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

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JAN. 1946 - JAN. 1947

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

SECURITY SUMMARY No 31

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

8 January 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 31

1 - 31 December 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The destiny of Italy's new Republic may well depend on the future of the Italian Socialist Party. The Socialists, currently torn asunder by two general currents - one filo-communist and one anti-communist - are scheduled to meet in National Congress on 9 January. The outcome of the struggle between those inter-party forces will profoundly influence the future positions and the future activities of all other major parties. The Communists stand to lose their monopoly of control of the masses. The Demo-Christians hope for a clarification of the governmental structure which they alone cannot improve, but which is ruining their party. The U.Q. Party will know if it is to become the principal anti-Communist front or simply plan on being a rightist party. The neo-fascists may or may not be given greener pastures upon which to feed. In conclusion, the Socialist Congress should be a political milestone for Italy. As the day of convocation draws near, the filo-Communist delegates are in the majority, but they may not be able to hold their party intact.

From the point of view of public order, the nation faced a grave crisis during December. Serious city-wide strikes and

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From the point of view of public order, the nation faced a grave crisis during December. Serious city-wide strikes and disorders occurred in Naples and Bari as a result of the exceedingly high cost of living and the generally tight economic situation. The series of municipal strikes was halted by an agreement between syndical officials (CGIL) and the Government. Because the control of organized labor depends upon political forces, however, there is no guarantee that a new chain of protest strikes may not occur at any time.

Rome was comparatively quiet during the month, only minor demonstrations took place and the black market roundup held the headlines for quite a few days, with the authorities finally surrendering the useless fight.

CIC and 276 FSS performed their usual case coverage and their excellent work kept this office and the Command informed on all events which concerned Allied Security in this Area.

CIC closed 111 cases and has 92 pending while the FS Section completed 330 vettings during the month of December.

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S E C R E T

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Nil

(b) Security of Material

At 2000 hours of 16 December 1946, 100 meters of signal wire were stolen at a point 54 kilometers north of Naples. Italian Police were informed in accordance with normal procedure. Arrangements have now been made through Public Safety Division, Hq Allied Commission for a squad of 5 Italian policemen with one jeep to be put at disposal of [illegible] on demand by phone, if and when incidents of this nature arise, within the Rome Area.

On 27 December 1946, the Commanding Officer of Ration Point No 1 Rome received unverified information to the effect that, due to the food shortage following the recent drive against the black market in Rome, an attempt by force would be made against the Ration Point by Italian civilians, in order to obtain a quantity of the supplies contained therein. This information was forwarded to the Chief of Staff, MAAC and CIC Special Agents were sent to investigate. It was determined that the information originated from the neighbourhood adjacent to the Ration Point and was based more from loose talk within the neighbourhood than from actual organization. Italian agents have been placed in the area to follow through with any further sources of rumour A review of the security of the Ration Point brought about the posting of further M.P. guard in specified areas and the assistance of Carabinieri guard during the hours from 1800 to 0800. Recommendations for exterior lighting facilities were also made. Since posting Carabinieri guards a substantial leak of food stuff was uncovered involving German PW's employed in the Area. A revision and shake-down of the PW roster is being put into effect, both for security reasons and black market activity. During the evening of 31 December several shots were fired upon the area from a spot across the river about 1000 yards from the Ration Point. The shots were from Italian 7,65 ammo. and ineffective. Nothing has been uncovered that would

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(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Movement, Ports and Coastline.

A more rigorous control of passenger movement has recently been imposed on Ciampino Airfield, where it was found that the chartered planes were using the drome and their passengers were not being controlled in any way. The measures taken by the RAF to assist in canalizing and checking these private passengers are non existent but within the past few weeks a new system has been operating with Field Security and RAF Provost to control private plane passengers.



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(d) Security of Movement, Ports and Coastline (Cont'd)

Special forms have been provided for the Italian Immigration authorities on the airfield who take all particulars of private passengers and pass to Field Security for checking. Until the RAF Ciampino authorities make arrangements for all passengers (including private plane passengers) to proceed over a certain determined route from the plane to their leaving the drome, the security check will not be thorough; but at the moment the check is working reasonably well.

Some time ago it was reported that a certain FIENGA with the Commander of the Italian Naval torpedo boat 54, by the name of IVONETTI, was engaged in arms smuggling from Yugoslavia into the port of Bari. Later, reports from a reliable source indicated that Admiral ZANNONI of the Italian Ministry of Marine is aware of these activities but prefers to keep prudent silence.

2. Civilian Security.

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Sec. Off. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pend. Inv. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| It. Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civ. Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Mis. Civilians | - | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| TOTALS | - | 1 | 12 | 13 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) NIKOLIC L.
MILANOVIC Miliyojo
CVEJIC Ivojon
SUBANOVIC Vladimir

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The a/n Yugoslavs were interrogated by 276 FSS on 12 December as possible suspects in the Villa Borghese murder. One was armed with a pistol for which he had no legal authority and another carried a knife. They were in possession of documents purporting to be issued by GHQ Royal Yugoslav Army. MILANOVIC and CVEJIC were handed over to the Italian Police for further investigation into their activities. SUBANOVIC was held in the Security Prison Rome on suspicion of being an agent provocateur and courier between EBOLI Camp and the Yugoslav Legation, Rome.

(ii) Karl HEINZ VERBESEK STRAFELLA @ Von RITTER

An ex-member of the German Armed Forces who was a PW in America. Reported to be in Rome and in contact with suspicious foreign elements. Interrogated and is reporting daily to 276 FSS until his position can be fully cleared.



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S E C R E T

(iii) Croat Suspects

Rome is undoubtedly the biggest centre in Italy for Croat underground activity and a considerable number of Ustasha war criminals enjoy Vatican protection in the many colleges and convents in the city. Amongst these are:

Col. RUCAVINA
Col. Ivan DEVCIC
Col. Viktor TOMIC
Col. STIR
Col. COVIC

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

Rumors are persistently strong that PAVELIC Anton is in the vicinity of Rome in premises protected by the Vatican.

(iv) VON HEHENSEE @ PIEROLD

Subject is one of the known links between the Vatican, Free German Committee, International Red Cross and interested parties for the obtaining of proper documents of identification and passports for illegal German immigrants to Italy. Some five months ago Subject went to Germany allegedly to contact subversive groups in Germany. Subject's Rome contact, Bruno EMBCKE, and the group concerned have been under surveillance. On 2 November 1946, this office was informed by the Milan CIC that EMBCKE, Harald had been arrested while trying to cross the border. It was also learned that Subject had been arrested and found at FOLLOLI Rehabilitation Camp.

(v) LUDWIG, Hans

Subject, a German PW escaped from the Foro d'Italia plant on 26 April 1946 was apprehended by CIC agents during an investigation of illegal emigrants of Germans into Italy and the subsequent surveillance of persons concerned. It has been re-

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(v) LUDWIG, Hans

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(vi) MILANO Domenico

A background investigation of Subject, a Commissario of P.S. was made by CIC agents following receipt of information that he had been arrested in Catania on a warrant issued by the county attorney of Trieste on a charge of persecuting Slav Communists in 1942. By means of a review of Intelligence files and confidential interviews it was determined that there should be no question of Subject's pro-Allied sentiments and that he actively collaborated with Allied officers or agents. It was agreed that the Procurator Generale of Trieste should reconsider Subject's case and drop charges against him.



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(c) Subversive Activities

(i) In December a political reactionary temperament was reported to have definitely asserted itself. As a means of exploiting the rising nationalistic complex of the population, a general consolidation and collaboration of anti-Communist forces was described as discernable among many small and large monarchist, nationalist and rightist elements. The following developments are considered to have a bearing on this subject.

A large concentration of ex-fascist generchs have pooled their efforts and their popular support in an effort to fuse all nationalist movements. One of the results has been the formation of the "National Social Movement".

From several reliable sources, including an important personality directly connected to the new movement, it was learned that the promoters of the new concentration include such prominent ex-fascists as Augusto TURATI, Ezio GRAI, Giorgio PINI and Giuseppe ROMUALDI. The same source indicates that the true promoters will remain in the official background in order not to compromise the name of the movement.

Either closely collaborating or actually participating in the movement are various small and therefore relatively unimportant groups such as "Fronte dell'Italiano" (and its associated periodical "Rivolta Ideale"), the previously established Fusionist Party (with its periodical "Manifesto"), the "Fronte Nazionale Italiano (with its press), the so-called neo-fascist periodical "Frecassa" the group which once published the now suppressed periodical "Hosa e Nero" , and several other political, journalistic and syndical groups.

From an important personality directly associated to the National Social Movement (NSM) it was learned that the promoters of the group are at odds among themselves over details of organization and lines of action. The main difficulty, according to the same source, seems to stem from the fact that the "Italian Nationalist Party" of Milan has not as yet agreed to enter the NSM. The Milan group is reportedly backed by large real estate owners and industrialists (including the Consorzio Industriale del Nord) who are criticising the strongly leftist direction of the NSM.

From an official source in direct contact with an ex-captain of

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From an official source in direct contact with an ex-captain of the "Bersaglieri", it was learned that the "Armata Italiana della Liberazione" is tentatively supporting the new movement. The same information was secured from two other reliable sources. The ex-captain mentioned above is a member of the "Armata" and carries a "tessera" from its known leader, ex-colonel Guido MUSCO. Previous investigations by this office indicate that the "Armata" has an official membership of several thousand and that it is organized in clandestine armed squads.

Col. MUSCO, leader of the "Armata" is reported to be the former secretary of Gen. BENCIVENGA, now a leading personality in the U.Q. Front. Information reaching this office indicates that MUSCO and BENCIVENGA may have remained in close relationship. Prior to the 2 June elections, strong evidence existed that BENCIVENGA was in close contact with neo-fascist groups who were working in the interest of the monarchy.

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S E C R E T

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

Confidential information of a reliable nature has also been received to the effect that GRAI and other ex-fascists are in direct contact with S.R.G.T, the Socialist leader of the dissident "Critica Sociale" group and President of the Constituent Assembly In fascist days, GRAI was at one time a principal personality in the field of syndicalism. He later continued his functions in the Socialist Fascist Republic.

(ii) Rumors and highly dubious reports persist that a Communist coup d'etat will be attempted in February or March. It is though that such voices can be almost completely disregarded because:

1. From the Soviet and international point of view, such an attem would deal a serious blow to Russia's prestige at a time when it is attempting to sell itself to the world as the only true democracy;
2. Even if temporarily successful, such a maneuver would probably eventually fail and destroy Communism's democratic future in Italy;
3. The Communists themselves may be partially responsible for spreading such rumors. The propagandized possibility of a Communist display of force, coupled with the admittedly sorry plight of the working class has the odd effect of strengthening the Communist's position among the proletariat. The true Communists may feel that the conquest of the Government by force will be the salvation of their lot. Other laborers are kept under submission by the possibility of a future Communist government which would not favor those who had previously been anti-Communists.

It is believed that the only forces which might contemplate a coup d'etat are certain "nationalist" or neo-fascist elements who believe that a strong hand is needed to eliminate the present apathetic government and save Italy from Communism. Reliable information has been received that such a possibility has been discussed by fanatical leaders of minor neo-fascist groups. At the present time it appears that no organization large enough, nor well enough organized, exists, which is a direct threat to National Security. Future developments, however, may change the situation.

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In conclusion, the concentration of anti-Communist forces continues among the leftist as well as among the rightist forces. Ex-fascist leaders and their neo-fascist following are also split into a rightist and leftist current. On the right, the so-called neo-fascists appear to be so completely diffused that their presence is hardly noticeable. On the left, however, they appear to be organizing into open, centrally controlled, political movements. The connection existing between the leftist nationalist movement and the anti-Communist forces within the Socialist Party is not completely known, but ample evidence exists that their objectives are in accord and that liaison is being provided by certain para-partisan groups (MRP, Armata Italiana della Liberazione).

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population.

(i) Political Disturbances and Demonstrations



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(i) Political Disturbances and Demonstrations (Cont'd)

During the month incidents, of which some were strange, but others amusing, took place. The police raided all food black marketeers. The black marketeer retaliated by striking themselves and many foodstuffs including meat and eggs disappeared from the Rome markets, causing an immediate surge in prices. Over 2000 black marketeers protested in a demonstration at the Ministry of the Interior, that since their only means of livelihood was closed to them, they demanded work. This also brought about a demonstration from Rome housewifes, led by a Communist woman instigator, protesting against rising prices.

In the voting of the Rome Communal Council for a Communal Administration, the distribution of Councillors was such that no party or group of parties could gain a majority for the mayoralty without the votes of the Demo-Christians. The left demanded the D.C. support because the D.C. was collaborating with the Social-Communists in the National Government. The D.C. was apparently under pressure from the Vatican and other anti-Communist forces to support the rightists. As a compromise, the D.C. agreed on the appointment of a D.C. mayor and a board of assessors in proportion to the respective strength of the right and the left. The leftists wanted complete control of the municipality and refused to participate in the administration otherwise. Their well organized and strongly supported manouvers threw the voting into a stalemate and the D.C. mayor was forced to resign one hour after his appointment. As a consequence, the Ministry of Interio has appointed a "Prefect Commissioner" to function as Communal Administrator. His appointment is for six months (or less). In the meanwhile, new elections must be held.
The voting at the Communal Council threatened to become a serious riot; the small hall was jammed with, obviously, planted Communis agitators. The moment the crowd saw that the leftist candidate Romita, was doomed to defeat, they threatened to get violent. Hundreds of the anti-clerical newspaper "Don Basilio" were brough out by the crowd and violent epitaphs against the Demo-Christians and the Vatican were shouted. It is rumored that the resignation of the newly elected mayor was brought about through pressure from the Vatican.
This incident was possibly an example of what might happen in the future if leftist domination is ever seriously threatened. A spark in such a situation might easily cause an explosion.

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(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

From information received, it is possible that following the 15th of January 1947, the small Italian Army alloted by the Peace Treaty, might find itself with very few officers. The government of the new Republic has decided that all Army officers shall give on the 15th of January 1947, a temporary oath to a temporary government. Also many feel that since they have given one oath to the pro-republic, monarchic army, they cannot sincerely give another oath. The mass retirement of the bulk of the officers corps would be a serious blow to the present woefull weak Italian army and might deal it a mortal blow from which it m not recover for many years.

This is a dangerous situation because of the external and internal political situation. Externally, once the Allies leave Italy sho would be completely at the mercy of the Slav hordes massed on her frontier, if they cared to move. Internally, Italy would be at the mercy of any revolutionary force willing to move. Especially a union of the ex-army officers themselves, who are said to be active in organizing outside of the legal Army with ideas pre-dominantly monarchist.

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- The Police

At the Ministry of Interior the Public Security Forces are organizing the "Central Office of Italian International Police". The office is headed by Vice-Questore Comm. Dott. Giuseppe DOSI, a juridical-criminological expert who has spent ten years abroad in the police and consular service. His wide contacts with the police forces of various nations make him well qualified for the position. DOSI hopes that the office will be the first step in a plan which will be internationally accepted and which will eventually lead to an International Police Force under the auspices of the UNO. Such a police force, it is contended, could more efficiently control foreign nationals, safeguard foreign interests and combat international criminals.

The Questore of Rome has officially communicated that the bombing of the English Embassy has been solved. Foreign Hebrews of the terroristic Irgun Zwai Leumi group have been arrested and charged with being accomplices in organizing the bombing. The actual authors of the incident are believed to have left Italy. The investigations have revealed considerable information about the Irgun Zwai Leumi. Vice-Questore DOSI has pointed out that the police operations can be looked upon as a practical example of international police activity, since Allied Intelligence Agencies collaborated with the Rome Questura in conducting the investigation.

The Troika Affair: On 5 December the Communist newspaper, "L'Unita" published a reproduction of a classified (secret) document of the SIS Division of the "Pubblica Sicurezza" regarding a clandestine Russian terrorist organization called "Troika". The document gave details of organization and technique, but it gave them as reported information (from confidential sources) which the Chief of Police wished to have investigated in the interest of national security. L'Unita' ridiculed the document as the product of the fantastic imagination of the Chief of Police and demanded that he be dismissed from office and that an apology be extended to Russia. The general press supported the police and many dispatches insisted that L'Unita directors should be prosecuted in accordance with the penal code prohibiting the divulging of secret State documents. Many police authorities felt that such action was decidedly in order. No measures were taken, however, and the polemics have now subsided.

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Russia tendered a formal protest to the allegations through diplomatic channels. NENNI, as Foreign Minister, deplored the incident in the Council of Ministers and a proper apologetic communication was issued. Two police Commissioners were subsequently transferred from the SIS.

The "Troika" affair was unfortunate. L'Unita did commit a felony and it did obviously subordinate Italy's security to Russia's interest. The act was premeditated and apparently the work of Communists beyond and above journalistic circles (the document was dated September). The obvious loopholes in the security technique of the P.S. Forces and the amateurish touch to their methods is in no way an excuse for the Communists. "Troika" does exist as a technique of Soviet-Balkan clandestine activity. Use of the "Troika" (a three men team that has taken a blood oath to accomplish a specific mission) is probably resorted to in Italy, possibly to a wide extent. As a movement or even as an organization, "Troika" does not exist, but that does not preclude its use by known foreign organizations and secret services.



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(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri (Cont'd)

The evidence of large scale Soviet-Balkan clandestine activity is clear. It cannot be laughed off simply because the Italian Police chose the wrong name for it. The mistake of the P.S. was to place too much faith on the report of one informant. Most informants call it MGVD or OZN..
The Troika incident clearly demonstrated the weakness in the Italian Police structure and the extent of penetration in its ranks. A full report on the weakness and faults of the Italian Police has been handed to this office and will be given to the proper authorities.

(iii) Italian Political Situation.

Evidence from all quarters indicates that the D.C. continues to lose prestige because of its alleged ineffective governmental efforts and its obvious and continuos overtures in favor of Communist and Socialist demands.
The most important political event in January will be the National Congress of the Socialist Party. Not only the future of the Socialist Party, but the clarification of the entire national political structure depends on the outcome of the clash among the four principal groups within the party.
In view of the imminent congress, all Federations are intensely occupied with outlining the various motions of the respective currents and electing the delegates for the Congress. Nearly complete returns from the Federations indicate that the filo-Communists will control about 70 percent of the delegates. NENNI has recently sought to appease the various currents with his usual political acumen, but Z.G.RI and S.R.G.T seemed determined (and committed) to drag him to a showdown. The anti-Communists claim that their first step will be to demand an annulment of the Congress on the grounds that NENNI's followers, by control federation directorates, have used undeniable fraud and corruption in electing congress delegates.
Both in and out of the Socialist Party there is much talk about the possible formation of a new Socialist Party. A new party could conceivably be formed by the losing side at the Congress, whether it be the "autonomous forces"(anti-Communists) or the "filo-Communists".
In the event of a victory by Z.G.RI and S.R.G.T, one school of thought maintains that NENNI and his followers would unite with the Communists. Other semi-confidential sources claim that if NENNI is defeated he will change his whole political function and throw in lots with the Republican Party.
If the Congress is not annulled, NENNI's position appears quite secure, however, and secession from the party would be left up

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Strong evidence indicates that Carlo ANDREONI, leader of the Partisan Resistance Movement is closely associated to Z.G.RI, leader of the dissident "Iniziative Socialiste". This information is supported by reliable reports from a professional friend of ANDREONI. Other evidence, again supported by the same source, indicates that the MRP remains well organized in spite of the pressure of the Government to disband its "squadrist" character.

ANDREONI himself has been attacked from within the MRP in an effort to remove him as leader, but from all indications, his position remains secure.

Z.G.RI is very hostile to the Government, and resolutely insists that the Socialist Party must cease to collaborate with the Communists ( and therefore with the Demo-Christians).



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(iii) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

The same stand is maintained by ANDREONI. He has proclaimed that Italy needs a Socialist Government, but that the Communist Party is but a Soviet tool which must be crushed. ANDREONI publicly stated that he knows that the Communists have a vast and strong clandestine armed "apparato".
Although S.R.G.T's "Critica Sociale" and Z.G.RI's "Iniziative Socialista" are in disagreement on certain important items, it is publicly acknowledged that their interests, their programs, and their plans mutually embrace each other to a large extent. Several reports have also been received by this office that CORBI, Socialist Under-Secretary of the Interior, is also associated to Z.G.RI and S.R.G.T in a general anti-Communist plan of action. This information has received a minimum of confirmation, but CORBI is known to be (1) under fire by the Communists and (2) decidedly interested in the activity of at least one "nationalist" organizer.
From the international point of view, reports and inquiries reaching this office, indicate that the Italo-American Labor Council of New York looks favorably upon Z.G.RI and S.R.G.T currents in the Socialist Party. One of the source of this information is a journalist in direct contact with Z.G.RI. Other information, as yet without substantial confirmation, tends to link "nationalist" anti-Communist organizers to certain international socialist interests. Z.G.RI's policy in the field of international socialism has been openly obstructed by NENNI, not only as Socialist President but also as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Z.G.RI is the leading Italian representative to the International Socialist Congress.
Another report, originating from within the Vatican but without additional confirmation, indicates that the Vatican is encouraging anti-Communist forces within the Socialist Party. According to the same source, the Vatican is seeking to give material assistance to "Socialist partisans offering a resistance to the Communist controlled partisans."
The reaction of the Communists to the internal troubles of the Socialists indicates that the former are greatly concerned over the possibility of the Z.G.RI-S.R.G.T forces emerging victorious from the Socialist Party Congress. TOGLIATTI has accused the dissident Socialist groups of selling out to the Bourgeoisie and of betraying the united front of the proletariat. In a recent speech, TOGLIATTI also attacked James DUNN, the new U.S. Ambassador to Italy, for allegedly making comments which were construed to mean that U.S. policy supported anti-Communist forces in the CGIL and in the Socialist Party. DUNN's statement [illegible] dinner of the previously mention

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A short note on Communist activities show that recently the Communist energy has been directed especially toward activity that has direct effect upon the daily life of the people. Specifically:

1. Local administration: The Communist press continually propagandizes communal control (such as sabotaging the election of a non-leftist mayor in Rome), the Communists are embarking on a revolutionary experiment of instituting "Councils of the People" at communal levels. The Councils are composed of leftist "representatives of the people" who will assist the population and represent its interests to the competent authorities. Such councils may well become direct opposition to the legally elected Communal Councils where the latter are of rightist majority. A "Council of the People" has already been appointed in the Appio Quarter of Rome.

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S E C R E T

(iii) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

2. The Alimentary Situation: The Communist press continually propagandizes the plight of the people with regards to the insufficiency of food rations and the general economic situation. Incidents similar to the recent ones in Naples and Bari can easily occur again if municipal protest strikes are called by the local "Labor Chamber". The Communists always support such demonstrations and blame the Government for not eliminating the cause.

3. Organized Labor: The unbearable high cost of living and the party's relentless struggle to lower it are always kept in the public's eye. For some months now, the Communists have demanded that industry institute 'Consigli di Gestione" (Workers' Management Councils).

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest.

The anti-clerical press represented by "Don Basilio", "Il Pollo" and "Il Merciante" continues to attack the Church and the clergy with satire, obscenity and immoral illustrations. One large front page illustration was extreme to the degree of showing a caricature setting of sinful priests in the presence of Christ on the cross. As a result of the new energetic anti-clerical press, anti-clerical demonstrations have occurred in various parts of Italy. Demonstrating Communists appeared at the recent voting of the Rome Communal Councillors waving many copies of "Don Basilio". This gesture indicates the anti-clerical nature of the leftist people's block which sought to force a leftist mayor into office.

At the Constituent Assembly, DE GASPERI vehemently denounced the anti-clerical press and its shameful immorality. He stated that the Prefects had been ordered to act against such "speculations on obscenity" but that, in the presence of appropriate press laws, general suppression of the anti-clerical press was difficult. DE GASPERI's statement provoked a great demonstration of homage to the Pope among the Assembly delegates. The Social Communists and other leftist delegates remained seated and silent during the pro-clerical display, and the leftist press ignored it almost completely in its accounts.

The Demo-Christian and Catholic press have editorialized strongly against the anti-clerical press. Mons. MONTINI, acting Secretary of State of the Vatican has personally occupied himself with the situation. He has pointed out that the attacks against the Pope are not only attacks against religion, but also attacks against the Head of a sovereign state, a State which Italy is committed to respect in accordance with the Lateran Pacts.

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The 22 December Catholic demonstration at Saint Peters to pay homage to the Holy See and to protest against anti-clericalism was a huge success. The most accurate estimates placed the tot number of participants at about 350,000. After a special mass, the Pope spoke. He told first of the great work which the Vatic had done to save Rome from the war and then passed to the real subject of his speech: the denouncement of the new anti-clerical front centered in Rome. The Pope implored all Catholics to remain strong in their faith, as there were only two possibiliti to choose from: to be for Christ or against Christ, to be with His Church or against His Church.

At the St. Peter's demonstration, the public responded to the appeals of the Pope with spontaneous and unprecedented cheers of homage.

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

After the speech, a procession formed and marched, in form of protest, to the press headquarters of the anti-clerical periodicals. In general, the non-leftist press proclaimed the Pope's speech to be the true reflection of the attitude of all Catholic and respectful citizens. A few newspapers warned of the consequences of mixing Church and politics. The leftist press either ignored or minimized the great public demonstration.
In a subsequent speech to the College of Cardinals and others of the clergy, the Pope expressed the following position:

1. The Atlantic Charter has become but a memory because a rapid and just peace is not being realized. The peace should be fair for both victors and vanquished, it should be aimed at world reconstruction and it should guarantee that no nation can again unchain an unjust aggression.

2. No Christian has the right to become apathetic in the struggle of the Church against the materialistic forces which are seeking world domination.

The Press

A new newspaper, "La Repubblica d'Italia" is about to be founded. Its announced objectives are to further the democratic interests of Italy by supporting the policy of friendship to all - Russia, England, Yugoslavia and the U.S. - and of remaining out of any "sphere of influence". Politically it will be of leftist tendencies. The founder and director is Arrigo JACCHIA, former director of "Giornale di Roma" and "Il Messaggero"

"Il Pollo", anti-clerical periodical has suspended publication because its director was sentenced to two years imprisonment for contempt of religion. Publication may be resumed if a new director is appointed.

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The pro-fascist periodical "Frecciaa" has also been suspended as a result of the police disposition to confine its director, SAN GIORGIO, to two years of restricted habitation outside of Rome.

The director of the anti-clerical "Don Basilio" will be prosecuted for contempt of religion on 10 January. If he receives the same sentence as JACCHIA, "Don Basilio" may also be suspended.

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The director of the anti-clerical "Don Basilio" will be prosecuted for contempt of religion on 10 January. If he receives the same sentence as MACCARI, "Don Basilio" may also be suspended.

The daily "La Tribuna del Popolo" has ceased publication following disagreement among its owners and directors. The owner, ANDRENISE Giovanni, maintained that the newspaper was successively leftist to suit him, and he insisted that it change its tendency. "La Tribuna" may be republished under more rightist influence.

"Momento-Sera" is a new daily owned by Realino CARBONI. He is a very controversial figure in journalistic circles. He has the reputation of being an opportunist but his newspapers are essentially independent of political affiliations.

"L'Indipendente" also owned by CARBONI has ceased publication. Its director, SPROVIERI Giuseppe, possesses the copyright to the title however, so "L'Indipendente" may again be published.

A new nationalist-Catholic weekly "Brancaleone" is also now on the news stands.

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

Fronte della Liberta'

Information has been received to the effect that an organizatior centred on Rome and called Fronte della Liberta' has recently been organized by a number of dissident Slavs of all nationaliti Its ultimate aim is said to be " the overthrow of Communist dictatorship in Eastern Europe" and its immediate programme is the collection of information of conditions in Eastern European countries and the organization of all opponents of the present form of governments there. It is said to be already well organized with a large number of adherents and to be in possessi of valuable information on Eastern Europe.
Among the first impressions formed on this information was that the importance of the organization had been exaggerated, and th it probably concerned a loosely-formed association of dissident Slavs in Italy with rather grandiose ideas. It is hoped to furnish more exact details shortly.

Irgun Zwai Leumi

Liaison is being maintained with the Ufficio Politico of the Central Questura on Jewish questions in particular with referenc to Irgun Zwai Leumi and any information falling into the hands of the questura on suspect terrorists and any possible new terrorist moves against Allied troops or military installations. It is not considered likely that the lull in terrorist activity outside Palestine, believed to be the result of mutual agreement between I.Z.L. and Jewish Committee for the Basle Conference, will be sustained much longer, and this office has received information of a fairly precise nature that recruits for terrori organizations are being mobilized in Rome.

