE GASPERI reinforced by the influence which Don STURZO exercises on the party's heads.

ii. Socialist Party

A strong crisis shakes the party. The Right tendencies (SARAGAT) and those of the Left (NENNI) are already known, but during the month fresh tendencies have emerged among which are "Iniziative Socialista"and "Concentrazione Socialista". Activities are going ahead in the chief towns of the province with congresses in preparation for the national one. Various motions are under discussion and the Left seems to hold the stronger position. [illegible] SARAGAT's article " Compagni, non abbiate paura" is interpreted as a call to resist fusionist pressure. A Party Youth group passed a motion calling for "the winning of the nation's confidence" with a

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wish to interpret the ideas of the traditional Socialists, and for the party to relink itself to its old traditions.

Th Common Front of the AntiFusionists approved a declaration in which are emphasised the necessity for

a) ~~reconsolidation~~ the party's absolute autonomy
b) a loyal observance of the pact of unity with Communism
c) rapid and effective measures made imperative by the economic and political situation.

Before the National Congress, the meeting of the Critica Sociale, headed by ZAGARI, antifusionist, has been announced with the aim of working out a programme in agreement with the exponents of the Iniziativa Socialista, to be upheld at the National Congress. In the case of a rupture, Iniziativa Socialista is forseen as joining the new Socialist Party which would arise and in which Critica Sociale and Iniziativa Socialista would exist together. What is desired is that, at the opening of the National Party Congress, the Secretary, LOMBARDO, should regain his freedom of action, and cast his lot with Critica Sociale. There is the conviction that NENNI will have considerable difficulty in gaining a victory to enable him to retain the Presidency of the Party in spite of the strong Socialist current which he heads and th hidden but strongly felt influence of the Communists. SARAGAT's activities has considerable weight, and the various fo ms of assistance furnished him by the Rightest parties serve effectively to keep alive the fear of his opponents.

00117

iii. Communist Party

The HQ of the Party gives the following figures of party strengths.

2,166,488 members subdivided into
34,5 0 cells
8,635 section
91 federations

Ninety percent of the mebers are men. It is the only party which has no internal strife, and although it has lost a little ground in past months, its real efficiency has not been impaired

The Communist Party executive by means of its trusted agents is in close contact with the executive organs of other countries for despatching and receiving important documents.

The information service of the PCI is organised and planted in all the ministries, Questura and other departments and thus it is in an excellent position to keep itself well informed. Informers of PCI are also in other parties, eg UQ and DC, to which they subscribe. The "cell" organisation and the propaganda upon which the party expends huge sums of money, are still its best weapons. Also to be borne in mind is the perfect discipline of the members. In its executive the PCI has an "operations service" formed of military cadres which can be mobilised in case of emergency. The TROIKA organisation, denounced at the right moment by 'Unita' to forestall any action on the part of the Pubblica Sicurezza and partially given the lie to by the Ministry of the Interior with apologies to the USSR which had protested, does exist and is incorporated into the already mentioned "ufficio operazioni" . It collaborates with foreign elements and in ROME is said to be camouflaged among criminals in Vicolo del Cinque. Some quarters state that dumps of light arms (pistols, machine guns, hand grenades etc) are dotted about everywhere; and also in the Trastevere - San Lorenzo districts of ROME.

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The collaboration recently emphasised by TOGLIATTI with DC, after the powerful campaign waged against the DC and DE GASPERI, leads the public to believe that this collaboration is due to political necessity, and it is not therefore persuaded about the truce proposed by the Communists. With regard to TOGLIATTI's attitude in the discussion which took place in the Sub-commission on the constitution on the lateral agreements, in which the Communist opposition straight away showed itself opposed to the constitutional recognition of the agreements, in so far as the relations between state and church - leaving out the lateral agreements - must be once again agreed upon, public opinion on the whole would favour a revision of the agreements.

The collaboration proposed by GIANNINI with the PCI is not taken seriously by this party, (even if a certain interest has been shown with articles in 'Unita'). Such collaboration is considered impossible, firstly because of the divergency of ideas and secondly because of the person who made the pro onal (GIANNINI), who is not regarded with much favour by the executive of the PCI.

At present in the PCI a lot of effort is being spent to keep NENNI at the head of the Socialist Party. The Communists are aiming all out at a fusion between their party and the Socialists in the near future; and should a schism arise caused by the antifusionists, the PCI would endeavour to absorb Socialists sympathetic to it. The PCI seems certain of such a schism in the ranks of the Socialists.

An endeavour is being made to contact Angelina BALABANOFF, a revolutionary Socialist and ant-bolschevist who is very popular in Socialist circles and who just returned to ITALY to take up her activity again.

00116

iv. Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque

As a result of the tentative pro agenda put forward by GIANNINI and envisaging the possibility of collaboration with the Communist Party, GIANNINI has aroused considerable opposition to himself, within his party. GIANNINI weighing up the situation, has been trying to strengthen his position by a proposal of collaboration with the UQ Fronte to NITTI and CAIANIELLO. To the former he is believed to have offered the Presidency of the party for the forthcoming elections and there are those who say that NITTI attracted in his old age by the prospect of realising his final dream ~~ambitions~~ to become President of the Council, once again, would not be averse to accepting the position. It is also interesting to note in this connection that a recent assembly of the party, 13 Dec 46, GIANNINI stated that if the forthcoming congress should demonstrate a belief in Fascist principles he would resign.

It is reported in journalistic circles in ROME (with what truth is not known) that UQ has recently lost a large number of adherents to the newly formed Movimento Sociale Italiano.

v. Partito Italiano Liberale

It is reported that CARANDINI, at present ambassador to LONDON, will shortly replace CROCE as head of the party.

The party itself continues to exercise little influence in the political scene and has been in addition subjected to new defections as a result of the decision of the party junta on 12 Dec 46 not to accept the proposal for fusion with UQ. On this occasion, SELVAGGI, along with CLAROTTI, ALESSINI, PORRUA, and MENICHINO resigned, and invited all members of the PDI to follow them into the ranks of UQ, and it is believed that a considerable number of the younger members of the party did so.

iv. Movimento Sociale Italiano

This movement has recently been organised in ROME as a result of the fusion

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of a number of smaller political factions - Fronte del Lavoro, Unione Sindacale Ferrovieri Italiani, Movimento Italiano Unita Sindacale, Movimento della "Rivolta Ideale", il Gruppo Reduci Indipendenti.

The political programme of this body appears to be much the same as that of the UQ; and the offical organ is "Rivolta Ideale" which has always been considered a paper of purely now-Fascist tendency. It is said to direct its appeal mainly ton ex-Fascists and ex PsW returning from Allied PW Camps.

In local political circles it is reported as having made progress to such an extent that it may eventually, and even xx on early as the forthcoming elections, provide a serious rival to UQ.

vii. Partito Repubblicano Italiano

The overtures on the part of the Democrazia del Lavoro through RASI to arrive at a fusion are being continued, but do not seem to be yielding any result.

e) Ministry of the Interior

The Special Information Service formed a few months ago is not yet completely organised. However, ex members of the OVRA have been admitted into service and amongst these are many persons whose names did not appear on the lists already published. It is reported that Dr MORICCO, ex Capo della Squadra Mobile, has been transferred to direct this service.

00115

f) Italian Press

Newspapers with Fascist tendencies: Recently "Riv lta Ideale" called attention to the already notorious incident of Via RASELLA and spoke of the Germans in praise-worthy terms. "RATAPLAN" published as follows. "In the interests of our Mother Italy we invite all Italians to unite in imposing xxxxxxxxxxxxx the abolition of the special laws against Fascism, which laws were desired not by the Italian people but by paid hirelings of the enemies of Italy and were endorsed by a a Lieutenant of the Realm who today pays in exile for the mistake of having believed in thepromises of LONDON."

g) Vettings

This Section has completed 330 vettings during the month of December.

GH Spencer, Capt

Captain,
OC 276 FS Section
Intelligence Corps.

CMF

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File

SUBJECT: Routine Security report amendment.

TO : O.C. 3 SSI Units
Security Div.PS.SC.Hq.AC
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr.
Italy
Hq Field Security Sqn
CMF.

2/6 P.S. Section
Tel [illegible] Ex 34
Ref: G/S/I
11 Dec 45

File.

75

" For month ending 31 Oct " should read "For month ending 30 Nov. "

CMF.
HCS/vf.

G.K.Spencer Capt.
Intelligence Corps.

Security Branch
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00113

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636.03

ACSEC HQ MALCOM

29 NOVEMBER 1946

BMAG ROMANIA

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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SECURITY (2)

# INCOMING MESSAGE

**HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION**

Originator's Reference: RAC 6900/6040
Date / Time of Origin:

Message Centre No: H/8165
Date Time Rec'd: NOV 271146
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: BMM ROUMANIA
TO : ALCOM ROME

RESTRICTED

Please pass following to field security section. Request numbers your security section and APO details as we wish to communicate with you direct.

SECURITY DIVISION
29/11
726

AC DIST

00112

ACTION : SECURITY 2
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER
FILE
FLOAT

RESTRICTED

NOV 28 1946

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RAC 6900/6040

H/8165
NOV 271146
ROUTINE

BMW ROUMARIA
ALCOM ROME

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Please pass following to field security section. Request numbers your security section and APO details as we wish to communicate with you direct.

00111

AC DIST

ACTION : SECURITY 2
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER
FILE
FLOAT

RESTRICTED

NOV 28 1946

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 794
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
SECURITY SUB DIVISION

REF : SD/H 636.30

11 December 1946

SUBJECT : Signal Lines

TO : G III (I) Rome Det, R.A.A.C.

93

1. Reference 276 F.S. Section Routine Security Report dated 31 Oct. 46.

2. The matter reported in PART II para B (1) was not brought to the notice of this HQ until receipt of your G/44 dated 13 Nov. 46.

3. The position regarding the making available of additional Italian police for the duty in question was communicated to you in this HQ letter AC/14613/1/PS dated 18 November 1946. 00110

4. You were informed on 29 November 1946, telephone conversation Capt. FORGIONE/Capt. ELLIS that the APM (Br) was proposing to return some 50 P.S. agents to normal police duty and when notification was received by this Division that these agents had been returned to the Questura your application would be given immediate attention. To date no such notification has been received from A.P.M. and your application for police aid depends entirely on its receipt.

5. This HQ received a Routine Security Report for the period 1-31 Oct. 46, dated 31 Oct. 1946 on 4 November, and other for the same period also dated 31 Oct. 46, but containing different matter on 10 Dec. 46, some clarification of the problem would be appreciated.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

E.J. BYE,
Colonel,
Director,
Public Safety Division.

Copy to:- CC 276 F.S.S., RAAC
AC/14601/26/PS

MLE/nb

SECRET

898

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

Col Bye
For information
Mac

Keen, Eldridge
Cliff
Mike

001.5

Subject:- Routine Security Report I-31 Oct. 46

SECRET

276 F.S.S.

Ref: RS/I

31 Oct. 46

To:- G III (I).
Rome Det.,
R. A. A. C.

OC 3 SCI Unit
Security Div. FS.SC.HQ.AC.
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr. ITALY
HQ Field Security Wing, CMF
File.

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PART. I GENERAL SURVEY

A. Military Security

There were no important developments in the military security situation this month.

00138

B. Civil Security

Economic unrest continues to dominate all other aspects of civilian security, and has been manifest locally in the Viminale riots of 9 Oct. 46. The prestige of the Government has been further compromised and its position is considered weaker. Local political attention is focussed on the [redacted] administrative elections. FORTHCOMING.

PART. II Military Security

A. Security of Information

I) Telephone Lines

It may now be considered certain that telephone interception is being undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior. It is hoped at a later stage to be able to identify the functionaries entrusted with these duties.

II) Lost Top Secret Documents

Investigations into the loss of TOP SECRET operational [redacted] disappeared in transit between G.I AFHQ &

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OC 3 SCI Unit
Security Div. ME.SC.HQ.AC.
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr. ITALY
HQ Field Security Wing, CMF
File.

4/11
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636.03

PART. I GENERAL SURVEY

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00188

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II) Lost Top Secret Documents

Investigations into the loss of TOP SECRET operational memoranda which disappeared in transit between G.3 AFHQ & HQ AC proved abortive owing to the fact that the documents had not been registered.

B. Security of Material

I) Signals lines

Two cases of cut wires have been reported by Fault Control during the month.

C. Security of Personnel

It has been noted that a number of people other than Allied Officers frequent the CASINA VALADIER in ROME, predominantly ex-officers of the Royal Jugoslav Forces.

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A

Among the more doubtful elements frequenting the club, one POPOFF Ivan, alleged ex SD agent from BELGRADE, has been reported. Stricter entrance control has now been imposed by the club manager.

Enquiries have also been made concerning a Russian woman DE GOGUINE Olga, who has recently been importuning civilian employees at 56 Rest Camp with questions regarding the number of troops and officers and the nature of installations in the area. These enquiries reveal that subject is a harmless busybody, whose previous indiscretion had already brought her to the notice of the Italian authorities, who had interned her as a Security precaution during the war.

In view of the recent disturbances in ROME possibly involving agents provocateurs, it had been recommended (IO Oct. 46) that tps. be warned to keep well away from all civil disorders.

00157

Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests.

Nil return.

B. Important Individual Cases

I) WEINZETTL Anton

German PW arrested ROME 22 Oct 46 and evacuated through "A" Branch channels.

II) MALLIA Carlo

It has been reported that the a/m Maltese renegade is living in the Vatican under an assumed name. Investigations continue.

C. Other Matters

I) Vettings

Some 450 Vettings have been carried out during the month: no person had been black-listed.

II) Control of Movement and Identity

It has been previously pointed out that this represents a considerable problem in ROME, owing to the facility

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the number of troops and officers and the nature of installations in the area. These enquiries reveal that subject is a harmless busybody, whose previous indiscretion had already brought her to the notice of the Italian authorities, who had interned her as a Security precaution during the war.

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C. Other Matters

I) Vettings

Some 450 Vettings have been carried out during the month: no person has been black-listed.

II) Control of Movement and Identity

It has been previously pointed out that this represents a considerable problem in ROME, owing to the facility with which identity documents may be obtained. The following cases serve to illustrate this point:- During the month two Polish Jews were arrested by the Italian PS in possession of 30 fogli di soggiorno in different names These two persons had obtained the foglio di soggiorno by presenting themselves 30 times under different names to the Jewish DASALEM organisation, which issued an (unauthorised) identity paper printed in English and endorsed "issued without responsibility", and which had

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been accepted by the Italian PS as valid evidence of identity. The object in this Case of the persons involved was to obtain rations from UNRRA and Italian sources for sale on the black market. A more serious case is that of GIESE Otto, a German of known Nazi sympathies, who has obtained two International Red Cross passports, one in the name of GIESE, German citizen, the other in the name of GIES, Polish citizen (on the strength of a recommendation written by a Polish Monsignore at the Polish Vatican Legation), which subject has now altered to GIESE, Polish citizen, and with which he is travelling to VENEZUELA on 10 Nov. 46, where presumably he will re-assume his German nationality. Two cases of false documents issued by a Croat priest, Father DRAGANOVIC Krunoslav, at the Borgo Santo Spirito, have also been brought to the notice of the Section during the month.

001.6

The Italian government has given instructions to the Police to repatriate all so-called undesirable foreigners, but such measures as have so far been carried out do not seem to have been very effective, mainly on account of the physical difficulties of the problem. There are estimated to be some twenty thousand foreigners now living in ROME, the majority of whom may be assumed to be engaged in irregular activity. Of the many criminals in Polish uniform, some turn out to be Yugoslavs. Recently the Italian Police identified two supposed Poles who had murdered an Italian at Monte Verde as Russians from the Institute at Via TASSO 155, who had been lodged in the Soviet Embassy after committing the crime; an official request from the Italian Foreign Ministry for extradition has not so far been complied with.

III) Relations between Troops and Civilians

The state of relationsbetween troops and civilians remains stable. The bomb outrage perpetrated in the early morning of 11 Oct 46 at the British Embassy in ROME, even if in fact carried out by Italians, cannot be considered to be the outcome of any catastrophic change in attitude among the general population.

IV) Political Situation

International Situation

The international situation has few repercussions and produces no strong local changes which might affect

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00156

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IV) Political Situation

International Situation

The international situation has few repercussions and produces no strong local changes which might affect Allied security. The Economic Committee of the Paris Conference has now fixed the reparation costs at 350 million dollars, the Italian frontier has been reduced in favour of France, the free territory of Trieste has been created and Italy has been denied sovereignty over her former colonies. The Italian population seems now to have become resigned to the treatment which Italy is receiving, but comments have been heard on anti-Italian activity allegedly organised by the Yugo-Slav government in Venezia Giulia and the fact that the Italian economy is incapable of sustaining the reparations claims, whilst

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the denial of Italian rights to German indemnities has also created a bad impression. The speeches of such leading figures as STALIN, MOLOTOV, ATTLEE, BEVIN, CHURCHILL, BYRNES and TRUMAN, passed without undue comment; BEVIN's defence of the Italian treaty was, of course, not generally accepted, whilst MOLOTOV's words, "....On the vigil of a war the situation might be described as equivalent to that of today", were widely quoted, as was likewise ATTLEE's comment on the ideological schism between Russia and Great Britain.

Internal Situation

00155

General

General economic unrest has been manifest in strikes and labour agitations, notably among civil servants and in public utilities. The government is now considering the introduction of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes in order to avoid further strikes in public utilities.

The most serious local disturbance was the riot in ROME of 9 Oct 46, involving some 3,000 reduci suspended from local works under the economy cuts of the Genio Civile; the reduci invaded the Viminale Palace and came into armed conflict with the Police, with resulting casualties of 141 persons, of whom 18 were injured by firearms and of whom 4 were fatally injured: no Allied personnel were involved in these disturbances. The subsequent transfer of VERDIANI, the Questore of Rome, is considered by many not to be due to any manifest incapacity on his part, but to have been motivated by political considerations in so far as Verdiani is held to have been a "political" police officer who, during the election period had cultivated support in the left, his name being linked particularly with that of NOTTA. The fact that the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry into the Viminale Riots were not published received the inevitable comment that the grounds were that they were such as to compromise the public interests of the left, and this was considered symbolic of the inability of the government to organise the affairs of the country above the level of party politics.

The regular government denials of strikes among police call upon does not convince the general public which remains dissatisfied with the general lack of discipline implied. This criticism is linked with comments on the alleged corruption of the police, notably certain officials of the Squadra Mobile and the Celere.

The situation in NAPLES has given rise to disquiet, in so far as public outbreaks have been threatened. A telegram was recent-

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The most serious local disturbance was the riot in ROMA of 9 Oct 46, involving some 5,000 rioters suspended from local works under the economy cuts of the Genio Civile; the rioters invaded the Viminale Palace and came into armed conflict with the Police, with resulting casualties of 141 persons, of whom 18 were injured by firearms and of whom 4 were fatally injured: no Allied personnel were involved in these disturbances. The subsequent transfer of VERDIANI, the Questore of Roma, is considered by many not to be due to any manifest incapacity on his part, but to have been motivated by political considerations in so far as Verdiani is held to have been a "political" police officer who, during the election period had cultivated support in the Left, his name being linked particularly with that of NOCITA. The fact that the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry into the Viminale Riots were not published received the inevitable comment that the grounds were that they were such as to compromise the public interests of the Left, and this was considered symbolic of the inability of the government to organise the affairs of the country above the level of party politics.

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The situation in MESSINA has given rise to disquiet, in as far as public outbreaks have been threatened. A telegram was recently sent to DE GASPERI from the Camera di Lavoro of MESSINA, threatening popular action should the government not take steps by 5 Nov 46 to institute a rationing scheme on main consumer goods. De GASPERI reacted with a telegram to the General Workers' Confederation, deploring the threatening tone of the communication and general opinion approved of this reply, but held it to be the only possible reaction in the circumstances. Popular exaggerated rumours concerning the replacement of Polish troops by 50,000 Ghetnics in this troubled area have also given rise to anticipations of increased tension and eventual complications.

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The repression of the dissident partisan activity in the [redacted] area and the arrest of [redacted] Carlo and [redacted] Bruno is not considered to have disturbed the general situation to any appreciable extent, the [redacted] movement being a minor one compared with the previous movement at [redacted]. It will be recorded that [redacted] was arrested by this Section shortly after the German capitulation for alleged collaboration with the SD; he is a Trotskyist or Anarchist, strongly opposed to both [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] has defended the suppression with the comment that the movement was "squadrista" in character.

During the month [redacted] assumed the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs; it is not thought that he inspires much confidence in this role and many people think that his term of office will be of short duration. The Minister of Public Works([redacted]) and the Minister of Post War Assistance ([redacted]) are also subject to public criticism on account of the various scandals and corruption with which their ministries are said to be ridden (eg, the recent prosecution of General [redacted]). [redacted] in particular is rumoured to have become one of the largest share holders in the [redacted] undertaking, of which he is an ex-employee.

The anniversary of the March on Rome passed quietly in this area. A few leaflets were dropped in a cinema. 00134

[redacted] in an interview to the Editor of the Giornale d'Italia held that the present state of unrest was not due to intrinsic weaknesses in the structure of the government but to the general economic situation which was inevitably precarious. He admitted however that some parties were placing party interest before national interest. In general it must be accepted that the government is incapable of dealing with the grave unemployment problem, which is being exploited by the left wing parties. The Prefect of Rome has recently ordered that no unemployed from other provinces may enter the Province of Rome.

On the whole it may be considered that the position of the government is deteriorating and that changes may be expected.

Economic

The crucial question is still the high cost of living, which, according to the figures of the Central Institute of Statistics, has slightly diminished during the period under review. In fact, the ration of bread, pasta and sugar has recently been increased with consequently less need to purchase on the Black Market, although on the other hand the cost of clothing is still rising, whilst it is reported that it may soon be necessary to raise the

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The anniversary of the March on ROME passed quietly in this area. A few leaflets were dropped in a cinema. 00154

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The financial measures proposed by the government to resettle the economic situation include a changing of the currency, taxes on movable and immovable property, an agreement between the Industrialists' and Workers' Confederations, the inclusion of Italy in the Bretton Woods agreement, the granting of increased import and export facilities. The new Minister of the Treasury has stated that the government intends to defend the lira and a new issue of bonds is contemplated. The granting of UN and Canadian credits for partial costs of military occupation was welcomed. It is to be noted in connection with the negotiations between the Workers' and Industrialists' Confederations that the question of

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regional parity of wages, which is opposed by the Confederation of Industrialists, has provoked a recent break-down.

The Parties

Partito Comunista Italiano

The party has conducted a vigorous and belligerent campaign in anticipation of the administrative elections, the lavishness of which has given rise to the comment that their funds would need to be augmented from external sources, whilst the purchase of the large building in the Via delle Botteghe Oscure as the party Head Office has been subject to similar comments. In order to forestall similar insinuations, UNITA has published the figure of 19 million lire as the total of subscriptions received; this subscription to the party was organised to a great extent by Communist cells in the various factories and other establishments. The Party Executive has given orders to its members to capture key administrative positions in the elections. During the month an agreement for unity of action was ratified between the Socialist and Communist Parties, and may be considered a victory for the more intransigent Marxists of the Left, since the text of the agreement follows orthodox Marxist jargon and rigorously excludes compromise with the bourgeoisie.

00153

Partito Socialista Italiano

Some astonishment was caused by the agreement with the PCI, which is said to have been negotiated principally by NENNI, who hoped inter alia to consolidate thereby his position as party chief. It is likely that the conclusion of the agreement has sharpened the tension between the anti-fusionists and fusionists in the party. The nomination of NENNI as Minister of Foreign Affairs has also occasioned criticism in the Party, notably among the "Iniziativa Socialista", section mentioned in our previous report, who apparently consider that the Party should remain aloof from participation in the government while present conditions prevail. NENNI's actual capability is also questioned in wide sections of Party opinion. It should also be noted that many of the Socialist electorate will not be disposed to vote on the joint leftist voting list "il blocco del popolo" in the administrative voting.

Partito Democratico Cristiano

The general impression is that the DC will lose votes in the elections. The mediocrity of party personalities and the vagueness of its programme contributes largely to this. SCELBA is apparently trying to bring out a new paper to express the [illegible] Party, whilst from the Right

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of wages and given [illegible]
need to be augmented from external sources, whilst the purchase of the large building in the Via delle Botteghe Oscure as the party Head Office has been subject to similar comments. In order to forestall similar insinuations, UNITA has published the figure of 15 million lire as the total of subscriptions received; this subscription to the party was organised to a great extent by Communist cells in the various factories and other establishments. The Party Executive has given orders to its members to capture key administrative positions in the elections. During the month an agreement for unity of action was ratified between the Socialist and Communist Parties, and may be considered a victory for the more intransigent Marxists of the Left, since the text of the agreement follows orthodox Marxist jargon and rigorously excludes compromise with the bourgeoisie.

001[illegible]3

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Partito Repubblicano Italiano

Internal tension, if not a state of crisis, is also evident in this party, with a leftist group under CONTI, and a centre group under PACCIARDI, who has lately resigned from his position as secretary-general, together with MACRELLI, editor of VOCE REPUBBLICANA. CONTI is reputed in party opinion to be an honest and serious worker. PACCIARDI has now been sent to CHILE as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Italian government.

Partito Liberale

After the fusion of the Partito Democratico Italiano it seems that the possibilities of fusion with the Qualunquist Party were discussed, but that strong opposition to this step was provoked, especially on the part of Benedetto CROCE. The party is still weak and not in a position to take up a strong policy at the moment. The ex-generul secretary of the PDI has apparently returned to the Diplomatic Corps.

Partito del Uomo Qualunque

The weakness of the PRC and the Liberal Party reinforces the position of the Uomo Qualunque Party, which consequently feels itself able to pursue a belligerent line of policy, which it is thought might attract that section of the public eager to combat the extreme Left and not finding a strong centre party with a convincing or intransigent policy. GIANNINI has recently expressed himself in favour of the principle of European federation in the sense of a Western bloc. GUGLIELMI has made an interesting estimate of Qualunquism, admitting that it is something new in Right Wing politics, but suggesting that its policy needs clarification; according to GUGLIELMI, Qualunquism may take two directions, either to prepare a popular basis for a new form of Fascism, or else to take up a constructive line of policy, either moderate or reactionary, with a consequent probable fusion with a centre or right wing party. In either case, GUGLIELMI did not estimate popular support for the party. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that the Party itself is working for wider support.

00162

Partito del Duce

An insignificant and dubious party, organised by enigmatic and compromised personalities, such as Avv MICCICHE.

Partito d'Azione

This party has now become almost insignificant and its inevitable fusion with the Socialist Party is anticipated.

Partito Nazionale Cattolico

It seems that this party is still in process of formation. It is

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00132

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This Party has now become almost insignificant and its inevitable fusion with the Socialist Party is anticipated.

Partito Nazionale Cattolico

It seems that this party is still in process of formation. It is not held unlikely that it will eventually gain a strong position.

Comitato Nazionale Reduci dalla Prigionia

This Committee, directed by TARAMELLI, who is believed to have been trained as an NKVD agent in the USSR during hostilities, has its headquarters at Via Veneto 89, and works in close collaboration with the Ministry for Post War Assistance. It will be recalled that one of its directive, Avv PALLOTTI, was arrested in connection with the Viminale disorders as a provocateur. PALLOTTI is known to the CS and is suspected of various corrupt practices (falsifying of certificates etc) in connection with the Ministry

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of Post War Assistance. The actual assistance granted to returning PWs by the Committee is negligible,(five hundred lire and an occasional clothing parcel) and in popular estimation the association, which primarily was set up as a political speculation, has now degenerated into a financial one.

**The Administrative Elections**

A Leftist tendency is anticipated in the Rome elections, together with probable Qualunquist successes. ROMITA's name has been quoted for the position of Sindaco.

**The Press**

The tone of the Italian press during the month has been very much influenced by the course of the Paris discussions. The acceptance of Italy into the Bretton Woods agreement, Italian participation in the International Bank of Reconstruction, and the reimbursement of occupational costs by the USA and Canada, have received due recognition from the Press, with the exception of Unita and such publications as Ratsplan and Merlo Giallo.

A new journal has appeared with the title, "Indice delle Disposizioni Pratiche", dealing with current administrative problems and directed by DE TEX Roberto, an Italian from Trento, member of the Fascist Party from Jan 1920 and ex-director of the Stefani News Agency. The "Indice" so far is only available to subscribers: its exact scope and purpose remain obscure for the moment.

00101

R.K. Spencer
Lieut
Int Corps.

CSP.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

SECRET

276 F.S.S.
Ref. 2S/1
30 Sep 46

Subject:- Routine Security Report 1 - 30 Sep 46

To:- G III (I),
RCMP Det.,
R. A. A. C.

CC 5 SCI Unit
Security Div. PS.SC.HQ.AC.
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr. ITALY
HQ Field Security Wing, CMF
ISLD
File

4/10
99
636.03

PART 1. GENERAL SURVEY

A. Military Security

There were no important developments in the military security situation during the month.

B. Civil Security

The political situation remains unstable, despite the vote of confidence of 26 Sep 46 and the general atmosphere is one of discontent with the present government and administration.

PART 2. Military Security

A. Security of Information

Results of enquiries into the security aspect of SIB investigations into the activities of CAM Branch personnel have been reported to G III (I) with recommendations. Ex-German personnel of this branch now suspended from employment are still under surveillance of this Section.

B. Security of Material

i) Signal communications

No cases of cut signal wires have been brought to the notice of the Section during the month.

ii) Ordnance supplies - arms traffic.

Polish troops evacuating large supply dumps on an aerodrome near JESI are reported to be engaged in wholesale purveying of ordnance stores to Yugoslavs of 10 IPRMO at JESI; these stores include arms, reportedly finding their way into Italian possession. It is reported that the assumption by Chetniks of garrison duties hitherto carried out by Polish troops, now under discussion at AFHQ, will result in further deterioration in certain areas. Reference is made to the shooting incident between Yugoslavs at 105 DID, reported by this Section

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File

636.03

72

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Robbery of Allied train between SPOLETO and JESI by [redacted] Yugoslavs in Polish uniform under the leadership of a Yugoslav named SILJA is also reported.

C. Security of Personnel

Nil report.

D. Other matters.

i) Vettings.

Monthly vettings have now dropped to 550. No persons have been blacklisted during the month.

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PART 2. Military security (cont.).

D. ii) Jewish activities

Reports on the activities of HAGANAH have been furnished to G III (I).

Civil Security

A. Analysis of Arrests.

See Appendix "A".

B. Individual cases.

i) SZANIAN Maksymilian

Suspected member of AUSCHWITZ SS guard arrested on request of Polish Embassy and lodged in FORTE BOCCEA pending results of enquiries.

ii) WINKLER Heinz.

Escaped German PW arrested in ROME 16 Sep 46 and evacuated through "A" Branch.

iii) OSTROVSKIY Emiliy

Ex-member of VLASSOFF's Army whose evacuation to RIMINI was requested by the Soviet delegation in circumstances that indicated that subject might be penetration agent. Arrested and evacuated through "A" Branch and report furnished to GSI Branch RIMINI.

iv) RAPPOLD Herbert

00099

Austrian sea-captain who claims to have been sent to Italy by Shipping Branch of British MG HAMBURG in order to collect and take back the MITTELMEER REEDEREI files of KUSTUNGSKONTOR. Subject's credentials were not thought satisfactory and he was therefore lodged in FORTE BOCCEA with a recommendation for deportation to Austria, whilst a report was furnished for eventual transmission to Shipping Branch.

v) SUEFERT Willy

German PW arrested in connection with KUSTUNGSKONTOR enquiries and lodged in the US MP Stockade in preventive custody.

C. Subversive Activity

Information has been obtained from BIANCHINI Marino, former SD recruiter now lodged in REGINA COELI on criminal charges, concerning a so-called VI Column, founded as a neo-Fascist action nucleus shortly before the German capitulation and later assumed in its entirety by OSNA for post-occupational ends. A report has been furnished to G III (I) for information and action.

D. Political Situation.

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D. Political Situation.

i) International Situation

Italians at the moment have little confidence in the stability of the international situation, believing that the powers are still in the position of trying to find the minimum of agreement with which the situation can be stabilised. The PARIS discussions have not so far, in the opinion of the Italians, contributed much towards this end and have in fact tended to emphasise the way in which the two blocs of powers are forming. The recent speech of WALLACE has received particular attention, not so much for its content as for the way in which it demonstrated the fundamental disagreements that appear to

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International Situation (cont.)

exist in American and world politics. In the same way the speech of CHURCHILL at ZURICH was widely commented upon, again not so much for its content as for the fact that CHURCHILL stated that the fundamental condition of peace in Europe was agreement between FRANCE and GERMANY and that he was thought to be looking forward not so much to the formation of a Federal Europe as to the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc, based on FRANCE and GERMANY under the aegis of USA and GREAT BRITAIN.

With reference to the Peace Conference it has been noted that the public has been taking greater interest in its developments although the contradictions and antagonisms produce a sense of confusion and boredom. The public, however, would seem to be beginning to understand that ITALY in her position of a defeated nation must submit to the conditions of the peace, although still not without criticisms of what appears to them an inexplicable refusal on the part of the Allies to recognize ITALY's special position as a co-belligerent.

In certain circles the conviction that the pressure of events will eventually bring about the deterioration of the present situation is voiced, whilst the possibility of ITALY becoming a future field of European conflict is openly debated and related to the new physical conditions to be imposed on ITALY, which deny her even the prime necessity of defending her neutrality and national territory. For example, the French request for frontier revision is interpreted in terms of French strategy aimed at the establishment of a line of defence in the Alps at the expense of Italy's natural line of defence.

The VENEZIA GIULIA/TRIESTE question is subject to the comment that, whilst the bulk of the Italian people would not object to the creation of an international state, YUGOSLAVIA appears able to count on the help of a valuable friend, whereas ITALY, which might have counted on the same sort of aid from the USA/GB side, is considered as having to stand completely on her own.

ii) Internal Situation

a) General

It has been said by Italians that the present government has no real support among the majority of the people, who in addition consider that if it continues its present line of conduct, it cannot remain in power for much longer. In this connection reference has been made to the remark of MINOCCHIARO Aprile, addressed to the President of the Council, to the effect that there was no confidence in the head of the government, either in the Costituente or among the Italian people, despite whatever votes of confidence he might obtain.

In fact, Italians on the whole do not follow closely the political parties, being more generally interested in the solution of the problems of everyday life, housing, food, cost of living and above all employment. Few see the situation as other than very dark, given the difficulties of production and the recent increase in unemployment.

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In fact, Italians on the whole do not follow closely the political parties, being more generally interested in the solution of the problems of everyday life, housing, food, cost of living and above all employment. Few see the situation as other than very dark, given the difficulties of production and the recent increase in unemployment. At the same time they are presented with the spectacle of misery on the one hand and dubious and excessive riches on the other. The government, for example, for its failure to check the black market, which has shown a notable increase in the past few weeks as the result of the work of speculators which any government should be capable of eliminating. Further price increases are anticipated and it is held that price control is now useless, since it cannot be made to apply to all types of goods, and the insistence on extending this control is considered to be likely to worsen the already precarious position.

