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

ACC 10000|143|2750 645/08/B

SECURITY SUMMARY

JAN. - DEC. 1945

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

FULL

PIENO

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

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 19

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy Nos.	1 - 4
CG, RAAC	" "	5
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	6
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	7 - 8
GSI, 2 District	" "	9
GSI, 3 District	" "	10
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" "	11
Security Division, AC	" "	12-13
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	14
CIC, RAAC	" "	15
276 FS Section	" "	16
ISLD	" "	17
Military Attache, American Embassy	" "	18-19-20
I & S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" "	21
File	" "	22
War Diary	" "	23-24
Spares	" "	25-26-27
No 3 SCI Unit	" "	28

00071

SECRET

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No 794, US ARMY

Copy No. 13

SECURITY SUMMARY No 19

1 - 31 Dec 45

PART 1

GENERAL SURVEY

Since the last Routine report a new CLN 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 small group of 15 or 20 men.

The next crisis is expected in February or March, when a final attempt will possibly be made either by the Right or Left, probably the latter, to throw the balance of elections in their own favour.

During the month, considerable comment was devoted to alleged neo-Fascist Clandestine Movements, much of which was played up considerably by Leftist groups.

The explosion of a gas bomb in the Communist Party Headquarters caused quite a furor in ROME. Little material damage resulted and the concensus of opinion compares the incident as organised on the lines of the Reichstag fire with a view to keeping the PCI following by re-inforcing the belief that the "representatives of the masses" are being made victims by reactionary forces.

Foreigners continue to pour into ROME, although they are no great threat to military security, they are a definite nuisance to civil authorities. They have no outward means of livelihood and so deal constantly in black market exchange, particularly in monetary exchange. Numerous cases of counterfeiting have also been attributed to these elements.

The demand for screening still continues with 510 cases passing through this office during the past month. Also 180

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

During the month, [illegible] Clandestine Movements, much of which was played up considerably by [illegible]

The explosion of a gas bomb in the Communist Party Headquarters caused quite a furor in ROME. Little material damage resulted and the concensus of opinion compares the incident as organized on the lines of the Reichstag fire with a view to keeping the POI following by re-inforcing the belief that the "representatives of the masses' are being made victims by reactionary forces.

Foreigners continue to pour into ROME. although they are no great threat to military security, they are a definite nuisance to civil authorities. They have no outward means of livelihood and so deal constantly in black market exchange, particularly in monetary exchange. Numerous cases of counterfeiting have also been attributed to these elements.

The demand for screening still continues with 510 cases passing through this office during the past month. Also 188 Embassy cases were closed during the month.

PART II

00070

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

During the month of November a Polish Transmitter reported to be working in ITALY, probably between the limits of GENOA in the North and ROME in the South, was investigated by SCU 4 detachment.

It was known that the transmitter usually operated four times daily. Call signals changed daily and consisted of two symbols, either two letters, or a letter followed by a figure. Owing to the high operating ability and the reasonably large number of messages passed, coupled with a somewhat complicated Signal Plan and Procedure Code, it was decided that the Station would in all probability be located in the vicinity of a large concentration of POLISH Troops. As this existed in ROME, the city was selected as a base of operations.

After much checking and coversation it was established that the transmitted is located in the basement of the Polish Legation to the Holy See at No. 13 Via dei Villine, ROME.

In view of the diplomatic nature of this building it has been decided that observations of a confirmatory nature, and monitoring, will continue until instructions are received from higher authority.

During the process of investigation, an unauthorised amateur Transmitter was uncovered and since it was not primarily of interest to the Allies, the Operator and equipment were handed over to the Italian CS.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

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

1. Military Security (continued)

(c) Security of Material

Wire cutting incidents are still widespread in the ROME area. The prime motive is theft of the wire and no sabotage is involved. Close liaison is being established with Italian police units, who report immediately all cuttings and thefts to the Chief Signal Officer RAAC. Alarm circuits are being installed and parties, each of one NCO and 3 men, suitably armed and provided with a 15-cwt truck or other light vehicle, are being organized for the guarding of communications.

Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A	Internment Cat. B	Detention pending further investigation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-		-	-
Civilian Officials including CC RR	-	-	-	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	9	9
Totals	-	-	9	9

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HESSLINGER Johann

This Dutch national was interrogated by FS and revealed that he had worked for the German Waffen SS.

His repatriation by the Dutch Military Mission has been recommended.

(ii) RUDMAN Milan Boris
ZEC Zvonimir
KOKANOVIC Ivan

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Civilian Officials including CC RR	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	9	9
Totals	-	-	9	9

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HESSLINGER Johann

This Dutch national was interrogated by FS and revealed that he had worked for the German Waffen SS.

His repatriation by the Dutch Military Mission has been recommended.

(ii) RUDMAN Milan Boris
ZEC Zvonimir
KOKANOVIC Ivan

Subjects, all Yugoslav nationals, were taken into custody by CIC agents on 20 Dec 45 for posing as American soldiers, eating in US Army messes, and possessing US Army property. A search of subjects' quarters disclosed considerable photographic equipment. Subjects failed to explain satisfactorily their presence in ROME, the use of the photographic equipment, and the apparent impunity with which they crossed the Italian frontier.

They are being held for further interrogation while other leads from confidential sources are being developed.

(iii) DAVID Miklos

Subject was arrested on 12 Dec 45 for representing himself as a FS NCO in order to practise blackmail. His internment for three months has been authorised.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) Reference this HQ Summary No. 18, para 2 (c) (i).

A clarification of the statement made in the above quoted report to the effect that RAAM, under the leadership of Cruyllas D'Annunzio had now blossomed forth into a new party, the Partito Nazionale Italiano is as follows:

D'Annunzio is known to have taken part in the organization of

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

2. Civil Security (continued)

(c) Subversive Movements (continued)

the para-military pro-monarchical RAAM during the early days of its existence in April 45. He is not, however, the leader of that movement.

He has recently organized his own party, "Partito Nazionale Italiano", of which he has nominated himself Head. This party is not known to have any connection with RAAM, apart from the fact of D'Annunzio's participation in both organizations. It is not, however, known whether D'Annunzio has now any further connection with RAAM.

The Italian government has demonstrated a certain amount of importance to Cruyllas D'Annunzio in the nature of a request received by this section from the Consilio dei Ministri asking for information on D'Annunzio's activities during the German occupation.

(ii) During the month considerable newspaper space was devoted to an alleged neo-Fascist Clandestine Movement in Northern Italy. Unverified reports have been received of the formation of the two neo-Fascist Groups "S.A.M." (Squadre d'Azione Mussolini) in MILAN and the "G.A.M." (Gruppi d'Azione Monarchi a) in the TURIN area. These groups are said to have as their objective the vindication of Fascist defeats, terrorisation of Leftist elements and reprisals against existing civilian authorities for past punitive acts against them.

A reliable source has informed this office that a group of neo-Fascists of approximately 20,000 men have offered their services to Rightist groups to counteract Leftist Armed groups. Source was violently against any such fusion, because, if discovered, this would definitely end any prestige or hopes which the Rightists would have in the coming elections. Source also mentioned that S.A.M. and G.A.M. are not of primary importance.

In confirmation, another source was approached who confirmed that he had been contacted by these neo-Fascists groups, but that he was in no position to absorb them because they demanded financial aid. He also stated that groups had been absorbed in certain parties, but the entire group did not enter any one definite party.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

00089

(i) The head of the Carabinieri in ROME had information that neo-Fascist elements were planning to attack Fort BOCCEA, where high ranking Italian political prisoners are held, to liberate Prince BORGHESE, former chief of the X Flotilla MAS. Prince BORGHESE was immediately taken to PROCIDA under a heavy armed guard.

(ii) The Italian Police situation is improving steadily under the supervision of the present Chief of Police [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNO No. 782016

against them.

A reliable source has informed this office that a group of neo-Fascists of approximately 20,000 men have offered their services to Rightist groups to counteract Leftist Armed groups. Source was violently against any such fusion, because, if discovered, this would definitely end any prestige or hopes which the Rightists would have in the coming elections. Source also mentioned that S.A.M. and C.A.M. are not of primary importance.

In confirmation, another source was approached who confirmed that he had been contacted by these neo-Fascists groups, but that he was in no position to absorb them because they demanded financial aid. He also stated that groups had been absorbed in certain parties, but the entire group did not enter any one definite party.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

00089

(i) The head of the Carabinieri in ROME had information that neo-Fascist elements were planning to attack Fort BOCCEA, where high ranking Italian political prisoners are held, to liberate Prince BORGHESE, former chief of the X Flotilla MAS. Prince BORGHESE was immediately taken to PROCIDA under a heavy armed guard.

(ii) The Italian Police situation is improving steadily under the supervision of the present Chief of Police, FERRARI. 900 new students graduated this month and 5,000 more are now in the process of training. One of the main hindrances, at the present, is the problem of suitable arms for these policemen. Only 12 pistols were available for the 900 graduating students.

(iii) Prefects and political Questore in Northern Italy were set up quickly after the liberation along with Allied administrative organs. In this manner the continuance of Italian Civil Administration was maintained.

The six parties of the coalition (CLN) agreed, when the De GASPERI GOVERNMENT was formed, to substitute all so called political prefects and Questore who were appointed by the CLN in agreement with Allied authorities. They agreed to name career men to the post thus eliminating the fascist practice of naming party men to these posts. The men in these posts should be non political and integrated into the rolls of the career Prefects and Questori. The interested personnel, as well as the Ministry of Interior, are in favour of such a move since the available rolls of functionaries have been depleted because of the war and epuration.

The Council of Ministers has discussed the whole matter thoroughly, because of the resignation of Ing Lombardi Riccardo, Prefect of TORINO, now nominated Minister of Transportation. The post is now filled by the former Vice Prefect, a career functionary.

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

3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri (continued)

The decision before the government at present, and upon which no final agreement has been reached is that since various functionaries nominated by the CLN have acquired local and political administrative experience they should remain in government service under the following conditions:-

(a) They must sever all ties with any political parties.
(b) They must agree to accept a transfer to any part of ITALY which the Minister would consider appropriate.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

On 24 December 45 at 1755 hrs an explosion occurred at the Communist Party Headquarters, Via Nazionale No.243. The explosion occurred in a protected corner of the stairway, just beyond the second floor of the building while a Party directors' meeting was in session. Damage to the building consisted of shattered windows and a hole about one foot in diameter blown through the outer wall. The explosion was attended by an arsenical type of choking gas. A current of air passed up the stairway where the bomb was placed, and the gas was carried to [illegible] of the building. It is most likely that the bomb was specially [illegible] for the incident and filled with Arsenic Lung Irritant with a [illegible] charge.

In view of the security measures that usually surround the movements of important members of the PCI and the fact that on the morning of the 25th December leaflets decrying the incident were already available for distribution throughout ROME, it is not generally considered that the placing of the bomb was due to 'neo-Fascists' so strongly attacked later in L'UNITA.

The leaflets strongly criticised Italian police officials, and also other forms of propaganda were used to attack the police for failure to maintain public order. The communists did not advise the police that a meeting was to be held, but preferred to act secretly, and maintain their own police service.

(ii) Communist Party

The fifth National Congress of the Communist Party was inaugurated in ROME on 29 December 45, and was featured by Secretary-General TOGLIATTI's speech in which he stated that the Communist Party of ITALY has more than 1,700,000 enrolled members throughout the country and 42,000 of these are in ROME. This is the first official indication of the party's strength, and, if true, will be one of the strongest parties to participate in the forthcoming elections.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

type of choking gas. A current of air passed up the stairway where the bomb was placed, and the gas was carried to [illegible] of the building. It is most likely that the bomb was specially [illegible] for the incident and filled with Arsenic Lung Irritant with a HE [illegible]

In view of the security measures that usually surround the movements of important members of the FOI and the fact that on the morning of the 25th December leaflets decrying the incident were already available for distribution throughout ROME, it is not generally considered that the placing of the bomb was due to 'neo-Fascists' so strongly attacked later in L'UNITA.

The leaflets strongly criticised Italian police officials, and also other forms of propaganda were used to attack the police for failure to maintain public order. The communists did not advise the police that a meeting was to be held, but preferred to act secretly, and maintain their own police service.

(ii) Communist Party

The fifth National Congress of the Communist Party was inaugurated in ROME on 29 December 45, and was featured by Secretary-General TOGLIATTI's speech in which he stated that the Communist Party of ITALY has more than 1,700,000 enrolled members throughout the country and 42,000 of these are in ROME. This is the first official indication of the party's strength, and, if true, will be one of the strongest parties to participate in the forthcoming elections.

TOGLIATTI's speech was perhaps more noteworthy for his reference to the "Consultas" Committee resolution in favour of compulsory voting for Italians in the forthcoming elections. TOGLIATTI stated that if the "Consulta" approves the resolution of the Communist Party will withdraw from the government. Such an action would break the CLN six-party coalition and would precipitate a new government crisis in ITALY.

(iii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of December.

(a) The Socialist Party, weakened by internal factionalism, appears to have moved toward the Right.

(b) The Liberal and Action Parties are generally conceded to have lost prestige as a result of the change of government and the Demo-Christian Party has gained by winning the Premiership.

(c) The Leftist Party Bloc in the CLN continues to work under a superficial programme of unity designed to present a common front against reaction in the government.

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

3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of December (continued)

(d) The Communist Party appears to be laying the groundwork for its future drive in the elections, and may threaten the existing government.

(e) All the principal parties in ITALY will hold conventions to plan their election drives; and

(f) Rightist elements continue to display indications of organization and outspokenness against the Left.

(iv) "L'Uomo Qualunque"

The movement continued to show strength in December, and claims local branches in 1,020 cities, towns, and localities in ITALY. Its weekly newspaper maintains a net paid circulation of 500,000 copies. On 30 Dec 45 the movement published a daily newspaper called "Il Buonsenso", thus giving it two official newspaper publications.

The Uomo Qualunque movement continues to be attacked by practically all elements of the Left, but notably by the Communist Party which issued leaflets calling for "an end to neo-Fascist terrorism and to the Uomo Qualunque". This attack became international when M.P. WILKES (Labour) of the British House of Commons demanded to know who supplied the Italian Uomo Qualunque movement with additional paper to print newspaper copies in excess of 5,000 authorised. On 22 December 1945, GIANNINI, head of the movement, printed an article in his paper in which he offered to place not only his newspaper, but his entire staff and organization at the disposition of the British Embassy for investigation. GIANNINI has been purchasing additional paper in the Italian black market; orders have been placed for newsprint for a total value of 28,000,000 lire (2,000 quintals at an average price of 140 lire per kg) and from other newspapers such as "L'Epoca", which cannot use up its quota.

Payment for newsprint is made cash down on delivery, even when the price runs, as it usually does, into millions of lire.

Informants comment that in view of vast amounts of ready money available for newsprint, L'Uomo Qualunque must dispose of funds from other sources than the profits from sales, however high the circulation may be. The inference is that subsidies are being given by industrialists or monarchist organizations.

0868

(v) The MOSCOW conference announcement that the U.S., GREAT BRITAIN and RUSSIA would sponsor a UNO proposal for formal peace treaties with former enemies of the Allies was generally received unfavourably, and with pessimism in ITALY. This reaction by Italians is explained chiefly

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

issued leaflets calling for "an end to neo-Fascist terrorism and to the Uomo Qualunque". This attack became international when M.P. WILKES (Labour) of the British House of Commons demanded to know who supplied the Italian Uomo Qualunque movement with additional paper to print newspaper copies in excess of 5,000 authorised. On 22 December 1945, GIANNINI, head of the movement, printed an article in his paper in which he offered to place not only his newspaper, but his entire staff and organization at the disposition of the British Embassy for investigation. GIANNINI has been purchasing additional paper in the Italian black market; orders have been placed for newsprint for a total value of 28,000,000 lire (2,000 quintals at an average price of 140 lire per kg) and from other newspapers such as "L'Epoca", which cannot use up its quota.

Payment for newsprint is made cash down on delivery, even when the price runs, as it usually does, into millions of lire.

Informants comment that in view of vast amounts of ready money available for newsprint, L'Uomo Qualunque must dispose of funds from other sources than the profits from sales, however high the circulation may be. The inference is that subsidies are being given by industrialists or monarchist organizations.

00068

(v) The MOSCOW conference announcement that the U.S., GREAT BRITAIN and RUSSIA would sponsor a UNO proposal for formal peace treaties with former enemies of the Allies was generally received unfavourably, and with pessimism in ITALY. This reaction by Italians is explained chiefly in terms of the blanket inclusion of ITALY among other former enemy countries, especially after the POTSDAM Conference announcement included a statement of recognition of ITALY'S war effort with the Allies.

(vi) The Italian Government

(a) The formation of the fourth CLN Coalition Government after ten days of political crisis following the fall of the PARRI government was the outstanding development in the government during December.

The period of political manoeuvering (1 Dec - 10 Dec) was noteworthy, among other things, for the attempt by DE GASPERI to form a five-party CLN Coalition which would have excluded the Liberal Party. This attempt was apparently discouraged by CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, Lieutenant-General of the Realm, who insisted on preservation of the six-party CLN government coalition principle. DE GASPERI's subsequent formation of the fourth coalition government on 11 December 45, embracing all six components of the CLN coalition therefore represents continuance of the original idea of six-party CLN government for ITALY at least until election of the "CONSTITUENTE" or elected legislative body.

By the/.....

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

(vi) The Italian Government (continued)

(a) - continued

By the same token the LIBERAL PARTY was prevented at this time from deserting the CLN group and forming an opposition bloc outside the government with a former CLN member as its nucleus. In other respects DE GASPERI's achievement temporarily eliminated more serious political clashes in ITALY at a time when the country lacks adequate political machinery for establishing a new government.

(b) The new DE GASPERI government may be termed a "slight shift to the Right", in consideration of the fact that the premiership, which was formerly held by a member of the left-wing ACTION party, had now passed to the right-wing CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRAT Party and particularly to ALCIDE DE GASPERI who is known to be favoured by several ecclesiastic and Vatican elements.

Significantly few changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers resulted from the change of government. The left-wing CLN bloc, consisting of the ACTION, SOCIALIST and COMMUNIST parties, was adamant during the period of crisis in retaining their hold on the ministries of Labour, Interior, Justice, Finance, Agriculture and Foreign Commerce - considered to be key posts for the coming Italian elections - and succeeded in holding them. Whereas a dual membership of the Vice-premiership existed under the PARRI government and was held by the Socialist NENNI and the Liberal BROSIO, the new government Vice-premiership went solely to NENNI. Other changes of portfolio were unimportant. In almost every case the same individuals were returned to the government, a few at different posts.

(c) Public reaction to the new government was indifferent and unenthusiastic. Several newspapers termed the change useless and a waste of time. Those stronger political entities not forming part of the CLN group, such as the monarchic ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC Party and the UOMO QUALUNQUE movement, which previously attacked the PARRI government, openly stated their discontent with the change although they abstained from direct attack on the new government. On the other hand the left-wing CLN bloc support the new government with vigour equalling the old. The latter, it may be said, scored a distinct victory in having emerged intact from a threat of change of government.

(d) The programme of the new government, as announced by the Prime Minister at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers on 13 December 1945 was : (a) national solidarity; (b) to ask the Allies to restore ITALY to a status of full dignity and responsibility; (c) to win a just peace for ITALY by furnishing proof of ITALY's will for democracy; (d) to encourage political tolerance, understanding and comprehension; and (e) to establish a government which stands above the interests of individual political parties which compose it and to correctly interpret the

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

under the Parri government Vice-premiership went solely to Liberal EROSIO, the new government Vice-premiership went solely to Parri. Liberal EROSIO, the new government Vice-premiership went solely to PARRI. Other changes of portfolio were unimportant. In almost every case the same individuals were returned to the government, a few at different po[illegible]

(c) Public reaction to the new government was indifferent and unenthusiastic. Several newspapers termed the change useless and a waste of time. Those stronger political entities not forming part of the CLN group, such as the monarchic ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC Party and the UOMO QUALUNQUE movement, which previously attacked the PARRI government, openly stated their discontent with the change although they abstained from direct attack on the new government. On the other hands the left-wing CLN bloc support the new government with vigour equalling the old. The latter, it may be said, scored a distinct victory in having emerged intact from a threat of change of government.

(d) The programme of the new government, as announced by the Prime Minister at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers on 13 December 1945 was : (a) national solidarity; (b) to ask the Allies to restore ITALY to a status of full dignity and responsibility; (c) to win a just peace for ITALY by furnishing proof of ITALY's will for democracy; (d) to encourage political tolerance, understanding and comprehension; and (e) to establish a government which stands above the interests of individual political parties which compose it and to correctly interpret the common needs of the nation.

(e) The DE GASPERI government embarked upon its career with an early encounter with the press; sanctioned the promulgation of a new set of Public Security Laws; stepped up the programme to liquidate the remaining work of the Epuration Committee; and considered certain aspects of legislation for the forthcoming Italian elections.

(i) Encounter with the Press. It appeared that the Italian humourous magazines "CAFFACHIARO" and "ROSSO E NERO" greeted the new government with effeminate caricatures of the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet. DE GASPERI branded them offensive. The Rome Political Prefect banned the magazines and ordered the sequestration of all issues on sale. DE GASPERI also cancelled all future conferences with the press. After an early unfavourable reaction from the public and the press, the Prime Minister won late support from a majority of the press which agreed that the magazines in question had exceeded the limits of good taste and decency and the press voluntarily called for a greater degree of self-restraint. The Prime Minister then announced resumption of press conferences.

The incident was significant not only as a test of the new government's reputation and willingness to act promptly when attacked, but also as a manifestation of the promptness of public reaction to the government's limitations placed upon the freedom of the press.

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

3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(vi) The Italian Government (continued)

(c) (ii) New Public Security Laws. The new government announced approval of a code of new Public Security Laws which are to be presented to "CONSULTA" for adoption. The laws are designed to re-organize the police system and aim to remove certain structural and procedural defects which were carried over from the fascist regime.

(iii) Liquidation of the Epuration Committee's Work. Vice-premier NENNI announced a programme for the prompt liquidation of the work of the High Committee for Epuration. He stated that the Commission's duties would probably be terminated in February 1946. Reduction of personnel has already begun. The news was greeted alike by the public and the press as a step in the favourable direction of reducing political conflict among the masses over the evils of fascism and with the hope that bygone fascist animosities may be soon forgotten.

(iv) Election Laws. The Administrative Elections which were scheduled for the last part of December 1945 could not be held because of a lack of adequate preparations occasioned by the change of government and political crisis. The government approved a resolution postponing these elections until February 1946 and tentatively fixed parish elections for March 1946 in those localities where the approved election lists are ready. In other localities the elections are scheduled for April and May 1946 according to the progress made on approved election rosters.

In the CONSULTA a legislation committee considered the difficult question of whether or not the Italian elections are to be compulsory. The problem received considerable space in the Italian publications during the latter part of December. Immediately before Christmas the "CONSULTA" in an action by its Legislative Committee approved, by four votes, a resolution making it compulsory for all citizens to vote in the forthcoming elections. The resolution will go before the full "CONSULTA" for approval or rejection. In general, it may be said that compulsory voting is favoured by political groups of the right and disfavoured by the left. Latest developments in the government in reference to compulsory voting, are that sharp divergencies of action may arise among the components of the fourth CLN coalition government under DE GASPERI.

(c) Rumours.

Nothing to report.

0007

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) PITONE Angelo, a former Italian civilian employee of FSS and OSS, was arrested by the Italian police and is to face criminal charges of robbery and murder.

MANISCO, Gabriele, an Italian civilian, formerly associated with the Security office of HQ Fifth Army, was arrested for

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

March 1946 in those localities where the approved election lists are ready. In other localities the elections are scheduled for April and May 1946 according to the progress made on approved election rosters.

In the CONSULTA a legislation committee considered the difficult question of whether or not the Italian elections are to be compulsory. The problem received considerable space in the Italian publications during the latter part of December. Immediately before Christmas the "CONSULTA" in an action by its Legislative Committee approved, by four votes, a resolution making it compulsory for all citizens to vote in the forthcoming elections. The resolution will go before the full "CONSULTA" for approval or rejection. In general, it may be said that compulsory voting is favoured by political groups of the right and disfavoured by the left. Latest developments in the government in reference to compulsory voting, are that sharp divergencies of action may arise among the components of the fourth CLN coalition government under DE GASPERI.

(c) Rumours.

Nothing to report.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) PITONE Angelo, a former Italian civilian employee of FSS and OSS, was arrested by the Italian police and is to face criminal charges of robbery and murder.

NANISCO, Gabriele, an Italian civilian, formerly associated with the Security office of HQ Fifth Army, was arrested for misrepresenting his true identity.

DAVID Miklos represented himself as a FS NCO in order to practise blackmail.

The first two named above were able to misrepresent themselves through the use of genuine Allied Military documents which had been voided by severence of relations between subjects and the respective agencies.

Although these cases are insignificant in themselves, they should serve as a warning note to all agencies that voided documents must not be allowed in the possession of unauthorized personnel, and are a serious threat to our security interest.

(ii) O.V.R.A.

There has been much comment in the Italian newspapers and Allied circles as to why CVRA agents have not been apprehended and the lists of guilty persons not made public. The Italian Ministry of the Interior has offered the following explanation.

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

3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(d) (ii) O.V.R.A. (continued)

The OVRA was an organization which furnished information on fascists as well as anti-fascists, it also furnished economic, financial, agricultural, legal and other types of similar information. Italian government officials feel that persons who furnished information on the ROME alimentary situation should not be punished as the political informer.

At the present, trained specialists under the police department are going through thousands of files packed in approximately 150 cases, to select those informers who were guilty of giving information of a harmful nature. Those persons will be punished, and the list made public.

Unfortunately many informers reported by word of mouth, and left no written records; those will be difficult to trace and bring to justice.

TAILPIECE

All parties of the "osarchia", particularly the PCI and PSI, are reported to be planning to 'fix' as far as possible the elections in their own favour. From certain enquiries made by a section under this command, the 'fixing' would not be so difficult as might first appear, for the following reasons:

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 [illegible] quarters for a few days, after which all those whose names appear on the [illegible] vote, the others not.

Trickery can occur in the following manner:

(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 stand they are taking against the obligatory vote is the result of the [illegible]

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

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 [redacted] vote, the others not.

Trickery can occur in the following manner:

(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 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.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RA.C	Lt.-Col MORENA	ROME
275 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R.R. Stanhope-Wright
R.R. STANHOPE-WRIGHT
Major
AC of S, G-2(CI)

PHILIP J. CORSO
Captain GSC
AC of S G-2

/jw

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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

SECRET

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No 794, US ARMY

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 18

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	... ...	Copy Nos. 1 - 4
CG, RAAC	... ...	" " 5
Dep CG, RAAC	... ...	" " 6
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	... ...	" " 7 - 8
GSI, 2 District	... ...	" " 9
GSI, 3 District	... ...	" " 10
AC of S, G-2, PBS	... ...	" " 11
Security Division, AC	... ...	" " 12-13
SCI Unit "Z"	... ...	" " 14
CIC, RAAC	... ...	" " 15
276 FS Section	... ...	" " 16
ISLD	... ...	" " 17
Military Attache, American Embassy	... ...	" " 18-19-20
I & S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	... ...	" " 21
File	... ...	" " 22
War Diary	... ...	" " 23-24
Spares	... ...	" " 25-26-27
No 3 SCI Unit	... ...	" " 28

Declassified 7/12 2309 665-08.

S E C R E T

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No 794, US ARMY

Copy No. 12

SECURITY SUMMARY No.18

1 - 30 Nov 45

PART 1

GENERAL SURVEY

During the more intense stage of the crisis certain reports from uncontrolled sources indicated a threat of public disorder that would be caused by elements of the extreme Left. This was to synchronise with the provocation of similar disorders in the North. The reports forecast armed attacks on vital public installations in ROME. These reports in all cases came from Italian sources and it was thought on examination of them that very probably they emanated from tendential elements or element of the extreme Right that provided little intelligence value.

However, such precautions as were available were taken in order that Allied Military security should be protected in the event of disorder, and Italian police organisations were alerted to take measures to maintain public order.

Until a satisfactory solution is provided to the crisis, the threat of political demonstrations and possible resultant disorder remains, and it will be necessary to maintain a close scrutiny on political developements.

ROME continues to be the melting-pot into which thousands of Jugoslavs, Poles, Hungarians, Albanians, and other Slavs are steadily pouring. Numerous denunciations have been arriving into this office. Accordingly, much information concerning Balkan activities and conditions has been gathered.

The Italian political situation at the present moment continues to become more confusing and this month has seen the advent of four (4) new political parties. A Neo-Fascist organisation known as SAF (Mussolini Action Squads) has also been uncovered, and numerous arrests made. This matter is discussed at greater length in Part II.

The almost incredible demand for screening continues. The main body of work being provided by UNRRA. A comment by one of our screening agencies states that UNRRA has given the impression that it intends to rehabilitate Italy by eventually employing the entire civil population.

PART II

1. Military Security.

(a) Security of Information

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

organisations were alerted to take measures to maintain [illegible]

Until a satisfactory solution is provided to the crisis, the threat of political demonstrations and possible resultant disorder remains, and it will be necessary to maintain a close scrutiny on political developements.

ROME continues to be the melting-pot into which thousands of Jugoslavs, Poles, Hungarians, Albanians, and other Slavs are steadily pouring. Numerous denunciations have been arriving into this office. Accordingly, much information concerning Balkan activities and conditions has been gathered.

The Italian political situation at the present moment continues to become more confusing and this month has seen the advent of four (4) new political parties. A Neo-Fascist organisation known as SAM (Mussolini Action Squads) has also been uncovered, and numerous arrests made. This matter is discussed at greater length in Part II.

The almost incredible demand for screening continues. The main body of work being provided by UNRRA. A comment by one of our screening agencies states that UNRRA has given the impression that it intends to rehabilitate Italy by eventually employing the entire civil population.

PART II

1. Military Security.

(a) Security of Information

A mail-bag was lost in transit between FOLIGNO and ROME. Included in this mail was a letter from 2 District HQ to ISLD, ROME. It is extremely likely that contents of this particular piece of mail is of a very confidential nature. An investigation is being carried out by SIB, but to this date no trace of the missing mail-bag has been found.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report

(c) Security of Material

During the period covered by this report, an outbreak of wire-cutting incidents has occurred in the ROME Area. These have occurred at various points which are mostly South of ROME; COLLEFORRO (Map Ref: Rd Map Italy 1:200,000, F1647), LABICO districts, (Map Ref: F.0756) and in the suburbs of ROME. (Centocelle, etc.,) In nearly every case, numerous bays of wire have been removed from the main ROME-NAPLES circuits. In all cases the prime motive appears to have been theft of the copper, but the removal of such quantities almost amount to sabotage.

Owing to the reduction of personnel, distances involved and the inevitable time-lag between the reported incidents and the commencement of enquiries, there is, unfortunately, very little that can be done to eliminate these thefts.

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

1. Military Security (continued)

(c) Security of Material (continued)

Our position at present is that of closing the stable door after the horse has gone.

Fault Control, ROME, have adopted a system of communication directly with the police at COLLEFERRO and LABICO, but any action by the Italian Police is handicapped by the usual factors such as lack of transportation, arms, etc. The only effective solution in view of the existing circumstances is to call upon Units of Italian troops for supervision and patrolling.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investig-ation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	1	1
Totals	-	-	1	1

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) General DOKIC Djuro : This Jugoslav senior officer was arrested on 3 Nov 45 on instructions from AFHQ, and put into PW channels as being wanted on War Criminal charges.

(ii) SPALAJKOVIC Miroslav: An ex-Jugoslav Minister, orders for whose arrest were issued by AFHQ together with those for (i) above. Owing to age and bad health of Subject, it was found impossible to move him and he is therefore under house arrest.

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

Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	1	1
Totals	-	-	1	1

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) General DOKIC Djuro : This Jugoslav senior officer was arrested on 3 Nov 45 on instructions from AFHQ, and put into PW channels as being wanted on War Criminal charges.

(ii) SPALAJKOVIC Miroslav: An ex-Jugoslav Minister, orders for whose arrest were issued by AFHQ together with those for (i) above. Owing to age and bad health of Subject, it was found impossible to move him and he is therefore under house arrest.

(iii) PRIFTI, Kol : An Albanian terrorist reported to be undergoing medical treatment in ROME. Investigations revealed that Subject was perfectly healthy and was engaged in terrorist activities against Albanians who did not wish to return to their homeland. Subject was detained and escorted to BARI. Search of his home revealed a pistol, two hand grenades, and propaganda material.

(c) Subversive Movements.

(i) Reference this HQ Summary No.17, Part II, Para 2(c).

The organisation or movement RAAM (Reparti Anti-Totalitari Anti-Marxist Monarchia) which has recently made its appearance in ROME, under the leadership of Gabriele D'Annunzio Cruyllas, one of the many illegitimate sons of the poet, has blossomed out into a new party called "Partito Nazionale Italiano". The statute of the new party appeared in a new weekly newspaper which appeared Nov 10 under the name "La Riscossa". This is an astonishing document, which begins by stating that the PNI "is constituted for the service of Italy as a nation elected by God to establish His Kingdon 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.

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

(c) Subversive Movements
(i) (continued)

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", the Jugoslav Communist and their masters, the Russians. Many references are made to the D'Annunzian tradition of defence of the TRIESTE and FIUME areas. This movement at the moment seems the latest manifestation to exploit the more violent sections of "the partisans", who wish to prolong the days of loquacious thuggery. Cruyllas, D'Annunzio, himself, is exploiting many unfortunate partisans. In one case he misappropriated 10,000 lire, a reward due to a former member of Col. Montezemolo's organisation. The PNI HQ is now installed in Albergo Bologna. Its absorption of the "Unione Patrioti Indipendenti" of NAPLES is confirmed and being investigated.
Further investigations in the entire movement are in progress.

(ii) As a result of arrest carried out recently by the Questura of TURIN and the seizure of propaganda leaflets distributed there by the SAM (Mussolini Action Squads) organisation, it was confirmed that relations existed between the latter and Neo-Fascist in ROME. Investigations were carried out by the Ufficio Politico of the ROME Questura who subsequently made several arrests.