TARIFFIED

0010

Many newspapers for purely journalistic purposes have published many stories concerning the so called "Gold of the Duce". A complete investigation has been carried out by the Italian Police. The report reads like a mystery novel which includes two murders and numerous political implications. It has been stated by high police officials that quite a scandal will break out in the Milan area once the trial of the persons implicated in the murders is brought to light. The full report which is quite lengthy will be sent to higher authorities upon completion of translation.

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TAILPIECE

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4. Locations of FS Section and CIC Detachment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, [illegible] | Lt.Col. MOREN | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. FORGIONE
Captain
GSC III

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



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645.08

S E C R E T

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

SECURITY SUMMARY No 30

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 December 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 30

1 - 30 November 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the month the internal situation in the country has deteriorated. November election returns and general political manifestations gave clear evidence of a rising reactionary temper among all right of center forces. A government crisis was averted and the present position was maintained by a sort of miraculous equilibrium which for the moment should be upheld to avoid even worse calamities.

The position of the Government coalition remains very shaky; no open crisis resulted because the parties are reluctant to force a clarification. Dissident elements in the Demo-Christian and Socialist Parties, however, may eventually succeed in at least modifying the tri-partisan governmental structure.

The Italian Republic is today suffering from growing pains and much of the confusion can be attributed to lack of competent men and internal and external party strifes. The confused picture of a few months past is gradually beginning to stabilize itself and a little light can be seen as to future possibilities of the government. At the moment there appears to be almost a spiritual cleavage between the people and the government. The key to the future of the Italian Government will be the coming Socialist Congress on January 10, 1947. The issue will be whether dissident elements will be able to dislodge Pietro NENNI, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Socialist Party.

Military Security was excellent during the month; public order enjoyed a relative calm during November, but ominous symptoms of future trouble are not lacking. CIC and 276 FSS covered their usual load of cases, which resulted in an excellent coverage of the

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Military Security was excellent during the month; public order enjoyed a relative calm during November, but ominous symptoms of future trouble are not lacking. CIC and 276 FSS covered their usual load of cases, which resulted in an excellent coverage of the situation.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Nil

(b) Security of Material

Another case of the severing of Military telephone communication was reported by Fault Control during the month. The affected lines were those connecting RAAC with G-2.



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(b) Security of Material (cont'd)

It is proposed to organize a combined FS-Carabinieri Mobile squad which can investigate when damage is reported. However, Security Branch, AC are taking steps as was requested by letter, to place Carabinieri at the disposal of FS for this work.

(c) Security of Personnel

(i) - Two shooting incidents took place during the month in the vicinity of Ciampino airport. The Ciampino bus was fired upon and shots were fired at the Redio Range. No one was hit or injured. The Italian Police conducted a thorough search at the request of this office. One arrest was made and investigations are continuing

(ii) - Duty Officer RAAC and the duty clerk of the AG Section received nuisance telephone calls of a threatening nature, early in the month. A line check with the aid of the Signal Section resulted in the apprehension of an Italian woman whose house was frequented by foreigners, to whom she claimed she taught English. Her so-called pupils obviously decided to practice on English speaking personnel.
The phone was removed from the apartment and the parties concerned were warned that a repetition of the act would result in incarceration.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Numerous cases have been brought to the attention of this office of the entrance of foreigners by plane at the Ciampino Airport. No effective control is in existence at the present.
Although the military aircraft are controlled by the Military, no control is exercised over TWA, PAA, Iberian Airways, private planes etc. This matter is being taken up with AFHQ to establish a contro in collaboration with the Italian Police.

2. Civilian Security

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(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for | Internment | Detention | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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2. Civilian Security

0316

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Sec. Off. | Internment Cat. B. | Detention pend. inv. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| It. Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civ. Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| His. Civilians | - | - | 14 | 14 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 14 | 14 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) JURIEF PAVEL - KATALONSKY PAOLO

Information was passed to this office by D.P. Sub-Commission A.C. that Subject, ex-lieutenant of the Red Army was wanted by the Soviet Government for collaborationist activities. Subject was arrested in Rome on 29 November and was evacuated through "A" channels.



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(b) Important Individual Cases (cont'd)

(ii) TOPPER GESUA

Subject was arrested by 275 FSS on 6 August after he had escaped from 209 PW Cage. During the last few days he reappeared in Cinecitta' Camp and he has been detained and interrogated by the FS NCO in the camp. The Polish Legation have requested that Subjec be held at their disposal, but since jail accomodation is at present extremely difficult, Subject will be evacuated through normal channels and the camp authorities notified of his position.

(iii) WIESEL MAX

Subject who was listed as being "in custody" in AFHQ Wanted List Amended No 6, escaped from the Military Hospital of CESENATICO and is now living in Rome. He has been traced and has been told to report daily to FSS. No notification of Subject's escape was received and disposal instructions are awaited.

(iv) CICILIE KINTZEL - EX. CUSTOS

Subject is known to visit the Collegio Germanicum in Rome, where escaped German PW and political suspects are receiving shelter. Subject passes herself off as Greek. Further enquiries are being made into Subject's activities.

(v) GERRISTEN PAUL JOHANN - Dutch National.

Subject had entered Rumania dressed in British Battle Dress with Dutch Army flashes, without legal authority. He was dispatched by plane to Italy by the British Military Mission in Belgrade at the request of the Soviet Authorities. Subject is being held by FSS until his hand-over to the Dutch Authorities.

(vi) PUSENJAK BOGDAN Dr

Subject is a Yugoslav refugee, secretary of an association which calls itself "Associazione per la Corrispondenza e gli Scambi", whose interest is purportedly student exchange between countries. The Association publishes a journal "World's Echo". Investigations are continuing.

(vii) S.N SEVERINO LUISA RIVA, Countess © DI GIOVANNI RAIMONDA

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(vii) SAN SEVERINO LUISA RIVA., Countess @ DI GIOVANNI RAIMONDA

A person of the same name, also a countess, is employed at the Rome British Embassy, Labour Department. She was suspected of being identical with the enemy agent of a similar name and an interrogatio was carried out on 28 November. Investigations continue.

(viii) POSSOWSKI, Russian Colonel.

A reliable source reports that Subject is living in Rome as a painte He was an interrogator in the G.P.U. in Vienna in 1945. Investigations continue.

(ix) MALLIA CARLO

During the past week, Subject's wife's apartment in Via Montanelli 3 has been under observation of FS at night, as it had been rumoured that Mrs MALLIA was meeting her husband secretly after nightfall. No results were obtained. CS are also watching the apartment every night. MALLIA is believed to have left his hiding place in the Vatican recently to sign a document of property in his lawyer's office.

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(b) Important Individual Cases (cont'd)

(x) DR.G.NOVIC KNUNOSLAV, Croat priest

Subject was invited by letter to report to FSS. Needless to say, he disregarded the invitation and something more forceful will be necessary to coax him out of his lair. Subject's activities are highly suspicious: not only is he supplying false documents to Ustasha war criminals but he is also spending large sums of money financing them.

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Anti-Allied Propaganda

During November, anti-American propaganda was maintained at about the same level as the month before. The two subjects which the Communist press "plugged" the most persistently were: (1) The Dollman incident and (2) the internationalization of Trieste as a phase of the Anglo-American plan to enslave all of Italy.
In view of the rising national reaction which is sweeping Italy, a special study was made of the propaganda in "Rivolta Ideale", one of the foremost neo-fascist periodicals. All of the 39 copies published to date were studied for an indication of its attitude to the United States. The basis of practically all anti-U.S.(and anti-Allied) propaganda is found to spring from the movement's premise that its motivating force is: "Defense of Italianism in and outside Italy. Defense of the Italian right to her colonies." The Allies are considered a common enemy because they lured Italy into submission and then betrayed her.

(ii) Aliens

The potential dangers inherent in the presence of a vast population of Balkan and other foreign nationals remains of prime concern to Italian national security. Many police officials and well informed civilians are of the opinion that alien "fifth column" is Italy's greatest threat to law and order. A Constituent delegate (of Leftist tendencies) privately confided that he believes that as a result of the penetration of subversive Balkans into the country, Italy will be faced with civil insurrection (as in Greece) after the withdrawal of the Allies. It is generally considered that Slav or Albanian agents or agent's informants in Italy number into thousands. Some of these agents are reported to be at large, while others are alleged placed within the DP camps as organizers. In connection with the DP problem, Italian newspapers often carry accounts of Slav or Albanian terrorist bands. Their mission is allegedly to cause sabot

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(iii) Partisans

In reference to ANDREONI, the MRP leader who was arrested and then released during October for heading a rebel partisan movement, information reaching this office indicates that he is energetically continuing his partisan activities. ANDREONI is also reported to be preparing for a trip to Rome on an official partisan mission. Although ANDREONI and his followers have been freed, the Government is supposedly conducting a general investigation of the MRP. It is worthy of note that the Socialist members of the Government have favoured leaving ANDREONI at liberty, while the Communists have contested it.



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous

(c) Civil Population

(i) Political Disturbances and Demonstrations.

Public order enjoyed a relative calm during November. Strikes and demonstrations continued to be numerous, but incidents of violence have been few. An attack on the Uomo Qualunque headquarters at NOVARA by non-descript elements was strongly propagandized by the U.Q. press in Rome, but the significance of the incident does not measure up to the attention focused upon it.
The Leftist block staged numerous parades following the administrative elections. Their favourite slogan was "Campidoglio (City Hall) is again in the hands of the people," but at the first balloting for Mayor, they found themselves in an embarassing position of only pulling 35 votes for their candidate, which was four less than a majority.

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

In last month's report it was stated that the police had been granted permission to acquire 20,000 pistols by the Allied Authorities. During the month, this permission was revoked by AMMA, until all the Carabinieri are armed. A statement by a high police official concerning this regulation was that if one carabiniere is without a pistol, the entire police force of Italy will have to wait to be rearmed.
Within the forces of Public Security, political information is collected and controlled by the "Special Information Service Division" or "SIS". The Division originates from fascist days and is headed by Comm. Leone Ferdinando SANTORO. Following the liberation the SIS was reorganized and poltical informants were recruited who are directly responsible to the Ministry of Interior through SANTORO and the Chief of Police, FERRARI.
The SIS has recently been subjected to a campaign of criticism in certain political and journalistic circles. The criticisms have found voice in the independent newspaper "IL TEMPO". The recent articles published against the SIS call for democratic system and the abolition of all 'secret police".
Observations of this office already indicate that the SIS is plainly and simply a political information center. Its function is to objectively collect information by which the P.S. is better able to appraise the political situation in regards to public order and national security. No police headquarters can efficiently conduct the work of investigations and control without confidential sources

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From all indications, SIS is still in its infant stage and needs much development to come up to the par of the OVRA of which it has been accused of having become the successor. This unit can never hope of enjoying any great success until such time as the government itself is stabilized. Since the government is in the position of a house divided against itself, this condition reflects down to all its organs. Much of the information supplied to the SIS is with-hd so as not to cause embarassment to the functionaries of the sections of SIS in case of a change in the government.

(iii) Italian Political Situation. 0013

The stability of the present government is tottering precariously. Of the several principal factors which have influenced the situation all are connected, directly or indirectly, with the Communists.



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SECRET

(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

The relationship between the Demo-Christians and the Communists, already worsened as a consequence of the administrative electoral campaign and by TOGLIATTI's personal attacks on DE GASPERI, has suffered a major embitterment as a result of TOGLIATTI's trip to Belgrade without governmental acknowledgment. The reason for the famous trip is now history. Without advising the Government, TOGLIATTI notified the press that TITO was willing to consider ceding TRIESTE to Italy in exchange for GORIZIA. TOGLIATTI's initiative resulted in openly discrediting the Government as an impossible and unworkable coalition. Public opinion rebelled to the TITO-TOGLIATTI overture with a violent press campaign. In the end, it appears that not even the Communists benefited by TOGLIATTI shrewd tactics. TOGLIATTI's activities have been directed mainly against the Demo-Christian's politics, but at the same time important factors of international politicsinvolving the interest of the Slav Bloc against the Western Bloc are clearly discernable. DE GASPERI has been made the object of violent attacks by the Communis press because he allegedly has not been able to manouver foreign policy into the realization of any international advantage to Italy The Communists claim that Italy is now anchored only to the Anglo-Americans, who have responded by betraying their promises and by exploiting the nation. A serious accusation has been made by TOGLIATTI against DE GASPERI; that of having hindered, for electoral reasons, the return of Italian prisoners of war from Yugoslavia. As a result, the press polemic between Demo-Christians and Communist has become lively. TOGLIATTI has been called "miserable" by "IL POPOLO", official organ of the Demo-Christian Party. On the other hand a number of the directors of the Christian Democrat Party feel that a clarification with the Communists is imperative. The attitude of the Christian Democrats will be brought to light in the next few days at the announced meetings of the Directors and the Parliamentary Group of the Party. In the meantime, the party directorate has repelled the alliance proposed by the Leftist "People's Bloc" to solve the problem of the administrative council for Rome. (The election results are such that no party or group of parties can achieve the majority without the votes of the Demo-Christian Councillors).

In spite of everything, DE GASPERI, does not seem inclined to open a crisis. The fall of the present Cabinet would probably determine the failure of the new loan which is vital to the economic reconstruction of the Nation. Moreover, there is no practicable way of breaking the Three-Party Government formula which is based on the electoral support shown by the 2 June elections. In spite of all differences with the Christian

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At present there is an alternate possibility (much cherished by the Left): the Italian Socialist Party could assume the political direction of the Government in collaboration with the Communists and the Demo-Christians. This would mean maintaining three party formula with a slight shifting of the Government to the Left. NENNI and his Socialist followers have echoed the plan in the press following the administrative elections which, according to the Social-Communists, have shown a tendency of public opinion in favour of the Left. At the present time, however, the D.C. would never cede the important ministry of the Interior and the Public Security structure which control the elections.

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(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

Although the situation is troubled there are no clear signs of sudden precipitation. DE GASPERI shows a great deal of discretion in this muggy polemic atmosphere. In spite of the fact that he appears to be very weak and over-tolerant, he more or less controls the situation. A fall of the cabinet in the near future, therefore, seems improbable. This is indicated also by the fact that the opening of the Constituent Assembly has been postponed from 2 December to 17 December in order not to carry the political crisis to the floor of the Chamber, and thereby jeopardize the success of the National Loan. Possibilities of compromise still exist and DE GASPERI seems the most adept person to exploit them. An open crisis could never resolve the problem unless the three-party system were abandoned, and, as stated above, there is little immediate possibility of such an eventuality. In conclusion, Italy is plagued by a government which can neither govern nor cease governing.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

If a close study of the Italian political situation would be made, the Communist game could be clearly discerned in the functions of the Socialist Party. It is in the interest of the Communists to have a weak Socialist Party shaken by internal crisis. In this manner, a coalition would lead to the strongly united Communists controlling the workers mass, in their party and the Socialist. The Communists jealously cling to their control of the workers masses. At this point, this position is in peril by the manipulations of SARAGAT and ZAGARI. If the Leftist NENNI, President of the Party, can hold control of the Party Congress on 10 January 1947, then the position of the Leftist Bloc is safe. If not, it will be interesting to watch the repercussions. Since it is felt in high government circles that this will be the key to the future of the Italian government, the polemics of the Socialist Party will be closely followed until the coming Party Congress.

The Italian Socialist Party seems more than ever shaken by its old internal crisis. The unanimity reached at the time of the signing of the Unity of Action Pact with the Communists has vanished following the administrative elections. The elections revealed the disfavor which the Socialist Party has fallen in its second fiddle role to the Communists. SARAGAT and ZAGARI have shown themselves decidedly against the Unity of Action Pact. In an interview given to the Giornale d'Italia they vehemently attacked NENNI for steering the party

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In order to have a more exact evaluation of the internal situation of the Socialists, the currents which are present in the Party and which will battle each other at the Congress are listed:



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(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

1. "Critica Sociale" Current (exponent - S.RAGAT - It leans toward an effective autonomy of the Party and a clarification of the relationship with the Italian Communist Party. It wishes to remain in the Government, but sponsors moderate Socialism.

2. "Iniziativa Socialista" Current (exponent - ZAGARI) - It also leans toward an effective autonomy of the Party but demands that it leave the government coalition. It embraces classical marxist principles.

3. "Quarto Stato" Current (exponent - BASSO) - It is favorable to the Unity of Action Pact as a weapon for the true defense of the "proletariat" in union with the Italian Communist Party.

4. "Compiti Nuovi" Current ( exponent - LIZZADRI) - It is fusionist to the extreme consequences, and therefore practically Communist.

NENNI's position seems to fall within the "Quarto Stato" current. He has also the backing and the full sympathy of the "Fusionists". At the Congress the sidings will be "Critica Sociale" and "Iniziativa Socialista" against "Quarto Stato" and "Compiti Nuovi". If the former currents prevail, NENNI's days for domination of the party may be numbered.

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest

NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.

The apprehension of the Vatican over Communist activity has become acute. According to information from official sources, the Vatican is very much disturbed by the recent development of leftist propaganda which has led to episodes of intolerance and violence against the clergy.

A great interest is being shown in the demonstration of respect toward the PCPE by the Uomo Qualunque Front. During recent electoral campaigning, GIANNINI, U.Q. leader, affirmed that if the Mayor of Rome were to be a Qualunquista, his first act would be to present himself to the Vatican and pay his respect to the PCPE. With the help of such tactics, the U.Q. has [illegible]

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Worthy of notice is an article published at the time of the elections by the "Osservatore Romano", official organ of the Vatican. With the title "Sacred Duty", it invited the people to come to the urns, to keep in mind the sacred character of Rome, to oppose the adversaries of the Catholic name, and to vote only for those who remember the necessities of the spirit. The article is an example of the general instructions of the Vatican to all Catholics to vote for the Democ-Christians. Although priests, monks and sisters voted with discipline, much absenteeism was noted among Catholics who were considered to be Demo-Christians. The victory of the "People's Bloc" and of the Uomo Qualunque Front, in the opinion of an official source close to the Vatican, has caused the Vatican to voice increased displeasure toward the Demo-Christians in regard to the party's apparent weakness and their tolerance of the Leftists.
During the month Pope PIUS XII made two interesting speeches: one to the members of the Fifth National Congress of the Confederation of Direct Cultivators, guided by Minister SEGNI and Hon. BONOMI and one to the members of the First International Congress of Philosophy guided by Minister GONELLA.

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

Both of the abovementioned ministers are Demo-Christians. The two speeches were anti-marxist and anti-Communist and exalted the small land owner as the guardian of the Christian philosophy which is serving to maintain social equilibrium between the materialistic dogma of extreme social and agrarian concepts.
Propaganda in favor of divorce in Italy continues to increase. It, in turn, is generally associated with the rising anti-clerical propaganda against the life of the clergy, its political activities, the abuses of some of its members, and the systematical disparagement of Catholic religious institutions. The weekly "Don Basilio" already denounced to the Magistrate for contempt of religion, has raised its circulation to 800,000 copies. Besides an editorial committee of some famous journalists, among whom are SCARPELLI, MACCARI, M. SPRIN and others, the paper is directed and administered by P.RENI, President of the Newspaper Editors' Union and administrator of the Socialist organ "Avanti". In effect, "Don Basilio" has a social-communist tendency. Whatever its true purpose, by fighting Catholicism it fights Communism's strongest enemy.
MACCARI, mentioned above, has founded another anti-clerical newspaper entitled "Il Pollo" which contains many improper and immoral illustrations (such as a monk in bed with his lover). The Police have sequestered its first number.
The Catholic groups which head the Catholic Daily "Il Quotidiano" have tried in vain to promote counter-propaganda by founding a newspaper entitled "Rabarbaro". At present, "Rabarbaro" has only a small circulation.
In its defense, the Vatican has enacted through the Congregation of the Holy office a provision read and commented on in all the Catholic Churches of Italy by which "Don Basilio", in the persons of its editors, is excommunicated. No Catholic dealer is allowed to sell the periodical, under threat of the same excommunication. The provision has caused a strong public impression and has provoked polemics on the liberty of the press. The act of excommunication is itself being used to disparage the Vatican and its political authority attained after the Lateran Treaties.

THE PRESS

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

i)- La Gazzetta del Lunedi' and La Diga, both of recent publication.

ii)- Rivolta Ideale, mentioned in previous reports.

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i)- La Gazzetta del Lunedi' and La Diga, both of recent publication.

ii)- Rivolta Ideale, mentioned in previous reports

iii)- Rataplan

iv)- Manifesto

v)- Fracassa, sequestered on 25 November 1946 for open defense of Fascism.

All these papers which have journalists of the late regime on their staffs, continue openly to support the acts of the fascist government. As might be expected in papers which base their policy on the propaganda of the fascists, the British are singled out for special treatment. The conduct of the Allies as a unified organization is never referred to. It is however reported in journalistic circles that these papers have not a wide public. Nevertheless, it is our view that the opinions voiced in these periodicals correspond to the feelings of wide sections of the Italian people.

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(xv) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

H. HOUSING OF WAR CRIMINALS

In Via dei Glicini 27 (Convent of Slav sisters), there is a nest of Ustesha personalities:

a)- SEITZ

b)- General KREN

c)- BOROA

All are important war criminals. Another center is Via Tomacelli 132, ROME - Collegio San Girolamo degli Schiavoni. Here a certain MAGNEK (Monsignore) is in close and constant touch with subversive Ustesha elements.
It is felt that, if at all possible, strong measures should be taken to contradict these persons from religious establishments where with impunity they enjoy full liberty to exercise their harmful propaganda.

TAILPIECE

In the past, numerous reports of hidden arms, to be used in revolutionary acts, have been reported to all police and Intelligence agencies. Of these reports only a small number have been of any value. In the hidden arms question, the Allies have neglected one of the dangers concerning arms. In Italy there exist today military arsenals in all the Army Corps headquarters in which the arms left by the Germans, Republican Fascists, Partisans and arms confiscated in police raids have been stored.
It has been brought to the attention of this office that the military arsenals, at PESCHIERA, MANTUA, PIACENZA, and VENICE are completely in the hands of civilian employees. These employees are 100% members of the Communist Party and unless they are members, no position is given to them by the local labor unions. If army officers interfere, the local communist cells refer the individual to Rome, who in turn refer to the Ministry of War and the officer is transferred.
It has also been reported that the arms in these arsenals are in perfect working condition and well kept.
These arms are very weakly guarded and are a potential danger to the Allies and to the Italian State. Lawless elements could very easily assault these arsenals and have at their disposal all the heavy

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These arms are very weakly guarded and are a potential danger to the Allies and to the Italian State. Lawless elements could very easily assault these arsenals and have at their disposal all the heavy weapons needed for any insurrection.
This material is all captured enemy material and really belongs to the Allies. Beside the small amount needed by the Italian Army, the rest should be destroyed.
The Chief of Police of Italy stated that these arms could be demobilized in a week by the simple method of removing the springs in each weapon. The Chief of Police is very much in favor of such an action and has taken it up with the Government. This office will also submit a detailed report to AFHQ for action, to remedy a dangerous situation.

4. Locations of FS Section and CIC Detachments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, [illegible] | LT.COL. MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | LT. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. FORCIONE
Captain
GSO III

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

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S E C R E T

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 December 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 30

1 - 30 November 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the month the internal situation in the country has deteriorated. November election returns and general political manifestations gave clear evidence of a rising reactionary temper among all right of center forces. A government crisis was averted and the present position was maintained by a sort of miraculous equilibrium which for the moment should be upheld to avoid even worse calamities.
The position of the Government coalition remains very shaky; no open crisis resulted because the parties are reluctant to force a clarification. Dissident elements in the Demo-Christian and Socialist parties, however, may eventually succeed in at least modifying the tri-partisan governmental structure.
The Italian Republic is today suffering from growing pains and much of the confusion can be attributed to lack of competent men and internal and external party strifes. The confused picture of a few months past is gradually beginning to stabilize itself and a little light can be seen as to future possibilities of the government. At the moment there appears to be almost a spiritual cleavage between the people and the government. The key to the future of the Italian Government will be the coming Socialist Congress on January 10, 1947. The issue will be whether dissident elements will be able to dislodge Pietro NENNI, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Socialist Party.
Military Security was excellent during the month; public order enjoyed a relative calm during November, but ominous symptoms of future trouble are not lacking. CIC and 276 FSS covered their usual load of cases, which resulted in an excellent coverage of the

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PART II

0017.3

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Nil

(b) Security of Material

Another case of the severing of Military telephone communication was reported by Fault Control during the month. The affected lines were those connecting MAAC with OSS.



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(b) Security of Material (cont'd)

It is proposed to organize a combined FS-Carabinieri Mobile squad which can investigate when damage is reported. However, Security Branch, AC are taking steps as was requested by letter, to place Carabinieri at the disposal of FS for this work.

(c) Security of Personnel

(i) - Two shooting incidents took place during the month in the vicinity of Ciampino airport. The Ciampino bus was fired upon and shots were fired at the Radio Range. No one was hit or injured. The Italian Police conducted a thorough search at the request of this office. One arrest was made and investigations are continuing

(ii) - Duty Officer RAOC and the duty clerk of the IG Section received nuisance telephone calls of a threatening nature, early in the month. A line check with the aid of the Signal Section resulted in the apprehension of an Italian woman whose house was frequented by foreigners, to whom she claimed she taught English. Her so-called pupils obviously decided to practice on English speaking personnel.
The phone was removed from the apartment and the parties concerned were warned that a repetition of the act would result in incarceration.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Numerous cases have been brought to the attention of this office of the entrance of foreigners by plane at the Ciampino Airport. No effective control is in existence at the present.
Although the military aircraft are controlled by the Military, no control is exercised over TWA, PAA, Iberian Airways, private planes etc. This matter is being taken up with AFHQ to establish a control in collaboration with the Italian Police.

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Sec. Off. | Internment Cat. B. | Detention pend. inv. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| It. Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civ. Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Mis. Civilians | - | - | 14 | 14 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 14 | 14 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) JUREEF PAVEL & KATALONSKY PAOLO

Information was passed to this office by D.P. Sub-Commission A.C. that Subject, ex-lieutenant of the Red Army was wanted by the Soviet Government for collaborationist activities. Subject was arrested in Rome on 29 November and was evacuated through "A" channels.



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(b) Important Individual Cases (cont'd)

(ii) TOPPER GESUA

Subject was arrested by 275 FSS on 6 August after he had escaped from 209 PW Cage. During the last few days he reappeared in Cinecitta' Camp and he has been detained and interrogated by the FS NCO in the camp. The Polish Legation have requested that Subject be held at their disposal, but since jail accomodation is at present extremely difficult, Subject will be evacuated through normal channels and the camp authorities notified of his position.

(iii) WIESEL MAX

Subject who was listed as being "in custody" in AFHQ Wanted List Amended No 6, escaped from the Military Hospital of CESENATICO and is now living in Rome. He has been traced and has been told to report daily to FSS. No notification of Subject's escape was received and disposal instructions are awaited.

(iv) CICILIE KINTZEL - EX. CUSTOS

Subject is known to visit the Collegio Germanicum in Rome, where escaped German PW and poltical suspects are receiving shelter. Subject passes herself off as Greek. Further enquiries are being made into Subject's activities.

(v) GERRISTEN PAUL JOHANN - Dutch National.

Subject had entered Rumania dressed in British Battle Dress with Dutch Army flashes, without legal authority. He was dispatched by plane to Italy by the British Military Mission in Belgrade at the request of the Soviet Authorities. Subject is being held by FSS until his hand-over to the Dutch Authorities.

(vi) PUSENJAK BOGDAN Dr

Subject is a Yugoslav refugee, secretary of an association which calls itself "Associazione per la Corrispondenza e gli Scambi", whose interest is purportedly student exchange between countries. The Association publishes a journal "World's Echo". Investigations are continuing.

(vii) SAN SEVERINO LUISA RIVA, Countess © DI GIOVANNI RAIMONDA

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(vii) SAN SEVERINO LUISA RIVA, Countess @ DI GIOVANNI RAIMONDA

A person of the same name, also a countess, is employed at the Rome British Embassy, Labour Department. She was suspected of being identical with the enemy agent of a similar name and an interrogation was carried out on 28 November. Investigations continue.