Popular Lack of Faith is symptomised in comments on the need for such countries as the South American Republics and British Dominions to

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ii) Internal Situation (cont.)

open facilities for Italian immigration, a subject which has also received attention in the newspapers.

The failure to change the money has also caused criticism, it being regarded generally as an operation that should have been carried out some time ago since the private citizen with some capital cannot, or believes he cannot, invest with security at the moment. The financial measures proposed by SCOCCIMARRO, who wishes to tax to the extent of 10 per cent all deposited savings and movable and immovable capital, is regarded as certain to lead to a new rise in prices.

The crisis caused by the resignation of CORBINO has further disorientated public opinion, which lends particular significance to the fact that, although his financial policy had been completely approved of by the government, he was violently attacked by co-members of the government, especially the Communists, who accused him in strong articles in UNITA of carrying out a completely personal policy. Feelings outside left-wing circles were, that whilst CORBINO was exclusively occupied with the protection of the Lira, his opponents were trying to attract public sympathy with the promise of the illusory benefits of a rise in prices. In general, that is to say, the crisis was considered as a situation created for political ends and had nothing to do with the development of the financial situation as such. In fact, the resolution of the crisis represented a victory for the Left Wing which had brought it about.

00097

iii) The Parties

a) DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

As noted in our previous report, the party continues to be troubled by internal tension. Whereas at the time of the referendum many voters considered it to tend to moderate republicanism at the extreme, it is now became known that, in fact, an active faction among the younger members, headed by GRONCHI, are decidedly leftist in tendency and have even been known to discuss the possibility of alliance with the PCI. This has contributed in the last weeks to loss of popular support, both from purely political considerations and because it is thought the lack of cohesion prevents the pursuing of a vigorous policy. It is known that leading figures have deplored the excessive condescension of DE GASPERI towards the Communists and that at the recent meeting of the Party Committee several voices were raised against the general policy. At this meeting, DE GASPERI and PICCIONI were nominated President and General Secretary respectively. This change, justified officially as a means of lightening DE GASPERI's commitments, seems rather to be a recognition of the need for a more energetic policy. In fact, DE GASPERI's speech to the meeting was no favourably received by all; likewise, his speech to the Coutituente, on economic policy, although regarded as being in good faith, was thought to ignore the hard realities of the economic situation.

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hard realities of the economic situation.

b) PARTITO NAZIONALE CRISTIANO

In VATICAN circles this party is said to be closely and secretly bound
with the Church, PADOAN, the General Secretary, being a mere figurehead
and direction proceeding from the VATICAN. Its foundation is regarded
as being not unconnected with the return of Don STURZO to ITALY, which
the VATICAN is reported to have hindered as long as possible, since he
might have proved an embarrassment in the sense that he was capable of
unifying the PARTITO DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA and giving a decisive trend
to the Left.

c) PARTITO SOCIALE CRISTIANO

The fate of this party can be considered as typifying the active nature
of VATICAN politics in so far as, although of recent origin and reputedly

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iii) The Parties (cont.)

financed in its early stages by the VATICAN and the SPANISH EMBASSY, has now had financial support withdrawn and is faced with the alternatives of winding up or of joining forces with another party, as a result of declarations of policy which might be considered socialist in tendency.

iv) PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO

A fourth party functionary group has now been created in addition to the three traditional party functionary divisions, namely, the "Iniziativa Socialista", under the leadership of ZAGARIA, MATTEOTTI and SOLARI, and it is considered that this group is representative of the intransigeant Marxist position.

v) PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO

00096

Party propaganda has increased during the month, in particular with reference to unemployment assistance. Despite this, it is though that the real potential of the party has not increased.

The remarks of VISHINSKY concerning Italian valour in the field had its obvious effect on party prestige.

It would also seem that, whilst the Communist and Socialist press present a fairly cohesive policy, politics as conducted on a tactical basis in the government by party leaders diverges considerably.

The following figures were published by UNITA purporting to show the increase of membership:-

462,678 new members in Northern Italy, with a greater percentage in EMILIA, where new members are supposed to number 109,277.

2,416 new members in ROME,

noticeable increases in the South and in Central Italy, although still small on account of the Monarchist influence.

It is reported that these figures do not correspond to the reality, except for some slight increases in Northern Italy, and that in certain areas there has been a reduction in membership, but that this lack of progress does not cause preoccupation among the heads of the Party.

Continued reports are heard concerning the "real" heads of the party, the names of LONGO, GRIECO and DE VITTORIO continually recurring.

The present policy of the Partito Comunista Italiano in relation to salaries and increases, the recent episodes with the partisans, and the activities of the peasants in occupying properties is widely considered part of the overall plan conceived by the party for the eventual establishment of control in accordance with the normally conceived idea of communist revolutionary action. In the opinion of this Section, however, the pace is being set by the people and not by the party.

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vi) PARTITO DEI REDUCI

The position of the party in the general scheme of Italian party politics is obscure but not considered of great importance, since the greater number of reduci is already absorbed in the great parties. It is considered in fact likely that the leaders of the party wish to exploit the position for speculative ends rather than for the promulgation of a real political programme. It is reported that the Secretary General, MICHELINI Edgardo, was arrested in July 1946 on a charge of fraud and illegal appropriation of the party's funds and released on 26 Aug 46, whilst it is known that he received eight criminal sentences from 1910 to 1931 and that he was a member of the direction of the MESSAGGERO in 1943, with special function

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iii) The Parties (cont).

of administrative expert and legal adviser, a position he obtained through the offices of SFANFANATO.

vii) PARTITO REPUBBLICANO ITALIANO

The recent declarations of PACCIARDI, in which reference was made to the necessity for epuration of confirmed monarchists and which demonstrated the intransigeant republican position of the party, did not meet with much favour among a public already tired of internal strife, epurations and polemics, which seemed to produce no practical result in the amelioration of the economic and political situation of the country.

viii) PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DEL LAVORO

This party has had a number of secessions during the period, as a result of the decision, taken at the recent committee meeting of the ROME section, to fight the forthcoming administrative elections with the socialist-communist bloc. Other members have notified their intention to resign immediately after the next general congress.

ix) PARTITO D'AZIONE

It is reported that this party is likely to be absorbed into the PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO in the near future.

x) PARTITO DEMOCRATICO ITALIANO and PARTITO LIBERALE ITALIANO 00995

The fusion of these two parties, announced during the month, contributes to the clarification of the political scene in that it unites one sector of right-wing opinion. It is also reported that this formation was preparing to unite with the UOMO QUALUNQUE, but so far, nothing positive has been heard.

iv) The Press.

The nomination of MISSIROLI as editor of the MESSAGGERO in place of LACCHIA, justified by the paper itself on the grounds of the former's greater efficiency, was criticised, especially by the left-wing. MISSIROLI was editor of the POPOLO D'ITALIA in 1935 and political editor of the MESSAGGERO in 1943 and also entrusted with special work for the Ministry of Popular Culture.

The better-known papers in the month have endeavoured to maintain a cautious attitude towards the Allies even when news from PARIS has been far from pleasant, as the conviction grows that the decisions taken in PARIS are the result of political necessity which prevents the Italian point of view from being taken into consideration. The more irresponsible part of the press, in particular RIVISTA ILLUSTRATA, MERLO GIALLO, FUMETTO and RAFAELLA, has on the other hand been libellously critical in its comments on the Allies, but at the same time, it is considered that this section has little influence on public opinion. UOMO QUALUNQUE, although of rather different category, continues the same aggravated criticism of Allied policy towards Italy.

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The weekly RIVOLTA IBERIA, mentioned in previous reports, is officially directed by GERIONO Arnaldo and ARCOLACHI Giorgio, but in effect is directed by TORELLI Giovanni and Commendatore BARONE, ex-director of the POPOLO DI ROMA, writing under the name of ROMANUS.

RATAPLAN has published several articles which can be described as Fascist in tone under the name of PADELLI Paride. PADELLI is an ex-member of the Social Republican Forces, having served as cadet with the Battaglione BASSANO of the MONTE ROSA Division. On 12 Feb 44 he was sent to GERMANY on an instruction course and was afterwards posted to SETTORI LEVANTE. On 27 Sep 44 he was made prisoner by partisans, with whom he subsequently collaborated, later being interned by the Allies in AVENZA Camp, from which he escaped in May 1945.

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iv) The Press

Apart from UOMO QUALUNQUE, the only paper of standing engaged in consistent anti-Allied propaganda is UNITA, which has recently been emphasising the high cost of the Allied occupation.

No great change in feeling towards Allied troops has been noted, although Polish troops are subject to increased local criticism encouraged by the Press.

v) Other matters

i) The KESSELRING Trial

The results of the trial of General KESSELRING have been unfavourably received in the more pronounced anti-Fascist circles, with the inevitable suggestion that he was absolved in order not to involve present Chiefs of Staff and other high ranking officers still serving.

ii) UNRRA.

The announcement that thirty-five thousand tons of cloth would shortly be distributed was received with the comment, both in the Press and among the general public, that the material was likely to find its way into black market channels unless the distribution was controlled through specifically UNRRA channels without using intermediary Italian administrative offices.

iii) Rumours

An intensive crop of Monarchist rumours have recently been noted, e.g.,-

that Queen Maria is at present in the VATICAN, where she has just given birth to a child,

that many high-ranking officers of the Italian Armed Forces have declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic,

that the Allies are bringing pressure to bear on the Italian Government, insisting on an immediate restoration of the Monarchy.

00094

CMP
ch

E Hawkins
MO II i/c,
for Lieut.
Absent on Duty

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APPENDIX "A"

276 MIS - Monthly Security Report Period 1 - 30 September 1946

| | Trial for Security Offenses Cat. "A" | Internment. Cat. "B" | Detained Pending Investigtn. Cat. "C" | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials and CC.NN | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| Italian Armed Forces | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| Misc. Civilians | NIL | NIL | 3 | 3 |
| Total | NIL | NIL | 3 | 3 |

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SECRET

276 F.S.S.
Ref: RS/I
31 Aug 46

Subject:- Routine Security Report 31 Aug 46

To:- AC of S, G - 2,
R. A. A. C.

OC/3 SCI Unit
Security Div. PS.SC.AC.
Senior US Naval Liaison Offr. Italy
HQ Field Security CMF
ISLD
File

9/9
2283

PART I. GENERAL SURVEY

A. Military Security

There were no important developments in the military security situation during the month.

B. Civil Security

Public disappointment over the cool reception granted to DE GASPERI in PARIS and a certain amount of inter-Party manoeuvring have been the main political aspects during the month; whilst a general rise in anti-Allied feeling has been manifest in the Press.

PART 2. MILITARY SECURITY

A. Security of Information

i) Telephone Security

It is thought that the attention of all tps might occasionally be drawn to the necessity for telephone security. The Italian Govt. telephone interception room at the Ministry of the Interior is one of the best equipped of its kind, with 88 listening points, 36 wire recorders and a "descrambling" apparatus: interception is gained by induction and all lines, civil and military, may be tapped without disturbing reception.

B. Security of Material

i) American Joint Distribution Committee

Allegations regarding the organised theft of WD petrol and clothing intended for Jewish refugees by officials and personnel of the a/m organisation were passed to Chief Protective Officer UNRRA to deal with.

ii) Signal Cables

No case of stolen cable or sabotage has been reported by Fault Control during the month.

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C. Security of Personnel

Nil report.

D. Security of Ports and Coastline

i) OSTIA / FIUMICINO

Virtually there is no security control in this area, as there are some 40 miles of completely unguarded coastline and the Port Control at FIUMICINO consists of only I Carabiniere

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WO with 2 ORs, whilst the local Italian Police appear to be completely uninformed on the general situation and show the usual lax attitude to their duties. The foreign colony in this area includes some Yugoslavs, Hungarians Austrians, Germans and Czechs, but consists mainly of some 400 Jews housed in seven separate buildings and all dependent on UNRRA; many of these latter have obtained permits to reside (fogli di soggiorno) with which they procure civilian food cards and rations, selling their UNRRA rations on the black market. Of the 32 Yugoslavs in the area, 29 describe themselves as "merchants" whilst three are employed by the Allies guarding military property.....
Over two hundred vessels have passed through FIUMICINO Port in the last three months, engaged mostly on coastwise cargo traffic. Rumours continue from several sources regarding illicit emigration from FIUMICINO, supposedly organised by an Italian seaman "Giuseppe", and it is considered that these rumours have some basis, but shortage of FS personnel renders investigation impossible at the moment.

CIVIL SECURITY

00091

A. Analysis of Arrests

See Appendix "A".

B. Important Individual Cases

i) TOPPER Joshua

Escaped War Criminal from AFRAGOLA arrested 6 Aug 46 for evacuation.

ii) LICACHIN Peter

PW escaped from custody 15 Aug 46 arrested 16 Aug 46 for evacuation.

iii) DIRKING Herbert

Ex PW living in Rome without proper release papers, arrested 16 Aug 46 and lodged in 56 Rest Camp Guard Room pending disposal instructions.

iv) MIZAGARIN Barabei and DIN ISLAM Mohammed

PWs escaped from custody 19 Aug 46 arrested 20 Aug 46 for evacuation.

v) RICOVCIN Ivan

PW escaped RICCIONE 22 Aug 46 arrested 30 Aug 46 for evacuation.

vi) THALER Ernst

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v) RICOVCIN Ivan

PW escaped RICCIONE 22 Aug 46 arrested 30 Aug 46 for evacuation.

vi) THALER Ernst

PW escaped from campi in STALINGRAD in January 46 who arrived in ROME 26 Aug 46 after epic journey through RUSSIA; RUMANIA, TURKEY & N. AFRICA. Reporting to this unit pending disposal instructions.

vii) PASI Dante

Enemy agent (SID) traced in ROME 20 Aug 46 and handed to Centro CS for procedure and disposal.

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viii) GLAMUZZIN Jossip alias GLAMUZZI Giuseppe alias BELLI Giuseppe alias BELLI GLAMUZZI Giuseppe alias BELLI GLAMUSINA Giuseppe alias RIDI Giovanni.

Leading member of forgery gang in VENEZIA GIULIA area traf. ficking in forged documents now in ROME: efforts to trace him continue but so far have proved unsuccessful . An accomplice of his, MARKOVIC Jossip, is living on Vatican property at the SEMINARIO FRANCESE.

ix) SCIPION Robert

French subject formerly living at the Hotel PLAZA and posing as a Canadian War Correspondent, now left ROME for AUSTRIA: background and motives obscure. Case handed over to French Military Security.

x) VANA Miroslav

Subject, who occasionally stays in hotels in ROME, has two sets of passpots, one Hungarian and one Czech. Italian authorities have been requested to detain him when traced.

xi) DE MARCO Annibale and others

On 8 Aug 46 four Belgians in RICCIONE NPT Compound, wanted by their Government on changes of varying severity escaped with a German truck. They had been encouraged in their plans by an Italian internee, GHIRELLI Giorgio, who they claimed had also assisted HASS and IVIGA to escape, and who supplied them with a letter of introduction to one DIMARCO Annibale in ROME who was to have arranged to sell the truck and obtain clothing and documents for them. Among the Belgians was an informer who should have contacted this unit and proceeded with the obtaining of documents through DIMARCO under supervision, in order to discover the ramifications of DI MARCO's activity, but, through the zeal of an Italian policeman who exceeded his instructions by arresting DI MARCO this arrangement proved abortive and necessitated the immediate tracing and arresting of the Belgians and DI MARCO's associates, viz. REMOLI Lucia, MANCINELLI Mario, MARIANI Luigi and BUI Bruno, who are now lodged in PORTE BOCCEA and REGINA COELI GAOL pending disposal instructions. Enquiries in Rome indicate that DI MARCO is an old criminal associate of GHIRELLI and that he and MANCINELLI were interested in the sale of the truck, but no evidence has come to light which might suggest that they formed part of an organised escape ring with

00096

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ix) SOLTON Robert

French subject formerly living at the Hotel PLAZA and posing as a Canadian War Correspondent, now left ROME for AUSTRIA: background and motives obscure. Case handed over to French Military Security.

x) VANA Miroslav

Subject, who occasionally stays in hotels in ROME, has two sets of passpots, one Hungarian and one Czech. Italian authorities have been requested to detain him when traced.

00090

xi) DE MARCO Annibale and others

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xii) WITHE Harry

German born in USA arrested in ROME whilst on the way from HAMBURG to CAIRO but subsequently released owing to this unit's lack of detention facilities. WITHE is in possession of credentials issued by the so-called HAMBURG MISSION of the MOSLEM SUPREME COUNCIL, which purport to authorize and facilitate his journey to the

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Middle East, where he is to contact the GRAND MUFTI and Prince MANSUR DAUD. Preliminary enquiries would appear to indicate that the HAMBURG MISSION has no official connection with the MOSLEM SUPREME COUNCIL and that it is composed solely of WITH and two accomplices, one of whom SAHIB ABDU ES-SALAM, has been placed under restriction by the 423 FSS in NAPLES. The motives of WITH and ES-SALAM have not yet been clarified, nor have their ultimate intentions and the whereabouts of the third member of the "Mission."

C. Other matters

i) Security of Information

A number of inaccurate and irresponsible press reports have been published during the month, some of which are dealt with below. Attention is drawn to two cases (IL MOMENTO of 9 Aug 46 and IL MESSAGGERO of II Aug 46) where newspapers have published details of CIC/FSS operations obtained from unofficial sources, where official sources (Ufficio Stampa) have been blanketed for security reasons. The matter has been taken up with the newspapers in question the source of information in the case of IL MOMENTO being an Italian policeman, whilst an evasive explanation was forthcoming from the editor of IL MESSAGGERO.

ii) Control of Movement and Identity 00089

The unofficial movement of non-Italians into this area continues to be the main civil security preoccupation of this unit. It is estimated that some 1,500 to 2,000 foreigners not passing through official channels arrive weekly in ROME, mainly Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Rumanians, Austrians and Albanians, and a large proportion of thesereceive assistance at the Ufficio Assistenza of the Vatican at Via PIAVE 23, organised by a German prêest BAYER and his secretary PASCHEN. This office has an emigration section which liaises directly with the various Legations, notably the South American Legations.

It is perhaps not appreciated that Travel Control, which is in the hands of the Italian authorities, functions only in the case of Italians wishing to leave ITALY. For instance, a German arriving in ROME may obtain any suitable identity documents, e.g., a Green Card from the German Office, or an International Red Cross Passport, both obtainable without production of original documents of identity, obtain a visa from the Spanish Consul, buy a ticket from the IBERIA Air Line or a travel agency

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iii) Vetting

Over I,600 persons have been vetted during the month, of whom four have been blacklisted. This is the highest figure for this year and represents a heavy burden of work at the expense of the other security functions of the unit.

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In addition to normal security duties, some 27 witnesses have been checked for war-crimes trials.

iv) Rumour

That an escape organisation exists in the neighbourhood of PISA which subplies German PWs with false documents. (Sources-several, including German civilians).

v) Political Situation

During the period under review the major topic of discussion both in the press and in private conversation has naturally been the developments of the Peace Conference, especially as it affected the Italian Nation. The attitude is not, however, one of wild enthusiasm. Italian public opinion had already been embittered and discouraged by the publication of the proposed terms agrred upon by the Allies, and it was already felt that little short of a miracle could cause the terms to be modified . For a time doubt was even felt as to whether the Italian Government would be allowed to express its point of view and when the invitation arrived no really wild hopes were aroused.
Italy had been requested to attend not in its status of co-belligerent, but as an ex-enemy, and was going to be called on to foot the bill, which it was considered had already been paid in direct military aid, destruction of the the country, occupational costs and the inflation regarded as due entirely to the emission of large amounts of AMG currency in the last three years. The theme was developed with varyingly bitter comment in almost all sections of the press.
Slight hopes were, however, expressed, that after all something might be done, as it became apparent, as the Italian seemed to think, that there were fundamental differences of opinion not only between the Great Powers and the smaller nations, but between the former themselves. None, however, considered that Italy could obtain what she would be able to consider a just peace, on the merits she claims as a co-belligerant nation. It was merely that in the general discord, she might succeed in obtaining support from some nation sufficiently powerful to cause a modification of the terms to be imposed. In consequence, DE GASPERI came in for a fair amount of criticism from the Right Wing Press, because instead of establishing immediate contact with the delegations of other nations at Paris, in the hope of taking advantage of the situation, he had tactfullywaited for the invitation.
After the delegation left all parties except PCI

00085

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00083

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When the delegation, left, all parties except PCI seemed solidly behind DE GASPERI and his, colleagues.
The action of TOGLIATTI in going to PARIS at the same time was criticised by all groups except his own.
It was believed that he had gone in order to put himself in contact with the leaders of the Russian and Jugoslav delegations and so impede the efforts of the Italian delegation. This opinion appeared to be reinforced by the hostile attitude taken up by the Communist "Unita'"
TOGLIATTI, in response, announced on his return that as the decision in regard to Italy had been fixed some time

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ago and quite independently of the majority of these now present at the Conference, his visit could not have had any effect either one way or the other.

DE GASPERI's speech was at first received favourably by all sections, except the PCI. When it became apparent that it had little effect on the Conference as a whole, it was said that he had committed a number of tactical errors, and as a political discourse it was judged far from strong, although its humanitarian tone was generally commended.

After the speech and the consequent discussions, the general public believing that Italy's fate had already been decided, tended to lose interest in the subsequent proceedings, as, among other things, the fall off in newspaper sales, reported in journalistic circles, showed.

Meanwhile criticism, sometimes violent, continues to be heard of the Allies and , in particular, Great Britain, which the Italians consider the one nation which should have done something in defence of Italian interests. Although even Mr LA GUARDIA was not entirely immune from attack, the general tendency was to think that Great Britain had made all the promises, Great Britain had said that there was no intention of dealing with Italy as if MUSSOLINI were still in power, and now Great Britain was standing by and watching the economic and moral destruction of the country. Even more, it was giving a helping hand. Had not 150 British MPs requested the return of the Southern Tyrol to Austria. Was she not heping that by delaying the solution of the problem of the Italian colonies she would obtain complete control of them for herself in recompense for the loss of control in Egypt and the general weakening of the British public opinion, favouring as it did the independence of India, Egypt and Transjordania, would not permit the handing back of colonies to the Italians, was considered not on its merits, but as a typically British refusal to see the facts when it was convenient not to do so. 0087

For the Conference itself, even more moderate and better informed opinion regards it not so much as a serious attempt to solve the problems confronting the world, as a struggle between the three main powers to establish their personal influence more strongly. Moreover, and especially as the USA-Jugoslav incident developed, many people thought that the conference was doomed to failure. In certain more nationalistic groups of the extreme right, that possibility was no cause for regret. Rather, in that way, Italy by virtude of her geographical position might find herself courted rather than spurned.

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basis of the peace proposals and what has so far been the development of the Peace Conference.

b. Internal Affairs

I. The Parties

a) There has been a fair amount of activity in the internal political scene, concerned broadly speaking with the reorientation of political forces in readiness for the re-opening of the Constituente . After 20 years of single party government, public opinion is still by no means well defined along party lines. The fundimental division of Right and Left is always evident, but it exists sometimes within the Party itself and still causes differences of opinion which tend to destroy the stability and hinder the smooth working of the democratic form of government.

b) i. Democrazia Cristiana

Within this party there is reported to be quite serious discontent at the party's ambiguous political position, and the possibility of defections is not excluded . In fact, the return of Don STURZO is put by some in relation with the perturbation said to be in the minds of the leading exponents of the Party. Don STURZO it is hoped will be able to hold the party together by reason of his personal prestige and by establishing a clearer party line.

00085

ii. Partito Nazionale Cattolico

The recent formation of this party illustrates well the difficulty in which Democrazia Cristiana is said to find itself. The PNC states as its programme;

1. Although having much in common with the idealogy of the Democrazia Cristiana, it is completely anti-Marxist, and therefore refuses all forms of co-operation with the Left Wing, inside or outside the government.
2. Its solution of social and economic problems will tend towards the Right in contrast with the Democrazia Cristiana, which is considered by the exponents of this party to tend definitely towards the Left.
3. Social problems in particular are to be solved according to the "principles of the Christian Social School".
4. In the economic field it will defend the private liberty of the individual .
5. On the institutional question it believes that the monarchical form is the one most nearly corresponding to the needs of the nation, but does not intend to work directly for the return of the monarchy.
6. With the collaboration of all classes, the resolution of the problem of the class war, and the achievement of a

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6. With the collaboration of all classes, the resolution of the problem of the class war, and the achievement of a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth.

The Secretary-General of this Party,PADOAN Agostino, was born at Milan 30.II.96. He holds degrees in Law and Political Science and has had the rank of Major "di complemento" in the Italian army. He was a member fo the PNF from 1922 onwards, and held the title of "antemarcia". In 1932 he made a request to be enrolled in the MVSN as officer, but it appears that this was never conceded. In 1934, he was the editor of the political weekly paper "Ottobre", of which the director was GRAVELLI Asvero(Inspector of PNF, Consigliori Nazionale, Consul of the

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Milizia). This paper was financed by the Ministry of Propaganda but was later supressed by order of Mussolini as it appeared there were grave deficiencies in the accounts. In conversation with others he is stated to have at one time boasted of his friendship with SFARACE. He is at present Director General of the Consorzio Cotoniero per l'Africa Italiana.

It is too early at the moment to give indications of the possibilities of success for this party, although it appears that its published programme coincides with the feelings of a considerable number of members of the official Catholic party. Democrazia Cristiana has naturally expressed disapproval of the new party.

c) Socialist Party

It is reported that in the near future the question of the agreement of unity of action with the Communist Party stablised some time ago, is to be brought up again and it has in fact been stated that the SILONE-SARAGAT faction will shortly request the convocation of the Congress of the Party in order to re-examine the position. It is also held that this was the most important item discussed between NENNI and TOGLIATTI when they met on 21 Aug. TOGLIATTI has denied the possibility of a split, but NENNI answered evasively when questioned by journalists that although there was nothing completely permanent in this world, differences of policy and action within the govt on the part of the PSI and PCI would not be a matter for congratulations. Nevertheless, and according to various members of the Socialist Party, the anti_unity group are in the majority. NENNI, in addition , it was stated , has also been the subject of a certain amount of personal criticism in connection with the rather doubtful nature of his activities in France during the time he was in exile.

d) Uomo Qualunque

Uomo Qualunque has also found itself faced with a number of defections when a group in MILAN announced the formation of the Partito Nazionale Italiano, and described themselves as "qualunquist indipendenti"

About the same time, however, in Rome, Geb BENCIVENGA announced the fusion of the movement of which he is head, the Centro Democratico, with the official UQ party . It will be remembered in this connection that the Centro Democratico was accused by the Left Wing press- and was in fact known to employ Fascist elements in its propaganda campaign before the elections (eg GILIBERTI Agostino - ed San Marco and enemy agent escaped from TERNI). It was in addition reported at that time that it was possible to enlist at the offices of the Centro directly into the Italian Army in the reformed San Marco, a battalion which was intended should

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Uomo Qualunque, which has given exagerated importance to this fusion claims to see for the next Elections a great advance which will put the party undisputedly in the same category as Democrazia Cristiana, PSI, and PCI. It is noted here that well informed people in journalistic circles have been heard to prophecy a growth in strength of UQ. In the same circles, the possibility that GIANNINI will be ousted from his position as leader

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is also being discussed, as some do not consider him really capable of leading a large movement and in any case think that his unpleasant personal attitude may seriously hinder the progress of the movement.

e) Partito Democratico Italiano

SELVAGGI recently announced that the party intended to collaborate with the Republic for the good of the nation. A number of members immediately tendered their resignation, the most important being Avv MELA of the Executive Committee, Col MARAZZINI, and Conte CAMPELLO. A large number of others are expected to follow their example.

f) Unione Nazionale per la Ricostruzione

NITTI, leader of the above movement, has recently announced that the policy of his party will be one of opposition to the Govt. and of severe criticism of all governments which have existed in Italy since the liberation. He also declared himself completely against any attempts at nationalisation.

00084

2. Civilian Population - General

a) It is noted that the cost of living has again begun to rise, particularly in reference to foodstuffs. Meat increased in price, for instance, 150 lire per kilo in one week and cooking oil rose from 530 to 660 lire per litre. The head of the Food Dept, MENTASTI, was severely criticised when, hoping to bring out hidden supplies, to temporarily remove the prohibition on free sale of oil. The supplies came out but were immediately cornered by four of five important dealers (among whom is popularly included a close relation of DE GASPERI), and who paid higher prices than those previously paid under the amassi programme, the effect being that illegally hidden supplies earned more than those which had been legally consigned. It is known that in consequence and especially in the oil producing areas of Calabria, the whole amassi system has been discredited to no mean extent.

The whole question of prices etc is a constant source of discontent, especially among the working classes, already badly affected by the lack of regular employement.

b) The question of unemployment generally is one which must cause grave preoccupation to the government. Even in Rome where considerable numbers are still employed by Allied agencies, the position is such that many must resort to living on their wits. The demonstrations which continue in all parts of Italy are suffi-

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

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c) A specific section of the public appears at the moment disturbed by rumours that several Left Wing members of the government are in favour of a revision of the amnesty. The argument put forward is that while a person held on purely criminal charge has little advantage, a political charge grave to the extent of criminality, may be completely cancelled. Although the majo-

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rity in the Govt is said to be against the proposal, the rumour was sufficient to cause a certain amount of worry to those of the late regime who had already benefitted under the present terms.

d) During this month the press campaign conducted in the Roman dailies regarding the supposedly large number of street accidents involving Allied driven vehicles has reached its height. Incidents have been reported in all papers in dramatic terms and giving the impression that the Roman population was almost ready to lynch any Allied driver who happened to fall into their hands. The whole matter has been exaggerated in every way, but the campaign has undoubtedly had some effect on a public already well disposed, because of the events at PARIS, to criticise in more or less violent fashion the activities of the Allies.

Burkhardt
W.O.II i/c
for Lieut
(absent on leave).

00083

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

Subject : Routine Report for the Period 30 June - 27 July 46 SECRET

To : AC of S, G-2, MAAC.

CC. 3 SCI Unit
Security Div. P.B.S.C. HQ A.C.
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
Hqs. Field Security, CMF.
I.S.I.B.
File.
War Diary

31/7/46

Clerk-copy

6.8
1652
636.03

File

10

PART I. General Survey.

A. Military Security:

A short length of overhead telephone was moved between poles 1707 and 1708, between [redacted] and [redacted], at approximately 1900 hours 25 July 46; there was no prima facie evidence of sabotage.

B. Civilian Security:

The first meetings of the Italian Government in ROME resulting in broad decisions on policy and the allocation of the various ministries, Italian reaction to the meetings in PARIS, and the economic ~~inter~~unrest manifest in the labour agitations in the North, have been the main aspects of civilian security during the month, and are briefly surveyed and estimated.

PART II. Military Security:

A. Security of Information:

(i) Polish WT Station

On 9 Jul 46 a request was received from CIC, AMG, through Security Div. HQ AC to investigate an alleged illicit WT Station operating from the roofs of Via [redacted] 14 and 8, [redacted]; investigations implied no irregularity and the case was closed on the instructions of the Commanding Brigadier.

B. Security of Material:

Nil.

C. Security of Personnel:

An investigation carried out by CIC into anti-Polcorps propaganda leaflets posted to British troops in ITALY by civilians in SCOTLAND and ENGLAND protesting against the immigration into the UK of Polcorps troops produced no evidence as to source.

D. Security of Ports and Coastline:

A visit has been made to CIVITAVECCHIA in order to contact Italian Police agencies and make general enquiries into the security of the area. Physical security of the port and the pass system, which is in the hands of the CP., appears to be good, and the main work of the port consisting in the handling of UNRRA goods traffic carried by American, British and an occasional Scandinavian vessel. Emigrants in the last three months officially totalled only 4 Italians bound for the USA and non-Italian movement in the area is reported to be negligible, the permanent foreign colony consist-

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PART I. General Survey.

A. Military Security:

A short length of overhead telephone was moved between poles 1707 and 1708, between TERRACINA and SERRA, at approximately 1900 hours 25 July 46; there was no prima facie evidence of sabotage.

B. Civilian Security:

The first meetings of the Italian Government in ROME resulting in broad decisions on policy and the allocation of the various ministries, Italian reaction to the meetings in PARIS, and the economic ~~interest~~ unrest manifest in the labour agitations in the North, have been the main aspects of civilian security during the month, and are briefly surveyed and estimated.

PART II. Military Security:

00082

A. Security of Information:

(1) Polish WT Station

On 9 Jul 46 a request was received from CSO, AFHQ, through Security Div. HQ AC to investigate an alleged illicit WT Station operating from the roofs of Via BOCCANERA 14 and 8, ROME; investigations implied no irregularity and the case was closed on the instructions of the Commanding Brigadier.

B. Security of Material:

Nil.

C. Security of Personnel:

An investigation carried out by CIC into anti-Polcorps propaganda leaflets posted to British troops in ITALY by civilians in SCOTLAND and ENGLAND protesting against the immigration into the UK of Polcorps troops produced no evidence as to source .

D. Security of Ports and Coastline:

A visit has been made to CIVITAVECCHIA in order to contact Italian Police agencies and make general enquiries into the security of the area. Physical security of the port and the pass system, which is in the hands of the CC., appears to be good, and the main work of the port consisting in the handling of UNRRA goods traffic carried by American, British and an occasional Scandinavian vessel. Emigrants in the last three months officially totalled only 4 Italians bound for the USA and non-Italian movement in the area is reported to be negligible, the permanent foreign colony consisting of only 2 Jugoslavs and one Spaniard. DPs in the area comprise some 44 members of a Jewish hascharah and a camp containing 71 dissident Poles. The Italian Police had received no reports of irregular movements of DPs and non-Italians. Despite the reassuring attitude of the Italian Police it is interesting to note that the Ministry of Food is investigating alleged illicit traffic in grain from CIVITAVECCHIA to JUGOSLAVIA.

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Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix 'A'

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons Arrested:

(a) BIANCHINI, Marino

The a/m enemy agent (recruiter) who escaped from CI compound RIMINI on 21 Dec 45, was arrested in ROME by this Section under the name of FIORI DE LAMA, Mario, on information furnished by one BERALDI, Enzo, and lodged in the FORTE BOCCEA. Subject is wanted by the Italian Police on serious criminal charges and is at present under interrogation by the PS. The informant, BERALDI, who was also wanted by the PS on charges of complicity in armed robbery with BIANCHINI, was handed over to Dr; Squadrillo of the SQUADRA MOBILE on 14 Jul 46.

(b) MARAS, Sekula

The a/m Jugoslav War Criminal was arrested in ROME on 13 Jul 46 and lodged in the FORTE BOCCEA.

(c) BELLOCCI, Orlando
CASI, Giorgio

Enemy agents released from internment who are endeavouring to return to EGYPT: referred to AFHQ through Visa Dept..

(d) KAMENALI, Constantin and Laura. 00091

The A/m White Russian (Georgian) emigres who are held in suspicion in White Russian circles have been interrogated and are being kept under observation by this Section: it is thought that Princess KAMENALI's tenacious attempts to penetrate Allied offices in connection with her work among Russian expatriates is motivated by mercenary rather than subversive considerations.