Personalities within the SAM were known to derive from GNR "Tagliamento Division", and it was believed that their aim was to carry out propaganda in order to develop a new Fascist reactionary movement. Two ex-members of the Division were sought by the Questura, a certain RASTELLI, Nino, former Captain of GNR, and ZUCCARI Amerigo, ex-Col of the GNR. Both were also wanted as War Criminals and both have so far successfully gone into hiding,
ZUCCARI Amerigo, RASTELLI Nino, and Major RAGONESI and Chaplain MUZZI, Luigi, are believed to be the heads of the SAM in ROME. Ragonesi has been arrested. He is wanted for War Crimes against patriots in TURIN, PESARO and NOVARA. Chaplain Muzzi Liugi has also been arrested.
No evidence, apart from typewritten propaganda attempting to justify the activities of Mussolini and Fascism, have been found that prove the complicity of the above mentioned three ex-officers of the "Tagliamento", nor have any arms been found during the searches.
Following the arrest of Ragonesi and his interrogation, further investigations were made which led to the arrest of 18 persons, most of whom have already confessed to being active Fascists. No significant materials or weapons were found nor was it possible to connect this movement with recent manifestations in ROME, such as the placing of the Fascist flag on the "Torre delle Milizie" on 28 Oct 45.

Approximately 20 persons have been arrested in ROME during the month by the Questura, and will be tried on the charge of having been members of a Fascist Clandestine Organisation. As far as is known, none of the arrests have had any connection with the "Uomo Qualunque".

Investigations are being followed up by the Ufficio Politico of the ROME Questura.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

igations were carried out by the Ufficio Politico of the ROME Questura who subsequently made several arrests.

Personalities within the SAM were known to derive from GNR "Tagliamento Division", and it was believed that their aim was to carry out propaganda in order to develop a new Fascist reactionary movement. Two ex-members of the Division were sought by the Questura, a certain RASTELLI, Nino, former Captain of GNR, and ZUCCARI Amerigo, ex-Col of the GNR. Both were also wanted as War Criminals and both have so far successfully gone into hiding,
ZUCCARI Amerigo, RASTELLI Nino, and Major RAGONESI and Chaplain MUZZI, Luigi, are believed to be the heads of the SAM in ROME. Ragonesi has been arrested. He is wanted for War Crimes against patriots in TURIN, PESARO and NOVARA. Chaplain Muzzi Luigi has also been arrested.
No evidence, apart from typewritten propaganda attempting to justify the activities of Mussolini and Fascism, have been found that prove the complicity of the above mentioned three ex-officers of the "Tagliamento", nor have any arms been found during the searches.
Following the arrest of Ragonesi and his interrogation, further investigations were made which led to the arrest of 18 persons, most of whom have already confessed to being active Fascists. No significant materials or weapons were found nor was it possible to connect this movement with recent manifestations in ROME, such as the placing of the Fascist flag on the "Torre delle Milizie" on 28 Oct 45.

Approximately 20 persons have been arrested in ROME during the month by the Questura, and will be tried on the charge of having been members of a Fascist Clandestine Organisation. As far as is known, none of the arrests have had any connection with the "Uomo Qualunque".

Investigations are being followed up by the Ufficio Politico of the ROME Questura.

(iii) Due to the increased activity of the Communist agitators and provocateurs, a conservative opinion of close followers of the present political impasse in the Italian Government indicates the existance of a strong possibility that subversive elements in the extreme Leftist Party groups may demonstrate and agitate with force if necessary, in order to block the Rightist and Monarchist groups from assuming any important political power.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

[redacted]

Reference this HQ Summary No.17, Part II, para: 3(a).

(i) General Arnaldo AZZI publishes an article "The Success of the Government", in which he enumerates all the more or less urgent requests of the Italian people for their material and moral reconstruction. He also answers to every argument raised, confirming that nothing has been done. This time, Gen AZZI does not blame only the Monarchy, notably the King and the Lt-General for what has happened, but also BADOGLIO, the War Minister JACINI, Foreign Minister De GASPERI and of course, the Allies.

0434
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785016

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri (continied)

(i) He states that the change of Government in ENGLAND from Conservative to Labour does not mean any improvement , and generally that the Allies have done nothing to help the Italian people and this is demonstrated with the usual slogan of the "Armistice Terms". Finally, with very poor irony, the writer remembers that the Government had a success; that is, to win the war against JAPAN.

(ii) The Italian police situation has improved slightly with the addition of Allied material such as weapons and "Jeeps". The apparent weaknesses which have been pointed out in these reports are still apparent, the most outstanding which is the throttling of law and order by political and party meddling.
It is considered that nothing less than an Allied Police Mission, such as was recently set up in GREECE, will ever be effective in restoring the guardians of the law to their proper place in society.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances. On 11 Nov a small scale riot took place in Montecitorio Square, ROME, between paratroopers of the Nembo Division and Socialist Party members. The Socialists were placing posters on the walls of a building near the Democratic Party headquarters, which warned the workers that they were being endangered by the reactionery forces. An Italian officer stopped the Socialists as they were moving across the square; an argument ensued and one of the civilians, pulling a wrench, began striking the officer on the head. More Soldiers came out of the HQ of the Democratic Party and the civilians fled. More civilians joined the original rioters, and the Soldier ranks swelled to about 30 men. Three shots were fired into the air by a 2/Lieut of the Nembo Division. The civilians appeared with sticks and clubs and the Soldiers immediately searched for clubs and charged towards the civilians. Before the charge, one soldier threw an Italian Petardo (similar to a large firecracker). The civilians immediately scattered. Twenty minutes later the Italian police arrived and arrested four soldiers who were still loitering around the Montecitorio Square.

The interesting note of the entire incident was that of the different versions given out by the Party newspapers. Each wrote their own version, none of which were exact, and all in defence of their own policies or members.

A member of this section, together with the Chief of CIC, ROME, witnessed the entire incident and the different versions were very easily compared with the actual sequence of events. Contrary to the "Stars and Stripes" statement, there was no Allied MP intervention.

(ii) On the night of 10 Nov, soldiers of the San Marco Bn were placing wall leaflets which attacked Pietro NENNI, Social Communist civilians were following them and tearing down the leaflets. The Soldiers finally

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

placing posters on the walls of a building near the Democratic Party headquarters, which warned the workers that they were being endangered by the reactionery forces. An Italian officer stopped the Socialists as they were moving across the square; an argument ensued and one of the civilians, pulling a wrench, began striking the officer on the head. More Soldiers came out of the HQ of the Democratic Party and the civilians fled. More civilians joined the original rioters, and the Soldier ranks swelled to about 30 men. Three shots were fired into the air by a 2/Lieut of the Nembo Division. The civilians appeared with sticks and clubs and the Soldiers immediately searched for clubs and charged towards the civilians. Before the charge, one soldier threw an Italian Petardo (similar to a large firecracker). The civilians immediately scattered. Twenty minutes later the Italian police arrived and arrested four soldiers who were still loitering around the Montecitorio Square.

The interesting note of the entire incident was that of the different versions given out by the Party newspapers. Each wrote their own version, none of which were exact, and all in defence of their own policies or members.

A member of this section, together with the Chief of CIC, ROME, witnessed the entire incident and the different versions were very easily compared with the actual sequence of events. Contrary to the "Stars and Stripes" statement, there was no Allied MP intervention.

(ii) On the night of 10 Nov, soldiers of the San Marco Bn were placing wall leaflets which attacked Pietro NENNI, Social Communist civilians were following them and tearing down the leaflets. The Soldiers finally retraced their steps and a short scuffle followed; the civilians scattered and no one was injured.

(iii) Small scale strikes have taken place during the month. None were of a serious nature but mainly protests against wages, high cost of living, etc.

Veterans, partisans and post-war invalids demonstrated in favour of PARRI on the night of 28 Nov. No incidents occurred and the demonstration broke up peacefully.

(iv) Publication of the terms of the Italian Armistice on 7 Nov 45 caused less public reaction than was generally anticipated. In the main, Italian sentiment was that the Armistice and its difficult terms are to be laid at the doorstep of the Monarchy.

(v) During the past month three new political parties have appeared, which brings the total number in Italy to 61. These new Parties are as follows:

(a) "Unione Nazionale Per La Ricostruzione" (National Union for Reconstruction) founded by Francesco Saverio NITTI.

(b) "Unione Social-Democratica Italiana" (Italian Social Democratic Union) founded by the former Socialist deputy, Tito ZANIBONI.

(c) "Partito Del Reduce Italiano" (Italian Veterans Party).

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

3. Miscellaneous

(b) Civil Population (continued)

(vi) A significant change within the sphere of Italian political parties has been the realignment of eleven different Masonic groups in Italy to form two new Masonic groups as follows :
(a) The Symbolic Ritual Masonic Order was re-united with the Scotch Masonic Order, comprising three hundred and fifty (350) Lodges in Italy. Guido LAI, Deputy Major of ROME, was appointed Grand Master of this new group.
(b) The Scotch Masonic Order formerly consisting of three Masonic groups were fused to form one new Scotch Masonic group under the leadership of General BENCIVENGA. The latter group is reported to adhere to monarchic political concepts.

(vii) According to recent newspaper and political reports, the "L'Uomo Qualunque" movement continues to increase. Many Adherents to this movement feel that the movement should develope into a party or align itself with one of the present political parties. The weight of this movement aligned with a present party would have interesting repercussions in the present confused political situation.
A Rightist Party has refused to merge with the movement because of its Neo-Fascist taint, but has agreed to take over sections of the movement. (A 60% merger of the movement would be a tremendous victory for any Party). A well informed source states that cellular heads of the ROME movement are in contact with certain political parties.
Guglielmo GIANNINI founder of the movement, was received in consultative conference by Prince Hurbert, Lieut-General of the Realm. (This action prompted a Demonstration which marched to the Quirinale and then dispersed peacefully.)

(viii) On November 6th, 1945, "Italia Nuova" started a series of articles attacking NENNI, Vice Premier and Socialist Leader. These attacks increased the circulation to 15,000 copies in one day. The first of these articles deals with the well known case of Ferruccio VECCHI, who was sent to represent Mussolini at the founding of the Fascio of BOLOGNA, whose top men were Pietro NENNI, and Leandro ASPINATI. The article points out that the law for the punishment of Fascist crimes, considers anti-fascist activities of former Fascists only for an eventual reduction of punishment, and adds ironically that VECCHI was arrested upon order of one of his accomplices, (Pietro NENNI, High Commissioner for Epuration) before a judgement of clearance had been passed on the High Commissioner himself.
Two days later (3 November) the same newspaper published the exact text of the denounciation of Ferruccio VECCHI against Pietro NENNI, which, according to the newspaper, was handed to the Prosecutor of the Realm.
Since NENNI apparently disregarded the attacks and offered no defence in explanation, the Weekly, "Orlando" labled him as Campione della Faccie Toste (Champion of Brazen Faces).

(ix) Italian Government

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

movement. (A 60% merger of the movement would be a tremendous victory for any Party). A well informed source states that cellular heads of the ROME movement are in contact with certain political parties.

Guglielmo GIANNINI founder of the movement, was received in consultative conference by Prince Humbert, Lieut-General of the Realm. (This action prompted a Demonstration which marched to the Quirinale and then dispersed peacefully.)

(viii) On November 6th, 1945, "Italia Nuova" started a series of articles attacking NENNI, Vice Premier and Socialist Leader. These attacks increased the circulation to 15,000 copies in one day. The first of these articles deals with the well known case of Ferruccio VECCHI, who was sent to represent Mussolini at the founding of the Fascio of BOLOGNA, whose top men were Pietro NENNI, and Leandro ASPINATI. The article points out that the law for the punishment of Fascist crimes, considers anti-fascist activities of former Fascists only for an eventual reduction of punishment, and adds ironically that VECCHI was arrested upon order of one of his accomplices, (Pietro NENNI, High Commissioner for Epuration) before a judgement of clearance had been passed on the High Commissioner himself.
Two days later (8 November) the same newspaper published the exact text of the denounciation of Ferruccio VECCHI against Pietro NENNI, which, according to the newspaper, was handed to the Prosecutor of the Realm.
Since NENNI apparently disregarded the attacks and offered no defence in explanation, the Weekly, "Orlando" labled him as Campione della Faccie Toste (Champion of Brazen Faces).

[redacted] 63

(ix) Italian Government

The most notable development of the past month affecting the Italian Government has been the fall of the PARRI Ministry. Dissatisfaction with the new laws of epuration can be considered the immediate cause of this downfall. More specifically, the PARRI Ministry and in particular Pietro NENNI, High Commissioner for Epuration, succeeded in effecting the passage of new epuration laws which tended to augment public criticism and renew epuration antagonisms since the new laws revived many epuration cases previously considered adjudicated.

More remotely one finds the following more basic causes for the rupture of the PARRI Coalition Government.

a. The unilateral attitude of the left-wing components of the coalition and the success enjoyed by them in manouvering certain political issues to their own advantage.
b. The solidification of opposition against left-wing parties and particularly against CLN-Group by the Liberals at first, and later by other right wing elements, for the alleged reason that the PARRI Government was unable to placate conflicting political sentiments among the masses.

0 4 3 8
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

3. Miscellaneous

(b) Italian Government (continued)

(ix) c. Loss of faith in the PARRI Government and increased sentiment among right-wing parties that the PARRI Government was making no headway in establishing an impartial political regime capable of guaranteeing free and impartial administrative elections in December 1945 and free elections for the Constituent Assembly in April 1946.

d. A belief, on the part of the right wing parties of the coalition, that the Allies distrusted the PARRI Government for its left-wing interests and that Italy had suffered in consequence especially with reference to the Italian Armistice, with reference to trade and commerce, and with the procural of economic assistance from the Allies.

The fall of the PARRI Government on 24 Nov 45 has indefinitely postponed the meeting of the Italian political advisory body, known as the "Consulta", which was originally scheduled to meet on 22 Nov 45, but [redacted] postponed until 30 Nov 45.

During the past month, the PARRI Government accomplished the following more important achievements.

a. The passage of more stringent public laws for sequestering private profits and property unjustly accumulated during the Fascist regime.

b. The adoption of a law protecting non-Italian minorities in the Italian South-Tyrol (upper Adigo) areas.

c. Approval of a law requiring publication of the entire list of OVRA agents employed by the Fascists: and

d. Publication of a decree memorializing and accepting in principle the observation of the Holy See that political sentence of death had been too many and requesting greater amnesty.

The resignation of the Prime Minister PARRI's Cabinet recalls the fact that fundamental authority for the Italian Government rests with Prince Humbert, Lieut-General of the Realm. It also recalls that all previous recent Governments were coalition Governments. The question therefore was raised whether the demise of the PARRI Ministry would terminate the concept of coalition Government for Italy and raise the issue of whether Italy was to move as [illegible] of the right, towards the centre, or to the left. [illegible] Government, especially

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

a. The passage of more stringent public laws for sequestering private profits and property unjustly accumulated during the Fascist regime.

b. The adoption of a law protecting non-Italian minorities in the Italian South-Tyrol (upper Adigo) areas.

c. Approval of a law requiring publication of the entire list of OVRA agents employed by the Fascists: and

d. Publication of a decree memorializing and accepting in principle the observation of the Holy See that political sentence of death had been too many and requesting greater amnesty.

The resignation of the Prime Minister PARRI's Cabinet recalls the fact that fundamental authority for the Italian Government rests with Prince Humbert, Lieut-General of the Realm. It also recalls that all previous recent Governments were coalition Governments. The question therefore was raised whether the demise of the PARRI Ministry would terminate the concept of coalition Government for Italy and raise the issue of whether Italy was to move as a Government in the direction of the right, towards the centre, or to the left. As of this writing it would seem that the coalition Government, especially within the framework of the CLN, is to continue. Latest reports indicate that efforts are being made to compromise existing difficulties and divergencies in the Government by the appointment of a centre or right-wing Prime Minister within the previous CLN coalition set-up. From an immediate stand-point it would seem advisable to establish any suitable compromise coalition Government capableof leading Italy to the administrative elections scheduled for late December 1945. Public opinion is in agreement that said administrative elections at least will provide Italy with its first partial expression of the will of its people and therefore will tend to correct the existing fundamental weakness in the Italian democratic sphere, namely the absence of a free and unbiased expression of the electorate.

By way of recapitulation it may be said that the basic component elements of the CLN have sharpened their political differences and increased their opposition to the former coalition framework. By the same token, lines of demarcation between left-wing and right-wing elements of the coalition have become more accentuated and tend to suggest future difficulty for Italian Governments in the struggle of the parties for political power.

The closing days of November witnessed an effort at compromise through the leadership of the elderly and non-CLN statesman Vittorio Emanuele ORLANDO. This failed, according to confidential informants, principally because the left-wing parties refused to renounce control of the Ministry of Interior and because it became evident that the ORLANDO coalition would have

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

3. Miscellaneous

(b) Italian Government (continued)

(ix)

been too Rightist in sentiment. As of this writing, efforts to establish a coalition Government with the Prime Ministry of Alcide DE GASPERI are reported to be encountering difficulties because the left-wing block refuse to relinquish their control of the Ministry of Interior. It would appear that this is logical in that the Ministry of Interior will play the most prominent role in controlling the forthcoming elections.
This is the Italian governmental situation as at 30 Nov 45.

(c) Rumours

(i) It is rumoured that the present crisis has been engineered by the leading Industrialists and Business men, who are the main supporters of the Liberal Party, and also with the support of the Pope, in an endeavour to get rid of NENNI and other Leftist elements. The main purpose is to safeguard their wealth which has been endangered by the law passed on profits. This rumour is further strengthened by the fact that the crisis came after the arrest of the SCALERA brothers, shortly after they had refused to pass the management of their concern to the Instituto Ricostruzione Industriale (Instituto of National Re-construction), and other leading financial experts. The rumour states that the Liberals of other cities deplored the support given by their colleagues in ROME.

(ii) Another rumour not quite confirmed, is that another Rightist party loaned the Liberal party two hundred (200) men so that they could have a quorum at their last convention.

0067

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest

(i) Hidden Arms Discoveries. During the month of November, there have been no Allied or Allied-sponsored raids to recover hidden arms within the ROME Area, although many wild rumours have circulated as to arms traffic. A certain shop-keeper named VENDI, whose store is at Via Tiburtina 1100 ROME, went as far as to advertise in the "Giornale del Mattino", that he would buy any type of military weapons.

(ii) CIC ROME has had during the past week, four (4) alleged ex-communists seeking employment with Allied Intelligence Units.

TAILPIECE

One of the fundamental problems of dealing with a country liberated from a generation of dictatorship where no person under 40 has ever lived his politically conscious years under a democratic regime, and cannot therefore really know the true meaning of democracy, is to assist by education and information for such a people to grasp the full meaning and implications of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 182501

Liberals of other cities deplored the support given by their colleagues in ROME.

(ii) Another rumour not quite confirmed, is that another Rightist party loaned the Liberal party two hundred (200) men so that they could have a quorum at their last convention.

00062

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest

(i) Hidden Arms Discoveries. During the month of November, there have been no Allied or Allied-sponsored raids to recover hidden arms within the ROME Area, although many wild rumours have circulated as to arms traffic A certain shop-keeper named VERDI, whose store is at Via Tiburtina 1100 ROME, went as far as to advertise in the "Giornale del Mattino", that he would buy any type of military weapons.

(ii) CIC ROME has had during the past week, four (4) alleged ex-communists seeking employment with Allied Intelligence Units.

TAILPIECE

One of the fundamental problems of dealing with a country liberated from a generation of dictatorship where no person under 40 has ever lived his politically conscious years under a democratic regime, and cannot therefore really know the true meaning of democracy, is to assist by education and information for such a people to grasp the full meaning and implications of the democratic way of living, where problems are solved by arguing with one's opponents round a table - rather than by insults, cracking their skulls, or mowing them down with machine-guns.

Such a process of re-education must be started by giving the liberated people as much useful information about the way of life of the Western Democracies, as is possible. There is a tremendous demand among the Italian people for such information. Such publications as "Il Mese" are bought from the book-stalls as soon as they appear.

There is room for a whole series of pamphlets on British life which has been lacking up to the present time. The USA organisation USIS has done a magnificent job in publishing magazines like "VICTORY", "NUOVO MONDO", and a series of pamphlets on the American Way of Life.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAAC	Lt-Col MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R.R.Stanhope-Wright for

R.R.STANHOPE-WRIGHT
Major
AC of S, G-2(CI)

Philip J Corso

PHILIP J. CORSO
Captain, GSC
AC of S, G-2

RRF.

SECRET

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

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

Copy No. 1.

Security Division
Rec'd 5/5
Book No 1209
File No 645.08
Action

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 11

30

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No. 1 - 4
AC of S, G-2(CI), 15 Army Group	" " 5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" " 7
Dep CG, RAAC	" " 8
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" " 9 - 10
GSI, 1 District	" " 11
GSI, 2 District	" " 12
GSI, 3 District	" " 13
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" " 14
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, AN Section	" " 15 - 16
No. 1 SCI Unit	" " 17 - 18
SCI Unit "Z"	" " 19
CIC, RAAC	" " 20
97 FS Section	" " 21
276 FS Section	" " 22
300 FS Section	" " 23
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	" " 24
ISLD	" " 25
JICA	" " 26
Security Division, Allied Commission	" " 27 - 28
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" " 29
File	" " 30
War Diary	" " 31 - 32
Spares	" " 33 - 36

SECRET

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

Copy No...27

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 11

1 - 30 April, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During April three espionage agents and two suspects have been captured in the ROME area. No incidents of sabotage have been reported. The enemy's interest in ROME appears to have decreased somewhat. Can it be that he has other things on his mind?

Main activities of CI agencies have been the completion of interrogations and disposition of the "Onore" Group, interrogations to assist in the apprehension of agents and "targets" in Northern ITALY, and processing of agents sent here from other regions.

Political activity has had a slight lull insofar as public pronouncements and inter-party bickerings are concerned. It seems that all parties have watched with interest the liberation of Northern ITALY so that they may govern their activities accordingly. The Communist Party continues its campaign for increased membership and influence, but strong party discipline seems to be the order of the day so that no unfavourable incidents may be credited against the PCI.

Gloomy predictions of trouble in ROME made by this summary during the past autumn and winter have happily not materialized. No trouble is forecast at this time, but it must be remembered that expressions of discontent in any part of ITALY will have repercussions in the nation's capital in direct ratio to the intensity at the source.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

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

Main activities of CI agencies have been the completion of interrogations and disposition of the "Onore" Group, interrogations to assist in the apprehension of agents and "targets" in Northern ITALY, and processing of agents sent here from other regions.

Political activity has had a slight lull insofar as public pronouncements and inter-party bickerings are concerned. It seems that all parties have watched with interest the liberation of Northern ITALY so that they may govern their activities accordingly. The Communist Party continues its campaign for increased membership and influence, but strong party discipline seems to be the order of the day so that no unfavourable incidents may be credited against the PCI.

Gloomy predictions of trouble in ROME made by this summary during the past autumn and winter have happily not materialized. No trouble is forecast at this time, but it must be remembered that expressions of discontent in any part of ITALY will have repercussions in the nation's capital in direct ratio to the intensity at the source.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Further to this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 1 (a) (i). Measures have been taken to prevent further breaches of security in the training area at Lake BRACCIANO. A new wire fence has been erected and mines and booby traps laid. During special operations a smoke screen will be used as an additional precaution.

(b) Security of Personnel

The sparsely clothed corpse of an unknown individual, believed to be an Allied soldier, was found on 26 Apr 45 at QUADRARO in the TORPIGNATTARA section of ROME. Death apparently was caused by a blow on the head with a stone or bottle. CMP and Carabinieri are making a joint investigation.

/(c) Security of .....

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

(c) Security of Material

Further to previous reports on this subject, it is now possible to report that thefts of cable and wire have been reduced considerably. This has been due to intensive investigation and action on the part of FS and Signal Section, RAAC. Certain black-marketeers who deal in these items are now in a "jittery" state of mind due to recent arrests of thieves and intermediaries.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	6	31	20	56
Totals.	6	31	21	58

(b) Important Individual Cases

CECCARINI Alessandro and DIAZ Giuseppe. Arrested 3 Apr 45. Were briefed for a joint GIS - Republican Fascist sabotage/political subversion mission with three other agents under command CASSANO Michele (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 2 (b) (i)). CECCARINI was to specialise in sabotage and DIAZ was to be his assistant. DIAZ was parachuted in a special container with CASSANO and one other on 7 Mar 45. CECCARINI was dropped singly [illegible] No acts of sabotage were carried out.

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

Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	6	31	20	56
Totals.	6	31	21	58

(b) Important Individual Cases

CECCARINI Alessandro and DIAZ Giuseppe. Arrested 3 Apr 45. Were briefed for a joint GIS - Republican Fascist sabotage/political subversion mission with three other agents under command CASSANO Michele (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 2 (b) (i)). CECCARINI was to specialise in sabotage and DIAZ was to be his assistant. DIAZ was parachuted in a special container with CASSANO and one other on 7 Mar 45. CECCARINI was dropped singly at the same time. No acts of sabotage were carried out. Investigations are proceeding.

(c) Subversive Movements etc.

(i) It has been reported that a recently returned Italian PW, a medical officer and ex-Fascist, in the course of strong anti-Allied and particularly anti-British remarks, declared that he and his friends belonged to an organisation called "LA SPONDA SINISTRA" (the left coast or bank). It has not been possible to trace this individual as he was merely in transit through ROME. The import of his remarks was that by reason of the moral indignities suffered by him and many others whilst prisoners of the British, they had returned with a hatred and contempt for the British culminating in a resolve, in view of their inability to fight ENGLAND openly, to give their votes at the elections to the Communists so as to help those whom they considered to be the future enemies of ENGLAND - the Russians.

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

The officer in question received little sympathy from his Italian audience for his alleged moral sufferings, but his orientation may conceivably be that of many more such PsW whose captivity started when they were still imbued with a Fascist superiority complex and who, having spent some years in surroundings which have given them no idea of the fundamental changes that have taken place in ITALY, may adopt the pose of "eroi della prigionia" and return to disseminate anti-British propaganda.

(ii) A reliable contact has stated that an Italian partisan has lately come to ROME with the special mission of receiving instructions from the MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO to convey to his comrades in a partisan brigade at present fighting in JUGOSLAVIA. The instructions he received were to assist TITO's armies and to try to enter ITALY together with the JUGOSLAV forces. Once in ITALY they were not to allow themselves to be disarmed and to do everything possible to remain united, opposing any move to split them up among other units. The emissary was told that the manoeuvres of the Allies and the Government are directed towards dismembering partisan forces to preclude them from forming a compact and dangerous entity. In ITALY, it was explained, they had been enrolled in the undertaking that they would remain together, but instead they were split up among battalions located far from each other. Thereafter they would go to the front with arms to the handling of which they were unaccustomed and probably 70% of them would be massacred.

(iii) Further to this HQ Summaries No. 9 and No. 10, the investigation of the "ONORE" Fascist Group has now been completed and final action taken. Of the 31 persons arrested, 20 have been interned and 11 released. Final results of the investigations are as follows:-

General. Plans made by the Group were long range in scope and were not intended to be executed immediately. The primary aim of the organisation, and that to which all others were subordinated, was the eventual restoration of a strong Fascist Government in ITALY.

Specific. The activity was initiated in Nov by two separate groups which amalgamated in Dec. A directorate, set up to formulate plans, met on at least five occasions and decided the following:-

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

towards dismembering partisan forces to preclude them from forming a compact and dangerous entity. In ITALY, it was explained, they had been enrolled in the undertaking that they would remain together, but instead they were split up among battalions located far from each other. Thereafter they would go to the front with arms to the handling of which they were unaccustomed and probably 70% of them would be massacred.

(iii) Further to this HQ Summaries No. 9 and No. 10, the investigation of the "ONORE" Fascist Group has now been completed and final action taken. Of the 31 persons arrested, 20 have been interned and 11 released. Final results of the investigations are as follows:-

General. Plans made by the Group were long range in scope and were not intended to be executed immediately. The primary aim of the organisation, and that to which all others were subordinated, was the eventual restoration of a strong Fascist Government in ITALY.

Specific. The activity was initiated in Nov by two separate groups which amalgamated in Dec. A directorate, set up to formulate plans, met on at least five occasions and decided the following:-

- to organise on a cellular basis a strong Fascist party of both men and women.
- to organise groups in military circles which, at a later date, would be used as action squads.
- to disseminate propaganda by newspapers, manifests and word of mouth.
- to contact the PRF as soon as possible.
- to discover and contact any other Fascist groups in AOT.
- to contact industrialists in ROME for the purpose of raising funds.
- to obtain arms.

(the possibility of sabotage was rejected after discussion as it was felt that the Allies had won the war and sabotage at this stage was of no avail.)

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

Accomplishments. One edition of the newspaper "ONORE" was published and 650 copies printed and circulated. A second edition was prepared but never printed. There is no evidence of an attempt to form the military groups. Contact with EOT remained a dream; vague moves towards the cultivation of a wealthy industrialist in ROME never bore fruit; in fact, as far as can be ascertained, no other plans of the directorate were ever fulfilled. Claims made by the group to two successful attempts to sabotage the oil pipeline, which did in fact occur, were later proven false on the arrest in forward areas of a GIS sabotage agent who confessed to these acts. The youths arrested on 30 Mar when attempting to sabotage the pipeline (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, Para 1 (c) (iv)) were connected with the group in that they were associated with ROMANO Pino of the Action Squad and were being tutored in mathematics by a member of the group. The attempt was not activated by any plan of the Directorate.

Conclusions. Action taken has eliminated the present threat to Allied military security. Leftovers from the group, now disorganised and without leaders, may continue to plan and although not constituting a danger at the present time, may become an eventual threat to the Italian Government.

Further operations in this field are being left to CC.RR who have been a great assistance in the investigation of the case.

(iv) Further to previous reports on the evident policy of the PCI aiming to maintain a state of tension and discontent among the people, the PCI has now begun to organise a series of "Comizi" or popular meetings. A report on some of these meetings appeared in "L'Unita" for 30 Mar 45, page 2. These meetings, which took place in the TIBURTINO, PRENESTINA and PIETRALATA working class districts and were held in the open air, consisted of speeches by Communists and Socialists in favour of claiming from the Government more energetic epuration and the betterment of the working masses. In these districts, shops, offices and small factories stopped work for a short time so that the employees could attend. The article in "L'Unita" refers to a mobile squad of orators whose job it is to go round and hold these meetings. No incidents have so far been reported. The following is a description of a typical "Comizio":- A

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

to Allied military security. Leftovers from the group, now disorganised and without leaders, may continue to plan and although not constituting a danger at the present time, may become an eventual threat to the Italian Government.

Further operations in this field are being left to CC.RR who have been a great assistance in the investigation of the case.

(iv) Further to previous reports on the evident policy of the PCI aiming to maintain a state of tension and discontent among the people, the PCI has now begun to organise a series of "Comizi" or popular meetings. A report on some of these meetings appeared in "L'Unita" for 30 Mar 45, page 2. These meetings, which took place in the TIBURTINO, PRENESTINA and PIETRALATA working class districts and were held in the open air, consisted of speeches by Communists and Socialists in favour of claiming from the Government more energetic epuration and the betterment of the working masses. In these districts, shops, offices and small factories stopped work for a short time so that the employees could attend. The article in "L'Unita" refers to a mobile squad of orators whose job it is to go round and hold these meetings. No incidents have so far been reported. The following is a description of a typical "Comizio":- A "Comizio" was held on Sunday, 15 Apr 45, in a cinema in the TRASTEVERE district. A director of "L'Unita", named SPANO, spoke at some length in criticism of the Government's weaknesses and of the antipathy of the clergy to the Communist Party, even though the latter desired to live in harmony with the Church A partisan from the North also addressed the meeting, admittance to which was by ticket only.

(v) It has recently been possible to obtain a report on a typical Communist meeting held in the Section HQ of one of the ROME districts. This meeting was one of a regular series of propaganda talks which are called "Giornale parlato" (news discussion). The speaker on this occasion was one of the PCI propagandists whose name however was not announced. It is apparently a usual practice for speakers to remain anonymous and questions about their identity are not welcomed. The audience however has the right to confute the speaker and express individual opinions on matters discussed. This particular meeting began by a talk illustrating how MUSSOLINI was upheld by Pope PIUS XI, Costanzo CIANO and MARCONI. The latter was referred to as "the man in ENGLAND's confidence."

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

Particular emphasis was placed on this latter connection between English finance and MUSSOLINI via MARCONI, who was accused of having sold himself to ENGLAND and having constantly been surrounded by English scientists and friends. References to Pope PIUS XI were hotly contested by an elderly woman. Later a sailor got up and having related his experiences as a refugee in RUSSIA, pointed out the difference between Italian and Russian Communism. He defined the Russian people as a young nation free from hatred and rancour and fighting as they did because their own generals fight and die among the troops and do not remain in safe places. The Russians, according to him, are divided into two categories; one of pseudo-Communists consisting of the intellectual and professional classes: the other consisting in the working masses who are mostly convinced Communists. He asserted that in a recent speech STALIN himself had said: "Perhaps at the end of the war we shall all be Communists."

(vi) Further to previous notes in these reports on the Ministero delle Terre Occupate, the following is of interest. Information confirmed from a second reliable source has been received that SCOCCIMARRO, the Minister, has vetoed about 20 names on a list of Italian Army officers due to proceed to Northern ITALY on liaison duties between the Ministry and Allied Commission. Most of these officers can be considered anti-Communist and will no doubt be replaced by persons more favourable to the PCI. In view of the fact that the list was compiled originally by the Ministry of War for the Allied Commission, this matter constitutes direct interference for political ends by SCOCCIMARRO, and is another illustration of the way in which the PCI intends to extend its hold on important offices in Northern ITALY.