(viii) POSSOWSKI, Russian Colonel. 001.0

A reliable source reports that Subject is living in Rome as a painter. He was an interrogator in the G.P.U. in Vienna in 1945. Investigations continue.

(ix) MALLIA CARLO

During the past week, Subject's wife's apartment in Via Montanelli 8 has been under observation of FS at night, as it had been rumoured that Mrs MALLIA was meeting her husband secretly after nightfall. No results were obtained. CS are also watching the apartment every night. MALLIA is believed to have left his hiding place in the Vatican recently to sign a document of property in his lawyer's office.

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(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(x) DRAGANOVIC KRUNOSLAV, Croat priest

Subject was invited by letter to report to FSS. Needless to say, he disregarded the invitation and something more forceful will be necessary to coax him out of his lair. Subject's activities are highly suspicious: not only is he supplying false documents to Ustasha war criminals but he is also spending large sums of money financing them.

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Anti-Allied Propaganda

During November, anti-American propaganda was maintained at about the same level as the month before. The two subjects which the Communist press "plugged" the most persistently were: (1) The Dollman incident and (2) the internationalization of Trieste as a phase of the Anglo-American plan to enslave all of Italy.
In view of the rising national reaction which is sweeping Italy, a special study was made of the propaganda in "Rivolta Ideale", one of the foremost neo-fascist periodicals. All of the 30 copies published to date were studied for an indication of its attitude to the United States. The basis of practically all anti-U.S.(and anti-Allied) propaganda is found to spring from the movement's premise that its motivating force is: "Defense of Italianism in and outside Italy. Defense of the Italian right to her colonies." The Allies are considered a common enemy because they lured Italy into submission and then betrayed her.

(ii) Aliens

The potential dangers inherent in the presence of a vast population of Balkan and other foreign nationals remains of prime concern to Italian national security. Many police officials and well informed civilians are of the opinion that alien "fifth column" is Italy's greatest threat to law and order. A Constituent delegate (of Leftist tendencies) privately confided that he believes that as a result of the penetration of subversive Balkans into the country, Italy will be faced with civil insurrection (as in Greece) after the withdrawal of the Allies. It is generally considered that Slav or Albanian agents or agent's informants in Italy number into thousands. Some of these agents are reported to be at large, while others are alleged placed within the DP camps as organizers. In connection with the

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(iii) Partisans

In reference to ANDREONI, the MRP leader who was arrested and then released during October for heading a rebel partisan movement, infor mation reaching this office indicates that he is energetically continuing his partisan activities. ANDREONI is also reported to b preparing for a trip to Rome on an official partisan mission. Although ANDREONI and his followers have been freed, the Government is supposedly conducting a general investigation of the MRP. It is worthy of note that the Socialist members of the Government have favoured leaving ANDREONI at liberty, while the Communists have contested it.



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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Disturbances and Demonstrations.

Public order enjoyed a relative calm during November. Strikes and demonstrations continued to be numerous, but incidents of violence have been few. An attack on the Uomo Qualunque headquarters at NOVARA by non-descript elements was strongly propagandized by the U.Q. press in Rome, but the significance of the incident does not measure up to the attention focused upon it.

The Leftist block staged numerous parades following the administrative elections. Their favourite slogan was "Campidoglio (City Hall) is again in the hands of the people," but at the first balloting for Mayor, they found themselves in an embarassing position of only pulling 35 votes for their candidate, which was four less than a majority.

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri.

In last month's report it was stated that the police had been granted permission to acquire 20,000 pistols by the Allied Authorities. During the month, this permission was revoked by AMMA, until all the Carabinieri are armed. A statement by a high police official concerning this regulation was that if one carabiniere is without a pistol, the entire police force of Italy will have to wait to be rearmed.

Within the forces of Public Security, political information is collected and controlled by the "Special Information Service Division" or "SIS". The Division originates from fascist days and is headed by Comm. Leone Ferdinando SANTORO. Following the liberation the SIS was reorganized and poltical informants were recruited who are directly responsible to the Ministry of Interior through SANTORO and the Chief of Police, FERRARI.

The SIS has recently been subjected to a campaign of criticism in certain political and journalistic circles. The criticisms have found voice in the independent newspaper "IL TEMPO". The recent articles published against the SIS call for democratic system and the abolition of all 'secret police".

Observations of this office already indicate that the SIS is plainly and simply a political information center. Its function is to objectively collect information by which the P.S. is better able to appraise the political situation in regards to public order and national security. No police

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Observations of this office already indicate that the SIS is plainly and simply a political information center. Its function is to objectively collect information by which the P.S. is better able to appraise the political situation in regards to public order and national security. No police headquarters can efficiently conduct the work of investigations and control without confidential sources of information. Since all major political parties have a political information service, the Police forces would be at a distinct disadvantage without the SIS.

From all indications, SIS is still in its infant stage and needs much development to come up to the par of the OVRA of which it has been accused of having become the successor. This unit can never hope of enjoying any great success until such time as the government itself is stabilized. Since the government is in the position of a house divided against itself, this condition reflects down to all its organs. Much of the information supplied to the SIS is with-hd so as not to cause embarassment to the functionaries of the sections of SIS in case of a change in the government.

(iii) Italian Political Situation.

The stability of the present government is tottering precariously. Of the several principal factors which have influenced the situation all are connected, directly or indirectly, with the Communists.

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S E C R E T

(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

The relationship between the Demo-Christians and the Communists, already worsened as a consequence of the administrative electoral campaign and by TOGLIATTI's personal attacks on DE GASPERI, has suffered a major embitterment as a result of TOGLIATTI's trip to Belgrade without governmental acknowledgment. The reason for the famous trip is now history. Without advising the Government, TOGLIATTI notified the press that TITO was willing to consider ceding TRIESTE to Italy in exchange for GORIZIA. TOGLIATTI's initiative resulted in openly discrediting the Government as an impossible and unworkable coalition. Public opinion rebelled to the TITO-TOGLIATTI overture with a violent press campaign. In the end, it appears that not even the Communists benefited by TOGLIATTI shrewd tactics. TOGLIATTI's activities have been directed mainly against the Demo-Christian's politics, but at the same time important factors of international politicsinvolving the interest of the Slav Bloc against the Western Bloc are clearly discernable. DE GASPERI has been made the object of violent attacks by the Communis press because he allegedly has not been able to manouver foreign policy into the realization of any international advantage to Italy The Communists claim that Italy is now anchored only to the Anglo-Americans, who have responded by betraying their promises and by exploiting the nation. A serious accusation has been made by TOGLIATTI against DE GASPERI; that of having hindered, for electoral reasons, the return of Italian prisoners of war from Yugoslavia. As a result, the press polemic between Demo-Christians and Communis has become lively. TOGLIATTI has been called "miserable" by "IL POPOLO", official organ of the Demo-Christian Party. On the other hand a number of the directors of the Christian Democrat Party feel that a clarification with the Communists is imperative. The attitude of the Christian Democrats will be brought to light in the nex few days at the announced meetings of the Directors and the Parliamentary Group of the Party. In the meantime, the party directorate has repelled the alliance proposed by the Leftist "People's Bloc" to solve the problem of the administrative council for Romo. (The election results are such that no party or group of parties can achieve the majority without the votes of the Demo-Christian Councillors).

In spite of everything, DE GASPERI, does not seem inclined to open a crisis. A fall of the present Cabinet would probably determine the failure of the new loan which is vital to the economic reconstruction of the Nation. Moreover, there is no practicable way of breaking the Three-Party Government formula which is based on the electoral support shown by the 2 June elections. In spite of all differences with the Christian Democracy, TOGLIATTI has himself maintained such an opinion. An alliance of the Christian Democracy with [illegible] does not seem practicable because of the

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tained such an opinion. An alliance of the Christian Democracy wit
the Right ( Liberal and U.Q.) does not seem probable because of the
contrasting social features of the party programs and also because
Government so formed would not be able to take a stand against an
opposition formed of Socialists and Communists. The Left, in open
opposition outside of the Government, could cause even greater
social-political chaos than exists under present circumstances. In
a speech made at LA SPEZIA, TOGLIATTI said, in regard to this matte
that "Italy cannot be ruled without the Communists nor against the
Communists".

At present there is an alternate possibility (much cherished by the
Left): the Italian Socialist Party could assume the political direc
ion of the Government in collaboration with the Communists and the
Demo-Christians. This would mean maintaining three party formula
with a slight shifting of the Government to the Left. NENNI and hi
Socialist followers have echoed the plan in the press following the
administrative elections which, according to the Social-Communists,
have shown a tendency of public opinion in favour of the Left. At
the present time, however, the D.C. would never cede the important
ministry of the Interior and the Public Security structure which
control the elections.

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(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

Although the situation is troubled there are no clear signs of sudden precipitation. DE GASPERI shows a great deal of discretion in this muggy polemic atmosphere. In spite of the fact that he appears to be very weak and over-tolerant, he more or less controls the situation. A fall of the cabinet in the near future, therefore, seems improbable. This is indicated also by the fact that the opening of the Constituent Assembly has been postponed from 2 December to 17 December in order not to carry the political crisis to the floor of the Chamber, and thereby jeopardize the success of the National Loan. Possibilities of compromise still exist and DE GASPERI seems the most adept person to exploit them. An open crisis could never resolve the problem unless the three-party system were abandoned, and, as stated above, there is little immediate possibility of such an eventuality. In conclusion, Italy is plagued by a government which can neither govern nor cease governing.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

If a close study of the Italian political situation would be made, the Communist game could be clearly discerned in the functions of the Socialist Party. It is in the interest of the Communists to have a weak Socialist Party shaken by internal crisis. In this manner, a coalition would lead to the strongly united Communists controlling the workers mass, in their party and the Socialist. The Communists jealously cling to their control of the workers masses. At this point, this position is in peril by the manipulations of SARAGAT and ZAGARI. If the Leftist NENNI, President of the Party, can hold control of the Party Congress on 10 January 1947, then the position of the Leftist Bloc is safe. If not, it will be interesting to watch the repercussions. Since it is felt in high government circles that this will be the key to the future of the Italian government, the polemics of the Socialist Party will be closely followed until the coming Party Congress.

The Italian Socialist Party seems more than ever shaken by its old internal crisis. The unanimity reached at the time of the signing of the Unity of Action Pact with the Communists has vanished following the administrative elections. The elections revealed the disfavor which the Socialist Party has fallen in its second fiddle role to the Communists. SARAGAT and ZAGARI have shown themselves decidedly against the Unity of Action Pact. In an interview given to the Giornale d'Italia they vehemently attacked NENNI for steering the party according to his personal desires, as contrasted to the political policies established at the Party Congress at Florence. In "Avanti" NENNI denied the attack, criticizing the attitude of SARAGAT and

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In order to have a more exact evaluation of the internal situation of the Socialists, the currents which are present in the Party and which will battle each other at the Congress are listed:



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S E C R E T

(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

1. "Critica Sociale" Current (exponent - SARAGAT - It leans toward an effective autonomy of the Party and a clarification of the relationship with the Italian Communist Party. It wishes to remain in the Government, but sponsors moderate Socialism.

2. "Iniziativa Socialista" Current (exponent - ZAGARI) - It also leans toward an effective autonomy of the Party but demands that it leave the government coalition. It embraces classical marxist principles.

3. "Quarto Stato" Current (exponent - BASSO) - It is favorable to the Unity of Action Pact as a weapon for the true defense of the "proletariat" in union with the Italian Communist Party.

4. "Compiti Nuovi" Current ( exponent - LIZZADRI) - It is fusionist to the extreme consequences, and therefore practically Communist.

NENNI's position seems to fall within the "Quarto Stato" current. He has also the backing and the full sympathy of the "Fusionists". At the Congress the sidings will be "Critica Sociale" and "Iniziativa Socialista" against "Quarto Stato" and "Compiti Nuovi". If the former currents prevail, NENNI's days for domination of the party may be numbered.

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest

NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.

The apprehension of the Vatican over Communist activity has become acute. According to information from official sources, the Vatican is very much disturbed by the recent development of leftist propaganda which has led to episodes of intolerance and violence against the clergy.
A great interest is being shown in the demonstration of respect toward the POPE by the Uomo Qualunque Front. During recent electoral campaigning, GIANNINI, U.Q. leader, affirmed that if the Mayor of Rome were to be a Qualunquista, his first act would be to present himself to the Vatican and pay his respect to the POPE. With the help of such tactics, the U.Q. has almost everywhere taken votes

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The apprehension of the Vatican over Communist activity has become acute. According to information from official sources, the Vatican is very much disturbed by the recent development of leftist propaganda which has led to episodes of intolerance and violence against the clergy.
A great interest is being shown in the demonstration of respect toward the POPE by the Uomo Qualunque Front. During recent electoral campaigning, GIANNINI, U.Q. leader, affirmed that if the Mayor of Rome were to be a Qualunquista, his first act would be to present himself to the Vatican and pay his respect to the POPE. With the help of such tactics, the U.Q. has almost everywhere taken votes away from the Christian Democracy.
Worthy of notice is an article published at the time of the elections by the "Osservatore Romano", official organ of the Vatican. With the title "Sacred Duty", it invited the people to come to the urns, to keep in mind the sacred character of Rome, to oppose the adversaries of the Catholic name, and to vote only for those who remember the necessities of the spirit. The article is an example of the general instructions of the Vatican to all Catholics to vote for the Demo-Christians. Although priests, monks and sisters voted with discipline, much absenteeism was noted among Catholics who were considered to be Demo-Christians. The victory of the "People's Bloc" and of the Uomo Qualunque Front, in the opinion of an official source close to the Vatican, has caused the Vatican to voice increased displeasure toward the Demo-Christians in regard to the party's apparent weakness and their tolerance of the Leftists.
During the month Pope PIUS XII made two interesting speeches: one to the members of the Fifth National Congress of the Confederation of Direct Cultivators, guided by Minister SEGNI and Hon. BONOMI and one to the members of the First International Congress of Philosophy guided by Minister GONELLA.

SECRET

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

Both of the abovementioned ministers are Demo-Christians. The two speeches were anti-marxist and anti-Communist and exalted the small land owner as the guardian of the Christian philosophy which is serving to maintain social equilibrium between the materialistic dogma of communism social and agrarian concepts.
Propaganda in favor of divorce in Italy continues to increase. It, in turn, is generally associated with the rising anti-clerical propaganda against the life of the clergy, its political activities, the abuses of some of its members, and the systematical disparagement of Catholic religious institutions. The weekly "Don Basilio" already denounced to the Magistrate for contempt of religion, has raised its circulation to 200,000 copies. Besides an editorial committee of some famous journalists, among whom are SCARPELLI, MACCARI, MALTONA and others, the paper is directed and administered by PARRINI, President of the Newspaper Editors' Union and administrator of the Socialist organ "Avanti". In effect, "Don Basilio" has a social-communist tendency. Whatever its true purpose, by fighting Catholicism it fights Communism's strongest enemy.
MACCARI, mentioned above, has founded another anti-clerical newspaper entitled "Il Pollo" which contains many improper and immoral illustrations (such as a monk in bed with his lover). The Police have sequestered its first number.
The Catholic groups which head the Catholic Daily "Il Quotidiano" have tried in vain to promote counter-propaganda by founding a newspaper entitled "Rabarbaro". At present, "Rabarbaro" has only a small circulation.
In its defense, the Vatican has enacted through the Congregation of the Holy Office a provision read and commented on in all the Catholic Churches of Italy by which "Don Basilio", in the persons of its editors, is excommunicated. No Catholic dealer is allowed to sell the periodical, under threat of the same excommunication. The provision has caused a strong public impression and has provoked polemics on the liberty of the press. The act of excommunication is itself being used to disparage the Vatican and its political authority attained after the Lateran Treaties.

THE PRESS

As noted in previous reports, the publication of papers which more or less constitute a defense of the late regime continue to appear in ROME. Among those are:

i)- La Gazzetta del Lunedi' and La Diga, both of recent publication.

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THE PRESS

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i)- La Gazzetta del Lunedi' and La Diga, both of recent publication.

ii)- Rivolta Ideale, mentioned in previous reports

iii)- Rotaplan

iv)- Manifesto

v)- Fracassa, sequestered on 25 November 1946 for open defense of Fascism.

All these papers which have journalists of the late regime on their staffs, continue openly to support the acts of the fascist government. As might be expected in papers which base their policy on the propaganda of the fascists, the British are singled out for special treatment. The conduct of the Allies as a unified organization is never referred to. It is however reported in journalistic circles that these papers have not a wide public. Nevertheless, it is our view that the opinions voiced in these periodicals correspond to the feelings of wide sections of the Italian people.



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(xv) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

H. HOUSING OF WAR CRIMINALS.

In Via dei Giacini 27 (Convent of Slav sisters), there is a nest of Ustesha personalities:

a)- SPITZ

b)- General MREN

c)- BOROJA

All are important war criminals. Another center is Via Tomacelli 152, ROME - Collegio San Girolamo degli Schiavoni. Here a certain MAGNEK (Monsignore) is in close and constant touch with subversive Ustesha elements.
It is felt that, if at all possible, strong measures should be taken to contradict these persons from religious establishments where with impunity they enjoy full liberty to exercise their harmful propaganda.

TAILPIECE

In the past, numerous reports of hidden arms, to be used in revolutionary acts, have been reported to all police and Intelligence agencies. Of these reports only a small number have been of any value. In the hidden arms question, the Allies have neglected one of the dangers concerning arms. In Italy there exist today military arsenals in all the Army Corps headquarters in which the arms left by the Germans, Republican Fascists, Partisans and arms confiscated in police raids have been stored.
It has been brought to the attention of this office that the military arsenals at PESCHIERA, MANTUA, PIACENZA, and VENICE are completely in the hands of civilian employees. These employees are 100% members of the Communist Party and unless they are members, no position is given to them by the local labor unions. If army officers interfere, the local communist cells refer the individual to Rome, who in turn refer to the Ministry of War and the officer is transferred.
It has also been reported that the arms in these arsenals are in perfect working condition and well kept.
These arms are very weakly guarded and are a potential danger to the Allies and to the Italian State. Lawless elements could very easily assault these arsenals and have at their disposal all the heavy weapons needed for any insurrection.
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This material is all captured enemy material and really belongs to the Allies. Beside the small amount needed by the Italian Army, the rest should be destroyed.
The Chief of Police of Italy stated that these arms could be demobilized in a week by the simple method of removing the springs in each weapon. The Chief of Police is very much in favor of such an action and has taken it up with the government. This office will also submit a detailed report to AFHQ for action, to remedy a dangerous situation.

4. Locations of FS Section and CIC Detachments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, R LC | LT.COL. MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | LT. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

E. FORTUNE
Captain
GSC III

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

SECRET

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

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file 645.08

S E C R E T

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

SECURITY SUMMARY No 29

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S E C R E T

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 November 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 29

1 - 31 October 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During October, Italy suffered from a marked degeneration of public order. In Emilia, in order to combat the semi-anarchy caused by organized bandits and terrorists, the Ministry of Interior has been forced to mobilize men and equipment on a scale comparable to a military campaign. In Sicily also, large police reinforcements were made necessary by a resurgence of widespread lawlessness. In Rome, four were killed, scores were wounded, and the Ministry of Interior itself was invaded in a riot connected with a labourers' demonstration. In the North, a partisan group took local law into its own hands until government forces arrested the leaders. The internationally significant bombing of the British Embassy in Rome, although not intended to take life, was designed to do major property damage.

Italy's political fortunes receded to a new ebb during the month. The position of the Demo-Christians, the Government's leading party, has been placed at a greater disadvantage than ever by a new and strong unity of action pact between the Communists and Socialists.

The state of relations between troops and civilians remains stable. The bomb outrage perpetrated in the early morning of 31 October at the British Embassy cannot be considered to be the outcome of any catastrophic change in the attitude among the general population.

Due to the relatively small number of Allied troops in this area, the military security advisory and inspection functions of this office have been at a minimum. The work of CIC

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Due to the relatively small number of Allied troops in this area, the military security advisory and inspection functions of this office have been at a minimum. The work of CIC and FSS has been occupied by the surveillance of foreigners and watching the seething political situation, for any open eruption which might involve the security of our troops and installations.

CIC has closed 80 cases during the month and has 102 pending. 276 FSS has performed 450 vettings besides their investigative cases.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Investigation into the loss of Top Secret operation memoranda which disappeared in transit between G-3, AFHQ and HQ. Allied Commission proved abortive owing to the fact that the



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1. Military Security (Cont'd)

(a) Security of Information (Cont'd)

documents had not been registered and handled improperly and contrary to existing regulations. AFHQ, after investigation, reported that the documents had been found.

It may now be considered that telephone interception is being undertaken. It is believed that the Ministry of Interior is sponsoring this work and it is hoped that later, the functionaries entrusted with these duties may be identified.

(b) Security of Material

Two cases of wire cutting have been reported by Fault Control during the month.

(c) Security of Personnel

It has been noted that a number of people other than Allied officers frequent the CASINA VALADIER in Rome, predominantly ex-officers of the Royal Yugoslav forces.

Among the more doubtful elements frequenting the club, one POPOFF Ivan, alleged ex SD agent from BELGRADE, has been reported.

Stricter entrance control has now been imposed by the club manager.

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

In view of the recent disturbances in Rome, possibly involving agents provocateurs, it has been recommended that troops be warned to keep well away from all civil disorders.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

Nil

00166

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

Nil

03166

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| It. Armed Forces | Trial for Soc.Off. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pend. inv. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civ.Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Misc. Civilians | - | - | 7 | 7 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 7 | 7 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) WEINZETTL Anton

German PW arrested ROME, 22 October 1946 and evacuated through "A" Branch channels



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(ii) MALLIA Carlo

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

(iii)

At 0247 hours, 31 October, a high explosive blast partially demolished the right wing of the British Embassy in Rome. A Jewish terrorist society has admitted that members of their group committed the act, however, investigation is being carried out to determine the identity of the perpetrators of the bombing.

(iv)

On 9 October, an armed riot and demonstration was staged at the Ministry of the Interior which resulted in 4 dead and 141 wounded.

(c) Subversive Activities

00185

(i) Neo-Fascism and Pseudo Neo-Fascism

Sporadic neo fascist manifestations occurred on 28 October, the anniversary of the "March on Rome". In Milan, Naples, Rome and in various other cities, signs were posted on the walls and neo-fascist leaflets were scattered about by passing automobiles. Several suspects have been arrested, but no important information about neo-fascist organizations was learned.

Information supplied to this office show that such irresponsible acts have no connection with the true so-called neo-fascist organizations, but are actually the work of the communists and die-hard youngsters still believing in the old fascism. By so doing they hope to give credulity to propaganda that communism is the only force which can save Italy from the monarchic-fascist right which plans to again enslave the working class.

The neo-fascist leaflets which are being distributed are physically similar to communist leaflets in denomination and in print. Furthermore, the leaflets are of a standard type wherever they appear, from Milan to Palermo. It is highly improbable that the neo-fascists are well enough organized to possess standardized printing equipment throughout Italy.

Another manifestation of the "beware fascism" game of the communists seem to be the absorption of the ex-fascist elements into the communist party, or at least into the employment of the [illegible] are known. Such individuals have standing

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Another manifestation of the "beware fascism" game of the communists seem to be the absorption of the ex-fascist elements into the communist party, or at least into the employment of the party. Two such cases are known. Such individuals have standing reputations as monarchists or "nationalists", and are never suspected of being communists. If the communists pay them well, they probably are of inestimable value for intelligence activity. A recently arrested individual was denounced as a fascist agitator by the communist press. To play the game well, he threatened to sue the communist paper for libel. Yet, only six months ago, he was known to be spreading communist propaganda among veterans' units. The absorption of neo-fascist groups also is within the realm of the leftist activity. Strong evidence exists that a neo-fascist leader by the name of TEODORANI is affiliated to the Communist Party.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

(ii) The "Fronte Dell'Italiano" (Front of the Italian Man)

This nationalist, neo-fascist inspired movement was launched on 3 October. The initiative for the new front was provided by the already well established rightist-nationalist political organ, "La Rivolta Ideale". The movement's announced objective is to stand "for the defense of Italian prestige in Italy and abroad, for the defense of Italian rights to the colonies, for the moralization of political and economic life, for the renewal of institutions on the plane of liberty, legality and social justice and for the defense of a European spirit of culture and unity in the world".

The most recent issue of "Rivolta Ideale" is strangely silent about "Fronte dell'Italiano", but in a previous issue it announced that organization of federations was under way. The "Fronte dell'Italiano" promises to appeal strongly to veterans and disgruntled elements. "Rivolta Ideale" is sharply anti-Allied, and has been threatened with sequestration by the police. The "Fronte dell'Italiano" may have been launched merely as a financial venture of its leaders. As a financial investment, it will probably be a success. The organizational sequence of the movement - first a newspaper, second a front and finally an official political party - is following exactly in the footsteps of the Uomo Qualunque.

It is undoubtedly true that some of Italy's social agitators and terrorists are ex-fascists. It does not necessarily follow that Italy is threatened with a return of fascism, for those same agitators could just as well be called by any other name. In the opinion of this office, neo-fascist organizations, operating as such, and advocating the return of Mussolini's fascism, are of little consequence in Italy today. Their last chance for a place in society has apparently disappeared. Neo-fascist individuals do remain however. They may form camouflaged neo-fascist movements such as the "Fronte dell'Italiano", but even there groups will get no where politically unless they eventually become a constructive movement.

(iii) Anti-Allied propaganda

In Rome, and throughout Italy, anti-American propaganda during October continued to be intense, but only limited categories of such propaganda was representative of Italian feeling. Italian public opinion, as reflected by the press and parties of all tendencies, remains bitter toward the Americans because of the Peace Treaty results. Another characteristic common to anti-American

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In addition to the above two types of articles common to all newspapers, general anti-American propaganda was limited to the extreme leftists and to a few "nationalists" (or neo-fascist) periodicals. Neither of these two tendencies represent the major part of the Italian population, but the communist press receives wide distribution. At every opportunity, the communists ridicule American institutions, American people and American way of life in general.

An opinion exists among Americans that the "Uomo Qualunque" is one of the most anti-American movements in Italy. The observations of this office indicate that such a concept is probably exaggerated. During October, every issue of the two U.Q. news



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

(iii) Anti-Allied propaganda (Cont'd)

organs (Buon Senso and Uomo Qualunque) were studied for an expression of attitude towards the U.S. The results indicate that the U.Q.'s anti-American position differs from that of the average independent newspaper only in the fact that it reflects GIANNINI's irresponsible habit of indulging in personal slander and name calling. GIANNINI does not express hatred for America or American life but he apparently has an aversion for the late President ROOSEVELT and his alleged international conspiracies entered into with CHURCHILL. GIANNINI's cry is that Italy is one of the victims of the game played by the Big Three. GIANNINI's attitude appears to be inspired by a distorted concept of international politics, historical facts and humanitarian motives.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances. 0015

A. The Andreoni Partisan Movement

Between 18 and 25 October, about 300 partisans, well armed and well supplied, established military cantonments in the province of Vercelli (about 60 miles from Milan). Instructional announcements in the name of the "Area Commander" of the MRP (Partisan Resistance Movement) were posted. The movement assumed the aspects of local military occupation.

Minister of Interior DE GASPERI issued orders to disperse the concentration and arrest the leaders. The first "Reparto Celere" of the Milan Police and a battalion of carabinieri were dispatched to the contested zone. Following the arrest of ANDREONI, the MRP leader, and of about 20 others, the movement was broken up peacefully. In spite of a few reports to the contrary from die-hard rightists, the MRP is undoubtedly essentially anti-Communist. Some reports picture ANDREONI as an anarchist. Beyond that, the movement cannot be given an exact, positive political affiliation.

The following information secured from confidential sources and Italian Intelligence centres is considered to be essentially

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The following information secured from confidential sources and Italian Intelligence centres is considered to be essentially exact: ANDREONI is a former vice-Secretary of the Socialist Party. As long as a year ago in Rome and in the North, he was known to be organizing, within the Socialist Party, disoriented radicals and neo-fascist elements from the ranks of the armed forces and organized labour.