(e) FIORENTINI, Maria

Results of investigations in connection with the escape of the a/m enemy agent and the suspicious conduct of self-styled "Colonel" MACKENZIE, Donald, British ex-employee of UNRRA, in connection with the case, have been communicated to G-2, RAMC.

(f) SCHUFTENHAUER, Hermann

Information has been received that the a/m German citizen, previously (1942/3) legal advisor to the German Embassy in ROME, and at present living in BARCELONA (Avenida General Mitre 8), is shortly coming to ROME. Subject had extensive practice among German colony and Consular offices in SPAIN and ITALY and his visit has obvious security implications.

(g) HERLOF, Siegfried

A former member of the SS in DANZIG, who has been lodging at the Gregorian University in PIAZZA PILOTA under the name of Von ROSENEN, Nikolaus. Under observation.

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is wanted by the Italian Police on serious [illegible]. interrogation by the PS. The informant, BERALDI, who was also wanted by the PS on charges of complicity in armed robbery with BIANCHINI, was handed over to Dr; Squadrillo of the SQUADRA MOBILE on 14 Jul 46.

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The a/m Jugoslav War Criminal was arrested in ROME on 13 Jul 46 and lodged in the FORTE BOCCEA.

(c) BELLOCCI, Orlando
CASI, Giorgio

Enemy agents released from internment who are endeavouring to return to EGYPT: referred to AMG through Visa Dept..

00081

(d) KAKUELI, Constantin and Laura.

The a/m White Russian (Georgian) emigres who are held in suspicion in White Russian circles have been interrogated and are being kept under observation by this Section: it is thought that Princess KAKHELLI's tenacious attempts to penetrate Allied offices in connection with her work among Russian expatriates is motivated by mercenary rather than subversive considerations.

(e) LICHTELLI, Maria

Results of investigations in connection with the escape of the a/m enemy agent and the suspicious conduct of self-styled "Colonel." MACKENZIE, Donald, British ex-employee of UNRRA, in connection with the case, have been communicated to G-2, RAAC.

(f) SCHUFFENHAUER, Hermann

Information has been received that the a/m German citizen, previously (1942/3) legal advisor to the German Embassy in MADRID, and at present living in BARCELONA (Avenida General Mitre B), is shortly coming to ROME. Subject had extensive practice among German colony and Consular offices in SPAIN and ITALY and his visit has obvious security implications.

(g) PIEHLOW, Siegfried

A former member of the SS in DANZIG, who has been lodging at the Gregorian University in PIAZZA PILOTA under the name of Von HOHENHEIM, Nikolaus. Under observation.

(h) TOUT, TOT or TORI, Osvald

It is reported that the a/m relative of PAVELIC, puppet Croat Minister, is masquerading as a priest at BAGNOLI DI Camp near NAPLES.

C. Other Matters:

i) Control of Movement and Identity

The most important aspect of civilian security in the area is the unsatisfactory control of movement and identity among the numerous non-Italians passing through ROME. An arrangement has now been effected with the Ufficio Stranieri by which all

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Germans of military age applying for permits to reside will first be screened by this Section, who will grant a nulla osta.

A report on the necessity for some form of military control at the offices of the International Red Cross in ROME, where passports valid for travel abroad would occasionally appear to be issued without a proper control of identity, has been submitted

Chetniks from REGGIO Camp, who seem to regard ROME as their official leave centre, continue to be a source of trouble to CMP/MPS in the area.

ii) German Office in ROME

A report has been submitted on the organisation and activities of the German Office in ROME: At present it is considered that the office has not outlived its usefulness to Allied security, but that close liaison and control are necessary to avoid irregularities. A case was recently brought to the Section's notice of two Greeks (MAKKOV, Gregor and MAKKOV, Marianna) being issued by the office with identity cards containing false particulars of dates, places of birth and nationality.

iii) Maltese Trials

Further attempts to obtain evidence on subsidies received by Maltese internees at FIRENZE proved abortive owing to the destruction of the relevant records through military operations.

iv) War Crimes Trial of Col. CITERNI, Teodorico

On the request of 99 Sub-Area a call was paid to GROSSETO and arrangements made with the PS and US CMP detachment there to effect the transporting of 6 local witnesses to 199 Transit Camp for the trial of the a/n Italian.

PART III Civilian Population

00050

1. The Constituent Assembly and the Government Crisis.

Political attention during the month has centred round the meetings of the constituent assemblyand the formation of a government representing the people through the three mass parties which between them hold more than four fifths of the seats. The first few days were devoted to the formal business of electing the various officials and committees without which no parliament can function, and although most of the deputies were no doubt eager to begin as soon as possible the serious practical job of debating and discussing the huge mass of legislation, ranging through every field of the national life, which will be necessary to give the new democratic republic a good start along the road to consolidation and reconstruction, the delay also had its practical side in that it offered the large percentage of members new to parliamentary life the time to 'settle down to the new conditions, to take stock of their new roles and responsibilities, to form an idea of the tasks that stand before them, and to accustom themselves to the atmosphere/which they will attempt to carry them out.

On June 25 the Assembly held its first meeting under the presidency of V.E. ORLANDO, its oldest member. After speeches by the latter and DE GASPERI, head of the government, in which the orators appealed for loyalty to the Republic as the new symbol of the state and took the opportunity of protesting once more in the name of the people against the "unjust" peace treaty being planned for ITALY in PARIS, the terms of which were just beginning to emerge from the screens of official secrecy surrounding the discussions of the Four, the Assembly proceeded to the election of its president. Giuseppe SARAGAT, Socialist, received 401 out of 463 votes. He had been officially nominated as Socialist candidate for the post the day before by the party executive

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Further attempts to obtain evidence on subsidies received by Maltese internees at FIUGGI proved abortive owing to the destruction of the relevant records through military operations.

iv) War Crimes Trial of Col. CITTERNI, Teodorico

On the request of 59 Sub-Area a call was paid to CROSSETO and arrangements made with the PS and US CIC detachment there to effect the transporting of 6 local witnesses to 199 Transit Camp for the trial of the a/m Italian.

00050

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In the meantime the parties had been holding numerous meetings and conducting negotiations to decide and agree on candidates for the position of provisional head of the state. The Assembly was to meet again on June 28 when the election for this important post was to be held. Among the names mentioned and discussed were those of CROCE, ORLANDO and NITTI. DE NICOLA, eminent Neapolitan jurist, was also approached but refused to commit himself, reserving his decision until replies had been received from the others. In the morning of June 28 after CROCE and ORLANDO had both declined, the Christian Democrat, Communist and Socialist parties agreed to adopt DE NICOLA as their common candidate and this made his election a certainty. In the afternoon's voting DE NICOLA obtained 396 votes out of 504, republicans and qualunquisti, who voted for their own candidates, being the main dissenters. Most of the newspapers expressed approval, although one paper, "MINUTO", objected that since ITALY would probably have to refuse to sign the peace treaty the choice should have been made from men better known internationally such as NITTI, ORLANDO, or CROCE, whose protests would have carried greater weight.

On the 29 June DE NICOLA confirmed his acceptance of the appointment in a telegram to the president of the assembly and two days later arrived in ROME, whereupon the president of the council immediately tendered to him the resignation of the government. The following day DE NICOLA received the former premiers NITTI, BONOMI and PARRI along with the representatives of the various parties and charged DE GASPERI with the task of forming the new government. The crisis was on, and the parties, which had been preparing for this stage ever since the publication of the election results, immediately passed over from casting out tentative feelers to open negotiations.. They had already taken up their positions, adapted the party line to meet the new situation, and drafted their different political programmes. They now had to come to an agreement among themselves. The Christian Democrats claimed as the strongest partythe right to assume to direction of the government and carry out its programme. The Socialist and Communist parties, though retaining independence in the shaping of policy, had affirmed together the necessity of strangthening their pact of united action and modifying it to meet the changed conditions. Most of the smaller parties passed resolutions reaffirming their own need to maintain a separate existence.

The period of negotiations lasted for several days. Perhaps the main difficulty to be surmounted was the difference of views among the negotiators on financial and economic questions; in the field of foreign policy there was naturally more unity, created by pressure from outside. Agreement would have to be reached on the basis of the financial and ecomic programme of the Government. CORBINO, Minister of the Treasury, acting probably on the instructions of De GASPERI, drafted a financial plan which he put before the Parties emphasising the need to lay down the fundamental principles of economic order among which monetary stability occupied a first place. The main points in the plan were as follows: no increase in the note circulation; lifting of the ban on rent increases; a categorical pledge not to allow wage increases; no exchange of currency notes; lifting of the ban on dismissal of workers; decrease in the number of state employees. He proposed that the conditions of the workers should be improved by reducing the cost of living rather than by raising wages. The plan met with violent opposition on the part of the Left on the grounds that it would throw the burden of reconstruction on to the working classes and offered them no immediate relief from conditions that were becoming desperate. CAMPILLI, Christian Democrat representative on the three party committee set up to examine the plan denied that CORBINO had acted on behalf of the Christian Democrats, and himself put forward different proposals. After this Premier De GASPERI, basing himself on the CORBINO plan and the observations made upon it by the committee, drafted a general plan on which the Parties would have to agree containing the following points for discussion: exchange of currency notes; rents; wages; tax on capital; increase inthe rations; lifting the ban on dismissal of workers in Northern ITALY. SCOCCIMARO for the Communist Party immediatly demanded an increase in salaries and wages on the grounds that at the moment a reduction in the cost of living seemed impossible and the conditions for the workers called for urgent remedies. He stated that the participation of the Communists in the Government depen-

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On July 5 De GASPERI announced that agreement had been reached on certain points; there would be both an ordinary budget and an extraordinary budget to meet the special circumstances; pensions would be adjusted and wages revised in the case of categories particularly needy. The CORBINO plan had been definitely abandonned. Next day he announced that the financial and economic problem could be regarded as settled in the sense that the various party representatives had delegated to him the task of drafting a concrete programme on the basis of the points already agreed upon. The Communists however, persisted in their demands for wage increases and De GASPERI admitted on July 8 that this was causing difficulties but he stated that in view of the gravity of the problems complete agreement on all the points could hardly be expected in such a short time and promised that the crisis would

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be over by the 15th. of July. These difficulties provoked rumours in the press that De GASPERI would try to form the Government without the Socialists and Communists and TOGLIATTI in "UNITA" accused him of wanting to form a "De GASPERI" government in which the other two parties would take part only as appendages. The Socialist Party again insisted upon a government based upon collaboration between the three mass parties and demanded that the programme should be elaborated before the allotment of the ministries.

On July 10 the parties finally reached agreement on the programme of the government in a joint meeting in which De GASPERI made a full statement on the points agreed upon:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign Policy | - Joint action by all parties in defence of the national interests. |
| Internal | - The maintenance of order and respect for the law. |
| Financial | - Restoration of public finance and defence of the Lira. An ordinary and extra-ordinary budget, revenue to be derived from an internal loan, an extraordinary tax on capital and the confiscation of "Fascist" and war profits. |
| Wage Policy | - Reduction in the cost of living. The granting of a Bonus of the Republic to workers, unemployed and Reduci. Increase in the bread and pasta ration. |
| Land Reform | - The drafting of a scheme for land reform. |

Even now that the main difficulties had been overcome it took the parties another two days to reach agreement on the distribution of ministries largely owing to the fact that the Christian Democrats insisted on their right to the ministries of the Interior and Education. The Socialists claimed the latter for themselves on the grounds that it should be entrusted to an "exponent of the Risorgimento tradition of our lay culture". On July 12 the Socialists yielded and the crisis was over. The news that the government had been formed was greeted by feelings of relief on all sides. Alarm had been spreading. A prolongation of the crisis, it was felt, might have had serious repercussions both at home and abroad. The composition of the government was as follows; the ministers are divided according to the party to which they belong:

00078

| | |
|---|---|
| **Christian Democracy** | |
| Presidency of the Council | A. De GASPERI |
| Interior | " |
| Foreign Affairs (ad interim) | " |
| Education | G. GONELLA |
| Agriculture | A. SEGNI |
| Navy | G. MICHELI |
| Merchantile Marine | G. ALDISIO |
| Air | M. CINGOLANI |
| Posts and Telegraphs | M. SCELBA |
| Foreign Trade | P. CAMPILLI |
| **Socialist Party** | |
| Industry and Commerce | R. MORANDI |
| Public Works | G. ROMITA |
| Labour | L. D'ARAGONA |
| Without Portfolio | P. NENNI |
| **Communist Party** | |
| Justice | F. GRIECO |
| Finance | M. SCOCCIMARRO |
| Post-War Relief | E. SERENI |
| Transport | G. ROMANI |
| **Republican Party** | |
| [illegible] | C. FACCHINETTI |

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Internal Financial - The maintenance of order and budget for the [illegible]
- Restoration of public finance and defence of the lira. An ordinary and extra-ordinary budget, revenue to be derived from an internal loan, an extraordinary tax on capital and the confiscation of "Fascist" and war profits.

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| Industry and Commerce | R. MORANDI |
| Public Works | G. ROMITA |
| Labour | L. D'ARAGONA |
| Without Portfolio | P. NENNI |
| **Communist Party** | |
| Justice | F. GULLO |
| Finance | M. SCOCCIMARRO |
| Post-War Relief | E. SERENI |
| Transport | G. MICHELI |
| **Republican Party** | |
| War | C. FACCHINETTI |
| Without Portfolio | C. MACRELLI |
| **Independent** | |
| Treasury | E. CORBINO |

It was announced that NENNI would take over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs after the conclusion of the peace treaty. "AVANTI" stated that the Socialists had given way owing to the immediate need for putting an end to the crisis and expressed satisfaction

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that a coalition government had after all been formed. The Republican Party, which had withdrawn its support at one stage in the negotiations, eventually decided to accept De GASPERI's invitation. It had been generally known for days beforehand that TOGLIATTI would not take an active part in the government. He had stayed out, it was reported, in order to be able to devote all his energies to the internal affairs of his party. Rumour had it that he would still exercise and influence on the government from behind the scenes, while enjoying a freedom of action that would enable him to disavow any personal responsibility. According to "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" De GASPERI had got his way on four questions:

a) Assignment of the Interior to the Presidency of the Council
b) Retention of COSTANZO as Minister of the Treasury
c) Appointment of a Christian Democrat Minister of Education
d) Replacement of the Communist Minister of Agriculture

Surprisingly enough it was "AVANTI" that defended De GASPERI against criticism, answering the question why, if NENNI was that best man for the job, he was not to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately. De GASPERI, said "AVANTI", mayhave made mistake but he had shown fervour and determination in carrying out the task of directing ITALY's foreign policy which he had taken over two years ago; in the interests of continuity of policy no change should be made until after the peace conference. But the personal prestige and influence of its leader had been instrumental in securing a striking victory for Christian Democracy.

On July 15 in the House after the reading of a message from the provisional head of the state sustaining ITALY's rights as a cobelligerent, De GASPERI made his initia speech as Foreign Minister, in which he reviewed the situation arising from the decisions of the Four in PARIS and officially expounded the government's policy, summarising the Italian view on the questions at issue and assuring the country that the government had done and would do its best to obtain a revision of the decisions. In certain quarters the speech was taken as a confession of weakness. De GASPERI, it was said, was fundamentally right in his decisions and directives but lacked essential energy.

On July 17 the Council appointed its undersecretaries:

90377

Presidency of the Council: P. CAPPA (Christian Democrat)
Foreign Affairs: A. CICLITTI (Communist)
Italians Abroad: G. LUPIS (Socialist)
Interior: A. SCELBA (Socialist)
Justice: A. MARAZZA (Christian Democrat)
Finance: S. SCOCA (Christian Democrat)
Treasury: R.P. PETRILLI (Christian Democrat)
War Damage: V. CAVALLARI (Communist)
War: A. MARTINO (Republican) and L. CHATRIAN (Christian Democrat)
Air: G. FIORENTINO (Socialist)
Education: G. BRUSASCA (Republican)
Public Works: P.C. RESTAGNO (Christian Democrat)
Agriculture and Forests: V. GRANO (Communist)
Transport: A.R. JERVOLINO (Christian Democrat)
Industry and Trade: R. TREMELONI (Socialist) and G. BRUSASCA (Christian Democr
Labour: G. CASSIANI (Christian Democrat)
Post-War Assistance: L. CACCIATORE (Socialist) and G. CARIGNANI (Christian Dem.
Foreign Trade: G. CHIOSTERGHI (Republican)
Mercantile Marine: E. MONTALBANO (Communist)
Posts and Telegraphs: DE FILPO (Communist)

After the appointment of two commissions, one to supervise the drafting of the new constitution and one for treaties with foreign countries, the Assembly was able to resume its normal function of discussion. The last few days have been marked by animated scenes and lively debates with the government and its ministers on the defensive against attacks and criticisms from all sides. On two occasions members came to blows after some particularly biting remarks from Gen. BENCIVENGA and FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, the Sicilian Separatist

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Surprisingly enough it was "AVANTI" that defended De GASPERI against criticism, answering the question why, if NENNI was that best man for the job, he was not to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately. De GASPERI, said "AVANTI", mayhave made mistake but he had shown fervour and determination in carrying out the task of directing ITALY's foreign policy which he had taken over two years ago; in the interests of continuity of policy no change should be made until after the peace conference. But the personal prestige and influence of its leader had been instrumental in securing a striking victory for Christian Democracy.

On July 15 in the House after the reading of a message from the provisional head of the state sustaining ITALY's rights as a cobelligerent, De GASPERI made his initia speech as Foreign Minister, in which he reviewed the situation arising from the decisions of the Four in PARIS and officially expounded the government's policy, summarising the Italian view on the questions at issue and assuring the country that the government had done and would do its best to obtain a revision of the decisions. In certain quarters the speech was taken as a confession of weakness. De GASPERI, it was said, was fundamentally right in his decisions and directives but lacked essential energy.

On July 17 the Council appointed its undersecretaries:

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Presidency of the Council: P. CAPPA (Christian Democrat)
Foreign Affairs: A. GIOLITTI (Communist)
Italians Abroad: G. LUPIS (Socialist)
Interior: A. GORSI (Socialist)
Justice: A. MARAZZA (Christian Democrat)
Finance: S. SCOCA (Christian Democrat)
Treasury: R.P. PERTINI (Christian Democrat)
War Damage: V. CAVALLARI (Communist)
War: E. MARTINO (Republican) and L. CHATRIAN (Christian Democrat)
Air: G. FIORENTINO (Socialist)
Education: G. BERAUDI (Republican)
Public Works: P.C. RESTAGNO (Christian Democrat)
Agriculture and Forests: V. SPANO (Communist)
Transport: A.R. JERVOLINO (Christian Democrat)
Industry and Trade: R. TREMELONI (Socialist) and G. BERGASCA (Christian Democr
Labour: G. CASSIANI (Christian Democrat)
Post-War Assistance: L. CACCIATORE (Socialist) and G. CANIGNANI (Christian Dem.
Foreign Trade: G. GHIOSTENGI (Republican)
Mercantile Marine: E. MONTALBANO (Communist)
Posts and Telegraphs: DE FILPO (Communist)

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2. Labour Troubles

An alarming feature of the month has been the widespread agitation among certain sections of the Italian workers, who have seized a favourable opportunity of forcing

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themselves and their problems upon the attention of the Government and Parties. Such agitation can be taken as symptomatic of a more or less general dissatisfaction with existing economic conditions felt acutely by almost all classes of workers. That the parties are well aware of the necessity of finding at least a temporary solution can be seen from the amount of time devoted to the subject of recent discussions preliminary to the formation of the Government; but it is doubtful whether the compromise eventually reached after days of argument does effectively represent even a workable solution.

Strikes, on both a local and national scale, have been common, most of them organised unofficially and without the full approval of the C.G.I.L.; important were the general strikes at PARMA, BERGAMO and TURIN. A general suspension of work at MILAN was only averted at the last moment. A nation-wide strike of the petrol workers seriously affected road transport for several days. Demonstrations have been held in every large industrial centre and a constant stream of protests and demands from the various workers' organisations has been reaching ROME. The "campaign against unemployment and poverty" is already well under way. According to "UNITA" west movements organised by the great national workers' federations" are taking shape. The difference of opinion between the Italian Trade Union Confederation (C.G.I.L.) representing the workers and the General Confederation of Industrialists over wage policy and the forms of the Republic announced by the Government has almost developed into open war.

What the outcome of the disturbances and discussions will be cannot be forecast at the present stage. The Government has already reacted to the labour crisis by the "political" raising of the rations of bread and pasta, measures difficult to justify by the present rate of food production in ITALY and the countries doubtful possibilities of being able to pay for imports in the coming year when UNRRA will no longer be financed by the United Nations. Lately the situation is reported in reported to be slightly easier but agitation continues. The success of the present Government will depend to a large extent upon its finding a plan offering both immediate relief for distress and laying the foundations for a more permanent recovery.

3. The Italian reaction to the Conference of the Four in Paris. 70076

The publication of the results of the PARIS Conference caused a surge of anti-allied feeling all over ITALY. The tone of the press, which had previously been reserved and diffident owing to a prudent desire to do nothing to offend the Powers in whose hands the future destiny of the country lay, changed rapidly; the Italians felt that with the loss of TRIESTE, and BRENNER, TENDA, ISTRIA and VENEZIA GIULIA, most of the Fleet and the Colonies, and with the burden of reparations imposed upon them all their fears had been realised; the worst had happened and further discretion was useless. Suggestive hints and polite reminders of promises made gave way to violent critical attacks on every aspect of allied policy. Before there had been hope, however slight; ITALY's two year record of co-belligerency under conditions of strain, it was thought, might counter-balance the Fascist war and save the country from the treatment about to be meted out to defeated GERMANY; now hope was gone, the gates were down, and the flood of recriminations poured forth. If this was the reward for helping the Allies, it would have been better to have fought with GERMANY to the end; it would be treason for any Italian Government to accept the terms; ITALY could not, should not, would not sign.

Although all the four powers participating in the conference received their share of criticism, the main target for the press offensive was GREAT BRITAIN. AMERICA, it was said, lay still too far away to be able to understand European problems in their concrete reality and had sought nothing for herself; FRANCE and the U.S.S.R. had done only what was expected of them in taking revenge and exploiting the position of a prostrate country to squeeze every possible advantage out of it for themselves. But British propaganda had been almost a decisive factor in swinging ITALY over onto the Allied side and it was a bitter disillusionment for all to have forced upon them this sudden realisation that the propaganda had been after all just propaganda for a specific but limited purpose, which could be simply disowned when that purpose had been achieved.

The anti-British

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workers' organisations has been resuming [illegible]. [illegible] poverty" is already well under way. According to "UNITA" "vast movements organised by the great national workers' Federations" are taking shape. The difference of opinion between the Italian Trade Union Confederation (C.G.I.L.) representing the workers and the General Confederation of Industrialists over wage policy and the Bonus of the Republic announced by the Government has almost developed into open war.

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The anti-British campaign had actually been opened by the Communists before the Paris Conference had come to its decisions by an article in "UNITA" accusing BRITAIN of seeking to acquire through the terms of the revised armistice "special rights and privileges" for her armed forces on Italian territory. After the Conference articles began to appear almost daily. Typical were the following extracts:

VOCE REPUBBLICANA of June 26 - The British fear we may become an advance pawn in the Soviet game and endanger their positions in the MEDITERRANEAN... therefore they are more unrelenting in order to weaken us.

SECOLO XX of June 28 - The British....want to punish the Italians for their nationalism, regardless of the social, military and political consequences of their stupid policy.

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AVANTI of June 28 — GREAT BRITAIN wants to lay hands on the Italian colonies, to transform the MEDITERRANEAN into a British lake.... she will have to make concessions and it is not difficult to see in which sector they will be granted.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA of June 29 - We know that ENGLAND would have done her best to render ITALY powerless.....we do not yet know the other suprises in store for us in order that ITALY may no longer be even a potential threat along the British Imperial route.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - June 30 - There actually exist objective circumstances which account for the painful feeling which is spreading through ITALY that British policy constitutes a serious threat to our future... the power which seems to personify most of all the role of insatiable creditor is GREAT BRITAIN just as we feel most the weight of British control.

TEMPO of July 2 - The British Government no longer defends ITALY because it must obtain approval by the other powers of the much more radical plan for the complete annihilation of our naval and colonial power in the MEDITERRANEAN and in AFRICA.

"AFRICANUS" in GIORNALE d'ITALIA of July 5 — The British, in using the SENUSSI as an excuse for seizing our colonies, are perpetrating an attempt against civilisation.

QUOTIDIANO of July 6 - The British are indifferent to Italian complaints; a section of the British public still desires a punitive peace.

MESSAGGERO of July 6 - Something more than a hope has vanished; namely our faith in the promise repeated to us for months from LONDON, that if we over-threw Fascism and helped the allies we should be treated not as enemies but as cobelligerents.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA of July 7 - The Italians who spoke from Radio London must feel betrayed.

UNITA of July 7 - Ruinous British administration in ERITREA.... local economy almost completely destroyed.

TEMPO of July 9 - It is BEVIN who laid down the peace conditions with regard to the MEDITERRANEAN and the Colonies.... these conditions can be expressed in the simple formulae: ITALY is no longer a colonial power; ITALY has ceased to be a necessary factor in the European equilibrium... the Italians will believe they are the victims of GREAT BRITAIN's pitiless revenge.

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C.M. FRANCHERO in TEMPO of Jul 12 - It was a colossal mistake to think that ENGLAND could ever forgive ITALY for declaring war... the ANGLO)AMERICANS always go to war in a spirit of Christian love... but they never forget that charity begins at home. ( The auth lived in LONDON during the war and took part i the BBC's Italian broadcasts).

"AFRICANUS" in GIORNALE D'ITALIA - 8 July 13 — The British want to expel the Italians from AFRICA in order to install themselves in their

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"AFRICANUS" in GIORNALE D'ITALIA- The British want to expel the Italians from AFRICA in order to install themselves in their place, not to hand CYRENAICA back to the SENUSSI.

POPOLO of July 13 - The "TIMES", in saying that ITALY must sign because she is not in a position to refuse recognises that right and justice are powerless and that might is right.... ITALY cannot be expected to submit passively to the "DIKTAT" of the Four.

C.M. FRANCHINO in TEMPO of Jul 18- To keep ITALY out of the MEDITERRANEAN and AFRICA it may be necessary to repudiate promises, the ATLANTIC CHARTER and CHURCHILL's pleasant statements.... ENGLAND will not hesitate.

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The two articles by FRANCHINO were so particularly bitter and sarcastic in tone that they aroused a protest from another paper which maintained that he had dealt a serious blow to ANGLO-ITALIAN relations at a time when they were already strained by a number of misunderstandings. But most of the press was prepared to approve the substance of them. In the Italian view the PARIS Conference, far from solving anything, had served only to emphasise and accentuate the fact that EUROPE is divided into two hostile camps hermetically sealed from each other by the "iron curtain" and uncompromisingly opposed. A just peace in such conditions would be a miracle. European diplomacy has become a game of manoeuvring for strategic positions between the two and in this clash of giants the rights and interests of any nation not strong enough to assert itself are of small moment. To the Italians it seems as if BRITAIN and FRANCE have cut of motives of sheer greed and revenge weakened the once united front of the Western Block so that concessions on the main questions became inevitable; their weakness in face of the unwavering singleness of purpose displayed by the USSR caused all the previously avowed principles, according to which judgement was to be passed, to be thrown to the winds; power politics had dictated the peace. And this feeling fills many of them with disgust. Hence the exacerbated tone of the arguments.

And what happened in newspaper offices produced speedy repercussions on the streets outside; anti-allied demonstrations almost on the same scale as some of the labour strikes have added to the preoccupations of the Ministry of the Interior. What would happen if ITALY failed to obtain a revision of the present "DIKTAT" at the imminent conference of the 21 powers and the popular resentment developed into open revolt must remain a matter of conjecture; a lapse of time may bring even the extremists into a more reasonable mood; but the excitement has not yet subsided and the situation still needs careful attention.

4. "Vettings"

Some 650 "vettings" have been carried out in the current month.

It has come to the notice of the Section that Consular and Visa Dept authorities sometimes proceed with the granting of visas and passports before receiving results of enquiries from the Section. A case in point is that of BONARDELLI, Pietro, who broadcast on KAMPFSENDER VITTORIA (Radio Roma) with ZUCCA, Rita ("Axis Sally") in the German programme "Jerry's Front", and who has now been granted a British passport by the British Consul in ROME.

WO II i/c for
Lieutenant
(Absent on leave)

CSW/DCJL.

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APPENDIX "A" to EA/1/66
of 29th July 1946

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Intern-ment Cat.B | Detained Pending Investigation CAT.C. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc CCRR | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Italain Armed Forces | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Misc Civilians | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 |
| TOTALS | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 |

Subject : Routine Report for the Period 26 May - 30 June 46 SECRET

To : AC of S, G-2, RAAC.

276 FSS Int Corps
Phone: 478445 Ext 42
Ref : RS/1/65
30th June 1946

CC, 3 SCI Unit
Security Div. P.S.S.C. HQ A.C. ✓
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ, Field Security, STEINDORF (Austria)
I.S.L.D.
File.
War Diary

5/7
1108
636.03

PART I. General Survey.

A. Military Security:

SAULT control RAAC have not reported any cases of suspected sabotage of telephone communications within this Section's area, during the past month.

B. Civilian Security:

Short surveys are made of the two chief political happenings of JUNE; the Elections and the Referendum. The formation of the Constituent Assembly in the new government, and the discussion on the future of the Senate are also referred to.

PART II Military Security

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material: Nil

C. Security of Personnel: Nil

69

00372

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix 'A'

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons Arrested:

(a) KAETHLER, Benno

The presence of subject and of his companion, (see under (b)) in ROME was first reported to this Section by the DAPM, 60 Section SIB, ROME. 60 Section SIB had been making investigations in Viale MAZZINI 9/11, ROME on the 25th May 1946, to trace War Criminals, and two German nationals were discovered on the premises.

Interrogations of both Germans were carried out by this Section,

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Interrogations of both Germans were carried out by this Section, and the following histories were obtained.

KAETHLER was born on the 4th Jan 1903 at SOLDAU, East Prussia. He studied at KOESLIN until 1922 and then entered the Army as an Infantry officer. Until 1927 he continued to serve in various parts of GERMANY, and then was sent to SPAIN to assist FRANCO's forces. At that time he was a Captain in an ammunition and weapon depot. Subject returned to GERMANY in 1937, and was posted to a BERLIN Artillery Depot. In 1943 he joined an Artillery Regt. and was sent to the Eastern Front. In Apr 1945 he was taken prisoner south of BERLIN, and was moved to DRESDEN, from where he made his escape in Apr 1946. Subject planned to obtain a passage to SOUTH AMERICA or SPAIN, and to achieve this he decided to make his way to ITALY. On arrival in ROME, subject contacted a Signora GIORGI whose address he alleged had been given him by a POW acquaintance

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of his who had been in ROME during his service in the German Air Force. In ROME subject made enquiries at the VATICAN about where he would be able to receive assistance, and he was advised to go to the Vatican organisation responsible for the care of DPs, in Via PIAVE 22, ROME.

Subject was arrested on 29th June 1946 and is being detained at the Town Guard Room, RAAC.

(b) VORKEOPER, Hans

Born 18th June 1917 at FRANKFURT on MAINE. In 1935 subject volunteered for the German Army as an Air Force Radio Operator. He was sent to SPAIN in Feb 1937, and in 1938 returned to East Prussia. Subject underwent a course of officers' training and afterwards remained in service in GERMANY until 1941 when subject's unit moved forward to the Russian front. He served in RUSSIA until 1942. In 1945 he was captured in AUSTRIA by TITO's partisans and consigned to the Russians. Whilst in transit in SAXONY he escaped, obtained civilian clothes, and went to search for his family in BERLIN, but was unsuccessful. He decided to go abroad, and met a Pole in MUNICH who was travelling to ITALY and they joined forces. They crossed the frontier at TARVISIO (UDINE), journeyed as far as ANCONA where he parted from his companion and then continued alone to ROME. Here subject met KAETHLER who told him of the address in Viale MAZZINI, where he lived until his arrest on 29th June 1946 and removal to Town Guard Room, RAAC.

Disposal instructions for both men, as escaped German PsOW are being awaited from G-1, RAAC.

PART III Civilian Population

00071

1. The Elections

The electoral campaign and its accompanying war of nerves, which had got off to a flying start on May 5, were fought with undiminished vigour to the end end on May 30, the last day on which open air meetings were permitted, and all the contendants, although perhaps showing signs of strain, continued their activities with feverish intensity and indefatigable energy until the final round. Not until the last two days before election day did the political atmosphere, artificially charged almost to saturation point by successive waves of accusations and refutations, rumours of plots and coups d'etat, began to lose some of its electricity. That the uneasiness had penetrated even into official circles was evident from the repeated appeals by members of the government in their election speeches to the public sense of discipline and responsibility and from the emphasis laid on the fact that ITALY here in the first democratic elections for over twenty years was in a certain sense before the bar of world public opinion. It was felt that on the behaviour of the Italian People on June 2 and on their success in demonstrating an earnest will for democracy would depend in no small measure the justification of ITALY's claims for considerate treatment at the imminent conference of the four foreign ministers in PARIS.

[illegible] Minister of the Interior, addressed himself in turn to [illegible] spontaneous collaboration

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Town Guard Room, RAAC.

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Thus ROMITA, Minister of the Interior, addressed himself in turn to police armed forces, parties and public, inviting the spontaneous collaboration of all in the task of maintaining order and tranquillity, and gave repeated assurances that such incidents as had occurred were due to disturbing elements of small importance against whom the strongest measures were being taken. He denied that charge that "red squads" had been formed particularly in the MILAN area with the connivance of the Prefect aiming to substitute themselves for the authority of the State and to interfere in the question of public order in view of the recent recrudescence of Neo-Fascist activity. The government was doing its best to ensure the delivery of the maximum possible number of certificates in time for the elections and the questions of the issue of duplicate certi-

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fication to the black market [illegible] were receiving special attention. Specific instructions had been given to the police in order to prevent irregularities on election day. DE GASPERI himself in speeches at NAPLES on May 25 and at BARI on May 27 warned the people that disturbances might cause the results of the elections to be disputed in and outside ITALY because the law on the referendum and elections had been approved not only by the Italian Government but also by the Allies, and announced that the present government would resign on June 24-25, the eve of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

In actual fact the rumours turned out to be just rumours without foundation and incidents were few and far between. Both sides had been expecting that King UMBERTO would make some move on behalf of the Monarchy before the elections and on May 31 on his return from a flying tour round the country he issued a proclamation to the people reaffirming his pledge to respect the popular verdict on the referendum and suggesting that if the Monarchy were victorious, after the assembly had completed its work the question should be again put to the Italian people in any form that the people's representatives might want to propose. The Communists objected that the proclamation was unconstitutional and that UMBERTO had violated the pledges made when he signed the law on the constituent assembly and the referendum; the prospects of a coup d'etat, it was said, had been examined and found unfavourable, and so UMBERTO was now trying to confuse the issue with a last desperate trick at a moment when his opponents were unable to retaliate with demonstrations of protest etc. owing to the official closing of the electoral campaign. The Socialists took a less serious view; NENNI labelled it "an unimportant electoral and polemical gesture". In any case if the object had been to try to provoke the Republicans into a similar declaration that in the case of a republican victory they too would put the question the second time, that object was not achieved. The republican press, confident of victory, reminded the people that the choice made on June 2 would be final and irrevocable; the supplementary referendum might be held to enable the "reduci" and inhabitants of VENEZIA GIULIA to record their opinion but nothing more.