(vii) During the period information has been received from several separate sources that a man to watch in the internal politics of ITALY immediately after the armistice in EUROPE is General AZZI. It will be remembered that General AZZI was dismissed from the Army for having written an outspoken article in "Avanti" on the treatment of the Italian Army by the present Government. It will also be remembered that among those prominent besides the Communist VELIO SPANO in the crowd that entered the Ministero degli Interni during demonstrations in ROME after the escape of ROATTA, was General AZZI. This crowd was composed mainly of PCI and Movimento Comunista adherents. In Appendix 1 to PWB report on Liberated ITALY No. 65, Para 4, it is reported that on 5 Apr 45, among those addressed by Luigi

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

confirmed from a second reliable source [illegible]
SCOCCIMARRO, the Minister, has vetoed about 20 names on a list
of Italian Army officers due to proceed to Northern ITALY on
liaison duties between the Ministry and Allied Commission. Most
of these officers can be considered anti-Communist and will no
doubt be replaced by persons more favourable to the PCI. In
view of the fact that the list was compiled originally by the
Ministry of War for the Allied Commission, this matter constitutes
direct interference for political ends by SCOCCIMARRO, and is
another illustration of the way in which the PCI intends to
extend its hold on important offices in Northern ITALY.

(vii) During the period information has been received from several separate sources that a man to watch in the internal politics of ITALY immediately after the armistice in EUROPE is General AZZI. It will be remembered that General AZZI was dismissed from the Army for having written an outspoken article in "Avanti" on the treatment of the Italian Army by the present Government. It will also be remembered that among those prominent besides the Communist VELIO SPANO in the crowd that entered the Ministero degli Interni during demonstrations in ROME after the escape of ROATTA, was General AZZI. This crowd was composed mainly of PCI and Movimento Comunista adherents. In Appendix 1 to PWB report on Liberated ITALY No. 65, Para 4, it is reported that on 5 Apr 45, among those present at a meeting of the "Unione Spartaco" addressed by Luigi ANDREONI, was General AZZI. Enquiries are being made into recent reports that General AZZI, a former member of the Partito d'Azione, is now acting as link between this party and the dissident Communists, and that moreover he is interesting himself in some sort of clandestine organisation of ex-partisans and army deserters in the hope of bringing off a coup d'etat after the complete liberation of ITALY and the arrival of the Russians on the Italian Border. It is stated that AZZI hopes to become either Minister of War or Chief of Staff under a new Government and that his collaborators at present are Col PESCATORE and Capt Mario CONTI.

/3. Miscellaneous.

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

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

SECRET

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

It is stated that there exists, among the ranks of the PICENO Division of the Italian Army, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs which suggests that this Division will not constitute an effective fighting force when the time comes for more active co-operation with other units of the Allied Armed Forces. A small minority of these men are described as enthusiastic soldiers, representing the volunteer class, and there is considerable friction between them and the enlisted men. The latter show little inclination to continue the fight, which doubtless accounts for the desertions. Discipline is of a very low standard, and relations between officers and ORs are poor. The volunteers, who probably comprise the Communist element, are described by officers as "vagabonds", and the reciprocal attitude of the soldiers is that the officers are fascists. General complaints are against the food scale of rations and the family allowance, and there seems to be a feeling that the Italians should be entitled to a "NAAFI". A number of Italian deserters have been apprehended by Allied military police posts at VITERBO; these have been handed over to the CC.RR but the local jail authorities refused to admit them and they were released.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Considerable consternation has been caused among Northerners and those who have friends in Northern ITALY by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into PIEMONTE. Rumours were current that the French would completely occupy the Western PO Valley and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on the way. There is equally a feeling that the French will occupy the industrial region of the VAL D'AOSTA as a revenge for the "stab in the back" of 1940. Pessimists are already seeing the seeds of a further struggle between FRANCE and ITALY in this possibility, which, to them, is almost a certainty. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflections of a guilty conscience on the part of the many Italians who were, and still are, sincerely ashamed of the attack on a defeated FRANCE.

(ii) [illegible] on the vast amount of literature

are against the road scale of rations and the [illegible], there seems to be a feeling that the Italians should be entitled to a "NAAFI". A number of Italian deserters have been apprehended by Allied military police posts at VITERBO; these have been handed over to the CC.RR but the local jail authorities refused to admit them and they were released.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Considerable consternation has been caused among Northerners and those who have friends in Northern ITALY by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into PIEMONTE. Rumours were current that the French would completely occupy the Western PO Valley and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on the way. There is equally a feeling that the French will occupy the industrial region of the VAL D'AOSTA as a revenge for the "stab in the back" of 1940. Pessimists are already seeing the seeds of a further struggle between FRANCE and ITALY in this possibility, which, to them, is almost a certainty. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflections of a guilty conscience on the part of the many Italians who were, and still are, sincerely ashamed of the attack on a defeated FRANCE.

(ii) A civilian contact has commented on the vast amount of literature on sale which gives the Communist theories and points of view in a manner easily understandable to the man in the street. Information on the new RUSSIA, her culture, her literature and her resources is being put within easy reach of all. Source comments that it is far more difficult to find such information concerning the U.S. and GREAT BRITAIN.

(iii) A great deal of irritation and hostility has, it is reported by a reliable contact, been created in various political circles by the news of the heavy Allied bombardments of Northern ITALY. It is being said that in view of the progress of the war, these bombardments are nothing less than expressions of gratuitous brutality demonstrating the Allied state of mind towards ITALY and the Italians. For every military objective bombed, they say, hundreds of civilian "objectives" suffer, and for every German or Fascist killed in these raids, hundreds of innocent people perish. This topic is being used as a propaganda weapon by the Extreme Left against the Allies and the Government parties.

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

(iv) Great excitement is naturally rife amongst civilians at the news from Northern ITALY. In some quarters the excitement is tinged with a certain malicious glee as, from reports of partisan activity, it would seem that Northern ITALY has already organised itself before the arrival of the Allies. Many people are saying, moreover, that this were just as well, because if the Allies pursue the same policy in the North as they have in the South, there is bound to be serious trouble. The things which will most annoy the Northern Italians, it is stated, are a) the Allied requisitioning policy, b) Allied attempts to control industry, and c) what are called British "Superior Airs". Incidentally adverse comment was made on the treatment of Allied partisan news in the "Union Jack". It is perhaps not realised that this paper is widely read by Italians, many of whom were distressed to find in the issue of 28 Apr 45, only a small column on the partisan liberation of northern cities, while in the "Stars and Stripes" it was given a front page splash. This links up with reports of continued suspicion in many Italian circles of BRITAIN's real intentions as regards ITALY. Many people are still convinced that BRITAIN is out to cripple ITALY for a long time or permanently. The much criticised "Cordone Sanitario" between North and South is seen as a fair indication of this intention, but northerners themselves with whom this control line is discussed frequently express the opinion that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the PO Valley is in fact a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access to Northern ITALY from South of the APPENINES. Unless such control exists, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and black market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation will eventually be disastrous if unchecked. The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of ITALY which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard working population. If not then this population will try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in AOT before.

Other civilian circles are considerably preoccupied with eventual Communist intentions in Northern ITALY. A reliable contact commented upon a leader in "L'Unita" for 25 Apr 45, which made

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

circles of BRITAIN's real intentions as regards ITALY. Many people are still convinced that BRITAIN is out to cripple ITALY for a long time or permanently. The much criticised "Cordone Sanitario" between North and South is seen as a fair indication of this intention, but northerners themselves with whom this control line is discussed frequently express the opinion that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the PO Valley is in fact a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access to Northern ITALY from South of the APPENINES. Unless such control exists, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and black market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation will eventually be disastrous if unchecked. The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of ITALY which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard working population. If not then this population will try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in AOT before.

Other civilian circles are considerably preoccupied with eventual Communist intentions in Northern ITALY. A reliable contact commented upon a leader in "L'Unita" for 25 Apr 45, which made great play of the calm and dignified attitude towards Allied soldiers of the people of BOLOGNA, which had previously been the subject of an article in the "Stars and Stripes". Source asks why was "L'Unita" the only Italian paper to bring out this point and bring it out in such a way as to appear to be trying to justify the distant attitude of the Bolognesi. Source sees in this justification an attempt to cover up the fact that Communist propaganda in Northern ITALY has been actively anti-Allied in many cases, spreading distorted information about certain aspects of the Allied occupation of the South. Source comments that such propaganda will have to be wisely countered by choosing the right collaborators for the Allies in the North and by Allied propaganda designed to put the truth before the Northern masses.

/(v) On either .....

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

(v) On either side of the front title of the 8 Apr issue of the weekly satirical paper "Cantachiaro" there appear two insets. The left-hand one states that seven escaped Italian PsW were recently captured and re-interned in ENGLAND. The right-hand one points out that many escaped British PsW were given hospitality in Italian houses. Apart from their pointlessness such outbursts do little, by their sweet unreasonableness, to ameliorate Anglo-Italian relations either now or in the future. These particular remarks completely overlook both the excellent treatment accorded to large numbers of Italian PsW and the fact that the records of the recaptured men have been such as to make them candidates for even Italian epuration. Perhaps it should be pointed out to the Italians that they enjoy a liberty of the press that must not be confused with license.

(c) Rumours

That all local police have been confined to barracks in readiness for a Communist coup d'etat on the declaration of the armistice.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

An enquiry was made into the incident of alleged bomb throwing at the Jugoslav Military Mission in ROME, on the night of 7 Apr 45, of which much has been made in some of the Roman dailies. A piece of hand grenade, proved to be of Italian manufacture, was discovered but the missile did not in fact reach any part of the building occupied by the Jugoslav Mission, at Via Garigliano, 84. Similar bomb throwing was experienced in other parts of the same district that night and the Italian police are of the opinion that the grenade was not specifically intended for the Jugoslav Mission.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt. Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Lt. BRANCH	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt. RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME
Detachments at:-	BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE SORRATO	

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

An enquiry was made into the incident of alleged bomb throwing at the Jugoslav Military Mission in ROME, on the night of 7 Apr 45, of which much has been made in some of the Roman dailies. A piece of hand grenade, proved to be of Italian manufacture, was discovered but the missile did not in fact reach any part of the building occupied by the Jugoslav Mission, at Via Garigliano, 84. Similar bomb throwing was experienced in other parts of the same district that night and the Italian police are of the opinion that the grenade was not specifically intended for the Jugoslav Mission.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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

Detachments at:- BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

JW Fischer

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

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

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

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 17

91

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ.	Copy No.	1 - 4
CG, RAAC.	" "	5
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	6
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	7 - 8
GSI, 2 District	" "	9
GSI, 3 District	" "	10
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" "	11
Security Division, AC/	" "	12 - 13
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	14
CIC, RAAC	" "	15
276 FS Section	" "	16
ISLD	" "	17
JICA	" "	18
I and S Officer, CLO/PMO Airport	" "	19
File	" "	20
War Diary	" "	21 - 22
Spares	" "	23 - 26
No 3 SCI Unit	" "	27

SECRET

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

Copy No. 13

SECURITY SUMMARY No.17

1 - 31 Oct 45

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

ROME remains tranquil from the point of view of military security. Principal arrests during the month were those of one GIS Official, one GIS Agent and one Arab renegade.

Such demonstrations as have occurred have been conducted in an orderly manner. Previous rumours that a revolution would start on 14 October (see Security Summary No. 16) proved groundless, and as predicted, nothing more exciting than a meeting of the left-wing political parties took place.

Although the PARRI government is not too popular, it appears that it will continue in power at least until elections are held. Although both right and left wing political parties may prefer a change, both feel that the time is not yet ripe. This matter is discussed at greater length in Part II.

Foreigners continue to flow into ROME. These persons are required to register at the Questura and despite checks for wanted subversive elements, it is thought that some of these persons are professional political agitators. The problem is one for the Italian police, but is also a great interest to security.

On Sunday morning, 28 Oct, the anniversary of MUSSOLINI's March on ROME, a Fascist flag was seen to fly over the Torre dello Milizie on Via Quattro Novembre. This incident gave rise to the usual rumours and speculations, as well as to considerable mirth. Subsequent press reports state that certain arrests have taken place in this connection.

Comment has been made in previous Summaries concerning the almost incredible number of demands for screening. Since entry into ROME, 30,770 vettings have been completed. An unknown genius has estimated that at our present rate of production the entire population of ROME will have been screened in the year 2025, present birth rate remaining constant.

PART II

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

Part II.

Foreigners continue to flow into ROME. These persons are required to register at the Questure and despite checks for wanted subversive elements, it is thought that some of these persons are professional political agitators. The problem is one for the Italian police, but is also a great interest to security.

On Sunday morning, 28 Oct, the anniversary of MUSSOLINI's march on ROME, a Fascist flag was seen to fly over the Torre delle Milizie on Via Quattro Novembre. This incident gave rise to the usual rumours and speculations, as well as to considerable mirth. Subsequent press reports state that certain arrests have taken place in this connection.

Comment has been made in previous Summaries concerning the almost incredible number of demands for screening. Since entry into ROME, 30,770 vettings have been completed. An unknown genius has estimated that at our present rate of production the entire population of ROME will have been screened in the year 2025, present birth rate remaining constant.

PART II

1. Military Security.

(a) Security of Information

The ROME Area Allied Command Message Centre reports cases of carelessness in the preparation of classified documents brought to the Message Centre for despatch. In one instance, two copies of a secret document were enclosed in a single, unsealed envelope. It is felt that part of this laxness may be due to the fact that in some Headquarters Allied civilians, improperly instructed in security matters, have replaced military personnel. Inasmuch as considerable classified material is extant, it is felt that unit commanders concerned should take remedial measures.

(b) Security of personnel

Nothing to report.

/(c) Security of Material

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

(c) Security of Material

Nothing to report.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
Civilian Officials including CC.RR.	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	9	1	10
Totals	..	9	2	11

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) BAY Donato. see RAAC Security Summary No. 16, Part II, 2, (b), (i). A final report has been made and subject has been released. He finally admitted that the local Communist Party had been the source of the pamphlets.

(ii) MERLI Averardo. see RAAC Security Summary No 16, Part II, 2, (b) (iii). Interrogation has been completed and subject has been released due to lack of evidence proving his connection with CIS.

(iii) MACKOWITZ Max. see RAAC Security Summary No 16, Part II, 2, (b)(v). Subject was apprehended on the 27 Oct at BOLOGNA and turned over to the Questura.

(iv) CLARK James Royston. Subject was removed from TERNI on 30 Oct, and processed through RAAC for return to ENGLAND for trial.

[illegible] arrested on 27 Oct by 808 CS Bn.

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

Miscellaneous Civilians -	9	1	10
Totals ..	9	2	11

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) BAX Donato. see RAAC Security Summary No. 16, Part II, 2, (b), (i). A final report has been made and subject has been released. He finally admitted that the local Communist Party had been the source of the pamphlets.

(ii) FERNI Alverardo. see RAAC Security Summary No 16, Part II, 2, (b) (iii). Interrogation has been completed and subject has been released due to lack of evidence proving his connection with GIS.

(iii) MACKOWITZ Max. see RAAC Security Summary No 16, Part II, 2, (b)(v). Subject was apprehended on the 27 Oct at BOLOGNA and turned over to the Questura.

(iv) CLARK James Royston. Subject was removed from TERNI on 30 Oct, and processed through RAAC for return to ENGLAND for trial.

(v) ZANESSI Angelo. Subject was arrested on 27 Oct by 808 CS Bn. He is listed in GIS Staff Bulletin No 61 dated 2 Aug 45.

(c) Subversive Movements.

(i) During the night of 27/28 Oct, a Fascist flag was raised over the Torre delle Milizie on the Via Quattro Novembre by persons unknown. Mimeographed leaflets, announcing that Fascism would return to power again, were also pasted on walls along Via Nazionale, marking the 23rd anniversary of MUSSOLINI's March on ROME.

/To prevent the removal

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

(c) Subversive Movements. (i)(contd).

To prevent the removal of the Fascist flag, the unknown Fascists placed a sign reading "Attention - Stairs Mined", at the ramp leading to the top of the tower. Italian Army engineers found two cylindrical tubes joined by wire. On examination one tube was found to be empty, while the other contained some explosive, but was ineffective because it was not equipped with a fuse.

The custodian of the tower, Antonio GAGLIARDI, has been detained by the Italian authorities, but has denied any knowledge of the placing of the flag.

(ii) An organisation titled R.A.A.M. (Reparti Anti-Totalitari Anti-marxisti Monarchici) has recently made its appearance in ROME. One of the organisers in ROME is known to be Gabriele D'Annunzio CRUILLAS, one of the many illegitimate sons of the poet. He is well provided 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 counter the threats of violence by similar Communist organisations.

It is believed to be subsidised by the monarchy and to include many officers of the Italian Armed Forces. It is also reported to have some arms, probably procured by its military members.

Further investigations are in progress.

000

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

Reference this HQ Summary No. 15, Part II, Para 3, (a).

General Arnaldo AZZI continues harping on his favourite theme, the Italian Army. In an editorial in 'Voce Repubblicana' on 18 Oct, he again protests against the retention of a huge military system. He suggeststhat the funds saved by cutting down the size of the Army, be used to alleviate the hunger of the poor. He warns that hunger is a bad counsellor and may have a bad effect on the political situation.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Political Demonstration - 14 Oct. On the morning of Sunday

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

It is believed to be [illegible] many officers of the Italian Armed Forces. It is also reported to have some arms, probably procured by its military members.

Further investigations are in progress.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

Reference this HQ Summary No. 15, Part II, Para 3, (a).

General Arnaldo AZZI continues harping on his favourite theme, the Italian Army. In an editorial in 'Voce Repubblicana' on 18 Oct, he again protests against the retention of a huge military system. He suggests that the funds saved by cutting down the size of the Army, be used to alleviate the hunger of the poor. He warns that hunger is a bad counsellor and may have a bad effect on the political situation.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Political Demonstration - 14 Oct. On the morning of Sunday 14 October a demonstration was held, by Italian left-wing parties of the LAZIO Region, on the Palatine Hill of ROME. The purpose of the meeting was to request immediate elections for a Constituent Assembly. Meetings were also held simultaneously in MILAN, TURIN, BOLOGNA and FLORENCE.

Attendance was estimated at 25,000 and the proceedings were of an orderly nature. Four minor speakers, representing the Fronte della Gioventu, Unione Donne Italiane, Partito Mutilati di Lavoro and Partito della Sinistra Italiana preceded the main speakers, Luigi LONGO (Partito Comunista Italiano), Federico COMANDINI (Partito d'Azione) and Attilio DI NAPOLI (Socialist). The minor speakers raised few points of interest with the exception of the Fronte della Gioventu, which asked that citizens of 18 years of age be allowed to vote.

/LONGO denounced rumours.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

3. (b) Civilian Population. (i)(contd)

LONGO denounced rumours of an impending revolution and stressed the need for a show of orderliness and discipline. He further stated that the reactionaries were branding the Italian people as politically immature in order to retain the status quo whereas the Italians, on the contrary, were able and desirous of governing themselves. COMANDINI, whose theme was the need for a republic, indulged in a little lèse majesté, labelling the king 'a dwarf who betrays whenever he breathes', and was applauded by those present. COMANDINI also took this opportunity to mention that a distinction should be made between the "Uomini Qualunque" (see para 3 (v)) and the "Uomini della Strada" (man in the Street). DI NAPOLI summarised the problems dealt with by the previous speakers.

The meeting lasted approximately two hours and dispersal was carried out without incident.

(ii) A demonstration was held at the "Istituto delle Assicurazione by insurance agents on 25 Oct. The meeting was addressed by several speakers and was entirely apolitical.

(iii) On 27 Oct a crowd of 700-800 strikers, employees of the Insurance Offices in ROME, held a demonstration before the Ministry of Labour and Industry. The meeting was addressed by BLANCHI, a representative of the 'Camera del Lavoro'. The main points of his address concerned economic conditions of the employees. The crowd dispersed quietly and there were no further incidents of interest.

(iv) There is some unrest among certain categories of workers in ROME. On 22 Oct, a group of about 700 Italian workers proceeded quietly to the Ufficio Annonario, where they held a protest meeting against the heads of their respective firms, all well-known industrialists under the Fascist regime, e.g. SENERSDI: VASSELLI, FEDERICI: SCALERA, etc. The grievances were that these men were all Fascists, had not been purged, were taking public money in the form of contracts and were paying starvation wages. The idea was advanced that the government should take control of these firms. The meeting was orderly and there were no incidents.

(v) Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque. The doctrines of this organisation as stated in their weekly 'L'Uomo Qualunque' are as follows:

(a) Epuration should be entrusted to the ordinary criminal magistrature and should not be used as a political weapon for threatening and persecuting those who do not hold the same political control of it.

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

representative of the 'Camera del [illegible]' [illegible] address concerned economic conditions [illegible] employees. The crowd dispersed quietly and there were no further incidents of interest.

(iv) There is some unrest among certain categories of workers in ROME. On 22 Oct, a group of about 300 Italian workers proceeded quietly to the Ufficio Annonario, where they held a protest meeting against the heads of their respective firms, all well-known industrialists under the Fascist regime, e.g. PIRELLI: VISSELLI, EDERICI: SCALERA, etc. The grievances were that these men were all Fascists, had not been epurated, were taking public money in the form of contracts and were paying starvation wages. The idea was advanced that the government should take control of these firms. The meeting was orderly and there were no incidents.

(v) Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque. The doctrines of this organisation as stated in their weekly 'L'Uomo Qualunque' are as follows:

(a) Epuration should be entrusted to the ordinary criminal magistrature and should not be used as a political weapon for threatening and persecuting those who do not hold the same political views as the parties in control of it.

(b) ITALY must avoid 'playing at politics' and must attempt to recover, by producing a sound administration run by honest and capable men. A well run, unified state could then collaborate with the Western Allies for the rehabilitation, not only of ITALY, but also of EUROPE.

(c) Communism is an error of internal as well as external politics in ITALY. Internally it aims at a dictatorship and externally it tends to alienate the sympathies of the Western Democracies.

Circulation of the organisation's paper, which rose to 550,000 copies, has now dropped to 500,000, and it is reported that numerous copies are being returned unsold at the end of October.

/ It is interesting
to note

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

3. Miscellaneous.

(b) Civilian Population (v) Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque.(contd)

It is interesting to note that this paper was the only paper to publish NITTI's speech at NAPLES in full. In political and journalistic circles in ROME it is commonly held that GIANNINI, editor of L'Uomo Qualunque, and NITTI are in agreement as to the future development of the movement.

It has been indicated by one source (reliability uncertain) that the monarchical movements, R.M.A.M. (see PartII, c, (ii) and the Partito Democratico Italiano, are more or less amalgamated with this organisation, in that all members of the former parties are also said to belong to the Fronte.

Although GIANNINI's attitude in the"L'Uomo Qualunque" is provocative to the Left, it is generally held in informed quarters that his instructions to the 'Nuclei' are only to report and to take no action, on violence, abuses and illegal acts committed by the Leftists. These reports are then used as ammunition for broadsides discrediting the adversaries, and building up a body of opinion against the use of violence as a political weapon.

A detailed report concerning the 'Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque' has been submitted to higher Headquarters.

(vi) Despite the many rumours of an impending governmental crisis the PARRI coalition continues in power and has succeeded, temporarily at least, in weathering the storm of protests which originate in the basic economic and social problems which have hitherto defied solution and which will most certainly become greatly intensified with the approach of the winter season.

According to well-informed sources, the rumours of imminent crisis are not well-founded and the PARRI coalition, despite its inherent weaknesses which are caused by the wide divergence of trend of its component parties will continue in power simply because it is to the advantage of each of the six parties to await the holding of the elections. From investigation and interviews with well-informed political observers, it has been established and readily accepted that the popular elections cannot be held until the spring of 1946. The administrative elections, however, are tentatively scheduled for December of this year. As reported previously, the conservative elements of the political life of the nation are exerting every effort to bring about a calm, well-engineered displacement of the present coalition but are more concerned with ensuring the success of such

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

These reports are then used as ammunition for broadsides discrediting the adversaries, and building up a body of opinion against the use of violence as a political weapon.

A detailed report concerning the 'Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque' has been submitted to higher Headquarters.

(vi) Despite the many rumours of an impending governmental crisis the PARRI coalition continues in power and has succeeded, temporarily at least, in weathering the storm of protests which originate in the basic economic and social problems which have hitherto defied solution and which will most certainly become greatly intensified with the approach of the winter season.

According to well-informed sources, the rumours of imminent crisis are not well-founded and the PARRI coalition, despite its inherent weaknesses which are caused by the wide divergence of trend of its component parties will continue in power simply because it is to the advantage of each of the six parties to await the holding of the elections. From investigation and interviews with well-informed political observers, it has been established and readily accepted that the popular elections cannot be held until the spring of 1946. The administrative elections, however, are tentatively scheduled for December of this year. As reported previously, the conservative elements of the political life of the nation are exerting every effort to bring about a calm, well-engineered displacement of the present coalition but are more concerned with ensuring the success of such action by awaiting the favourable moment in keeping with the proper maintenance of law and order. A confidential source, whose reliability is generally good, reports that, while it is true that the Left-wing parties, and especially the Communists, are losing ground rapidly, the time is not yet ripe for a peaceful change in government. Much depends, he adds, on the activity of the opposing factions, left and right, during the coming month. Worthy of mention is the fact that the present government does not enjoy the respect and confidence of the populace at large and that this condition, considering the prominent part played by the left-wing parties in the present arrangement, makes much more likely and probable the possibility of a reversal to a form of government which will be definitely rightist. The basic weaknesses of the present ministry are brought to the attention of the public almost daily by the opposition press and by statements of prominent political figures such as Francesco Saverio NITTI, premier of pre-Fascist days, who still enjoys much respect and prestige among certain social groups.

/c. Rumours.

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

3. Miscellaneous.

(c) Rumours.

Nothing to report.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

Hidden Arms Discoveries. During the month of October there have been no Allied or Allied-sponsored raids to recover hidden arms within the ROME Area. There have also been no such raids on the part of the Italian authorities.

TAILPIECE.

A person well-known to Security authorities, was recently standing at a busy corner in the center of ROME at about 1700 hrs. Suddenly he noticed a small boy whip a spare tyre from the back of a passing car fling it into the following vehicle, which immediately drove off. Our friend, who for business 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, not a friend and finally walked away.

The fifth freedom?

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

tyre of the thieves' car, which however managed to make a getaway. Being halfway between a CIC 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, not a friend and finally walked away.

The fifth freedom?

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

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

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

Copy No. 1.

Security Division
Rec'd 5/10
Book No 1290
File No 645.08.
Action

(2 copies)

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 16

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ.	Copy No. 1 - 4
CG, RAAC	" " 5
Dep CG, RAAC.	" " 6
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" " 7 - 8
GSI, 2 District	" " 9
GSI, 3 District	" " 10
AC of S, G-2, PBS.	" " 11
Security Division, AC	" " 12 - 13
AC of S, G-2, CECCHIGNOLA Redeployment Training Area, APO 464 ...	" " 14
SCI Unit "Z"	" " 15
CIC, RAAC.	" " 16
276 FS Section	" " 17
ISLD	" " 18
JICA, ...	" " 19
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" " 20
File	" " 21
War Diary	" " 22 - 23
Spares	" " 24 - 27

S E C R E T

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

Copy No. 12

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 16

1 - 30 Sep 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Although the hot weather has now passed, the lethargy in subversive activity still remains, and the month of September has been the quietest, from a security point of view, since the Allied entry into ROME.

Two GIS agents and one Arab propagandist were arrested during the month. This represents a considerable drop in comparison with previous months.

Although there have been disturbances in other parts of ITALY, no disorders have taken place in ROME during the month.

Rumours of revolution timed to begin on 14 Oct have been rife, but it is believed that these rumours are inspired by persons who are interested in fostering a spirit of uneasiness amongst the population, and that they have no foundation in fact.

The meeting of the 'Consulta' on 25 Sep marks a new stage in the reconstruction of ITALY. Since the opening meeting, at which Count SFORZA was elected President, most of the time has been taken up by each party putting forward its own programme.

ROME continues to be a melting-pot into which there is a steady flow of foreigners. All these have to register at the Aliens Branch of the Questura, and there is a system of checks through which wanted subversive elements are apprehended. During the month 695 Poles and 173 Jugoslavs came into the city, and a total of 577 persons of other nationalities also registered.

The trial of ZUCCA Rita, alias 'Sally', was held in ROME before an Italian Tribunal on 29 Sep. She was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years and 5 months imprisonment. Considerable interest in the trial was shown by Allied press representatives. 'Sally' was defended by Avv LIBOTTE, the lawyer who [illegible] Questore of ROME, CARUSO, who was subsequently shot. It was [illegible] light.

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

Although there have been disturbances in other parts of ITALY, no disorders have taken place in ROME during the month.

Rumours of revolution timed to begin on 14 Oct have been rife, but it is believed that these rumours are inspired by persons who are interested in fostering a spirit of uneasiness amongst the population, and that they have no foundation in fact.

The meeting of the 'Consulta' on 25 Sep marks a new stage in the reconstruction of ITALY. Since the opening meeting, at which Count SFORZA was elected President, most of the time has been taken up by each party putting forward its own programme.

ROME continues to be a melting-pot into which there is a steady flow of foreigners. All these have to register at the Aliens Branch of the Questura, and there is a system of checks through which wanted subversive elements are apprehended. During the month 695 Poles and 173 Jugoslavs came into the city, and a total of 577 persons of other nationalities also registered.

The trial of ZUCCA Rita, alias 'Sally', was held in ROME before an Italian Tribunal on 29 Sep. She was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years and 5 months imprisonment. Considerable interest in the trial was shown by Allied press representatives. 'Sally' was defended by Avv LIBOTTE, the lawyer who defended the ex-Questore of ROME, CARUSO, who was subsequently shot. It was largely owing to his able defence that the sentence passed was so light.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material

Nothing to report.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Nothing to report.

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

2. Civil Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials including CC.RR.	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	10	3	13
Totals	-	10	3	13

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) BAX Donato Subject was arrested on 7 Sep, 1945, in connection with the distribution of Polish leaflets (see R&C Security Summary No. 15). He had previously been caught in the act of affixing these leaflets to the wall of a Polish billet. He is at present being interrogated with a view to determining the source of the pamphlets. Similar pamphlets found elsewhere in ITALY are believed to have come from Communist sources, and it seems probable that in this instance the pamphlets came from the same source.

(ii) GLANORSO Raffaele
FRASCONI Nicola At the time of the Armistice with ITALY, subjects were serving with an Italian AA unit on the island of LA MADDALENA. On 13 Sep 1943 they deserted their unit and left the island with the German garrison. Later they became members of Truppe 254 of the Abwehr. FRASCONI was arrested in LA MADDALENA in May, and GLANORSO at CAGLIARI in July 45. They were transferred to the Security Prison in ROME on 1 Sep 45, and have now been interned.

suspected post-occupational

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) B.X Donato Subject was arrested on 7 Sep, 1945, in connection with the distribution of Polish leaflets (see R.A.C Security Summary No. 15). He had previously been caught in the act of affixing these leaflets to the wall of a Polish billet. He is at present being interrogated with a view to determining the source of the pamphlets. Similar pamphlets found elsewhere in ITALY are believed to have come from Communist sources, and it seems probable that in this instance the pamphlets came from the same source.

(ii) GIANORSO Raffaele
FRASCONI Nicola At the time of the Armistice with ITALY, subjects were serving with an Italian AA unit on the island of LA MADDALENA. On 13 Sep 1943 they deserted their unit and left the island with the German garrison. Later they became members of Truppe 254 of the Abwehr. FRASCONI was arrested in LA MADDALENA in May, and GIANORSO at CAGLIARI in July 45. They were transferred to the Security Prison in ROME on 1 Sep 45, and have now been interned.

(iii) FERRI Averardo. Subject is a suspected post-occupational agent of the GIS. He was arrested on 8 Sep 45 and is at present under interrogation.

(iv) HUSSEINI Mohamed el. Subject is an Egyptian, born in ALEXANDRIA in 1911. He came to ITALY in 1937 to study at ROME University, and in 1939 he commenced working for the Ministero della Cultura Popolare. He did broadcasts in Arabic from Radio ROMA, and also wrote for the periodical 'Il Mondo Arabo' At the outbreak of war in 1939, all Egyptians in ITALY were advised to return home. Subject went to ALEXANDRIA, but returned to ITALY a month later. After ITALY's entry into the war he continued to do broadcasts for the Ministero della Cultura Popolare in the 'Egitto Indipendente' programme, and had contact with various subversive Arab elements, including the Mufti and KAYLANI, the ex-Premier of IRAQ. He was arrested in ROME on 17 Sep 45, and has now been interned.

(v) MACKOWITZ Max. This man was brought to ROME by an American Officer about 13 Sep, and stayed with him at the Excelsior Hotel. He was recognised by one of the employees as having been the assistant of Lt. SCHULZ-HOI, the German officer i/c requisitioning in ROME during the German occupation of the city.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

0478

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

SECRET

2. Important Individual Cases

(v) BACKOWITZ Max(contd). He left the hotel on 14 Sep, and has not been seen since. Attempts are being made to endeavour to locate him, as he is wanted by the Italian police for collaboration.

(c) Subversive Movements.

During the past month rumours of an impending armed insurrection have been multiplying and finally became so insistent as to call forth a statement denying their truth from the Government. There is no uniformity in these rumours, and no two persons agree as to whether the revolution is to the right of to the left. The Commanding General of the Carabinieri issued a circular to all his posts warning them to be on guard against a Communist uprising, and was promptly denounced as a Monarchist agitator by the left wing press. Rumours of a right wing bid for power have at different times indicated as ringleaders: the Monarchists (including the elusive ROMITA), a clique of Generals, industrialists, munition makers and financiers.

The very variety of these rumours seems to indicate that there is no real foundation for them, and they are probably due to the weakening of the coalition Government, party propaganda and the general reluctance of the thinking population to the withdrawal of Allied troops.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

It is reported that the pay of Officers and ORs of the regular Army, Navy and Air Force, has been raised by means of a temporary monthly bonus. The amount of this bonus ranges from 5,448 lire a month in the case of a married Marshal of ITALY, to 700 lire for an unmarried 2nd Lt. and 120 lire for a private soldier.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Though we regret to have to contradict 'Time' magazine, there has been no real excitement in ROME during the past month. In fact, for the first time on record, there have been no strikes or demonstrations.