His activities resulted in his being suspected by leftist parties, especially the communists. ANDREONI, in turn, began to voice the opinion that he had at his disposal an anti-communist, anti-fascist force with which he was capable of confronting the communist-dominated partisans (the ANPI). The more important members of ANDREONI's MRP were drawn from non-Communist partisans and close liaison was maintained with the partisan Matteoti Division, known to be anti-Communist. Among the mass of its members, the MRP welcomed former socialist-republican fascists. Other MRP members came from Liberal, Demo-Christian and Actionist partisans who wanted nothing to do with Communism.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

a. The Andreoni Partisan Movement (Cont'd)

Another source of members was the actual and alleged false-partisans expelled from the ANPI. (Reports persist that the ANPI expells as false partisans not only the actual frauds, but also many anti-Communist true partisans).

Because of the compromising and illegal complex associated with the MRP, no party would openly back the movement, but several parties are believed to have secretly encouraged it. The Republican Party and PARRI himself are reliably reported to have been associated with the movement. A rumour, absolutely without confirmation, is circulating in Rome political circles to the effect that the Allies have also encouraged the MRP.

Aside from strictly partisan interest, the ANDREONI affair was also of major importance to the general prestige and welfare of the Communists and filo-Communists for the following reasons:-

- The ANDREONI incident came close upon the heels of the Social-Communist Pact. It has created a serious internal situation within the party itself.
- ANDREONI is in possession of a considerable sum of money derived from somounknown source.
- The incident which embarassed the government and police gave ANDREONI nation-wide publicity and caused him to become one of the foremost figures in Italy.
- It is rumoured that ANDREONI was in contact with a well known foreign personality, who supplied him with money and more important, a plan of action. Many adherents flocked to his movement and it is interesting to note if ANDREONI will follow up his initial success.

B. The 9 October Viminale Riot

Detailed information on the serious riot of 9 October has been submitted in special reports. A summary of basic components of information is as follows:

In the morning of 9 October, employees of the Genio Civile (State civil engineering agency which is responsible for road maintenance and other construction work) found notices of dismissal posted at their work shops. A huge demonstration had

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B. The 9 October Viminale Riot

Detailed information on the serious riot of 9 October has been submitted in special reports. A summary of basic components of information is as follows:

In the morning of 9 October, employees of the Genio Civile (State civil engineering agency which is responsible for road maintenance and other construction work) found notices of dismissal posted at their work shops. A huge demonstration had obviously been pre-organized because about 20,000 employees immediately formed in a procession of protest and marched to the Viminale Palace, the Ministry of the Interior.

Those responsible for the riot have not been clearly ascertained, but the dismissals apparently were precipitated by various reports that the workers were being used in excessive numbers for non-essential work by corporations which had signed excessively profitable contracts with the Genio Civile.

At the Viminale, a smaller group of workers who had protested peacefully the day before (on the basis of rumours of dismissal) were to receive an answer from the Government, which already had indicated that work would be assured them.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

B. The 9 October Viminale Riot (Cont'd)

Before an official announcement could be made to the effect that all workers should be reassimilated, planted subversive elements which had penetrated the mass attacked the large police force and open violence followed. The "planted elements" were easily discernable to police observers. Firearms and hand grenade were used. The police were compelled to return fire and more than 141 were wounded.

Questore VERDINI was removed from office because of alleged inefficiency in controlling the demonstration. The result of the police investigation which followed was roundly criticised as inadequate. On the basis of reports that arms and bombs were used by the agitators, a new investigation was ordered by the Council of Ministers. The communist press claims that the agitators were fascists. Strong evidence that they were Slav communists also exists. It is believed that the violence was incited by leftist agents for the purpose of further discrediting the government and the forces of public security, and to concentrate public attention on the claim that the efforts of the leftists to ameliorate the lot of the workers is being met by terrorism and intimidation. The original demonstration was almost certainly organized by the leftists. The scheduled violence was executed before the government was given a chance to answer workers' demands.

In his most recent declaration, Chief of Police FERRARI contested the criticisms made of the police inquiry by strongly implying that the police can and will do their duty at any time, and that they can always satisfactorily account for their actions in any report of investigation which is free of bias. If the police are interfered with by interested party politics, however, and if the truth cannot subsequently be told, the police cannot be held responsible. Although the above are not the exact words of FERRARI, it is confidentially known that he did intend to express such sentiments. FERRARI's statements were primarily directed towards the activities of NENNI, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Socialist leader. From highly reliable sources both inside and outside of the police structure, the following information was learned: Before the demonstrators reached the palace, they could have been diverted and dispersed by the 2000 P.S. agents on special duty. Such public order tactics have been a common practice employed in previous Rome demonstrations. NENNI, however, instructed VERDINI to allow the mass to [illegible] intended to speak to the

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

A. During the month officers of the Army and Carabinieri were to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic. Many officers expressed their sentiments that they would refuse to take an oath to a thing which did not exist, namely, the constitution to the new Republic. Dissatisfaction was so pronounced and outspoken that the oath was called off until a later date.

B. It has previously been reported by this office that in connection with the reorganization and consolidation of the P.S. forces, strong efforts were being made, in spite of political obstructions, to separate from the service those undesirable, subversive and strictly political elements which had defiled the ranks of the police. Confidential statistics secured from the General Office of the Public Security Forces give ample proof that the epuration process has now neared completion. As of this date, the following have been separated from the service:

31 Questori
319 Police Commissioners
261 officers of the Guards Corps
703 Non-Commissioned Officers
6962 Guards, all of which belonged to partisan auxiliary units or were appointed by the Committee of National Liberation.

Several months ago, the P.S. Forces throughout Italy had been organized on a basis of "Division Command". The P.S. Office in command held the grade of colonel. Each division corresponded roughly to a region. The system was found to be unsatisfactory and has now been abolished. One of the difficulties involved was that the commanding colonels failed to cooperate with the provincial Questore. The term "Division" was also ill-advised, because it led to confusion with the military concept of Division as used by the Carabinieri. The new system instituted provides for the assignment of a P.S. officer to each province. The grade of the officer will depend on the number of Guards under his Command. The Questore of the Province will always be the supreme authority.

Commenting on the arms issued and allowed to the Italian police, an interesting note has been revealed by high-ranking personalities in the police force. The police were told in the

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Commenting on the arms issued and allowed to the Italian police, an interesting note has been revealed by high-ranking personalities in the police force. The police were told in the past that the 9 mm Beretta automatic pistol, which the police used before the war, could not be used because it was considered an arm of war. As a result of this order, the police selected the 7,65 mm Beretta. This weapon also was selected as that allowed to private citizens for defense.

Recently MVIA has communicated to the Police that the pistol calculated as a non-war arm is that of 7,50 caliber.

Regarding this selection, the following facts are revealed:

-the difference between 7,65 and 7,50 is relatively small on .15 of a millimeter;
-no such pistol exists in Italy. A new type of pistol will have to be made involving considerable time and money.
-all private permits will have to be recalled, all of which have been given for 7,65 mm pistols and private citizens can justly claim an exchange of pistols or expenses incurred in purchasing their 7,65 Beretta (Cost 16,000 lire a pistol



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri (Cont'd)

-There is a plant at the present working and producing 7,65 Berettas. 7,65 is also an international caliber. The plants FIOCCHI and LEON BEAUX now produce 7,65 ammunition. If these plants have to adapt their machinery, it will involve an expense of 40,000,000 lire, which expense the Ministry of the Interior cannot raise.

The decision to reduce the caliber to 7,50 is believed to be an error and the Ministry of the Interior has asked that NATO agree to raise the permissable caliber to 7,65 mm.

(iii) Italian Political Situation.

During October, the tide of Italy's political fortunes receded to a new ebb. The wave of good omen which was marked by the appointment of BERTONE as Minister of the Treasury and the subsequent vigorous activity of the Government to improve the Nation's financial situation has broken itself into numerous ripples of discord among the governmental parties. The position of the Democ-Christians, the Government's leading party, has been placed at a greater disadvantage than ever by a new and strong unity of action pact between the Communists and the Socialists. DE GASPERI, Democ-Christian leader, has strongly indicated that if the Left wins new strength via the Spring elections by continuing its close collaboration of opposition, the Democ-Christians will refute all further responsibility for the Government and themselves turn to opposition. In other words, the Democ-Christians are weary of having their political efforts sabotaged and then receive the blame for ineffective government. In conclusion, it can safely be said that there no longer exists even a semblance of inter-party governmental cooperation.

Among the political parties, the closer accord of the Left is signalled not only by the new Social-Communist pact, but also by the united front presented for the administrative elections. In contrast, the parties of the Right have failed to follow through their recent attempts to form a fourth party of the masses. The fusion of the Liberals and the Uomo Qualunque now may never materialize, but electoral and parliamentary collaboration between the two parties remains quite possible. Indications are that the Democ-Christians continue to lose strength. The loss of strength of the Democ-Christians should not necessarily be construed as a drift to the Left, since it is the smaller Rightist parties which are gaining support. Since the following of the Right is largely

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In the field of public order, October may be considered one of the most turbulent months since the liberation. Strikes, disorders and general social unrest continued throughout Italy. The extended wave of terrorism in Emilia, the Viminale Palace riot in Rome and other major incidents of violence and lawlessness appear to have at least partial political motivation. The sabotage of the British Embassy has especial international political interest for Italy. At this moment, when Italy maintains hope for a more favourable Peace Treaty and awaits admission into the UNO, the understanding and friendship of all nations is urgently needed.

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iii) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

Such friendships are not won by bombs. It is for this reason that all Italians hope that foreign elements will be proven guilty of the act.

On 26 October, the Directorate of the Communist and Socialist parties ratified a new Unity of Action Pact. The pact has a simple but significant portent: the Left not only remains in accord and united on a future line of action, but their programs will embrace extreme reform measures and will present a united opposition to the Demo-Christians. This statement can safely be made because (1) the Communists will almost certainly not modify their ideological program and (2) the new pact, even though reaffirming the autonomy of the two parties, is strong and applicable not only to social objectives, but also to electoral, syndical, parliamentary and all other strictly political activity. Action is to be united on the following points:

- Agrarian and Industrial reforms;
- Social reform and amelioration for the conditions of the working class;
- Liquidation of all fascist residue;
- Defense of the Republic against all anti-republic forces.

The two parties are to consult regularly, at all levels, on all matters of common interest. A united front will be maintained in the event of any government crisis.

Even though the Communists claim that the pact does not commit the Socialists to reforms and to the workers' interest in strong enough terms, the pact is considered a great triumph for the Communists and a defeat for the Demo-Christians. If party discipline prevails and the letter of the pact is adhered to, the possibility of collaboration between the Demo-Christians and on the part of the Socialists is now to be absolutely excluded. A final decision on on the socialists' reaction to the pact should await the reports from the two dissident socialist groups, the "Critica Sociale" and the "Iniziative Socialiste". Finally, the true future of the pact will be determined by the Socialist National Congress in December.

It is generally recognized that the Demo-Christians continue to lose electoral strength, especially from their right wing following. The reasons for the shift of the voters are:

the programs of the liberal or

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-Liquidation of all fascist residue;
-Defense of the Republic against all anti-republic forces.

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It is generally recognized that the Demo-Christians continue to lose electoral strength, especially from their right wing following. The reasons for the shift of the voters are:

- In the parliamentary field, the programs of the liberal or rightist parties coincide more exactly with the interests and sentiments of a portion of the middle classes. This group was Demo-Christian only because it was anti-Communist.

- The ineffectiveness of the government to spearhead economic recovery reflects on the prestige of the Demo-Christian Party, the major governmental party.

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest

a. News from the Vatican

The reports that an attempt had been planned on the Pope's life as he travelled from his summer home at Castelgandolfo to the Vatican are branded as false by high police officials.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

A. News from the Vatican (Cont'd)

Through the Catholic Action Group, the Vatican is tacitly propagandizing against the so-called "Block of the People" (Leftist Concentration for the Rome elections).

The Vatican has cause to be apprehensive not only over the steady stream of anti-clerical propaganda that stems from the Left, but also from anti-clerical periodicals associated with the Masons and the independent press. The new satirical-political weekly "Don Basilio" has acquired a large following by carrying on a completely anti-clerical and even anti-religious campaign. It is believed to be the first periodical to display the Pope in caricature. "Don Basilio" holds that the 1929 concordat between the Italian Government and the Vatican establishing the supremacy of the Lateran Pacts are incompatible with democratic liberty. Furthermore, the Vatican and the clergy are accused of corruption. The paper has been denounced to judicial authorities for contempt of the Catholic religion.

The satirical periodical "Cantachiaro" is conducting a campaign to legalize divorce in Italy. In a milder sense than "Don Basilio", "Cantachiaro" also in anti-clerical.

The relations between State and Church have not yet been discussed at the Constituent Assembly. It is foreseen, however, that the dissensions will be sharp and controversial because of the new anti-clerical ideas that are being developed and manifested. The issue at stake is whether Catholicism is to remain as the official religion.

B. Control of Movement and Identity.

It has been previously pointed out that this represented a considerable problem in Rome, owing to the facility with which identity documents may be obtained. The following cases serve to illustrate this point:- During the month two Polish Jews were arrested by the Italian PS in possession of 30 "fogli di soggiorno" in different names. These two persons had obtained the 'fogli di

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

B. Control of Movement and Identity (Cont'd)

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

TAILPIECE

00150

An incident was reported to this office in which an American sergeant, accompanied by his wife and daughter, riding in a jeep, overtook a column of Italian Police. He was made object of comment and three Italian police agents spit in the direction of the group. The sergeant immediately reported the fact to the NCO who was evidently in charge of the column, and the latter replied with an indifferent shrug of the shoulders.

Investigations carried out show that no provocation on the part of the sergeant could warrant such unseemly conduct.

The incident was reported to the Italian Police officials who carried out an investigation of their own. In the process of the investigation, another incident was brought to light. In the same sector, two soldiers in a jeep, accompanied by a German prisoner, gave the fascist salute to a marching column. One soldier gave the salute and put his other hand on his private parts while the other soldier helped hold up the arm of the first soldier giving the salute. The German prisoner was much amused by the incident and laughed at the whole scene.

Allied personnel should be advised that such indiscreet action although amusing to themselves might have very serious consequences to other innocent parties as might have been the case in the above reported situation.

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4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RMAC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. FURGIONE
Captain
G3O III

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



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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 October 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 38

1 - 30 September 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The first and last weeks of September were respectively the beginning and ending of the latest edition of official governmental crisis. A complete breakdown in the governmental structure was averted by limiting the inter-party clash to the Ministry of the Treasury. But, unfortunately, the newly repaired coalition remains as shaky as ever, as no clarification over basic issues was achieved. It will be difficult to avoid another crisis within a few months, but even if the agreement is officially maintained, genuine collaboration among the parties is obviously impossible.

Internal political and economic strife continues to threaten social security and public order throughout the Nation, but the situation is by no means out of control. Press accounts of sectional conditions are often exaggerated.

The regrouping of electoral forces as reflected by the activities of the parties is gradually clarifying itself. The polarization of Rightist currents has now achieved the basis for solidarity which should lead to a fourth major party. Internal strife among the Socialists has badly shaken the party's structure, but clearly points to a rupture in the Socialist-Communist unity of action pact.

There were no important developments in the military security situation during the month. The month has been spent in watchful waiting and analysis of the turbulent political situation.

Although the number of troops still in the jurisdiction of Rome Area is small, security of installations controlled by those troops is of vital importance and through the work of CIC and 276 FSS, security is maintained at a high level of efficiency.

CIC has closed 66 cases during the month and 276 FSS performed 550 vettings

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Although the number of troops still in the jurisdiction of Rome Area is small, security of installations controlled by those troops is of vital importance and through the work of CIC and 276 FSS, security is maintained at a high level of efficiency.

CIC has closed 86 cases during the month and 276 FSS performed 550 vettings.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Results of enquiries into the security aspect of SIB investigations into the activities of CIC Branch personnel have been reported to G-2, AFHQ with recommendations. Ex-German personnel of this branch now suspended from employment are still under surveillance of this Command.

(b) Security of Material

(i) Signal Communications



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S E C R E T

1. Military Security (Cont'd)

(b) Security of Material (Cont'd)

(i) Signal Communications (Cont'd)

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

(ii) Ordnance Supplies - arms traffic

Polish troops evacuating large supplies on an aerodrome near JESI are reported to be engaged in wholesale purveying of ordnance stores to Yugoslavs of 10 PRSC at JESI; these stores include arms, reportedly finding their way into Italian possession. It is reported that the assumption by Chetniks of garrison duties hitherto carried out by Polish troops, now under discussion at AFHQ, will result in further deterioration in certain areas. Reference is made to the shooting incident between Yugoslavs at 1. DID.

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

(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nil

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat... | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investi-tion | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |

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(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nil

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 8 | 8 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) SZAFLAN, Maksymilian

Suspected member of Auschwitz SS guard arrested on request of Polish Embassy and lodged in Forte Boccea pending results of investigations.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(ii) WINKLER Heinz

Escaped German PW arrested in Rome on 16 September 1946 and evacuated through G.I. Branch.

(iii) OSTROVSKIY, Emiliy

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

(iv) RAU OLD, Herbert

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

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(v) SUFFERT, Willy

German PW arrested in connection with RUSTUNGSKONTOR enquiries and lodged in the US Military Police Stockade in preventive custody.

(vi) SCHWICHTENBERG, Gioacchino

Subject was arrested in Rome on 16 August 1946 by C.I.C. as he was preparing to leave for Genoa in the company of a German escapee PW. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a former member of the German Submarine Naval Force and the German Army and had fought against the Allies. Subject apparently entered Italy illegally and is known to have collaborated with German escapees.

(vii) FUETING Walter

Subject was apprehended in Rome on 16 August 1946 by CIC agent as he was preparing to leave for Genoa. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a major in the German Army and presently resides [illegible] entered Italy without documents and

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Shipping Branch of British MG HAMBURG in order to collect and take back the ITTERMEER REEDEREI files of RUSTUNGSKONTOR. Subject's credentials were not thought satisfactory and he was therefore lodged in Forte Boccea with a recommendation for deportation to ustria, whilst a report was furnished for eventual transmission to Shipping Branch.

(v) SUFFERT, Willy

German PW arrested in connection with RUSTUNGSKONTOR enquiries and lodged in the US Military Police Stockade in preventive custody.

(vi) SCHWICHTENBERG, Gioacchino

Subject was arrested in Rome on 16 August 1946 by C.I.C. as he was preparing to leave for Genoa in the company of a German escapee PW. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a former member of the German Submarine Naval Force and the German Army and had fought against the Allies. Subject apparently entered Italy illegally and is known to have collaborated with German escapees.

(vii) FURTENG, Walter

Subject was apprehended in Rome on 16 August 1946 by CIC agents as he was preparing to leave for Genoa. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a major in the German Army and presently resides in FURSTENBERG, Germany. He entered Italy without documents and had contacted an illegal emigration group in an attempt to emigrat to South America.

(viii) Von KESSEL, Albert; Von BRUN, Sigismund; BUNN, Bruno; RULKE, Charlotte.

Subjects, all ex-diplomats to the Vatican, were escorted to Frankfurt, Germany by CIC agents on 30 August 1946 where they were delivered to the Military Intelligence Service Center.

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Albanian Terrorists



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S E C R E T

2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

(i) Albanian Terrorists.

It has been brought to the attention of this office by competent authorities that an Albanian Terrorist organization called 'B..LLI KOMBET..RE' exists in Italy. The report states that these elements protected by the extra-territorial rights of the camps where they are living, not only carry our large scale black market activities but are also very active in politics having direct liaison with the local Communist Party.

Among elements more in the foreground are Cazini Cekeri, ex-Albanian Communist Commissar, adventurer and murderer; Gjevad Malajgjia, Sadik Prenta and Midhat Frasheri.

The Italian Authorities find themselves in an awkward positio concerning these elements. Although, the Italian Police are cognizant of their actions and activities, they dare not arrest an of them because arrest would mean immediate retaliation on the part of the Albanian Government toward the thousands of Italian citizen held in Albania.

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(ii) Neo-Fascism

The Italian Fusionist Party, originally a small camouflaged neo-fascist front in Sicily, is in the process of transferring its base of operations to ROME. New organizational forces have taken control of the party and it will now serve as a front for the various 'nationalistic' and previously disorganized ex-fascist elements. Its program will be based on anti-Communistic activity.

(iii)

Somewhere between scare-type press accounts and the contradictory optimistic claims of various government and police officials can be found the true state of public order. The press, according to its leanings, has played up articles of Yugoslav political-criminal rings, Leftist armed uprisings, neo-fascist sabotage, clandestine commerce, international intrigue, confiscated arms and general disorders. Most of the stories have a basis of truth, but are often exaggerated . The situation of public order, is, nevertheless, not a healthy one. In one of his many speeches, DE GASPER cited some very imposing statistics of confiscated clandestine arms Confidential information received by this office indicates that

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

Most of the parties were preparing themselves for the administrative elections and so confined their activities to inter-party activities.

SECRET

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

In Rome the local elections will take place on November 10. It is indicated very strongly that U.Q., Liberal and other Rightist candidates will present a single list. The Social-Communists will probably present a single list and it is believed that the Demo-Christians will stand alone.

As a result of this inter-party preparation, Rome was free of demonstrations and disturbances. Whether or not this is a lull before the storm remains to be seen and if the parties consider the local administrative elections as a barometer for the Spring elections political activity should intensify during the coming month.

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

The solution to the problem created by the rebel partisan auxiliary units has been solved to some extent by the policy laid down by Chief of Police Luigi FERRARI. Realizing that there was too much political pressure to reject the large number of untrained, undisciplined and political (Leftist) personnel forced into the police structure by the vacillating and timid central government, a set of standards was adopted which the would-be policeman must meet before being accepted formally into the Police Force.

The requirements which are exacting are designed to weed out the physically unfit, misfits, politically or criminally undesirables, illiterates, and those who show signs of allegiance to party rather than to their country. Besides these initial requirements, a training program has been formulated which will thoroughly indoctrinate the 'fledgling' into the intricacies of the law and its enforcement. Enough time will elapse, according to the hopeful statements of high police functionaries, to develop an 'esprit du corps' for the police force and a sense of loyalty for the State.

After repeated requests to Allied Authorities stressing the urgent need for arms by the Police Force, permission was granted for the acquisition of 20,000 pistols. This figure constitutes approximately half of the estimate of required small arms. It was pointed out by an official that the police would be properly armed only when the armament would be on a par with that of the Carabinieri. The greatest need asserted was for automatic sub-machine guns to cope with similarly or frequently better armed lawbreakers.

Police functionaries are urging government authorities to enact severe punitive legislation regarding illegal possession of firearms. According to this same source nothing has been done about this impor-

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Police functionaries are urging government authorities to enact severe punitive legislation regarding illegal possession of firearms According to this same source nothing has been done about this important matter.

Career Public Security agents are indignant and resentful at th comparisons drawn between the Carabinieri and their forces. The misdemeanors committed by the auxiliary or non-career members of the Public Security Forces are giving the organization a bad reputation. They point out the fact that no partisans unless regularly enrolled were allowed to enter the Carabinieri, therefore, they (CC.RR.) did not suffer the sudden swelling in ranks of undesirable elements who only sense of duty and obligations was to themselves or controlling party. They desire an epuration of the police force eliminating all who are a liability rather than an asset to the organization.

During the month, the usual rumors began about the replacement of the Chief of Police of Italy. These rumors were brought about by the accusations made by DE GASPERI, that the reason that the Governme was weak was that the Police Force was weak. There might be some log in this reasoning, but the Chief of Police retaliated by accusing the Government of trying to put the blame for their own shortcomings on t Police Force.

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iii) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

The regrouping and shifting of political forces as forecast in last month's report have become more clearly discernible during September. A strong mass party of the Right (or collaboration of several parties) is now a distinct possibility. It will probably absorb a large part of the Democ-Christians. A smaller but more soli D.C. Party will adhere to the Left, but the shift will be more moder than indicated a month ago. "White" Socialism has now expressed itself in open hostility to Communism, although a minority of the Socialists continue to fight for fusion with the "reds".

The recent reunion of the Central Committee of the Communists indicated no change in the extreme position and line of action of th party, but further substantiated the already apparent wide rupture which is materializing between the Socialists and the Communists. TOGLI TTI seems to have either lost patience with the Socialists or to have given up all hope of eventually dominating the entire party. During the month he lashed out against S.R.G.M and his 'Critica Sociale' within the Socialist Party, calling the group reactionaries and reformists and accusing them of working against the unity of the proletariat classes. (TOGLI TTI's use of the word 'reformists" is but ridiculous rhetoric, since the Communist program calls for refor in the most extreme sense). TOGLI TTI's speech touched off flagrant inter-party polemics. S.R.G.T blamed the Communists for the failure of the unity of action pact. He affirmed that the Socialists would neither be absorbed by the Communists nor become their vassals and be led into the sphere of Russian influence. Likewise, the Socialis according to "Critica Sociale", would have no part of a program which flouted State authority and tended to lead the Nation to civil war.

The Communists have recently claimed large gains in their membership. Actually, information secured from confidential sources is to the effect that the Communist Party has lost thousands of its registered members following the recent strong support given to Russia by party leaders. By concerted activity of the Communist "cells", new members are continually being recruited, but it is doubtful if the "intake" has equalled the "outflow" in recent months.

Within the Socialist Party, the 'Compiti Nuovi' group ( and another similar group called "Quarto Stato" ) is completely behind the Communists and continues to expound the desirability of fusion o the two parties for the purpose of unifying the working classes. The 'Compiti Nuovi" are nothing more than Communist penetration of

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International "White" socialism as part of the new Socialist program has now been openly advocated. Both the 'Critica Sociale' groups and the 'Iniziative Socialista' group of the Socialist advocate unification of the socialist working class at home and a united front of the Socialists throughout Europe.

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(iv) Other Matters of General Interest



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

1)-News from the Vatican

According to a reliable informant (a Church dignitary), some progress has been made towards a united effort between the Demo-Christians and moderate Socialists to combat the extreme Leftists in the 1947 elections.

Other information has been received to the effect that in Sicil the Archbishop of Palermo, (who helped quell the riot in Caccamo), has reached an accord with other bishops on the island to oppose the growing joint clandestine activity between the Separatists and the Communists. The clergy will carry the fight on their own through the 'Catholic Action' and their program will in no way be connected with that of the Demo-Christians. Added to the clergy's difficulty is the subversive activity of Yugoslavs, Albanians and Russian agent who have been helping the Separatists and Sicilian Communists.

Information from within the Demo-Christian Party indicates that party leaders are not satisfied with the support given the party by the Vatican. The Vatican is detaching itself somewhat from the Demo-Christians, but does recognize the important role played by the party in the electoral campaign against the Communists. The new policy of the Vatican seems to be to support the amalgamation of the Rightist forces, but to depend more on the Catholic Action group to carry out its political work, maintaining itself officially detached

Don STURZO, the founder of the Demo-Christian Party, even thou a priest, has not been warmly received by the Vatican. Information indicates that his political beliefs are too far to the Left to suit the Holy See.

Current Communist propaganda is branding the Vatican as an ally Capitalism, and states that the Vatican plotted against Russia for m years. According to the propaganda, in 1939, the Vatican tried to prevent the war between Germany and Poland and to form a block among all European nations to combat Russia. Non-Leftist (Masonic and oth anti-clerical propaganda has also increased sharply during September

2)-The Press

The nomination of MISSIROLI as editor of the Messaggero in place of LUCHI, justified by the paper itself on the grounds of the former greater efficiency, was criticised, especially by the left wing.

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2)-The Press

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The better-known newspapers have endeavoured to maintain a cautious attitude towards the Allies even when news from Paris has been far from pleasant, as the conviction grows that the decisions taken in Paris are the result of political necessity which prevents the Italian point of view from being taken into consideration. The more irresponsible part of the press, in particular, RIVOLTA IDEALE, MEDIO GIALLO, PUBBLICO and R.T.P.L.N, has on the other hand been libellously critical in its comments on the Allies, but at the same time, it is considered that this section has little influence on public opinion. UOMO QUALUNQUE, although of rather different categor continues the same sarcastic criticism of Allied policy toward Ital

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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest

2)-The Press (Cont'd)

The weekly RIVOLTA ILLEGALE, mentioned in previous reports, is officially directed by GENICONO Antonio and ANZOLSNE Giorgio, but in effect is directed by TONELLI Giovanni and Comm.BARONE, ex-directo of the POPOLO DI ROMA., writing under the name of ROMANUS.