00070

That the violent polemical tone of the political press had throughout given a very distorted reflection of the temper and state of mind of the people at large became increasingly clear in the two days immediately preceding June 2 and received ample confirmation on polling day, when the people responded nobly to the appeal and conducted themselves with surprising calm, order and dignity. Even the last minute sensation of the proclamation failed to disturb their feelings of quiet determination and expectancy. On June 22the people stood resignedly in the queues under the hot sun awaiting their turn, recorded their votes and returned home.

The 400,000 men of the police and armed forces standing by on ROTTA's orders had very little to do. A few persons were arrested for attempting to go twice and BUONSENSO complained of a polling station in MILAN where ballot papers were issued lacking the emblem of UOMO QUALUNQUE but in general the proceedings were singularly free from irregularities. The general impression produced was that the country had given a striking proof of democratic maturity; public order had been exemplary and the administrative machinery

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2. <u>The Referendum.</u>

Results began to come out within 24 hours after polling ceased at mid-day June 3 and by the evening of June 5 although all the returns had not yet been received the main lines of the picture were beginning to take shape. The people had opted for the Republic by a narrow margin and the dominating party in the Constituent Assembly would be Christian Democracy with about a third of the votes, followed closely by the Socialists and the Communists in competition for second place. The figures were issued by the Ministry of the Interior for information. No action could be taken until the Rome Court of Cassation, legally appointed to count the votes, published its official version, and a further interval would elapse while the detailed reports on the voting from some 40,000 sections reached ROME. On the same day De GASPERI

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made a broadcast to the nation expressing satisfaction for the smoothness with which the elections had taken place. He explained the arrangements in force for counting the votes and the mechanism for the transfer of powers from Monarch to Republican head of the State, thanked all concerned for their cooperation and promised a national holiday to celebrate the birth of the Italian Republic.

At this stage the Republican parties were jubilant and repeated the result in special up-to-the-minute editions of all their papers; now, it was said, the really important tasks of material reconstruction and reorganisation could begin, the Monarchists accepted the result with reservations, pointing out that since this majority was very small it would not be final until confirmed by the verdict of the Court of Cassation. On the 6 June Queen Maria Jose and the Royal Family with the exception of the King himself left for PORTUGAL, and ROMITA announced special protective measures for the personages and property connected with, or belonging to the House of Savoy. The same day witnessed a rather serious upheaval in NAPLES which had recorded the highest percentage of votes for the Monarchy in all ITALY. A band of Monarchist supporters demonstrated outside a Carabinieri barracks demanding arms and attacked a church. This initial outbreak of disorder almost developed into a large-scale riot and in the course of clashes between Monarchists, Communists and police several people were killed and injured and several days elapsed before the mood of the local population returned to normal. Fortunately the trouble was confined to the NAPLES area and in other cities of the south where the majority had favoured the Monarchy the situation remained calm. It is unlikely that the disturbances were in any way organised by the Monarchist leaders, the NAPLES Monarchist groups denied all connection with what had occurred. But a number of articles appeared in the press stressing the paramount need for preserving unity at all costs and avoiding an open break between the Republican north and the Monarchist south. The danger was real; it is possible to draw a line on the map of ITALY; all the areas north of the line voted for the Republic all the areas south of it for the Monarchy.

By the 8th June the Monarchists were beginning to register their 1069
first protests and attempts to invalidate the results of the referendum. CASSANDRO and CATTANI of the Liberal Party, while declaring that their purpose was not to bring the result into doubt but to see that its validity was confirmed through the correct interpretation of the law, insisted that the majority in order to be decisive must be a majority of at least half the electors who had gone to the polls plus one. They drew DE GASPERI's attention to Article 2 of the law on the referendum and demanded that in the computation of the majority the spoilt ballot papers and votes subsequently declared null and void should also be taken into account. ENZO SELVAGGI of the Italian Democratic Party took the same stand in a letter to DE GASPERI and the Court of Cassation, claiming that the majority of votes should be based on the total number of votes cast whether valid or not. A committee of eminent jurists maintained that the referendum could not be valid since large sections of the electorate had been unable to vote. IL POPOLO on June 9 published an account of a letter sent by TULLIO BENEDETTI to Admiral STONE on behalf of the Unione Monarchica Italiana requesting the Allies to intervene and check the results of the elections. In reply to this an ANSA communiqué of June 11 [illegible]

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On June 11 the Cassazione made its first proclamation of the results of the referendum.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Republic | 12,672,767 |
| For the Monarchy | 10,688,905 |

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Still outstanding were the results for 18 sections. In accordance with Article 19 of the law the court promised to pass final judgement on the protests, objections and claims which had been registered, to give complete results and to give the total number of voters and votes declared null and void.

The immediate consequences of this proclamation were not clear. King UMBERTO on being informed by DE GASPERI said that he would not regard himself as justified in leaving the country until the court published its final conclusions on June 18, and proposed that in the meantime DE GASPERI should act as civil regent. In a meeting at 2.35 a.m. on June 11 the Council announced that it had taken note of the proclamation and would decide on the concrete measures following from it in the morning. June 11 was declared a national holiday in celebration of the Republic.

In reply to a letter from SELVAGGI alleging that the government intended to set up a "provisional republical government" DE GASPERI denied any such intention. But insistent voices demanded that he should come to a decision. NENNI proposed that in view of the difference of opinion between government and King the Constituent Assembly should be immediately convoked to consider the question; but for legal and technical reasons this was impossible. Friendly negotiations between DE GASPERI and the King continued until 13.00 hours June 12 when LUCIFERO, Minister of the Royal Household delivered to the President of the Council a letter from the King confirming the latter's intention of remaining until the Cassazione pronounced its final judgement. The Council replied to this in a declaration defining the government's attitude which was communicated to the Press at midnight. The government stated that the promulgation of June 10 in accordance with Article 17 of the decree-law 219 of 23 Apr 46 had led automatically to the establishment of a transitory regime and until the Constituent Assembly nominated the provisional head of the State the functions of the latter would be exercised "op legis" by the President of the Council in office. No special decree governing the transfer of powers was necessary, DE GASPERI was in practice the head of the State.

00068

The King's refusal to leave was denounced by the Left as an attempt against legality and all the Republican parties were invited to cooperate with the government in defending the Republic against "disturbances, reactionary coups de mains, terpiversations and manoeuvres". The Ministry of the Interior issued an explanation of the NAPLES incidents and further clashes between Monarchists and Republicans were reported from REGIO CALABRIA and TARANTO; in Piazza del Popolo, ROME, on June 12 some 36 persons were wounded in encounters between Monarchists, Republicans, and the police.

On June 13 the King left Italy abruptly after communicating to the Press the text of the new proclamation accusing the government of accomplishing a revolutionary action and confronting him with the alternative of provoking [illegible] departure was a protest against

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On June 13 the King left Italy abruptly after communicating to the Press the text of the new proclamtion accusing the government of accomplishing a revolutionary action and confronting him with the alternative of provoking bloodshed or yielding to violence. His departure was a protest against illegality. The government's reply described the proclamation as "a pitiful document based on false promised and specious arguments" and asked the King why he had not branded the council's stand as an "arbitrary and unilateral act" immediately after the courts pronouncement of June 10, which had been no mere publication of figures. MESSAGERO of June 14 explained that the King's letter had forced the government to a stronger affirmation of its standpoint. The criticism of the King was levelled at this second order of the day but since this referred not to the exercise of powers but only to the question of competence the charges must fall to the ground. The King himself by his negotiations had officially recognised that the government was seeking a peaceful solution.

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Page Two

Why the King left so suddenly after accepting reluctantly his intention of remaining until the final verdict of the Cassazione is a matter of conjecture. The report printed in GIORNALE DELLA SERA on June 15 that UMBERTO had left at the request of the Allies is contradicted by an ANSA communication of June 14 which states that the Allied Commission and Admiral STONE did not learn of his departure until half an hour after the 'plane had taken off. Allied complicity was also denied by the Reuter Agency in a despatch stating that the Allies had always regarded the referendum as a matter of domestic policy in which they had no right to intervene. The Left stigmatised the proclamation as an act of provocation and called for action against the persons responsible. DE GASPERI helped to clarify the situation in a broadcast to the people on June 14 when he said that the government after June 10 could no longer doubt the automatic entry into force of the new regime. The Cassazione, he pointed out, would not have proclaimed the results unless convinced that they constituted an authentic majority. The Government had not interfered with the operations of the Cassazione but felt obliged to make a firm stand. Why, he asked, had the King changed his mind? This broadcast was almost universally hailed by the Press as a timely act of pacification. "UNITA" announced the adoption of a new formula of court judgement - "in the name of the Italian people". ROMITA in reply to questions denied that the exceptional and repressive laws would be promulgated in defence of the Republic: the only law would consist in the actions of the Republic.

On June 18 the Court of Cassation gave its final ruling on the referendum and after rejecting SELVAGGI's petition decided that the term "majority" meant a majority of the valid votes. The figures were;

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Republic | 12,717,923 |
| For the Monarchy | 10,719,284 |
| Null and void | 1,498,136 |

00067

Next day the council officially took note of this final judgement and announced that all doubts in point of law and fact had been eliminated. A legislative measure was then passed providing for the transition from one institutional form to the other and notice was given of certain changes in the official formulas. The Italian Republic was finally in being. The next step would be the election of the provisional head of the State by the Constituent Assembly.

There is no doubt that most of the Italian people including a large proportion of those who voted for the Monarchy have now realised that a majority of 2 million is still a majority and are resolved to commit their destinies to the new regime for better or for worse. The young republic will certainly need the cooperation of the monarchist minority but the results of the elections show that it would be a mistake to suppose that the 11 million who voted for the Monarchy form anything like a coherent body with unified aims and ideas. They could serve no purpose now by refusing to submit to the will of the people. Only the most die-hard elements among the Monarchists are still resisting to the last. ITALIA NUOVA, after describing the popular consultation as "arbitrary, untimely, incomplete and inadequately prepared" has lately suggested that it was also dishonest and crooked and attempts to invalidate the result of the referendum on the basis of a statistical calculation purporting to show that

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| | |
|---|---|
| Citizens on the Municipal Electoral Registers | 28,021,375 |
| Electors who actually voted | 24,935,343 |
| Valid votes recorded | 23,437,207 |
| Invalid votes | 1,498,136 |

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According to these figures 89% of the registered electors went to the polls. The communique points out the similarity between these figures and those relating to the Administrative Elections as one proof of the regularity of the elections. It seems almost inconceivable in view of the complexity of the administrative machinery involved and the comparative ease with which fraud could have been detected owing to the enormous numbers of functionaries employed, that the results could have been "cooked" to the extent suggested.

3. The Constituent Assembly.

The following results of the elections for the Constituent Assembly were published on June 15. The tables showed a total number of votes and the number of seats won by each party.

| Parties | Votes | Percentages |
|---|---|---|
| Christian Democrats | 8,083,208 | 35.2 |
| Socialists | 4,744,749 | 20.7 |
| Communists | 4,342,722 | 18.9 |
| National Democratic Union | 1,559,417 | 6.8 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 1,209,918 | 5.3 |
| Republican Party | 997,690 | 4.3 |
| National Freedom Bloc | 636,493 | 2.8 |
| Republican Democratic Concentration | 97,260 | 0.4 |
| Action Party | 333,758 | 1.5 |
| Unionists | 70,957 | 0.3 |
| Social Christian Party | 50,220 | 0.2 |
| Other Lists | 826,488 | 3.6 |
| Total | 22,952,880 | |

00066

The 556 seats of the Constituent Assembly (exclusive of the 13 seats for VENEZIA GIULIA and the 4 seats for BOLZANO) are divided as follows:

| | In Constituencies | National Constituency | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Christian Democrats | 195 | 12 | 207 |
| Socialists | 106 | 9 | 115 |
| Communists | 91 | 13 | 104 |
| National Democratic Union | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Republican Party | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| National Freedom Bloc | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Action Party | nil | 7 | 7 |
| Sicilian Independent Movement | 4 | nil | 4 |
| Sardinian Action Party | 2 | nil. | 2 |
| Republican Democratic Concentration | nil | 2 | 2 |

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| Action Party | nil | 7 | 7 |
| Sicilian Independent Movement | 4 | nil | 4 |
| Sardinian Action Party | 2 | nil. | 2 |
| Republican Democratic Concentration | nil | 2 | 2 |
| Labour Democrats | 1 | nil. | 1 |
| Peasants Party | 1 | nil. | 1 |
| Republican Progressive Democratic Front | 1 | nil | 1 |
| Social Christian Party | nil | 1 | 1 |
| Unionists | nil | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 476 | 80 | 556 |

The main groupings of the parties had been known for over a week but time had to be allotted for the distribution of the seats in the National Constituency according to the percentage of the remaining votes obtained by each party after the seats in the local constituencies had been filled. Noteworthy is the fact that some of the smaller parties would have obtained no seats at all but for this device of the National Constituency. As it is only 479 deputies will be able to attend the first meeting of the Assembly because many of the leading figures in the parties have been elected in more than one constituency and until they make a definite choice of the constituency they wish to represent and their places in the other constituencies are taken by the candidates next in order upon the lists it will be impossible to draw up full lists of the various party groups in the house.

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One of the most remarkable features of these results is the success achieved by the Christian Democrats. One reason is to be found in the adhesion to the party of many conservative elements of the population who would have given their vote to the right wing parties if these had been able to inspire them with confidence but who have given it to Christian Democracy, seeing in the latter "an imposing force, a stout and solid wall on which it is prudent to rely". Many of the votes recorded by the Uomo Qualunque Movement can be accounted for in the same way. The progress made by parties of similar aims and ideals to Christian Democracy in the recent elections in country after country across EUROPE gives ground to a legitimate supposition that it is a phenomenon of a general nature accentuated in ITALY by the special conditions under which the Church is able to exercise its influence but with causes not limited to ITALY alone. It was to these conservative elements in particular that GONELLA addressed himself in an article published in "IL POPOLO" of June 6 when he said; "What was the wish of the Christian Democrat Congress is today a definite historical reality, of which all, even the losers, must take note..... Those who see only the 'leap in the dark' must remember two things: as regards the future, it is well to consider the political alignment of the Constituent Assembly in which 200 odd Christian Democrat deputies formedn together with other minor formations, a granite block in defence of liberty and against the danger of any adventure". This seems to indicate that the Christian Democrat leaders themselves are only too well aware of the division in their ranks on the institutional question and the consequent lack of cohesion in the party as against the other mass parties. The Communists make the point that the Republic is due to the votes of some hundreds of thousands of Christian Democrat electors. It is also due to the votes of large numbers of Christian electors that the republican majority was not more overwhelming. GONELLA is right when he says, "Without us no Republic"; but whether the party will prove an effective anchor for the Republic and be able to satisfy all the different political currents converging under its banner remains to be seen.

Important also is the fact established by the elections that the Socialists and not the Communists do, in effect, represent the "strongest party of the working classes". This success has raised hopes on the right that the new government will be a coalition of the Christian Democrats and Socialists without the Communists. The Socialists, it is said, must in the near future choose between conciliation of the moderate elements of the Centre by a fresh assertion of their independence and resigning themselves to eternal subservience to the Communists. Christian Democracy can not govern alone: in view of its tendency to be a "mass party" it will be inclined to seek alliances on the Left: here is a chance for the Socialist Party to reveal itself. It is suggested from the Right that the Socialist Party could gain a new lease of life for itself and ensure its future by throwing overboard the ballast of Marxian doctrine and abandoning the union with the Communists. "MINUTO" of June 20 asserts that the moderate elements of the SARAGAT GROUP are dominant within the Socialist representatives in the Assembly (In ROMITA and SARAGAT achieved the highest number of preference votes with NENNI in third place) and that hence logically the new government ought to be based on the collaboration of the Christian Democrats and Socialists to the exclusion of the Communists. An "internal crisis" in the Socialist Party is rumoured.

But so far no responsible

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similar aims and ideals to Christian Democracy in the recent elections in country after country across EUROPE gives ground to a legitimate supposition that it is a phenomenon of a general nature accentuated in ITALY by the special conditions under which the Church is able to exercise its influence but with causes not limited to ITALY alone. It was to these conservative elements in particular that GONELLA addressed himself in an article published in "IL POPOLO" of June 6 when he said; "What was the wish of the Christian Democrat Congress is today a definite historical reality, of which all, even the losers, must take note..... Those who see only the 'leap in the dark' must remember two things: as regards the future, it is well to consider the political alignment of the Constituent Assembly in which 200 odd Christian Democrat deputies formedn together with other minor formations, a granite block in defence of liberty and against the danger of any adventure". This seems to indicate that the Christian Democrat leaders themselves are only too well aware of the division in their ranks on the institutional question and the consequent lack of cohesion in the party as against the other mass parties. The Communists make the point that the Republic is due to the votes of some hundreds of thousands of Christian Democrat electors. It is also due to the votes of large numbers of Christian electors that the republican majority was not more overwhelming. GONELLA is right when he says, "Without us no Republic"; but whether the party will prove an effective anchor for the Republic and be able to satisfy all the different political currents converging under its banner remains to be seen.

Important also is the fact established by the elections that the 00065
Socialists and not the Communists do, in effect, represent the "strongest party of the working classes". This success has raised hopes on the right that the new government will be a coalition of the Christian Democrats and Socialists without the Communists. The Socialists, it is said, must in the near future choose between conciliation of the moderate elements of the Centre by a fresh assertion of their independence and resigning themselves to eternal subservience to the Communists. Christian Democracy can not govern alone: in view of its tendency to be a "mass party" it will be inclined to seek alliances on the Left: here is a chance for the Socialist Party to reveal itself. It is suggested from the Right that the Socialist Party could gain a new lease of life for itself and ensure its future by throwing overboard the ballast of Marxian doctrine and abandoning the union with the Communists. "MINUTO" of June 20 asserts that the moderate elements of the SARAGAT GROUP are dominant within the Socialist representatives in the Assembly (In ROME, ROMITA and SARAGAT achieved the highest number of preference votes with NENNI in third place) and that hence logically the new government ought to be based on the collaboration of the Christian Democrats and Socialists to the exclusion of the Communists. An 'internal crisis" in the Socialist Party is rumoured.

But so far no responsible Socialist has said anything to suggest that the party is even considering the possibility of such a break with the Communists. "AVANTI" of June 20 maintains that these rumours are the outcome of "personal inferences" and as such absolutely groundless although they may reflect the wishes of certain right wing circles. The Socialist Party executive in a declaration issued on June 14 emphasised that the new government must emerge from the collaboration of the three mass parties, and NENNI stated in an interview with "MESSAGERO" on June 15 that the creation of a coalition government including all 3 main parties was a necessity imposed by the present political situation. He added that invitations might also be extended to the Unione Democratica Nazionale and Republican Party to participate with one minister apiece. Reference was made at a meeting of the Christian Democrat National Council on June 22 to the prospect of forming a coalition with the Socialists but the proposal

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was not insisted upon since the latter had already declared themselves unfavourable to it.

The position is still very uncertain and the future composition of the government very much open to conjecture. DE GASPERI said on June 21 in an interview that the political consultations between the parties for the formation of the new government had not yet started and he anticipated that they would be very complicated and protracted. Asked for his views on the new government he limited himself to saying "we shall form the best possible government". All the party executives and councils have been very busy during the last few days shaping their policy and preparing for the opening of the Assembly on June 25. Current speculation turns upon the chances of various candidates for the three key positions in the State: provisional head of the State, President of the Assembly and President of the Council. But here again reports have been so contradictory that it is impossible to say which of the names mentioned have the maximum support.

4. The Amnesty.

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The amnesty proposed by King UMBERTO to celebrate his ascension to the throne was never passed into law. Whether he actually did refuse to sign the restricted amnesty decree drafted by TOGLIATTI is not known. DE GASPERI in reply to questions said that the King's view had been that the amnesty should mark the beginning of moral pacification; he had pointed out to the King that if the amnesty were to serve this purpose it should necessarily cover political crimes, but this was unadvisable on the eve of the elections. The King had finally concurred with this viewpoint. But recent events lead to the suspicion that the Republican members of the Government in refusing to concede a large scale amnesty were understandably trying to gain time so that the credit should go to the Republican Government if elected, and not to the Monarchy. After the elections "pacification" once more became the order of the day. On June 21 the Council of Ministers passed the final draft of a new amnesty decree, rather sweeping in character, relating to both political and non-political crimes. Amid the general satisfaction of almost all the Press at the unexpected generosity of its terms only one criticism was forthcoming. The Republican amnesty, objected "ITALIA NUOVA", ought to have sanctioned the very negation of political crimes as such. As it was, the Republic, while granting pardon, was reaffirming the principal that political crimes are punishable.

5. The Senate.

In a meeting of the Council on June 18, NENNI and TOGLIATTI proposed the suppression of the Senate as in their opinion it could in the present circumstances no longer justify its existence. It was pointed out to them that the government had no powers under the law to deal with constitutional matters. However, four days later, NENNI repeated his proposal and the Council then passed a decree law stating that the Senate will cease to function as from June 25 when the Assembly holds its first meeting. The Assembly will decide on the

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6. Civilian Population.

There is nothing of interest to report for the current month.

7. "Vettings".

"Vettings" carried out during the past month have reached the figure of 1169.

G K Spencer, Lieut
Lieut. Int Corps.

GKS/DC.

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APPENDIX "A"

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A | Interm-ment Cat.B | Detained Pending Investigation Cat.C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc CCRR | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Misc Civilians | Nil | Nil | 2 Despatched as P.O.W. | 2 |
| TOTALS | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 |

00063

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SECURITY

Subject: Routine Report for the Period 26 Apr - 26 May 46 ..... SECRET

To: AC of S, G-2, RAAC

276 FSS Int Corps
Phone: 478445 Ext 42
Ref: RS/1/64
26 May 46

CC, 3 SCI Unit.
Security Div. P.S.S.C. HQ, A.C. ✓
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ, Field Security, APO S.592, CMF.
I.S.L.D.
File
War Diary

68

Security Branch
Date 14/6
Box 753
File No. 636.03
Action

PART I. General Survey.

A. Military Security

During the past month only one case of suspected sabotage of telephone communications was reported to this Section by SAULT Control, RAAC. The wires were severed between FOLIGNO and SCHEGGINO on the North route, ROME - ANCONA, and disturbances on this line were fist detected at 2340 hrs on the 10 May. The repair gang discovered the break at 0115 hrs on the 11 May, and of the ceasing telephone lines eight had been completely severed. Repairs were completed at 1000 hrs on the 11th, and the line commenced to function normally.

B. Civilian Security

The main event in May was undoubtedly VITTORIO EMMANUELE's abdication. Reference is made to the intensified electoral propaganda, regulations and procedure to the National lists and party strengths. Mention is also made of the Liberal party Conference. A section of the reopt has been devoted to outline Neo-Fascist organisation and activities.

PART II Military Security

00062

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material : Case of wire cutting reported fully under "Military Security".

C. Security of Personnel : Nil

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix 'A'

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons Arrested:

(a). FRANKE, Arnold

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

File
War Diary

68

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636.03

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A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix 'A'

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1. Persons Arrested:

(a). FRANKE, Arnold

See Routine Report for the period 26 Mar - 26 Apr. A previous interrogation on 26 Apr 46 of FRANKE and SCHELLENBERG, Walter, had shown FRANKE's story to be the more doubtful of the two, and as his name corresponded with FRANKE (FELDWEBEL), mentioned in GHQ Bulletin CO of 31 July 45, he was re-interrogated, but it was not possible to prove anything against him. On 14 May he was released, together with SCHELLENBERG, on whom there was no trace existing, and both persons were transported to CINECITTA Refugee Camp, ROME, with instructions for them to be returned to MEPSA Camp.

(b). GILIBERTO, Agostino

Reported in Enemy Agents Bulletin 22 Sept 44. He was a Sergeant in S. MARCO Bn. Subject was captured and interned in 'R' Internee Camp, but effected an escape on the night 12 - 13 Feb 46.

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After his escape he came immediately to ROME where he stayed with a family called BERNI, 76 Via Francesco CRISPI. After a few days in ROME he returned to his home in VENICE, address CASTELLI 751. In VENICE he obtained a civilian Identity Card from the local authorities without any difficulty. About 10 May '46 he left VENICE to proceed to CALABRIA where he has an uncle with whom he wished to find work. On route, however, he stayed in ROME and heard that his sister was a patient in 100 Br. Gen. Hosp., and he made application to G-2 RAAC tovisit her. G-2 were suspicious of his story and checked his name. It seemed certain then whom he was, and this Section were informed by G-2 that he would be visiting the Hospital on the afternoon of the 25 May. He was apprehended there, and has been incarturated in Forte BOCCEA at the disposition of this Section. He was interrogated, and had in his possession the names and addresses of several escaped, and not yet captured, enemy agents, who are living in ROME. The case is being investigated, and a full report will be rendered to A C of S, G-2.

PART III Civilian Population.

1. Political Field

The days following the presentation of the various party lists of candidates for the Constituent Assembly saw the final preparations and alignments of forces for the official opening of the electoral campaign on 5 May, and when the moment arrived all the party propaganda machines were in full swing, and the battle was on. Since then almost every weapon in the political armoury has been pressed into service. The daily press and radio programmes, posters on the walls, meetings, demonstrations in rapid succession vie with one another in the attempt to convert such of the electors as may not yet have made up their minds to vote for Republic or Monarchy or one of the 27 groups and parties with candidates in the ROME constituency.

The month has not been without its distractions and disturbances, and all the parties in turn have attempted to exploit them to sway the balance of forces in their own favour.

(a). The Abdication.

00061

After/and repeated rumours in the press VICTOR EMMANUELE signed the instrument of abdication on 9 May and sailed for EGYPT on board the "Duca degli Abruzzi". His action provoked a storm of comment: the Monarchist papers acclaimed UMBERTO the new King while the left adopted a suspicious non-commital attitude, suggesting it had been a pre-arranged manoeuvre of the other side, a deliberate electoral diversion. TOGLIATTI at first protested against it as a breach of the electoral truce and maintained that from the legal standpoint the abdication could hardly be regarded as valid since the King's retirement from public life in April 44 had constituted a virtual abdication and hence the House of Savoy, since previous agreements establishing the Lieutenancy and its relation to the Government of the CLN had all been bi-lateral, had no right to attempt to change the situation by a unilateral act without consulting the Government. As King UMBERTO could only have the powers he had previously held as 'Luogotenente'. On 10 May at a meeting of the council President De GASPERI communicated the text of a letter from the new King where the latter confirmed that his powers as 'Luogotenente' were unchanged and his pledge to respect the results of the Referendum unmodified. After hours of discussion the council decided that while UMBERTO was King Decree No. 98 of 6 Mar 46 regulating the powers of the crown would remain in force and that hence the situation was essentially the same. UMBERTO repeated his pledges in a public proclamation. After this the alarm and excitement gradually subsided. It is considered that the net effect of the abdication while disappointing the Monarchists who may have hoped for a postponement of the Referendum may well have been

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(b). The French Referendum.

The significance of the rejection by the French people of the proposed 'left wing' constitution was emphasised by almost all the Italian press. It was pointed out that the French nation, faced with what was possibly its last opportunity of asserting its freedom, had hesitated before the uncertainties of the new single chamber constitution. "NO leaps in the dark". Italy, if the Monarchy were abolished and the left wing parties gained a majority in the elections, might be faced with the same dilemma. The force of this argument is obvious and the Italian left wing dailies correspondingly gave less space to it.

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(c) The Four Foreign Ministers Conference

The reports from PARIS and comment on them supplanted the electoral campaign in public discussion for several days. The various proposals and counter-proposals on the problems of frontier settlement, VENEZIA GIULIA, ALTO ADIGE, [illegible] and [illegible], the projected partition of the Italian fleet and reparations caused a spate of heated argument in the press and private conversation. Italy's position as a bone of contention, a testing ground for the profound differences of opinion between the 'Big Four', and a field for their strategic manoeuvering rather than as a nation with essential interests and claims based on two years of co-belligerency and financial contribution to the Allied war effort, was keenly felt by all. It was said that any scheme which dealt less harshly with Italy was dictated more by fear and distrust between the Four themselves than good will to Italy.

Excitement rose to its maximum over the projected division of the fleet. The sailors, it was said over and over again, would scuttle their ships rather than hand them over. It was calculated that co-belligerency and the occupation had so far cost the country 400 - 1200 million lire. The tension was only relieved when it became known that owing to the differences in viewpoint among the Four the peace treaty with Italy would have to be postponed. This news was hailed by the Italians with mixed feelings of relief at the respite granted them and disappointment that the unsolved problems would have to be faced again in the near future, disappointment that was only to some extent offset by the announcement of the new Armistice.

Effects

The conference was not without its effect on the internal situation. The left wing parties in particular were hard put to it to find excuses for MOLOTOV's uncompromising support for JUGOSLAVIA's claims on VENEZIA GIULIA and his insistence on 100,000,000 dollars reparations and a part of the fleet for the U.S.S.R. It was also alleged that the Government was too pre-occupied with internal politics and preparation for the elections to give the necessary time to Foreign Affairs. [illegible], Ambassador to LONDON, was accused of neglecting his duty to hand over in LONDON the 'memoriale' on the fleet prepared by the Italian Government for the opening of the Council of Foreign Ministers, owing to his desire to attend the Liberal Party conference. This scandal continued for some days even after Government assurances that the 'memoriale' had been delivered in time.

(d) The Amnesty

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King UMBERTO's proposal for amnesty in accordance with custom to inaugurate his reign was eventually accepted by the Government with reservations since it was objected by the left that his peculiar powers required him to do nothing without consultation. On the suggestion of [illegible] it was decided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 15 May 46 that an amnesty should be drafted, but that only the part of it relating to sentences under six months should be published immediately. Here the parties of the left seem to have been unsuccessful in using their influence in the Government to minimise the effects of a measure which, had it been wider in scope and immediately operative, might have enhanced the popularity and chances of the Monarchy to some extent in the critical days before the elections.

2. Electoral propaganda

Although all the individual groups and parties have been canvassing their own programmes, most of the pre-occupation has been centred round the referendum and the institutional problem which seems to have become more than ever the decisive issue in the campaign, since it was thrown into stronger relief by the abdication. Multiple have been the allegations of violence, graft, corruption, intrigue, provoc-

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Effects

The conference was now without itself on the internal situation. The left wing parties in particular were hard put to find excuses for TOGLIATTI's uncompromising support for JUGOSLAVIA's claims on VENEZIA GIULIA and his insistence on 100,000,000 dollars reparations and a part of the fleet for the U.S.S.R. It was also alleged that the Government was too pre-occupied with internal politics and preparation for the elections to give the necessary time to Foreign Affairs. [illegible]I, Ambassador to LONDON, was accused of neglecting his duty to hand over in LONDON the 'memoriale' on the fleet presented by the Italian Government for the opening of the Council of Foreign Ministers, owing to his desire to attend the Liberal Party conference. This scandal continued for some days even after Government assurances that the 'memoriale' had been delivered in time.

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The Republican Communists, have been accused of
a. Using their position to [illegible]
b. Offering to [illegible] of the electoral lists to [illegible]
c. Manipulating certificates [illegible] of Republicans being in possession [illegible]
d. Plotting to assassinate [illegible]
e. Inciting [illegible]

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f. Storing arms and receiving arms from foreign countries and making for a 'coup d' etat' in the event of a Monarchist victory, which it is alleged they would be use to topple.

g. Opposing the polarization of the broad nation with a view to creating conditions of anarchy about the date of the elections and taking advantage of the general dissatisfaction and confusion that would be caused in order to force their way into power, if successful in the elections.

h. Using their influence in the Government

1. To exploit in their own favour the irregularities which have occured in the compilation of the electoral lists and the issue of certificates, and the special difficulties under which the handicapped electoral Committees have been working owing to shortage of time.

2. To modify the summary and to ensure that the CIVIL lists when and if published contain only the names of their opponents.

3. To have elements potentially dangerous to them arrested. (Rastrellamento dei Fascisti).

The Monarchists have been accused of:

a. Organising parties to go from house to house requesting to check certificates and then detaching the coupons, without which the certificates on election day will be valueless.

b. Organising a petition requesting the Allied Commission to intervene with the Government to have the elections postponed.

c. Making allegiance with the fascists. U.D.U.O is alleged to have promised the legalisation of fascism after the elections and the peace treaty in return for fascist help towards a Monarchist victory, in a secret pact with clandestine fascist organisations.

d. Using their influence in the Armed Forces to destroy the will to vote and the constitutional rights of the Republican rank and file by disciplinary discrimination against known or suspected Republican elements, withholding of certificates, transfer of personnel and so on.

It is difficult to assess how much truth there is in these allegations. Most of them are probably exaggerated and they give a distorted picture of the situation, which from the official standpoint is much calmer. Some of them have been officially denied. For instance on 15 May '46 Admiral STONE, a ceiling for the Allied Commission, assured the Italian people the AC would not regard itself justified in intervening to postpone the elections which were the complete responsibility of the Italian people and their Government. On 17 May King U.D.U.O rebutted the suggestion of his relations with the clandestine fascists. Commanding officers of the Army and Carabinieri have declared that they and the forces under their command will cooperate loyally with the Government in the maintenance of public order during the elections and will respect the will of the people as shown in the results.

20059

The Government itself has repeatedly expressed its disapproval of the rather violent and provocative tone of much of the recent discussion in the press, for which it disclaims all responsibility, and its belief that most of the incidents reported are to be attributed to acts of irresponsible individuals rather than disruptive terrorism organised by the parties themselves. Both DE GASPERI and NENNI have frequently reaffirmed their determination to see that the elections are held in peace and perfect order on 2 June. The Government will be the guarantor of freedom of propaganda and the vote but provocations whether from the left or the right will not be tolerated. To avoid the possibility of last minute disturbances political meetings have been banned in the two days immediately preceding election day. With the Government and the people aware of their responsibilities and the serious nature of the decisions which lie ahead on them it is considered extremely

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if [illegible] only the names of [illegible]
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(Instructions of Badoglio).

The Monarchists have been accused of:

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d. Using their influence in the Armed Forces to destroy the will to vote and the constitutional rights of the Republican movement, by disciplinary discrimination against known or suspected Republican elements, withholding of certificates, transfer of personnel etc. etc.