(ii) In the political sphere this month there have been no indications that a Government crisis is imminent. The position of the PARRI cabinet has however been weakened, both by the growing diver-

the coalition Government, party propaganda and the general reactions of the thinking population to the withdrawal of Allied troops.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

It is reported that the pay of Officers and ORs of the regular Army, Navy and Air Force, has been raised by means of a temporary monthly bonus. The amount of this bonus ranges from 5,448 lire a month in the case of a married Marshal of ITALY, to 700 lire for an unmarried 2nd Lt. and 120 lire for a private soldier.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Though we regret to have to contradict 'Time' magazine, there has been no real excitement in ROME during the past month. In fact, for the first time on record, there have been no strikes or demonstrations.

(ii) In the political sphere this month there have been no indications that a Government crisis is imminent. The position of the PARRI cabinet has however been weakened, both by the growing divergences between the left wing parties forming the CLN, on which the present coalition Government is based, and by the constantly increasing attacks of the right wing opposition. This opposition has lately been considerably strengthened by the formation of a new movement known as the 'FRONTE DELL'UOMO QUALUNQUE', which, though not a political party in the direct sense of the word, has succeeded in expanding throughout the country, and is attracting individuals from all walks of life, including many persons of means and influence. Organised by means of well-written appeals in the weekly paper 'UOMO QUALUNQUE' by Guglielmo GIANNINI, this movement is markedly anti-Communist and has expressed itself in favour of aligning itself with any other anti-Communist organisation, thereby getting itself condemned as a "haven for Fascists and reactionaries" by the left wing press. Another anti-CLN party which declares itself in sympathy with the 'FRONTE DELL'UOMO QUALUNQUE' and the Democratib party, has been formed by a well-known journalist, Arturo LABRIOLA, whilst Francesco NITTI, a premier of pre-Fascist days who is at the moment not attached to any party, is due to re-enter the field of politics with a speech at NAPLES on 3 Oct, and may be regarded as a dark horse.

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

0480

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

3. Miscellaneous

(b) Civil Population

(ii)(contd). To sum up, the CLN is still the most powerful body in the land, but there are distinct signs of weakening from within, whilst the parties of the right appear to be consolidating their positions and preparing to strike at the first propitious moment.

(iii). With amazing punctuality the 'CONSULTA', the National Consultative Assembly, actually met on the date fixed, the 25th September, and Count SFORZA was elected chairman. During the subsequent meetings the representative of each party has presented his party's policy on matters of national interest, and marked support for the formation of a republic has been noted. Much space has been devoted in the local papers to the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON, and satisfaction has been expressed at the decision to visit VENEZIA GIULIA area. Great anxiety has been shown however, over the delay of the council in drawing up a peace treaty with ITALY, and there is a feeling of apprehension that this action may be detrimental to the establishment of a democratic ITALY.

(iv). The great majority of Italians however, are still much more concerned with the economic situation than with politics, either foreign or domestic. In ROME morale has been raised somewhat during the past month because of the increased import of raw materials, and the release of transport vehicles by the Allies. However, harvests seem to have been uniformly bad throughout the country and there is every indication of a lean winter. Unemployment is also on the increase, and housing conditions are inadequate in certain parts of the city.

(v). A certain amount of excitement was caused on 27 September by an attempt to kidnap the well-known tenor, Beniamino GIGLI. On the evening of 26 September, a young man calling himself Captain BATTAGLIA and driving a Lancia car with a TURIN number plate, visited GIGLI and told him that the Allies had issued orders for his arrest. He then suggested that GIGLI should accompany him to a certain house where things could be put right. GIGLI, who apparently has at least a slightly guilty conscience, went along, but it seems that his captor got frightened, and the tenor was returned home safe and sound a few hours later. The Italian police are now searching for Captain BATTAGLIA who may also be of some security value, as he is alleged to be in possession of a document stating he is a member of the British 'Intelligence Service'. A Captain BATTAGLIA appears on the CIC files as an SS agent. It will be remembered that GIGLI was barred from public appearances immediately after the liberation of ROME, on the grounds that he had collaborated more than was necessary with the Germans. It has been rumoured that he has been consistently blackmailed throughout the winter, and this latest occurrence may well have been a further attempt to extort money from him.

cerned with the economic situation than with politics, either foreign or domestic. In ROME morale has been raised somewhat during the past month because of the increased import of raw materials, and the release of transport vehicles by the Allies. However, harvests seem to have been uniformly bad throughout the country and there is every indication of a lean winter. Unemployment is also on the increase, and housing conditions are inadequate in certain parts of the city.

(v). A certain amount of excitement was caused on 27 September by an attempt to kidnap the well-known tenor, Beniamino GIGLI. On the evening of 26 September, a young man calling himself Captain BATTAGLIA and driving a Lancia car with a TURIN number plate, visited GIGLI and told him that the Allies had issued orders for his arrest. He then suggested that GIGLI should accompany him to a certain house where things could be put right. GIGLI, who apparently has at least a slightly guilty conscience, went along, but it seems that his captor got frightened, and the tenor was returned home safe and sound a few hours later. The Italian police are now searching for Captain BATTAGLIA who may also be of some security value, as he is alleged to be in possession of a document stating he is a member of the British 'Intelligence Service'. A Captain BATTAGLIA appears on the CIC files as an SS agent. It will be remembered that GIGLI was barred from public appearances immediately after the liberation of ROME, on the grounds that he had collaborated more than was necessary with the Germans. It has been rumoured that he has been consistently blackmailed throughout the winter, and this latest occurrence may well have been a further attempt to extort money from him.

(c) Rumours.

Nothing to report.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

TAIL PIECE. The following is indicative of the wishful thinking of a large part of the upper classes:

A certain Marchese, well-known in ROME for his anti-Fascist sentiments even prior to the war, has given it as his opinion that BRITAIN will be at war with the USSR in two months time.

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

SECRET

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, R.A.C	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

000[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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

SECRET

000

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

848

Director Public Safety;

There is not a lot of interesting things in this month's Rome Area Security report.

The enquiries resulting in the arrest of Baroness Manfredi originated in this office.

Perhaps VP would like to see these reports, as did Brig. Upjohn.

6.9.45.

Major;
Security Division.

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

Security
Division
519
Rec'd 9884
Book
File No. 675.08
Action

S E C R E T

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 15

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ.	Copy No.	1 - 4
CG, RAAC	"	" 5
Dep CG, RAAC	"	" 6
AC of S, G-3, RAAC.	"	" 7 - 8
GSI, 2 District	"	" 9
GSI, 3 District	"	" 10
AC of S, G-2, PBS	"	" 11
Security Division, AC of S	"	" 12 - 13
AC of S, G-2, CECCHIGNOLA Redployment Training Area, APO 464 ...	"	" 14
SCI Unit "Z"	"	" 15
CIC, RAAC	"	" 16
276 FS Section	"	" 17
ISLD	"	" 18
JICA	"	" 19
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	"	" 20
File	"	" 21
War Diary	" "	" 22 - 23
Spares	"	" 24 - 27

S E C R E T

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

Copy No. 12

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 15

1 - 31 Aug 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The very hot weather prevailing in ROME during August affected all elements of society, including the subversive, so that a quiet month ensued.

Counter Intelligence agencies continued the arrest of former GIS agents, officials or helpers, to a total of ten. The first SID chief, FOSCHINI Vittorio, was also arrested, as described in more detail in Part II. Screening for employment, marriage, travel permits and visas, keeps thriving, and one sometimes wonders at the really tremendous volume of this work.

The biggest menace to civil security (and in turn to Allied Military Security) in ROME and all of ITALY is the political situation. Even the most patriotic Italian in the Government is hampered in his efforts to help reconstruct the country by political considerations. Persons who should be free to transact public business are engaged in party propaganda and crusades. There is talk of another "manufactured" political crisis during the autumn, wherein the leftist parties will leave the present coalition government and attempt to form a government which will have to be accepted, perhaps by use of force. The reasoning is that this must be accomplished before the election, for should an honest election be held, it is reasoned that the rightist parties (particularly the Christian Democrats) will triumph, particularly in the church dominated rural districts, where it is reported that the women will exercise en masse their newly won right to vote.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

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

volume of this work.

The biggest menace to civil security (and in turn to Allied Military Security) in ROME and all of ITALY is the political situation. Even the most patriotic Italian in the Government is hampered in his efforts to help reconstruct the country by political considerations. Persons who should be free to transact public business are engaged in party propaganda and crusades. There is talk of another "manufactured" political crisis during the autumn, wherein the leftist parties will leave the present coalition government and attempt to form a government which will have to be accepted, perhaps by use of force. The reasoning is that this must be accomplished before the election, for should an honest election be held, it is reasoned that the rightist parties (particularly the Christian Democrats) will triumph, particularly in the church dominated rural districts, where it is reported that the women will exercise en masse their newly won right to vote.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material.

Nothing to report.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

To		
X DIRECTOR	[illegible]	7/9
X DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
SEC. OFFICER	DH	6-9
POUCH		
LIAISON		
PRESS		
ADMIN. STAFF		
SECURITY		
REGISTRY CLERK		

U.S.

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

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	5	5
Civilian Officials including CC.RR.	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	9	12	21
Totals	-	10	17	27

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) COTTINI Antonio Vittorio. Subject was arrested in ROME on 24 Aug 43. As an agent of the Italian Intelligence Service, he was parachuted into EGT in Oct 43, and was captured by the Germans. After capture he collaborated with the enemy, gave information regarding his mission and assisted in the arrest of other Allied agents.

(ii) FOSCHINI Vittorio. Subject, who, as a student, took part in the March on Rome of Oct 1921, later became a journalist and represented various Italian newspapers in French MOROCCO, BULGARIA, LATVIA, ESTHONIA and LITHUANIA, in which countries he also acted as an agent for SIM and SIS. In 1939 he was [illegible] appointed head of the Italian Press Office in SPAIN, and in 1940 he was appointed aide to General PINTOR of the Italo-French Armistice Commission. In Sep 1943 he was appointed by GRAZIANI as chief of SIM in the Republican Army, and later brought about the amalgamation of SIM, SIS and SIA into a single organisation SID, under his own command. In Feb 1944 he fell under suspicion, was arrested and sent to concentration camps, first at CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, then MUNICH, and finally BLANKENBURG, where he remained until liberated by the US Third Army. On 3 Aug 1945 he received permission to return to ROME, where he was arrested on 7 Aug.

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

(i) COTTINI Antonio Vittorio. [illegible] 24 Aug 45. As an agent of the Italian Intelligence Service, he was parachuted into EGT in Oct 43, and was captured by the Germans. After capture he collaborated with the enemy, gave information regarding his mission and assisted in the arrest of other Allied agents.

(ii) FOSCHINI Vittorio. Subject, who, as a student, took part in the March on Rome of Oct 1921, later became a journalist and represented various Italian newspapers in French MOROCCO, BULGARIA, LATVIA, ESTHONIA and LITHUANIA, in which countries he also acted as an agent for SIM and SIS. In 1939 he was appointed head of the Italian Press Office in SPAIN, and in 1940 he was appointed aide to General PINTOR of the Italo-French Armistice Commission. In Sep 1943 he was appointed by GRAZIANI as chief of SIM in the Republican Army, and later brought about the amalgamation of SIM, SIS and SIA into a single organisation SID, under his own command. In Feb 1944 he fell under suspicion, was arrested and sent to concentration camps, first at CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, then MUNICH, and finally BLANKENBURG, where he remained until liberated by the US Third Army. On 3 Aug 1945 he received permission to return to ROME, where he was arrested on 7 Aug.

(iii) Baroness MANFREDI DE BLASIIS, Anya. Subject met HIMMLER in 1942 in BERCHTESGADEN, where she collapsed in a hotel, and he went to her assistance. She appears to have had a certain amount of influence over him, and his entourage, and by this means she got herself into the GIS in ITALY, where she was sent preparatory to going on a mission to SWITZERLAND. The GIS Officials in MILAN disliked her, were suspicious of her motives, and considered her of little use for espionage work. However their objections were all over-ruled by HIMMLER's HQ and preparations for the mission continued, whilst the Baroness drew large sums of money. In the end the mission to SWITZERLAND came to nothing as she was refused entry by the Swiss. After the Armistice she returned to ROME, where she was arrested on 30 Aug 1945.

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

2. Civil Security

(c) Subversive Movements

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Reference this HQ Summary No 13 Part II, Para 2(c) (ii).

General Arnaldo AZZI wrote another of his editorials in the VOCE REPUBBLICANA on 21 Aug 1945, this time attacking the Army as the stronghold of the monarchy. In it he protests against the retention of a huge military system, headed by three cabinet ministers, five undersecretaries and four General Staffs. He maintains that the defence of the nation would both gain in efficiency and cost the country a great deal less if it were concentrated in a single ministry with three undersecretaries and a single General Staff. He makes a point of the probable effect of the atomic bomb discovery upon old-style military defence strategy, and states that it is nothing short of ridiculous that ITALY, under present circumstances, should continue to support the large military establishment of what he calls the "fascist monarchy".

(b) Civil Population

(i) On 28 Aug 1945 a reception was held for the Allied authorities by the Italian government at the Campidoglio in celebration of the final victory over JAPAN. This is believed to have been directly caused by the very unfavourable reaction, both nationally and internationally, to ITALY's failure to observe a thanksgiving day earlier in the month.

(ii) Threats of strikes by state employees and especially by the police, because of their insufficient wages and unsatisfactory conditions, continue to occupy the attention of the authorities but so far no definite steps have been taken by either side.

(iii) A meeting was held at the BRANCACCIO Theatre on Sunday 26 Aug under the auspices of the "FRONTE UNICO MUTILATI, INVALIDI e COMBATTENTI". About 1,000people were present and an attempt was made to start a riot. However, the prompt intervention of the PS Commissioner prevented any disturbance.

(iv) Economic and social conditions have generally improved slightly

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

of the atomic bomb discovery upon old-style military defence strategy, and states that it is nothing short of ridiculous that ITALY, under present circumstances, should continue to support the large military establishment of what he calls the "fascist monarchy".

(b) Civil Population

(i) On 28 Aug 1945 a reception was held for the Allied authorities by the Italian government at the Campidoglio in celebration of the final victory over JAPAN. This is believed to have been directly caused by the very unfavourable reaction, both nationally and internationally, to ITALY's failure to observe a thanksgiving day earlier in the month.

(ii) Threats of strikes by state employees and especially by the police, because of their insufficient wages and unsatisfactory conditions, continue to occupy the attention of the authorities but so far no definite steps have been taken by either side.

(iii) A meeting was held at the BRANCACCIO Theatre on Sunday 26 Aug under the auspices of the "FRONTE UNICO MUTILATI, INVALIDI e COMBATTENTI". About 1,000people were present and an attempt was made to start a riot. However, the prompt intervention of the PS Commissioner prevented any disturbance.

Naples also involved

(iv) Economic and social conditions have generally improved slightly during the past month, but indications of a poor harvest in PUGLIE and SICILY, and the approach of winter have caused much apprehension among the thinking section of the population. In general, the increase in public works, the ceding of surplus Allied material to ITALY, the resumption of financial relations with SWITZERLAND, the increase of UNRRA aid and the evidence of a more favourable disposition to ITALY on the part of the USA and GREAT BRITAIN, has had a salutary effect in raising morale throughout the country.

(c) Rumours

Nothing to report.

/3(d) Any other matters..

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

3. Miscellaneous

(d) Any other matters of General Security Interest

On 11 and 29 Aug pamphlets written in Polish were distributed in the vicinity of the various Polish Offices and billets in ROME. These pamphlets called upon Polish soldiers to return to their homeland and the large number of grammatical errors in the text would indicate thay they were not written by a Pole. The original information indicated that the pamphlets had been dropped from the air, but it was later ascertained that they had been distributed by hand, and on 29 Aug one of the distributers was apprehended in the act of affixing them to the wall of the Boston Hotel. Investigation is proceeding to determine the original source of the pamphlets. The effect on the morale of the Polish troops was negligibl

Another interesting matter which has not yet been explained, but is at present under investigation by the interested agencies, is the very large increase in the influx to ROME of Polish civilian refugees during the past two months. The numbers of Poles reporting to the Foreign Section of the Questura have increased from 8 and 26 in May and June to 201 and 1,160 in July and August respectively.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain [illegible]NTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

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

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

4. Locations of FS [illegible]

CIC, RAAC	Major HOPKINS	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain BAXTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

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

SECRET

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

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

FEC
AFIB

S E C R E T

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 14

Security Division
Rec'd 6/8
Book No 9336
File No 145-08
Action

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No. 1	- 4
CG, RAAC	" " 5	
Dep CG, RAAC	" " 6	
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" " 7	- 8
GSI, 1 District	" " 9	
GSI, 2 District	" " 10	
GSI, 3 District	" " 11	
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" " 12	
Security Division, AC	" " 13	- 14
AC of S, G-2, CECCHIGNOLA Redeployment Training Area, APO 464 ...	" " 15	
SCI Unit "Z"	" " 16	
CIC, RAAC	" " 17	
276 FS Section	" " 18	
ISLD	" " 19	
JICA	" " 20	
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" " 21	
File	" " 22	
War Diary	" " 23	- 24
Spares	" " 25	- 28

SECRET

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

Copy No. 13

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 14

1 - 31 Jul 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Counter intelligence agencies have continued to be active during the month of Jul. Two former members of the GIS, who had found their way to ROME in civilian clothes, have been arrested, and some 10 former agents who had escaped the Allied drag-net in the North, have also been arrested in ROME.

With the exception of the revolt of the prisoners at REGINA COELI Prison, the month has passed quietly and there have been fewer demonstrations and political meetings than usual. The revolt at the prison was caused chiefly by overcrowding and grievances occasioned by the long delays which occur before a prisoner can get a hearing of his case. Contrary to some news-paper and radio reports, no Allied intervention was required, and the matter was handled entirely by the Italian authorities.

As in other L of C Areas, this command has lost a number of CIC and FS personnel. It has been necessary, therefore, to reduce commitments considerably, and no security detachments are now stationed outside the city limits.

Only one serious case of signals wire cutting was reported during the month, when some 2,000 ft of cable were removed. There were no indications of sabotage, and it is presumed that theft was the motive.

At a press conference recently granted to American reporters, Sig. PARRI stated that ITALY welcomed the continued retention in this country of Allied Forces. This is probably the view of the majority of Italians, since they feel that the presence of Allied Forces is a stabilising factor in a country where so little respect is at present shown to the Police authorities.

The declaration of war on JAPAN by ITALY received a favourable press, [illegible] little impression on the man in the street, who [illegible] ITALY

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

before a prisoner can get a hearing of his case. Contrary to some newspaper and radio reports, no Allied intervention was required, and the matter was handled entirely by the Italian authorities.

As in other L of C Areas, this command has lost a number of CIC and FS personnel. It has been necessary, therefore, to reduce commitments considerably, and no security detachments are now stationed outside the city limits.

Only one serious case of signals wire cutting was reported during the month, when some 2,000 ft of cable were removed. There were no indications of sabotage, and it is presumed that theft was the motive.

At a press conference recently granted to American reporters, Sig. PARRI stated that ITALY welcomed the continued retention in this country of Allied Forces. This is probably the view of the majority of Italians, since they feel that the presence of Allied Forces is a stabilising factor in a country where so little respect is at present shown to the Police authorities.

The declaration of war on JAPAN by ITALY received a favourable press, but on the whole it made little impression on the man in the street, who probably considered it only as another move in the game of raising ITALY to the full status of an "ally"

Economic conditions have generally improved during the month, owing to the influx of vegetables and fruit into the city. Statistics in regard to the Peoples' Granaries are, however, alarming, and show that of a total of 35 million quintals needed to satisfy the demand, only 15 million have so far been collected.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

/(b) Security of....

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

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material

Nothing to report.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Owing to the posting of security personnel to other theatres, it is now no longer possible to maintain FS detachments in posts outside the city of ROME. The coastal detachments formerly stationed at ANZIO, NETTUNO and CIVITAVECCHIA have therefore been withdrawn.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	1	2
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	11	17	28
Totals	-	12	19	31

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) BELFORTI Giuseppe. This man joined the GIS voluntarily in Aug 44 and attended a sabotage and espionage school at CORREGGIO. On 22 Sep 44 he crossed the lines into AOT with the intention of carrying out sabotage activities in the CASSINO area. He failed to carry out his mission but returned to EOT. He was arrested in ROME on 23 Jun 45 and is at present under interrogation.

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

	Security Offences Cat. A.	Cat. B.	pending further investigation.	
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	1	2
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	11	17	28
Totals	-	12	19	31

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) BELFORTI Giuseppe. This man joined the GIS voluntarily in Aug 44 and attended a sabotage and espionage school at CORREGGIO. On 22 Sep 44 he crossed the lines into AOT with the intention of carrying out sabotage activities in the CASSINO area. He failed to carry out his mission but returned to EOT. He was arrested in ROME on 23 Jun 45 and is at present under interrogation.

(ii) BELLETTI Vincenzo. This man is a parachute officer who belonged to the SID. He was arrested in ROME on 24 Jul and is at present under interrogation. On 21 Jul 43 he was dropped by parachute behind the British lines, with nine others, with the object of sabotaging communications. However, he placed himself at the disposal of the British Intelligence Service and was sent back to EOT with three other agents, one of whom was a British officer. On arrival in EOT he immediately denounced his companions, who were arrested. The British officer was carrying letters addressed to Generals ROSSI and ZINGALES. These letters were handed over to BELLETTI by the Germans and he delivered them to the Colonel of his unit, the 10th Parachute Regiment.

/(iii) CORRADI Mario.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

(iii) CORRADI Mario. He was arrested in CHIETI on 30 Jun and has been brought to ROME for interrogation. He is an Italian who is alleged to have worked for the GIS in MADRID and BARCELONA.

(iv) DEY, Gora Chand. This man is listed as an Indian Renegade. He was arrested in ROME on 15 Jul and is at present undergoing interrogation.

(v) GENCHI Giuseppe. A WO in the Royal Italian Army, he joined the German SS, with whom he worked during the German occupation of ROME. In Jun 44 he went to BERLIN where he was attached to the Italian Republican Consulate. He was arrested in ROME on 2 Jul 45.

(vi) LECHNER Otto. This man is a German SS WO and SD Agent. He was arrested in ROME on 27 Jul and is at present undergoing interrogation.

(vii) MUCIO Giovanni: He was arrested in GAETA on 27 Jul and has been brought to ROME. He is at present being investigated. He is a former Parachute Serjeant of X Flotilla MAS and is believed to have been an enemy agent.

(viii) PERCIVAL William Edward. A listed British Renegade, he was in Germany at the outbreak of war and is believed to have worked for the German Censorship in 1940. He was interned 1941 - 43 in Ilag VIII, where he was reported to be very pro-German. He refused repatriation in Jan 43 and was released between Mar 43 and the spring of 1944, during which time he broadcast for the German Radio. He was arrested in KLAGENFURT and passed through ROME on his way to ENGLAND on 20 Jul.

(ix) RESTELLI Angelo. A suspected traitor and double agent, he was arrested in SIENA on 16 Jun 45 and brought to ROME on 10 Jul. It is alleged that in Aug 44, when he was dropped near MILAN on a mission for the Allies, he gave himself up to the enemy and denounced several well-known anti-fascists.

(x) ROLLI Luigi. This man is an alleged SD Agent, responsible for recruitment and propaganda among Italian soldiers. He was arrested on 26 Jul 45 in ROME, and is at present under interrogation.

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

(vii) MUOIO Giovanni: He was arrested in GAETA on 27 Jul and has been brought to ROME. He is at present being investigated. He is a former Parachute Serjeant of X Flotilla MAS and is believed to have been an enemy agent.

(viii) PERCIVAL William Edward. A listed British Renegade, he was in Germany at the outbreak of war and is believed to have worked for the German Censorship in 1940. He was interned 1941 - 43 in Ilag VIII, where he was reported to be very pro-German. He refused repatriation in Jan 43 and was released between Mar 43 and the spring of 1944, during which time he broadcast for the German Radio. He was arrested in KLAGENFURT and passed through ROME on his way to ENGLAND on 20 Jul.

(ix) RESTELLI Angelo. A suspected traitor and double agent, he was arrested in SIENA on 16 Jun 45 and brought to ROME on 10 Jul. It is alleged that in Aug 44, when he was dropped near MILAN on a mission for the Allies, he gave himself up to the enemy and denounced several well-known anti-fascists.

(x) ROLLI Luigi. This man is an alleged SD Agent, responsible for recruitment and propaganda among Italian soldiers. He was arrested on 26 Jul 45 in ROME, and is at present under interrogation.

(xi) WIESEL, Dr. Max. This man is a German journalist who came to ITALY in 1935. He is supposed to have been politically "persona non grata" to the Germans and was 10 days in jail durin HITLER's last visit to ROME. However, during the same period he made several visits to the German Embassy and during the whole of his stay in ITALY made frequent trips to BERLIN, especially during 1943. He is known to have worked as a recruiter for the Abwehr in VERONA, but it is believed that, in fact, his position in the GIS was more important than this, and he is listed as a member of BdS, ITALY, Abt. III. He remained in MERANO after the German capitulation, having changed into civilian clothes, and on 12 Jul 45, he came to ROME, presumably on private business, where he was arrested on 31 Jul.. He is at present undergoing interrogation.

/(xii) ZUCCA Rita Luisa.

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

(xii) ZUCCA, Rita Luisa, Alias AXIS SALLY. This woman was the well-known radio turn in German propaganda broadcasts to American troops. It has now been ascertained that she is of Italian nationality and she is being held at the disposal of the Italian authorities, by whom she is likely to be tried early in Sep.

(c) Subversive Movements

Reference this paragraph of Security Summary No. 13, the newspaper "LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" of 13 Jul contains another leading article by General AZZI, in which he accuses the British Conservative Government of requiring the retention of the Italian Monarchy as a condition for the importation 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". Gen. AZZI continues to be outspoken in his criticisms and his future actions will be closely watched.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Nothing to Report.

(b) Civil Population

(i) The Italian declaration of war on JAPAN was by far the most important incident of the past month. It was given much space in the press, which, on the whole, welcomed it as a further step towards ITALY's inclusion in the United Nations. The man in the street, however, showed very little interest in what he considered to be nothing more than a political move, designed to cause a favourable impression at the "Big Three" Conference. Certain opposition newspapers even criticised the Government for having made such a move without obtaining concrete concessions from the Allied Governments.

(ii) Much more important to the public mind at the present moment is the apparently unchecked growth in the number of outrages,

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

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Nothing to Report.

(b) Civil Population

(i) The Italian declaration of war on JAPAN was by far the most important incident of the past month. It was given much space in the press, which, on the whole, welcomed it as a further step towards ITALY's inclusion in the United Nations. The man in the street, however, showed very little interest in what he considered to be nothing more than a political move, designed to cause a favourable impression at the "Big Three" Conference. Certain opposition newspapers even criticised the Government for having made such a move without obtaining concrete concessions from the Allied Governments.

(ii) Much more important to the public mind at the present moment is the apparently unchecked growth in the number of outrages, thefts, kidnappings and murders being perpetrated in the name of the "Partigiani" all over ITALY and which culminated this month in the murder of 47 men and women who were being held for trial in the jail at SCHIO in Northern ITALY. In ROME on 5 Jul a certain Republican Fascist, Gioacchino URBANO was arrested by alleged Partisans in his home and taken to the so-called "Casa del Partigiano" in Via dei Foraggi, where he was interrogated, beaten up and locked in a room. The following day it was alleged that URBANO threw himself out of the window. He later died of his injuries.

This "Casa del Partigiano" which for some time has been strongly suspected as the centre from which various outrages have taken place during the last two or three months, was subsequently raided by the police and 70 persons were arrested. Most of these were found to be unemployed men of doubtful character who had entered ROME from the North in search of work. Seventeen were retained in custody and the remainder sent back to their places of origin.

/(iii) During the....

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

(iii) During the past month there have been only two demonstrations in ROME. The first was a meeting of the Movimento Comunista Italiano. The meeting was called to protest against the arrest of certain of the leaders of the MCI at BRINDISI which, it is alleged, was done on the instigation of the Communist Party. It was held in the Piazza Colosseo on 8 Jul; only 250 people attended and there was no disorder, but two of the four speeches advocated the use of force to gain the ends of the party.

The second demonstration was not instigated by any political party, but started spontaneously at 1030 hrs on 25 Jul, when a group of about 100 unemployed young men approached workmen at PONTE VITTORIO and invited them to join in a demonstration to demand "Bread and Work". The workmen, who apparently considered their wages quite inadequate, accepted the suggestion and the whole crowd marched to the Prefettura in Piazza Venezia, where they attempted to invade the offices with the object of conferring with the Prefect. This move was foiled by the intervention of the Metropolitan Police, but the Prefect consented to receive a deputation and the demonstrators dispersed quietly.

(iv) At 1630 hrs on 21 Jul a revolt broke out at the Regina Coeli prison when a group of prisoners assailed the warders, took possession of the keys of the gates leading to the courtyard and attempted to reach the exits. They were however, stopped by the Carabinieri and by 1900 hrs all was quiet.

At 1630 hrs on 22 Jul the revolt broke out again, the prisoners gaining possession of the courtyards and setting fire to the roof of the main entrance hall, which finally collapsed, whilst the Carabinieri held the main gates and fired at any prisoners who came into view. One prisoner was killed and two wounded and two Carabinieri were wounded before calm was restored at 1500 hrs on 23 Jul. As there are no locks on the cell doors, the prisoners still circulate freely in the wings, whilst the Carabinieri vigilance is limited to the courtyards.

The revolt was due entirely to the acute discomfort and hardships caused to prisoners by overcrowding. The Regina Coeli was originally built to house some 700 prisoners, whilst at the time of the revolt it contained 2,500 inmates. Since 23 Jul some evacuation has taken place and there are now about 1,800 prisoners still in the jail.

Owing to this riot it was decided that all connection

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

a deputation and the demonstrators dispersed quietly.

(iv) At 1630 hrs on 21 Jul a revolt broke out at the Regina Coeli prison when a group of prisoners assailed the warders, took possession of the keys of the gates leading to the courtyard and attempted to reach the exits. They were however, stopped by the Carabinieri and by 1900 hrs all was quiet.

At 1630 hrs on 22 Jul the revolt broke out again, the prisoners gaining possession of the courtyards and setting fire to the roof of the main entrance hall, which finally collapsed, whilst the Carabinieri held the main gates and fired at any prisoners who came into view. One prisoner was killed and two wounded and two Carabinieri were wounded before calm was restored at 1500 hrs on 23 Jul. As there are no locks on the cell doors, the prisoners still circulate freely in the wings, whilst the Carabinieri vigilance is limited to the courtyards.

The revolt was due entirely to the acute discomfort and hardships caused to prisoners by overcrowding. The Regina Coeli was originally built to house some 700 prisoners, whilst at the time of the revolt it contained 2,500 inmates. Since 23 Jul some evacuation has taken place and there are now about 1,800 prisoners still in the jail.

Owing to this riot it was decided that all connection with the Regina Coeli Prison should be severed, and accordingly the six women security prisoners who were held in the women's wing of the prison have now been moved to the Security Jail at Piazza Porta Portese.

(v) During the past month a new political party called the "Partito Riformista Italiano" has come to light. Ex-premier BONOMI and General BENCIVENGA are stated to be associated with this party, which has a programme of close cooperation between the Demo-Christians and the Socialists. It is believed that this party may be cover for right wing politicians with monarchist tendencies, who are attempting to win over the Socialist faction from the Communists.

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

(c) Rumours

The following rumours were going the rounds during Jul:-

(i) The Allies have undertaken to keep an Army of Occupation in ITALY for at least ten years.

Comment. This is probably wishful thinking borne of the mounting horror at the general increase in lawlessness throughout the country and fear of the use of force by certain left-wing elements (see 3 (b) above).

(ii) The Allied authorities are fully aware of the means by which General ROATTA made his escape and of his present whereabouts. (Source - Civilian).

(iii) British and Yugoslav troops have come to blows in the POLA area. (Source - Civilian).

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER	ROME

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

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

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

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

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

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

S E C R E T

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 13

10 6-45-08

21 DEC 1945

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No. 1 - 4
AC of S, G-2(CI), 15 Army Group	" " 5 - 6
	" " 7
CG, RAAC	" " 8
Dep CG, RAAC	" " 9 - 10
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" " 11
GSI, 1 District	" " 12
GSI, 2 District	" " 13
GSI, 3 District	" " 14
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" " 15
AC of S, G-2, CECCHIGNOLA Redployment Training Area, APO 464. ...	" " 16 - 17
AFHQ Adv Int, RN Sec, ...	" " 18
SCI Unit "Z"	" " 19
CIC, RAAC	" " 20
276 FS Section	" " 21
300 FS Section	" " 22
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	" " 23
ROME Det, 1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	" " 24
ISLD	" " 25
JICA	" " 26 - 27
Security Division, AC [redacted]	" " 28
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" " 29
File	" " 30 - 31
War Diary	" " 32 - 35
Spares	

000

571

S E C R E T

Copy No. 27

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 13

1 - 30 Jun 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the month of June, Allied and Italian counter-intelligence agencies continued to apprehend ex-agents of the GIS, to a total of 20. Trials of agents before the Italian Military Tribunal continue in a satisfactory manner, six persons having been tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment during the month.

The theft of signal wire, which had in previous months slackened considerably, flared again during the first week of the month. A gang using military tactics of clearing the area with machine gun fire and then taking wire at their leisure, removed a considerable quantity of cable in the TOR CERVARA area. Combined FSS-CIC-CID investigations should result in the apprehension of the thieves.