RATTAPLAN has published several articles which can be describe as fascist in tone under the name of PADELLI Paride. PADELLI is an ex-member of the Social Republican Forces, having served as cadet with the Battaglione BARBARO of the MONTE ROSA Division. On 12 February 1944, he was sent to Germany on an instruction course and was afterwards posted to SESTRI LEVANTE. On 27 September 1944 he was captured by partisans, with whom he subsequently collaborat later being interned by the Allies in Aversa Camp, from which he escaped in May 1945.

Apart from the UOMO QUALUNQUE, the only paper engaged in consistent anti-Allied propaganda is UNITA', which has recently be emphasizing the cost of the Allied occupation.

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

3)-Internal Situation.

Technical financial obstacles and economic scarcities do stand in the path of Italy's social-industrial rehabilitation, but the major immediate road-block on the path to recovery is the curr unstable domestic political system. Politics of the past month have resulted in making it almost impossible to initiate an immediate, vigorous reconstruction program. In reality there has been no firm government program since the liberation. The parties lack a national conscience. Moral unity among the ministers is conspicuous by its absence and vigorous state authority has therefore disappeared. Commissions, party directorates, labor interests and various asserted interested groups have been holding reunions with ever increasing incidence. Paradoxically, all seem to agree on what is wrong with the government, including all the parties in the Government. The orders of the day all speak of: 1) Reconstruction 2) Stability of the lira; 3) Unemployment measures; 4) Heavy taxes

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Theoretically, the government is again a new one, but actuall nothing has been changed. The Communists have again agreed to support the financial program but in all probability, they will continue to undermine it with propaganda and agitation. BERTONE h good intentions but he may never be given the chance to do his job. There is no one government program. Instead, there are several contradictory party programs which end up by neutralizing each othe The situation is improved somewhat, but it will remain very difficult until a homogeneous majority is allowed to govern.

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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

4)- The BADOGLIO Trial

The results of the trial of General BADOGLIO, Undersecretary of State and Minister of War from 1933 to 1936, have been unfavorably received in the more pronounced anti-Fascist circles, especially the Leftist elements, with the inevitable suggestion that he was absolved in order not to involve present Chiefs of Staff and other high ranking officers still serving. This office is in possession of copies of letters written by BADOGLIO to Mussolini and Ambrosio in 1936. They are interesting from the historical point of view only and will be passed to higher headquarters.

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4. TAILPIECE

Information received by this office states that the Communists are making their bid for the island of Sicily. A document signed by GRIECO of the Communist Party substantiates this and might help to clarify their future policy in Italy.

"The companions secretaries of the Sicilian provincial federations will follow the following directives in their respective regions, as decided by the Executive of the Party:

1)-Intensify propaganda among the farmers to obtain, through the occupation of land, the application of the award of the metayage system, which has not yet been accepted by the Sicilian large landed estates owners. In case of resistance based on local "maffia", do not shun from acts of violence which will provoke the armed intervention of special police units which are stationed for that purpose in the island.

2)-Induce "reduci" to join the Party organizations, and if necessary, operate with the Socialist companions, on the masses of "reduci" and ex-combatants, by exploiting their difficult economic conditions to incite them against the rich reactionaries.

3)-Intensify, with secret funds laid aside for this purpose, the buying up of arms especially automatic arms and ammo

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3)-Intensify, with secret funds laid aside for this purpose, the buying up of arms especially automatic arms and speed up the formation and training of emergency squads.

4)-Urgently inform this Executive of the number of men who can be mobilized in conformity with Plan B, and forward table with strength kept up to date to 24 houbs prior to time of sending.

5)-Through trustworthy elements, investigate on the activity of farmers' associations and report names of those owners who have not handed in their products to the "ammasso" in order that they may be justifiably taken as illegal goods in their possession.



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S E C R E T

4. T..ILPIECE (Cont'd)

The companions secretaries of the Federations will be held personnaly responsible for the application of the above directives.

/s/ GRIECO.

5. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, R..C | Lt.Col. MORREM. | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(C. FORGIONE)
Captain
GSC III

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

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

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(C. FORGIONE)
Captain
GSO III

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

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S E C R E T

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

SECURITY SUMMARY No 20

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SECRET

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 October 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 28

1 - 30 September 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The first and last weeks of September were respectively the beginning and ending of the latest edition of official governmental crisis. A complete breakdown in the governmental structure was averted by limiting the inter-party clash to the Ministry of the Treasury. But, unfortunately, the newly repaired coalition remains as shaky as ever, as no clarification over basic issues was achieved. It will be difficult to avoid another crisis within a few months, but even if the agreement is officially maintained, genuine collaboration among the parties is obviously impossible.

Internal political and economic strife continues to threaten social security and public order throughout the Nation, but the situation is by no means out of control. Press accounts of sectional conditions are often exaggerated.

The regrouping of electoral forces as reflected by the activities of the parties is gradually clarifying itself. The polarization of Rightist currents has now achieved the basis for solidarity which should lead to a fourth major party. Internal strife among the Socialists has badly shaken the party's structure, but clearly points to a rupture in the Socialist-Communist unity of action pact.

There were no important developments in the military security situation during the month. The month has been spent in watchful waiting and analysis of the turbulent political situation

Although the number of troops still in the jurisdiction of Rome Area is small, security of installations controlled by those troops is of vital importance and through the work of CIC and 276 FSS, security is maintained at a high level of efficiency.

CIC has closed 86 cases during the month and 276 FSS performed

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

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CIC has closed 86 cases during the month and 276 FSS performed 550 vettings.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

Results of enquiries into the security aspect of SIB investigations into the activities of OSS Branch personnel have been reported to G-2, AFHQ with recommendations. Ex-German personnel of this branch now suspended from employment are still under surveillance of this Command.

(b) Security of Material

(i) Signal Communications



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1. Military Security (Cont'd)

(b) Security of Material (Cont'd)

(i) Signal Communications (Cont'd)

No cases of cut signal wires have been brought to the notice of this Com and during the month.

(ii) Ordnance Supplies - arms traffic

Polish troops evacuating large supplies on an aerodrome near JESI are reported to be engaged in wholesale purveying of ordnance stores to Yugoslavs of 10 PRSC at JESI; these stores include arms, reportedly finding their way into Italian possession. It is reported that the assumption by Chetniks of garrison duties hitherto carried out by Polish troops, now under discussion at AFHQ, will result in further deterioration in certain areas. Reference is made to the shooting incident between Yugoslavs at 1. DID.

Robbery of an Allied train between SPOLETO and JESI by Yugoslavs in Polish uniform under the leadership of a Yugoslav named SILA is also reported.

(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nil

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investi-tion | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |

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Robbery of an Allied train between Spoleto and Jesi by Yugoslavs in Polish uniform under the leadership of a Yugoslav named SILJ. is also reported.

(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines

Nil

0012

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security offences Cat.... | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 8 | 8 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) SZ.FIAN, Maksymilian

Suspected member of Auschwitz SS guard arrested on request of Polish Embassy and lodged in Forte Boccea pending results of investigations.

SECRET

- 2 -

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S E C R E T

2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(ii) WINKLER Heinz

Escaped German PW arrested in Rome on 16 September 1946 and evacuated through "I" Branch.

(iii) OSWIECWSKIY, Emiliy

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

(iv) RAFOLD, Herbert

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

(v) SUEFERT, Willy

German PW arrested in connection with RUSTUNGSKONTOR enquiries and lodged in the US Military Police Stockade in preventive custody.

001 1

(vi) SCHWICHTENBERG, Gioacchino

Subject was arrested in Rome on 16 August 1946 by C.I.C. as he was preparing to leave for Genoa in the company of a German escapee PW. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a former member of the German Submarine Naval Force and the German Army and had fought against the Allies. Subject apparently entered Italy illegally and is known to have collaborated with German escapees.

(vii) FUETING, Walter

Subject was apprehended in Rome on 16 August 1946 by CIC agent as he was preparing to leave for Genoa. Interrogation revealed

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Shipping Branch of British MG HAMBURG in order to collect and take back the 'ITTENBACH REEDEREI files of RUSTUNGSKONTOR. Subject's credentials were not thought satisfactory and he was therefore lodged in Forte Boccea with a recommendation for deportation to Austria, whilst a report was furnished for eventual transmission to Shipping Branch.

(v) SCHEERE, Willy

German PW arrested in connection with RUSTUNGSKONTOR enquiries and lodged in the US Military Police Stockade in preventive custody.

001 1

(vi) SAHLICHTENBERG, Gioacchino

Subject was arrested in Rome on 16 August 1946 by C.I.C. as he was preparing to leave for Genoa in the company of a German escapee PG . Interrogation revealed that Subject was a former member of the German Submarine Naval Force and the German Army and had fought against the Allies. Subject apparently entered Italy illegally and is known to have collaborated with German escapees.

(vii) FUETING Walter

Subject was apprehended in Rome on 16 August 1946 by CIC agents as he was preparing to leave for Genoa. Interrogation revealed that Subject was a major in the German Army and presently resides in FURSTENBERG, Germany. He entered Italy without documents and had contacted an illegal emigration group in an attempt to emigrate to South America.

(viii) Von KESSEL, Albert; Von BRAUN, Sigismund; BUNK, Bruno; RAHLKE, Charlotte.

Subjects, all ex-diplomats to the Vatican, were escorted to Frankfurt, Germany by CIC agents on 30 August 1946 where they were delivered to the Military Intelligence Service Center.

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Albanian Terrorists



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S E C R E T

2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

(i) Albanian Terrorists.

It has been brought to the attention of this office by competent authorities that an Albanian Terrorist organization called 'BALLI KOMBETAR' exists in Italy. The report states that these elements protected by the extra-territorial rights of the camps where they are living, not only carry our large scale black market activities but are also very active in politics having direct liaison with the local Communist Party.

Among elements more in the foreground are Cazini Cekori, ex-Albanian Communist Commissar, adventurer and murderer; Gjevad Malajgjia, Sadik Pronta and Midhat Frasheri.

The Italian Authorities find themselves in an awkward position concerning these elements. Although, the Italian Police are cognizant of their actions and activities, they dare not arrest any of them because arrest would mean immediate retaliation on the part of the Albanian Government toward the thousands of Italian citizens held in Albania.

(ii) Neo-Fascism

The Italian Fusionist Party, originally a small camouflaged neo-fascist front in Sicily, is in the process of transferring its base of operations to ROME. New organizational forces have taken control of the party and it will now serve as a front for the various 'nationalistic' and previously disorganized ex-fascist elements. Its program will be based on anti-Communistic activity.

(iii)

Somewhere between scare-type press accounts and the contradictory optimistic claims of various Government and police officials can be found the true state of public order. The press, according to its leanings, has played up articles of Yugoslav political-criminal rings, Leftist armed uprisings, neo-fascist sabotage, clandestine commerce, international intrigue, confiscated arms and general disorders. Most of the stories have a basis of truth, but are often exaggerated. The situation of public order, is, nevertheless, not a healthy one. In one of his many speeches, DE GASPERI cited some very imposing statistics of confiscated clandestine arms. Confidential information received by this office indicates that most of these arms come from Leftist groups. In a speech made by

held in Albania.

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

Most of the parties were preparing themselves for the administrative elections and so confined their activities to inter-party activities.

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

In Rome the local elections will take place on November 10. It is indicated very strongly that U.C., Liberal and other Rightist candidates will present a single list. The Social-Communists will probably present a single list and it is believed that the Demo-Christians will stand alone.

As a result of this inter-party preparation, Rome was free of demonstrations and disturbances. Whether or not this is a lull before the storm remains to be seen and if the parties consider the local administrative elections as a barometer for the Spring electio political activity should intensify during the coming month.

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

The solution to the problem created by the rebel partisan auxiliary units has been solved to some extent by the policy laid do by Chief of Police Luigi FERRARI. Realizing that there was too much political pressure to reject the large number of untrained, undisciplined and political (Leftist) personnel forced into the police structure by the vacillating and timid central government, a set of standards was adopted which the would-be policeman must meet before being accepted formally into the Police Force.

The requirements which are exacting are designed to weed out th physically unfit, misfits, politically or criminally undesirables, illiterates, and those who show signs of allegiance to party rather than to their country. Besides these initial requirements, a traini program has been formulated which will thoroughly indoctrinate the 'fledgling' into the intricacies of the law and its enforcement. Enough time will elapse, according to the hopeful statements of high police functionaries, to develop an 'esprit du corps' for the police force and a sense of loyalty for the State.

After repeated requests to Allied Authorities stressing the urgent need for arms by the Police Force, permission was granted for the acquisition of 30,000 pistols. This figure constitutes approxim ly half of the estimate of required small arms. It was pointed out by an official that the police would be properly armed only when the armament would be on a par with that of the Carabinieri. The greatest need asserted was for automatic sub-machine guns to cope with similarly or frequently better armed lawbreakers.

Police functionaries are urging government authorities to enact

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After repeated requests to Allied Authorities stressing the urgent need for arms by the Police Force, permission was granted for the acquisition of 20,000 pistols. This figure constitutes approximately half of the estimate of required small arms. It was pointed out by an official that the police would be properly armed only when the armament would be on a par with that of the Carabinieri. The greatest need asserted was for automatic sub-machine guns to cope with similarly or frequently better armed lawbreakers.

Police functionaries are urging government authorities to enact severe punitive legislation regarding illegal possession of firearms. According to this same source nothing has been done about this important matter.

Career Public Security agents are indignant and resentful at th comparisons drawn between the Carabinieri and their forces. The misdemeanors committed by the auxiliary or non-career members of the Public Security Forces are giving the organization a bad reputation. They point out the fact that no partisans unless regularly enrolled were allowed to enter the Carabinieri, therefore, they (CC.RR.) did not suffer the sudden swelling in ranks of undesirable elements whose only sense of duty and obligations was to themselves or controlling party. They desire an epuration of the police force eliminating all who are a liability rather than an asset to the organization.

During the month, the usual rumors began about the replacement of the Chief of Police of Italy. These rumors were brought about by the accusations made by DE GASPERI, that the reason that the Governm was weak was that the Police Force was weak. There might be some lo in this reasoning, but the Chief of Police retaliated by accusing the Government of trying to put the blame for their own shortcomings on Police Force.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iii) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

The regrouping and shifting of political forces as forecast in last month's report have become more clearly discernible during September. A strong mass party of the Right (or collaboration of several parties) is now a distinct possibility. It will probably absorb a large part of the Demo-Christians. A smaller but more soli D.C. Party will adhere to the Left, but the shift will be more moder than indicated a month ago. 'White' Socialism has now expressed itself in open hostility to Communism, although a minority of the Socialists continue to fight for fusion with the "reds".

The recent reunion of the Central Committee of the Communists indicated no change in the extreme position and line of action of th party, but further substantiated the already apparent wide rupture which is materializing between the Socialists and the Communists. TOGLI TTI seems to have either lost patience with the Socialists or to have given up all hope of eventually dominating the entire party. During the month he lashed out against S.R.G.T and his 'Critica Sociale' within the Socialist Party, calling the group reactionaries and reformists and accusing them of working against the unity of the proletariat classes. (TOGLI TTI's use of the word 'reformists' is but ridiculous rhetoric, since the Communist program calls for refor in the most extreme sense). TOGLI TTI's speech touched off flagrant inter-party polemics. S.R.G.T blamed the Communists for the failure of the unity of action pact. He affirmed that the Socialists would neither be absorbed by the Communists nor become their vassals and be led into the sphere of Russian influence. Likewise, the Socialis according to "Critica Sociale", would have no part of a program which flouted State authority and tended to lead the Nation to civil war.

The Communists have recently claimed large gains in their membe ship. Actually, information secured from confidential sources is to the effect that the Communist Party has lost thousands of its registered members following the recent strong support given to Russia by party leaders. By concerted activity of the Communist "cells", new members are continually being recruited, but it is doubtful if the "intake" has equalled the "outflow" in recent months.

Within the Socialist Party, the 'Compiti Nuovi' group ( and another similar group called "Quarto Stato" ) is completely behind the Communists and continues to expound the desirability of fusion o the two parties for the purpose of unifying the working classes.

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Within the Socialist Party, the 'Compiti Nuovi' group ( and another similar group called "Quarto Stato" ) is completely behind the Communists and continues to expound the desirability of fusion of the two parties for the purpose of unifying the working classes. The 'Compiti Nuovi" are nothing more than Communist penetration of the Socialist Party, and therefore, just another part of the Communist forces. The official break between the two parties which is almost sure to occur sooner or later will undoubtedly be accompanied by the secession of 'Compiti Nuovi" from the Socialists and their fusion with the Communists. The 'Compiti Nuovi' are strong, but are definitely a minority of the Socialist Party.

International "white" socialism as part of the new Socialist program has now been openly advocated. Both the "Critica Sociale" groups and the "Inizitative Socialista" group of the Socialist advocate unification of the socialist working class at home and a united front of the Socialists throughout Europe.

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

1)-News from the Vatican

According to a reliable informant (a Church dignitary), some progress has been made towards a united effort between the Demo-Christians and moderate Socialists to combat the extreme Leftists in the 1947 elections.

Other information has been received to the effect that in Sicil the Archbishop of Palermo, (who helped quell the riot in Cascamo), has reached an accord with other bishops on the island to oppose th growing joint clandestine activity between the Separatists and the Communists. The Clergy will carry the fight on their own through the 'Catholic Action' and their program will in no way be connected with that of the Demo-Christians. Added to the clergy's difficulty is the subversive activity of Yugoslavs, Albanians and Russian agent who have been helping the Separatists and Sicilian Communists.

Information from within the Demo-Christian Party indicates tha party leaders are not satisfied with the support given the party by the Vatican. The Vatican is detaching itself somewhat from the Demo-Christians, but does recognize the important role played by the party in the electoral campaign against the Communists. The new policy of the Vatican seems to be to support the amalgamation of the Rightist forces, but to depend more on the Catholic Action group to carry out its political work, maintaining itself officially detached

Don STURZO, the founder of the Demo-Christian Party, even though a priest, has not been warmly received by the Vatican. Information indicates that his political beliefs are too far to the Left to suit the Holy See.

Current Communist propaganda is branding the Vatican as an ally Capitalism, and states that the Vatican plotted against Russia for 7 years. According to the propaganda, in 1939, the Vatican tried to prevent the war between Germany and Poland and to form a block among all European nations to combat Russia. Non-Leftist (Masonic and oth anti-clerical propaganda has also increased sharply during September

2)-The Press

The nomination of MISSIROLI as editor of the Messaggero in plac of LOCCHI, justified by the paper itself on the grounds of the forme greater efficiency, was criticised, especially by the left wing.

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of LACCHI, justified by the paper itself on the grounds of the forma
greater efficiency, was criticised, especially by the left wing.
MISSIROLI was editor of the POPOLO D'ITALIA in 1935 and political
editor of the Messaggero in 1936 and also entrusted with special wor
for the Ministry of Popular Culture.

The better-known newspapers have endeavoured to maintain a
cautious attitude towards the Allies even when news from Paris has
been far from pleasant, as the conviction grows that the decisions
taken in Paris are the result of political necessity which prevents
the Italian point of view from being taken into consideration. The
more irresponsible part of the press, in particular, RIVOLTA IDEALE,
MERLO GIALLO, PUBBLICO and R.T.PL.N, has on the other hand been
libellously critical in its comments on the Allies, but at the same
time, it is considered that this action has little influence on
public opinion. UOMO QUALUNQUE, although of rather different categor
continues the same overheated criticism of Allied policy toward Ital



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest

2)-The Press (Cont'd)

The weekly RIVOLTA DELLE, mentioned in previous reports, is officially directed by GENICHO Antonio and ANZOLINE Giorgio, but in effect is directed by TONELLI Giovanni and Comm.BARONE, ex-director of the POPOLO DI ROMA, writing under the name of ROMANUS.

RATAPLAN has published several articles which can be described as fascist in tone under the name of PADELLI Paride. PADELLI is an ex-member of the Social Republican Forces, having served as cadet with the Battaglione BARBARO of the MONTE ROSA Division. On 12 February 1944, he was sent to Germany on an instruction course and was afterwards posted to SESTRI LEVANTE. On 27 September 1944 he was captured by partisans, with whom he subsequently collaborated later being interned by the Allies in Aversa Camp, from which he escaped in May 1945.

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

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

3)-Internal Situation

Technical financial obstacles and economic scarcities do stand in the path of Italy's social-industrial rehabilitation, but the major immediate road-block on the path to recovery is the curr unstable domestic political system. Politics of the past month have resulted in making it almost impossible to initiate an immediate, vigorous reconstruction program. In reality there has no firm government program since the liberation. The parties lack a national conscience. Moral unity among the ministers is conspicuous by its absence and vigorous state authority has therefore disappeared. Commissions, party directorates, labor interests and various asserted interested groups have been holding reunions with ever increasing incidence. Paradoxically, all seem to agree on what is wrong with the government, including all the parties in the Government. The orders of the day all speak of: 1) Reconstruction; 2) Stability of the lire; 3) Unemployment measures; 4) Heavy taxes for the rich; 5) Increased production; 6) Improvement of public security etc. Yet the Government coalition can never get together

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Theoretically, the government is again a new one, but actually nothing has been changed. The Communists have again agreed to support the financial program but in all probability, they will continue to undermine it with propaganda and agitation. BERTONE has good intentions but he may never be given the chance to do his job. There is no one government program. Instead, there are several contradictory party programs which end up by neutralizing each other. The situation is improved somewhat, but it will remain very difficult until a homogeneous majority is allowed to govern.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

4)- The B.ISTROCCHI Trial

The results of the trial of General B.ISTROCCHI, Undersecretar of State and Minister of War from 1933 to 1936, have been unfavorab received in the more pronounced anti-Fascist circles, especially the Leftist elements, with the inevitable suggestion that he was absolved in order not to involve present Chiefs of Staff and other high ranking officer still serving. This office is in possession of copies of letters written by B.ISTROCCHI to Mussolini and Ambrosio in 1936. They are interesting from the historical point o view only and will be passed to higher headquarters.

4. TAILPIECE

Information received by this office states that the Communists are making their bid for the island of Sicily. A document signed by GRIECO of the Communist Party substantiates this and might help to clarify their future policy in Italy.

"The companions secretaries of the Sicilian provincial federations will follow the following directives in their respectiv regions, as decided by the Executive of the Party:

1)-Intensify propaganda among the farmers to obtain, through the occupation of land, the application of the award of the metayage system, which has not yet been accepted by th Sicilian large landed estates owners. In case of resistance based on local "maffia", do not shun from acts of violence which will provoke the armed intervention of special police units which are stationed for that purpose in the island.

2)-Induce "reduci" to join the Party organizations, and if necessary, operate with the Socialist companions, on the masses of "reduci" and ex-combatants, by exploiting their difficult economic conditions to incite them against the rich reactionaries.

3)-Intensify, with secret funds laid aside for this purpose, the buying up of guns especially automatic arms and ammod

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2)-Induce "reduci" to join the Party organizations, and if necessary, operate with the Socialist companions, on the masses of "reduci" and ex-combatants, by exploiting their difficult economic conditions to incite them against the rich reactionaries.

3)-Intensify, with secret funds laid aside for this purpose, the buying up of arms especially automatic arms and speed up the formation and training of emergency squads.

4)-Urgently inform this Executive of the number of men who can be mobilized in conformity with Plan B, and forward table with strength kept up to date to 24 hours prior to time of sending.

5)-Through trustworthy elements, investigate on the activity of farmers' associations and report names of those owners who have not handed in their products to the "Ammasso" in order that they may be justifiably taken as illegal goods in their possession.

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S E C R E T

4. TAILPIECE (Cont'd)

The companions secretaries of the Federations will be held personnaly responsible for the application of the above directives.

/s/ GRISCO

5. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAC | Lt Col. MORGAN | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

6 Fd. Gen C

(C. PORGIONE)
Captain
GSO III

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

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

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(C. PORGIONE)
Captain
GSO III

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

00134



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SECRET

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

OK Bye for information — Please see Appendix "A" when you have the time.
A.B.

SECURITY SUMMARY No 27

DISTRIBUTION

COPY NOs

| | |
|---|---|
| AC of S, G-2(CI), AFHQ ... ... ... ... ... | 1 - 4 |
| GSI, HQ No 3 District ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| GSI, HQ No 3 District, Northern Det. ... | 6 |
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Copy No. 9

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 September 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 27

1 - 31 August 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

A growing feeling of national insecurity seems to be gripping the people of Italy. Not only are many individuals speaking of a war between the East and West, but they also feel the presence of internal dangers manifesting themselves, either covertly or openly, in all fields of political, economic and social endeavor. It may be true that Italians are starting to "see ghosts" and that most ghosts are garbed "red", but nevertheless, definite disturbing factors serving as a natural security threat may be adduced and appraised.

Italy is deep in the throes of a political dilemma which only time and elections will be able to rectify. While trying to harness reconstruction and social-economic reforms to the rebirth of the political system, it is plagued by a weak and ineffective government. Not only is the Government impotent, but it is composed of irreconcilable forces which desire a weak government so that their positions will attain greater relative strength.

Anti-Allied propaganda and feelings is rampant in the Capital, but due to the excellent coverage of CIC and FSS, the pulse of this feeling is watched closely and higher headquarters is kept informed of all events.

The newspapers especially have been guilty of grossly exxagerated articles attacking Allied drivers and accidents involving Allied vehicles.

Foreigners continue to enter Italy clandestinely by water and by land. This refugee problem is becoming quite serious and Italian Authorities are virtually to the point of exasperation as to how to deal with the problem.

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## PART II

### 1. Military Security

00132

#### (a) Security of Information

##### (i) Telephone Security

It is thought that the attention of all troops might occasionally be drawn to the necessity for telephone security. The Italian Government telephone interception room at the Ministry of the Interior is one of the best equipped of its kind, with 88 listening points, 36 wire recorders and a



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1. Military Security (Cont'd)

"descrambling" apparatus; interception is gained by induction and all lines, civil and military, may be tapped without disturbing reception.

(b) Security of Material

(i) American Joint Distribution Committee

Allegations regarding the organized theft of WD petrol and clothing intended for Jewish refugees by officials and personnel of the above organization were passed to the Chief Protective Officer UNRRA to deal with.

(ii) Signal Cables

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

(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) OSTIA-FIUMICINO

Virtually there is no security control in this area, as there are some 40 miles of unguarded coastline and the Port Control at FIUMICINO consists of only one Carabiniere WO and 2 men, whilst the local Italian Police appear to be completely uninformed on the general situation and show the usual lax attitude to their duties. The foreign colony in this area includes some Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Austrians, Germans and Czechs, but consists mainly of some 400 Jews housed in seven separate buildings and all dependent on UNRRA; many of these latter have obtained permits to reside (foglio di soggiorno) with which they procure civilian food cards and rations, selling their UNRRA rations on the black market. Of the 32 Yugoslavs in the area, 29 describe themselves as "merchants" whilst three are employed by the Allies guarding military property. Over

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00121



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2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | | |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | | |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | | - | 11 | 11 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 11 | 11 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HASS, Carlo

After thirty six days of freedom following his fourth escape from custody at Rimini, Subject, a Major in the German SD and chief of the EINHEIT IDA group of that organization, was recaptured on 2[illegible] August in Bologna by Rome C.I.C. agents.

The capture followed a five day search undertaken in the area surrounding the place of capture with the permission of the Supervising Agents of the zones involved. Subject is now in custody in Rome.

(ii) INVREA, Ademaro, Italian Lt.Col.parachutist and
(iii) KAETELER, Lt.Col.German Army

Subjects also members of the group which escaped from Rimini on 22 July were taken into custody by C.I.C.agents in Genoa on 29 August in a search connected with the apprehension of HASS, Carlo.

(iv) WENDLAND, Hans

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(iv) WENDLAND, Hans

Subject, reputedly a member of GOERING's looted art treasures group was arrested by C.I.C. at the request of the American Embassy on 25 July and was transferred to G-2,USFET in Frankfurt for final disposition.

(v) TOPPER JOSHUA X 0012

Escaped War Criminal from Afragola, arrested by FSS on 6 August for evacuation.

(vi) LICAGHIN Peter

PW escaped from custody 15 August 1946 arrested 16 August 1946 for evacuation.

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S E C R E T

2. Civilian Security (cont'd)

(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(vii) DINKING, Herbert

Ex PW living in Rome without proper release papers, arrested 16 August 1946 and lodged in 56 Rest Camp Guard Room pending disposal instructions.