It is difficult to assess how much truth there is in these allegations. Most of them are probably exaggerated and they give a distorted picture of the situation, which from the official standpoint is much better. Some of them have been officially denied. For instance on 15 May A.C. Admiral S.A.C., acting for the Allied Commission, assured the Italian people that A.C. would not consider itself justified in intervening to postpone the elections which were the concrete possibility of the Italian people and their Government. On 17 May A.C. rebutted the suggestion of his relations with the clandestine Fascists. Commanders, officers of the Army and Carabinieri have declared that they and the forces under their command will cooperate loyally with the Government in the maintenance of public order during the elections and will respect the will of the people as shown in the results

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The Government itself has repeatedly expressed its disapproval of the rather violent and provocative tone of much of the recent discussion in the press, for which it disclaims all responsibility, and its belief that most of the incidents reported are to be attributed to acts of irresponsible individuals rather than disruptive terrorism organised by the parties themselves. Both the C.G.I. and M.I. have frequently reaffirmed their determination to see that the elections are held in peace and perfect order on 2 June. The Government will be the guarantor of freedom of propaganda and the vote but provocations whether from the left or the right will now be tolerated. To avoid the possibility of last minute disturbances political meetings have been banned in the two days immediately preceding election day. With the Government and the people aware of their responsibilities and the serious nature of the decisions which lie ahead of them it is considered extremely improbable that any obstacle could arise now to prevent the holding of the elections on 2 June.

3. Election Regulations and Procedure.

In order to vote each elector must present at the polling booth on election day a certificate issued to him by his home comune. At the beginning of the month out of an estimated total electorate of [illegible] 1,000,000, some 500,000 had not yet received certificates for a variety of reasons, chiefly because registration once in 1945 had to date from before 25 April in many communes whereas citizens had since then moved to other communes to escape the war. These persons were made ineligible for the vote unless

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allowed until 10 May to apply for their names to be placed on a 'Liste Aggiunta' of electors and 4063 applications were received before the expiry of the time limit. Allowing for some 20,000 people to whom certificates had not been delivered for technical reasons and who have not received them, this leaves approximately 190,000 disenfranchised electors in ROM.

After numerous complaints to the electoral office of the Commune that many electors in ROM had been allotted voting booths far from their homes, Romans were allowed until 3 May to apply to change their voting booth.

For the elections there will be some 1000 polling booths (sections) at each of which some 1000 electors will vote. The elector must present himself with certificate and means of identification. If without identity documents he may still vote if vouched for by;

a. The President of the Section.
b. One of the eight scrutinisers in each seat.
c. One of two representatives of each list who will be present on election day.
d. A person who has already voted.

All the newspapers have published detailed accounts of the procedure to be followed and instructions on how to vote. Each elector will receive two ballot papers one for the referendum with two symbols, one for the Republic and one for the Monarchy, and one for the Constituent Assembly with the symbols of all the parties and groups presenting candidates in that particular constituency. He may also express a preference vote by writing in the space provided the names of three preferred candidates in the list voted.

All parties have to publish before 15 May a list giving in order their candidates for each constituency along with the party emblem. Voting will take place from 0600 hrs to 2300 hrs on 2 June and from 0700 hrs to 1400 hrs 3 June. The votes for the Costituente will be counted first, those for the Referendum second.

In all there are 4033 candidates for 556 seats in 31 circumscriptions i.e. about eight candidates per seat. [redacted] and [redacted] (2 seats) will vote later.

The Police and Military will vote first. Troops not stationed in their home communes receive their certificates from them through their C O and will vote in special booths where they are. Mobile booths will go round the hospitals. Travellers returning to their communes to vote get a 70 percent reduction in railway fares. Normally an elector must vote in the commune issuing him his certificate. Only in special cases may an elector vote in another commune.

The Government has set aside 1,500,000 lire for election expenses. Between Police and Troops some 400,000 men will safeguard public order on election day.

00058

4. The National Lists.

On 2 May, 17 parties presented lists for the 'Unico Collegio Nazionale'

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many electors in Rome [illegible] were allowed until 3 May to apply to change [illegible] voting [illegible]

For the elections there will be some 1000 polling booths (sections) at each of which some 1000 electors will vote. The elector must prove it himself with certificate and means of identification. If without identity documents he may still vote if vouched for by;

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In all there are 4833 candidates for 556 seats in 31 circumscriptions i.e. about eight candidates per seat. [illegible] and BOLZANO (2 seats) will vote later.

The Police and Military will vote first. Troops not stationed in their home communes receive their certificates from them through their C O and will vote in special booths were they are. Mobile booths will go round the hospitals. Travellers returning to their communes to vote get a 70 percent reduction in railway fares. Normally an elector must vote in the commune issuing him his certificate. Only in special cases may an elector vote in another commune.

00058

The Government has set aside 1,500,000 lire for election [illegible] Between Police and troops some 400,000 men will safeguard public order on election day.

4. The National lists.

On 8 May, 15 parties presented lists for the "Unico Collegio Nazionale" at the Corte di Cassazione. In any particular constituency a party needs to obtain a determinate number of votes for each of its candidates who is elected to a seat in the constituency. After the local seats have been allotted in each constituency according to total number of votes obtained by each party there will then be an odd number of remaining votes. These remainders are then summed together and on the proportion of the remaining number of votes obtained each party will have so many of its "National" candidates elected.

National lists could be presented only by parties which have already presented lists in at least six colleges. The list of the Blocco Nazionale Libertà, the validity of which was disputed owing to the fact that it was not presented by members of the Direzione of the group or candidates on the list, was finally allowed after appeal to the Corte di Cassazione.

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5. The Strength of the Parties.

On 4 May the newspaper "Il CAPITALE" published its estimate of the relative strength of the Republican and Monarchist groups of parties based on figures of registered party members published by the parties themselves.

a. Parties which have declared themselves Republican.

| | |
|---|---|
| Partito Comunista | 1,000,000 |
| Partito Socialista | 900,000 |
| Partito d'Azione | 250,000 |
| Partito Repubblicano | 500,000 |
| Democrazia del Lavoro | 200,000 |
| Democrazia Cristiana | 1,000,000 |

b. Parties which have declared themselves Monarchist:

| | |
|---|---|
| Partito Liberale<br>Blocco Nazionale della Liberta | 1,000,000 |

This gives some 5,950,000 militant party members out of a total electorate of 28,000,000. Another 8,000,000 belong to Catholic Action. Unorganised electors accordingly number 14,000,000..

6. The Liberal Party Congress

The Liberal Party held its congress from 29 April - 3 May. In the voting over the party's official attitude to the institutional question the congress cast 412 votes for the Monarchy and 201 for the Republic. A motion proposing a non-committal attitude was rejected by 501 votes to 309. But individual members were officially accorded full freedom to vote according to conscience on the Referendum and recommended to abide loyally by the will of the people as expressed in it. The party looked forward to a Monarchy without fanaticism or a Republic without rancours. CROCE was reelected President of the party, and DE CARO and CARANDINI I (Ambassador to London) Vice-Presidents.

7. The OVRA Lists.

Reports in the press on the possible early publication of the OVRA lists have been unfounded. The Government wisely decided at a council meeting on 15 May to postpone publication until after the elections in view of its unpredictable effects on the tense pre-electoral atmosphere and the necessity of avoiding possible accusations of partiality.

8. Neo-Fascism

00057

At the beginning of the month three incidents occurred which were generally believed to have been the work of clandestine neo-Fascist organisations. Masses were sung in ROME churches for the ex-Duce; MUSSOLINI I's body was exhumed and removed from the MUSSOLINI Cemetery, EMILY; the Radio station at MONTE MARIO in ROME was attacked and Fascist anthems and slogans broadcast for 5 minutes. The press loudly demanded from the Police the identification and arrest of the persons responsible and stronger action and vigilance to prevent the reoccurrence of similar incidents, which, though not serious in themselves, were sensational and might if repeated too frequently tend to swing international public opinion against Italy on the eve of the Paris discussions. Since then the Police have [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Democrazia del Lavoro 1,000,000
Democrazia Cristiana

b. Parties which have declared themselves monarchist:

Partito Liberale
Blocco Nazionale della Libertà } 1,000,000

This gives some 5,930,000 militant party members out of a total electorate of 28,000,000. Another 8,000,000 belong to Catholic Action. Unorganised electors accordingly number 14,000,000..

6. The Liberal Party Congress

The Liberal Party held its congress from 29 April - 3 May. In the voting over the party's official attitude to the institutional question the congress cast 442 votes for the Monarchy and 161 for the Republic. A motion proposing a non-committal attitude was rejected by 501 votes to 300. But individual members were officially accorded full freedom to vote according to conscience on the referendum and recommended to abide loyally by the will of the people as expressed in it. The party looked forward to a Monarchy without fanaticism or a Republic without rancours. CROCE was reelected President of the party, and De CARO and CHANNON I (Ambassador to London) Vice-Presidents.

7. The OVRA Lists.

Reports in the press on the possible early publication of the OVRA lists have been unfounded. The Government wisely decided after council meeting on 15 May to postpone publication until after the elections in view of its highly explosive effects on the tense pre-electoral atmosphere and the necessity of avoiding possible accusations of partiality.

00057

8. Neo-Fascism

At the beginning of the month three incidents occurred which were generally believed to have been the work of clandestine neo-fascist organisations. Masses were sung in ROME churches for the ex-Duce; MUSSOLINI's body was churned [illegible] from the PREDAPPIO Cemetery, ITALY; the Radio station of MONTE CARLO in ROME was attacked and fascist anthems and slogans broadcast for 5 minutes. The press loudly demanded from the Police the identification and arrest of the persons responsible and stronger action and vigilance to prevent the reoccurrence of similar incidents, which, though not serious in themselves, were sensational and might if repeated too frequently tend to sway international public opinion against Italy on the eve of the Paris discussions. Since then the Police have in fact made a considerable number of arrests of so-called neo-fascists particularly in ROME and MILAN only last May. But official inquiries have so far failed to throw much light on the exact scope, strength and composition and aims of these clandestine organisations.

Numerous articles have however appeared in the press purporting to give the mysterious details. On 3 May "La Voce" gave an account of the ROME organisation "UNITI" of 4 to 10 men under a mono-lateral organisation into 4 groups viz. Squadristi Action Group, Mussolini Action Group, and a so-called Democratic Action Party. "La Voce" on 11 May in an article entitled "Gli Squadristi del Re" gave full particulars of the various Nomenchi groups known as [illegible] (Nuovi Antifascisti Nomenchi) groups found the individual formations Unione Monarchica Italiana for Central and Southern Italy, Sindaco Savoia groups for NAPLES and LIGURIA, Movimento Tricolore for the East of Italy, Fronte Monarchico Italiano, Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica, Concentrazione Liberale Democratica, and the Uomo Qualunque Movement, and their contacts with the Army through SIM (Servizio Informazioni Militare) and with the Neo-Fascists through two members of the Staff of the Neo-Fascist organisations.

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"Risorgimento Liberale" for 14 May criticises the reports in "Avanti" as exaggerated and fanciful and says that the Neo-Fascist formations of importance are only two in number: one in the VALMELLA Mountains and the other in the Apennine area of PUSCARI particularly in the ANCONITANA - AUSA - SABINA zone. Apart from these only small groups exist, military organisation only in part. The ROMA incidents were almost certainly plan ed by these "cells". "RISORGO" a Neo-Fascist organ is reported to be the most widely circulated under ground newspaper in ROME. "Risorgimento" of 5 May gives the names of 3 other widely circulated Neo-Fascist news papers: "LOTTA FASCISTA", "IL COVO" and a new edition of "POPOLO D' ITALIA". Recently "Avanti" has published a further "Squadristi del Re" article implicating, among other groups the Uomo Qualunque movement of GIANNINI, and a series of documents alleged to be the work of a certain Rodolfo PAOLI, a secret agent of the Monarchy". "Unita" has limited itself to publishing the text of negotiations between the Duke and PIZZARDI and SCORZA, representing the Neo-Fascist movements, for the restoration of Fascism in return for services rendered in the Monarchist cause.

The value of these reports is very dubious. Most of them are almost certainly newspaper stories based on scanty evidence and ample imagination fabricated specially for the electoral campaign. Up to now the Neo-Fascist movement has done very little to make its presence felt.

Comment:

Opinions have been very conflicting on the existence of Neo-Fascism as an organised political body. It does seem however that a Neo-Fascist movement is in being, and although it may be politically and financially weak, it can cause its presence to be felt by staging midnight bomb-throwing scenes, and clashes by small groups of its adherents directed chiefly against the Communists.

The Neo-Fascists may be divided into two groups:

1. The Industrial "gerarchi" of the old Fascist Party to whom Fascism is not dead and who will supply money to the movement. For example SCORZA and General GARIBALDI.

2. The young still-ardent 'Fascist' who grew up imbued in the politics of Mussolini, and who has retained Fascist sympathies, either because of its ideology or because having a Fascist record and having perhaps been in an Allied Internment Camp, any occupation was refused him and he became an outcast in Italian life.

It does seem that the Neo-Fascists are concerned chiefly with combatting 'Bolshevism', always the Fascist bogy, rather than in reality to create a new Fascist national political programme.

00056

9. Civilian Population.

The "Classe Operaia" has courageously continued to assist its position by marches and demonstrations for better wages and living conditions. There have been no cases of note, and most of the dissatisfaction arose on the part of unemployed ex-servicemen, food-rioters, bakers, the colonial refugees, campaigning for a "living wage". The proceedings were without incident: no blood flowed and no heads were cracked.

CRIMINAL P.O.W. Camps.

A new scheme has just been initiated which will affect, to a very great degree, the large numbers of this type persons in Italian Refugee Camps and Centres

In accordance with a joint memorandum issued by [illegible], certain [illegible] will report to [illegible] commissions to accord [illegible]

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PIZZIRANI and SOGNA, [illegible]
Fascism in return for services rendered in the Monarchist cause.

The value of these reports is very dubious. Most of them are almost certainly newspaper stories based on scanty evidence and crude imagination fabricated specially for the electoral campaign. Up to now the Neo-Fascist movement has done very little to make its presence felt.

Comment:

Opinions have been very conflicting on the existence of Neo-Fascism as an organised political body. It does seem however that a Neo-Fascist movement is in being, and although it may be politically and numerically weak, it can cause its presence to be felt by staging midnight bomb-throwing scenes, and similar attacks by small groups of its adherents directed chiefly against the Communists.

The Neo-Fascists may be divided into two groups:

1. The Industrial 'Bonehead' of the old Fascist Party to whom Fascism is not dead and who will supply money to the movement. For example SORZA and General GAMBIARI.

2. The young still-ardent 'Fascist' who grew up tutored in the politics of Mussolini, and who has retained Fascist sympathies, either because of its ideology or because having a Fascist record and having perhaps been in an Allied Internment Camp, any occupation was refused him and he became an outcast in Italian life.

It does seem that the Neo-Fascists are concerned chiefly with combatting 'Bolshevism', always the Fascist bogy, rather than in building up a new Fascist national political programme.

00056

5. Civilian Population.

The "Classe Operaia" has courageously continued to assist its position by marches and demonstrations for better wages and living conditions. There have been no cases of note, and most of the dissatisfaction arose on the part of unemployed ex-servicemen, taxi-drivers, bakers, and colonial refugees, campaigning for "a living wage". The proceedings were without incident: no blood flowed and no heads were cracked.

CHECKING UP A.R.C.O.M.

A new scheme has just been initiated which will affect, to a very great degree, the large numbers of Italian persons in Italian Refugee Camps and Centres [illegible]

In accordance with a joint memorandum issued by U.N.R.R.A. and M.E.S.C., certain "N.N.A.M." Camps will submit to M.E.S.C. authorisation to accommodate persons [illegible] "or U.N.R.R.A. assistance. Certain other camps will be administered by U.N.R.R.A. Briefly this means that only foreign nationals who were interned in Italy, or allowed to remain, and also persons who can prove that they were able, whilst in Italy, to assist Allied personnel, will be able to benefit of U.N.R.R.A. assistance.

Apart from this change in administration, there is nothing further to report from CHECKING UP A.R.C.O.M.

"WILLIAMS"

During the past month the number of writings completed, of all categories is 760

Lieut.,
Int Corps.

GHS/JL.

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APPENDIX "A"

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A | Interned Cat.B | Detained Pending Investigation Cat.C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials i.c CCRA | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Misc Civilians | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |
| TOTALS | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |



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

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

Col. Bye - for information

00054

SECURITY.

Subject : Routine Report for the period 26 Mar - 26 Apr 46 SECRET

To: AC of S, G-2, RAAC.

OC, 3 SCI Unit.
Security Div. P.S.S.C. HQ, A.C. ✓
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ, Field Security, APO S.592, C.E.
I.S.L.D.
File
War Diary

276 FSS Int Corps
Phone: 478445 Ext 42
Ref : RS/1/65
26 Apr 46

67

PART I. General Survey.

A. Military Security.

No cases of interference with, or cutting of, telephone communications in the area of RAAC have been reported to this Section during the past month.

B. Civilian Security.

Comment is made on the chief political parties' activities in view of the forthcoming elections. Reference is made to the formation of "BLOCCO DI LIBERTA'", and to the Congresses of the Democrazia Cristiana Party, and the Socialist Party. An idea is also given of the effect the Referendum is having on party activities.

PART II Military Security:

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material: Nil

C. Security of Personnel: Nil

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix "A"

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons arrested:

(a) FRANKE, Arnold di Kurt

Security Branch
2/5
20
636.03

00053

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 46 by Ufficio Stranieri, Regia Questura, ROME, and detained as his name corresponded to a "wanted man" of GIS. FRANKE was interrogated by CS and Ufficio Stranieri, and by an FSLCO, and the following story was obtained. Subject was born at SCHEIDNITZ (Germany) on 7 Sep 21. From 1931 to 1939 he attended school at LEIPNITZ. In Aug 1940 he

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I.S.L.D.
File
War Diary

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PART II Military Security:

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B. Security of Material: Nil

C. Security of Personnel: Nil

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix "A"

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periods in other camps, he embarked at BARCELONA for ITALY in Jan 1946, and on his arrival was despatched to AVERSA Refugee Camp.

(b) SCHELLENBERG, Walter di Wilhelm

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 1946 by Ufficio Stranieri, Regia Questura, ROME, and detained, as his name corresponded to a "wanted man" of GIS. Subject was born at DORTMUND WESTPHALIA on 14 Feb 1925. After school worked as a mechanic until 1942. At the beginning of that year, he said he succeeded in organising the escape of two French PsW and was arrested by the German Police on suspicion. Nothing was proved against him, and he was released. As he was already of pronounced anti-Nazi opinion, and did not wish to do his military service he escaped in Apr 1942, with two other French PsW, into FRANCE, and lived with them at their homes until Nov 1942 when the whole of FRANCE was occupied. Then he fled into SPAIN, and was arrested by the Spanish Police. From Dec 1942 to Mar 1943 he was in the MIRANDA DE EBRO Concentration Camp. He was released from here, but was later rearrested and lodged in the camp at BARCELONA. In Jun 1945 American Relief Services arranged from his release, and he travelled to ITALY in company with FRANK.

When FRANK and SCHELLENBERG were arrested by the Questura, permission was requested by a Dutchman VELDHUIZEN to visit them, which he did. (VELDHUIZEN, see under suspects) Subjects were also in possession of names and addresses of personalities in the Soviet Military Mission, the Italian Communist Party, and the German Office in ROME.

FRANK is regarded as being the more suspect of the two, and further investigations are being made to clarify certain doubtful points in his story.

Both men have been detained in the Security Prison, RIETI, under Category 'C', and a full report will be rendered to AC of S, G-2.

2. Suspects:

(a) VELDHUIZEN, John

On 25 Apr 46, subject visited the Ufficio Stranieri in connection with the arrest of the two Germans.

He claimed to be of mixed Dutch and Canadian nationality, and was in possession of a Dutch passport. He was wearing American US Army OR's uniform, complete in all details of insignia and flashes. On interrogation, subject stated that during the American advance through Germany, he had regularly enlisted in the 53rd Ordnance Regiment of the US Army, and had served with that unit for 8 months, first in Germany, and later in Paris, before he was discharged. He was not however, in possession of an Army Discharge Certificate. He said, that, at the beginning of this year, he crossed into ITALY in the company of an American officer, without any legal frontier permit. Subject was handed over to American CIC, so that his case can be thoroughly examined.

(b) GOLDSCHMIT, Robert.

00052

Hungarian nationality. Born in BUDAPEST on 5 May 1910. Subject was arrested by British CIC on 26 Apr 1946 and detained in CERVINARA Refugee Camp lock-up, as a result of an arrest made on an acquaintance of his named VERSI who [illegible] as a member of the Allied Forces in the British

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suspicion
already of pronounced anti-[illegible] opinion, [illegible]
he escaped in Apr 1942, with two other French P's[illegible], into FRANCE, [illegible]
at their homes until Nov 1942 when the whole of FRANCE was occupied. Then he fled
into SPAIN, and was arrested by the Spanish Police. From Dec 1942 to Mar 1943 he
was in the MIRANDA DE EBRO Concentration Camp. He was released from here, but was
later rearrested and lodged in the camp at BARCELONA. In Jun 1945 American Relief
Services arranged from his release, and he travelled to ITALY in company with FRAIL.

When VAN [illegible] and SCHELLENBERG were arrested by the Questura, permission
was requested by a Dutchman VELDHUIZEN to visit them, which he did. VELDHUIZEN,
see under suspects) Subjects were also in possession of names and addresses of
personalities in the Soviet Military Mission, the Italian Communist Party, and the
German Office in ROME.

FRAIL is regarded as being the more suspect of the two, and further
investigations are being made to clarify certain doubtful points in his story.

Both men have been detained in the Security Prison, REGINA COELI under
Category 'C', and a full report will be rendered to HQ of S, G-2.

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On 25 Apr 46, subject visited the Ufficio Stranieri in connection with
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He claimed to be of mixed Dutch and Canadian nationality, and was in
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in possession of an Army Discharge Certificate. He said, that, at the beginning
of this year, he crossed into ITALY in the company of an American officer, without
any legal frontier permit. Subject was handed over to American CIC, so that his
case can be thoroughly examined.

00052

(b) GOLDSTEIN, Robert.

Hungarian nationality. Born in BUDAPEST on 5 May 1910. Subject
was arrested by British CIC on 26 Apr 1946 and detained in CERVETERI Refugee Camp
lock-up, as a result of an arrest made on an acquaintance of his named VARGA who
had been found masquerading as a member of the Allied Forces in the British
Alexander Club. In subject's room was discovered a forged C20 note, articles on
Jewish propaganda, and a large number of forged identity documents. Briefly subject's
history is as follows. From a diary he has been keeping, it appears that he was at
one time a Sergeant in the Hungarian Army, and he was in BUDAPEST when the Russians
captured the city. After the arrival of the Red Army, he changed into civilian
clothes and lay low for a short period. Eventually he succeeded in crossing into
AUSTRIA (GRAZ), and thereafter into ITALY. In ITALY he has posed as an Allied
soldier, and travelled on military vehicles to various parts of the country.

Miscellaneous documents in subject's possession include the following:

(i) blank pass entitling bearer to travel in MT vehicles;
(ii) plain paper with UNRRA Office stamp affixed;
(iii) blank military pass (British).

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GOTTESMAN has been involved with an individual called DAVID, Miklos, a Hungarian who was sent to TERNI Internment Camp for posing as an agent of the FSS.

Subject has also made contact with Jews in ENGLAND, and has been requested to write articles on his sufferings in BUCHENWALD, as a result of his apparently fantastic claim of having been imprisoned and tortured there.

A complete report is being prepared for AC of S, G-2.

PART III

Civilian Population:

1. POLITICAL FIELD. Main political activity especially in the earlier part of the month centred around the organisation of electoral campaigns for the general elections and the preparation of lists of candidates for the various groups and parties. The final lists were deposited with the Ministry of the Interior on 18 Apr and it is now at least possible to see how the parties have decided to present themselves at the elections. The overall picture still however remains comparatively confused as 27 parties, unions and groups have presented lists for the electoral college of ROME, LAZIO and FROSINONE...In all, 600 candidates aspire to one of the 33 seats in this college. The following is the official list of parties etc which have deposited lists. The numbers indicate the number of candidates included in the respective lists, and the parties are given in the order in which lists were deposited at the Ministry of the Interior.

| | |
|---|---|
| Centro Politico Italiano | 4 |
| Democrazia Cristiana | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano | 33 |
| Partito Socialista Reformista | 9 |
| Partito Cristiano Sociale | 13 |
| Partito Socialista Italiano | 33 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 33 |
| Unione Democratico Indipendente | 15 |
| Movimento Unionista Italiano | 33 |
| Lega Pacifista Italiana | 27 |
| Partito d'Azione | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano Socialista | 13 |
| Partito Communista Italiano | 33 |
| Movimento Nazionale per la Ricostruzione | 10 |
| Partito dei Contadini d'Italia | 27 |
| Blocco Nazionale della Liberta' | 33 |
| Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana | 33 |
| Unione Democratica Nazionale | 33 |
| Gruppo Politico Italiano di Sicilia d'Africa e del Mediterraneo | 12 |
| Giovane Italia | 7 |
| Partito del Reduce Italiano | 2 |

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Subject has also made [illegible]
requested to write articles on his sufferings in [illegible]
apparently fantastic claim of having been imprisoned and tortured there.

A complete report is being prepared for AC of S, G-2.

PART III

Civilian Population:

1. POLITICAL FIELD. Main political activity especially in the earlier part of the month centred around the organisation of electoral campaigns for the general elections and the preparation of lists of candidates for the various groups and parties. The final lists were deposited with the Ministry of the Interior on 10 Apr and it is now at least possible to see how the parties have decided to present themselves at the elections. The overall picture still however remains comparatively confused as 27 parties, unions and groups have presented lists for the electoral college of ROME, LAZIO and FROSINONE. In all, 600 candidates aspire to one of the 33 seats in this college. The following is the official list of parties etc which have deposited lists. The numbers indicate the number of candidates included in the respective lists, and the parties are given in the order in which lists were deposited at the Ministry of the Interior.

| | |
|---|---|
| Centro Politico Italiano | 4 |
| Democrazia Cristiana | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano | 33 |
| Partito Socialista Reformista | 9 |
| Partito Cristiano Sociale | 13 |
| Partito Socialista Italiano | 33 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 33 |
| Unione Democratico Indipendente | 15 |
| Movimento Unionista Italiano | 33 |
| Lega Pacifista Italiana | 27 |
| Partito d'Azione | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano Socialista | 13 |
| Partito Communista Italiano | 33 |
| Movimento Nazionale per la Ricostruzione | 10 |
| Partito dei Contadini d'Italia | 27 |
| Blocco Nazionale della Liberta' | 33 |
| Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana | 33 |
| Unione Democratica Nazionale | 33 |
| Gruppo Politico Italiano di Sicilia d'Africa e del Mediterraneo | 12 |
| Giovane Italia | 7 |
| Partito del Reduce Italiano | 9 |
| Alleanza Monarchica Italiana | 4 |
| Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra | 10 |
| Partito di Unione Nazionale | 16 |
| Confederazione Generale Femminile del Lavoro | 9 |
| Partito Progressista | 33 |
| Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci | |

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Although many of the above parties cannot and do not, in some cases, hope to get more than the votes required to get one or two of their candidates elected, the remaining voting potential is so divided among the ten main groups, that the possibility of any one party getting a majority large enough to form a stable government (if one can take ROME as indicative of the rest of the country), seems very small. Democrazia Cristiana appears in fact the be the only party which hopes to do so, The only other two parties having anything like the numbers of enrolled members, the Communists and Socialists, are believed, (from conversatio with members of those parties to hold the opinion that singly they cannot expect to

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gain a majority.

2. The situation is still further confused by the way in which the institutional question cuts across the line of party politics. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of people are in favour of a republican form of government (e.g. the 70% vote for a republic at the recent Democrazia Cristiana Congress), there still remains in the centre and right wing groups a considerable amount of sympathy for the monarchy. On the other hand, all republican parties are not avowedly Socialist or Communist. The monarchy in addition is regarded by many as the only real safeguard against "Communism" and in consequence the question tends to take on a party aspect. The problem is in fact so difficult, that the majority of centre and right wing parties (e.g. Democrazia del Lavoro, Partito Liberale and Uomo Qualunque) refuse to take any definite stand, preferring to leave it to the individual party member to decide for himself. A short time ago, MOLE, of the Democrazia del Lavoro, did a propaganda tour of CALABRIA in which he spoke in favour of the Republic. Another member of the same party who, however, is also in contact with the Monarchical Movement was immediately despatched by the latter to try and counteract the work of MOLE. In such circumstances the party's stability and reputation must suffer, and a certain amount of confusion be created in the minds of the public. One Italian of the professional classes perhaps summed up the situation, inevitable as it may be, when he remarked jokingly that in order to do justice to the electoral lists and to his own sentiments he felt he needed five rather than two votes.

3. Nevertheless, all parties have commenced active electioneering during the last month. The walls of ROME are now covered with the manifestos of the various groups and the radio programme contains every day at least one propaganda discourse by a member of some party. While however the Left and Moderate centre groups seem disposed, at least in conversation and public announcement, to try their fate, there is no doubt that the extreme right and monarchist organisations (e.g. Uomo Qualunque and PDI) would give a lot to obtain at least a delay in the elections. Accusations of underhand practice, (distribution of food, for example, payment for votes, attempts to prevent the correct and honest compilation of the electoral lists) are therefore being thrown at the "Communists" (with whom are frequently and conveniently placed those of Republican sympathy in this case) in an endeavour to prove the statement so often made by members of the right wing parties, that under the present conditions the elections cannot be held. For instance, "Italia Nuova" (the PDI daily) recently accused the republican Sindaco of Velletri of having distributed grain to the population for propaganda purposes. It is also conducting a campaign against the ROME office responsible for the compilation of electoral lists, accusing it of wishing to destroy the people's will to vote by allotting them electoral booths a considerable distance from their homes, when in fact there are others much nearer. The suggestion is that Left Wing elements are discriminating against people of known right wing politics. That a certain amount of carelessness in this matter has been shown is undoubtedly true but it would seem that such injustice as has been done is the result rather of bureaucratic indifference than of planned discrimination. The same paper, "Italia Nuova", on 25 Apr 46 came out with an article entitled "La Beffa

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institutional question [illegible] undoubtedly a fact that the majority of people are in favour of a [illegible] form of government (e.g. the 70% vote for a republic at the recent Democrazia Cristiana Congress), there still remains in the centre and right wing groups a considerable amount of sympathy for the monarchy. On the other hand, all republican parties are not avowedly Socialist or Communist. The monarchy in addition is regarded by many as the only real safeguard against "Communism" and in consequence the question tends to take on a party aspect. The problem is in fact so difficult, that the majority of centre and right wing parties (e.g. Democrazia del Lavoro, Partito Liberale and Uomo Qualunque) refuse to take any definite stand, preferring to leave it to the individual party member to decide for himself. A short time ago, NOLL, of the Democrazia del Lavoro, did a propaganda tour of CALABRIA in which he spoke in favour of the Republic. Another member of the same party who, however, is also in contact with the Monarchical Movement was immediately despatched by the latter to try and counteract the work of NOLL. In such circumstances the party's stability and reputation must suffer, and a certain amount of confusion be created in the minds of the public. One Italian of the professional classes perhaps summed up the situation, inevitable as it may be, when he remarked jokingly that in order to do justice to the electoral lists and to his own sentiments he felt he needed five rather than two votes.

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It is however considered that the above facts, true as they may be, do not constitute evidence proving the partiality of particular ministries held by Left Wing Parties, but are to be attributed merely to bureaucratic incapacity.

4. L'UOMO QUALUNQUE. It has been generally known that for at least the last two months GIANNINI has been trying to organise a political alliance of all right wing groups. In the last month, two groups have nevertheless emerged which represented the break down of GIANNINI's efforts in this direction. At the end of March, Democrazia del Lavoro, the Liberal Party along with NITTI and ORLANDO, announced their formation of the Unione Democratic Nazionale. The overtures made by Uomo Qualunque to NITTI had therefore failed, and as the new Unione consisted of a centre block opposed to Communism, and aiming at the concentration of middle and professional class opinion, the forces on which UQ was relying were to a certain extent dispersed.

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Shortly afterwards was announced in the Roman press the formation of the "Blocco della Liberta". This consisted of the Partito Democratico Italiano led by Selvaggi, and such support as could be produced by BERGAMINI, BENCIVENGA and Tullio DE MORRA. An alliance has however existed between the MDI and UQ for some time and BENCIVENGA had for the last four months expressed himself a great admirer of GIANNINI and almost as much "qualunquista" as the latter himself. This "bloc" therefore implied an even further dispersal of the forces on which UQ was relying.

The split with BENCIVENGA is believed to have occured over the institutional question, on which GIANNINI influenced by the current opinion that the monarchy has little support in the country, is no longer prepared to express himself too definitely. ( In fact in his election speech at NAPLES on 14 Apr he made references to the monarchy which can vaguely be interpreted as a demand for the complete abdication of the King before the elections ). BENCIVENGA on the other hand is completely monarchial in sentiment and has in consequence felt compelled to join forces with the MDI.

Despondency and alarm were caused in the party by the poor showing of UQ in the administrative elections, which in addition resulted in loss of sympathy among many people who, while not actually members of the party, regarded it as a safeguard against "Communism". This showing was also probably responsible for the failure of GIANNINI's attempts to build up a centre bloc among his movement.

Now however the party claims that " the UQ under the sign of Independents, Combattenti e Reduci, and Local Groups and Parties has had the greatest victory that a political party eight months old could possibly have" and is preparing to fight the elections with full lists of candidates in 26 out of the 32 electoral colleges of Italy.

5. Socialist Party

The Socialist Party held its National Congress in Florence from 11 Apr to 15 Apr. NENNI's proposal for the fusion with the Communist Party was defeated in effect when the Congress voted in favour on joint action with the Communists but for the maintenance of a seperate party organisation. In addition NENNI was "promoted" President of the Party his place in the more important post of General Secretary being taken by LOMBARDO Ivan Matteo, at present absent in America. This was regarded by many people as a personal defeat for NENNI who has for several months been the target for criticism within the party by such people as SARAGAT and SILONE.

It is pointed out however that the rumour is current in political circles that the Socialist Party lists for the elections were compiled before the Congress and not changed afterwards, and that the majority of the candidates in those lists were in favour of fusion with the Communist Party. It would therefore appear, if this be true, that NENNI's opinion, despite his defeat at the Congress, is likely nevertheless, to prevail among the Socialist deputies in the "Costituente".



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time and BENCIVENGA had for the last four months expressed himself a great admirer
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It is pointed out however that the rumour is current in political circles that the Socialist Party lists for the elections were compiled before the Congress and not changed afterwards, and that the majority of the candidates in these lists were in favour of fusion with the Communist Party. It would therefore appear, if this be true, that NENNI's opinion, despite his defeat at the Congress, is likely nevertheless, to prevail among the Socialist deputies in the "Costituente".

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6. DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA. This party held its National Congress from 25 Apr to 28 Apr. DE GASPERI made a speech explaining the history of the rebirth of the party and laying out the policy it wishes to follow. In addition he accused Left Wing elements of having killed seven members of the party during political demonstrations and expressed alarm at the number of arms which appeared to be in the hands of civilians.