The crisis of the Italian Government was settled finally with the appointment of PARRI as President of the Council and a cabinet including TOGLIATTI, NENNI and other persons representing all parties of the CLN. During the week 10 - 16 June repeated rumours were heard that left-wing parties, in order to force a decision favourable to themselves, had issued instructions to their followers to be prepared to move into government buildings on 18 June. Precautions against such an eventuality were taken by the Questura and the CC.RR and no overt acts occurred. Whether or not the whole affair was a bluff is an open question; but viewing the new government one concludes that leftist parties have carried their point.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) It has been reported that a short-wave radio link is operated

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

of clearing the area with machine gun fire and then [illegible] removed a considerable quantity of cable in the TOR CERVARA area. Combined FSS-CIC-CID investigations should result in the apprehension of the thieves.

The crisis of the Italian Government was settled finally with the appointment of PARRI as President of the Council and a cabinet including TOGLIATTI, NENNI and other persons representing all parties of the CLN. During the week 10 - 16 June repeated rumours were heard that left-wing parties, in order to force a decision favourable to themselves, had issued instructions to their followers to be prepared to move into government buildings on 18 June. Precautions against such an eventuality were taken by the Questura and the CC.RR and no overt acts occurred. Whether or not the whole affair was a bluff is an open question; but viewing the new government one concludes that leftist parties have carried their ppint.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) It has been reported that a short-wave radio link is operated between ROME and NAPLES by the ANSA (Italian) Agency. It is stated that intercepting wireless sets furnished with R/T devices are used, and from 120 to 130 messages are passed daily. Enquiries show that, although application has been made by the ANSA agency to the Italian Government, no authority has been given either by the Director of Communications Sub-Commission, AC, or by the Italian Government for the operation of this link, which, therefore, consitutes a breach of security regulations. The matter is being investigated.

(ii) On 31 May 45 information was received that an unknown station had been heard transmitting in French and German, and in view of the strength of the signals it was considered that the station might be situated in the RIETI area. Arrangements were made to D/F and identify this station and it has now been confirmed that the transmitter is located in BERNE and that it is an authorised circuit.

/(b) Security of Personal

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

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material

(i) During the nights of 2, 4, 5 and 6 June the trunk line was cut four times in succession between routes 5 and 6 in the TOR CERVARA and PONTE MAMMOLA area, and approximately 6,000 metres of copper telephone cable was stolen, the local black market value of which is estimated at 180,000 lire. It is believed that these thefts were carried out by a gang whose method of operation is to terrorise the local population by firing off machine carbines and pistols whilst the cable is being cut and reeled. The fact that large quantities of cable were carried away indicates that theft rather than sabotage was the purpose of this crime.

(ii) In the same area on 20 June a pipe line which was formerly used for carrying fuel from NAPLES to LEGHORN was tapped, presumably with the intention of stealing fuel. The pipe in question is, however, now used for pumping water, and only 200 gallons of unusable waste fuel and water were let out.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	2	2
[illegible] Civilians	-	-	23	23

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

unuseable waste fuel and water were let out.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials including CC.RR	-	-	2	2
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	23	23
Totals	-	-	25	25

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) MIHAILOVIC, Olga - Subject is a 30 year old Yugoslav, who studied Law at the universities of AGRAM and BELGRADE between 1935 and 1938, and Medicine at BERLIN in 1939 and 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 she worked in GERMANY where, although she claims to have been conscripted for forced labour, she appears to have changed jobs at will and travelled widely. From Sept 1944 to Mar 1945 she was employed assisting German doctors to carry out operations for sterilisation and abortion, at times without the use of anaesthetics, on Russian and Polish women internees in a concentration camp in GRAZ. She was arrested on 22 Jun 45 at the IDPSC Camp at CINECITTA' (ROME), and has been interned pending action by the War Crimes Commission.

/(ii) TORCHIO Carlo -

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

(ii) TORCHIO Carlo - Subject was a former SIM agent who was captured by the Germans together with three other agents on 30 Nov 43, immediately after landing from a submarine at the mouth of the River PO. Whilst his companions were all shot, he agreed to enter the GIS and on 15 Feb 44 was sent to the R/T station at MERANO under the command of Capt HONEIER, where he was given instruction on the use of German wireless sets. He was, however, never sent on a mission for the GIS in AOT. Subject was arrested on 20 Jun 45.

(iii) POMPEI, Giovanni (alias CORRADO Gerardo) - Subject attended a sabotage school at MORTISE in Nov and Dec 44 and is alleged to have been assigned to a mission in AOT in Jan 45. He was arrested in ROME on 11 Jun 45.

(iv) SPADA Filiberto, GERMANI Antonio, PRIMAVERA Salvatore, VIALE Marcella - Subjects were arrested on 4 Jun 45 in ROME, as their names appeared on documents found in the SS and Marchi Brigata Nera Headquarters in MADONA (BRESCIA), which dealt with the setting up of a PRF Post-occupational Sabotage - Espionage Group. Investigation of this case continues.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) Information was received by this Headquarters that demonstrations of violence by Leftist elements had been planned to take place on or about 17 Jun. This same information had been given to RAAC, JICA, Italian I Section, Carabiniere and the Questura. After comparison of the letters, the wording was discovered to be identical and written by the same typewriter. There was every reason to believe that it was merely an attempt to exaggerate an otherwise not too alarming situation. Upon further investigation it was discovered that the source of the information was a Maresciallo of Carabiniere of a small town near FRASCATI. He stated that left wing elements were prepared to participate in a March on ROME, converging from the outlying districts. A source revealed that nuclei of left wing elements had infiltrated each ministry and were also prepared to take over from the inside. It was also reported that a black list was being prepared of people to eliminate in case of an eventual coup d'etat. Necessary precautions were taken, but no violence occurred.

An interesting sideline was that TOGLIATTI in his speech of 17 Jun praised the Allies and then went on to say that rumours of threatened violence by the Communists were "false, malicious

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

Espionage Group.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) Information was received by this Headquarters that demonstrations of violence by Leftist elements had been planned to take place on or about 17 Jun. This same information had been given to RAAC, JICA, Italian I Section, Carabiniere and the Questura. After comparison of the letters, the wording was discovered to be identical and written by the same typewriter. There was every reason to believe that it was merely an attempt to exaggerate an otherwise not too alarming situation. Upon further investigation it was discovered that the source of the information was a Maresciallo of Carabiniere of a small town near FRASCATI. He stated that left wing elements were prepared to participate in a March on ROME, converging from the outlying districts. A source revealed that nuclei of left wing elements had infiltrated each ministry and were also prepared to take over from the inside. It was also reported that a black list was being prepared of people to eliminate in case of an eventual coup d'etat. Necessary precautions were taken, but no violence occurred.

An interesting sideline was that TOGLIATTI in his speech of 17 Jun praised the Allies and then went on to say that rumours of threatened violence by the Communists were "false, malicious and completely unfounded".

(ii) Reference this HQ Summary, No. 11, Part II, Para 2 (c) (vii). It is reported that a new clandestine armed band has been organised by the dissident Leftist Parti s. This new organisation is headed by General AZZI and sponsored by the Partisan Movement, with headquarters at 3, Piazza Mignanelli, ROME. It has the support of the Unione Spartaco and the Action Party. The aim of this organisation is to have a fairly large number of armed partisans ready to overthrow an eventual Rightist coalition government. Further investigations are being made to obtain confirmation of another report that General AZZI recently contacted the Soviet Military Mission and gave them a written assurance that he would supply information on all arms supplied by the Western Allies to the Italians.

(iii) From confidential..

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

(iii) From confidential information it appears that an association has been set up called the "Association of Garibaldini". It consists of Partisans and Veterans returning from the Political Concentration Camps in GERMANY, and organised by a triumvirate formed by Sante GARIBALDI, General Roberto BENCIVENGA and the Honorable Tito ZANIBANI. Its platform is, "Italy for the Italians", "free elections", "Public response", "defence of the borders of Italy". They have succeeded in gaining the favour of the Quirinal and are in contact with the Vatican.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

The political situation as it concerns the left wing parties can be considered normal for the present. A very important consideration, however, is the lack of respect felt for the Italian police, which renders it difficult for them to deal with emergencies as they arise.

In Oct 44 a report from this office stated, "The deficiencies of the police force and the increase in crime bring forth another problem of political nature. The encouragement of these crimes is given by the newspapers of the left wing parties, who, for the purpose of making the police hated by the masses and to turn them against the police, take every opportunity to cry out against any intervention by the agents of public order. They accuse them of fascist mentality even when they proceed to arrest a minor criminal. The Minister of Justice has been ordered to be very cautious in any arrest made, making it possible in this manner to favour the program of the said parties. The object is to weaken and degrade the forces entrusted with public order and to facilitate even in this manner the way towards violent conquest of power. It is presumed that later a dictatorship would be restored and the police would be reinforced to a very large degree".

Since Oct 44 the situation has steadily become worse. The police appear to be in a state of demoralization and prestige seems to be at a low point. There is much political control and reprisals for political reasons are often held over them. They are also badly fed, clothed and paid.

The above situation has been borne out by the events of the past month. High Italian officials have stated that it is useless for the Allies to aid in reconstructing ITALY or for the Italians

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

problem of political nature. The encouragement of these crimes is given by the newspapers of the left wing parties, who, for the purpose of making the police hated by the masses and to turn them against the police, take every opportunity to cry out against any intervention by the agents of public order. They accuse them of fascist mentality even when they proceed to arrest a minor criminal. The Minister of Justice has been ordered to be very cautious in any arrest made, making it possible in this manner to favour the program of the said parties. The object is to weaken and degrade the forces entrusted with public order and to facilitate even in this manner the way towards violent conquest of power. It is presumed that later a dictatorship would be restored and the police would be reinforced to a very large degree".

Since Oct 44 the situation has steadily become worse. The police appear to be in a state of demoralization and prestige seems to be at a low point. There is much political control and reprisals for political reasons are often held over them. They are also badly fed, clothed and paid.

The above situation has been borne out by the events of the past month. High Italian officials have stated that it is useless for the Allies to aid in reconstructing ITALY or for the Italians themselves to work towards such a goal, when the basic arm of any government or country is lacking - Public Order.

(b) Civil Population

(i) There has been constant outcry in the Press and in the food distribution trade against the ENAC, an agency which controls all available means of transportation. Latest reports show that there is a possibility of a strike of heavy transport owners supplying the ROME central markets, as a protest against the system. Even the employees of ENAC itself recently sent a delegation to the interested Government Department to ask that something should be done at once to rectify the mass of anomalies that this organisation has caused. A Commissario has been appointed to examine the matter but until the present system is abolished, there is little hope of improving the transport situation. The ENAC, in contrast to the purpose for which it was constituted, has not been able to discipline

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

the transports and organise a better distribution of food, but has produced a complicated and arbitrary bureaucracy which has contributed largely to the rise of the black market and has produced the misuse and immobilisation of about three quarters of the goods transport in ITALY.

(ii) Heralded by a couple of weeks of preparation which consisted of intense propaganda activity in favour of a Left Wing Government, the affixing of manifestos on the walls of buildings, and the exhibiting of placards requesting a democratic republican Government, a meeting was held by the Communists on 17 Jun at 1000 hrs. About 10,000 people gathered under the imposing walls of the "Basilica di Massenzio" to pay homage to Cino MOSCATELLI and Elio BARONTINI, recently arrived partisan leaders. MOSCATELLI spoke first and said in the course of his speech that the partisans had not preserved the industrial plants of the North in order that they might be handed back to the priveleged classes. BARONTINI stressed the hardships suffered by the partisans, asserted that they had achieved a unity which they intended to maintain, and that they intended to become the vanguard of reconstruction and to make certain that the solution of the political crisis be in keeping with the expression of the will of the people. TOGLIATTI closed the meeting with a speech which lasted one hour. He presented the case of the Communists and its importance in the solution of the Government crisis. He pledged his party's support to the socialist president of a new Government. The meeting ended in an orderly fashion and the crowd dispersed without incidents.

(iii) The question of greatest interest to the civilian population was the government crisis and its subsequent solution with the nomination of Ferruccio PARRI to the Presidency of the Council. After what seemed interminable bickering and discussions, PARRI was able to form a new government which in essence does not differ greatly from the preceding one. Some new Ministries were added and the seats were split evenly among the six parties, each receiving three, with the exception of the Christian Democrats which received four. The PARRI Government signifies a definite victory for the CLN and is commonly considered a move to the left, since the Action and Socialist parties now participate. The Premiership and the Ministry of the Interior are in the hands of an avowed republican, and the preparation of the Constituent Assembly and Control of Epuration are in the hands of the Socialists and Communists. The most important change was the designation of TOGLIATTI, Communist, as Minister

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

vanguard of reconstruction and to [illegible]
of the political crisis be in keeping with the expression of the will of the people. TOGLIATTI closed the meeting with a speech which lasted one hour. He presented the case of the Communists and its importance in the solution of the Government crisis. He pledged his party's support to the socialist president of a new Government. The meeting ended in an orderly fashion and the crowd dispersed without incidents.

(iii) The question of greatest interest to the civilian population was the government crisis and its subsequent solution with the nomination of Ferruccio PARRI to the Presidency of the Council. After what seemed interminable bickering and discussions, PARRI was able to form a new government which in essence does not differ greatly from the preceding one. Some new Ministries were added and the seats were split evenly among the six parties, each receiving three, with the exception of the Christian Democrats which received four. The PARRI Government signifies a definite victory for the CLN and is commonly considered a move to the left, since the Action and Socialist parties now participate. The Premiership and the Ministry of the Interior are in the hands of an avowed republican, and the preparation of the Constituent Assembly and Control of Epuration are in the hands of the Socialists and Communists. The most important change was the designation of TOGLIATTI, Communist, as Minister of Justice, a post which would seem to require a man as unbiassed as possible. PARRI's Government was well received by the Press and favourable comments followed the publication of the Government's aims and policies, which have for the first time taken on a concrete character. It is being called the Government of the Constituent Assembly, which will result from the first popular elections to be held in ITALY in 23 years. Some misgiving is already being felt about the forthcoming election as it is thought that it will be dominated by the powers of the central government, particularly the Premier and Minister of Interior, who controls the provinces through the Prefects system. NENNI, the Socialist Vice Premier, charged with the organisation of the Constituent Assembly, has already declared in an article in "Avanti" after his nomination, that he intended to see that the Assembly was organised as soon as possible and that it would take a definitely republican stand.

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

SECRET

(iv) Relations with the Allies are improving and confidence grows that the way is being prepared to accept ITALY among the United Nations. Field Marshal ALEXANDER's MILAN statement which admitted that there are no longer any military reasons for keeping the armistice terms secret was well received, though certain points gave rise to criticism. "Unita", Communist paper, took the occasion to restate the point of view that Allied control has retarded and is still retarding development of Italian Democracy.

Many papers found the VENEZIA GIULIA agreement unsatisfactory as it leaves too little territory under Allied control and deprives ITALY of important military resources.

(c) Rumours

Nothing to report.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest

Nothing to report.

(e) Tailpiece

The wall-writing campaign is not yet over. The following have been observed in PARIOLI:-

"TRIESTE AGLI ITALIANI"
"IL RE AGLI JUGOSLAVI"

MOVIMENTO GIOVANILE COMUNISTA.

The reply comes on another wall, terse and personal:-

"TOGLIATTI DAI PIEDI"

Whilst the last of the following slogans on a wall at TRASTEVERE shows the ordinary man's disgust at the whole political mess:-

"W IL COMUNISMO"
"AA LO SQUADRISMO COMUNISTA"
"AMMAZZALI CHE PUZZONI"

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

Nothing to report.

(c) Tailpiece

The wall-writing campaign is not yet over. The following have been observed in PARIOLI:-

"TRIESTE AGLI ITALIANI"
"IL RE AGLI JUGOSLAVI"

MOVIMENTO GIOVANILE COMUNISTA.

The reply comes on another wall, terse and personal:-

"TOGLIATTI DAI PIEDI"

Whilst the last of the following slogans on a wall at TRASTEVERE shows the ordinary man's disgust at the whole political mess:-

"W IL COMUNISMO"
"AA LO SQUADRISMO COMUNISTA"
"AMMAZZALI CHE PUZZONI"

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME.

Detachments at:- ROME, BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, RIETI, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

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

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

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

SECRET

Fulo

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

14

REF : SD/645.08

6 June 1945

SUBJECT : RAAC Security Summary

G.H.Q. 1945

TO : V.F. Civil Affairs Section

1. Please find attached the Monthly Security Report for R.A.A.C.

2. The part most interesting to us is "Civilian Population" page 5 et seq.

000

S.J. HARVEY, Major,
Security Division.

SJH/nb

Security Br

Thank you.

4299

SECRET

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

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 12

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No.	1 - 4
AC of S, G-2(CI), 15 Army Group	" "	5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" "	7
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	8
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	9 - 10
GSI, 1 District	" "	11
GSI, 2 District	" "	12
GSI, 3 District	" "	13
AC of S, G-2, FBS	" "	14
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, RN Sec	" "	15 - 16
No. 1 SCI Unit	" "	17 - 18
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	19
CIC, RAAC	" "	20
276 FS Section	" "	21
300 FS Section	" "	22
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	" "	23
ROME Det, 1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	" "	24
ISLD	" "	25
JICA	" "	26
Security Division, Allied Commission	" "	27 - 28
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" "	29
File	" "	30
War Diary	" "	31 - 32
Spares	" "	33 - 36

000

4799

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

SECRET

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

Copy No. 28

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 12

1 - 31 May 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. It is inevitable that a certain number of enemy agents should escape the Allied dragnet in the North and proceed to ROME hoping to escape detection in the crowded capital city. Allied and Italian security agencies have been alert to this possibility with the result that 13 agents and 4 suspects have been arrested, mostly within the last week of the month. In addition, some 94 ex-members of the Fascist Republican Army who had found their way to ROME have been arrested by the Questura. These prisoners are interrogated and then turned over to CMP for process as PsW.

2. No local incidents of sabotage have been reported, but theft of wire continues to be an irritating, although minor, problem.

3. As a result of screening British ex-internees from AUSTRIA, three British and two Indian renegades were arrested. These have now been interned or are awaiting transportation.

4. Political activity, which during April was quiescent, has flared again. Considerable space is given in Part II of this Summary to the events of May, to illustrate the extent of public interest, both spontaneous and forced, in ROME. The clash between students and Communists on 4 May is worthy of note in that the Communists took matters into their own hands in a manner reminiscent of the early days of Fascism. The net result of this incident, together with the events in TRIESTE, has been a loss of prestige, if not of membership, for the PCI.

PART II

1. Military Security

who had found their way to ROME have been arrested by the Questura. These prisoners are interrogated and then turned over to CMP for process as PsW.

2. No local incidents of sabotage have been reported, but theft of wire continues to be an irritating, although minor, problem.

3. As a result of screening British ex-internees from AUSTRIA, three British and two Indian renegades were arrested. These have now been interned or are awaiting transportation.

4. Political activity, which during April was quiescent, has flared again. Considerable space is given in Part II of this Summary to the events of May, to illustrate the extent of public interest, both spontaneous and forced, in ROME. The clash between students and Communists on 4 May is worthy of note in that the Communists took matters into their own hands in a manner reminiscent of the early days of Fascism. The net result of this incident, together with the events in TRIESTE, has been a loss of prestige, if not of membership, for the PCI.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

On 12 May 45 at 1900 hrs, an Italian "red devil" hand grenade was thrown at an American truck in a street in ROME. The grenade hit and broke the windshield, bounced off and finally exploded under the trailer. No damage was done to personnel or trailer. Investigations were made, but it was not possible to determine the perpetrator of this act.

/(c) Security of .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

(c) Security of Material

It has been reported from a vehicle park that several vehicles recieved from CAPUA had saw-cuts on the steering columns. Since it appeared that the damage had been done before the vehicles left CAPUA investigations are being carried out there.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

(i) Operations began early in the month to clear ANZIO harbour. It is thought that the work will not take long to complete. Some small shipping makes use of the harbour and normal security checks are carried out.

(ii) There has been a considerable increase in fishing during the month. No security irregularities have however been reported.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment. Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	-	1
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	27	19	46
Totals.	-	28	19	47

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) FELLNER, Dr. Anton - Subject is an Austrian who joined the NSDAP in 1933 and after the Anschluss served the party in various non-political capacities. In 1941 he joined the

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

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment. Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	-	1
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	27	19	46
Totals.	-	28	19	47

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) FELLNER, Dr. Anton - Subject is an Austrian who joined the NSDAP in 1933 and after the Anschluss served the party in various non-political capacities. In 1941 he joined the Wehrmacht and saw service in RUSSIA. In 1942, through the influence of a friend, he was appointed observer of Soviet Propaganda at the Ostministerium in BERLIN. In 1944 after two months in prison, following the attempted coup d'etat of 20 Jul, Subject was sent to TRIESTE. Here he entered into contact with the Bishop of TRIESTE and in May 45 came to ROME as the envoy of the Bishop to the Vatican. Subject is an SS Hauptsturmfuhrer and Leiter des Gaupresseamtes der NSDAP. He was arrested on 25 May 45 and has been interned.

(ii) SCHURCH, Theodor John William - Subject is a Swiss national born and raised in LONDON. In 1935 he joined the British Union of Fascists and after about three months was offered secret employment by agents acting for ITALY. Subject, after some doubts as to the seriousness of the offer, agreed. Nothing more happened until Apr 1936, when two men, BIANCHI and RENZI called at Subject's home and again brought up the

/question of ....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785014

question of helping the movement. SCHURCH confirmed that he was willing and asked what his duties were to be. He was told to join the British Army and specifically the RASC. Subject went to a recruiting office the next day and on 8 Jul, after investigation into his Swiss nationality, he was enlisted BIANCHI contacted Subject about the end of Aug 36 and instructe him to become an Army driver as this would give better scope for obtaining information. Towards the end of Dec 36, Subject was contacted by a certain Mr. KING, who appeared to be a contact of BIANCHI's. In Jun 37, at KING's suggestion, Subject volunteered for duty in the ME and in Nov joined 14 Coy RASC at SARAFAND, PALESTINE. Here, until the outbreak of war, Subject supplied information to a Mr. HOMSI of the Arab Intelligence Service, which was working with the Italians. Shortly before the Italian entry into the war, BIANCHI contacte Subject in CAIRO. In 1942 Subject was captured at TOBRUK. He subsequently worked as a 'stool pigeon' in PW Camps and performed several missions across the lines in British uniform. He was then sent to ITALY, where he again worked as a 'stool pigeon'. At the time of the Armistice he was arrested by the Germans as an escaped PW, but managed to escape from a train on the way to GERMANY. He returned to ROME in a German truck and on request was taken to the Abwehr HQ. In Feb 44, he moved to VERONA and started working under a Major SCHNEEWEIS, uhtil this officer was replaced in Oct 44. Subject continued under the new OC and completed two missions across the lines. In Apr 45, Subject accepted a stay-behind mission, but was arrested on 25 Apr 45. On orders of higher authority Subject has been transferred to military custody.

(iii) VACCARO Mario and CERINO Antonio - Two parachute agents who were dropped in the area of TARQUINIA on 23 Mar. Arrested on 9 May in ROME. Both agents had W/T sets which they had buried, but which have now been recovered. Investigation is proceeding.

(iv) CLARK James Royston - British renegade from SPITTAL (AUSTRIA) Internee Camp. Employed from 1939 - 43 by German radio.

(v) THOMAS, John Llewellyn - As CLARK above. Broadcast for enemy radio.

(vi) COODE Walter Leonard - As above. Fled from ENGLAND in 1939 while on bail for a charge of blackmail. Appears to have

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

the Germans as an escaped PW, but managed to escape from a train on the way to GERMANY. He returned to ROME in a German truck and on request was taken to the Abwehr HQ. In Feb 44, he moved to VERONA and started working under a Major SCHNEWELS, uhtil this officer was replaced in Oct 44. Subject continued under the new OC and completed two missions across the lines. In Apr 45, Subject accepted a stay-behind mission, but was arrested on 25 Apr 45. On orders of higher authority Subject has been transferred to military custody.

(iii) VACCARO Mario and CERINO Antonio - Two parachute agents who were dropped in the area of TARQUINIA on 23 Mar. Arrested on 9 May in ROME. Both agents had W/T sets which they had buried, but which have now been recovered. Investigation is proceeding.

(iv) CLARK James Royston - British renegade from SPITTAL (AUSTRIA) Internee Camp. Employed from 1939 - 43 by German radio.

(v) THOMAS, John Llewellyn - As CLARK above. Broadcast for enemy radio.

(vi) COOKE Walter Leonard - As above. Fled from ENGLAND in 1939 while on bail for a charge of blackmail. Appears to have turned vindictively anti-British.

(vii) PRAMANANDA Hiranmaya Ghosh - Suspected Indian renegade; personal friend of CHANDRA BOSE. He was interned at GIRONACHY in 1944, but is believed to have engaged in subversive activities in civil interment camps on behalf of the enemy.

(viii) CANDOU Joseph Benjamin - Suspected Indian renegade. Lived in FRANCE and BELGIUM for a number of years where he worked as a circus entertainer. Interned at SPITTAL (AUSTRIA) by the Germans and released by Allied troops.

(ix) ROSA ROSA Marcello

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

(ix) ROSA ROSA Marcello - Abwehr agent arrested 16 May in ROME. Mission to note signs and flashes in the area of RIETI. Crossed lines on foot and was to return the same way. Subject had no intention of carrying out his mission. Investigation continues.

(x) GARAVALDI Marino - Abwehr I(L) agent who gave himself up in ROME on 24 May. Subject had not been assigned a mission owing to the speed of the Allied advance. Interrogation continues.

(xi) IACOPONE Flaminio - Subject was arrested on 27 May 45 in ROME. He is a GIS W/T agent who insists that he was never given a mission. He states that he attended a W/T course under the auspices of Dr. REME, and then went into hiding until May 45 near MILANO, on which date he obtained a note from the local partisan chief, which enabled him to make his way to his home in ROME. Interrogation continues.

(c) Subversive Movements

The arrest of Carlo ANDREONI by Allied Authorities on 6 May, brought the expected storm of protest from the Movimento Partigiano, which, through the medium of an article by Leonida REPACI, suggested that ANDREONI had been arrested by the Allies to prevent his meeting the representatives of the CLNAI. The article finished with these words: "Why do these people who have formulated in their own programme a respect for liberty and the legality implied by liberty, violate that liberty and legality, force a recourse to violence on the part of those who were not afraid of Fascists and SS prisons and persecutions, and are ready to face again the risks of a mortal struggle?"

L'Unita lost no opportunity in blackening its natural enemy and published an article stating that ANDREONI had been arrested for extortion and, on 13 May, included a long article giving "informatio that the whole ANDREONI family were not only extortionists but also in connection with SALVAREZZA and the Unione Proletaria.

As a result of interrogation it was determined that ANDREONI had in fact accepted a proposal by the Germans to do propaganda work for them. It was further determined however that he had accepted this proposal in order to be released from gaol in MILAN, where the Germans were holding him, and he had had no intention [illegible] he was free.

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

The arrest of Carlo ANDREONI by Allied Authorities on 6 May, brought the expected storm of protest from the Movimento Partigiano, which, through the medium of an article by Leonida REPACI, suggested that ANDREONI had been arrested by the Allies to prevent his meeting the representatives of the CLNAI. The article finished with these words: "Why do these people who have formulated in their own programme a respect for liberty and the legality implied by liberty, violate that liberty and legality, force a recourse to violence on the part of those who were not afraid of Fascists and SS prisons and persecutions, and are ready to face again the risks of a mortal struggle?"

L'Unita lost no opportunity in blackening its natural enemy and published an article stating that ANDREONI had been arrested for extortion and, on 13 May, included a long article giving "information" that the whole ANDREONI family were not only extortionists but also in connection with SALVAREZZA and the Unione Proletaria.

As a result of interrogation it was determined that ANDREONI had in fact accepted a proposal by the Germans to do propaganda work for them. It was further determined however that he had accepted this proposal in order to be released from gaol in MILAN, where the Germans were holding him, and he had had no intention of carrying out this work once he was free.

Since this was confirmed from several sources, ANDREONI was released on 20 May. ANDREONI, being confronted with proof, admitted his connection with the CIS and conceded that he should have presented himself to Allied authorities on his return to AOT. Little publicity was given in the local press to his release.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

There are continued reports that the removal of Carabinieri personnel for the North is denuding the outlying districts of ROME to such an extent that the maintenance of good order is no longer possible.

(b) Civil Population

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

(b) Civil Population

(i) Political demonstrations during the first week of May occurred at an unprecedented tempo of activity, marked by the largest meeting yet held, on 1 May, and the most violent, on 4 May. On 1 May, about 20,000 people gathered in Piazza del Popolo for the first Labour Day demonstration held in ITALY since the advent of the Fascist Regime. The meeting was orderly and fairly well organised. The people assembled seemed to represent more the workmen's associations and syndicates than the political parties. Republican and anti-monarchical feeling appeared unanimous amongst all, but manifested itself only in a few interruptions of the speeches with cries of "Abasso la Monarchia" and general clamouring for more effective execution of the epuration of fascist remnants. The oratory of the day was commonplace and uninspiring. BUSCHI, PASTORE, Maddalena SECCO, ALBERTINI and the On. Giuseppe di VITTORIO, communist secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labour, spoke in succession. The latter was the only one to praise the efforts of the Allied troops in the liberation of ITALY. His main theme was that of popular justice as an instrument in the moral and physical reconstruction of the country. Audience reaction was perfunctory and only DI VITTORIO was applauded spontaneously. The meeting broke up at 1150 hrs with a parade down the Corso Umberto which disbanded beyond Piazza Venezia. Incidents were caused when the demonstrators objected to national flags displaying the Italian royal coat of arms and many flags were taken down and torn or had the centrepiece torn out. Any attempt to reach the Quirinale was blocked by the Communist Party private police force. The regular Italian police force was conspicuously absent.

(ii) Three manifestations took place, on the 3,4 and 7 May, which accentuated the state of ferment which exists in ROME over the TRIESTE question.

a) On 3 May several groups of students paraded about the streets of the city bearing the national flag and banners praising the partisans. They distributed leaflets inviting all citizens to take part in the manifestations of the Italianinity of TRIESTE, to be held the following day. Incidents occurred in front of the Communist headquarters on Via Nazionale, and a scuffle resulted.

b) On 4 May, large crowds began to gather in Piazza dell' Esedra at about 0900 hrs. The crowd could be divided into two groups, one composed of a large number of

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

Audience reaction was perfunctory and only DI VITTORIO was applauded spontaneously. The meeting broke up at 1150 hrs with a parade down the Corso Umberto which disbanded beyond Piazza Venezia. Incidents were caused when the demonstrators objected to national flags displaying the Italian royal coat of arms and many flags were taken down and torn or had the centrepiece torn out. Any attempt to reach the Quirinale was blocked by the Communist Party private police force. The regular Italian police force was conspicuously absent.

(ii) Three manifestations took place, on the 3,4 and 7 May, which accentuated the state of ferment which exists in ROME over the TRIESTE question.

a) On 3 May several groups of students paraded about the streets of the city bearing the national flag and banners praising the partisans. They distributed leaflets inviting all citizens to take part in the manifestations of the Italianinity of TRIESTE, to be held the following day. Incidents occurred in front of the Communist headquarters on Via Nazionale, and a scuffle resulted.

b) On 4 May, large crowds began to gather in Piazza dell' Esedra at about 0900 hrs. The crowd could be divided into two groups, one composed of a large number of Communists and workmen who were armed with sticks and clubs, and the other composed for the most part of students, who had invited a number of partisans and ex-servicemen to attend. The Communists attempted to break up the meeting, which was organised by "Il Fronte per l'Integrita d'Italia", by speaking to the students and trying to persuade them that the meeting was unnecessary as TRIESTE and GORIZIA were under Allied control. Immediately after, the first incidents of violence occurred and a few shots were fired and various people injured. A column of about 500 Communists and partisans left the square at about 1000 hrs and proceeded down Via Nazionale to Piazza Venezia. They encountered a small column of students which they succeeded in dispersing without much difficulty. Arriving at Piazza Venezia the Communists

/began a ....

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

began a demonstration of their own and did everything in their power to forestall the students' actions. NOVELLA, of the PCI, made a speech at the Altar of Liberty, in which he protested against the narrow nationalism which was trying to stir up trouble over TRIESTE. Yells of "Abasso il Re" were frequently heard. In the square free fights between students and communists continued. When the main student column arrived they were allowed to deposit their wreath on the tomb. Shortly afterwards a third group followed, headed by Col. BENEDETTINI of the Unione Monarchica. Though there were many clashes between contestant groups, the incidents were isolated and not serious, and of short duration.

The general impression was one of disorganisation, though it was rather obvious that the communists came prepared for trouble, and their display of force was quite in contrast with their verbal appeals for calm and deliberation. The Italian Police made no attempt to interfere or to disarm the thugs. To many moderate persons this demonstration recalled the phantasmagoria of Fascism, with the result that popular feeling against the Communists is rising.

c) Another demonstration, for the purpose of giving voice to ITALY's claim to TRIESTE, was attempted by the students of the university of ROME on 7 May. At about 1000 hrs, some 300 students met in the main courtyard, and after some difficulty in finding a leader and organising their formation they started to march towards the gate where they were blocked by an unproportionate array of Italian mounted and regular police, which would not let them pass, since they did not have a permit from the Questura. The students sent a delegation by taxi to the Questura to obtain a permit but this was not granted them. They then broke out of a side entrance and proceeded down Viale Regina Margherita, pursued by the cavalry and the police in trucks. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the latter to break up the formation, which continued to reform until it had assumed a solid appearance again on Corso Umberto. At the entrance to Piazza Venezia they were blocked but a delegation carrying a wreath was allowed through to the Victor Emanuel Monument, where it was placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

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

demonstration recalled the phantasmagoria of Fascism, with the result that popular feeling against the Communists is rising.

c) Another demonstration, for the purpose of giving voice to ITALY's claim to TRIESTE, was attempted by the students of the university of ROME on 7 May. At about 1000 hrs, some 300 students met in the main couryard, and after some difficulty in finding a leader and organising their formation they started to march towards the gate where they were blocked by an unproportionate array of Italian mounted and regular police, which would not let them pass, since they did not have a permit from the Questura. The students sent a delegation by taxi to the Questura to obtain a permit but this was not granted them. They then broke out of a side entrance and proceeded down Viale Regina Margherita, pursued by the cavalry and the police in trucks. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the latter to break up the formation, which continued to reform until it had assumed a solid appearance again on Corso Umberto. At the entrance to Piazza Venezia they were blocked but a delegation carrying a wreath was allowed through to the Victor Emanuel Monument, where it was placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

(iii) A celebration of the Victory and in honour of the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation of the North, took place on Tuesday afternoon, 9 May, in the Piazza S. Apostoli, which was filled with people chiefly of the working or lower middle class. The demonstrators limited the expression of their high spirits to singing patriotic songs interspersed with shouts of "Death to the Monarchy", "Viva la Repubblica", "We want a new Government". All the political parties of the CLN were represented by delegations. MORANDI (Socialist) president of the CLNAI, was the last and most important speaker. He traced the history of the patriotic uprising in the liberating of ITALY and praised the valour and the contribution of the men who fought to re-establish the integrity of ITALY. He called to the nation to unite as one to forget regional differences, and to form a democratic government which would bring forth the reconstruction of ITALY. The crowd disbanded without incidents or disorder.