(viii) MIRZACARIN Baraboi and DINISLAN Mohamed

PWs escaped from custody 19 August 1946 arrested on 20 August 1946 for evacuation.

(ix) RICOVCI N Ivan

PW escaped from Riccione on 22 August 1946 arrested on 30 August for evacuation.

(x) THALER Ernst

PW escaped from camp in Stalingrad in January 1946, who arrived in Rome on 26 August 1946 after epic journey through Russia, Rumania, Turkey and N.Africa. Reporting to FSS pending disposal instructions.

(xi) PASI Dante

Enemy agent (SID) traced in Rome on 20 August 1946 and handed to Rome C.S.Center for procedure and disposal.

(xii) GLAMUZIN Josip © GLAMUZZI Giuseppe @ BELLI Giuseppe © BELLI GLAMUZZI Giuseppe @ BELLI GLAMUSINA Giuseppe @ RIDI Giovanni.

Leading member of forgery gang in Venezia Giulia area trafficking in forged documents now in Rome; efforts to trace him continue but so far have proved unsuccessful. An accomplice of his, MARKOVIC Josip, is living on Vatican property at the "Seminario Francese".

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(xiii) SCIPION Robert

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

(xiv) VANA Miroslav

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

(xv) WITHE Harry 00129

German born in USA arrested in Rome whilst on way from Hamburg to Cairo and subsequently lodged in Forte Boccea pending further investigation.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

During the month there has again been much furore over the neo-fascist questions. Much of this was brought about by the recovery of the remains of Mussolini. The newspapers played up the story with their usual exaggerated mystery story style. The true story behind the stealing of Mussolini's remains is that, although at first the body was stolen for ideological reasons, later the responsible parties discovered that they had a potential money making possibility to exploit. It is rumoured that many high ex-fascists contributed money, and also many pieces of grey cloth, such as Mussolini wore at the time of his death, were sold to many of the believers. One such piece of cloth is now in Rome held by Dr. Marocco of the "Squadra Mobile".

The true story of neo-fascism as compiled by this office from well informed sources within the Neo-Fascists themselves is as follows:

-Neo-Fascism is a very remote potential danger, not at all serious for the moment. Rumours such as the projected violent movements by ROMUALDO and SCORZA are almost completely unfounded and only newspaper and rumour mongers talk.

-The neo-fascists, especially the leaders, are now abject, discarded elements seeking to find again a prominent spot in society. They offer "loyalty" to any party or movement which can give them a social standing. Eventually the leaders and their followers will be completely assimiliated within the new republic society and disappear as a threat to the Italian society.

-The organization of the neo-fascist is make-shift and loosely controlled. The axis of the movements are Rome, Milan and possible Naples. Liaison is very poor and reports of the Communist press are grossly exaggerated.

00128

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party

The adherence to the U.Q. front of the "Movimento del Centro Democratico" headed by General BENCIVENGA and other well known personalities of the "Partito Democratico Italiano", was announced (It is to be noted that the Italian Democratic Party suffered a severe crisis, when SELVAGGI, the leader of the party announced that the party intended to collaborate with the Republic, for the good of the nation, and number of members immediately tendered

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In revealing this fusion, the U.Q. press indicated that the ripening process of the formation of the "fourth party of the mass" is in the making around the U.Q.

Following disagreement with the "Unione Nazionale Lombarda" of the U.Q.Front, a group of Milanese qualunquists has detached itself from the Front and created a new political group, the "Partito Nazionale Italiano". In its political program the U.Q. Front maintains its anti-Communist stand and its acrid attitude towards the present Government. Internally there are discussions that GIANNINI will be ousted from his position as leader as many do not consider him capable of leading a large movement and think that his unpleasant attitude may seriously hinder the progress of the movement.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Movements (Cont'd)

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party (Cont'd)

A source which controls the purse strings of the U.Q. party has revealed that the plan to form an organization of autonomous syndicates outside of the CGIL sphere did not succeed because approximately 500,000,000 lire is needed to carry out such a program . Since it is virtually impossible to raise such a sum the next alternative is to be attempted; Qualunquisti will attempt to infiltrate into the existing CGIL organization in an effort to break the Communist influence.

(iii) The National Christian Party

The P.N.C. (Partito Nazionale Cristiano), with Monarchist tendencies, has risen these days in Rome, under the direction of a promoting committee of Rightist elements. The P.N.C. tends to group the Catholic Rightist (Monarchist) masses for an intense anti-Marxist fight; a fight which the Demo-Christians has not been able to make its own because of its rather decided socialist program. The Hon.Egilberto MARTIRE has been indicated as the leader of the new Party, but this has not yet been confirmed; Prof. Agostino PADOAN is among the men preferred and suggested by the promoting Committee. The P.N.C. enjoys great favor in the eyes of the Catholic Church and especially among the Jesuits. The provisional seat of the Party is at Largo Antonio Sarti No 4, Rome.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Although Italian life has been much shaken during the past month by numerous movements of unrest on the part of large masses of unemployed, by strikes and what is more serious, by armed revolts against government forces, Rome has been comparatively quiet and no demonstration or disturbance took place in the city.

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

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(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

An official government report on the armed forces was brought to the attention of this office which stated in substance that the army was at a low ebb in spirit and initiative. The army finds itself today in much the same conditions as the police force was two years ago. They are just about completely demoralized for the following reasons:

a)-Uncertainty as to their future; all are awaiting the final decision of the peace treaty.

b)-The constant threat of Epuration and elimination hangs over the heads of officer personnel.

c)-Impossible rates of pay. Many of the older career officers are contemplating retirement because they cannot live on their earnings.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

d)-Weakness and political division of the government has a pronounced effect on the army personnel.
e)-In many instances, government backing is seriously lacking and apathy towards their problems is apparent. A good ex example is as follows:
In Albania, at present, there are thirty Italian Army medical officers and many enlisted personnel who were imprisoned by the Germans and later by the Albanians. These men are imprisoned by night and made to work in hospitals by day. Repatriation has been refused by the Albanian Government on the basis of an agreement between Premier Hoxas of Albania and the Italian Undersecretary of War, Palermo, (Communist) about a year ago. This agreement states that due to the dire needs of the Albanic hospitals, medical officers will be exchanged; new ones sent over and the old ones released. The Ministry of War feels that this is like throwing good money after bad. They have asked the Italian Government to intervene, but have met with an apathetic silence. As a result the unhappy families of these men continually protest to the Ministry which is in a desperate state of helplessness and can only give vague promises and evasive replies.

The present period is a critical one for the Forces of Public Security. Its two major branches - the Carabiniere and the P.S. Forces directly dependent to the Ministry of the Interior - are facing important problems. Oddly enough, although the Carabinieri have long been criticized by Leftists as being pro-Monarchic, there is no organized campaign to eliminate them as a semi-independent Public Security entity. The reason is probably that even the Leftits realize that the CC.RR. have been relatively stable and dependable. Although demoralization and corruption has been felt within the overall police organization, the CC.RR. have always maintained a certain dignity and integrity. To eliminate them as a separate entity within the P.S. Forces at this time would undoubtedly greatly weaken the law enforcing arm.



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00126

(iii) The Italian Police

In spite of many obstacles, both material and political, the Chief of Police of Italy has been making good progress in rebuilding the forces of Public Security. Probably the most important task is that of making all units sufficiently politically objective so that they will recognize the State as their first loyalty. The auxiliary Partisan Police of the North, backed up by Leftist political influence, are now presenting a major problem. Auxiliary units are discontented because they are now being gradually replaced by newly recruited and trained regulars. The new regulars are representative of all political tendencies, but the Communist partisans probably feel that the auxiliary units are being removed for political motives.



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iii) The Italian Police (Cont'd)

At Asti, a unit of Partisan Police was recently dismissed for legitimate disciplinary measures. Taking their arms and vehicles with them into the hills, the unit resorted to outright mutiny. Partisan representatives flew to Rome and were received by the acting President of the Council, NENNI. Other police and straight civilian partisans took up the agitation in other parts of Northern Italy. To the disgust of die-hard career police officials, the rebels were placed on a bargaining level as equals to the State. The Government has now agreed that many auxiliary partisans (exact number not yet determined) will be absorbed as regulars. DE GASPERI, as Minister of the Interior, has since stated that he will deal with the partisans with forcefullness, but the weak central government will probably end up making more concessions.

(iv) Italian Political Situation

During the period under review the major topic of discussion both in the press and in private conversation has naturally been the developments of the Peace Conference, especially as it affected the Italian Nation. This attitude is not, however, one of wild enthusiasm. Italian public opinion has already been embittered and discouraged by the publication of the proposed terms agreed upon by the Allies, and it was already felt that little short of a miracle would cause the terms to be modified. For a time doubt was even felt as to whether the Italian Governmen would be allowed to express its point of view and when the invitation arrived no really wild hopes were aroused. Italy had been requested to attend not in its status of co-belligerent but as an ex-enemy, and was going to be called on to foot the bill, which it was considered has already been paid in direct military aid, destruction of the country, occupational costs and the inflation regarded as due entirely to the emission of large amounts of AMG currency in the last three years. The theme was developed with varying bitter comment in almost all sections of the press.

Slight hopes were however expressed that after all something

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Slight hopes were however expressed that after all something might be done, as it became apparent, as the Italians seemed to think, that there were fundamental differences of opinion not only among the Great Powers but also between them and the smaller nations. None, however, considered that Italy would be able to obtain what she could consider a just peace, on the merits she claims as a co-belligerent. It was merely that in the general discord, she might succeed in obtaining support from some nation sufficiently powerful to cause a modification of the terms to be imposed. In consequence, DE GASPERI came in for a fair amount of criticism from the Right Wing press, because instead of establishing immediate contact with the delegations of other nations at Paris, in the hope of taking advantage of the situation, he had tactfully waited for the invitation.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

When the delegation left, all parties except the P.C.I. seemed solidly behind DE GASPERI and his colleagues. The action of TOGLIATTI in going down to Paris at the same time was criticized by all groups except his own. It was believed that he had gone in order to contact the leaders of the Russian and Yugoslav delegations and so impede the efforts of the Italian delegation. This opinion appeared to be strengthened by the hostile attitude taken up by the Communist "Unita". TOGLIATTI, in response, announced on his return that as the decisions in regard to Italy had been made some time ago and quite independently of the majority of those now present at the Conference, his visit could not have any effect either one way or the other.

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

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

Meanwhile, criticism, sometimes violent, continues to be heard of the Allies and, in particular, Great Britain, which the Italians consider the one nation which should have done something in defence of Italian interests. Although even Mr LA GUARDIA was not entirely immune from attack, the general tendency was to think that Great Britain had made all the promises, Great Britain had said that there was no intention of dealing with Italy as if Mussolini was still in power, and now Great Britain was standing by and watching the economic and moral destruction of the country. Even more, it was giving a helping hand. Had not 150 British MPs requested the return of South Tyrol to Austria? Was she not hoping that by delaying the solution of the problem of the Italian colonies she would obtain complete control of them for herself in recompense for the loss of control in Egypt and the general weakening of the British position in the Mediterranean? BEVIN's

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For the Conference itself, even more moderate and better informed opinion regards it not so much as a serious attempt to solve the problems confronting the world, as a struggle among the three main powers to establish their personal influence more strongly. Moreover, and especially as the USA-YUGOSLAVIA incident developed, many people thought that the conference was doomed to failure.



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3. Miscellaneous(Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

In certain more nationalistic groups of the Right, that possibility was no cause for regret. Rather, in that way, Italy by virtue of her geographical position might find herself courted rather than spurned. As for the USA-YUGOSLAVIA incident itself, some people of the latter group seriously seemed to believe that there was a possibility of offensive action, in which they would willingly have taken part against Yugoslavia, considered by them the greatest enemy Italy has to contend with. The Left Wing, naturally counselled prudence and TOGLIATTI pointed out that,in his opinion, the hopes and the consequent attempts at political manoeuvring on the part of the Right Wing could not in any way help the Italian people and that it was ridiculous to think that a future conflict would bring any gain to the nation. Nevertheless, it is considered that few Italians seriously believe in the possibilities of a lasting peace, on the basis of the peace proposals and what has so far been the development of the Peace Conference.

(v) Other Matters of General Interest

News from the Vatican

The Church is more than ever cognizant of the increased activity of the Communists and the inroads their propaganda is making among Catholics who are economically and politically insecure. Through the medium of the "Italian Catholic Action" group the Vatican is striving to bring about a collaboration between the Demo-Christians and the "Uomo Qualunque" Party which will unite Catholics against Communism for the 1947 elections.

The Vatican has given further instructions to the effect that Italian Catholics obstruct the Soviet plan to provoke incidents among Italians and Anglo-Americans.(The Leftists press is full of blatant allegations designed to arouse ill feeling among the people towards the Allies in Italy).

The Holy See is urging all parishes to energetically support the Lateran Pacts and to take measures among the people so that they will recognize the dangers of annulment of the Pacts. Since the Lateran Pacts makes Catholicism the official state religion

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The Vatican is cognizant of (and probably supporting) an international 'white' Socialist movement. Such a movement, embracing moderate collectivism while recognizing the interests of the middle classes, would be considered as an anti-Communist front.

The Press

Indirectly, the press has served as an obstacle to the achievement of political stability. In general, the press is the private property of different political parties and movements of all tendencies.



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5. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(v) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

The Press (cont'd)

Lacking completely in objectivity, news organs have become flagrant propaganda instruments for assorted narrow political interests. Laws for effective control of the press have not been changed since the downfall of Fascism. It is logical that those outdated laws should become ineffective after the term "liberation and freedom of the press" became newspaper anarchy. Extreme party organs resorted to destructive polemics, libelous accusations, extreme political propaganda and just plain "manufactured" news to suit their own interests. During recent weeks, not only legal parties, but also clandestine fronts have jumped on the "freedom of speech" bandwagon to spread their poison. One fascist newspaper has already been sequestered but many others remain. There is no doubt about the "fascist press". It is energetically anti-Allied and reactionary.

The Government is currently engaged in drafting new laws to control the press. The laws are badly needed, but above all, effective enforcement of the law is lacking.

To reveal the irresponsibility of the press, the following is cited:

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

This office has had the experience that to combat such irresponsibility which the Italians call freedom of the Press, one should be well armed. An exhausted study of the seething articles has been made and compared with the true reports and the surprising result has been revealed that not one of the articles had been true in substance.

The American Provost Marshal reports that from 1 June to 21 August, there have been 63 vehicular incidents. About sixteen

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The American Provost Marshal reports that from 1 June to 21 August, there have been 63 vehicular incidents. About sixteen were injured and two were killed. A close analysis shows only one death resulted from the careless or reckless driving of Allied personnel. According to the Italian Police records, only 13 American drivers were involved in accidents over a three month period.

The British reports listed for the period 1 July to 15 August show sixteen British drivers and twenty two British vehicles (six civilian drivers involved in accidents); of these only one death was caused.

During the three month period eight deaths have been attributed to Allied vehicles of all types including civilian vehicles such as Embassy staff cars. This is surprisingly low in consideration of the lack of normal safety precautions on the part of the pedestrians.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(v) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

The Press (Cont'd)

The complete report compiled by this office will be passed to higher headquarters for any action desired.

4. TAILPIECE

The problem of foreigners is becoming quite serious in Italy. Although it is a burden to the Italian Government, the seriousness of the problem has encrouched into the Allied circles. A great percentage of the Security cases which Intelligence agencies in Italy have to cope with are a direct result of the influx of foreigners into Italy. Of the 11 security arrests made by F.S.S. and C.I.C. during the month, all were matters pertaining to foreigners and eight were actually foreigners.

The problem is complex and there seems to be no apparent solution. A vicious game is developing in which a rivet too hot to handle is bounced from one interested party to the other. Since the strained Italian economy cannot take on the burden of all these foreigners, this problem deserves deep study, but up to the present, very little has been done towards a solution.

This office has come into possession of an official Italian Ministry of the Interior document which is very interesting as it gives the official Italian Government view on this subject. A translation of this document is attached as an appendix to this report.

5. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAAC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C Forgione
(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
GSO III

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

0012

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

APPENDIX "A"

In Italy the war has created a particularly serious problem consisting in the large number of foreigners who, since the end of hostilities have been arriving and are still continuing to arrive in this country to remain indefinitely.

This problem is aggravated by the fact that the Allies have made it impossible for the Italian Authorities to exercise the essential prerogative which every country has in respect of foreigners who wish to enter or establish themselves in its territory, first above all, the right of expelling or repulsing at the border all undesirable individuals.

Foreigners who for any reason whatever find it necessary or merely desirable to leave their respective countries have thus found the most favourable conditions in Italy, both with regard to entry into the country as well as subsequent settlement, so that the number of foreigners in Italy is increasing continually.

With the cessation of hostilities, ex-internees and stray elements of the German army were left in Italy. Besides those escaped from internment and those liberated by the Allied troops, prior to the granting to the Italian Government the faculty of expressing its approval for the stay of foreigners in Italy, there are about 15,000 foreigners "at large" in the province of Bolzano alone. Soon after, before the return to the Italian Authorities of the control of the borders, undesirable elements expelled from Switzerland and partly also from France found a haven in Italy. They were later followed by Yugoslavs, Albanians, Greeks and elements from other Balkan and Central European countries, who found conditions in their own countries to be unfavourable. To these must be added the Jews who came to Italy with the hope of proceeding to Palestine and other trans-Atlantic countries, and who later found themselves stranded in Italy.

The great majority entered Italy illegally, without any financial means and even without any personal documents so that, at times, it is even difficult to determine their nationality.

They make up an uncontrolled mass which burdens heavily on Italian economy and constitute a serious and constant threat to public order and security. In general, they do not carry out any productive activity and deal in clandestine traffic of arms, ammunition, currency, jewellery, foodstuffs and prostitution, arriving at the most serious forms of delinquency. The Balkan peoples especially are engaged in such anti-social activity, in which they are probably favored by the various missions and the very diplomatic offices of their countries. Police vigilance in such cases is hindered by the privileges enjoyed by such foreigners, as Allied nationals in Italy, and [illegible] preventive measures permitted to the Italian

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The influx of foreigners in Italy generally takes place through the Brenner pass and the Eastern border, because of the vicinity of those countries which contribute in a large measure to this immigration in Italy and also because of the facility of crossing the border at such points.

On the Austrian side, the border is controlled by the French Authorities who are not sufficiently severe in forbidding entry into Italy , while they are very much so as regards entry into Austria even when the Italian Authorities request the expulsion of foreigners immediately after their detection for having crossed the border without proper authority. The efficienc of border control is thus completely eliminated.

(1)

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The various types of permits issued by the Allied Authorities to their military personnel without visas for transit across the border renders an accurate control more difficult still, also because of the very attitude of those who exhibit such permits. It is therefore evident that whoever is cognizant of a similar state of affairs can take advantage of the situation and impose themselves on border control officials who are thus obliged to work under the most difficult conditions.

Frequent cases have occurred, even recently, of Allied railway convoys which have crossed the border with clandestine travellers on board, with the pretext of the railway personnel that they should be allowed to cross the frontier, in spite of the objections raised by Italian border officials. A very large number of vehicles also cross the border with unauthorized persons nad no remedy has as yet been found to put an end to this illegal traffic.

This problem will become more serious yet, as, contrary to the decided opinion of the Italian Government, the Allied Authorities have imposed that personnel of the Polish occupation forces be authorized to cross, without any control - in groups or isolated - all the borders of land, sea and air.

Whoever is aware of the character, the arrogant and violent attitudes continually displayed by Polish soldiers as proven, can understand the sriousness of this measure, which above all, is in contrast with the present state of independence granted to Italy as regards border control, and for which the very Allied Authorities frequently accuse the Italian Authorities of specific responsibilities.

The Venezia Giulia border is also practically open, because it is not controlled by Italian Authorities, nor can the control effected in the rear of the Allied occupation zone be efficacious due to the nature of the terrain and the vastness of the region where there is no adequate equipment etc for control.

Other open doors are the ports in which the landings of foreigners cannot be prevented as control would have to be effected on ships, mostly belonging to the United Nations, which refuse to re-embark clandestine immigrants with the pretext that the ships have to proceed to destinations other than the port of origin.

Another source of infiltration is formed by those persons who state that they are in transit through Italy and actually arrive at Italian air and sea borders with passports valid for other countries. To avoid unpleasant incidents, and to favour the development of good relationship with other countries in which there are no diplomatic or consular representatives of the

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Another source of infiltration is formed by those persons who state that they are in transit through Italy and actually arrive at Italian air and sea borders with passports valid for other countries. To avoid unpleasant incidents, and to favour the development of good relationship with other countries in which there are no diplomatic or consular representatives of the Italian Government, and also in compliance with Allied requests, border control officials have been instructed to issue transit visas valid for seven days, and to inform the border officials where the travellers have to go through on their way to their respective destinations. In most cases, no further news is received of the transit and it is therefore suspected that the declared arrival in transit is only another method of eluding control. The passive complicity of the consular authorities which issue such passports cannot be excluded with absolute certainty. In such cases, severe action is difficult for it would complicate relationship with foreign countries.

Foreigners in Italy amount to several hundred thousands. The Yugoslavs alone number about 125,000 of which 45,000 may be classified as anti-Tito political refugees.



00113

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A census is being prepared and although accurate results are not assured as there is no possibility of obliging strangers to register themselves, because of the little consideration which they generally have of orders emanating from Italian sources, aware as they are of the limited powers held by the Italian Authorities; the census can however be useful to the Allied Authorities too, to comprehend the gravity of the situation, which has not been taken into sufficient consideration, in spite of the repeated and insistent requests of the Italian Government."

The Allies have instituted camps for foreigners, who because of their particular situation, deserve assistance, but these are open camps which are not adequately controlled. They are "hotels" where the foreigners enjoy full liberty of coming and going as they please. The same is the case for numerous camps opera ted by UNRRA. Their capacity and location is unknown to the Italian Authorities. Many of these camps, for example, the Cinecittà Camp, because of their vicinity to large cities such as Rome, Turin, Bari etc, form a continuous ferment of criminal activity and an easy way of eluding detection.

In the attempt to put a partial remedy to the spread of criminality, the Italian Government had taken the initiative of reporting to the Allied Authorities the most serious cases, with the request that the principle of "no forced repatriation", imposed by the occupational authorities in respect of all foreigners, be exceptionally abrogated in the case of those who because of their criminal or immoral activity, should not be granted any privilege of an uncertain and undefined nature.

The Allied Authorities requested that such individuals be transferred to their own camps pending the solution of theoretical and practical problems regarding their repatriation, which problems were, in fact, never considered.

From those Allied camps where the undesirable individuals were fed and assisted, naturally at the expenses of the Italian Government, they again launched themselves in other profitable adventures because of which the Italian Authorities considered it necessary to institute a new camp, with proper guards, for undesirable individuals, reporting their names at the same time, to the Allied Authorities and UNRRA for eventual repatriation.

Individuals surprised in flagrant violation of the law, vagabonds or traffickers in illegal activity are held in such camps as well as those who are released from imprisonment after serving a term for crimes, as they cannot be expelled from Italian territory The capacity of this camp is very limited and is only useful for the examination of the personal status of each of the detainees

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It is to be noted that, with the exception of those who carry out some productive activity, which has its influence on Italian unemployment, all refugees in Italy live at the expenses of the Italian Government, that is of the people.

When twelve refugee camps with a capacity of over 20,000 persons passed under Italian administration, at Allied request, the Italian Authorities again pointed out the evident injustice of a similar state of affairs.



00118

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It was therefore pointed out to the Allies in various long meetings:

1)-that the Italian Government is not aware of the obligations which it assumed, on the basis of which it should provide assistance for undesirable individuals;

2)-where the existence of such an obligation should be clarified, the Italian Government could, at the most, consider itself obliged to assist "Displaced Persons" and not all those foreigners who, more or less clandestinely, crossed the frontier subsequent to the cessation of hostilities;

3)-that the obligation, as stipulated by the Allies, implies heavy financial burdens on the Italian State. With the end of U.N.R.R.A. programs which only supplement national productio to ensure the minimum necessary for the Italian population alone, the principle if accepted, would mean that Italy is to provide with her own resources for the complete maintenance of foreigners, even at the cost of sacrificing its small reserves for imports.

4)-that the problem of Displaced Persons should have been solved after two years since the end of hostilities. Should the problem continue to remain unsolved to avoid considering the question of repatriation, it would assume, as it has already done, an international character and hence the expenses incurred for their maintenance cannot be charged to the Italian Government.

To improve the situation which renders the internal situation in Italy very critical, it is necessary to re-examine the question of the stay of foreigners in Italy and further that the principles of "no forced repatriation" be revoked, excepting certain serious cases, and that the measure of repulsion at the border for clandestine immigrants be enforced.

In any case, most urgent measures should be permitted in regard to Germans. It is not unddrstood why the Germans cannot be expelled and neither repatriated nor repulsed as no political relationship exists between Germany and Italy or between Germany and the Allied Powers, on the basis of which German citizens should enjoy special prerogatives . German citizens continue to live freely in Italy and even prisoners of war are left at liberty to go where they please, even to Rome, without the opinion of the Italian Government on this measure being requested

Besides hindering the little independence granted to the Italian Government, this has serious repercussions on public order. The stay in Italy of a large number of discontented strangers and adventurers form an important political problem because of the fact that, in case of complications in the inter- relations, it will have a sensible repercussion in Italy

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The question of Jews deserves special attention. They emigrate in great numbers from Central Europe where there are still strong anti-Jewish sentiments, and they come preferably to Italy with the hope of embarking for Palestine. They are received in U.N.R.R.A. camps and in other welfare centers organized by Jewish associations, of which the number is unknown while the locations of only a few are known to the Italian Authorities.

The number of Jews authorized to immigrate to Palestine from Italy is limited to 700 a month; this number is very small in proportion to the number of arrivals in Italy.



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To overcome this difficulty, the Jews have attempted to proceed to Palestine clandestinely, but the vigilance carried out by the Italian Authorities at the request of the Allies, renders clandestine exodus practically impossible.

A large number of Jews, continually increasing, remains in Italy and the number tends to increase so much that it may give rise to a Jewish question in Italy, which question never did exist.

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

7 September 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 27

1 - 31 August 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

A growing feeling of national insecurity seems to be gripping the people of Italy. Not only are many individuals speaking of a war between the East and West, but they also feel the presence of internal dangers manifesting themselves, either covertly or openly, in all fields of political, economic and social endeavor. It may be true that Italians are starting to "see ghosts" and that most ghosts are garbed "red", but nevertheless, definite disturbing factors serving as a natural security threat may be adduced and appraised.

Italy is deep in the throes of a political dilemma which only time and elections will be able to rectify. While trying to harness reconstruction and social-economic reforms to the rebirth of the political system, it is plagued by a weak and ineffective government. Not only is the Government impotent, but it is composed of irreconcilable forces which desire a weak government so that their positions will attain greater relative strength.

Anti-Allied propaganda and feelings is rampant in the Capital, but due to the excellent coverage of CIC and FSS, the pulse of this feeling is watched closely and higher headquarters is kept informed of all events.

The newspapers especially have been guilty of grossly exxagerated articles attacking Allied drivers and accidents involving Allied vehicles.

Foreigners continue to enter Italy clandestinely by water and by land. This refugee problem is becoming quite serious and Italian Authorities are virtually to the point of exasperation as to how to deal with the problem.

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PART II

00114

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Telephone Security

It is thought that the attention of all troops might occasionally be drawn to the necessity for telephone security. The Italian Government telephone interception room at the Ministry of the Interior is one of the best equipped of its kind, with 88 listening points, 36 wire recorders and a



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1. Military Security (Cont'd)

"descrambling" apparatus; interception is gained by induction and all lines, civil and military, may be tapped without disturbing reception.

(b) Security of Material

(i) American Joint Distribution Committee

Allegations regarding the organized theft of WD petrol and clothing intended for Jewish refugees by officials and personnel of the above organization were passed to the Chief Protective Officer UNRRA to deal with.