On the second day of the Congress a referendum was held on the institutional question; the result was a Republican victory of 748,000 votes against 254,000 for the monarchy.

During the Congress DE GASPERI estimated the approximate number of the enrolled members of the party at 1,500,000 , of which 300,000 are women.

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The past month has shown further signs of discontent among the Italian working classes against the existing economic conditions. On the 5 Apr 1946 ex-Servicemen Public Transport Workers and street cleaners held a demonstration. Further meetings were held on the 10 and 12 Apr 1946 respectively by ex-Servicemen in Via CAVOUR, Piazza ROMA, and hospital workers, taxi drivers, telephone company personnel and 'out of works'. On the 14 Apr 1946 a demonstration was held by ex-Servicemen War Maimed, and Public Transport Service workers. On the same day the War Invalids held a meeting in the TEATRO ADRIANO. On the 15 Apr 1946, ex-Servicemen publicly demonstrated with the slogan "GET WOMEN OUT OF MEN'S JOBS!".

CINECITTA DP & R Camp. An FS PCO is detached from this Section to work in the Camp, and his chief duties are the "vetting" of all persons accepted there, and the examination of their baggage.

During the first fortnight of the past month, 30 to 40 refugees, on an average, arrived daily in the Camp. About 70 Jugoslavs who had been incorporated into the RAF were repatriated at their own request to Jugoslavia through the Camp.

In the second half of the month, over 100 French, and other nationals, were "vetted" by the Camp PCO at the request of the French Repatriation Officer.

Amongst the most recent arrivals were 165 Jews who had been moved down from AUSTRIA, destination PALESTINE. They will be sent to LECCE UNRRA Camp.

Cases examined for security interests:

(a) ROSENBAUM, Alfred - Hungarian.

On interrogation was found to have escaped from FRANCE without frontier papers. Enquiries made of the Surete Militaire revealed that subject had been condemned to 5 years imprisonment in FRANCE for black market activities, and he was handed over to Surete Militaire.

(b) NALBANI, Rok - Albanian

00048

Albanian camp refugees denounced NALBANI as having been a police prefect at PRISTINA and VALONA, and of having collaborated with the Germans. SCI and CIC agencies have no trace of subject and, the refugees' denunciation was passed to Major SEMCOCK, DP & R Sub Commission, AC, who will inform this Section of any new developments.

Vettings:

The number of "vettings" carried out during the period under review

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Italian working classes against the existing [illegible]. On the 5 Apr 1946 ex-Servicemen Public Transport Workers and street cleaners held a demonstration. Further meetings were held on the 10 and 12 Apr 1946 respectively by ex-Servicemen in Via CAVOUR, Piazza ROMA, and hospital workers, taxi drivers, telephone company personnel and 'out of works'. On the 14 Apr 1946 a demonstration was held by ex-Servicemen War Maimed, and Public Transport Service workers. On the same day the War Invalids held a meeting in the TEATRO ADRIANO. On the 15 Apr 1946, ex-Servicemen publicly demonstrated with the slogan "GET WOMEN OUT OF MEN'S JOBS!".

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During the first fortnight of the past month, 30 to 40 refugees, on an average, arrived daily in the Camp. About 70 Jugoslavs who had been incorporated into the RAF were repatriated at their own request to Jugoslavia through the Camp.

In the second half of the month, over 100 French, and other nationals, were "vetted" by the Camp ICO at the request of the French Repatriation Officer.

Amongst the most recent arrivals were 165 Jews who had been moved down from AUSTRIA, destination PALESTINE. They will be sent to LECCE UNRRA Camp.

Cases examined for security interests:

(a) ROSENBAUM, Alfred - Hungarian.

On interrogation was found to have escaped from FRANCE without frontier papers. Enquiries made of the Surete Militaire revealed that subject had been condemned to 5 years imprisonment in FRANCE for black market activities, and he was handed over to Surete Militaire.

(b) HALBANI, Rok - Albanian

00048

Albanian camp refugees denounced HALBANI as having been a police prefect at PRISTINA and VALONA, and of having collaborated with the Germans. SCI and CIC agencies have no trace of subject and, the refugees' denunciation was passed to Major SEDCOCK, DP & R Sub Commission, AC, who will inform this Section of any new developments.

"Vettings":

The number of "vettings" carried out during the period under review have been 592, including passport, employment, and marriage "vettings".

Lieut,
Int Corps.

GKS/DC.

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APPENDIX "A"

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A | Interne-ment Cat.B | Detained Pending Investigation Cat.C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc CCRR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armd Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | nil | 2 | nil |
| TOTALS | nil | nil | 2 | nil |

00047

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SECURITY

File

Subject : Routine Report for the period 26 Feb - 26 Mar 46 SECRET

To: AC of S, G-2, PAAC.

OC, 3 SOI Unit.
Security Div. M.S.S.O. HQ. A.C.
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ, Field Security, CMF.
I.S.I.D.
File
War Diary.

276 FSS Int Corps.
Phone: 47044/5 Ext 42
Ref: FSS/1/62
26 Mar 46

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PART I General Survey.

A. Military Security.

During the period under review there has been one case of reported wire cutting. This occurred on the 15 Mar at about 2300 hours between VIGNANO and CAPUA. Only one of the seven lines remained in operation. No action could be taken, as the incident took place outside this Section's area.

B. Civilian Security.

Observations are made on the party line-up in the recent Administrative Elections. The more aggressive attitude of SOCIALISTS is also commented upon. Two or three cases cited of public disturbances largely by Communist groups against persons of conflicting political interests.

PART II Military Security

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material:

DLC ROME reported to this office at 2300 hours 15 Mar that telephone lines between VIGNANO and CAPUA had been severed by person or persons unknown. This was reported to this Section for information only, as military patrols operating along this route are authorised to take any action necessary.

C. Security of Personnel: Nil.

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix "A"

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons arrested: Nil

2. Suspects:

(a) SAUER. Albert Joseph.

00046

The above mentioned is owned or shown by the police to be

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War Diary.

PART I General Survey.

A. Military Security.

During the period under review there has been one case of reported wire cutting. This occurred on the 15 Mar at about 2300 hours between VIGNANO and CAPUA. Only one of the seven lines remained in operation. No action could be taken, as the incident took place outside this Section's area.

B. Civilian Security.

Observations are made on the party line-up in the recent administrative Elections. The more aggressive attitude of LUCHESINSO is also commented upon. Two or three cases cited of public disturbances largely by Communist groups against persons of conflicting political interests.

PART II Military Security.

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material:

ALO ROME reported to this office at 2300 hours 15 Mar that telephone lines between VIGNANO and CAPUA had been severed by person or persons unknown. This was reported to this Section for information only, as military patrols operating along this route are authorised to take any action necessary.

C. Security of Personnel: Nil.

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix "A"

B. Important Individual Cases:

1. Persons arrested: Nil

2. Suspects:

00046

(a) SAUER, Albert Joseph.

The above mentioned is wanted on charges by the Belgian Ministry of the Interior. Subject entered in ITALY in May 45, from GERMANY, and lived openly in ROME till October 45. He left ROME to stay in UDINE, but efforts to trace him have proved unsuccessful.

(b) SULTAN BALOT MALIK.

Subject is wanted for enemy CI activity. He escaped from 92 (Br) General Hospital BARI on 11 Jan 46 and is still at large. His associates under interrogation could throw no light on his present whereabouts.

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(c) TRIONTSEV, Nicola

Subject attracted attention to himself by posing as an Allied Intelligence Officer. The Italian authorities had tried to eject him from an appartment which he was occupying without authority, but they feared to take firm action as they were not sure of subject's status. He was interrogated on 20 Feb 46, and it was learned that he was employed as a camp guard by US Rest Centre ROME, who had issued him with an identity card. He was dismissed his job, and warned not to wear Allied uniform, or misrepresent himself again.

(d) KOKHOVITS, Ivan.

The above mentioned was seen on the 27 Feb after his arrest by US MPs. He stated that he was a Polish Officer. His story was that he had served with TITO's Partisans from 1941 until 1944 when he volunteered for the Red Army Air Force. On being transferred to the Infantry, he deserted and escaped to TRIESTE. Here he was issued with a DP card in the assumed name of RUBIC. From TRIESTE he was transferred to a DP Camp at BOLOGNA, where he met a British soldier who supplied him with an AB 64 Part I, made out in his name as a member of the Polish forces. From BOLOGNA subject came to ROME. CIC had previously arrested him on suspicion in Dec 45, and he was confined in the Security Prison ROME but later released. The AB 64 had been completed by him, and contained very obvious spelling mistakes. He was handed over to UNRRA for movement to CINECITTA.

C. Subversive Movements

(a) There seems little doubt that the Communist Party has assembled large quantities of arms to meet any eventuality. Local commanders have been appointed and arms distributing centres set up under the direction of a central body. With what other purpose this can have been done than to turn the coming General Elections in their favour by the use of armed force is not apparent. Prior to the Administrative Elections and during them, the Communists have been the only party to use arms. The ANDRIA case is a good example in point. In order to safeguard their interests the parties of the Right will be forced to resort eventually, one feels, to reply in a similar vein.

(b) CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS CLUB. Enquiries were instituted by this Section to ascertain the aims of this organisation which was started by a Jugoslav named JANKOLE, and which had several of its members, including the President, among the female personnel of the YWCA and YMCA. In brief, the Club's object was to sponsor sympathy and understanding within the various nations of the UNO by means of club and social activities. When Mr JANKOLE and his friends became aware that the Allied authorities were investigating the movement, they made a none too graceful withdrawal, and a certain gentleman in the VATICAN immediately withdrew his personal support. Nothing further has since been heard of this club. A full report was submitted to AC of S, G-2, on this subject on 3 Mar 46.



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20 Feb 46, and it was learned that he was employed as a [illegible]
Centre ROME, who had issued him with an identity card. He was dismissed his job, and warned not to wear Allied uniform, or misrepresent himself again.

(c) KOZLOWITZ, Ivan.

The above mentioned was seen on the 27 Feb after his arrest by US MPs. He stated that he was a Polish Officer. His story was that he had served with TITO's Partisans from 1941 until 1944 when he volunteered for the RAF. Army Air Force. On being transferred to the Infantry, he deserted and escaped to TRIESTE. Here he was issued with a DP card in the assumed name of KOZLOWITZ. From TRIESTE he was transferred to a DP Camp at BOLOGNA, where he met a British soldier who supplied him with an AD 64 Part I, made out in his name as a member of the Polish forces. From BOLOGNA subject came to ROME. CIC had previously arrested him on suspicion in Dec 45, and he was confined in the Security Prison ROME but later released. The AD 64 had been completed by him, and contained very obvious spelling mistakes. He was handed over to UNRRA for movement to CINECITTA.

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PART III

Civilian Population.

1. POLITICAL FIELD. At the time of the General Elections in GREAT BRITAIN the UOMO QUALUNQUE proclaimed a Conservative victory by quoting the figures for the Conservative Party on the one hand, and on the other by quoting the figures against the Conservatives, thus presenting a false picture. Precisely the same thing appears to have happened during the Italian Administrative Elections recently. Figures are very misleading in the Press, no doubt purposely so, and in fact it is almost impossible to get any clear idea from the current newspapers, how the voting ran. For example

"IL POPOLO" 20 Mar 46. Headline figures give 213 to the DEMOCRISTIAN and 277 to the SOCIAL COMMUNIST BLOC.

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The MONARCHIST paper "ITALIA NUOVA" of the same date gives the DEMOCRISTIANI and RIGHT CENTRE BLOCKS 491 and the LEFT BLOCK 265.

"AVANTI" gives LEFT BLOC 368 out of 720, leaving a very small margin for all the other parties (352).

Thus, as illustrated above, it is felt that nobody who depended upon the Press can have got an adequate and clear grasp of how the elections came off.

In spite of the confused picture however, it seems that the LEFT BLOCK is at least sharing the honours with DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA, with a possible balance if anything in its favour, since the election results in BOLOGNA, VENICE and SIENA show definite Communist and Social gains.

This success of the LEFT BLOC Parties appears to have seriously disturbed the equinimity of the RIGHT BLOC Parties in ROME which did not expect, although they might have feared, quite such a result.

2. An instance of the difficulty encountered in establishing the type of alliances the chief parties have formed with other parties and groups, can be seen from the following "quadro dell'Elezioni" published in "IL POPOLO" of 13 Mar 46 :

| | Alone | With other parties |
|---|---|---|
| DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA | 74 | 12 |
| SOCIALISTS | 9 | 49 |
| COMMUNISTS | 4 | 43 |
| AZIONISTI | 1 | 9 |
| REPUBLICANS | 2 | 9 |
| LEFT BLOCK | 7 | - |

Certain important fusions were formed, notably between SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS, and LIBERAL groups and BUONOMISO, but now the affair seems to have degenerated into something of a farce. It will be noted in the above "quadro" that the LEFT BLOCK occupied a separate position, but why, is this the case, since the SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS, so one understands form "IL BLOCCO SINISTRO"?

Such intricate juggling with Parties and figures can only be met with on the part of "an impartial observer" by a resigned shrug of the shoulders. One asks what must "il povero uomo della strada italiano", think, whose fate is in the balance!

The fact that a further 2,000 communes will vote in the Administrative Elections after the General Election campaign is over will, it is thought, tend to reduce new and inexperienced voters not to make full use of their vote, and, disillusioned, throw in their voice with the victorious parties.

3. UOMO QUALUNQUE FRONT. After the attack by Partisans on the U.Q. offices in Via Vittoria Colonna on the 10 Mar, BUONOMISO adopted battle headlines and gives the appearance of setting out its stall for a full scale election campaign. It has abandoned its previous calm reasoning, and its use of clever

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This success of the LEFT WING Parties appears to have seriously disturbed the equinimity of the RIGHT WING Parties in ROME which did not expect, although they might have feared, quite such a result.

2. An instance of the difficulty encountered in establishing the type of alliances the chief parties have formed with other parties and groups, can be seen from the following "quadro dell'Elezioni" published in "IL POPOLO" of 15 Mar 46 :

| | Alone | With other parties |
|---|---|---|
| DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA | 74 | 12 |
| SOCIALISTS | 9 | 49 |
| COMMUNISTS | 4 | 43 |
| AZIONISTI | 1 | 9 |
| REPUBLICANS | 2 | 9 |
| LEFT BLOCK | 7 | - |

Certain important fusions were formed, notably between SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS, and LIBERAL groups and DUONISMO, but now the affair seems to have degenerated into something of a farce. It will be noted in the above "quadro" that the LEFT BLOCK occupied a separate position, but why, is this the case, since the SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS, so one understands form "IL BLOCCO SOCIALISTA"?

Such intricate juggling with Parties and figures can only be met with on the part of "an impartial observer" by a resigned shrug of the shoulders One asks what must "il povero uomo della strada italiano", think, whose fate is in the balance!

The fact that a further 2,000 communes will vote in the Administrative Elections after the General Election campaign is over will, it is thought, tend to reduce new and inexperienced voters not to make full use of their vote, and, disillusioned, throw in their voice with the victorious parties.

3. UOMO QUALUNQUE FRONT. After the attack by Partisans on the U.Q. offices in Via Vittoria Colonna on the 18 Mar, DUONISMO adopted battle headlines and gives the appearance of setting out its stall for a full scale election campaign. It has abandoned its previous calm reasoning, and its use of clever satire to ridicule, and is brandishing the club. It is now singling out its opponents for personal attack, and invective. DUONISMO is becoming cheap and vulgar. Examples of DUONISMO's present tactics are as follows; GIANNINI accused SILONE of "AVANTI" of being responsible for the "nefarious attack" on his offices. In the DUONISMO of the 26 Mar VENDITTI was accused of having swindled the Partisans out of their "premi". The VENDITTI case is much in the public eye. One suspects that the present Press duel does not involve so much justice being done to our particular individual, but rather it is a deliberate attempt to discredit party chiefs, especially TOGLIATTI and his party policy.

00044

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CIANCA made good capital out of the sympathetic comments made by the majority of RDB papers after his offices had been ransacked. AVANTI however bade its time patiently for a few days, and delivered its reply in an article entitled "Un Qualunquista Spara Contro MILLIO SFORZA" (a Communist) appeared 20 Mar.

It seems that the fight is on, and becoming more bitter daily.

In summing up, the political scene reflects on the outside little of the great preparations which must be going on for "the great day" June 2, and it is thought probable that nothing indicative of a big move by any of the parties will emerge until late April, or May.

4. Russia's latest moves in the MIDDLE EAST have caused a great deal of war talk among the Italian public, and in the Press. The old Communist "bogey" is looming up again, and the Italians, schooled in anti-Communist thought, expect the worst and exaggerate every incident. CHURCHILL's Fulton speech was taken as being almost prophetic.

5. After Mr HOOVER's visit great optimism is shown about future food supplies. The main need is to implement the national stocks of grain, and there is a hope, of increasing the daily calory level from 800 to 1,500.

6. The REPUBBLICHINI" have received tempting offers by a certain Party to join their ranks. These REPUBBLICHINI" are mostly the "thug type", and could, if persuaded, be useful in supporting the minor "Coups" attempted by this party, and for stirring up trouble against rival factions.

TAILPIECES

(a) When the news was received that HOOVER was to visit ITALY, the Minister of Food ordered all shops to take food articles out of their windows. An acquaintance who took a stroll in the main shopping centre testified to the thoroughness of this cunning move.

(b) The MONARCHISTS it is learned, are offering 2,000 lire for every vote they can obtain.

(c) The SCALERA family is reported to have made a gift of 2,000,000 lire to the MONARCHIST cause.

00043

CHF
GKS/dc

Lieut,
Int Corps.

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APPENDIX "A"

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A | Internment Cat.B | Detained Pending Investigation Cat.C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc CCRR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| TOTALS | nil | nil | nil | nil |



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Subject: Routine Report for the period 27 Jan - 25 Feb 46 SECRET

To: AC of S, G-2, RAC

CC. 3 SCI Unit
Security Div. P.S.S.O. HQ. A.C. ✓
Senior .S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ. Field Security, CMF.
I.S.L.D.
File
War Diary

276 FSS. Int Corps
Phone: 478445 - Ext 42
Ref: RS/1/61
25 Feb 46

65

PART I: General Survey.

A. Military Security.

Misuse of a Unit Stamp and another case of wire cutting are reported.

B. Civilian Security.

Comment is made on recent developments in the political situation which shows further crystallization of the Centre groups. Some notes are also made on the "Uomo Qualunque" National Congress. Instances of anti-British Press reports are also noted.

PART II Military Security

A. Security of Information:

Enquiries have been instituted into the circumstances whereby a Czech DP came into possession of a document written in execrable English and bearing the stamp of an RE Coy in NAPLES. The document is obviously a forgery and represents a grave misuse of a Unit Stamp and the forging of a British Officer's signature.

B. Security of Material:

On 12 Feb 315 metres of telephone wire were removed along the route North of LITTORIA Station. This was reported to this Section for information. The recommendations made in the previous routine report for safeguarding of main telephone routes are here repeated.

C. Security of Personnel: Nil.

Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests: See attached Appendix "A"

B. Important individual cases:

1. Persons arrested:

(a) RISILIA, Enver Bey

An Albanian national, a Major in the Albanian Army, suspected of spreading propaganda and organising a party which would attempt to overthrow the present Albanian Government and reinstate ex-King ZOG. He was arrested

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Sec... Div... Reg... Book... File... Act...
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636.03

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PART II (Contd)

2. Suspects:

(a) MEHNERT, Richard.

The presence of this German national in ROME was reported to this Section by the D.A.V.. He was interrogated and it was found that he drove a car for a German officer inspecting Italian factories. A full report has been submitted to AC of S, G-2.

(b) Capt. VLAIKOVITCH
Mrs. DUKVITCH

These persons are responsible for printing a Serbo-Croat "Newspaper" distributed among Jugoslavs in ROME. An unidentified Jugoslav has distributed copies of this newspaper among Jugoslavs employed at 199 B.I.D.. A report has been furnished and enquiries are proceeding.

(c) OCKUN VALENTIN

This Jugoslav was handed over to this Section by CMP who had found him in the grounds of No. 4 Vet. Hospital. He turned out to be a pro-Tito partisan and said he wished to return to Jugoslavia. The Jugoslav Delegation to ACI agreed to deal with him.

(d) Dr. JOVANOVIC, Ljubomir

a former officer of MIKAILOVICH's forces. He was detained by CMP for causing a disturbance while drunk outside a Cafe much frequented by Jugoslav refugees. He told a wild story alleging that the Cafe was frequented by Tito Agents in possession of W/T Sets, but it is considered that this story has no foundation except in the fumes of drink.

(e) BARNES, James Strachey

Enquiries over a very long period into the whereabouts of this British renegade have led this Section to a Convent in ROME, where he may be in hiding. A watch has been kept and various suspects trailed, but so far without results.

(f) EISTCHASTNOFF, Dorofei

This former Russian priest recently presented himself in plain clothes at this office and stated that he did not like the Bolsheviks. As information on record suggests that his sympathies are quite the reverse, he was interrogated and a full report of his story has been forwarded to all interested agencies.

C. Subversive Movements.



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000[illegible]

As the Italian political situation becomes more and more tense with the approach of the Elections, there are more and more persistent rumours, some of which originate from highly places and well informed sources, that the Communist Party hotheads are preparing more and more energetically for a Coup

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d'etat to seize power by violent means if they cannot obtain their ends constitutionally. The same sources however, also report that the parties of the Right are aware of this danger and are doing their best to provide against such an eventuality by organising their own armed "squadre d'azione to oppose force by force. Estimates of when, if at all, the PCI will move are various and may be classified under three headings :-

(a) They will move after the Allies have pulled out of the country altogether.
(b) They will move as soon as they think the Allies are sufficiently thin on the ground to be unable to interfere effectively in time, and,
(c) They will move at some time either before, during, or immediately after the elections when the situation is tense and confused enough to warrant it.

The above reports also emphasise the continued and intensified anti-Allied and particularly anti-British tone of the leftist press and state that traffic in arms by the PCI and their opponents is going on incessantly. It is also reliably reported that the communist "parole d'ordine" is at present: "come sono arrivati i Fascisti, arriveremo noi", which expresses admirably the usual reliance of all violent Italian minorities on the apathy of the masses.

It is understood that the Italian Police Services are considerably preoccupied with this situation as they feel that they have neither the men nor the weapons nor the prestige for dealing with serious movements of this kind.

PART III:

Civilian Population: 00039

1. In the political field the main events during the period seem to have been the reinforcement of the movements previously reported over a long period by this Section, whereby various Centre Groups are tending to unite among themselves and crystallise into one or two Liberal or Right Centre parties. All these groupings are of course, outside the Esarchia, to which they are in general opposed. They appear to represent the various shades of more moderate opinion which is heartily tired of the virtual dictatorship of the six parties and the distressing spectacle of jobbery and compromise for place holding which the Six-Party Governments have so far given.

On 11th Feb the Consulta began to discuss the electoral laws and the important problem of the obligatory vote. This was finally approved by a majority of about 20, after scenes had occurred in the House reminiscent of the behaviour of the rowdier types of undergraduates, several Communist members answering the voting call on behalf of absent friends and creating such a scene of confusion that Count SFORZA, the President, had to return and provide himself with a larger bell for restoring order. Further scenes of this kind, culminating in a free fight, occurred in the Consulta on 22nd Feb when, after two Communist defeats on minor motions, a group of Communists actually attacked to Liberal benches while the President took refuge behind a high chair.

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In spite of the fact that fistcuffs are notoriously liable to occur in Continental Assemblies, moderate Italian opinion is becoming more and more disgusted and ashamed of the "brutta figura" which these gentlemen are making

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for Italy before the world, and if such spectacles continue the only result can be the strengthening of the groups outside the Esarchia, in particular the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque.

Incidentally, the obligatory vote has so far only been approved by the Consulta, whose decisions have to be approved by the Cabinet before becoming law. There is every sign that the Communists, who threatened to resign if this vote became law, will succeed in obtaining sufficient modification to it, as to render it harmless to them and enable them to remain in office.

2. In preparation for the elections most of the main parties have recently been holding National Congresses. The Uomo Qualunque also held its first National Congress starting on 16th Feb. As a result GIANNINI was elected President of the Fronte and the movement as a whole gained for the first time some tangible evidence of its very large following. An important event in U.Q. history was also the fusion between it and the Monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano. This rather open indication of U.Q. sympathies appears to have had little, if any, adverse effect on U.Q. membership, as most people seem to believe that the Constitutional question will be left for settlement later. It now appears certain that if no trickery occurs in the elections, the U.Q. and allied movements will gain a very large number of seats. A reliable source in contact with U.Q. states that it now has about 1,700,000 listed members and believe it can, by further fusion with similar groups, rely on 150 to 200 seats in a fair election. By the time of the elections, it hopes to be able to count on 2,500,000 male voters, who will be members of the party, or sympathisers. To these should be added an equal number of women voters, and a large mass of persons not inscribed in any party (believed about 2,000,000) whose votes are also being hoped for.

Two interesting anecdotes about the U.Q. Conference have also been related to this Section by a usually reliable contact.

00038

Before the Congress the Questore of ROME spoke to GIANNINI about the possibility of violent incidents. GIANNINI is said to have replied that if the Questore did not feel confident about public order during the Conference, he, GIANNINI, could assure him that the U.Q. would see to it that there were no violent incidents, as there was in ROME a force of 5,000 armed U.Q. members who had been detailed to keep order and suppress any violent incidents.

During the Sunday meeting of the Congress (17 Feb) two workmen from TURIN got up and said they brought the greetings of thousands of their fellow workmen who, however, at the moment dare not openly show their sympathies in the North for fear of violence from CLN hotheads. They also said that when they got back to TURIN they might be in some personal danger themselves. At this GIANNINI assured them that he would give orders to U.Q. members in TURIN that if these workmen were in any way harmed, U.Q. members were to disregard GIANNINI's orders against the use of violence and take what action they thought fit. He is also reported to have indicated that in the event of any general use of violence against the U.Q. he would employ the arm of passive resistance by ordering all members not to pay any more taxes, a move which would effectively embarrass any Government at the moment.

(4) During the period two items of news touching on British policy

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3. (i) During the period two items of news touching on British policy towards Italy have appeared in the Roman press and have caused a considerable amount of adverse comment.

(a) The deforestation of certain parts of CALABRIA referred to in this Section report RS/1/39 was discussed at some length in "Il Tempo". The article

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Pointed out that not only had large quantities already been taken to UK but that preparations were also being made to send there a further large supply.

Highly critical comment of the British in this respect was heard and the matter really did excite general public interest. One of the more kindly remarks heard was from a person who said that he hoped it was not true as he personally found it hard if not impossible to believe that the British authorities could so unscrupulously take advantage of their position, especially when he recalled the fair words that had recently been addressed to the Italian people by the British Foreign Minister.

(b) On 6 and 7 Feb articles appeared in "Italia Nuova" in which it was pointed out with some asperity that the British Government, unlike the US Government had not offered to compensate the Italian Government for the lira compensation paid to British troops for the month of Jan, with sterling credits in UK.

CORBINO in the first article is reported to have told the British Ambassador that compensation could NOT be paid to British troops as no sterling credits had been offered in exchange by the British Government. As the compensation has been paid, the Italian public must assume either that sterling has been finally credited or that CORBINO has been forced by the British to change his attitude.

(ii) These denials have provoked neither denials nor explanations from British Information Services in ITALY and the Italians are left to make what they will from them. Instead the Ambassador recently made a statement in general terms expressing our desire to see the Italian economy on its feet again. The effect was unfortunate. Incidents such as the above make the Italians extremely sceptical of these expressions of good will, and more than ever ready to accept without the necessary pinch of salt statements such as that recently made by an American journalist to the American press, and reported in the "Stars and Stripes", which is read by many Italians, and used by all newspapers in their compilation of the news. This statement asserted that Great Britain was trying to use for her own exclusive advantage all the material wealth of ITALY, that is to say, wished "to make a second INDIA out of ITALY". The question of the deforestations around SILA was in fact used among other things in proof of his assertion.

It seems that timely articles sponsored by our information services here, either giving explanation or providing counterblasts in the shape of statements giving proof of our material contribution to the Italian economy would do much to prevent the loss of prestige which at the moment we undoubtedly suffer.

RUMOURS

That the Anglo-American Allies are using UNRRA warehouses to store arms and ammunition for the coming struggle against USSR (source believed Polish Troops).

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| Italian Officials inc CCRR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | nil | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | nil | nil | 1 | 1 |

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

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

Subject: Routine Report for the period 26 Dec - 26 Jan 46. SECRET

To: AC of S, G-2. RAAC.

276 FSS. Int.Corps.
Phone: 47344.5 - Ext.42.
Ref: RS/1/60.
Date 26 January 46.

CC. 3 SCI Unit.
→ Security Div. P.S.S.C. HQ. A.C.
Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Offr. Italy.
HQ. Field Security CMF.
I.S.I.D.
File
War Diary

311
3032
636.03

(64)

PART I: General Survey.

A. Military Security.

Two cases of wire cutting have occurred during the period under review.

B. Civilian Security.

(a) Investigations continue of undesirables who find their way to ROME. The irregular entry of German females into Italy is particularly to be noted.

(b) The political situation shows little change. Discontent with present conditions and apprehension as to the attitude the Allies will take towards the country during the forthcoming Peace negotiations in no way tend to increase the popularity of the Allies and in particular of Great Britain.

PART II Military Security

A. Security of Information: Nil

B. Security of Material:

Two instances of telephone wire cutting were reported to this Section during the month. One occurred on 1 Jan 46 between TERNI and FOLIGNO where 240 metres of wire were removed. The second occurred on 20 - 21 Jan 46 between FOLIGNO and SCHEGGINO when about 32 bays of wire were removed. As these points are well outside this Section's area no action has been possible. In the second case however, it was reported that the wire party going out to repair the damage apparently surprised the thieves who were still in the locality and who opened fire on them.

It is most strongly recommended that on the main wire routes north of ROME a similar scheme be put into operation as that which has been adopted on the HARRIS routes, where mobile armed parties with good communication have been able to reduce these incidents almost to nil.

C. Security of Personnel:

A special report has been made to AC of S. G-2 about the tendency for undesirable women to congregate near the entrance of the NAAFI Free Cinema, into which members of the forces are allowed to take civilian guests. It is obviously impossible to prevent "picking up" in a city like ROME, but suggestions have been made which may eliminate the practice in such public places of Allied entertainment.

00030

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PART II (Contd)

Civilian Security:

A. Analysis of Arrests. See attached Appendix "A"

B. Important individual cases:

1. Persons arrested:

(a) HESLINGA Johan G.

This Dutch National was arrested at the request of the Royal Netherlands Military Mission on a charge of having joined the WAFFEN S.S. He was taken to Security Prison pending transfer to HOLLAND under DUTCH arrangements.

(b) BUCHNER BAUCEVICH Hektor.

This German citizen listed as an important Agent of I(H) VIENNA and an early member of the NAZI Party who did much work in GREECE and TURKEY under cover of the tobacco business was arrested by this Section on 22 Jan 46. A full report has been submitted.

2. Suspects:

(a) ACHMEDOW HADSCHIOSMI

This TURK was discovered in REGINA COELI and was interrogated at request of Public Safety Liaison Officer. He was found to have served in the GERMAN Army and was evacuated as a PCW.

(b) CEPICI Teofilo.

On information from 311 FSS that this man had escaped from POW Camp COLTANO, he was re-arrested in ROME and evacuated as a POW.

(c) ROHBACH Walter.

This man detained by the Military Police was interrogated and found to have deserted from the GERMAN Army in Feb 44. He had been living with Italians in the ABRUZZI and had managed to get married and have a child. He was evacuated as a POW.

(d) SEVERI Capt.

An officer of the ALBANIAN Mission BARI. Recently came to ROME ostensibly for Medical treatment but suspected of political activity, probably collecting information on Right-Wing ALBANIANS of whom there are about 150 - 200 at the moment. He has now returned to BARI.

00036

(c) SCHULZ Gisella.

A GERMAN National found working as a clerk in UNRRA under the

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Italian name of CAPOTI Giselia, posing as an Italian citizen. Apparently arrived irregularly in ITALY. A full report on the case has been made to Liaison Officer, DP & RS/C, HQ. Allied Commission. This is apparently a case typical of many hundred of German girls who have entered ITALY irregularly. The matter has also been referred to D A V who had not reported the girl's presence in ROME to this Section. D A V promised to maintain closer liaison and vigilance.

(f) EGYEDI - EDDY Albert.

A full interrogation report on this man has been furnished to AC of S. G-2. with recommendation that he be dealt with by CSDIC. Formerly a HUNGARIAN National, he travelled widely all over the world and there are reports that he was associated with the SHANGHAI Soviet and engaged in the White Slave Traffic.

C. Subversive Movements.

(a) Further to previous reports on the Right Wing Organisation "RAAM" this Section has obtained an example of a blank membership card for this organisation. As far as can be ascertained however, this organisation is either lying very low or has been dissolved. Photostat copies of the card will be distributed in due course to interested Agencies.

(b) A special report has been made to interested agencies on Communist infiltration into key positions in the State Administration, particularly in the epuration mechanisms, which it is obvious offer an admirable field for political manipulation.

PART III

Civilian Population:

1. On 20 Jan 46 a Public Meeting of REDUCI (ex PsOW) was held in the Basilica di Massenzio. Invitations to about 20,000 had been issued but not more than about 2,000 turned up. The usual complaints about unemployment, lack of food and assistance were made. A diversion was created by an impromptu speech by a disabled veteran believed to be a Communist, who recommended that the reduci should sack the banks, warehouses and shops immediately. The meeting closed with a more moderate speech urging appropriate legislative action, for which the reduci were prepared to wait until 15 Feb 46. There were no violent incidents.

00037

2. Further to remarks in previous routine reports on the question of the Obligatory Vote and on the possibility of manipulating the forthcoming Elections if it is not imposed, the situation at the moment with regard to this important measure is fluid. The six parties are equally divided on the matter, Communists, Socialists, and Partito d'Azione being against it and the rest for. The Democrazia Cristiana appeared to hold the key to the situation. After having at first stood firm for the Obligatory Vote against the Communists, they began to waver after TOGLIATTI's speech at the Communist Party Congress and seemed at one time about to give way on the point. At present, however, they seem to be veering back to their former firmness, the outcome is still uncertain since many Christian Democrats feel that they can concede the point and still carry the elections, since their party counts more members in ROME than any of the other five and is very influential in Southern Italy in general. They are also counting on the womens' vote. A well informed observer has remarked to this Section that this attitude on the part of the Christian Democrats is

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highly dangerous and for two reasons. Firstly without the Obligatory Vote it is quite certain that the Communists, well organised and financed as they are, will obtain a representation quite out of proportion to their actual numbers and influence in the country. Secondly, a yielding, on this matter by the Christian Democrats in order not to accept the Communist challenge of provoking an immediate Government crisis would be a repetition of another great tactical mistake of the Christian Democrats in 1920, when, on a technical question connected with the issue of "Bearer Bonds", they at first gave a strong lead against all opposition and later retreated, causing the fall of the GIOLITTI Government and opening a period of two years which saw five consecutive Government crises, prior to the advent of Fascism over the completely debilitated body of the State.