(iv) At the ....

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

(iv) At the Brancaccio Theatre a big Socialist rally took place on 10 May. Delegates from many political parties were present. Speeches were made by two members of the CLNAI, MORANDI and BERTINI, who were followed by NENNI. The subjects treated were a repetition of other similar meetings with the usual criticism of BONOMI, attacks on the Luogotenente, and remarks about the Italian claims on TRIESTE, but many observers felt that NENNI's speech was a bid for the Premiership. The meeting was well attended and orderly.

(v) In commemoration of 24 May 1915, the date on which ITALY went to war against GERMANY in the last war, a manifestation was held at the Adriano Theatre on the 30th anniversary of that day. The meeting was sponsored by the CPLN in joint sponsorship with the Veterans' Federation, and was well attended by by members of the Government, including BONOMI, and a crowd which filled the theatre. CASTELROTTO, the orator for the occasion, affirmed that the Italian people had not wanted the "Fascist Wars" and asked the Allies to take into consideration the contribution of the patriots. The case of TRIESTE was discussed at length.

(vi) As indicated by the manifestations for TRIESTE mentioned above, and by the tremendous amount of space devoted in the newspapers to this subject, public opinion has been seriously concerned about the problem of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA. It becomes apparent that some newspapers, particularly the monarchist "Italia Nuova", and rightist groups are attempting to use these events as a means to divert public opinion from basic political problems which should be confronted by ITALY today. By appealing to the nationalistic instincts of the masses these groups seem to wish to confuse Italian thinking and weaken the political parties of the centre and left. The Socialists and Communists are particularly embarrassed by this situation since it is difficult for them to be consistent with their party doctrines and at the same time cope with the natural attitude of the Italians toward TRIESTE. As a consequence of this interesting situation it appears that the PCI is losing some of its members, while the attitude towards RUSSIA becomes less friendly. Correspondingly, the popularity of the Western Allies appears to be increasing and the firm expression of the Allied stand issued in Field Marshal ALEXANDER's proclamation has boosted Italian morale consider-

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

the "Fascist Wars" and asked the Allies to take into consideration the contribution of the patriots. The case of TRIESTE was discussed at length.

(vi) As indicated by the manifestations for TRIESTE mentioned above, and by the tremendous amount of space devoted in the newspapers to this subject, public opinion has been seriously concerned about the problem of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA. It becomes apparent that some newspapers, particularly the monarchist "Italia Nuova", and rightist groups are attempting to use these events as a means to divert public opinion from basic political problems which should be confronted by ITALY today. By appealing to the nationalistic instincts of the masses those groups seem to wish to confuse Italian thinking and weaken the political parties of the centre and left. The Socialists and Communists are particularly embarrassed by this situation since it is difficult for them to be consistent with their party doctrines and at the same time cope with the natural attitude of the Italians toward TRIESTE. As a consequence of this interesting situation it appears that the PCI is losing some of its members, while the attitude towards RUSSIA becomes less friendly. Correspondingly, the popularity of the Western Allies appears to be increasing and the firm expression of the Allied stand issued in Field Marshal ALEXANDER's proclamation has boosted Italian morale considerably. Among the people there is much speculation on eventual conflict between the Western Powers on the one hand and RUSSIA and TITO on the other, in which these same Italians would be willing to participate. This dangerous tendency of thought may be attributed directly to active propaganda of certain rightist elements. Resentment has been widespread also at the news of possible French claims on ITALY for frontier adjustments, but it has been far overshadowed by the importance given to TRIESTE.

(c) Rumours

(i) That King Victor Emanuel has fled to ENGLAND and is going to abdicate in favour of Prince Umberto. (Civilian - ROME).

(ii) That CHURCHILL's message to BONOMI was too warm to be disinterested and that when the time comes Italians will be used to fight against the Russians or the Japanese. (Civilian - ROME)

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

SECRET

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest

(i) Assistance has been given by FS to H.M. Consul, ROME, in the screening of 320 British ex-internees who arrived from SPITTAL, AUSTRIA. As a result of these checks three British and two Indian renegades were discovered and arrested. About 240 left ROME on 27 May for repatriation to the UK and enquiries are still proceeding into the status of those left behind.

(ii) FS have been in attendance at IDPSC Camp and have screened and cleared some 70 persons of assorted nationalities. A most disturbing factor is the handling of the many White Russian, Cossack, and Caucasian emigres. Many of these persons managed to escape from RUSSIA in the early 1930's and not only have no desire to return but live in constant terror of coming once again under Soviet rule. Since regulations decree that these persons should be placed under Soviet control, there have some difficult scenes at the camp when these people, many of whom are elderly men and women, have had to be removed almost by force.

(e) Tailpiece

Seen on the walls of ROME:-

M ADOLFO TOGLIATTI e BENITO MENNI.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Mjor THEJNISSEN	HQ ROME.

Detachments at:- ROME, BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

J.W. FISCHER,

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

when these people, many of whom are elderly men and women, have had to be removed almost by force.

(e) Tailpiece

Seen on the walls of ROME:-

M ADOLFO TOGLIATTI e BENITO NENNI.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Major MORENA	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Mjor THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME.

Detachments at:- ROME, BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

JW Fischer

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

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

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

6 June 1945

SUBJECT: R.A.A.C. Security Summary.

TO: V.P. CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

DIRECTOR. PUBLIC SAFETY S.C.

Please find attached the Monthly Security Report for R.A.A.C.
The part most interesting to us is "Civilian Population" - page 5 et seq.

Thank you please

for

J. M. Harvey
Major
Security Division.

000

SECRET

V.P. Civil Affairs Section.
Director, Public Safety S.C.

Herewith ROME security report for April.
The most interesting passages are marked in red.

PS
11.5.45.

Thank you
Sperrin

S.J. Harvey
Major,
Security Division.

12

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

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

SECRET

V.P. Civil Affairs Section.
Director, Public Safety S.C.

Herewith ROME security report for April.
The most interesting passages are marked in red.

PS
11.5.65.
Thank you
Sgd

12

S. J. Harvey
Major,
Security Division.

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

Copy No 2

Security Division
5/5
Book No 7209
File No 645.08
Action

11 MAG 1945

S E C R E T

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 11

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No.	1 - 4
AC of S, G-2(CI), 15 Army Group	" "	5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" "	7
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	8
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	9 - 10
GSI, 1 District	" "	11
GSI, 2 District	" "	12
GSI, 3 District	" "	13
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" "	14
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, MN Section	" "	15 - 16
No. 1 SCI Unit	" "	17 - 18
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	19
CIC, RAAC	" "	20
97 FS Section	" "	21
276 FS Section	" "	22
300 FS Section	" "	23
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	" "	24
ISLD	" "	25
JICA	" "	26
Security Division, Allied Commission	" "	27 - 28
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airport	" "	29
File	" "	30
War Diary	" "	31 - 32
Spares	" "	33 - 36

5680

S E C R E T

Copy No. 28

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 11

1 - 30 April, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During April three espionage agents and two suspects have been captured in the ROME area. No incidents of sabotage have been reported. The enemy's interest in ROME appears to have decreased somewhat. Can it be that he has other things on his mind?

Main activities of CI agencies have been the completion of interrogations and disposition of the "Onore" Group, interrogations to assist in the apprehension of agents and "targets" in Northern ITALY, and processing of agents sent here from other regions.

Political activity has had a slight lull insofar as public pronouncements and inter-party bickerings are concerned. It seems that all parties have watched with interest the liberation of Northern ITALY so that they may govern their activities accordingly. The Communist Party continues its campaign for increased membership and influence, but strong party discipline seems to be the order of the day so that no unfavourable incidents may be credited against the PCI.

Gloomy predictions of trouble in ROME made by this summary during the past autumn and winter have happily not materialized. No trouble is forecast at this time, but it must be remembered that expressions of discontent in any part of ITALY will have repercussions in the nation's capital in direct ratio to the intensity at the source.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Further to this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 1 (a) (i),

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

sion of agents and "targets" in Northern ITALY, and processing of agents sent here from other regions.

Political activity has had a slight lull insofar as public pronouncements and inter-party bickerings are concerned. It seems that all parties have watched with interest the liberation of Northern ITALY so that they may govern their activities accordingly. The Communist Party continues its campaign for increased membership and influence, but strong party discipline seems to be the order of the day so that no unfavourable incidents may be credited against the PCI.

Gloomy predictions of trouble in ROME made by this summary during the past autumn and winter have happily not materialized. No trouble is forecast at this time, but it must be remembered that expressions of discontent in any part of ITALY will have repercussions in the nation's capital in direct ratio to the intensity at the source.

00013

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Further to this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 1 (a) (i). Measures have been taken to prevent further breaches of security in the training area at Lake BRACCIANO. A new wire fence has been erected and mines and booby traps laid. During special operations a smoke screen will be used as an additional precaution.

(b) Security of Personnel

The sparsely clothed corpse of an unknown individual, believed to be an Allied soldier, was found on 26 Apr 45 at QUADRARO in the TORPIGNATTARA section of ROME. Deach apparently was caused by a blow on the head with a stone or bottle. CMP and Carabinieri are making a joint investigation.

/(c) Security of .....

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

(c) Security of Material

Further to previous reports on this subject, it is now possible to report that thefts of cable and wire have been reduced considerably. This has been due to intensive investigation and action on the part of FS and Signal Section, RAAC. Certain black-marketeers who deal in these items are now in a "jittery" state of mind due to recent arrests of thieves and intermediaries.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nothing to report.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	6	31	20	56
Totals.	6	31	21	58

(b) Important Individual Cases

CECCARINI Alessandro and DIAZ Giuseppe. Arrested 3 Apr 45. Were briefed for a joint GIS - Republican Fascist sabotage/political subversion mission with three other agents under command CASSANO Michele (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 2 (b) (i)). CECCARINI was to specialise in sabotage and DIAZ was to be his assistant. DIAZ was parachuted in a special container with CASSANO and one other on 7 Mar 45. CECCARINI was dropped singly at the same time. No acts of sabotage were carried out. Investigations are proceeding.

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

Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous Civilians	6	31	20	56
Totals.	6	31	21	58

(b) Important Individual Cases

CECCARINI Alessandro and DIAZ Giuseppe. Arrested 3 Apr 45. Were briefed for a joint GIS - Republican Fascist sabotage/political subversion mission with three other agents under command CASSANO Michele (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, para 2 (b) (i)). CECCARINI was to specialise in sabotage and DIAZ was to be his assistant. DIAZ was parachuted in a special container with CASSANO and one other on 7 Mar 45. CECCARINI was dropped singly at the same time. No acts of sabotage were carried out. Investigations are proceeding.

(c) Subversive Movements etc.

(i) It has been reported that a recently returned Italian PW, a medical officer and ex-Fascist, in the course of strong anti-Allied and particularly anti-British remarks, declared that he and his friends belonged to an organisation called "LA SPONDA SINISTRA" (the left coast or bank). It has not been possible to trace this individual as he was merely in transit through ROME. The import of his remarks was that by reason of the moral indignities suffered by him and many others whilst prisoners of the British, they had returned with a hatred and contempt for the British culminating in a resolve, in view of their inability to fight ENGLAND openly, to give their votes at the elections to the Communists so as to help those whom they considered to be the future enemies of ENGLAND - the Russians.

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

The officer in question received little sympathy from his Italian audience for his alleged moral sufferings, but his orientation may conceivably be that of many more such PsW whose captivity started when they were still imbued with a Fascist superiority complex and who, having spent some years in surroundings which have given them no idea of the fundamental changes that have taken place in ITALY, may adopt the pose of "eroi della prigionia" and return to disseminate anti-British propaganda.

(ii) A reliable contact has stated that an Italian partigan has lately come to ROME with the special mission of receiving instructions from the MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO to convey to his comrades in a partisan brigade at present fighting in JUGOSLAVIA. The instructions he received were to assist TITO's armies and to try to enter ITALY together with the JUGOSLAV forces. Once in ITALY they were not to allow themselves to be disarmed and to do everything possible to remain united, opposing any move to split them up among other units. The emissary was told that the manoeuvres of the Allies and the Government are directed towards dismembering partisan forces to preclude them from forming a compact and dangerous entity. In ITALY, it was explained, they had been enrolled in the undertaking that they would remain together, but instead they were split up among battalions located far from each other. Thereafter they would go to the front with arms to the handling of which they were unaccustomed and probably 70% of them would be massacred.

(iii) Further to this HQ Summaries No. 9 and No. 10, the investigation of the "ONORE" Fascist Group has now been completed and final action taken. Of the 31 persons arrested, 20 have been interned and 11 released. Final results of the investigations are as follows:-

General. Plans made by the Group were long range in scope and were not intended to be executed immediately. The primary aim of the organisation, and that to which all others were subordinated, was the eventual restoration of a strong Fascist Government in ITALY.

Specific. The activity was initiated in Nov by two separate groups which amalgamated in Dec. A directorate, set up to formulate plans, met on at least five occasions and decided the following:-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

to do everything possible to remain united, opposing any move to split them up among other units. The emissary was told that the manoeuvres of the Allies and the Government are directed towards dismembering partisan forces to preclude them from forming a compact and dangerous entity. In ITALY, it was explained, they had been enrolled in the undertaking that they would remain together, but instead they were split up among battalions located far from each other. Thereafter they would go to the front with arms to the handling of which they were unaccustomed and probably 70% of them would be massacred.

(iii) Further to this HQ Summaries No. 9 and No. 10, the investigation of the "ONORE" Fascist Group has now been completed and final action taken. Of the 31 persons arrested, 20 have been interned and 11 released. Final results of the investigations are as follows:-

General. Plans made by the Group were long range in scope and were not intended to be executed immediately. The primary aim of the organisation, and that to which all others were subordinated, was the eventual restoration of a strong Fascist Government in ITALY.

Specific. The activity was initiated in Nov by two separate groups which amalgamated in Dec. A directorate, set up to formulate plans, met on at least five occasions and decided the following:-

- to organise on a cellular basis a strong Fascist party of both men and women.
- to organise groups in military circles which, at a later date, would be used as action squads.
- to disseminate propaganda by newspapers, manifests and word of mouth.
- to contact the PRF as soon as possible.
- to discover and contact any other Fascist groups in AOT.
- to contact industrialists in ROME for the purpose of raising funds.
- to obtain arms.

(the possibility of sabotage was rejected after discussion as it was felt that the Allies had won the war and sabotage at this stage was of no avail.)

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

Accomplishments. One edition of the newspaper "ONORE" was published and 650 copies printed and circulated. A second edition was prepared but never printed. There is no evidence of an attempt to form the military groups. Contact with EOT remained a dream; vague moves towards the cultivation of a wealthy industrialist in ROME never bore fruit; in fact, as far as can be ascertained, no other plans of the directorate were ever fulfilled. Claims made by the group to two successful attempts to sabotage the oil pipeline, which did in fact occur, were later proven false on the arrest in forward areas of a GIS sabotage agent who confessed to these acts. The youths arrested on 30 Mar when attempting to sabotage the pipeline (see this HQ Summary No. 10, Part II, Para 1 (c) (iv)) were connected with the group in that they were associated with ROMANO Pino of the Action Squad and were being tutored in mathematics by a member of the group. The attempt was not activated by any plan of the Directorate.

Conclusions. Action taken has eliminated the present threat to Allied military security. Leftovers from the group, now disorganised and without leaders, may continue to plan and although not constituting a danger at the present time, may become an eventual threat to the Italian Government.

Further operations in this field are being left to CC.RR who have been a great assistance in the investigation of the case.

(iv) Further to previous reports on the evident policy of the PCI aiming to maintain a state of tension and discontent among the people, the PCI has now begun to organise a series of "Comizi" or popular meetings. A report on some of these meetings appeared in "L'Unita" for 30 Mar 45, page 2. These meetings, which took place in the TIBURTINO, PRENESTINA and PIETRALATA working class districts and were held in the open air, consisted of speeches by Communists and Socialists in favour of claiming from the Government more energetic epuration and the betterment of the working masses. In these districts, shops, offices and small factories stopped work for a short time so that the employees could attend. The article in "L'Unita" refers to a mobile squad of orators whose job it is to go round and hold these meetings. No incidents have so far been reported. The following is a description of a typical "Comizio":- A "Comizio" was held on Sunday, 15 Apr 45, in a cinema in the TRASTEVERE district. A director of "L'Unita", named SPANO, spoke at some length in criticism of the Government's weaknesses [illegible] the active [illegible] of the clergy to the Communist Party,

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

disorganised and without leaders, may continue to plan and [illegible] not constituting a danger at the present time, may become an eventual threat to the Italian Government.

Further operations in this field are being left to CC.PR who have been a great assistance in the investigation of the case.

(iv) Further to previous reports on the evident policy of the PCI aiming to maintain a state of tension and discontent among the people, the PCI has now begun to organise a series of "Comizi" or popular meetings. A report on some of these meetings appeared in "L'Unita" for 30 Mar 45, page 2. These meetings, which took place in the TIBURTINO, PRENESTINA and PIETRALATA working class districts and were held in the open air, consisted of speeches by Communists and Socialists in favour of claiming from the Government more energetic epuration and the betterment of the working masses. In these districts, shops, offices and small factories stopped work for a short time so that the employees could attend. The article in "L'Unita" refers to a mobile squad of orators whose job it is to go round and hold these meetings. No incidents have so far been reported. The following is a description of a typical "Comizio":- A "Comizio" was held on Sunday, 15 Apr 45, in a cinema in the TRASTEVERE district. A director of "L'Unita", named SPANO, spoke at some length in criticism of the Government's weaknesses and of the antipathy of the clergy to the Communist Party, even though the latter desired to live in harmony with the Church. A partisan from the North also addressed the meeting, admittance to which was by ticket only.

(v) It has recently been possible to obtain a report on a typical Communist meeting held in the Section HQ of one of the ROME districts. This meeting was one of a regular series of propaganda talks which are called "Giornale parlato" (news discussion). The speaker on this occasion was one of the PCI propagandists whose name however was not announced. It is apparently a usual practice for speakers to remain anonymous and questions about their identity are not welcomed. The audience however has the right to confute the speaker and express individual opinions on matters discussed. This particular meeting began by a talk illustrating how MUSSOLINI was upheld by Pope PIUS XI, Costanzo CIANO and MARCONI. The latter was referred to as "the man in ENGLAND's confidence."

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

Particular emphasis was placed on this latter connection between English finance and MUSSOLINI via MARCONI, who was accused of having sold himself to ENGLAND and having constantly been surrounded by English scientists and friends. References to Pope PIUS XI were hotly contested by an elderly woman. Later a sailor got up and having related his experiences as a refugee in RUSSIA, pointed out the difference between Italian and Russian Communism. He defined the Russian people as a young nation free from hatred and rancour and fighting as they did because their own generals fight and die among the troops and do not remain in safe places. The Russians, according to him, are divided into two categories: one of pseudo-Communists consisting of the intellectual and professional classes: the other consisting in the working masses who are mostly convinced Communists. He asserted that in a recent speech STALIN himself had said: "Perhaps at the end of the war we shall all be Communists."

(vi) Further to previous notes in these reports on the Ministero delle Terre Occupate, the following is of interest. Information confirmed from a second reliable source has been received that SCOCCIMARRO, the Minister, has vetoed about 20 names on a list of Italian Army officers due to proceed to Northern ITALY on liaison duties between the Ministry and Allied Commission. Most of these officers can be considered anti-Communist and will no doubt be replaced by persons more favourable to the PCI. In view of the fact that the list was compiled originally by the Ministry of War for the Allied Commission, this matter constitutes direct interference for political ends by SCOCCIMARRO, and is another illustration of the way in which the PCI intends to extend its hold on important offices in Northern ITALY.

(vii) During the period information has been received from several separate sources that a man to watch in the internal politics of ITALY immediately after the armistice in EUROPE is General AZZI. It will be remembered that General AZZI was dismissed from the Army for having written an outspoken article in "Avanti" on the treatment of the Italian Army by the present Government. It will also be remembered that among those prominent besides the Communist VELIO SPANO in the crowd that entered the Ministero degli Interni during demonstrations in ROME after the escape of ROATTA, was General AZZI. This crowd was composed mainly of PCI and Movimento Comunista

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

Terre Occupate, the following is of interest. Information confirmed from a second reliable source has been received that SCOCCIMARRO, the Minister, has vetoed about 20 names on a list of Italian Army officers due to proceed to Northern ITALY on liaison duties between the Ministry and Allied Commission. Most of these officers can be considered anti-Communist and will no doubt be replaced by persons more favourable to the PCI. In view of the fact that the list was compiled originally by the Ministry of War for the Allied Commission, this matter constitutes direct interference for political ends by SCOCCIMARRO, and is another illustration of the way in which the PCI intends to extend its hold on important offices in Northern ITALY.

(vii) During the period information has been received from several separate sources that a man to watch in the internal politics of ITALY immediately after the armistice in EUROPE is General AZZI. It will be remembered that General AZZI was dismissed from the Army for having written an outspoken article in "Avanti" on the treatment of the Italian Army by the present Government. It will also be remembered that among those prominent besides the Communist VELIO SPANO in the crowd that entered the Ministero degli Interni during demonstrations in ROME after the escape of ROATTA, was General AZZI. This crowd was composed mainly of PCI and Movimento Comunista adherents. In Appendix 1 to PWB report on Liberated ITALY No. 65, Para 4, it is reported that on 5 Apr 45, among those present at a meeting of the "Unione Spartaco" addressed by Luigi ANDREONI, was General AZZI. Enquiries are being made into recent reports that General AZZI, a former member of the Partito d'Azione, is now acting as link between this party and the dissident Communists, and that moreover he is interesting himself in some sort of clandestine organisation of ex-partisans and army deserters in the hope of bringing off a coup d'etat after the complete liberation of ITALY and the arrival of the Russians on the Italian Border. It is stated that AZZI hopes to become either minister of War or Chief of Staff under a new Government and that his collaborators at present are Col PESCATORE and Capt Mario CONTI.

/3. Miscellaneous.

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

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

SECRET

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

It is stated that there exists, among the ranks of the PICENO Division of the Italian Army, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs which suggests that this Division will not constitute an effective fighting force when the time comes for more active co-operation with other units of the Allied Armed Forces. A small minority of these men are described as enthusiastic soldiers, representing the volunteer class, and there is considerable friction between them and the enlisted men. The latter show little inclination to continue the fight, which doubtless accounts for the desertions. Discipline is of a very low standard, and relations between officers and ORs are poor. The volunteers, who probably comprise the Communist element, are described by officers as "vagabonds", and the reciprocal attitude of the soldiers is that the officers are fascists. General complaints are against the food scale of rations and the family allowance, and there seems to be a feeling that the Italians should be entitled to a "NAAFI". A number of Italian deserters have been apprehended by Allied military police posts at VITERBO; these have been handed over to the CC.RR but the local jail authorities refused to admit them and they were released.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Considerable consternation has been caused among Northerners and those who have friends in Northern ITALY by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into PIEMONTE. Rumours were current that the French would completely occupy the Western PO Valley and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on the way. There is equally a feeling that the French will occupy the industrial region of the VAL D'AOSTA as a revenge for the "stab in the back" of 1940. Pessimists are already seeing the seeds of a further struggle between FRANCE and ITALY in this possibility, which, to them, is almost a certainty. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflections of a guilty conscience on the part of the many Italians who were, and still are, sincerely ashamed of the attack on a defeated FRANCE.

21

a "NAAFI". A number of Italian deserters have been apprehended by Allied military police posts at VITERBO; these have been handed over to the CC.RR but the local jail authorities refused to admit them and they were released.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Considerable consternation has been caused among Northerners and those who have friends in Northern ITALY by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into PIEMONTE. Rumours were current that the French would completely occupy the Western PO Valley and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on the way. There is equally a feeling that the French will occupy the industrial region of the VAL D'AOSTA as a revenge for the "stab in the back" of 1940. Pessimists are already seeing the seeds of a further struggle between FRANCE and ITALY in this possibility, which, to them, is almost a certainty. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflections of a guilty conscience on the part of the many Italians who were, and still are, sincerely ashamed of the attack on a defeated FRANCE.

21

(ii) A civilian contact has commented on the vast amount of literature on sale which gives the Communist theories and points of view in a manner easily understandable to the man in the street. Information on the new RUSSIA, her culture, her literature and her resources is being put within easy reach of all. Source comments that it is far more difficult to find such information concerning the U.S. and GREAT BRITAIN.

(iii) A great deal of irritation and hostility has, it is reported by a reliable contact, been created in various political circles by the news of the heavy Allied bombardments of Northern ITALY. It is being said that in view of the progress of the war, these bombardments are nothing less than expressions of gratuitous brutality demonstrating the Allied state of mind towards ITALY and the Italians. For every military objective bombed, they say, hundreds of civilian "objectives" suffer, and for every German or Fascist killed in these raids, hundreds of innocent people perish. This topic is being used as a propaganda weapon by the Extreme Left against the Allies and the Government parties.

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

(iv) Great excitement is naturally rife amongst civilians at the news from Northern ITALY. In some quarters the excitement is tinged with a certain malicious glee as, from reports of partisan activity, it would seem that Northern ITALY has already organised itself before the arrival of the Allies. Many people are saying, moreover, that this were just as well, because if the Allies pursue the same policy in the North as they have in the South, there is bound to be serious trouble. The things which will most annoy the Northern Italians, it is stated, are a) the Allied requisitioning policy, b) Allied attempts to control industry, and c) what are called British "Superior Airs". Incidentally adverse comment was made on the treatment of Allied partisan news in the "Union Jack". It is perhaps not realised that this paper is widely read by Italians, many of whom were distressed to find in the issue of 23 Apr 45, only a small column on the partisan liberation of northern cities, while in the "Stars and Stripes" it was given a front page splash. This links up with reports of continued suspicion in many Italian circles of BRITAIN's real intentions as regards ITALY. Many people are still convinced that BRITAIN is out to cripple ITALY for a long time or permanently. The much criticised "Cordone Sanitario" between North and South is seen as a fair indication of this intention, but northerners themselves with whom this control line is discussed frequently express the opinion that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the PO Valley is in fact a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access to Northern ITALY from South of the APPENINES. Unless such control exists, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and black market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation will eventually be disastrous if unchecked. The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of ITALY which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard working population. If not then this population will try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in AOT before.

Other civilian circles are considerably preoccupied with eventual Communist intentions in Northern ITALY. A reliable contact commented upon a leader in "L'Unita" for 25 Apr 45, which made great play of the calm and dignified attitude towards Allied soldiers of the people of BOLOGNA, which had previously been the subject of an article in the "Stars and Stripes". Source

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

circles of BRITAIN's real intentions as regards ITALY. Many people are still convinced that BRITAIN is out to cripple ITALY for a long time or permanently The much criticised "Cordone Sanitario" between North and South is seen as a fair indication of this intention, but northerners themselves with whom this control line is discussed frequently express the opinion that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the PO Valley is in fact a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access to Northern ITALY from South of the APPENINES. Unless such control exists, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and black market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation will eventually be disastrous if unchecked. The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of ITALY which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard working population. If not then this population will try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in AOT before.

Other civilian circles are considerably preoccupied with eventual Communist intentions in Northern ITALY. A reliable contact commented upon a leader in "L'Unita" for 25 Apr 45, which made great play of the calm and dignified attitude towards Allied soldiers of the people of BOLOGNA, which had previously been the subject of an article in the "Stars and Stripes". Source asks why was "L'Unita" the only Italian paper to bring out this point and bring it out in such a way as to appear to be trying to justify the distant attitude of the Bolognesi. Source sees in this justification an attempt to cover up the fact that Communist propaganda in Northern ITALY has been actively anti-Allied in many cases, spreading distorted information about certain aspects of the Allied occupation of the South. Source comments that such propaganda will have to be wisely countered by choosing the right collaborators for the Allies in the North and by Allied propaganda designed to put the truth before the Northern masses.

/(v) On either .....

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

(v) On either side of the front title of the 8 Apr issue of the weekly satirical paper "Cantachiaro" there appear two insets. The left-hand one states that seven escaped Italian PsW were recently captured and re-interned in ENGLAND. The right-hand one points out that many escaped British PsW were given hospitality in Italian houses. Apart from their pointlessness such outbursts do little, by their sweet unreasonableness, to ameliorate Anglo-Italian relations either now or in the future. These particular remarks completely overlook both the excellent treatment accorded to large numbers of Italian PsW and the fact that the records of the recaptured men have been such as to make them candidates for even Italian epuration. Perhaps it should be pointed out to the Italians that they enjoy a liberty of the press that must not be confused with license.

(c) Rumours

That all local police have been confined to barracks in readiness for a Communist coup d'etat on the declaration of the armistice.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

An enquiry was made into the incident of alleged bomb throwing at the Jugoslav Military Mission in ROME, on the night of 7 Apr 45, of which much has been made in some of the Roman dailies. A piece of hand grenade, proved to be of Italian manufacture, was discovered but the missile did not in fact reach any part of the building occupied by the Jugoslav Mission, at Via Garigliano, 84. Similar bomb throwing was experienced in other parts of the same district that night and the Italian police are of the opinion that the grenade was not specifically intended for the Jugoslav Mission.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Lt. BRANCH	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt. RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME
Detachments at:-	BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.	

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

for a Communist [illegible]

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

An enquiry was made into the incident of alleged bomb throwing at the Jugoslav Military Mission in ROME, on the night of 7 Apr 45, of which much has been made in some of the Roman dailies. A piece of hand grenade, proved to be of Italian manufacture, was discovered but the missile did not in fact reach any part of the building occupied by the Jugoslav Mission, at Via Garigliano, 84. Similar bomb throwing was experienced in other parts of the same district that night and the Italian police are of the opinion that the grenade was not specifically intended for the Jugoslav Mission.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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

Detachments at:- BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

JW Fischer

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

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

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

Director, Public Safety.

On Page 4 is the policy of the Communists in E.O.T. There is no doubt that a similar policy is operating here.

Perhaps VP would like to see it, as it also affects partisans.

I will let Col. Craig have it on return.

S.J. Harvey
Maj.
Security Division

Lt Col Craig Patriotic Branch

This may be of interest to you.

S.J. Harvey Maj

To Lt Col Harvey
Thank you
16.4.45.
Craig Lt Col

SEC 000.1

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

Director, Public Safety.

On Page 4 is the policy of the Communists in E.O.T. There is no doubt that a similar policy is operating here.

Perhaps VP would like to see it, as it also affects partisans.

I will let Col. Craig have it on return.

S.J. Harvey.
Maj.
Security Division

Lt Col Craig Patriots Branch

This may be of interest to you.

To Major Harvey
Thank you
16.4.45.

S.J. HARVEY Maj

SEC 000.1

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

645,08

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 10

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No.	1 - 4
AC of S, G-2(CI), 15 Army Group	" "	5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" "	7
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	8
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	9 - 10
GSI, 1 District	" "	11
GSI, 2 District	" "	12
GSI, 3 District	" "	13
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" "	14
201 Sub Area	" "	15
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, RN Section	" "	16 - 17
No. 1 SCI Unit	" "	18 - 19
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	20
CIC, RAAC	" "	21
97 FS Section	" "	22
276 FS Section	" "	23
300 FS Section	" "	24
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	" "	25
ISLD	" "	26
JICA	" "	27
[redacted], Security Division, Allied Commission	" "	28 - 29
I and S Officer, CLAMPINO Airfield	" "	30
File	" "	31
War Diary	" "	32 - 33
Spares	" "	34 - 40

645.08

SECRET

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

Copy No. 29

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 10

1 - 31 March, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the period under review only three enemy agents have been captured in ROME, and no incidents of sabotage have been reported.

The main activity during the month has been the rounding up of the Fascist "Onore" Group, mentioned in last month's summary. Some 30 members of this group have now been arrested by Allied security agencies as a threat to military security, while CC.RR have also made a further 20 arrests and are working very closely with the Allies in this matter. As far as can be judged, the arrests have had an extremely salutary effect on the local population, but it is believed that the movement is fairly widespread.

The tendency, noted in last month's summary, for the Communist Party to pack the ranks of those called up for army service, appears to be confirmed. Further reports have been received which indicate that the communists are looking ahead to the time when the war has finished, and a well-armed and well-equipped force will be a powerful lever in national politics.

Mystery still surrounds the escape of General ROATTA, who disappeared during the course of his trial from a nursing home, where he was preparing certain statements in his defence which might have caused repercussions very detrimental to the present Government.

With the advent of spring the food situation in ROME has improved slightly, but conditions are still extremely bad. One of the contributing factors is believed to be the corruptness of the transport owners, who will not undertake journeys unless a considerable profit is guaranteed to them.

The internal situation within ROME continues to smoulder. Provided no incident occurs which will set a spark to this fire, it is not believed that there will be any disturbances. Should there be such an incident however, it is possible that this smouldering fire will turn into a blaze which will need a fair amount of force to quell it.