(ii) Signal Cables

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

(c) Security of Personnel

Nil

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) OSTIA-FIUMICINO

Virtually there is no security control in this area, as there are some 40 miles of unguarded coastline and the Port Control at FIUMICINO consists of only one Carabiniere WO and 2 men, whilst the local Italian Police appear to be completely uninformed on the general situation and show the usual lax attitude to their duties. The foreign colony in this area includes some Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Austrians, Germans and Czechs, but consists mainly of some 400 Jews housed in seven separate buildings and all dependent on UNRRA; many of these latter have obtained permits to reside (foglio di soggiorno) with which they procure civilian food cards and rations, selling their UNRRA rations on the black market. Of the 32 Yugoslavs in the area, 29 describe themselves as "merchants" whilst three are employed by the Allies guarding military property. Over two hundred vessels have passed through Fiumicino port in the

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00113

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2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | | |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | | |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | | - | 11 | 11 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 11 | 11 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HASS, Carlo

After thirty six days of freedom following his fourth escape from custody at Rimini, Subject, a Major in the German SD and chief of the EINHEIT IDA group of that organization, was recaptured on 27 August in Bologna by Rome C.I.C. agents.

The capture followed a five day search undertaken in the area surrounding the place of capture with the permission of the Supervising Agents of the zones involved. Subject is now in custody in Rome.

(ii) INVREA, Ademaro, Italian Lt.Col.parachutist and
(iii) KAETELER, Lt.Col.German Army

Subjects also members of the group which escaped from Rimini on 22 July were taken into custody by C.I.C.agents in Genoa on 29 August in a search connected with the apprehension of HASS, Carlo.

(iv) WENDLAND, Hans

Subject, reputedly a member of GOERING's looted art [illegible] arrested by C.I.C. at the request of the

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(iv) WENDLAND, Hans

Subject, reputedly a member of GOERING's looted art treasures group was arrested by C.I.C. at the request of the American Embassy on 25 July and was transferred to G-2, USFET in Frankfurt for final disposition.

(v) TOPPER JOSHUA

Escaped War Criminal from Afragola, arrested by FSS on 6 August for evacuation.

(vi) LICAGHIN Peter

PW escaped from custody 15 August 1946 arrested 16 August 1946 for evacuation.

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2. Civilian Security (cont'd)

(b) Important Individual Cases (Cont'd)

(vii) DIKKING, Herbert

Ex PW living in Rome without proper release papers, arrested 16 August 1946 and lodged in 56 Rest Camp Guard Room pending disposal instructions.

(viii) MIRZACARIN Baraboi and DINISLAN Mohamed

PWs escaped from custody 19 August 1946 arrested on 20 August 1946 for evacuation.

(ix) RICOVCI N Ivan

PW escaped from Riccione on 22 August 1946 arrested on 30 August for evacuation.

(x) THALER Ernst

PW escaped from camp in Stalingrad in January 1946, who arrived in Rome on 26 August 1946 after epic journey through Russia, Rumania, Turkey and N.Africa. Reporting to FSS pending disposal instructions.

(xi) PASI Dante

Enemy agent (SID) traced in Rome on 20 August 1946 and handed to Rome C.S.Center for procedure and disposal.

(xii) GLAMUZIN Josip © GLAMUZZI Giuseppe © BELLI Giuseppe © BELLI GLAMUZZI Giuseppe © BELLI GLAMUSINA Giuseppe © RIDI Giovanni.

Leading member of forgery gang in Venezia Giulia area trafficking in forged documents now in Rome: efforts to trace him continue but so far have proved unsuccessful. An accomplice of his, MARKOVIC Josip, is living on Vatican property at the "Seminario Francese".

(xiii) SCIPION Robert

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(xiii) SCIPION Robert

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

(xiv) VANA Miroslav

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

(xv) WITHE Harry

German born in USA arrested in Rome whilst on way from Hamburg to Cairo and subsequently lodged in Forte Boccea pending further investigation.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

During the month there has again been much furore over the neo-fascist questions. Much of this was brought about by the recovery of the remains of Mussolini. The newspapers played up the story with their usual exaggerated mystery story style. The true story behind the stealing of Mussolini's remains is that, although at first the body was stolen for ideological reasons, later the responsible parties discovered that they had a potential money making possibility to exploit. It is rumoured that many high ex-fascists contributed money, and also many pieces of grey cloth, such as Mussolini wore at the time of his death, were sold to many of the believers. One such piece of cloth is now in Rome held by Dr. Marocco of the "Squadra Mobile".

The true story of neo-fascism as compiled by this office from well informed sources within the Neo-Fascists themselves is as follows:

-Neo-Fascism is a very remote potential danger, not at all serious for the moment. Rumours such as the projected violent movements by ROMUALDO and SCORZA are almost completely unfounded and only newspaper and rumour mongers talk.

-The neo-fascists, especially the leaders, are now abject, discarded elements seeking to find again a prominent spot in society. They offer "loyalty" to any party or movement which can give them a social standing. Eventually the leaders and their followers will be completely assimiliated within the new republic society and disappear as a threat to the Italian society.

-The organization of the neo-fascist is make-shift and loosely controlled. The axis of the movements are Rome, Milan and possible Naples. Liaison is very poor and reports of the Communist press are grossly exaggerated.

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party

The adherence to the U.Q. front of the "Movimento del Centro Democratico" headed by General BENCIVENGA and other well known personalities of the "Partito Democratico Italiano", was announced (It is to be noted that the Italian Democratic Party suffered a severe crisis, when SELVAGGI, the leader of the party announced

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In revealing this fusion, the U.Q. press indicated that the ripening process of the formation of the "fourth party of the mass" is in the making around the U.Q.

Following disagreement with the "Unione Nazionale Lombarda" of the U.Q.Front, a group of Milanese qualunquists has detached itself from the Front and created a new political group, the "Partito Nazionale Italiano". In its political program the U.Q. Front maintains its anti-Communist stand and its acrid attitude towards the present Government. Internally there are discussions that GIANNINI will be ousted from his position as leader as many do not consider him capable of leading a large movement and think that his unpleasant attitude may seriously hinder the progress of the movement.



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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Movements (Cont'd)

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party (Cont'd)

A source which controls the purse strings of the U.Q. party has revealed that the plan to form an organization of autonomous syndicates outside of the CGIL sphere did not succeed because approximately 500,000,000 lire is needed to carry out such a program . Since it is virtually impossible to raise such a sum the next alternative is to be attempted; Qualunquisti will attempt to infiltrate into the existing CGIL organization in an effort to break the Communist influence.

(iii) The National Christian Party

The P.N.C. (Partito Nazionale Cristiano), with Monarchist tendencies, has risen these days in Rome, under the direction of a promoting committee of Rightist elements. The P.N.C. tends to group the Catholic Rightist (Monarchist) masses for an intense anti-Marxist fight; a fight which the Demo-Christians has not been able to make its own because of its rather decided socialist program. The Hon.Egilberto MARTINE has been indicated as the leader of the new Party, but this has not yet been confirmed; Prof. Agostino PADOAN is among the men preferred and suggested by the promoting Committee. The P.N.C. enjoys great favor in the eyes of the Catholic Church and especially among the Jesuits. The provisional seat of the Party is at Largo Antonio Sarti No 4, Rome.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Although Italian life has been much shaken during the past month by numerous movements of unrest on the part of large masses of unemployed, by strikes and what is more serious, by armed revolts against government forces, Rome has been comparatively quiet and no demonstration or disturbance took place in the city.

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(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

An official government report on the armed forces was brough to the attention of this office which stated in substance that the army was at a low ebb in spirit and initiative. The army finds itself today in much the same conditions as the police force was two years ago. They are just about completely demoralized for the following reasons:

a)-Uncertainty as to their future; all are awaiting the final decision of the peace treaty.
b)-The constant threat of Epuration and elimination hangs over the heads of officer personnel.
c)-Impossible rates of pay. Many of the older career officers are contemplating retirement because they cannot live on their earnings.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(e) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

d)-Weakness and political division of the government has a pronounced effect on the army personnel.

e)-In many instances, government backing is seriously lacking and apathy towards their problems is apparent. A good ex example is as follows:
In Albania, at present, there are thirty Italian Army medical officers and many enlisted personnel who were imprisoned by the Germans and later by the Albanians. These men are imprisoned by night and made to work in hospitals by day. Repatriation has been refused by the Albanian Government on the basis of an agreement between Premier Hoxas of Albania and the Italian Undersecretary of War, Palermo, (Communist) about a year ago. This agreement states that due to the dire needs of the Albanian hospitals, medical officers will be exchanged; new ones sent over and the old ones released. The Ministry of War feels that this is like throwing good money after bad. They have asked the Italian Government to intervene, but have met with an apathetic silence. As a result the unhappy families of these men continually protest to the Ministry which is in a desperate state of helplessness and can only give vague promises and evasive replies.

The present period is a critical one for the Forces of Public Security. Its two major branches - the Carabiniere and the P.S. Forces directly dependent to the Ministry of the Interior - are facing important problems. Oddly enough, although the Carabinieri have long been criticized by Leftists as being pro-Monarchic, there is no organized campaign to eliminate them as a semi-independent Public Security entity. The reason is probably that even the Leftits realize that the CC.RR. have been relatively stable and dependable. Although demoralization and corruption has been felt within the overall police organization, the CC.RR. have always maintained a certain dignity and integrity. To eliminate them as a separate entity within the P.S. Forces at this time would undoubtedly greatly weaken the law enforcing arm.

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(iii) The Italian Police

In spite of many obstacles, both material and political, the Chief of Police of Italy has been making good progress in rebuilding the forces of Public Security. Probably the most important task is that of making all units sufficiently politically objective so that they will recognize the State as their first loyalty. The auxiliary Partisan Police of the North, backed up by leftist political influence, are now presenting a major problem. Auxiliary units are discontented because they are now being gradually replaced by newly recruited and trained regulars. The new regulars are representative of all political tendencies, but the Communist partisans probably feel that the auxiliary units are being removed for political motives.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iii) The Italian Police (Cont'd)

At Asti, a unit of Partisan Police was recently dismissed for legitimate disciplinary measures. Taking their arms and vehicles with them into the hills, the unit resorted to outright mutiny. Partisan representatives flew to Rome and were received by the acting President of the Council, NENNI. Other police and straight civilian partisans took up the agitation in other parts of Northern Italy. To the disgust of die-hard career police officials, the rebels were placed on a bargaining level as equals to the State. The Government has now agreed that many auxiliary partisans (exact number not yet determined) will be absorbed as regulars. DE GASPERI, as Minister of the Interior, has since stated that he will deal with the partisans with forcefullness, but the weak central government will probably end up making more concessions.

(iv) Italian Political Situation

During the period under review the major topic of discussion both in the press and in private conversation has naturally been the developments of the Peace Conference, especially as it affected the Italian Nation. This attitude is not, however, one of wild enthusiasm. Italian public opinion has already been embittered and discouraged by the publication of the proposed terms agreed upon by the Allies, and it was already felt that little short of a miracle would cause the terms to be modified. For a time doubt was even felt as to whether the Italian Governmen would be allowed to express its point of view and when the invitation arrived no really wild hopes were aroused. Italy had been requested to attend not in its status of co-belligerent but as an ex-enemy, and was going to be called on to foot the bill, which it was considered has already been paid in direct military aid, destruction of the country, occupational costs and the inflation regarded as due entirely to the emission of large amounts of AMG currency in the last three years. The theme was developed with varying bitter comment in almost all sections of the press.

Slight hopes were however expressed that after all something

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Slight hopes were however expressed that after all something might be done, as it became apparent, as the Italians seemed to think, that there were fundamental differences of opinion not only among the Great Powers but also between them and the smaller nations. None, however, considered that Italy would be able to obtain what she could consider a just peace, on the merits she claims as a co-belligerent. It was merely that in the general discord, she might succeed in obtaining support from some nation sufficiently powerful to cause a modification of the terms to be imposed. In consequence, DE GASPERI came in for a fair amount of criticism from the Right Wing press, because instead of establishing immediate contact with the delegations of other nations at Paris, in the hope of taking advantage of the situation, he had tactfully waited for the invitation.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

When the delegation left, all parties except the P.C.I. seemed solidly behind DE GASPERI and his colleagues. The action of TOGLIATTI in going down to Paris at the same time was criticized by all groups except his own. It was believed that he had gone in order to contact the leaders of the Russian and Yugoslav delegations and so impede the efforts of the Italian delegation. This opinion appeared to be strengthened by the hostile attitude taken up by the Communist "Unita". TOGLIATTI, in response, announced on his return that as the decisions in regard to Italy had been made some time ago and quite independently of the majority of those now present at the Conference, his visit could not have any effect either one way or the other.

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

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

Meanwhile, criticism, sometimes violent, continues to be heard of the Allies and, in particular, Great Britain, which the Italians consider the one nation which should have done something in defence of Italian interests. Although even Mr LA GUARDIA was not entirely immune from attack, the general tendency was to think that Great Britain had made all the promises, Great Britain had said that there was no intention of dealing with Italy as if Mussolini was still in power, and now Great Britain was standing by and watching the economic and moral destruction of the country. Even more, it was giving a helping hand. Had not 150 British MPs requested the return of South Tyrol to Austria? Was she not hoping that by delaying the solution of the problem of the Italian colonies she would obtain complete control of them for herself in recompense for the loss of control in Egypt and the general weakening of the British position in the Mediterranean? BEVIN's [illegible] to the effect that British public opinion,

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For the Conference itself, even more moderate and better informed opinion regards it not so much as a serious attempt to solve the problems confronting the world, as a struggle among the three main powers to establish their personal influence more strongly. Moreover, and especially as the USA-YUGOSLAVIA incident developed, many people thought that the conference was doomed to failure.



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous(Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

In certain more nationalistic groups of the Right, that possibility was no cause for regret. Rather, in that way, Italy by virtue of her geographical position might find herself courted rather than spurned. As for the USA-YUGOSLAVIA incident itself, some people of the latter group seriously seemed to believe that there was a possibility of offensive action, in which they would willingly have taken part against Yugoslavia, considered by them the greatest enemy Italy has to contend with. The Left Wing, naturally counselled prudence and TOGLIATTI pointed out that,in his opinion, the hopes and the consequent attempts at political manoeuvring on the part of the Right Wing could not in any way help the Italian people and that it was ridiculous to think that a future conflict would bring any gain to the nation. Nevertheless, it is considered that few Italians seriously believe in the possibilities of a lasting peace, on the basis of the peace proposals and what has so far been the development of the Peace Conference.

(v) Other Matters of General Interest

News from the Vatican

The Church is more than ever cognizant of the increased activity of the Communists and the inroads their propaganda is making among Catholics who are economically and politically insecure. Through the medium of the "Italian Catholic Action" group the Vatican is striving to bring about a collaboration between the Demo-Christians and the "Uomo Qualunque" Party which will unite Catholics against Communism for the 1947 elections.

The Vatican has given further instructions to the effect that Italian Catholics obstruct the Soviet plan to provoke incidents among Italians and Anglo-Americans.(The Leftists press is full of blatant allegations designed to arouse ill feeling among the people towards the Allies in Italy).

The Holy See is urging all parishes to energetically support the Lateran Pacts and to take measures among the people so that they will recognize the dangers of annulment of the Pacts. Since the Lateran Pacts makes Catholicism the official state religion

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The Vatican is cognizant of (and probably supporting) an international 'white' Socialist movement. Such a movement, embracing moderate collectivism while recognizing the interests of the middle classes, would be considered as an anti-Communist front.

The Press

Indirectly, the press has served as an obstacle to the achievement of political stability. In general, the press is the private property of different political parties and movements of all tendencies.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(v) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

The Press (cont'd)

Lacking completely in objectivity, news organs have become flagrant propaganda instruments for assorted narrow political interests. Laws for effective control of the press have not been changed since the downfall of Fascism. It is logical that those outdated laws should become ineffective after the term 'liberation and freedom of the press' became newspaper anarchy. Extreme party organs resorted to destructive polemics, libelous accusations, extreme political propaganda and just plain "manufactured" news to suit their own interests. During recent weeks, not only legal parties, but also clandestine fronts have jumped on the "freedom of speech" bandwagon to spread their poison. One fascist newspaper has already been sequestered but many others remain. There is no doubt about the "fascist press". It is energetically anti-Allied and reactionary.

The Government is currently engaged in drafting new laws to control the press. The laws are badly needed, but above all, effective enforcement of the law is lacking.

To reveal the irresponsibility of the press, the following is cited:

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

This office has had the experience that to combat such irresponsibility which the Italians call freedom of the Press, one should be well armed. An exhausted study of the seething articles has been made and compared with the true reports and the surprising result has been revealed that not one of the articles had been true in substance.

The American Provost Marshal reports that from 1 June to

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The American Provost Marshal reports that from 1 June to 21 August, there have been 63 vehicular incidents. About sixteen were injured and two were killed. A close analysis shows only one death resulted from the careless or reckless driving of Allied personnel. According to the Italian Police records, only 13 American drivers were involved in accidents over a three month period.

The British reports listed for the period 1 July to 15 August show sixteen British drivers and twenty two British vehicles (six civilian drivers involved in accidents); of those only one death was caused.

During the three month period eight deaths have been attributed to Allied vehicles of all types including civilian vehicles such as Embassy staff cars. This is surprisingly low in consideration of the lack of normal safety precautions on the part of the pedestrians.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(v) Other Matters of General Interest (Cont'd)

The Press (Cont'd)

The complete report compiled by this office will be passed to higher headquarters for any action desired.

4. TAILPIECE

The problem of foreigners is becoming quite serious in Italy. Although it is a burden to the Italian Government, the seriousness of the problem has encrouched into the Allied circles. A great percentage of the Security cases which Intelligence agencies in all Italy have to cope with are a direct result of the influx of foreigners into Italy. Of the 11 security arrests made by F.S.S. and C.I.C. during the month, all were matters pertaining to foreigners and eight were actually foreigners.

The problem is complex and there seems to be no apparent solution. A vicious game is developing in which a rivet too hot to handle is bounced from one interested party to the other. Since the strained Italian economy cannot take on the burden of all these foreigners, this problem deserves deep study, but up to the present, very little has been done towards a solution.

This office has come into possession of an official Italian Ministry of the Interior document which is very interesting as it gives the official Italian Government view on this subject. A translation of this document is attached as an appendix to this report.

5. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, NATO | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

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| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
GSO III

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

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APPENDIX "A"

In Italy the war has created a particularly serious problem consisting in the large number of foreigners who, since the end of hostilities have been arriving and are still continuing to arrive in this country to remain indefinitely.

This problem is aggravated by the fact that the Allies have made it impossible for the Italian Authorities to exercise the essential prerogative which every country has in respect of foreigners who wish to enter or establish themselves in its territory, first above all, the right of expelling or repulsing at the border all undesirable individuals.

Foreigners who for any reason whatever find it necessary or merely desirable to leave their respective countries have thus found the most favourable conditions in Italy, both with regard to entry into the country as well as subsequent settlement, so that the number of foreigners in Italy is increasing continually.

With the cessation of hostilities, ex-internees and stray elements of the German army were left in Italy. Besides those escaped from internment and those liberated by the Allied troops, prior to the granting to the Italian Government the faculty of expressing its approval for the stay of foreigners in Italy, there are about 15,000 foreigners "at large" in the province of Bolzano alone. Soon after, before the return to the Italian Authorities of the control of the borders, undesirable elements expelled from Switzerland and partly also from France found a haven in Italy. They were later followed by Yugoslavs, Albanians, Greeks and elements from other Balkan and Central European countries, who found conditions in their own countries to be unfavourable. To these must be added the Jews who came to Italy with the hope of proceeding to Palestine and other trans-Atlantic countries, and who later found themselves stranded in Italy.

The great majority entered Italy illegally, without any financial means and even without any personal documents so that, at times, it is even difficult to determine their nationality.

They make up an uncontrolled mass which burdens heavily on Italian economy and constitute a serious and constant threat to public order and security. In general, they do not carry out any productive activity and deal in clandestine traffic of arms, ammunition, currency, jewellery, foodstuffs and prostitution, arriving at the most serious forms of delinquency. The Balkan peoples especially are engaged in such anti-social activity, in which they are probably favored by the various missions and the very diplomatic offices of their countries. Police vigilance in such cases is hindered by the privileges enjoyed by such foreigners as Allied nationals in Italy, and

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The influx of foreigners in Italy generally takes place through the Brenner pass and the Eastern border, because of the vicinity of those countries which contribute in a large measure to this immigration in Italy and also because of the facility of crossing the border at such points.

On the Austrian side, the border is controlled by the French Authorities who are not sufficiently severe in forbidding entry into Italy , while they are very much so as regards entry into Austria even when the Italian Authorities request the expulsion of foreigners immediately after their detection for having crossed the border without proper authority. The efficienc of border control is thus completely eliminated.

(1)

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The various types of permits issued by the Allied Authorities to their military personnel without visas for transit across the border renders an accurate control more difficult still, also because of the very attitude of those who exhibit such permits. It is therefore evident that whoever is cognizant of a similar state of affairs can take advantage of the situation and impose themselves on border control officials who are thus obliged to work under the most difficult conditions.

Frequent cases have occurred, even recently, of Allied railway convoys which have crossed the border with clandestine travellers on board, with the pretext of the railawy personnel that they should be allowed to cross the frontier, in spite of the objections raised by Italian border officials. A very large number of vehicles also cross the border with unauthorized persons nad no remedy has as yet been found to put an end to this illegal traffic.

This problem will become more serious yet, as, contrary to the decided opinion of the Italian Government, the Allied Authorities have imposed that personnel of the Polish occupation forces be authorized to cross, without any control - in groups or isolated - all the borders of land, sea and air.

Whoever is aware of the character, the arrogant and violent attitudes continually displayed by Polish soldiers as proven, can understand the sriousness of this measure, which above all, is in contrast with the present state of independence granted to Italy as regards border control, and for which the very Allied Authorities frequently accuse the Italian Authorities of specific responsibilities.

The Venezia Giulia border is also practically open, because it is not controlled by Italian Authorities, nor can the control effected in the rear of the Allied occupation zone be efficacious due to the nature of the terrain and the vastness of the region where there is no adequate equipment etc for control.

Other open doors are the ports in which the landings of foreigners cannot be prevented as control would have to be effected on ships, mostly belonging to the United Nations, which refuse to re-embark clandestine immigrants with the pretext that the ships have to proceed to destinations other than the port of origin.

Another source of infiltration is formed by those persons who state that they are in transit through Italy and actually arrive at Italian air and sea borders with passports valid for other countries. To avoid unpleasant incidents, and to favour the development of good relationship with other countries in which there are no diplomatic or consular representatives of the

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Another source of infiltration is formed by those persons who state that they are in transit through Italy and actually arrive at Italian air and sea borders with passports valid for other countries. To avoid unpleasant incidents, and to favour the development of good relationship with other countries in which there are no diplomatic or consular representatives of the Italian Government, and also in compliance with Allied requests, border control officials have been instructed to issue transit visas valid for seven days, and to inform the border officials where the travellers have to go through on their way to their respective destinations. In most cases, no further news is received of the transit and it is therefore suspected that the declared arrival in transit is only another method of eluding control. The passive complicity of the consular authorities which issue such passports cannot be excluded with absolute certainty. In such cases, severe action is difficult for it would complicate relationship with foreign countries.

Foreigners in Italy amount to several hundred thousands. The Yugoslavs alone number about 125,000 of which 45,000 may be classified as anti-Tito political refugees.



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A census is being prepared and although accurate results are not assured as there is no possibility of obliging strangers to register themselves, because of the little consideration which they generally have of orders emanating from Italian sources, aware as they are of the limited powers held by the Italian Authorities; the census can however be useful to the Allied Authorities too, to comprehend the gravity of the situation, which has not been taken into sufficient consideration, in spite of the repeated and insistent requests of the Italian Government.

The Allies have instituted camps for foreigners, who because of their particular situation, deserve assistance, but these are open camps which are not adequately controlled. They are "hotels" where the foreigners enjoy full liberty of coming and going as they please. The same is the case for numerous camps operated by UNRRA. Their capacity and location is unknown to the Italian Authorities. Many of these camps, for example, the Cinecitta' Camp, because of their vicinity to large cities such as Rome, Turin, Bari etc, form a continuous ferment of criminal activity and an easy way of eluding detection.

In the attempt to put a partial remedy to the spread of criminality, the Italian Government had taken the initiative of reporting to the Allied Authorities the most serious cases, with the request that the principle of "no forced repatriation", imposed by the occupational authorities in respect of all foreigners, be exceptionally abrogated in the case of those who because of their criminal or immoral activity, should not be granted any privilege of an uncertain and undefined nature.

The Allied Authorities requested that such individuals be transferred to their own camps pending the solution of theoretical and practical problems regarding their repatriation, which problems were, in fact, never considered.

From these Allied camps where the undesirable individuals were fed and assisted, naturally at the expenses of the Italian Government, they again launched themselves in other profitable adventures because of which the Italian Authorities considered it necessary to institute a new camp, with proper guards, for undesirable individuals, reporting their names at the same time, to the Allied Authorities and UNRRA for eventual repatriation.

Individuals surprised in flagrant violation of the law, vagabonds or traffickers in illegal activity are held in such camps as well as those who are released from imprisonment after serving a term for crimes, as they cannot be expelled from Italian territory The capacity of this camp is very limited and is only useful for the examination of the personal status of each of the detainees pending measures to be taken by the occupational Authorities, but this cannot constitute an efficacious measure against criminality and against the further influx of foreigners in Italy, if such

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It is to be noted that, with the exception of those who carry out some productive activity, which has its influence on Italian unemployment, all refugees in Italy live at the expenses of the Italian Government, that is of the people.

When twelve refugee camps with a capacity of over 20,000 persons passed under Italian administration, at Allied request, the Italian Authorities again pointed out the evident injustice of a similar state of affairs.



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It was therefore pointed out to the Allies in various long meetings:

1)-that the Italian Government is not aware of the obligations which it assumed, on the basis of which it should provide assistance for undesirable individuals;

2)-where the existence of such an obligation should be clarified, the Italian Government could, at the most, consider itself obliged to assist "Displaced Persons" and not all those foreigners who, more or less clandestinely, crossed the frontier subsequent to the cessation of hostilities;

3)-that the obligation, as stipulated by the Allies, implies heavy financial burdens on the Italian State. With the end of U.N.R.R.A. programs which only supplement national productic to ensure the minimum necessary for the Italian population alone, the principle if accepted, would mean that Italy is to provide with her own resources for the complete maintenance of foreigners, even at the cost of sacrificing its small reserves for imports.

4)-that the problem of Displaced Persons should have been solved after two years since the end of hostilities. Should the problem continue to remain unsolved to avoid considering the question of repatriation, it would assume, as it has already done, an international character and hence the expenses incurred for their maintenance cannot be charged to the Italian Government.

To improve the situation which renders the internal situation in Italy very critical, it is necessary to re-examine the question of the stay of foreigners in Italy and further that the principles of "no forced repatriation" be revoked, excepting certain serious cases, and that the measure of repulsion at the border for clandestine immigrants be enforced.

In any case, most urgent measures should be permitted in regard to Germans. It is not unddrstood why the Germans cannot be expelled and neither repatriated nor repulsed as no political relationship exists between Germany and Italy or between Germany and the Allied Powers, on the basis of which German citizens should enjoy special prerogatives . German citizens continue to live freely in Italy and even prisoners of war are left at liberty to go where they please, even to Rome, without the opinion of the Italian Government on this measure being requested

Besides hindering the little independence granted to the Italian Government, this has serious repercussions on public order. The stay in Italy of a large number of discontented strangers and adventurers form an important political problem because of the fact that, in case of complications in the international relations, it will have a sensible repercussion in Italy in relation to the attitude which Italy may assume in respect

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The question of Jews deserves special attention. They emigrate in great numbers from Central Europe where there are still strong anti-Jewish sentiments, and they come preferably to Italy with the hope of embarking for Palestine. They are received in U.N.R.R.A. camps and in other welfare centers organized by Jewish associations, of which the number is unknown while the locations of only a few are known to the Italian Authorities.

The number of Jews authorized to immigrate to Palestine from Italy is limited to 700 a month; this number is very small in proportion to the number of arrivals in Italy.



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To overcome this difficulty, the Jews have attempted to proceed to Palestine clandestinely, but the vigilance carried out by the Italian Authorities at the request of the Allies, renders clandestine exodus practically impossible.

A large number of Jews, continuelly increasing, remains in Italy and the number tends to increase so much that it may give rise to a Jewish question in Italy, which question never did exist.

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
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5 August 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 26

1 - 31 July 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The highlight of July political developments was the inter-party struggle for power in the new government. After a hectic two week struggle, the stalemate was breached and the Ministry formed. The Demo-Christians obtained the Presidency plus nine ministerial posts, the Communists and Socialists four each, the Republicans two and the Independents one.