3. Also interested in obtaining the obligatory vote are the Liberals who are now painfully aware of the weakness of their forces. As has been noted before in these reports there is in process a wide movement to try and unite in time the various Centre and Right Liberal Movements grouped around figures like DE CIVITA, ZANIBONI, LABRIOLA and BONOMI into a firm block which would bring additional forces to the assistance of the PARTITO LIBERALE and the DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO. A well informed observer gives as probable leader of this block FRANCESCO NITTI. The tactics of the U.Q. with regard to this block are not yet clear but it is reported that discussions are going on between the UQ and some of these Liberal groups. NITTI's attitude in the matter is also still uncertain but it is reported that he has admitted to some of his political friends that he failed to get into power after the last crisis owing to the untimely connections rumoured between him and the U.Q.

4. Anti-Allied and particularly Anti-British feeling as manifested in the Italian Press appears in no way to have abated. Even press announcements about British eagerness to speed up the Peace Treaty with Italy do not seem to have allayed these feelings. Particular offenders in this matter are the papers owned by ERALDO CARBONI, the satirical "CANTACHIARO" and the daily "IL MONDO", which latter towards the end of December was particularly and outspokenly bitter about a traffic accident involving a British vehicle. Comments on the TORRE ANNUZIATA disaster have also been Anti-Allied.

Reasons for such feelings among Italians are fairly obvious and have been alluded to in these reports. It must be admitted that the Italians, accustomed to listening, often at great risk to themselves, to talks by Col. STEVENS during the occupational period, appear to have expected the Allies to establish Paradise in Italy within a few hours of the invasion, and the fact that the Allies are not angels in disguise appears to have disillusioned them more than it need have done had they any sound political sense or realisation of the difficulties besetting the Allies themselves. However, it is equally true, at least insofar as Great Britain is concerned that little noticeable effort has ever been made to try to explain these matters and the British point of view to the Italian at large. In a previous report, comment has been made on the lack of an adequate propoganda effort by Great Britain in this country. A large amount of well produced material is poured out by USIS, but although some of the technical pamphlets are well received, there is a danger that the Italians, accustomed as they were to the outpourings of the "MINCULPOP", will be impervious to these masses of material. What is required, or rather what was required two years ago, was something subtler in the propoganda line which would have widened the field of personal contacts which can do more than the printed word.

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Strangely enough the mechanism for this already exists in the teaching groups of the British Council. The organisation of thriving language classes in English could, if done properly, do much to improve such personal contact, but unfortunately, though the teachers are available, and are presumably being paid, there is little evidence of the organisation of such classes. Much could also be done by making available to the intellectual and professional classes either original British reviews and magazines or translations thereof.

Rumours:

That arms from JUGOSLAV sources are being landed in SICILY to assist the bandits. (Source Civilians RCMP)

General:

1. This Section continues to assist in screening the large variety of DPs of all nationalities passing through CINECITTA Camp, now taken over by UNRRA. About 100 Chinese are passing through for repatriation. Of 29 JUGOSLAVS due for repatriation on 26 Jun 46. only 17 went. The remainder disappeared, presumably because they had been in the GERMAN Army. A snap check on D.P's. baggage was made recently but no arms beyond one dagger were found

2. Enquiries are being made by this Section into the reasons for the widespread employment of JUGOSLAVS in various camps and establishments in the Area.

Tailpiece:

1. In spite of the Anti-British feelings remarked on above, the following was seen written on a wall in the entrance to an Italian Civil Administration Office.

"FASCISTI D'INGHILESI, CHE ASPETATE A PRENDERCI
SOTTO LA CORONA BRITANNICA ?"

2. Written on a wall not far from the VILLA GRAZIOLI, a Russian Hostel, appears the following; written in English-type Block Capitals:

"RED FASCISTS, TAKE OFF YOUR DEMOCRATIC MASKS" (Sic)

B.N. Phipps
Capt.
Int. Corps.

CHF.
BER/dvl.

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APPENDIX 'A'

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A | Intern-ment Cat.B | detained pending investigation Cat:C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc CCRR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | nil | 2 | 2 |
| TOTALS | nil | nil | 2 | 2 |

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

SECRET

Subject : F.A.A.N. Membership Card

To : AG of S, G-2

276 FS Section
Tel:47845 Ext 42
Ref:RS/1/60
13 Feb 46

Copies to: CIC/RAAG.
→ Security Division, U.S.S.C.,
H.Q. Allied Commission.
Major C.S.I.D., U.S.L.D.

0020

Further to this Section's routine report RS/1/60 dated 26 Jan 46, page 3 para C(a):

Attached are photostat copies of this document, for your interest and information.

Sub also with RAAG Monthly report

Security Division
Rec'd 19/2
Box 3280
File 636.03
Action

Capt.,
Int Corps.

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

ORGANIZZAZIONE F.E.R.T. 5759

**Reparti Antitotalitari Antimarxisti Monarchici**

**R. A. A. M.**

# SCHEDA PERSONALE

*(Fotografia)*

« GIURO DI TENER FEDE IN OGNI CIRCOSTANZA AL GIURAMENTO DI FEDELTÀ GIÀ PRESTATO AL RE E AI SUOI REALI SUCCESSORI E DI ESEGUIRE IN TAL SENSO GLI ORDINI CHE MI PERVERRANNO PER LA DIFESA DELLA PATRIA - GIURO INOLTRE DI MANTENERE IL SEGRETO PIÙ ASSOLUTO SU TUTTO CIÓ CHE CONCERNE I R.A.A.M. » -

*(Firma)*

*Controfirma del presentatore*

*(Data), li*

## DATI PERSONALI

Cognome .....

Nome .....

Paternità .....

Maternità .....

Nato a ..... il .....

Distretto .....

Abitante a ..... (prov. .....)

Via ..... Tel. .....

Stato civile ..... figli n. .....

Grado ..... arma ..... spec. .....

Categoria (1) .....

Ente presso cui presta servizio .....

Professione o mestiere .....

Titolo di studio .....

Ente o ditta presso cui lavora (se in congedo) (2) .....

Orario di lavoro abituale .....

Se ha partecipato alla lotta clandestina antitedesca

In quale organizzazione o banda .....

Partito politico al quale è inscritto (se in congedo) .....

Data di iscrizione ..... numero della tessera .....

(1) se in spe o in congedo.
(2) indicare se disoccupato.

0200

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

SECRET

276 FS Section
Phone 478445 Ext 42
Ref: P/760
29 Jan 46

To: AC of S, G-2, RAAC
OC No 5 SCI Unit
→ Security Div. FEGC Hq AC
CIC RAAC

Subject: PETRUSHANDOFF Dorofei

1. The s/n ex-priest recently presented himself at this office and hinted that he would do certain work for this Sec if required.

2. In view of previous information available on him, he was interrogated and att is a copy of interrogation report.

Capt.,
Int Corps.

CMF

SECRET

INTERROGATION REPORT ON

BOBTCHASTNOFF Dorofei

V

BOBTCHASTNOFF Dorofei (Russian form of BERCASTINAS Derotejus, the original Lithuanian form of the name)

Born 1 Jun 1916 at ORENBURG (now renamed CHKALOV, in the URALS, RUSSIA)

Relations: Father - ZACARIA ) Both shot by Germans at KAUNAS
Mother - ZANETTNIA GRABSOVA ) in 1930
Sister - IRINA, at present believed still in RUSSIA (see below under GORBACHEV)

Nationality — States he is a Lithuanian and still has Lithuanian passport. This document was not exhibited. He only showed Permesso di Soggiorno issued by ROME QUESTURA dated 10 Nov 33 and renewed 3 Nov 45.

Languages — Fluent Lithuanian, Lett, Russian, Polish, German, Italian, understands English, speaks Latin and a little French.

Present Address — Via PIEMONTE 2, Pensione VITALI.

1916-1920 — Remained in ORENBURG whither his parents had fled from KAUNAS as a result of religious persecution.

1920-1936 — Attended elementary school and later the Gymnasium at KAUNAS after his family had returned there in 1920.

1937 — Subject's family belonged to the Orthodox Sect called "Old Believers" (Staravieri). He himself, after finishing his schooling met and became friendly with the Latin Catholic Bishop BUCHIS (now General of the Congregation of the 'Marianni' at Via CORSICA 1 ROME). He subsequently

1937-1938 — spent a year in a Marianite Monastery at MARIANPOLE, LITHUANIA and became a convert to the Roman Catholic Faith (Eastern rite).

1938 — In 1938 he came to ROME with Bishop BUCHIS to study Philosophy, spending 3 years as a student at the Istituto Angelicum, Selito del Grillo, ROME, and living at Via CORSICA 1.

1941 — In this year he went to live at the Collegio Russicum, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2 and spent three years attending the Universita Gregoriana preparing for the priesthood (he was ordained priest on 26 Dec 1944 at the Church of Saint Antonio Abate).

1943 — During the German occupation of ROME he met Signora [redacted] of the Swedish Legation (Division B in charge of affairs of prisoners and refugees). She informed him that in various camps in Italy there were Russian prisoners requiring assistance and he began to collect money [illegible] for this purpose, with, he says, the approval of Cardinal

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

**Relations:** Father - ZADARIA ) Both shot by Germans in 1920
Mother - EKATERINA GRABSOVA )
Sister - EMMA, at present believed still in RUSSIA (see below under GORSOUNOV)

**Nationality** States he is a Lithuanian and still has Lithuanian passport. This document was not exhibited. He only showed Permesso di Soggiorno issued by RAZA QUESTURA dated 10 Nov 38 and renewed 3 Nov 45.

**Languages** Fluent Lithuanian, Lett, Russian, Polish, German, Italian, understands English, speaks Latin and a little French.

**Present Address** Via FERMENTO 2, residence VITALI.

1916-1920 Remained in GERMANY whither his parents had fled from KAUNAS as a result of religious persecution.

1920-1936 Attended elementary school and later the Gymnasium at KAUNAS after his family had returned there in 1920.

1937 Subject's family belonged to the Orthodox Sect called "Old Believers" (Staravieri). He himself, after finishing his schooling met and became friendly with the Latin Catholic Bishop EUGENIO (now General of the Congregation of the 'Marianni' at Via CORNICA 1 ROME). He subsequently

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1941 In this year he went to live at the Collegio Russicum, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2 and spent three years attending the Universita Gregoriana preparing for the priesthood (he was ordained priest on 26 Dec 1944 at the Church of Saint Antonio Abate).

10926

1943 During the German occupation of ROME he met Signora [redacted] of the Swedish Legation (Division B in charge of affairs of prisoners and refugees). She informed him that in various camps in Italy there were Russian prisoners requiring assistance and he began to collect money and clothes for this purpose, with, he says, the approval of Cardinal TISSERAND. He also collaborated with a Russian Jesuit, a fellow-student at the Gregoriana, UMRIKOFF Andrea, and they both obtained assistance from Monsignor KIRENI and began to send money, clothes, books and Red Cross parcels to various Russian internees whose names were supplied by the Swedish Legation.

Jan 1944 Later, when the Germans began to round up men for the FOTT organisation subject began to assist various Jews, finding hiding places and funds, and working in contact with Sig. BORGHI (now of the Comitato Ebraico, Via Principe Amedeo 2½. He obtained false documents for these persons from Signor KLINGER (now secretary of the Comitato Pro Vittime Politiche, Campidoglio, ROME)

Feb 1944 Subject also now began to assist various Russian ex PsW in hiding in

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ROME. He contacted PERUGINI Alessio (clandestine name "CERVONI") the Major Domo of the former Siamese Embassy, Villa THAI in Via MONTEBANA (now occupied by Russian Mil Mission). This villa was then empty and was used as a collecting and despatching point for the PoW, whence they were sent in ones and twos to be cared for by the various "Bande" in the hills around ROME, principally at ZAGAROLA, PALESTRINA and MONTEMONTENO. At the latter place the organiser on the spot was a Communist MOCCHIA Francesco. Later when it became too risky to send men into the hills, they were hidden in the cellars of the Villa THAI and reached a total number of about 30. All were armed. In this work subject was helped not only by UMBERTO, who introduced him to Monsignor O'FLAHERTY (who provided clothes and money) but also by a Russian woman, Signora SUHRA of 109 Via ALESSANDRIA, a Polish woman married to a film producer, Signora CALAMAI (at present stated to be living at the Grand Hotel, Rome) and BONIFACIO Ludmilla (see below). Subject estimates that about 110-120 PoW were assisted in this way. During this work he also got to know various Communists of whom he remembered the following: BULLEDI Giorgio, (Movimento Comunista, later PCI), CANTI Giovanni, keeper of a "salumeria" in Via Bisogno, ARENDOLA Pietro, BOGANVILLE Eduardo and a Jewess named TARNENBAUM Mia, (believed at present a Theatre critic on staff of l'Unita).

Mar-May 1944

Jun 1944

After the Allied entry into ROME, subject returned to his studies at the Russicum and spent a month at the Basiliani Monastery at GROTTAFERRATA where he was sent by Cardinal TISSERAND.

Dec 1944

He then returned to ROME and was ordained priest in Dec 44.

Feb 45

Since he had begun to help PoW etc his comings and goings from the Russicum had, he states, caused the disapproval of his superiors, as had his frequent contacts with BONIFACIO Ludmilla. He was finally forbidden to go out from the College. More serious differences with his superiors arose over his becoming more and more "antognostic" in his remarks about the Church and organised religion in general. Subject states that he now does not concede absolute authority to any church and thinks religion does not need the organisations through which it is expressed in the world. These differences were aggravated according to subject by information laid with his superiors against him by his former acquaintances in the Communist Party. He considers that those people had thought at first he was an ardent Communist and when they saw him return to his religious studies decided to make things unpleasant for him by exaggerating his contacts with Ludmilla BONIFACIO. He considers this a move in a well laid plan to force him into the power of the Russians (see below - GORBACHEV). He stated that he finally asked to be returned to lay life and this was granted. Asked whether this meant he was 'thrown out' he would notadmit as much directly but said merely that it amounted to the same thing. He said he had an official Church document confirming that he was now to be considered as a layman "for non-observance of priestly duties." (This document not exhibited)
Since then he has been living at the Pensione VITALE and giving language lessons, though he is obviously in difficult financial

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

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Jun 1944 — After the Allied entry into ROME, subject returned to his studies at the Russicum and spent a month at the Basilian Monastery at GROTTAFERRATA where he was sent by Cardinal TISSERAND.

Dec 1944 — He then returned to ROME and was ordained priest in Dec 44.

Feb 45 — Since he had begun to help PsW etc his comings and goings from the Russicum had, he states, caused the disapproval of his superiors, as had his frequent contacts with BENVENUTO Lumilla. He was finally forbidden to go out from the College. More serious differences with his superiors arose over his becoming more and more "unlogmatic" in his remarks about the Church and organised religion in general. Subject states that he now does not concede absolute authority to any church and thinks religion does not need the organisations through which it is expressed in the world. These differences were aggravated according to subject by information laid with his superiors against him by his former acquaintances in the Communist Party. He considers that these people had thought at first he was an ardent Communist and when they saw him return to his religious studies decided to make things unpleasant for him by exaggerating his contacts with Lumilla BENVENUTO. He considers this a move in a well laid plan to force him into the power of the Russians (see below - GORCHKOV). He stated that he finally asked to be returned to lay life and this was granted. Asked whether this meant he was 'thrown out' he would not admit as much directly but said merely that it amounted to the same thing. He said he had an official Church document confirming that he was now to be considered as a layman "for non-observance of priestly duties." (This document not exhibited)
Since then he has been living at the Pensione VITALI and giving language lessons, though he is obviously in difficult financial circumstances and admitted having sold his watch and other valuables. He stated he makes 200 lire per hour from a few private lessons and teaches at the Istituto Commerciale. He takes many meals at the house of BENVENUTO Lumilla.

0025

PERSONALITIES

1. GORCHKOV (now First Secretary at the Russian Embassy)

Subject states that he first met GORCHKOV when the latter arrived from NAPLES in Jun 44 with MITKEVITCH as the first Russian diplomatic representatives in ROME. The meeting took place at the Villa THAI, where subject used frequently to go in order to interpret for Italians claiming to have assisted Russian PsW in the Rome area.

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When subject arrived, GORSCHKOV and MITSKIEVITCH were addressing a crowd of ex PsW in the Villa. GORSCHKOV asked if subject were the BENEDETTI he had heard about and immediately accused him of having spread Catholic propaganda among the Russian PsW and taken some of them to a Papal audience. Subject immediately appealed to the PsW present on the first point and his denials of having spread Catholic propaganda among them were confirmed by the PsW. As for the Papal audience he admitted that he had taken PsW to one but merely as part of a sightseeing tour, like any other tourists or visitors.

Subject stated that he had little fur her contact with GORSCHKOV. His contacts were mainly connected with the affairs of Russian ex PsW and GORSCHKOV never wanted subject to appear at the Russian Embassy always meeting him elsewhere. A few weeks ago, however, (circa 21 Dec 45), GORSCHKOV made an appointment with him via BENVENUTO Ludmilla. They met in GORSCHKOV's car in Piazza della Liberta and GORSCHKOV showed subject a letter in his (Subject's) sister's (IRINA's) handwriting saying that she was still in Russia. GORSCHKOV then suggested that subject should work for the Russian Embassy if he desired his sister's continued safety. Subject considered this the second part of the Communist plan, of which the first part was to get him expelled from the Russians.

2. BENVENUTO Ludmilla

The daughter of an Italian mother(whose name she now uses)and a Russian father. She formerly lived in MILAN. Subject first met her during the clandestine period when she, too, was assisting Russian interneesend PsW in hiding from the Germans. She was then living at the Pensione VITALI, Via Piacente 2 (Subject's present address). She was at that time working for the Cantiere ARGENTI, Via FLAMINIA, as a drawing office clerk. She is at present secretary to Signor BIASI of Villa LIA,(corner of Viale Regina Marherita and Via Morgagni Tel 84,3015). BIASI is the chief distributor of Russian films and subject described him as a "Russian, a fanatical Communist ..... and probably something more". Subject said that GORSCHKOV had asked BENVENUTO to do secret work for him, which she had refused. This refusal would probably cause her eventual dismissal from her present post in the film distributing office.

When questioned directly, subject admitted that he was "personally interested" in BENVENUTO.

BENVENUTO is now living at Via TICINO 8B in the flat of Maestro SANIN Alessandro, whom subject described as a Russian emigré and a former director of the Moscow Grand Theatre. He is at present doing some work at the SCALA, MILAN and will return to ROME shortly. He has been requested to go back to Moscow also. Subject states that at SANIN's flat he had met various members of the Russian Embassy staff and the Russian Military Mission. Of these he named KARTSHOV, the Embassy Charge d'Affaires. Asked if he knew SMIRNOV he replied convincingly that he did not know the man personally but might know him by sight. He also mentioned a man named STRANOV described as the "Economo" of the Villa GRAZIOLI (residence of the Russian Embassy staff). He said that STRANOV was probably more than an "economo" as everybody seemed to fear him. Subject stated that he had only vaguely heard of of the Villa ARGENTINA (Russian Officers' Club, Via Aurelia Antica?) and did not know anybody there.

Interrogator's Comment

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

like any other tourists or visitors.

Subject stated that he had little fur her contact with GORSCHKOV. His contacts were mainly connected with the affairs of Russian ex PoW and GORSCHKOV never wanted subject to appear at the Russian Embassy always meeting him elsewhere. A few weeks ago, however, (circa 21 Dec 46), GORSCHKOV made an appointment with him via BENVENUTO Ludmilla. They met in GORSCHKOV's car in Piazza della Liberta and GORSCHKOV showed subject a letter in his (Subject's) sister's (OLGA's) handwriting saying that she was still in Russia. GORSCHKOV then suggested that subject should work for the Russian Embassy if he desired his sister's continued safety. Subject considered this the second part of the Communist plan, of which the first part was to get him expelled from the Russians.

2. BENVENUTO Ludmilla

The daughter of an Italian mother(whose name she now uses)and a Russian father. She formerly lived in MILAN. Subject first met her during the clandestine period when she, too, was assisting Russian interneesand PoW in hiding from the Germans. She was then living at the Pensione VITALI, Via Piemonte 2 (Subject's present address). She was at that time working for the Cantiere ANSALDI, Via FLAMINIA, as a drawing office clerk. She is at present secretary to Signor BIASI of Villa LIA,(corner of Viale Regina Margherita and Via Morgagni Tel 843015). BIASI is the chief distributor of Russian films and subject described him as a "Russian, a fanatical Communist ..... and probably something more". Subject said that GORSCHKOV had asked BENVENUTO to do secret work for him, which she had refused. This refusal would probably cause her eventual dismissal from her present post in the film distributing office.

When questioned directly, subject admitted that he was "personally interested" in BENVENUTO.

BENVENUTO is now living at Via TICINO 5B in the flat of Maestro SANIN Alessandro, when subject described as a Russian emigré and a former director of the Moscow Grand Theatre. He is at present doing some work at the SCALA, MILAN and will return to ROME shortly. He has been requested to go back to Moscow also. Subject states that at SANIN's flat he had met various members of the Russian Embassy staff and the Russian Military Mission. Of these he named MARKOV, the Embassy Charge d'Affaires. Asked if he knew SMIRNOV he replied convincingly that he did not know the man personally but might know him by sight. He also mentioned a man named STEPANOV described as the "Economo" of the Villa GRAZIOLI (residence of the Russian Embassy staff). He said that STEPANOV was probably more than an "economo" as everybody seemed to fear him. Subject stated that he had only vaguely heard of of the Villa ABRIGNER (Russian Officers' Club, Via Aurelia Antica?) and did not know anybody there.

Interrogator's Comment

Interrogator first met subject in Aug 44 at the Villa Thai while assisting an officer of Allied Screening Commission to make some enquiries about PoW. He was then dressed as a priest, wearing a beard, and told a story similar to the above about his assistance to Russian PoW.

Subject next appeared at interrogator's office on 19 Jan 46 and asked for an interview. He was then dressed as a civilian and wore a moustache. When asked what could be done for him, he replied that things were rather the other way round as it was a question of what he could do for us. Asked to explain this he said that he was prepared to work against what he called "Bolsheviks". He said he realised that this was a matter of risking his life but as the Russians had started to black-mail him about his remaining relative in Russia he was bitterly opposed to them and

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prepared to do such work. He also said he did not wish to be seen coming to the FS office too frequently and asked for an appointment elsewhere.

A few days after, in order to make the appointment for this interrogation he appeared at the FS office almost unrecognisable in a completely different set of civilian clothing and without his moustache.

During the interrogation subject appeared frank and sincere. He speaks good Italian but with a strong foreign accent. He seemed to have a good memory for dates, names and addresses etcand did not appear to be hiding anything, though he obviously presented the story of his relations with [redacted] and his expulsion from the Russians in the most favourable light for himself. Without checking the various facts given, it can be said that his story appears credible on its face value.

It was difficult, during interrogation, to connect him with the information given by AFHQ IAI report.

He is mild and quietly spoken and only when speaking against the "Bolsheviks" do his eyes and voice betray strong feeling, which may be good acting but appears sincere. He protested that he is only interested in true liberty for the Russians which they have not got under the present regime.

Physical Description

Height 5'10" approx., slight build, hair light brown slightly wavy, brushed back; eyes mild blue, slight cast in one, giving the appearance of squint at times; face, fresh complexion, narrows sharply towards chin, receding; mouth unusually small; hands rather large and powerful, wrists reddened in patches as though by some blood or skin disease; clothes worn on 19 Jan 46, brown overcoat, grey trousers, blue shirt, black shoes of poor quality, no hat; later wore clean light macintosh, gpo & class grey flannel trousers and black shoes of better quality, no hat.

NB. Subject is same as in case No R-1293 of 21 Feb 45 reported by 426th CIC Det.

DUG J

B.B. Ryder
Capt.,
Int Corps.

Date 24 Jan 46

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

Security Files

UNIT

Subject: Routine Report for the period 26 Nov - 28 Dec 45

To: AC of S, G-2
RAAC

Det No 3 SCI Unit
JICA
Security Branch, Public Safety, HQ AC
Commandant, HQ Field Security

276 FS Section
Phone 478445/42
Ref: HS/1/59
29 Dec 45

(69)

Part I: General Survey

A. Military Security : Nil Report

B. Civilian Security

A survey is made of the political tendencies and public opinion in regard to them, at the moment, and comment is made on the possibilities of 'fixing' the forthcoming elections.

Part II: Military Security : Nil Report

Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests : See att appendix A

B. Important Individual Cases

1. Persons Arrested

a. RAPINO Renato
SIGNORINI Sergio In collaboration with the Italian police these two escapees from MERNI Internment Camp were arrested on Friday 7 Dec on information given to this Sec by a former woman internee whom they were pestering for money.

2. Suspects

a. HIRSZFKLEIN Mosé On information supplied by this Sec, this Polish Jew was arrested on 17 Dec by the Special Squad of the CCRR for trafficking in Allied currency. A search of his house revealed 322 £10 notes, 402 £5 notes, 3 gold 10 dollar pieces, 15 gold sovereigns and 1 £20 note, the only genuine note being the later. Five other Polish Jews and an Italian were also arrested on suspicion of being his accomplices. SIB were called in by CCRR and after interrogation of these suspects another part of the gang was arrested in MILAN where the house of another Polish Jew, KLEPLER Zaccaria were found 70 10 dollar bills, 100 1000 franc notes, all false and a small quantity of cocaine.

b. HELIAS Tadeusz This Pole, interrogated by this Sec, gave a very strange story, one of the main points of which was that a Col of the Polish Mission (WARSAW) in Rome had instructed him to find employment with Allied Police or Intelligence Services in any

Security Division
Routed 9/1
Book No 2683
File No 636.07
Action

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

A. [redacted]

B. Civilian Security

A survey is made of the political tendencies and public opinion in regard to them, at the moment, and comment is made on the possibilities of 'fixing' the forthcoming elections.

Security Division
911
Book No. 2683.
File No. 636.97
Action.....

Part II: Military Security : Nil Report

Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests : See att appendix A

B. Important Individual Cases

1. Persons Arrested

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SIGNORINI Sergio

In collaboration with the Italian police these two escapees from MISILMI Internment Camp were arrested on Friday 7 Dec on information given to this Sec by a former woman internee whom they were pestering for money.

2. Suspects

a. HIRSZFELDEIN Mosé

On information supplied by this Sec, this Polish Jew was arrested on 17 Dec by the Special Squad of the CCRR for trafficking in Allied currency. A search of his house revealed 522 £10 notes, 492 £5 notes, 3 gold 10 dollar pieces, 15 gold sovereigns and 1 £20 note, the only genuine note being the later. Five other Polish Jews and an Italian were also arrested on suspicion of being his accomplices. SIS were called in by CCRR and after interrogation of these suspects another part of the gang was arrested in MILAN where the house of another Polish Jew, KEMPNER Zaccaria were found 70 10 dollar bills, 100 1000 franc notes, all false and a small quantity of cocaine.

b. HERAS Tadeusz

This Pole, interrogated by this Sec, gave a very strange story, one of the main points of which was that a Col of the Polish Mission (WARSAW) in Rome had instructed him to find employment with Allied Police or Intelligence Services in any capacity. He is also known to have had contact with 2 Polish Corps and is believed at present to be working as a driver for the Russian Embassy. A special report has been furnished on him.

c. COCCIA Pasquale

While vetting this man for employment with UNRRA, this Sec found that he had escaped from an Italian concentration camp in UDINE and was wanted by the Questura of TURIN. He was handed over to the Italian Police.

d. ROSSI Alessandro

This man whose name appears on

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the Enemy Agents List was traced and interrogated by this Sec but owing to certain documents in his possession was not arrested pending further instructions from higher HQ.

e. HENSLINGER Johann This Dutch national was interrogated fully and revealed that he had worked for Waffen SS. A full report has been presented to AC of S, G-2, RAAC and the Dutch Military Mission.

f. OHLENDACHER Heinrich
GERSDORFF Martin These two Germans working for UNRRA and both strongly suspected of letting their Communist sympathies interfere with their work, have been mentioned in a special report on the subject of a German-Communist clique in ROME.

g.i. General Laszlo SZABO
ii. Istvan MILOTAY
iii. Janos ESTHORY-HUTTNER
iv. Anton PALL A special report is being prepared on these Hungarian subjects reported to be of strong Nazi sympathies. No 4 has already been the subject of a report to AC of S, G-2, RAAC, No 1 is at large in ROME, while Nos 2 and 3 are believed to be in hiding.

C. Subversive Movements

At rush hour on Christmas Eve a tear gas bomb exploded on the main stairway of the Communist Party HQ in Via Nazionale while the directing committee of the PCI were in session. Little material damage was done and TOGLIATTI, SPANO etc suffered slight effects to their eyes. In view of the good security measures that usually surround the comings and goings of important members of the PCI and in view of the appearance in the streets of ROME, shortly afterwards when all normal printing presses had closed down for Christmas, of manifestos about the incident, it is not generally considered in ROME that the placing of the bomb was due to the "neo-Fascists" so strongly attacked later in L'Unith. The general opinion is that the incident was the result of a recent split in the ranks of the PCI and that the bomb was a present from the dissident to the orthodox. Another similar version has it that the incident was organised on the lines of the REICHSTAG fire with a view to keeping up the PCI following by reinforcing the belief that the "representatives of the masses" are being made the victims of violence from "neo-Fascist reactionaries"

There is something to be said for this view since the PCI knows it is losing ground and realises more than most other parties the truth of MUSSOLINI's dictum "chi si ferma è perduto", especially with such a short time to go before the elections. However this may be, the Extremist parties are losing no time in attempting to make capital

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ii.Istvan MILONY
iii.Janos [illegible]
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There is something to be said for this view since the PCI knows it is losing ground and realises more than most other parties the truth of MUSSOLINI's dictum "chi si ferma è perduto", especially with such a short time to go before the elections. However this may be, the Extremist parties are losing no time in attempting to make capital out of the incident. It has been reliably reported the Chiefs of the PCI, the PSI and the Partito d'Azione waited on ROMITA (Minister of the Interior) on 28 Dec, demanding the immediate removal of the Chief of Police, to be replaced by a man more favourable to them. Failing this, they are said to have demanded the removal of SOLIANDO, the Questore of Rome, who has recently been annoying the Communists by his outspokenness against them. A reliable report also says that the Extremists would like to replace SOLIANDO by the present head of the Squadra Mobile, Dr MARROCCO. Each of the parties believe that they will have this brilliant policeman in their pockets, but they will probably find him quite a pocketful. This move against the Police is another step in the present campaign the Extremist Parties are

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waging against it knowing as they do that 'senza il consenso e l'aiuto della polizia, la rivoluzione non si fa'.

Part III: Civilian Population

1. Since the last Routine Report a new CDN government has been formed under DE GASPERI. The general impression in ROME is that the recent crisis and its resolution were shocking examples of how the main levers of Italian politics have fallen into the hands of a group of some 15 to 20 men who are prepared to go on playing at musical chairs at the price of all true political conviction or even common public decency. The next crisis is expected in Feb or March when a final attempt will possibly be made either by the Right or the Left, probably the later, to throw the balance of the elections in their own favour.

2. Incidentally, arising out of the last paragraph, all parties of the 'esarchia', particularly the PCI and PSI, are reported to be planning to 'fix' as far as possible the elections in their own favour. From certain inquiries made by this Sec, the fixing' would not be so difficult as might first appear, for the following reason.

The Electoral Lists are made up by a newly created office in every Comune, which compiles the Nominal Roll from the Anagrafe or Civil Register. These lists are then publicly posted at the Comune Headquarters for a few days, after which all those whose names appear on the list may vote, the others not.

Trickery can occur in the following way.

a) The Mayor or the Communal Secretary can place a man of their own trust or party at the head of the Electoral Listing Bureau.

b) This man gets from the Anagrafe the list of inhabitants from which he compiles the Electoral List.

c) During the process the names of those whose votes might be unfavourable to the local authorities can be omitted.

d) Theoretically, these omissions should be obvious when the lists are posted in the Comune, providing all voters take the trouble to make certain that their names are on the list. Unfortunately, and this the Extremist parties well know and are relying on, the apathy and indolence of the average Italian is such that in fact hundreds of thousands of people will not take the trouble to go and see if their names appear.

Hence the great eagerness which Leftist Parties have always shown in getting their own men placed in the Comunes and Prefectures.

There is no doubt that the Left Wing parties are well aware that the apathy of the population is one of their best allies. The [illegible] vote is the result of

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of how the main levers of Italian politics have fallen into the hands of a group of some 15 to 20 men who are prepared to go on playing at musical chairs at the price of all true political conviction or even common public decency. The next crisis is expected in Feb or March when a final attempt will possibly be made either by the Right or the Left, probably the later, to throw the balance of the elections in their own favour.

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There is no doubt that the Left Wing parties are well aware that the apathy of the population is one of their best allies. The stand they are taking against the obligatory vote is the result of the belief that the great majority of the politically apathetic would vote against them if compelled to go to the polls.

It it is Allied policy to make sure that the Italians elections are free and democratic, it would surely be advisable to take steps to ensure that this trickery does not take place, as it assuredly will if the matter is not watched carefully.

3. The growth in importance of the various anti-Extremist parties and movements previously referred to in these reports continue Chief among them appears to be "Il Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque"; while

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such groups as "La Concentrazione Democratico Liberale" (BENEDETTI), "L'Unione Social-Democratica" (LANDONI), l'Unione della Ricostruzione" (NITTI) and other kindred groups, such as those of BENCIVENGA and LABRIOLA, etc are not wasting their time.

A special report has been furnished on certain impending expansions and publications controlled by "L'Uomo Qualunque". In this report mention was also made of the immense orders for paper placed by "L'Uomo Qualunque" (2000 quintals at 140 lire per kilogram, i.e. 28 million lire). Latest reports indicate that a new daily, "Il Buon Senso" under the auspices of L'Uomo Qualunque" will appear very shortly. The director will be Ettore BASEVI (right hand man of General BENCIVENGA);

There is also talk of a possible fusion of several of the above movements with"L'Uomo Qualunque", and it is generally considered that if the above mentioned trickery in the elections can be avoided this anti-Extremist conglomeration will probably carry the elections wholesale.

Incidentally, the question asked by Major WILKES in the House about "L'Uomo Qualunque", in which he referred to it as a neo-Fascist movment, has caused at least among the middle classes in ROME a good deal of derisive comment, most of which accuses the Right Hon Member of being either "fesso" or "venduto alla Russia". It is perhaps very unfortunate that the actual situation in Italy is not more clearly seen in UK. If one is looking for ex-Fascists on the staffs of Italian papers, "L'Uomo Qualunque" is not the only offender. L'Unità has at present among its sub-editors two ex-Fascist littori and a number of other journalists who like all man of their age earned their bread and butter on the staffs of Fascist papers. A similar situation is to be found in the ranks of all six parties. Admittedly, given the Italian mentality and the state of spiritual and material chaos subsequent to 20 odd years of dictatorship there is danger that such a widespread movement as "L'Uomo Qualunque" may, if it falls into the wrong hands, serve as the basis for another dictatorship. Such remarks as that of Maj WILKES, however, seem to indicate that the impression is still too widespread in UK that the 25th Jul 1943 wiped the Fascist mentality clean out of the souls of Italians as chalk from a slate. Until it is generally realised in responsible circles in UK that it is impossible in five minutes to create in Italy the same type of democracy as has been produced over the last 1000 years in England, the essence of the problem and the true solutions will never be understood and remarks such as those of Maj. WILKES in the House will only convince the Italians more and more that we either cannot or do not wish to understand them.