PART II

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

arrests have had an extremely salutary effect on the local population, but it is believed that the movement is fairly widespread.

The tendency, noted in last month's summary, for the Communist Party to pack the ranks of those called up for army service, appears to be confirmed. Further reports have been received which indicate that the communists are looking ahead to the time when the war has finished, and a well-armed and well-equipped force will be a powerful lever in national politics.

Mystery still surrounds the escape of General ROATTA, who disappeared during the course of his trial from a nursing home, where he was preparing certain statements in his defence which might have caused repercussions very detrimental to the present Government.

With the advent of spring the food situation in ROME has improved slightly, but conditions are still extremely bad. One of the contributing factors is believed to be the corruptness of the transport owners, who will not undertake journeys unless a considerable profit is guaranteed to them.

The internal situation within ROME continues to smoulder. Provided no incident occurs which will set a spark to this fire, it is not believed that there will be any disturbances. Should there be such an incident however, it is possible that this smouldering fire will turn into a blaze which will need a fair amount of force to quell it.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Certain breaches of security have been reported from the tank training area, BRACCIANO. Investigations seem to prove that the leakage of information has been caused by Italian troops of the PICENO Division which is located nearby. Italian troops are taking an undue interest in the activities of the training area. Italian officers have been seen watching with field glasses from various vantage points around the area and Italian troops are located in camps around the lake and come to the lake for recreational purposes. A letter has been written to Land Forces Sub Commission (MMIA), Allied Commission, pointing out the necessity for security in the training area and requesting that necessary action be taken to preclude any possible recurrence of the breaches of security referred to above.

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

(ii) On 26 Mar, an Abwehr agent was arrested while operating a clandestine W/T set in ROME. The arrest took place while the agent was actually transmitting a message. This agent's companion, who was out of ROME at the time, was also arrested on his return.

(b) Security of Personnel

(i) On 7 Mar a considerable amount of propaganda material was found in the area of M. ROMANO (142/2709). This material consisted of:-

- letters written in long-hand apparently by American soldiers and taking the line that their wives and girl-friends are getting into trouble at home and why should America interest herself in a European war anyway.

- "book matches", with the letter "V" on the outside and the words "come back home alive". Inside is a folding strip of printed matter giving complete details of how to feign various illnesses in order to avoid fighting.

Examples of this propaganda have beenforwarded to higher authority (See also Para 1 (c) (ii) below).

(ii) On 24 Mar a visit was paid to the Polish Press Office and Propaganda Shop in the Banca del Lavoro, Corso Umberto, ROME, for the purpose of censoring material to be displayed in the shop. Material consisted of large placards, posters and photographs, and various small posters lauding the Polish troops and airforce as fighting all over the world against GERMANY. Two posters are of particular interest. The first shows a hand holding a rifle against a background of the map of POLAND. Underneath are the words "We do not beg, we fight for our freedom". The second is a drawing of ruined WARSAW with the heading "WARSAW 1945". There were several pamphlets in the shop mainly in English by English writers and dealing with the Polish question. Instructions were given that none of the new material should be displayed until permission was received from this HQ.

(c) Security of Material

(i) On 15 Mar it was discovered that a lead-covered cable containing army lines from NOMENTANA to STORTA had been cut and some 24 ft removed at PRATO ROTONDO (MR 764728) at a point where the line is brought to ground to pass under a railway

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

authority (See also Para 1 (c) (ii) below).

(ii) On 24 Mar a visit was paid to the Polish Press Office and Propaganda Shop in the Banca del Lavoro, Corso Umberto, ROME, for the purpose of censoring material to be displayed in the shop. Material consisted of large placards, posters and photographs, and various small posters lauding the Polish troops and airforce as fighting all over the world against GERMANY. Two posters are of particular interest. The first shows a hand holding a rifle against a background of the map of POLAND. Underneath are the words "We do not beg, we fight for our freedom". The second is a drawing of ruined WARSAW with the heading "WARSAW 1945". There were several pamphlets in the shop mainly in English by English writers and dealing with the Polish question. Instructions were given that none of the new material should be displayed until permission was received from this HQ.

(c) Security of Material

(i) On 15 Mar it was discovered that a lead-covered cable containing army lines from NOMENTANA to STORTA had been cut and some 24 ft removed at PRATO ROTONDO (MR 764728) at a point where the line is brought to ground to pass under a railway track. There is a footpath leading from the Via Salaria at this point, and an enquiry shows that the damage was probably done from motives of theft.

(ii) On 7 Mar, sabotage equipment and propaganda material was found in the area of M. ROMANO (142/2709). Investigations showed that the material had been dropped by parachute and burnt out remains in the dropping area seemed to prove that enemy saboteurs had landed at the same time. Material was contained in three boxes, one box of explosive, one of propaganda (see Para 1 (b) (i) above) and one box of radio equipment. In view of a previous report that sabotage agents were to be dropped in a plywood box, all agencies were alerted and to date one agent, CASSANO Michele, has been arrested. (see Para 2 (b) (i) below). No acts of sabotage have been reported following the above incident.

/(iii) The persons....

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

(iii) The persons responsible for the theft of telephone equipment have now extended their activities to include military establishments. On 15 Mar a man in the uniform of TETI (the ROME telephone company) entered a military establishment and stated that he had come to repair the telephone. While carrying out repairs the bottom of the phone "fell off". The man then said that he would take the phone away and bring it back the next day. Tomorrow never came.

(iv) On 30 Mar, acting on information received, three youths were arrested who were planning to sabotage the oil pipe line. The youths had in their possession a 2-lb mine, a detonator and fuse. One of the boys was later identified by ROMANO Pino, a leader of one of the "Onore" Group action squads. Investigations are continuing.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) From interrogation recently of three escaped Italian PsW, it would seem that it is comparatively easy for these escapees to stow away on ships coming from N. AFRICA, especially when other groups of PsW are being repatriated. In all three cases the unauthorised repatriates had easily evaded embarkation and dock area controls on arrival in ITALY.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Interrment. Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total.
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	1	2
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	2	-	2
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	14	57	71
Totals.	-	17	58	75

(b) Important Individual Cases

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789016

embarkation and dock area controls on arrival in ITALY.

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Trial for Security Offences. Cat. A.	Internment. Cat. B.	Detention pending further investigation.	Total.
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	1	2
Civilian Officials, including CC.RR	-	2	-	2
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	14	57	71
Totals.	-	17	58	75

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) CASSANO Michele - Subject was arrested by communists and handed over to the Allied authorities on 21 Mar. He had been parachuted in a box with two companions (see para 1 (c) (ii) above). His mission was sabotage and propaganda. A search for his companions is in progress and investigations are continuing. It is believed that a total of five persons landed, two by parachute and three in the box.

(ii) BELARDI Umberto - Subject was arrested on 20 Mar as a result of information obtained in interrogation of members of the "Onore" Group. Subject was identified as the printer of the clandestine newspaper "Onore" and has now confessed to this. Investigations are proceeding.

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

(iii) BIANCHI Attilio - Arrested on 8 Mar as one of the three heads of the "Onore" Group. Subject was formerly attached to the German CI. After the liberation of ROME he carried out a mission to the North to contact leaders of the "Fascio Repubblicano". He organised the ROME group on his return in conjunction with BIGI Antonio and RATTI Alessandro.

(iv) BIGI Antonio - Arrested on 8 Mar as one of the leaders of the "Onore" Group. Professor, ex-president of the confederation of Professionals and Entertainers during the German occupation. Took a particular interest in propaganda.

(v) RATTI Alessandro - Arrested on 8 Mar with BIANCHI and BIGI above. Ex-federale of ROME. Third member of triumvirate. Was not too trusted because of suspected monarchic tendencies and because he was believed to be in touch with Allied Intelligence organisations.

(vi) NORCHI Elda - Head of the female Fascist Federation in ROME.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) Further to previous notes under this heading concerning preparations by the Communist Party to exercise via partisans and eventually via the Italian Army a predominant influence over mass politics in Northern ITALY, the following extract from Part 6 of the account of a clandestine PCI concerence in EOT is of interest. The passage is taken from "L'Unità" of Thursday, 1 Mar 45.

Extract

"The concerence affirmed the necessity of spreading the whole organisation of armed masses so that they will be ready to carry out their important task. A special point was made of the capital importance for the National revolution of the organisation of the SAP, their armament and training .....

"The function of the partisans will not cease at the moment of liberation. Already the democratic government has decided that the partisans will be enrolled in the new army. The conference therefore affirms that the partisan movement forms the base of the new Italian Army, the protector of the liberty and independence of the country.

"When liberation takes place there will still have to be liquidated in Northern ITALY the remaining focal points of fascist resistance and the gangsterism that will be organised against the new government. In this task of armed epuration and maintenance of order the partisan formation must necessarily be still employed".

The article continues in this vein at some length, pointing out

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

Extract -

from Part 5 of the account of a clandestine PCI concerence . in EOT is of interest. The passage is taken from "L'Unità" of Thursday, 1 Mar 45.

"The concerence affirmed the necessity of spreading the whole organisation of armed masses so that they will be ready to carry out their important task. A special point was made of the capital importance for the National revolution of the organisation of the SAP, their armament and training .....

"The function of the partisans will not cease at the moment of liberation. Already the democratic government has decided that the partisans will be enrolled in the new army. The conference therefore affirms that the partisan movement forms the base of the new Italian Army, the protector of the liberty and independence of the country.

"When liberation takes place there will still have to be liquidated in Northern ITALY the remaining focal points of fascist resistance and the gangsterism that will be organised against the new government. In this task of armed epuration and maintenance of order the partisan formation must necessarily be still employed".

The article continues in this vein at some length, pointing out that among the partisans of the North there are at least 15,000 PCI members and that this figure is really much below the actual total.

(ii) On 10 Mar there were distributed in the centre of ROME copies of a 4-page clandestine newspaper, "La Montagna", which qualifies itself as "Libera Voce Clandestina". A perusal of this document makes it appear probable that is a counter-blast to the recent suppression of "Il Partigiano" for four weeks. The subject matter, including an extract from the Manifesto di Spartaco, and the sketches, are all clear indications that this paper is produced by those responsible for "Il Partigiano" and the abusive style and sharp attacks on the Catholic Church reveal the hand of at least one of the ANDREONI family, most probably Luigi ANDREONI, recently described by a contact as a freemason of the old school. Information has been received that the Comunisti Libertari have also been active in the distribution of this paper.

SECRET /(iii) Further to...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789016

(iii) Further to this Headquarters Security Summary No. 9 Part II, Para 3 (a) (i), on the distribution of Communist propaganda among members of the Italian Royal Navy. After further enquiries a copy of one of these manifestos has been obtained. This material has only so far been distributed in naval circles at TARANTO, BRINDISI, PALERMO and NAPLES. According to a reliable contact such propaganda material is having little effect on sea-going personnel but is naturally gaining some ground among shore detachments.

(iv) The weekly "Il Partigiano" re-appeared on 24 Mar after its recent suppression for four numbers. The general tone is one of chastened dignity and the articles are confined to thanking other papers which protested against the suppression and to a couple of mild attacks, one on BONOMI personally, and another on the present government generally, for whose failure to make headway, PCI and the other two Leftist parties are blamed. In spite of its truculence this paper is not without a proportion of common sense. In the present number an article entitled "Freedom e Caffè" puts some home truths very plainly to the Italians who are always blaming the Allies for their present woes.

(v) Further to previous notes in these reports indicating that the real policy of the PCI in ITALY is to undermine and corrode from within, State institutions and organisations of all kinds with a view to an eventual seizure of power in the resulting confusion, the following is of interest. During a recent conversation between an informant and two influential members of the PCI in SALERNO Province about the recent incident caused by an attempt on the part of Pietro AMENDOLA, the local Commissario for Epuration and PCI official, to intimidate a Sindaco accused of anti-Communist leanings, the two PCI members actually stated that "The most important point for the Communists is to carry out thoroughly the epuration because this is the best instrument for disorganizing the institutions of the State." They also added "The Communist idea will use any means. The disorganization of the administration, the discontent of the people, everything can be used to further the ends of our party". When asked why the Communists still retained members in the Government, the reply was "our presence in the Government allows us to act with greater liberty and more effectively".

(vi) On 27 Mar at 1000 hrs a meeting of students took place in the great hall of Rome University. The purpose of this meeting was only to reaffirm that TRIESTE is an Italian city because of its traditions and its predominent Italian population. It

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

with a view to an eventual seizure of power in the resulting confusion, the following is of interest. During a recent conversation between an informant and two influential members of the PCI in SALERNO Province about the recent incident caused by an attempt on the part of Pietro AMENDOLA, the local Commissario for Epuration and PCI official, to intimidate a Sindaco accused of anti-Communist leanings, the two PCI members actually stated that "The most important point for the Communists is to carry out thoroughly the epuration because this is the best instrument for disorganizing the institutions of the State." They also added "The Communist idea will use any means. The disorganization of the administration, the discontent of the people, everything can be used to further the ends of our party". When asked why the Communists still retained members in the Government, the reply was "our presence in the Government allows us to act with greater liberty and more effectively".

(vi) On 27 Mar at 1000 hrs a meeting of students took place in the great hall of Rome University. The purpose of this meeting was only to reaffirm that TRIESTE is an Italian city because of its traditions andits predominent Italian population. It is believed that the meeting was sponsored by the Christian Democratic, Labour Democrat and Democratic Parties, though the whole meeting was kept non-political. At 1020 hrs, a crowd of about 30 tried to cause a disturbance and take possession of the microphone. A slight struggle followed and the disturbers were overwhelmed and ejected.

The chairman stated that this meeting was non-political and was being held for the express purpose of demonstrating the solidarity of the student body on the question that TRIESTE was and will remain Italian. Then a Sicilian was introduced who spoke of the need for the unification of ITALY. He was hooted by disturbing elements in the rear of the audience but managed to speak his few sentences.

/The longest .....

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

The longest speech was given by a Triestino, APOLONIO(?), commander of CEFALONIA garrison for nine months during which he led activities against the Germans. He demanded that not only TRIESTE remain Italian, but the whole of ISTRIA, to include FIUME and ZARA. He pointed out that these questions could be settled.

The Order of the day was read, confirming what had already been said and continued that these matters would be settled on amicable terms with YUGOSLAVIA. This order of the day was to be taken to BONOMI at the Viminale by the students after the meeting broke up.

A Communist member was the last to be presented and after some difficulty he was allowed to speak. Objection was raised as this was to be a meeting exempting political feeling.

After the meeting the students met outside the building and formed a parade of about three hundred to march to the Viminale.

(vii) Attached at Appendix "A" is a report on the more important periodicals published in ROME, giving details of

- party or group affiliation
- name of editor
- policy
- circulation figures.

Circulation figures can be considered fairly reliable as they are taken from the Ministry of Press and Propaganda. They are of interest in that they show the numbers of the people who read the various newspapers and which newspapers resort to the Black Market to supplement newsprint allowance.

(viii) Acting on instructions of higher authority arrests were carried out on 8 Mar of known members of the "Onore" Group (see this HQ Security Summary No. 9 Part II Para 2 (c) (iii)). 26 men and 1 woman were originally taken into custody. A further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR in connection with the group. Interrogations of arrestees confirm the details as reported in last month's summary. It has been confirmed that the aims of the group include

- the formation of a political movement by the incorporation of all fascist elements.
- the infiltration, if necessary, of already existing political parties.
- long range planning which might ultimately bring about the return of fascism.

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

Circulation figures can be considered [illegible]
are taken from the Ministry of Press and Propaganda. They are of interest in that they show the numbers of the people who read the various newspapers and which newspapers resort to the Black Market to supplement newsprint allowance.

(viii) Acting on instructions of higher authority arrests were carried out on 8 Mar of known members of the "Onore" Group (see this HQ Security Summary No. 9 Part II Para 2 (c) (iii)). 26 men and 1 woman were originally taken into custody. A further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR in connection with the group. Interrogations of arrestees confirm the details as reported in last month's summary. It has been confirmed that the aims of the group include

- the formation of a political movement by the incorporation of all fascist elements.
- the infiltration, if necessary, of already existing political parties.
- long range planning which might ultimately bring about the return of fascism.
- the combatting of the Communist threat in ITALY.

Propaganda was to be through the clandestine paper "Onore" and manifests. No admission has been obtained of contact with the Fascist Republic in EOT or of any plans to commit sabotage. Interrogations continue.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

Nothing to report.

/(b) Civil Population.

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

(b) Civil Population

(i) On 6 Mar a demonstration was sppnsored by the left wing parties to protest the laxity of the CC.RR who had allowed ROATTA to escape. All workers not employed either by the State or by the Allies left work at 1500 hrs to take part in the demonstration. A crowd of about 12,000 - 15,000 people assembled in Piazza Colosseo. Speakers arrived at 1620 hrs. After violent speeches by various members of the left wing parties, including SBARDELLA of the Movimento Comunista, CANEVARI the Socialist leader, and SPANO Velio, an assistant of TOGLIATTI, some members of the crowd began to shout "Avanti popolo al Quirinale". (Forward people to the Quirinale). At the Quirinale about 300 CC.RR on foot were preparing for a disturbance and a crowd of some 5,000 people collected. After an attempt at dispersal by 25 mounted CC.RR, the crowd regrouped. Two hand grenades were thrown which wounded some civilians and killed one, MANCINI Giuseppe. It has since be proven, by films taken of the incident, that MANCINI was killed by a hand grenade which he himself was about to throw. The crowd then proceeded in lesser numbers to the Palazzo Viminale, still shouting for the dismissal of the Government. A commission of five, headed by one BERNARDINI of the Communist Party, was appointed to see BONOMI. The commission was in fact received by MOLE, the Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs. Assurances were given that adequate steps would be taken. At this point a small truck arrived and a group, carrying the body of MANCINI, entered the building, all the while denouncing the monarchy and the Govenrment. The appearance of three jeeps full of American and British MPs had a wholesome effect on the crowd and at 2000 hrs all was quiet and all demonstrators left.

(ii) The only reaction noted in the Italian press to the recent stir caused by publication in the "Daily Mail" of the advice given by the SCF, RAAC, to soldiers about to marry Italian girls, in which he indicated that Mediterranean women are noted for becoming prematurely old and ugly, has been a paragraph in "MARFORIO" which states:- "Indeed it is well known that disillusionment causes premature old age". Considering the possibilities and the present state of Italian feeling towards the Allies, this reply is remarkably well bred and gentle.

(iii) On 24 Mar a memorial service was held in the church of S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI on the occasion of the first anniversary of the shooting of the hostages at the FOSSE ARDEATINE. All members of the Government were present and members of the families of those killed. Shortly before the ceremony began Prince UMBERTO arrived with BONOMI. On his arrival a woman started to shout

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

by one BERNARDINI of the Communist Party, was appointed to see BONOMI. The commission was in fact received by MOLE, the Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs. Assurances were given that adequate steps would be taken. At this point a small truck arrived and a group, carrying the body of MANCINI, entered the building, all the while denouncing the monarchy and the Government. The appearance of three jeeps full of American and British MPs had a wholesome effect on the crowd and at 2000 hrs all was quiet and all demonstrators left.

(ii) The only reaction noted in the Italian press to the recent stir caused by publication in the "Daily Mail" of the advice given by the SCF, RAAC, to soldiers about to marry Italian girls, in which he indicated that Mediterranean women are noted for becoming prematurely old and ugly, has been a paragraph in "MARFORIO" which states:- "Indeed it is well known that disillusionment causes premature old age". Considering the possibilities and the present state of Italian feeling towards the Allies, this reply is remarkably well bred and gentle.

(iii) On 24 Mar a memorial service was held in the church of S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI on the occasion of the first anniversary of the shooting of the hostages at the FOSSE ARDEATINE. All members of the Government were present and members of the families of those killed. Shortly before the ceremony began Prince UMBERTO arrived with BONOMI. On his arrival a woman started to shout "La vostra presenza è un insulto" (Your presence is an insult). A considerable disturbance was caused. CC.RR officers and a member of the clergy attempted to quieten the people of whom about a dozen, seeing that the Prince had not left, went out of the church. The crowd which had gathered outside continued to demonstrate throughout the service. No further disturbances were caused inside the church. It is of interest to note that details of this disturbance were broadcast from MILAN at 2000 hrs on the same day.

(iv) On 13 Mar a small report appeared in the "Indipendente" on the "attempted assassination" of SFORZA. The report ended with the enquiry "attempted assassination or theft?". Subsequent

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

stories based on interviews given by SFORZA to various reporters speak of mysterious telephone calls, clandestine radio broadcasts, lurking shadows and shots fired by unknown intruders. Investigation showed that SFORZA had secretly given interviews to several reporters and had strongly played up the assassination feature. SFORZA subsequently denied giving these interviews and only admitted to one interview to a staff reporter of the "Stars and Stripes". The story told by SFORZA and that told by his guard differ considerably. SFORZA spoke of several shots being fired by intruders at 2200 hrs, with assassination as their motive. The guard reports two persons being found in the garden at 2030 hrs and only one shot being fired - that by the guard himself. It is considered that the whole incident was merely an attempt on the part of SFORZA to gain cheap publicity.

(v) At 2010 hrs, 11 Mar, a shot was fired through the window of the office of BERLINGUER, head of the "Epurazione", in the Palazzo Viminale. The window is on the fourth floor at the rear of the building, overlooking the grounds and premises occupied by Camp (Br) Rome Area Allied Command. BERLINGUER was in his room at the time and was lightly cut about the face and hands from broken glass. Search was made in the grounds at the back of the Palazzo and also in the Camp billet but no clue as to the identity of the person who had fired the shot could be discovered. The case has been left in the hands of the P.S. who are continuing investigation.

(vi) In spite of obvious Government attempts to ameliorate the food situation this matter still remains very grave. From conversations with a wide variety of civilian contacts it is learned that practically any type of food can how be obtained but the prices continue to rise to more and more alarming levels, out of reach of all who try to remain honest. Some benefit has been felt by a recent distribution on the tessera of pasta, but so far this has only been available 2 weeks out of 5. The food situation, and incidentally a large part of the political problem, could be solved if the Italians could obtain regularly the daily bread and pasta which are the staple diet of such a large section of the population. It has been estimated that in the pre-war period the average Italian consumed about 500 grammes of bread a day, and it is considered that the whole of the food organisation should be concentrated on trying to provide somethihg near this quantity plus a proportionate amount of pasta or its flour equivalent.

(vii) Criticisms continue to be heard of the ENAC transport organisa-

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

and hands from broken glass. [redacted]
at the back of the Palazzo and also in the Camp billet but no clue as to the identity of the person who had fired the shot could be discovered. The case has been left in the hands of the P.S. who are continuing investigation.

(vi) In spite of obvious Government attempts to ameliorate the food situation this matter still remains very grave. From conversations with a wide variety of civilian contacts it is learned that practically any type of food can how be obtained but the prices continue to rise to more and more alarming levels, out of reach of all who try to remain honest. Some benefit has been felt by a recent distribution on the tessera of pasta, but so far this has only been available 2 weeks out of 5. The food situation, and incidentally a large part of the political problem, could be solved if the Italians could obtain regularly the daily bread and pasta which are the staple diet of such a large section of the population. It has been estimated that in the pre-war period the average Italian consumed about 500 grammes of bread a day, and it is considered that the whole of the food organisation should be concentrated on trying to provide something near this quantity plus a proportionate amount of pasta or its flour equivalent.

(vii) Criticisms continue to be heard of the ENAC transport organisation which is still accused of being not the price-levelling organisation it is supposed to be in theory, but largely responsible for the continued rise in prices. This is due, critics say, to the fact that there is still no way of preventing lorry owners working for ENAC, from demanding and obtaining large bribes before they will let their lorries perform the runs for which they have been allotted. These bribes have to be recovered eventually through the retailers from the consumers and this can only be done through Black Marketing methods which no police force in the country is large enough or authoritative enough to repress.

(c) Rumours

(i) That ROATTA's escape was engineered by the British authorities (This rumour is most prevalent in ROME and the British Embassy and British HQs are variously given as ROATTA's hiding place).

(ii) That the main....

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

(ii) That the main bodies of both Fifth and Eighth Armies are at present on leave prior to a big offensive due to start about the beginning of April (Source: Military and Civil, ROME).

(iii) That a military landing operation will take place on the East coast of ITALY on 10 Apr.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest

Nothing to report.

(e) Tailpieces

(i) Simple arithmetic from a civilian's notebook.

- A, in ROME, who owns a block of flats with "tied" rents of 350 lire per month, has a monthly income of 3,500 lire less taxes.

- B, in ROME, who owns a few hens which produce 4 eggs a day, can sell his eggs at 30 lire apiece, thus having a monthly income of 3,600 lire net.

Agreed that the property will remain and the hens may die, but for the moment "come si fa?".

(ii) The Writing on the Wall -

C. I. D. R. O. S.
(?Con Il Duce Ritorneremo Ovunque Sempre).

This inscription has appeared on several walls during the month.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN	ROME
97 FS Section	Lt BRANCH	ROME
276 FS Section	Capt RAFTER	ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major THEUNISSEN	HQ ROME
Detachments at:-	BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.	

For the COMMANDING GENERAL,

Lt Col

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

Agreed that the property will remain and the hens may die, but for the moment "come si fa?".

(ii) The Writing on the Wall -

C. I. D. R. O. S.
(?Con Il Duce Ritorneremo Ovunque Sempre).

This inscription has appeared on several walls during the month.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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

Detachments at:- BRACCIANO, LIDO DI ROMA, ANZIO, ALBANO, TIVOLI, SUBIACO, CIVITAVECCHIA, RIETI, VITERBO, ORTE, CIVITA CASTELLANA, MONTE ROTONDO.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL,

Dan Young Lt Col, GS
J.W. FISCHER,
for Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

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

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

Daily Newspapers Published in ROME

Name and Subtitle	Party or Group Affiliation	Editor	Policy
Avanti!	Socialist Party	Co-directors Pietro NENNI & Giuseppe SARAGAT.	Outspoken critic of Bonomi Government - To has moderated somewhat since Saraget becam co-director with Nenni.
Epoca	Independent	Leonida REPACI	Unofficial Socialist - Editor expelled fro party. Criticises Government and Allies freely.
Giornale del Mattino	Official - Government	Arrigo JACCHIA	Controled by Government-appointed Commissi - Semi-official - Speaks for Government - Good news coverage.
Il Globo	Independent	Carlo VACCARO	Stresses news of economic significance - Rather conservative - Reconstruction needs emphasised above all else.
Indipendente	Independent	Giuseppe MICELI-PICARDI	Controlled by group close to Bonomi Governm ent - Reflects Government opinion.
Italia Libera	Action Party	Alberto CIANCA	Bitter critic of Bonomi Government - Left Wing program with tendency toward Centre - Slight anti-British bias.
Italia Nuova	Democratic Party	Enzo SELVAGGI	Opposition, not only to Bonomi Government but to entire CNL - Definite monarchist sympathies though not openly admitted - Conservative.
Lavoro	C.G.I.L.	A.Grandi G.DiVittorio & O.Lizzadri	Official spokesman for the central labour organisation - News coloured by labour syrpathies - Leftist tendencies.

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

Daily Newspapers Published in ROME

APPENDIX "A"
to R.A.A.C. Security Summary No. 10

	Policy	Circulation: Original authorisation.	Temporary cut (paper shortage.)	Actual circulation.
ctors ENNI ope	Outspoken critic of Bonomi Government - Tone has moderated somewhat since Saragat became co-director with Nenni.	90,000	60,000	70,000
	Unofficial Socialist - Editor expelled from party. Criticises Government and Allies freely.	10,000	7,000	15,000
	Controled by Government-appointed Commission - Semi-official - Speaks for Government - Good news coverage.	90,000	60,000	100,000
CCARO	Stresses news of economic significance - Rather conservative - Reconstruction needs emphasised above all else.	5,000	5,000	10,000
ICARDI	Controlled by group close to Bonomi Government - Reflects Government opinion.	40,000	27,000	40,000
	Bitter critic of Bonomi Government - Left Wing program with tendency toward Centre - Slight anti-British bias.	40,000	26,000	30,000
VACCI	Opposition, not only to Bonomi Government but to entire CNL - Definite monarchist sympathies though not openly admitted - Conservative.	30,000	24,000	25,000
ario ndri	Official spokesman for the central labour organisation - News coloured by labour sympathies - Leftist tendencies.	30,000	20,000	20,000

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

Name and Subtitle	Party or Group Affiliation	Editor	Policy
Libera Stampa	Independent	Ernete SANTUCCI	Information daily without pronounced characteristics.
Momento	Independent	Tomaso SMITH	No clear program - Moderate in tone - Generally favourable to Government though critical at times.
Osservatore Romano	Vatican	-	Official Vatican Spokesman - Unbiased in reporting Italian politics - Exhibits sympathies of Vatican in international af
Il Partigiano	Movimento Partigiano	Carlo ANDREONI	Against everything. Leftist.
La Patria	Official Government.	Pietro BULLIO	Published by the Ministry of War - inform and propaganda for soldiers - Non politica reporting second rate.
Popolo	Christian Democratic Party.	Giudo GONELLA	Takes strong stand for moderation, law and order - Restrained in language but sometim outspoken in criticism, especially of Left Wing - supports Government.
Quotidiano	Independent	Igino GIORDANI	Agressive advocate of Catholic principles Stands for maintenance of law and order - Neutral in party politics.
Reporter	Independent	Pietro BONANNI	Issued thrice weekly - Specializes in local news of city of Rome - rather sensational - favours scandalous and gossipy subjects.
Ricostruzione	Labour democratic Party.	Mario LEONI	Moderate in tone - Supports Bonomi Governme wholeheartedly - Occasionally critical of Allies

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

Policy	Circulation Original Authorisation.	Temporary cut (paper shortage)	Actual circulation.
nformation daily without pronounced haracteristics.	10,000	7,000	10,000
o clear program - Moderate in tone - enerally favourable to Government though ritical at times.	10,000	7,000	35,000
fficial Vatican Spokesman - Unbiased in eporting Italian politics - Exhibits ympathies of Vatican in international affairs.	-	-	-
gainst everything. Leftist.	10,000	-	15,000 (29 Dec 44).
ublished by the Ministry of War - information nd propaganda for soldiers - Non political - eporting second rate.	25,000	25,000	25,000
akes strong stand for moderation, law and rder - Restrained in language but sometimes outspoken in criticism, especially of Left ing - supports Government.	65,000	43,000	50,000
ggressive advocate of Catholic principles - tands for maintenance of law and order - eutral in party politics.	37,000	24,000	32,000
Issued thrice weekly - Specializes in local news of city of Rome - rather sensational - favours scandalous and gossipy subjects.	10,000	7,000	9,000
Moderate in tone - Supports Bonomi Government wholehourtedly - Occasionally critical of Allies	30,000	24,000	24,000

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

Name and Subtitle	Party or Group Affiliation	Editor	Policy
Risorgimento Liberale	Liberal Party	Mario FANTUNZIO	Conservative in character - Good news coverage, fairly free from bias - Editorials by CROCE well known.
XX Secolo	Independent	Lelio RAVA	Limited to economic and financial news - Disregards politics - Moderate in tone.
Tempo	Independent	Renato ANCIOLILLO	Good news coverage, fairly unbiased - has swung towards right since co-editor Rocci left to found Epoca - Specialises in feature articles.
Tribuna del Popolo	Independent	Gaetano MATALE	No well defined character - leans towards conservatism.
Unità	Communist Party	Velio SPANO	Strong party colouring in news, more restrained in language than Avanti - Supports Government but does not hesitate to criticise freely.
Voce Repubblicana	Republican Party	Giovanni CONTI	Violent in language and criticism - Subordinates all else to hostility towards monarchy - Opposes Bonomi Government and entire CNL - Frequently criticises Allies, definitely anti-British.

SECRET

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

	Policy	Circulation: Original Authorisation.	Temporary cut (paper shortage)	Actual circulation.
MO	Conservative in character - Good news coverage, fairly free from bias - Editorials by CROCE well known.	65,000	43,000	65,000
VA	Limited to economic and financial news - Disregards politics - Moderate in tone.	5,000	5,000	5,000
LO	Good news coverage, fairly unbiased - has swung towards right since co-editor Bocci left to found Epoca - Specialises in feature articles.	50,000	33,000	75,000
	No well defined character - leans towards conservatism.	10,000	7,000	15,000
PAO	Strong party colouring in news, more restrained in language than Avanti - Supports Government but does not hesitate to criticise freely.	75,000	50,000	75,000
i	Violent in language and criticism - Subordinates all else to hostility towards monarchy - Opposes Bonomi Government and entire CNL - Frequently criticises Allies, definitely anti-British.	44,000	30,000	40,000

E.C.I.C.

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

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No 2

Security Division
Rec'd 4/3
Book No 5538
File No 645-08
Action
2 copies "A"

DISTRIBUTION:

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No. 1 - 4
GSI(b), HQ 15 Army Group	" " 5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" " 7
Dep CG, RAAC	" " 8
AC of S, G-2, RAAC	" " 9 - 10
GSI, 1 Base Sub	" " 11
GSI, 2 District	" " 12
GSI, 3 District	" " 13
AC of S, G-2, 23S	" " 14
2C: Sub Area	" " 15
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, MI Section	" " 16 - 17
No. 1 SCI Unit	" " 18 - 19
SCI Unit "Z"	" " 20
CIC, RAAC	" " 21
5Z IS Section	" " 22
2Z IS Section	" " 23
3CC IS Section	" " 24
1 (SA) Lt Col IS Section	" " 25
ISLD	" " 26
JIC/A	" " 27
Col YOUNG, Security Division, Allied Commission	" " 28 - 29
Security Officer, LANDYMED Region, ACC	" " 30
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airfield	" " 31
File	" " 32
War Diary	" " 33 - 34
Spare	" " 35 - 40

9

SECRET

Copy No 29.

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 9

1 - 28 February, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the period under review six further enemy agents and one SID officer have been arrested in the ROME area.

Two instances of sabotage to the petrol pipeline in the vicinity of ROME have occurred, but although there have been large fires in each case, these have been quickly got under control, the incidents have had rather more of a nuisance value, and have not caused any permanent damage.

It is suspected that these sabotage incidents are connected with a Fascist movement which is currently under investigation, and which is referred to in more detail in Para 2 (c) (iii) of this report.

The PCI appears to be conducting a strenuous campaign to get its members to join the Italian armed forces, but it is suspected that the motive for this enthusiasm is not patriotism, but a long term policy, which is looking ahead to a time when the Allies may leave the country.

There is still an acute shortage of foodstuffs in the area, and although numerous attempts have been made to curb the Black Market, this continues to flourish, with prices reaching astronomical levels.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) The "Maple Leaf" dated 10 Jan carried an advertisement requesting that certain persons believed in the Canadian forces should communicate with an Italian civilian in ROME. Investigations showed that this was a misguided attempt on the part of the civilian concerned to regain contact with relatives who had emigrated to CANADA in 1924. [illegible] referred to the Press Censors to obviate

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

damage.

It is suspected that these sabotage incidents are connected with a Fascist movement which is currently under investigation, and which is referred to in more detail in Para 2 (c) (iii) of this report.

The PCI appears to be conducting a strenuous campaign to get its members to join the Italian armed forces, but it is suspected that the motive for this enthusiasm is not patriotism, but a long term policy, which is looking ahead to a time when the Allies may leave the country.

There is still an acute shortage of foodstuffs in the area, and although numerous attempts have been made to curb the Black Market, this continues to flourish, with prices reaching astronomical levels.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) The "Daily Mail" dated 10 Jan carried an advertisement requesting that certain persons believed in the Canadian forces should communicate with an Italian civilian in ROME. Investigations showed that this was a misguided attempt on the part of the civilian concerned to regain contact with relatives who had emigrated to CANADA in 1924. The matter has been referred to the Press Censors to obviate any possible recurrence of such a breach of censorship regulations.

(ii) At a RAF conference held in ROME from 12 - 15 Feb a pamphlet containing the names and appointments of many important Allied officers was given to officers attending. The pamphlet bore no security classification. This fact was brought to the notice of higher authority.

(iii) Recent investigations in the evasion of civil censorship regulations again show that many civilian road transport agencies are carrying letters for civilians on payment of sums ranging from 20 to 500 lire. This matter has been taken up with AMG of the region concerned.

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

(b) Security of Personnel

(i) Polish troops in the RIETI area are reported to be actively disseminating anti-Russian propaganda among both troops and civilians. There is no evidence of an organised anti-Soviet campaign and it is thought that such activity is merely a manifestation of long standing dislike and distrust of the Russians on the part of the Poles. It seems possible, though not probable, that the story that the Russians will march right through GERMANY to ENGLAND and ITALY will, if repeated often enough, leave some doubt in the minds of the unthinking soldier and the far from bull-like Italian.

(ii) Further to this HQ Summary No. 8 Part II, Para 1 (b) (i) the shooting incidents near CIVITITTA Camp. which ceased after the finding of the arms mentioned in the above mentioned para. have broken out again. Patrols which had been stopped have been re-instituted and investigations suggest that the firing is done by Italian ex-Partisans who came down armed from the North.

(iii) During a conversation with a former member of the French Foreign Legion, in ROME the latter stated that a number of British and American deserters are at the Centre de Passage, NAPLES. They are apparently trying to join the Foreign Legion. Information was passed to FS in the area concerned.

(c) Security of Material

(i) At 1245 hrs on 7 Feb, an explosion occurred on the petrol pipeline at a point known as PONTE SALERIO about 3 kms North of ROME. The ensuing fire was brought under control within half an hour and the pipeline was functioning again by 1500 hrs. Little damage was done. Investigation showed that two holes had been made on the under side of the pipe and part of an American hand grenade was found nearby. There was no evidence of any time delay device. In the immediate vicinity of the fire there have been numerous instances of tampering with the pipeline to steal petrol, but the usual evidence of such thefts was lacking in this case. The incident is considered to be sabotage and present investigations are based on that decision.

(ii) A German hand grenade was found in the centre of the road through the airport at CIAMPINO at 1900 hrs on 2 Feb. Examination showed that the grenade was harmless as it had no

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

Indian and Dravidian descent are at the Centre de Passage, [illegible]. They are reportedly trying to join the Foreign Legion. Information was passed to PJ in the area concerned.

(c) Security of Material

(i) At 12.5 hrs on 7 Feb, an explosion occurred on the petrol pipeline at a point known as POINTE SAMBIA about 3 kms North of NOKE. The ensuing fire was brought under control within half an hour and the pipeline was functioning again by 1500 hrs. Initial damage was done. Investigation showed that two holes had been made on the under side of the pipe and part of an American hand grenade was found nearby. There was no evidence of any time delay device. In the immediate vicinity of the fire there have been numerous instances of tampering with the pipeline to steal petrol, but the usual evidence of such thefts was lacking in this case. The incident is considered to be sabotage and present investigations are based on that decision.

(ii) A German hand grenade was found in the centre of the road through the airport at CLAIREFONTAINE at 1900 hrs on 2 Feb. Examination showed that the grenade was harmless as it had no detonator. Enquiries among civilian labourers working on a drainage ditch about 15 ft from the road showed that the ground had been uncovered by a civilian worker at about 1100 hrs on 2 Feb. In his ignorance he had thrown it away without noticing where it fell. There is a considerable amount of abandoned enemy equipment in the area of CLAIREFONTAINE airport and this fact has been brought to the notice of the Intelligence and Security Officer at CLAIREFONTAINE with the suggestion that steps be taken to eliminate the danger.

(iii) A further case of sabotage to the petrol pipeline occurred on 24 Feb at 2130 hrs at a point between the Vie MOMENTANA and the Vie SANKARA on the outskirts of NOKE. The act was committed by means of an explosive. The device used has not yet been discovered. In addition, a joint in the line had been forced to allow the petrol to escape. The fire was extinguished by 2305 hrs. Investigations are proceeding.

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

(iv) Incidents of the stealing of telephone wire have decreased during the period under review. Several arrests have been made and considerable equipment recovered. The advisability of charging such persons with sabotage instead of theft is being discussed with the Italian Military Legal branch. It is thought that such a charge with the attendant heavy penalty will be of considerable help in keeping down the number of cases of theft of wire, if the penalty involved (a minimum of 15 years penal servitude) is given sufficient advertisement.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

ANZIO: The usual routine checks have been carried out. Nothing to report.

CIVITAVECCHIA: Newly the guarded under review the engineering shop "[illegible]" put into the port and reconstruction work is now proceeding apace. The port is under the control of the Italian administrators who show a decided lack of energy in the fulfilment of their duties and seem to be averse to accepting responsibility. A continual check is kept by FSU on the labourers employed in the port.

2. Civil Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	Total for Security Offences Cols. 2 & 3	Internment Col. 2	Detention pending further investigation Col. 3	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
Civilian officials including M.V.S.N	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilian	-	12	14	26
Totals	-	12	15	27

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) [illegible] John Charles: Arrested on [illegible] charge of [illegible] without

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

Italian Administrators who show a decided lack of energy in the fulfilment of their duties and seem to be averse to accepting responsibility. A continual check is kept by PW on the labourers employed in the port.

2. Civil Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests

	Until for Security Offences only	Internment Cat. B	Detention pending further investigation	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
Civilian officials including S.I.M.	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilian	-	12	14	26
Totals	-	12	15	27

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) SERNI John Charles: Arrested in 1940 on a charge of adhering to the King's enemies and having done acts with intent to assist the enemy. SERNI gave English broadcasts regularly over a period of 14 months from 1940 to 1941. It would appear from further evidence that SERNI was once engaged in espionage on behalf of SIS by gathering information concerning SOE/MO. Investigations are proceeding.

(ii) SALZAR, Count Serafield: Arrested on 23 Feb on a charge of adhering to the king's enemies. SALZAR became a naturalised British subject in 1915. Up to the outbreak of war he was used by SIS as a high level political agent. His duties seem to have been to report information obtained from contact with British diplomatic missions. He was

SECRET /interned as a.....

- 3 -

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

interned as a British Subject for some time but later obtained his release because, according to other internees, he was a stool pigeon for the Germans. After the fall of ROME, CALAZAR for a short time styled himself as in charge of MALTESE interests. He then deliberately attempted to misrepresent British Foreign Policy to obtain from Italians financial and moral support for his own personal intrigues, claiming a status that he did not possess.

(iii) KÖHNE Wilhelm: Arrested on 5 Feb.. Subject was attached to the German Embassy in PARIS in 1941 and 1943 as Art Expert and at the same time worked for I(c) AST, PARIS. In 1944 he came to ROME as Assistant Air Attache of the German Embassy. Subject states that his mission in ROME was to contact Vatican personnel for opinions concerning GERMANY and the War. He also states that in late May 1944, he was approached by Count TELL to act as stay behind agent on Vatican affairs. Investigations disclosed that subject frequently visited outside the Vatican and he was arrested as a result of arrangements made with Dr. FIX of the DAV (see below). The case is still under investigation.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) "Per Italia" Society: An investigation has been made of the "Per Italia" Society and the following information obtained from Miss Clarice CRESSWELL, an ex-member. The Society was founded in 1935 by a Dr. HUBAN Herbert, now believed to be residing in ENGLAND. The object was to propagandise English-speaking countries with the Italian viewpoint. Membership was limited to persons of British or American nationality or origin and the majority of the members were residents of ROME and NAPLES. Branches of the society existed in HOLLAND and BELGIUM and relations were maintained with contacts in FRANCE. Contact was maintained with the President of the British Union of Friends of ITALY in ENGLAND. It is claimed that the Society had no official relations with the British Union of Fascists, but liaison with the Union was incidental to the work of the Society. Propaganda was effected by lectures, correspondence, radio broadcasts and arrange "tours" for English speaking visitors to ROME. The Society, according to Miss CRESSWELL, was wound up in 1940 and has not been active since then. A full report has been passed to higher authority.

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

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) "Per Italia" Society: An investigation has been made of the "Per Italia" Society and the following information obtained from Miss Clarice CRESSWELL, an ex-member. The Society was founded in 1935 by a Dr. HORM Herbert, now believed to be residing in ENGLAND. The object was to propagandise English-speaking countries with the Italian viewpoint. Membership was limited to persons of British or American nationality or origin and the majority of the members were residents of ROME and NAPLES. Branches of the society existed in HOLLAND and BELGIUM and relations were maintained with contacts in FRANCE. Contact was maintained with the President of the British Union of Friends of ITALY in ENGLAND. It is claimed that the Society had no official relations with the British Union of Fascists, but liaison with the Union was ancillaried to the work of the Society. Propaganda was effected by lectures, correspondence, radio broadcasts and arrange "tours" for English speaking visitors to ROME. The Society, according to Miss CRESSWELL, was wound up in 1940 and has not been active since then. A full report has been passed to higher authority.

(ii) Deutsche Antinationalsozialistische Vereinigung (D.A.V.): The DAV, according to its own printed circular, was founded two years ago by Dr. NIX Willi, who opened its first office in Rome in ROME under his direction on 1 Jul 44. The aims of the DAV are given as follows:-

a) To acquaint the Italians and the Allies abroad with the interests of the German.

b) Welfare and poor relief.

c) Organisation of professional sections preparatory to the reconstruction of an administrative body for a free GERMANY.

d) Compilation of....

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

d) Compilation of a list of victims of Nazi GERMANY and a verification of their post war claims in GERMANY.

c) Contacting and developing still further the already existing relations with Government offices and foreign administrations representing anti-Nazi GERMANY.

f) Preparation of new and more peaceful contact with foreign countries in order to overcome German post war problems both at home and abroad.

A circular explaining the above was sent to all German nationals in the RHQ area and asked them to come to the office of the DAV with their identity cards. A similar request was published in "Welt" on 15 Feb. The tone of the circular and the references therein to Mr. Vatican Weber and the American Red Cross suggested that the DAV had official backing and gave the impression that a refusal to join on the part of interested persons would entail disagreeable consequences. This German movement has not the official protection of the Allied authorities who, in fact, do not officially recognise its existence. It has, however, assisted Allied Security authorities on several occasions, and on at least one occasion an important agent has been captured as a result of their collaboration.

(iii) During the month information has come to hand of a Fascist organisation centred on ROHR. Information received to date is of unknown reliability and is believed to be exaggerated in some respects. Details are as follows:-

a) Organisation.

In ROHR, the organisation is said to consist of:-

- A directing triumvirate.
- A political directorate of 8 members.
- A feminine fascist organisation.
- An unknown number of ward groups, organised by a committee of five.
- A number of fascist cells, said to be about 800, each of 4 to 6 persons, which have been set up in ROHR

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

to join in the part of interested persons would entail disagreeable consequences. This German movement has not the official protection of the Allied authorities who, in fact, have officially recognised its existence. It has, however, assisted Allied Security authorities on several occasions, and on at least one occasion an important agent has been captured as a result of their collaboration.

(iii) During the month information has come to hand of a Fascist organisation centred on ROME. Information received to date is of unknown reliability and is believed to be exaggerated in some respects. Details are as follows:-

a) Organisation.

In ROME, the organisation is considered to consist of:-

- A directing triumvirate.

- A political directorate of 8 members.

- A feminine Fascist organisation.

- An unknown number of ward groups, organised by a committee of five.

- A number of Fascist cells, said to be about 800, each of 12 to 15 persons, which have been set up in ROME and in the Armed Forces, the police and the various units which are subject to evacuation.

- A number of action squads each attached to a specific cell, and which are apparently made up of criminally minded youths who would "act" for the highest bidder irrespective his political views.

b) Recognition and Registration

Each member of the movement possesses an Italian 2-lire note, the last four numbers of which are used for identification. Lists are compiled of these numbers and details of the person concerned are alleged to be transmitted to ROT by means of courier.

c) Communications

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

c) Communications

There have been reports of three W/T sets which however have not been substantiated. A report of one W/T set operated by Germans in ROME is being investigated. Contact is normally maintained by means of couriers.

d) Publications

The first publication by the organisation appeared in the form of a newssheet called "Oncre" on 6 Feb. The paper was in fact dated 19 Jan. It is thought that 1,000 copies were printed. Distribution was to the various cells. A second number was due to be published on 23 Feb but no copy has as yet come to hand.

e) Action Squads

To date information has been obtained concerning three such squads. Each squad consists of about 15 youths who are believed to have committed two acts of sabotage on the pipeline (see paras 1 (a) (i) and (iii) above). These squads are supposed to carry out further sabotage missions and dumps of arms and materials for this and other purposes are alleged to be located in and around ROME.

f) General Organisation

Sundial centres are believed to have been set up in BARI, NAPLES, SIENA and possibly ANCONA. It is thought that centres are being set up in SICILY, CALABRIA and PUGLIA.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) An Italian, commenting on the announcement in "Unità" of 6 Feb, that the "Potente" partisan division is being incorporated in the reconstructed Italian Army, pointed out that, although "Unità" was careful to insist that these partisans were "Garibaldini" they are in fact communist forces which are being inserted in the Italian Army. The

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

No date information has been obtained concerning three such squads. Each squad consists of about 15 youths who are believed to have committed the acts of sabotage on the pipeline (see paras 1 (c) (i) and (iii) above). These squads are supposed to carry out further sabotage missions and dumps of arms and materials for this and other purposes are alleged to be located in and around ROME.

f) General Organisation:

Similar centres are believed to have been set up in BARI, NAPLES, SIENA and possibly ANCONA. It is thought that centres are being set up in CALABRIA and PUGLIE.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) An Italian, commenting on the announcement in "Unità" of 6 Feb, that the "Potente" partisan division is being incorporated in the reconstructed Italian Army, pointed out that, although "Unità" was careful to insist that these partisans were "Garibaldini" they are in fact communist forces which are being inserted in the Italian Army. The Fascists did the same when they wished to turn the army Fascist, packing it with MVSN. The Partito Comunista Italiano is conducting a strenuous internal campaign to get its members to join the Italian Armed Forces. It guarantees all members who join, not only that their job will be kept open but also that special grants will be given to families of the needy. Members of the PCI who belong to the recently called up classes and who do not present themselves lose their membership cards and are expelled from the party. All this seems to be a strategic move to pack the Army with as many militant communists as possible, so that, on the liberation of ITALY the army will be largely Red and the PCI will have a force of active, trained and well armed elements for use in any eventuality that may arise.

Another part of this tactical campaign is the subtle propaganda against the CC.AR and a recent distribution amongst sailors of the Royal Italian Navy of propaganda matter warning the sailors "to beware of the officers" and "not to obey orders which are against the interests of the people". PCI is also

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

reported to be counting a great deal on the mental attitude of repatriated Italian PW especially with regard to the poverty and misery of many of their families, prostitution of the women folk and other anti-Allied themes.

(ii) Complaints continue to come from the CC.RR that they cannot combat the armed bands that roam the countryside, owing to paucity of numbers and lack of equipment, especially arms and transport. The CC.RR say that these bands are better armed than the CC.RR themselves.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) On page 2 of "Il Tempo" dated 11 Feb, there appeared in the space devoted to official announcements of all kinds a small article entitled "Listino della borsa Nera" (Black Market price list) which set out the prices asked at the Mer di Nona and other Black Market centres of ROME, for coffee, salt, beans, meat, oil, pasta, sugar, bread, butter, bacon, and bicycle inner tubes. It has incidentally been reported that black market operations do not necessarily begin when ships unload at Italian ports, but it is alleged that these ships are often met off the coast by small schooners and black market operations begun on the high seas, the schooners later landing their illicit cargoes up and down the coast.

(ii) A political meeting was held in Piazza del Popolo, ROME, on 18 Feb in honour of the Italian Partisans and also to give moral support to the new Italian Army. The meeting was very orderly and the total attendance judged to be about 20,000.

Of the speakers, Prime Minister BONOMI was given the greatest attention. He spoke of the trials of the new ITALY, the part played by the Partisans and the difficulties which beset the new Italian Army.

SCOCCIMARRO received the greatest ovation and his speech was enthusiastically received. He reminded his listeners that much of their present freedom was due to the sacrifices of the peoples of the United Nations and to the victorious Red Army.

The meeting, however, without incident at about midday.

(iii) Several raids have been carried out recently in an attempt to lessen the black market activities in ROME. Instead of having the desired effect these raids have resulted in an increase in

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

it is alleged that these ships are often met off the coast by small speedboats and black market operations begin on the high seas, the schooners then landing their illicit cargoes up and down the coast.

(ii) A political meeting was held in Piazza del Popolo, ROME, on 18 Feb in honour of the Italian Partisans and also to give moral support to the new Italian Army. The meeting was very orderly and the total attendance judged to be about 20,000.

Of the speakers, Prime Minister BONOMI was given the greatest attention. He spoke of the trials of the new ITALY, the part played by the Partisans and the difficulties which beset the new Italian Army.

BONOMI received the greatest ovation and his speech was enthusiastically received. He reminded his listeners that much of their present freedom was due to the sacrifices of the peoples of the United Nations and to the victorious Red Army.

The meeting broke up without incident at about midday.

(iii) Several raids have been carried out recently in an attempt to lessen the black market activities in ROME. Instead of having the desired effect these raids have resulted in an increase in prices and a more critical economic condition. The press, while acclaiming the vigorous police action has pointed out very clearly the dangers of a "white" market and the need for strictest supervision and a more equable distribution of foodstuffs.

(iv) Public reaction to the YALTA conference does not seem to have been very great. The chief result was disappointment that no mention was made of ITALY while there was a certain amount of criticism of the U.S. and GREAT BRITAIN for 'giving in again' to RUSSIA.

(c) Rumours

(i) Among Troops.

a) That 2 Cdn Corps is to be withdrawn from the Area (Source - Cdn troops in ROME).

/b) That President ....

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

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

c) That black marketeers in the Tor di Nona are arming themselves to fight the police (civilians in the Tor di Nona area of ROME).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN		ROME
97 FS Section	Lieut BRANCH		ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RAFTER		ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major TIBUNISSEN		HQ ROME
		Detachments at:	BRACCIANO
			INDC DI ROMA
			ANZIO
			ALBANO
			TIVOLI
			SUBLACO
			CIVITA-
			VECCHIA
8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD		HQ RIETI
		Detachments at:	VITERBO
			ORTE
			FARA IN
			SABINA
			CIVITA
			CASTELLANA

For the COMMANDING GENERAL.

J.W. Fischer

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

b) That President ROOSEVELT spent a short period of time in ROME (Civilian and Military).

c) That Polish Troops are to be withdrawn from the front (Military).

(ii) Among Civilians

a) That ITALY would be raised to the status of Ally after the CRIMEA Conference (general in RIETI Area).

b) That Canadian troops are leaving ITALY altogether (Source - Italian civilians in contact with civilian workers at the Canada Club).

c) That black marketeers in the Tor di Nona are arming themselves to fight the police (civilians in the Tor di Nona area of ROME).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAG	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN		ROME
97 FS Section	Lieut BRANN		ROME
276 FS Section	Captain RATTER		ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major THEUNISSEN		Hq ROME
		Detachments at:	BRACCIANO
			TIVOLI
			ANZIO
			ALBANO
			TIVOLI
			SUBIACO
			CIVITA-VECCHIA
8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD		HQ RIETI
		Detachments at:	VITERBO
			ORVIT
			FARFA IN SABINA

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

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest

Nothing to report.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

CIC, RAAC	Lt.Col. SNOWDEN		ROME
97 FS Section	Lieut BRANN		ROME
276 FS Section	Captain HAFNER		ROME
1 (SA) L of C FS Sec	Major THEURISSEN		HQ ROME
		Detachments at:	BRACCIANO
			LAGO DI ROMA
			ANZIO
			ALBANO
			TIVOLI
			SUBIACO
			CIVITA*
			VEJOCHIA
8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD		HQ RIETI
		Detachments at:	VITERBO
			ORTE
			FARA IN SABINA
			CIVITA CASTELLANA

For the COMMANDING GENERAL.

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

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

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

Director, Public Saf't.

(a) Sabotage on petrol pipe line seems to have increased.

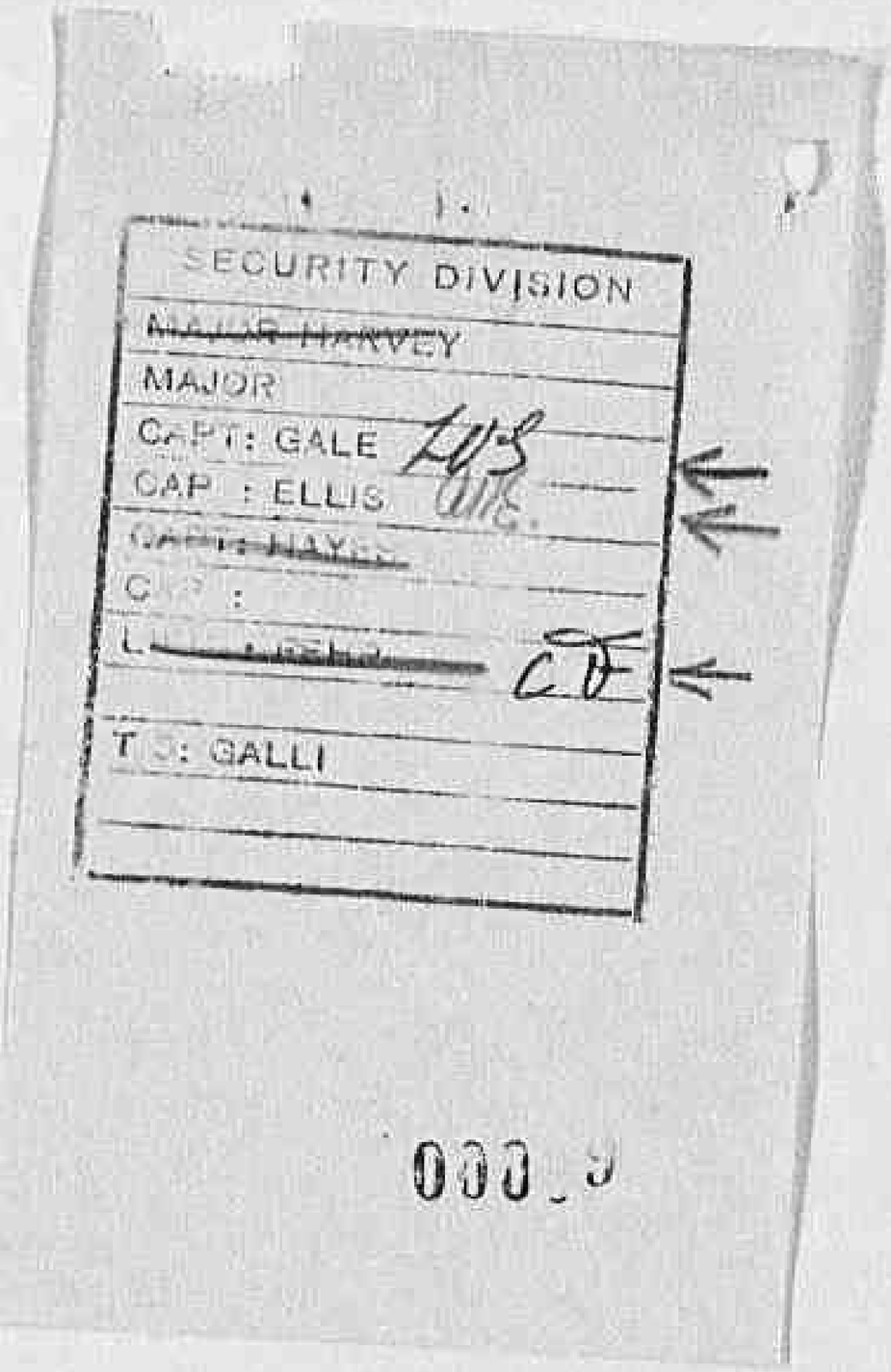
(b) Two out of the three arrests of important individual cases (page 3) were effected by Security Division.

(c) Reference to ill equipped CCRR page 7.

5 3/45. Thanksgiving Parade.

DDSI. S. J. Harvey Maj

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



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

No 21.

612
4643.
645-08.

SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No.8

DISTRIBUTION

AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ	Copy No.	1-2-3-4
GSI(b), HQ 15 Army Gp	" "	5 - 6
CG, RAAC	" "	7
Dep CG, RAAC	" "	8
AC of S, G-3, RAAC	" "	9 - 10
GSI, 3 District	" "	11
AC of S, G-2, PBS	" "	12
201 Sub Area, CMF	" "	13
AFHQ Adv Intelligence, RN Section	" "	14 - 15
No. 1 SCI Unit	" "	16 - 17
SCI Unit "Z"	" "	18
CIC, RAAC	" "	19
97 FS Section	" "	20
276 FS Section	" "	21
300 FS Section	" "	22
1 (SA) L of C FS Section	" "	23
8 Cdn FS Res Det	" "	24
ISLD	" "	25
JICA	" "	26
Col YOUNG, Security Division, Allied Commission	" "	27 - 28
Security Officer, LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, AMG	" "	29
I and S Officer, CIAMPINO Airfield	" "	30
File	" "	31
War Diary	" "	32 - 33
Spares	" "	34 - 40

000 8

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNM No. 785014

S E C R E T

Copy No...27.

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No.8

1 - 31 January, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

Although a number of cases of attacks on women in company of Allied soldiers have occurred these are not felt to be part of an organised

000027

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

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

(b) Security of Personnel

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

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

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

(c) Security of Material

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

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

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

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

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

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

has been in use.

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

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

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

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

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

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

/2. Civil Security

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

2. Civil Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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

(b) Important Individual Cases

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

(ii) On 13 Jan information was received by this office that a certain BENINCASA Emilio alias VERDI Carlo had recently been parachuted with two other sabotage-espionage agents, and was anxious to report the information in his possession to the Allied authorities. BENINCASA on interrogation gave much useful information as a result of which the other two agents, FALCONI Mario, alias

Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.3/NNN No. 182501

(c) Individual cases

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

(ii) On 13 Jan information was received by this office that a certain BENINCASA Emilio alias VERDI Carlo had recently been parachuted with two other sabotage-espionage agents, and was anxious to report the information in his possession to the Allied authorities. BENINCASA on interrogation gave much useful information as a result of which the other two agents, FALCONI Mario, alias BANDINI Bruno, and LO' VASTO Vincenzo, alias LIOCE Antonio, were arrested. Subjects confessed that their primary mission was to sabotage the NAPLES - LIVORNO petrol pipeline in four places and carry out certain espionage activities. The explosive destined for use for sabotaging the pipeline has been located and FALCONI and LO' VASTO, who have admitted reconnoitring the line with a view to carrying out their task, are being sent for trial. Information vouchsafed by BENINCASA as to other sabotage agents despatched to blow a bridge near RIMINI was signalled at once to Eighth Army and some of the saboteurs have been arrested.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NNN No. 785016

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

(c) Subversive Movements

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

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

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 782014

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

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

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

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

(iii) On the .....

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

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

a) "The Freedom of the Fatherland

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

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

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

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

(erre rossa) "

b) "Re-awakening

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

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

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

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

0 6 1 4 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

of the Fatherland!

(emme rossa) "

b) "Re-awakening

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long live Fascism!

Long live Republican ITALY!

(emme rossa) "

/No explanation .....

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

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

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

FOSCHI Alessandro
URBANI Amilcare
FERNANDEZ, FNU (Spanish).

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

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces

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

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

In this connection information has been received that on 31 Dec 44 there was some disorder in the Italian Combat Group "LEGNANO" arising

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

(a) Italian Armed Forces

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

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

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

(b) Civilian Population

(i) The call-up

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

/many men of ....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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

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

000 *

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

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

a) Why men are required for the Army.

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

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

the country as to any advantages to be gained by way of recompense for the losses the Italians have suffered and will suffer from fighting beside the Allies.

6. The treatment accorded to the Partisans after their sacrifices and suffering.

7. The obvious insufficiency, for the maintenance of life, of the allowances made to the families of men called up. (8 lire per day for wife and 3 lire for each child).

000 4

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

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

a) Why men are required for the Army.

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

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

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

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

0 6 2 0 1

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

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

forces of reaction in ITALY.

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

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

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

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

/This gloomy .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

This gloomy picture is confirmed by the plight of an Italian contact of FS. His family consists of himself, wife and three children, his salary 4,500 lire a month. Monthly expenditure, food, gas, etc, 10,000 lire. Breakfast consists of a slice of bread dipped in a watery cup of ersatz coffee. Lunch, vegetable soup, half a loaf of bread, plate of cooked greens. Dinner, vegetable soup, sometimes peaflour, slice of cheese, bought on the Black Market at 450 to 560 lire a kilo - and this very seldom. If the children are small they can get a ration of ½ litre of milk. This family has sold almost all they possess. They have no heating and the gas is barely enough to cook their meals. The monthly figure of 10,000 lire quoted above is stated by several sources to be well below the average which is put at between 20,000 and 25,000 lire. This is stated to be an advance of from 5,000 to 10,000 on the cost of living two or three months ago.

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

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

(viii) The people of SUBIACO are reported to be "restless", and to display a sullen indifference towards the Allies. The area suffered heavily through bombardment and the suffering of the people is acute. The Black Market flourishes as elsewhere, and any effort to curb it meets with threats of violence and shooting. Robberies are frequent and the carabinieri are

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

studios at 2130 hrs on 17 Jan, and raised applause from the studio audience. The show opened with a moderate attack on the food situation, accompanied by a song the motif of which was that if you are an American, Canadian, Indian, or Peruvian you can get more food than you need, but if you are an Italian and the police find you with a tin of Allied food you will be taken into custody. This was followed by some bitter allusions to the advantages of being "liberated", which include the liberty to write on walls and polish the boots of coloured troops.

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

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

(c) Rumours

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

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

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

/(iv) 300 syphilitic ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Possession of Arms

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

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

0624
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

(i) Possession of Arms

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

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

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

(ii) Vetting

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 782014

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

(iv) There have been numerous instances during the month of Italian women in the company of Allied soldiers being attacked by bands of Italian hooligans. These endeavour to strip the women and clip their hair, beating up the escort if he attempts, as he usually does, to defend his companion. The attacks had the appearance of being to some extent organised. FS and SIB patrols were concentrated in the PRATI district where most of the incidents occurred with the result that, at about 2000 hrs 15 Jan, a group of some two dozen young men was dispersed, one arrest being made. Later the same night another group of youths was observed gathering near a British soldier who was standing with two women. The patrol arrested four of the group, when they moved towards the soldier. The remainder fled. No further incidents were reported that night and the rest of the week was quiet. Interrogation of those arrested on 15 Jan showed that the gangs have scouts who patrol outside cinemas and bars, giving a signal when a potential victim is spotted. Then the crowd gathers and the trouble starts. In the PRATI district there are Italian Air Force and Naval barracks, personnel from which are sometimes involved in the incidents. One of the arrested youths identified an Italian airman, VITALE Giovanni, as having been actively concerned in incidents on 14 and 15 Jan. VITALE was detained pending investigation, being subsequently handed over to his unit. A statement by VITALE confirms a suspicion previously held, that there is an organised gang of youths who are but the bodyguard of a gang of thives whose leader, a man named BOELLIS Giuseppe, nicknamed "BAFFONE", has now been arrested. No political background is suspected to these incidents which seem probably an excuse for young criminals to commit common assault and robbery.

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

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

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

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

(vi) Political

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

(vii) On 18 Jan a demonstration in favour of greater Italian participation in the war was held at ROME University, organised by [illegible] parties: Democratic

0628

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 182016

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

(vi) Political

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

(vii) On 18 Jan a demonstration in favour of greater Italian participation in the war was held at ROME University, organised by the Youth Movements of the following parties: Democratic Italian, Demo-Christian, Socialist, Communist and Christian Party of the Left. During the meeting an arrest was made of an individual who attempted to disturb the proceedings and who was found to be in possession of a revolver, 25 rounds and a Communist tessera.

(viii) Tailpiece

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

/4 Locations .....

0629

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

S E C R E T

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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

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

8 Cdn FS Res Det	Captain HADFIELD	HQ RIETI

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

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

J.W. Fischer

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

000[illegible]

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

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

0001

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


0632