4. It is reliably reported, indeed, that serious anti-British [illegible] spreading rapidly in responsible Italian government

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

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4. It is reliably reported, indeed, that serious anti-British feeling is spreading rapidly in responsible Italian government circles. The reasons for this are partly those mentioned in the last para and in previous reports on the failure of the CLN formula, (a failure which leads the average Italian to exclaim more and more that the democracy experiment has failed miserably), and partly to the growing feeling that the UK, in spite of what has been faintly said to the contrary, is not really interested in the economic revival of Italy. It would appear that some responsible British officials

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have given Italian industrialists this impression which is in sharp contrast to the feeling that the USA is vitally interested in this revival and eager to assist. Much talk is heard on these lines, with particular reference to what is referred to as the deforestation pf parts of CALABRIA, particularly the SILA district as a result of which serious climatic and geo-physical difficulties are feared. It is reported in ROME that large assignments of wood are costantly being sent from VIBO VALENTIA to U.K.

The publication of the deliberations of the latest MOSCOW conference have also added to the Italian complaints that the promises so lavishly made by British propaganda before the invasion have not so far and never will be maintained.

It must be said that such impressions whether founded or not are highly damaging to British prestige and there is a general feeling among the "borghesia" in ROME that British psychology in dealing with Italy has made a ghastly mistake, since it is said it would have been better, if these really were our intentions, not to lay on such thick propaganda about coming as liberators and helpers but rather to make no bones about coming as conquerors and later to be able to turn round and say that we had not been very vicious conquerors and only lightly applied the terms of the Armistice. Some people have in fact been heard to use the words of Thiers "il n'y a plus une seule faute à commetre".

It is such feelings of despondency that are forming the right kind of climate in Italy at the present for the revival of some form of dictatorship. Italians today may be divided into four groups:

1. The Extremists - the bulk of whose adherents and followers are either men with some old score to settle with the ex-regime or with the police, and in any case have little to lose.

2. Those who having derived if not direct benefit at least an easy life from the past regime, remember it with regret.

3. The Moderate parties which, of necessity have still some links with the past regime.

4. The bulk of the people who not having adhered to any present party out of distrust and despondency, hope for a "strong government" to put a stop to the present disorder and chaos.

The totalitarian atmosphere is growing stronger since:

a) The Extremists are shouting for a Communist Dictatorship

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2. Those who having derived if not direct benefit at least an easy life from the past regimexx, remember it with regret.

3. The Moderate parties which, of necessity have still some links with the past regime.

4. The bulk of the people who not having adhered to any present party out of distrust and despondency, hope for a "strong government" to put a stop to the present disorder and chaos.

The totalitarian atmosphere is growing stronger since:

a) The Extremists are shouting for a& Communist Dictatorship to fight the return of Fascism, the return of which under a different form they are making perilously possible by their own excesses and abuses.

b) The protraction of the state of illegality, a wide spread fear of Communism, the impotence of the moderates and the chaotic state of economy and administration are all combining to produce desppir in the possibility of the advent of a true democracy in reasonable time.

Italians, with the horror inherent in all of "la sante

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

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APPENDIX A

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat A | Intern -ment Cat B | Detained pending investi- gation: Cat C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials incl CCAR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | 2 | nil | 2 |
| Totals | nil | 2 | nil | 2 |

Subject: Routine Report for the Period 25 Oct. - 25 Nov. 45

276 IS Section
Phone: 478445/42
Ref: RS/I/58
25 Nov. 45

To: AC of S, G-2
Rome Area Allied Command
→ CO. No 3 SCI Unit
JICA
Security Branch, Public Safety, HQ AC
Commandant, HQ Field Security
War Diary

61

Part I: General Survey

A. Military Security

There has been during the period under review a recurrence of wire cutting incidents.

B. Civilian Security

a. The government crisis which has been threatening for some time past, (see Routine Report RS/I/57) has now broken out and at the time of writing remains unsolved.

b. The activities of the Partito Nazionale Italiano, and its leader, D'ANNUNZIO, have once again come to notice in this period.

Part II: Military Security

A. Security of Information - Nil report

B. Security of Material

During the period under review there has been another outbreak of wirecutting incidents in the Rome area. These have occurred at various points which are mostly South of ROME, in most cases in the COLLEFERRO (Map Ref: Rd Map, Italy I:200.000, F. 1647) and LABICO (Map Ref: F.0756) districts. Some incidents have also occurred in the S. suburbs of ROME (CENTOCELLE etc.). In nearly every case, numerous bays of wire have been removed from the main ROME-NAPLES circuits. There is unfortunately little that FS can do, owing to the distances involved and the inevitable time lag between the reported incidents and the start of inquiries. In any case, our activities largely consist in closing the stable door after the horse has gone. In all cases the prime motive appears to have been theft of the copper, but removal of such quantities almost amounts to sabotage. All police within range of this Sec have been warned to do their best [illegible] but they are handicapped

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War Diary

(61)

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There has been during the period under review a recurrence of wire cutting incidents.

B. Civilian Security

a. The government crisis which has been threatening for some time past, (see Routine Report RS/I/57) has now broken out and at the time of writing remains unsolved.

b. The activities of the Partito Nazionale Italiano, and its leader, D'ANNUNZIO, have once again come to notice in this period.

Part II: Military Security

A. Security of Information - Nil report

B. Security of Material

During the period under review there has been another outbreak of wirecutting incidents in the Rome area. These have occurred at various points which are mostly South of ROME, in most cases in the COLLEFERRO (Map Ref: Rd Map, Italy I:200.000, F. I647) and LABICO (Map Ref: F.0756) districts. Some incidents have also occurred in the S. suburbs of ROME (CENTOCELLE etc.). In nearly every case, numerous bays of wire have been removed from the main ROME-NAPLES circuits. There is unfortunately little that PS can do, owing to the distances involved and the inevitable time lag between the reported incidents and the start of inquiries. In any case, our activities largely consist in closing the stable door after the horse has gone. In all cases the prime motive appears to have been theft of the copper, but removal of such quantities almost amounts to sabotage. All police stations within range of this Sec have been warned to do their best to patrol or otherwise supervise the line but they are handicapped by the usual factoms that handicap Italian police in any operation. It is suggested that the only effective way to supervise these lines would be to call in a unit of Italian tps with suitable vehs and arms for constant patrolling of the lines where they follow the rds and rlys.

Fault Control, ROME, have now adopted a system of communication directly with the police at COLLEFERRO and LABICO, who are particularly anxious to assist in tracing an organised gang engaged in

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these thefts. This method should speed up considerably investigations and reduce the time lag involved.

C. Security of Personnel : Nil report.

Part II: Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests

Security arrests: Nil
One Prisoner of War: see under.

B. Important Individual Cases

I. Persons Arrested

i. General DOKIC Djuro : This Yugo-Slav senior officer was arrested on 3 Nov on instructions from AFHQ and put into PW channels as being wanted on War Criminal charges.

ii. SPALAJKOVIC Miroslav : An ex-Yugo-Slav minister orders for whose arrest were issued by AFHQ together with those for (a) above. Owing to age and bad health of subject, it was found impossible to move him and he is therefore under house arrest.

II. Suspects

i. WEBEL Aladar : A former Hungarian officer cadet interrogated for this Sec by a Hungarian speaking member of CSDIC. Stated that he was in contact with a man working for British Intelligence in Hungary but subject was also enlisted in the Hungarian equivalent of the Gestapo. Full report has been submitted to AC of S, G-2, RAAC.

ii. HUMOUDA Elias Abdullah : A Palestinain and a former member of the Fasci all'Estero. Travelled extensively in W. EUROPE since 1912; became an Italian citizen in 1927, settled in ROME in 1940. Had contact with the Grand Mufti in ROME. Suspected Arab renegade, for business reasons. Full report submitted to AC of S, G-2 RAAC, and British Consul.

iii. PENDIOR Jerzy : Alleged Polish member of the Waffen SS who disappeared from Cinecitta before he could be interrogated. Inquiries proceeding.

iv. ;MERIGGLANI Liliana : A dual French-Italian national who recently appeared at an Allied PW Camp, requesting to visit a former SS Colonel with whom she was apparently formerly intimate in ROME. Later obtained with with Chief Polish Liaison Officer to AMG in CORINTHIA and travelled between Italy and Austria on the strength

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Security arrests: Nil
One Prisoner of War: see under.

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v. Capt SONNENBERG alias Baron Freiherr von SONNENBERG: Suspect Dutch or more probably German who appeared in ROME early in Nov dressed in a strange uniform which was not quite that of the Netherlands Forces. His Dutch also was not quite perfect, though he managed to pass himself off for some time as a member of the Netherlands Military Police. Later in Nov, he was seen in Florence. A full description has been circulated to all police with a view to detaining him.

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vi. Von BISMARCK Count Albert Edward: This grandson of the former Prussian Chancellor was passed to this Sec for interrogation by Security Division, HQ Allied Commission. His life history is a long story of wire-pulling on the highest aristocratic and diplomatic levels. Though reputedly anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist he could not avoid being called up by the German Army, but finally got the wires to pull him into Switzerland, whence he wangled his way recently down into Italy with a view to "regularising his position" with more influential friends here. An aesthete and an invert he is apparently apolitical but quite undesirable. A full report has been submitted to AC of S, G-2, RAAC and he is under surveillance.

C. Subversive Activities

Further to this para in last report, ref Gabriele Cruyllas D'ANNUNZIO. This gentleman has now blossomed into print with a weekly paper "La RISCOSSA", the first number of which, dated 10 Nov contains the statute of the new party called "Partito Nazionale Italiano". This is an astonishing document, which begins by stating that the P.N.I. "is constituted for the service of Italy as a nation elected by God to establish His Kingdom on earth". The programme then sets forth an involved, D'ANNUNZIAN, hotch-potch from which one gathers that the historical dualism between the nation and the proletariat is going to be finally resolved by the national proletariat revolution directed by Cruyllas D'ANNUNZIO in person.

His collaborators in this divine mission are, he asserts, all partisan fighters and workers who are anti-Marxist. Particular dislike is expressed of Tito, "the Stalinian Marxist", and the Yugo-Slav Communistsand their masters,the Russians. Many references are made to the D'ANNUNZIAN tradition of defence of the Trieste and Fiume areas.

Our own impression of this gentleman and his movement is that they are the latest manifestation in a long line of various attempts to exploit the more violent sections of 'the partisans'. Apparently among the men who qualify for this title in Italy, there are still large numbers who have not yet gone back to any kind of serious work and wish to prolong the days of loquacious thuggery under any high sounding name available. Cruyllas D'ANNUNZIO himself is of course exploiting his natural father's name for all it is worth. According to our information he is also exploiting many of unfortunate partisans whose good work for such figures as Col MONTEZEMOLO has earned them not only gratitude but also the right to certain financial rewards. We have heard of at least one case where Cruyllas D'ANNUNZIO has misappropriated the reward of 10,000 lire due to a former member [illegible]. The PNI HQ is now installed in the [illegible] being collected

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It has also recently admitted to its ranks a NAPLES body called the "Unione Patrioti Independenti", on the subject of which this Sec is in communication with 312 FSS.

Part III: Civilian Population

a. Further to last Routine Report, Part III, Sub Sec C, the opposition to the CLN outlined in that report has finally developed

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into a full scale government crisis and at the time of writing the PARRI government has resigned. The situation is still fluid.

b. As hinted in our previous comments on the CLN situation in Italy, it may be truthfully stated that the above is not so much an internal government crisis as a manifestation of the political re-orientation of the vast majority of Italians, now becoming politically vocal, away from Extremist programmes towards the Centre. (see such newspapers as "La Capitale", "Il Giornale della Sera", "Libera Stampa" (recently brought by the NITTI group) and, of course, "L'Uomo Qualunque"). What the vast mass of ordinary Italians are longing to see is not the luxury spectacle of the parties playing a six way tug-of-war with six different programmes, but a government which will show some sign of knowing how to deal with the vital and immediate problem of food, housing; light, transport, and public order. The situation with regard to all these basic factors in Italian daily life has shown no sign of improving to any extent under governments based on the CLN formula, principally because the politicians, as stated, instead of being agreed on one programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation, have spent most of their time in Byzantine argument and attempts to get their particular ~~partitular~~ party doctrine to dominate government policy. Meanwhile, prices continue to rise, the reestablishment of Italian trade abroad is held up by foreign doubts as to the internal stability of the country, whole categories of state employees are made to panic by further jugglery with the Epuration Laws, while armed banditry is becoming the order of the day all over Italy.

c. Remarks have frequently been made in these reports on the critical state of the Italian police and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that until something drastic is done to put the Police in a state where they can effectively maintain public order without fear of political interference, no government, however well disposed, can really get any laws, however wise, properly applied and maintained. Apparently some attempts have been made recently to supply the Italian police with better transport as they have been seen tearing about the streets of Rome in Jeeps etc. Here again, however, lack of sound training and proper direction is liable to make such material assistance rather a hindrance than a help. When Italian police were first seen in Jeeps and on U.S. motor cycles the effect on the civil population was as impressive as though Allied police had appeared disguised as Italians. When, however, as has occurred in some instances it has been found that the occupants of these vehicles were engaged on such minor police duties as fining car drivers for parking in the wrong places, or when the Jeeps have been driven head on into crowds in order to disperse them (ref recent incidents during strike of cinema operators in Via del Tritone) the whole effect has been lost and the normal attitude of indifference to the Police, or worse, has re-appear-

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operators in Via del Tritone) the whole effect has been lost and the
normal attitude of indifference to the Police, or worse, has re-appear-
ed among the civilian population.

It is our considered opinion that nothing less than an
Allied Police Mission such as was recently sent out to Greece will
ever be effective in restoring the guardians of the law to their
proper place in society.

d. It has been previously said in these reports that one
of the fundamental problems of dealing with a country liberated from
a generation of dictatorship where nobody under 40 has ever lived
his politically conscious years under a democratic regime and cannot
thereforereally know what it is like, is to assist by education and
information such a people to grasp the full meaning and implications

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of the democratic way of living, where problems are solved by arguing with one's opponents round a table rather than by insulting them, cracking their skulls or mowing them down with machine guns.

Such a process of re-education must, it seems to us, be started by giving the liberated people as much useful information about the way of life in Western democratic countries as possible. This is obviously the task of such bodies as the Ministry of Information, the British Council and the like. Yet the visible effects of the efforts of such bodies is in the experience of this Sec in its daily contact with Romans, so small as to be negligible. There is a tremendous demand among the Italian population for accurate information on what life and thought is really like in the U.K. Such publications as "Il Mese" are snapped up from the book stalls as soon as they appear.

We take off our hats to such U.S.A. organisations as U.S.I.S. who are doing a magnificent job in pouring out monthly and weekly not only large quantities of magazines like "Victory" and"Nuovo Mondo" but as well, a whole series of pamphlets containing the latest technical and professional information in various subjects such as engineering, farming etc, from the U.S.A. This information is being sent to many thousands of the professional classes in ROME where it will do most good. It is high time that the corresponding British organisation woke up to the fact and began to illustrate to the Italians who are extremely eager for the information exactly what the British point of view is. We are about two years behind the time with this programme but it is still not too late. There is room for a whole series of pamphlets on British life and thought which together with the establishment of a British library would have far more effect on the Italians than such aesthetic manifestations as exhibitions of modern British Art as organised by the British Council and which can only have among an artistically cultured population such as the Italians an effect which is limited when it is not wholly unfortunate. It is hoped to furnish a fuller special report on this point in the near future.

Rumours

Nothing of interest to report.

General

The usual duties of vetting have been continued by this Sec, the main body of work being provided by UNRRA which gives us the impression that it intends to rehabilitate Italy by eventually employing the entire civil population!

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Capt.,
Int Corps.

C.M.F.

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SECRET

Subject: Routine Report for the Period 1 Oct - 25 Oct 45

To: AC of S, G-2
Rome Area Allied Command
Det No 3 SCI Unit
JICA
Security Branch, Public Safety, HQ AC
Commandant, HQ Field Security
War Diary

275 FS Section
Phone 47445/42
Ref: RS/2/37
26 Oct 45

60

3/11
1769
636.03

PREAMBLE

After a period of intensive "vetting", commitments for which were taken over on 7 Jul 45, and after a lean period from the personnel point of view due to LIAP etc, this Sec has now reached a stage where it is again possible to take an interest in more general security work. Periodical reports will therefore again be furnished though probably not as frequently as previously in view of the somewhat less variable nature of the problems involved.

Part I: General Survey

A. Military Security - Nothing to report

B. Civilian Security

A survey is given of the present state of all shades of public political opinion, and special reference is made to the activities of the extremer elements at both ends of the political scale.

Part II: Military Security

A. Security of Information )
B. Security of Material ) Nil Report
C. Security of Personnel )

Part II: Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests - see att appendix A.

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Commandant, HQ Field Security
War Diary

3/11
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Part II: Military Security

A. Security of Information )
B. Security of Material ) Nil Report
C. Security of Personnel )

Part II: Civilian Security

A. Analysis of Arrests - see att appendix A.

B. Important Individual Cases

I. Persons Arrested

i. KAYYALI Mohammed Effendi Salah - This man, a Palestinian who figures as No 197 on the British Renegades Warning List of 10 Aug 45 was arrested by this Sec on 24 Oct 45, pending onward transmission to Middle East by APWQ. As a student he remained in ITALY during the war and had contact with the Grand Mufti, also writing the script of an Arabic propaganda film.

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2. Suspects

i. GOLDSTEIN Karl - An Austrian found at Cinecitta Refugee Camp to have been an instructor in the Luftwaffe. Evacuated through PW channels.

ii. VON KLITZING Boguslav - A German found at Cinecitta to have served at one time during this war in the Polish Army. He informed the Polish Security Officer that he wished to be treated as a German and was therefore evacuated through PW channels.

iii. MATTHUS Jacob. - A German civilian sent to this Sec by CSDIC/IAI. After discharge from the German Army had wandered through Austria and Italy looking for work. He appeared to be weak-minded. Was sent to Cinecitta Refugee Camp.

iv. MASON Arthur. - A British subject who having stowed away to America, finally ended up at BARI where he left his ship, which he found was proceeding to the Far East. Presents no security problem. Case now in hands of British Consul.

v. MATOS Lajos. - A Hungarian resident in ROME against whom another Hungarian has given information indicating that he was in the SS. Report furnished to CSDIC and G-2 RAAC. Full interrogation proceeding.

vi. AMBROSI Floriano. - An Italian working at 408 V2. Was caught in possession of a full list of German PsW employed by that unit which he said he was to give to Father Albert HUNSCH of the Vatican Radio. A full check on both these persons has revealed merely misguided enthusiasm and nothing of security interest. Report furnished to G-2, RAAC.

vii. TOSH Elio. - An Italian born at ZARA. Interrogated on his contacts with O.Z.N.A. in Yugo-Slavia was found not to present security interest. Full report being rendered.

000 9

C. Subversive Activities

A special report has been furnished on information so far available on the monarchist para-military organisation known as R.A.A.M. (Reparti Anti-totalitari Anti-marxisti Monarchici). One of the organisers in ROME is known to be Gabriele D'ANNUNZIO Cruyllas, one of the many illegitimate sons of the poet, and who is well armed with documents proving his leadership of a partisan band during the German occupation of ROME. Little definite information is available on this organisation, beyond the fact of its existence as a group of 'squadre d'azione' first organised to face the threats of violence by similar communist organisations.

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Part III: Civilian Population

a. On Sun, 14 Oct, as part of the nation wide demonstration in favour of speeding up the creation of the "Costituente", a mass meeting by Socialists and Communists was held on the Palatine and was covered by this Section. It was characterised by the carrying into effect of the Communist exhortations to the people to show their political maturity by behaving in a calm and orderly manner. The Communist Party private police were much in evidence and the meeting passed off quietly. Estimated attendance was about 20,000 people, subsequently exagerated by "UNITA'" to 120,000 for propaganda purposes. These demonstrations are curious in that the Extremist Parties, which are also represented in the present government, are asking the government by such external manifestations to speed up a matter which their Ministers must well know cannot be speeded up anymore.

Various conclusions are therefore drawn by the public? One is that the Extremist Parties are still intent as always on making themselves noisily heard and confusing the issue. Another conclusion is that the insistence upon calm and order at these meetings may be intended not so much to manifest the "political maturity" on the participants but as an attempt to lull the authorities into a sense of false security against the day when more lively tactics might be adopted.

On the whole it may be said that these phenomena are probably due to an increasing feeling among the Extremist parties of the growing reaction against them in the more moderate strata of the population. They become more impatient of the inevitable delay in producing a Costituente as they realise that such delay lessens daily the possibility of their own victory. This would also explain their constant hammering on the theme that the "reactionaries " are plotting against them, to thwart the "manifest will of the people", in favour of the monarchy.

b. A good deal of unrest has been rife among certain categories of workers in ROME, over the period. On 22 Oct, a body of about 300 Italian workmen proceeded quietly to the precincts of the Ufficio Annonario where they held a protest meeting against the heads of their respective firms, all well-known industrialists under the ex-regime, e.g. MANFREDI, VASSELLI, FEDERICI, SCALERA, etc. The grievances were that these men were all Fascists, had not been epurated, were taking public money in contracts and paying starvation wages, and it was claimed that the government should take direct control of these firms. The meeting was orderly and there were no



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On 25 Oct 45, a demonstration was held by Insurance Workers outside the Istituto delle Assicurazioni. These workers have been on strike for some days over the cost of living and wage question. The demonstration was noisy at times but there were no incidents.

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c. The hold up at the London Conference and the reported exchanges between BEVIN and MOLOTOV have caused great interest in political circles. Embarrassment on the Left is equalled by elation on the Right. It has never been unusual for this Section to find that it is taken for granted that the Englishman is automatically anti-Communist. Counter-remarks pointing out the alliance with USSR usually meet with polite incredulity. The London Conference incidents are naturally taken as open confirmation of this opinion. Mr BEVIN's stock is at the moment very high outside the extreme Left parties.

d. In general the political situation may be summed up as follows. There is no doubt of the existence of a growing reaction against the exaggerations of the two Leftist parties and against the organs through which their influence is most exerted, the "Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale". More and more criticism is heard and seen in print of NENNI and TOGLIATTI. The latter by his reported political interference with the magistrature and his general incompetence in legal matters has raised a veritable hornet's nest among the lawyers. He appears moreover to have got himself into serious hot water over the question of the treatment of requests for reprieve in cases where the death sentence has been passed. Under Italian law at present a "domenda di grazia" must be forwarded through legal channels via the Minister of Justice to the Head of the State, in this case, the Luogotenente. It has been coming to light that TOGLIATTI has not been following this procedure and has thereby been abrogating these legal powers to himself. It is reported that when asked for an explanation of this by the Luogotenente, he replied that he "wished to save His Royal Highness the trouble" His Royal Highness, however, has other ideas, but TOGLIATTI is reported in at least one case to have said that he will see that the sentence is carried out in spite of everybody.

NENNI is being hedged more and more into an untenable position in the Socialist Party, the more moderate elements of which are frankly tired of him. Even former comrades like SARAGAT barely conceal this sentiment ( see recent interview with SARAGAT by L'EPOCA). Ugly rumours are also going the rounds that NENNI and his family are beginning to live in a style not consonant with their modest means of a short time ago.

The C.L.N., with its oligarchical tendencies, and man-hunting epuration policy is rapidly coming to be considered as an outmoded institution which is not only a nuisance but is also a danger in that it has created a reaction against itself which is tending to [illegible] the climate in which Fascism was born after the last

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000 7

The C.L.N., with its oligarchical tendencies, and man-hunting epuration policy is rapidly coming to be considered as an outmoded institution which is not only a nuisance but is also a danger in that it has created a reaction against itself which is tending to produce again the climate in which Fascism was born after the last war. That this reaction is already in existence may be seen from remarks above on extremist subversive tendencies on the Right and in the emergence of various groupings of more moderate opinion, all inclining however away from C.L.N. Examples of this are probably the Uomo Qualunque group, the Concentrazione Democratica Liberale, a group inspired by Tullio BENEDETTI which is beginning to emerge, and another group still in embryo, the Unione Social-Democratica Italiana, which is being grouped round the banner name of Tito ZANIBONI and whose watchword will be when it finally emerges " pacificare per ricostruire! Indeed, the whole political scene at the moment presents a picture of two small extremist and possibly violent groups to Left and Right with a large and at the moment somewhat amorphous mass of varying

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shades of moderate opinion in between, all favouring a similar programme of orderly reconstruction. The only difficulty this mass ha at the moment is in finding strong enough personalities around which to group itself. There are many names bandied about e.g. NITTI, ORLANDO, BADOGLIO, and even BONOMI, but the whole situation is still in process of crystallisation.

e. Arising out of what has been said in previous paragraph it is also reliably reported that there is considerable feeling among parts of this centre grouping that it is time that the PARRI government, considered as an example, "par excellence" of the CLN oligarchy, should give place from now until the Constituente to a government which will not only govern, i.e. administer the country during the difficult winter months but will also be more truly representative of the real state of public opinion as it has evolved so far. An important factor contributing to this feeling of the need for a change of government has been the recently announced "softening" of the Allied attitude towards ITALY and the possibility of at least a provisional peace treaty in the near future. It is feared that if this treaty is concluded with a CLN government there will be wide spread discontent owing to the latter's unrepresentative nature and the results both for Italy and the Allies will in the long run be most disadvantageous.

A well informed source who insists upon this danger of making a peace with a government which as he says does not represent truly more than about 10% of the population, has stated that remarkably enough, NENNI himself would be prepared to provoke the necessary government crisis with a view to installing any one of, or a combination of the three "grand old men", NITTI, ORLANDO and BONOMI, whose names are clean and who have at least some practical government experience. Apparently, NENNI's object in this is to try and redeem himself from the position outlined above ( see para d. above) but it is understood that he hopes for some sort of support in again becoming the true master of the Italian Socialist Party. It is even suggested that he hopes to curry favour with the Allies for his part in such a manoeuvre!

000 6

f. From the more material point of view the situation as it affects the daily life of the population, while outwardly remarkably normal in ROME is still not easy or founded on any solid basis. The cost of food and living generally is reported to be rising slowly stil Current Black Market prices are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White flour | a kilo | : 100 lire | . |
| White bread | " " | 130 | " |
| Brown Bread | " " | 80 | " |

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e. [illegible]

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White flour | a kilo | : 100 lire |
| White bread | " " | 130 " |
| Brown bread | " " | 80 " |
| White pasta | " " | 170 " |
| Dark pasta | " " | 140 " |
| Sugar | " " | 850 " |
| Butter | " " | 900 " |
| Cooking Oil | " litre | 600 " |
| Milk | " " | 60 " |
| Soap | " kilo | 250 " |
| Soda | " " | 120 " |
| Potatoes | " " | 53 " |
| Meat | " " | 850 " |
| Fish | " " | 200 - 350 lire |
| Bacon | " " | 1000 lire |
| Fats | " " | 500 " |
| Coffee | " " | 2700 " |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eggs | each | 30 lire |
| Rice | a kilo | 170 " |
| Vegetables | " " | 160 " |
| Toilet Soap | a piece | 140 " |
| Salt | a kilo | 60 " |
| Jam | " " | 400 " |
| Honey | " " | 600 " |

Typical rations for Oct 45 in a NS district of ROME are as follows:

200 grammes of bread per day
2 kilos of pasta for the month
125 grammes of sugar for the month
300 grammes of salt for the month
2 d./litri of oil for the month
50 matches for the month
1 kilo of potatoes for the month
100 grammes of soap - this being the first issue since an initial issue made in Jun 1944.

We remain of the same opinion as before in this matter, namely that the repressive system of attacking the Black Market by small scattered police operations is worse that useless as it affects nothing but a rise in prices. It has been suggested that a not unintelligent solution of this problem, now that the "Black Market" is in effect the open market, in full swing on practically every piazza where shopping is done, would be to abolish the rationing system altogether, thereby reintroducing competition between shopkeepers, whose increased gains, if suitably treated by a form of income tax, might be made to assist the state coffers to no small extent.

g. The state of public order after dark has been much improved by the improved lighting system in the city, but there is little doubt that the police are still not in a moral or physical state to constitute an absolute guarantee of the maintenance of law and order, for reasons which have been outlined in previous Routine Reports.

Rumours : Nothing of interest to report.

General

a. This section continues to collaborate actively with the Maltese Police authorities in the preparation of cases against various Maltese [illegible]

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Jam " " 400 "
Honey " " 600 "

Typical rations for Oct 45 in a NE district of ROME are as follows:

200 grammes of bread per day
2 kilos of pasta for the month
125 grammes of sugar for the month
300 grammes of salt for the month
2 d./litri of oil for the month
50 matches for the month
1 kilo of potatoes for the month
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Rumours : Nothing of interest to report.

General

a. This section continues to collaborate actively with the Maltese Police authorities in the preparation of cases against various Maltese renegades.

b. A constant screening is carried out at Cinecittà Refugee Camp.

c. Grand total of "vettings" of all types carried out since the system was first instituted in ROME by 97 FSS to date is 30,770. The total handled by this Section since taking over from No 1 SA L of C Sec on 7 Jul 45 is 5,220 including 118 marriage "vettings" . It is estimated that allowing for a population in ROME of 1 million 8 hundre thousand and a maintenance of the present rate of vetting every single soul in the city will have been vetted by this Sec on approximately 25 Oct 2005 AD.

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Tailpiece

A person well known to this Sec was recently standing at a busy corner in the centre of ROME at about 1700 hrs. Suddenly he noticed a small boy whip a spare tyre from the back of a passing car and fling it into a following vehicle, which immediately drove off. Our friend who for business purposes looks like a civilian and carries a revolver, drew his weapon and fired a shot which hit the tyre of the thieves' car, which however managed to make a getaway. Being halfway between a CMP HQ and the Questura he fully expected that he would at least be questioned by somebody about this small arms practice. He stood there for fully twenty minutes without arousing the slightest curiosity, met [redacted] friend and finally walked away.

The fifth freedom!

BBRafter

Capt.,
Int Corps

C.M.F.

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APPENDIX "A"

Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat A. | Internment Cat B. | Detained pending investigation: Cat C | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Officials inc. CCRR | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Italian Armed Forces | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Misc Civilians | nil | nil | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | nil | nil | 1 | 1 |

SECRET

Subject: Routine Report for period 9 Jul 45 to 15 Jul 45.

To: A.C.of S. G-2
Rome Area Allied Command

Det SCI
JICA/RAAC
Major Harvey, Security Branch, HQ A.C.
OC No 1 SA (L of C) FSS
Commandant, HQ F.S., CMF
War Diary.

376 FSS
Rome Area Allied Command
Phone 478445 Ext 16
Ref: RS/1/57
16 Jul 45

59

Security Division
Rec'd 19/7
Book No 8946
File No 636.08.
Action ....

PART I: GENERAL SURVEY

A. Military Security. Nothing to report.

B. Civilian Security.

Further information is furnished on General AZZI.

PART II: 1. MILITARY SECURITY

A. Security of Information )
B. Security of Material ) Nothing to report.
C. Security of Personnel )

2. CIVILIAN SECURITY

A. Analysis of Arrests. NIL

B. Important Individual Cases

1. Persons Arrested NIL

2. Suspects.

i. DE TRESKINE Serge. Ref RS/1/55 suspects (iv). Full report has been submitted to A.C.of S.G-2 and Security Branch A.C. on this man who has been found to have worked as an interpreter for the Germans in France during the occupation. In view of this and his own admission that French Police records would not paint a very good picture of him, the granting of permission to go treasure-hunting in Turkey is not recommended.

ii. SCHWICHTENBERG Gerhard & Anna. These German subjects, man & wife, are caretakers at the former German Embassy to the Holy See. The man was formerly private secretary to VON NEURATH. A report has been submitted to A.C.of S.G-2 and certificates of fixed residence obtained.

iii. MOHAMED El HUSSEINI. An Egyptian subject who came to study law in ROME in 1937. He eventually took up work for the Min.della Cultura Popolare and broadcast during the war over the Italian radio to Egypt. A special report is being submitted.

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A. Military Security. Nothing to report.

B. Civilian Security.

Further information is furnished on General AZZI.

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A. Security of Information )
B. Security of Material ) Nothing to report.
C. Security of Personnel )

2. CIVILIAN SECURITY

A. Analysis of Arrests. NIL

B. Important Individual Cases NIL

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iv. ZIMMER Johanna. A German subject interrogated at CINECITTA. Though obliged to work for the Germans as civil telephone operator, she is not considered of any security interest and wishes to remain in ROME as a governess. Special report has been forwarded to A.C.of S.G-2 and certificate of fixed residence applied for.

v. KASSE William Heinz. A German subject who came to Italy to study in 1934. Under interrogation by UBF FSS it was found that he had served in the German Army and he has accordingly been evacuated through PW channels.

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vi. MATOS LAJOS. A Hungarian living at the Hungarian Academy in ROME and reliably reported to have served in the SS as a W/T operator. On request of CSDIC has been transferred to CINECITTA for interrogation.

vii. GRUBER Ferdinando
IESCHER Gustav
HAUPTVOGEL Karl
FRICL Franz. These men who arrived at CINECITTA were found under interrogation to be former members of the German Army and have therefore been evacuated to PW channels.

viii. URUMOVIC Dragan
FEROVIC Mihovil
BRANIMIR Scopic
MIHIC Miroslav
KASUN Marijan. These men arrived in CINECITTA from BOLOGNA and under interrogation were found to have been members of the USTACCIA. They have been handed over to the Jugoslav Mission by whom some of them are wanted as war criminals.

ix. BONANNO Ravaglia Camillo. A further special report on the activities of this Maltese renegade has been completed and forwarded to D.S.O., MALTA.

C. SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS.

i; Further to RS/1/54, this para. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA for 13 Jul 45 contains a further interesting leader by General Arnaldo AZZI in which he accuses Gt Britain, or rather the Conservatives, of wishing to maintain in power the Italian Monarchy as a condition for the import of supplies to Italy. In order to avoid this disastrous return to the old state of affairs, General AZZI says that Italy must react either "by the Constituent Assembly or by revolution".

PART III. A. CIVILIAN POPULATION

i; A considerable amount of unpleasant talk is heard in civilian circles to the effect that the repatriation of Italian PsW from Allied internment camps is largely dependent on "raccomandazioni". Instances are quoted of PsW in excellent health being repatriated whereas it is generally understood that priority is given to the sick and infirm.

B. RUMOURS.

a) The Allied authorities, in conjunction with Right Wing Parties, are rubbing off all walls in MILAN all Communist slogans referring to Russia (source - civilians, ROME).

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Capt

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Capt
IMT CORPS

Field.

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