Italy's frantic appeals to the Big Four to remember The Atlantic Charter, the Twenty Month Italian Cobelligerancy and the findings of the Commission chosen to study the Trieste problem have not brought the results expected by Italians. The reaction of the Italian people developed into mass demonstrations of protest throughout Italy and the newspapers labeled the Big Four decisions as a "Diktat" rather than a Peace Treaty.

Military Security is under perfect control and the greater part of this can be credited to the excellent work and coverage of the Rome C.I.C. Detachment and 276 F.S.Section.

276 F.S.Section has completed 650 vetting cases during the month and C.I.C. Rome has completed 163 investigations during July.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Polish WT Station

On 9 July 1946, a request was received by CSO, AFHQ to

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## PART II

### 1. Military Security

#### (a) Security of Information

##### (i) Polish WT Station

On 9 July 1946, a request was received by CSO, AFHQ to investigate an alleged illicit WT station operating from the roofs of Via Boccanegra 14 and 8, Rome. Investigations implied no irregularity and the case was closed on the instructions of the Commanding Brigadier.

#### (b) Security of Material

Nil

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#### (c) Security of Personnel

An investigation carried out by C.I.C. into anti-Polcorps propaganda leaflets posted to British troops in Italy by civilians in Scotland and England protesting against the immigration into the UK of Polcorps troops produced no evidence as to source.



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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

A visit has been made to CIVITAVECCHIA in order to contact Italian Police agencies and make general enquiries into the security of the area. Physical security of the port and the pass system, which is in the hands of the G.F., appears to be good, the main work of the port consisting in the handling of UNRRA goods traffic carried by American, British and an occasional Scandinavian vessel. Emigrants in the last three months officially totalled only four Italians bound for the USA and non-Italian movement in the area is reported to be negligible, the permanent foreign colony consisting of only 2 Yugoslavs and 1 Spaniard. DP's in the area comprise some 44 members of a Jewish hascharah and a camp containing 71 dissident Poles. The Italian Police had no reports of irregular movements of DP's and non-Italians. Despite the reassuring attitude of the Italian Police it is interesting to note that the Ministry of Food is investigating alleged illicit traffic in grain from CIVITAVECCHIA to YUGOSLAVIA.

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 3 | 3 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

00090

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(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 3 | 3 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

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(1) BIANCHINI, Mario

The a/m enemy agent (recruiter) who escaped from CI compound, RIMINI on 21 December 1945, was arrested in ROME by 276 F.S.Section under the name of FLORI DE LAHA, Mario on information furnished by one BERALDI Enzo and lodged in the Forte Boccea. Subject is wanted by the Italian Police on serious criminal charges and is at present under interrogation by them. The informant, BERALDI, who was also wanted by the Police on charges of complicity in armed robbery with BIANCHINI was handed over to the Italian Police on 14 July 1946.



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(ii) MARAS, Sekula

This Yugoslav War Criminal was arrested in Rome on 13 July 1946 by 276 F.S.Section and lodged in the Forte Boccea. On 30 July, Subject was transferred to 209 P.W.Camp.

(iii) KAKHELLI, Constantin and Laura

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

(iv) PIGNATELLI, Maria

Results of investigations in connection with the escape of this enemy agent and the suspicious conduct of the self-styled "Colonel" MACKENZIE, Donald, British ex-employee of UNRRA, have been communicated to this office by F.S.Section. The case is being further investigated.

(v) SCHUFFENHAUER, Hermann

Information has been received that this German citizen, previously legal advisor to the German Embassy in ROME and at present living in BARCELLONA (Avenido General Mitre B), is shortly coming to Rome. Subject has extensive practice among the German colony and Consular offices in Spain and Italy and his visit has obvious security implications.

(vi) WENDLAND, Hans

This German national, director for GOERING of looted art activities was taken into custody by C.I.C. on 25 July 1946.

(c) Subversive activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

Reference this headquarters summary No 25 Para 11 c.i
The investigation of Neo-Fascist Movements initiated by C.I.C. during May 1946 was passed over to the Rome Questura. As

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being further investigated.

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This German national, director for GOERING of looted art activities was taken into custody by C.I.C. on 25 July 1946.

(c) Subversive activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

Reference this headquarters summary No 25 Para 11 c.i
The investigation of Neo-Fascist Movements initiated by C.I.C. during May 1946 was passed over to the Rome Questura. As stated in the former report, a sharp jolt was handed to the Neo-Fascists. Numerous arrests were made by the Questura, but strangely enough the greater part of those arrested were freed by order of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, whose head, at the time, was Palmiro TOGLIATTI, chief of the Communist Party in Italy.
Paradoxically, enemies are sometimes 'friends' when their interests coincide. Within the various veterans' associations now undergoing reorganization and consolidation in Italy, the fascists and communists are brushing elbows. Although within the veterans' associations, there is internal strife between ex-fascist and communists, the two currents are more or less pulling together. The net result is to the detriment of the Allies. The communists for reasons of party ideology, and the fascists for reasons of "patriotism" and "nationalism" are out to discredit the Allies.



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(i) Neo-Fascism (cont'd)

Although their efforts to date have not borne much fruit, the seed of propaganda and anti-Allied demonstrations which are now being planted may fructify in soil fertilized by the unfavorable decisions from the Paris Peace Conference.

The fascist as an outlaw is disappearing, but in his stead remains a dangerous element of radicals and fanatics who have jumped on the band wagon of "nationalism" and "patriotism' in their effort to again seek a place in society.

The word 'fascist' or 'neo-fascist" at the present moment is becoming very difficult to define. Its numerous applications have made its use confusing. The so-called neo-fascist bands call for violence, using this state of affairs to steer into power those "legitimate' forces which would in turn recognize the backing received by the neo-fascists.

These small bands could create chaos and confusion in isolated cases, but would not be able to seriously affect the overall picture.

From confidential information received by this office, it is known that although they are numerous in number, they are impotent in actual armed strength. Those people are held together by an intense spirit of 'nationalism" and a mutual feeling of persecution.

The para-partisan groups such as the "Tricolore" movement of N.Italy, which receive orders from Rome, are sadly lacking in arms, funds and motorized means. Besides being of nuisance value, these bands, for the present, are of no actual danger, but the danger is always imminent. If utilized and exploited by the right sources, they could become a danger or form another type of 1921 fascism. (A full report on the above situation will be submitted to the responsible agencies in the near future).

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party

0385

In trying to solve the present political mixup and envision the future of Italy, the Uomo Qualunque party should be watched carefully. Trained political observers admit that there is a hollow spot in the present Italian political situation. If the history of Italy in 1919,1920 and 1921 is studied, it can be seen that events are repeating themselves perfectly. It is true th the Communist Party is backed by a strong Russia today, but to counterbalance this, England and the United States are also much more vitally interested in Italy's welfare. The Uomo Qualu

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The following U.Q. policies should be closely followed;

A)-It is seeking to form an organization of autonomous syndicates outside of the CGIL sphere. Success in this venture would have f reaching significance. It would annul much of the Communists' power over labor and at the same time present new problems regarding the manipulation of labor by radical elements.

B)-In regards to the Demo-Christian Party, (The Partito Popolare of 1919-20-21), U.Q. assumes a critical attitude because of the submissive policy towards the leftists. U.Q. press articles for the most part are highly critical of all government activity. Its propaganda, though well planned, is considered by many to harbor fascist tendencies.



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S E C R E T

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party (cont'd)

C)-U.Q. is at the present being slowly penetrated by a group, which as there is no better name which can be applied, may be called "nationalist". Their plan is take control, reorganize and make of GIANNINI, only a journalist and newspaper man and not a politician.(It remains to be seen how GIANNINI, who is ambitious will take this plan as soon as he is cognizant of its significance).

(iii) Monarchist Party

A new party, advocating outright return of the Monarchy, is in process of being formed. It will bear the slightly anachronistic name of Monarchist Party. It is enticing various monarchic elements into joining its fold.

Various voices blowing about in the political winds of the Capital are to the effect that assorted rightist elements are promoting a new rightist concentration. Although still in the infant stage, this new movement is expected to attempt to draw together any and all rightist elements.(Monarchists and non-monarchists, possible even including the U,Q.), with the objective of eventually forming a fourth party of the masses. The projected connection between such a movement and the new monarchic party is still unknown.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

On July 2, there was a Jewish anti-British protest in Rome. The measures taken by the Jews were in response to an appeal from the Zionist Federation of Italy. From 1000 to 1200 hours all Rome Jewish merchants closed their places of business as an act of protest. In the late afternoon, about 3500 Jews gathered at the Arch of Titus to passively protest against British policy. A summary of the best estimate (including that of the Italian Ufficio degli Stranieri) indicates that about 3000 of the group

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Principal speakers at the demonstration were Carlo VITERBO, President of the Zionist Confederation of Italy; Raffaele CANTINI, president of the Jewish Community of Italy and Leo CARFUNKEL, president of the Jewish "Profughi"(DP's) in Italy.

The speakers strongly protested against British policy in Palestine and placed all the responsibility, moral and juridical, for the current situation in Palestine upon the British.

There have been numerous protests and demonstrations by the "reduci" during the month. On the 6 July, there was a demonstration in Rome against the decisions of the Paris Conference. The crowd of about 5000 to 6000 people gathered at Piazza del Popolo and were addressed by Ettore VIOLA and TAMAGNINI, presidents of the "Combattenti" and "Reduci".



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S E C R E T

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

A few scattered incidents occurred before the Plaza Hotel (French occupied) and at Piazza Venezia, but beyond these incidents, nothing of any seriousness occurred

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Cipriano FACCHINETTI was named as the new Minister of War. His nomination, it seems, was merely a method of appeasement to the Republican Party. To many observers this move seems only a means to an end by PACCIARDI, head of the Republican Party and General AZZI, also of the Republican Party. Both of these persons coveted the Ministry of War, but because of their past and reputation, they realized that this was not possible and pushed FACCHINETTI to the foreground.

To further substantiate these rumors a short survey of FACCHINETTI's career shows that he has no background for such a post. He is a journalist by profession, his past activities show that in 1915-18, he participated in World War I; 1920-25, director of the newspaper "Italia del Popolo" of Milan; and 1944-46 was a member of the Direction of the Italian Republican party.

Carabinieri - Rumors have been rampant lately over the proposed change of General BRUNETTI, Commanding General of the Carabinieri. The two foremost names are those of Generals CARUSO and UTILE, as probable successors. A note of interest concerning the carabinieri is that under the new republic, they have been allowed to retain their descriptive initials CC.RR., the difference being that the initials no longer stand for Royal Carabinieri but Republican Carabinieri.

(iii) The Italian Police

0009

This headquarters has commented numerous times on the status of the Italian Police and although some of the necessities for the most efficient performance of their duties are still lacking, a marked improvement is apparent in all sectors of the police force. A small but significant example is that, for the first time in many years, the Police and Carabinieri have been issued new summer uniforms.

It has been stated by many high personages that the control of the Italian Government extends only to the outskirts of Rome. (At PADUA for example, the bread ration was raised, against

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It has been stated by many high personages that the control of the Italian Government extends only to the outskirts of Rome. (At PADUA for example, the bread ration was raised, against the orders of the Central Government). The Chief of Police has stated that in case of a serious uprising in any part of Italy, his forces are not in a condition to quell it immediately. (The Communists are stated to have 70,000 armed and well organized men). Realizing their weakness and the imminent danger if the Allies leave Italy, an important conference has been called lately to discuss the maintenance of Public Order in Italy. At this conference were FERRARI, Chief of Police, DE CESARIS, vice-chief of Police, BRUNETTI, Commanding General of the Carabinieri, General CARUSO of the Carabinieri, Col. PETRAGNANI, the Commander of the CCRR Legion of Florence, MELIORE of the Ministry of Interior and others. The subject of discussion was the regrouping and re-deployment of forces and the establishment of an efficient, mobiliz reserve.

A closing note concerning the police are the words of FERRA the Chief of Police, concerning politics in the Police Force; he stated 'First of all, a policeman should be an Italian, and then if he wants to belong to a political party, he is free to do so'.



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SECRET

(iv) Italian Political Situation

The task of forming a new Government by DE GASPERI, a Demo-Christian, presented two distinct problems, the political and the economical. The former entailed the selection of a ministry based on party strengths without relinquishing to the Leftists the three key ministries of Interior, Public Instruction and Agriculture. The latter concerned the moderation of the extreme left demands for radical, economical and financial structural changes into a compromise program acceptable to the three parties of the masses.

The struggle in formation of the Ministry centred around the Ministry of the Interior. Socialists insisted that ROMITA maintain the post because he had done a good job and further they objected to DE GASPERI being both President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The Demo-Christians insisted that since their party represented more than 8 million people, they should have the important post. The obvious reason and eagerness for the possession of the Interior post was its control of the nation's police forces. The Socialists insisted on having a non-clerical minded person for the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Demo-Christians fearing the supperession of Catholicism from all public instructions insisted upon and finally acquired the post. The Ministry of Agriculture was fought over by the D.C. and the Communists. A Communist victory would have meant that the Communis were that much closer to agrarian reforms. The Demo-Christians advocating moderate reforms, ultimately emerged victorious. No one was anxious to accept the post of Foreign Affairs because it was feared that the unfavorable terms and conditions imposed on Italy at the Paris Conference would reflect on the prestige of that post. It was decided that DE GASPERI would take over the post until the signing of the Peace Treaty, after which date Pietro NENNI would assume the responsibility of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministers of the new Government are as follows:

DEMO-CHRISTIANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | President | - Alcide DE GASPERI |
| 2. | Interior | - Alcide DE GASPERI |
| 3. | Foreign Affairs | - Alcide DE GASPERI (ad interi |
| 4. | Public Instruction | - Guido GONELLA |
| 5. | Agriculture | - Antonio SEGNI |
| 6. | Navy | - Giuseppe MICHELI |
| 7. | Merchant Marine | - Salvatore MICHELI |

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| 5. | Agriculture | - Antonio SEGNI |
| 6. | Navy | - Giuseppe MICHELI |
| 7. | Merchant Marine | - Salvatore MICHELI |
| 8. | Air | - Mario CINGOLANI |
| 9. | Post & Telecommunication | - Mario SCELBA |
| 10. | Foreign Commerce | - Pietro CAMPILLI |

SOCIALISTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Industry & Commerce | - Rodolfo MORANDI |
| 2. | Public Works | - Giuseppe ROMITA |
| 3. | Labor | - Ludovico D'ARAGONA |
| 4. | Without Portfolio | - Pietro NENNI |

COMMUNISTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Justice | - Fausto GULLO |
| 2. | Finance | - Mauro SCOCCIMARRO |
| 3. | Post War Assistance | - Emilio SERENI |
| 4. | Transportation | - Giacomo FERRARI |



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S E C R E T

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

REPUBLICANS

1. War - Cipriano FACCHINETTI
2. Without Portfolio - Ciro MACRELLI

INDEPENDENT

1. Treasury - Epicarmo CORBINO

The organizational weakness of the Government is the assignment of too many posts and duties to DE GASPERI. He would have a full time job on his hands as President or as Minister of the Interior, or as Minister of Foreign Affairs (ad interim). To get the job done, DE GASPERI will have to depend on his deputies. In its present state of political and economic upheaval, Italy has need of men in the Government who can and will devote all their energy and time to one particular job. The duel between SCOCCIMARRO, Communist Minister of Finance and CORBINO, Independent, Minister of the Treasury, direct opposites in political ideas, ideals, methods, and especially financial outlook, though in a state of suspence for the moment, has not subsided. Unless the two reach some compromise regarding their divergent political and financial views, the country will suffer in its financial administration. As for the undersecretaries, the double-staffed dual party posts of Post War Assistance and the Treasury represents clearly a make-shift compromise between the Demo-Christians and the extreme left parties. The undersecretary for the Navy has as yet not been filled pending Allied approval.

The major difficulty of forming the new government was not the naming of the Ministers but rather the reaching of an agreement over what the government's financial-economic policy was to be. For example, the Communist program which caused the greatest furore was:

00089

A)-To give work to all unemployed, especially to "reduci", partisans and veterans;
B)-To increase wages, salaries and pensions to adequately meet the level of present day cost of living;
C)-Change of currency;
D)-State intervention to increase national production;
E)-To consolidate the new Republic by carrying out the promises

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C)-Change of currency;
D)-State intervention to increase national production;
E)-To consolidate the new Republic by carrying out the promises made regarding economical, political and social reformations. An extraordinary State budget, based on heavy taxes on large estates or wealth, on fortunes acquired during the fascist regime, in war profits and on loans from abroad, should be invoked to help effectuate the reforms.

The Communist plan is very well organized and methodical. For the moment they have received temporary setbacks, although they have won many points which will undoubtedly be used for future planning. The change of currency proposal is especially interesting



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S E C R E T

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

The government is well aware of some of their plans and are taking preventive measures to remedy a dangerous situation concerning currency.

NOTE: The C.I.C. Political Situation Report for the month of July gives a complete picture and coverage of political as well as economical factors for the month. A copy will be supplied to any agency by requesting same through this office.

(v) Other Matters of General Interest

News from the Vatican

A)-The Vatican is today probably the strongest single force operating against the further spread of Communism. True Communism in any country would be a severe blow to the Catholic Church of that country. Since the Vatican possesses a chain of command which permits concerted efforts towards any adversary of religion, it is now conducting the covert battl of a spiritual philosophy against a material one. Considering priests as citizens with equal rights as lay citizens, the Vatic holds that priests have the moral obligation to not merely limit themselves to voting but also to participate in the political reeducation of any group. Accordingly, priests have been instructed to incorporate within their preachings the political ideas and dictates of their conscience. Priests have been instructed to support the position of the Americans and the British with regards to the results of the Paris Peace Conference whenever such support is needed to show that Russia is probably more responsible for Italy's harsh treatment than are the Western Allies.

B)-Italy is today the political "no man's land" between East and West. The Vatican realizes that the front lines must be held to prevent the general advance of Communism. Since the Italian press is proclaiming loudly that the terms of the Peace Treaty are throwing Italy into the arms of Russia, the Vatican is

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03083

Although the Communists thought that they had neutralized Giuseppe SARAGAT'S political activities (moderate Socialism and anti-Communism) by "firing him upstairs" as President of the Assembly, where he would be impotent against the Communists, it is known from a reliable source that SARAGAT is backing a new Socialist newspaper "L'UOMO COMUNE". The "UOMO COMUNE" will be managed by Ignazio SILONE, who has resigned as manager of the established Socialist paper "AVANTI". By this means, SARAGAT will probably continue his opposition to the Communists.

It has come to the notice of this office that Consular and Visa Dept. authorities sometimes proceed with the granting of visas and passports before receiving results of enquiries from FSS and CIC. An example is that of BENARDELLI, Pietro, who broadcast on Kampfsender Viktoria (Radio Roma) with ZUCCA Rita (Axis Sally) in the German programme "Jerry's front" and who has now been granted a British passport by the British Consul in Rome.



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S E C R E T

TAILPIECE

During the recent visit of Herbert W.HOOVER, ex-President of the United States and recently appointed surveyor of food shortage situation in Europe, a peculiar market condition in Italy was noted. When HOOVER arrived in Rome an obvious lack of food stuff in store windows and market places was noted from the day that HOOVER arrived and for the period of several days thereafter. It was observed also that the efforts of the local police against black marketeers was accentuated.
During the recnt visit of Fiorello LA GUARDIA, ex-Mayor of New York, and present official of UNRRA, nearly the same conditions prevailed which were noticeable during the HOOVER visit.
A discreet enquiry in market places, stores and police agencies revealed the following interesting factors. Many of the food items which are commonly on display in market places and stores have not been on the free sale list of the government because of rationing caused by shortages but are being sold in a black market manner. A check with local police agencies reveal that the police force is not sufficiently large enough to combat the black market daily and completely. Therefore, the punishment for black marketeering has been increased more than three-fold and the police forces have adopted a system of surprise raids upon black market centres.

NOTE: The above factors have been obtained from reliable source but it has been observed that during the visits of HOOVER and LA GUARDIA, police raids occurred more frequently than on other occasions and consequently foodstuffs were in view in market places less than on other occasions. Despite the fact that police agencies will not admit that a direct order for intensif raids was issued during the HOOVER and LA GUARDIA visits, it is felt from conversing with informants in market places and stores that the police procedure was more intensified than usual causing a withdrawal of food stuffs from public view. It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that possibly a deliberate attempt has been made to deceive official observers as to the amount of food present by this police action which resulted in closing markets and withdrawal of food from display windows. This deduction is made in view of the fact that food items were lacking in all market places and stores over a city wide area and not in specific localities which would indicate a surprise raid.

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4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments 00087

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RANC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt.SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

6 Forgione
(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
G-2 Section

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



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SECRET

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

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

5 August 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 26

1 - 31 July 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The highlight of July political developments was the inter-party struggle for power in the new government. After a hectic two week struggle, the stalemate was breached and the Ministry formed. The Demo-Christians obtained the Presidency plus nine ministerial posts, the Communists and Socialists four each, the Republicans two and the Independents one.

Italy's frantic appeals to the Big Four to remember The Atlantic Charter, the Twenty Month Italian Cobelligerancy and the findings of the Commission chosen to study the Trieste problem have not brought the results expected by Italians. The reaction of the Italian people developed into mass demonstrations of protest throughout Italy and the newspapers labeled the Big Four decisions as a "Diktat" rather than a Peace Treaty.

Military Security is under perfect control and the greater part of this can be credited to the excellent work and coverage of the Rome C.I.C. Detachment and 276 F.S.Section.

276 F.S.Section has completed 650 vetting cases during the month and C.I.C. Rome has completed 163 investigations during July.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

(i) Polish WT Station

[illegible] was received by CSO, AFHQ to

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## PART II

### 1. Military Security

#### (a) Security of Information

##### (i) Polish WT Station

On 9 July 1946, a request was received by CSO, AFHQ to investigate an alleged illicit WT station operating from the roofs of Via Boccanegra 14 and 8, Rome. Investigations implied no irregularity and the case was closed on the instructions of the Commanding Brigadier.

#### (b) Security of Material

Nil

00389

#### (c) Security of Personnel

An investigation carried out by C.I.C. into anti-Polcorps propaganda leaflets posted to British troops in Italy by civilians in Scotland and England protesting against the immigration into the UK of Polcorps troops produced no evidence as to source.



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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

A visit has been made to CIVITAVECCHIA in order to contact Italian Police agencies and make general enquiries into the security of the area. Physical security of the port and the pass system, which is in the hands of the G.F., appears to be good, the main work of the port consisting in the handling of UNRRA goods traffic carried by American, British and an occasional Scandinavian vessel. Emigrants in the last three months officially totalled only four Italians bound for the USA and non-Italian movement in the area is reported to be negligible, the permanent foreign colony consisting of only 2 Yugoslavs and 1 Spaniard. DP's in the area comprise some 44 members of a Jewish hascharah and a camp containing 71 dissident Poles. The Italian Police had no reports of irregular movements of DP's and non-Italians. Despite the reassuring attitude of the Italian Police it is interesting to note that the Ministry of Food is investigating alleged illicit traffic in grain from CIVITAVECCHIA to YUGOSLAVIA.

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 3 | 3 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

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## Civilian Security

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| | Trial for Security Offences Cat.A. | Internment Cat.B. | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including Carabinieri | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 3 | 3 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

0008+

(1) BIANCHINI, Mario

The a/m enemy agent (recruiter) who escaped from CI compound, RIMINI on 21 December 1945, was arrested in ROME by 276 F.S.Section under the name of FLORI DE LAMA, Mario on information furnished by one BERALDI Enzo and lodged in the Forte Boccea. Subject is wanted by the Italian Police on serious criminal charges and is at present under interrogation by them. The informant, BERALDI, who was also wanted by the Police on charges of complicity in armed robbery with BIANCHINI was handed over to the Italian Police on 14 July 1946.



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(ii) MARAS, Sokula

This Yugoslav War Criminal was arrested in Rome on 13 July 1946 by 276 F.S.Section and lodged in the Forte Boccea. On 30 July, Subject was transferred to 209 P.W.Camp.

(iii) KAKHELLI, Constantin and Laura

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

(iv) PIGNATELLI, Maria

Results of investigations in connection with the escape of this enemy agent and the suspicious conduct of the self-styled "Colonel" MACKENZIE, Donald, British ex-employee of UNRRA, have been communicated to this office by F.S.Section. The case is being further investigated.

(v) SCHUFFENHAUER, Hermann

Information has been received that this German citizen, previously legal advisor to the German Embassy in ROME and at present living in BARCELLONA (Avenido General Mitre B), is shortly coming to Rome. Subject has extensive practice among the German colony and Consular offices in Spain and Italy and his visit has obvious security implications.

(vi) WENDLAND, Hans

This German national, director for GOERING of looted art activities was taken into custody by C.I.C. on 25 July 1946.

(c) Subversive activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

Reference this headquarters summary No 25 Para 11 c.i
The investigation of Neo-Fascist Movements initiated by C.I.C. during May 1946 was passed over to the Rome Questura. As [illegible] the former report, a short [illegible] was handed to the Neo-

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The investigation of Neo-Fascist Movements initiated by C.I.C. during May 1946 was passed over to the Rome Questura. As stated in the former report, a sharp jolt was handed to the Neo-Fascists. Numerous arrests were made by the Questura, but strangely enough the greater part of those arrested were freed by order of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, whose head, at the time, was Palmiro TOGLIATTI, chief of the Communist Party in Italy.

Paradoxically, enemies are sometimes 'friends' when their interests coincide. Within the various veterans' associations now undergoing reorganization and consolidation in Italy, the fascists and communists are brushing elbows. Although within the veterans' associations, there is internal strife between ex-fascists and communists, the two currents are more or less pulling together. The net result is to the detriment of the Allies. The communists for reasons of party ideology, and the fascists for reasons of "patriotism" and "nationalism" are out to discredit the Allies.



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(i) Neo-Fascism (cont'd)

Although their efforts to date have not borne much fruit, the seed of propaganda and anti-Allied demonstrations which are now being planted may fructify in soil fertilized by the unfavorable decisions from the Paris Peace Conference.

The fascist as an outlaw is disappearing, but in his stead remains a dangerous element of radicals and fanatics who hav jumped on the band wagon of "nationalism" and "patriotism' in their effort to again seek a place in society.

The word 'fascist' or 'neo-fascist" at the present moment is becoming very difficult to define. Its numerous applications have made its use confusing. The so-called neo-fascist bands call for violence, using this state of affairs to steer into power those "legitimate" forces which would in turn recognize the backing received by the neo-fascists.

These small bands could create chaos and confusion in isolated cases, but would not be able to seriously affect the overall picture.

From confidential information received by this office, it is known that although they are numerous in number, they are impotent in actual armed strength. These people are held together by an intense spirit of 'nationalism" and a mutual feeling of persecution.

The para-partisan groups such as the "Tricolore" movement of N.Italy, which receive orders from Rome, are sadly lacking in arms, funds and motorized means. Besides being of nuisance value, these bands, for the present, are of no actual danger, but the danger is always imminent. If utilized and exploited by the right sources, they could become a danger or form another type of 1921 fascism. (A full report on the above situation will be submitted to the responsible agencies in the near future).

(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party

In trying to solve the present political mixup and envision the future of Italy, the Uomo Qualunque party should be watched carefully. Trained political observers admit that there is a hollow spot in the present Italian political situation. If the history of Italy in 1919,1920 and 1921 is studied, it can be seen that events are repeating themselves perfectly. It is true th the Communist Party is backed by a strong Russia today, but to counterbalance this, England and the United States are also much more vitally interested in Italy's welfare. The Uomo Qualunque could very easily, under the right direction, fill in this hollow

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The following U.Q. policies should be closely followed;

A)-It is seeking to form an organization of autonomous syndicates outside of the CGIL sphere. Success in this venture would have f reaching significance. It would annul much of the Communists' power over labor and at the same time present new problems regarding the manipulation of labor by radical elements.

B)-In regards to the Demo-Christian Party, (The Partito Popolare of 1919-20-21), U.Q. assumes a critical attitude because of the submissive policy towards the leftists. U.Q. press articles for the most part are highly critical of all government activity. Its propaganda, though well planned, is considered by many to harbor fascist tendencies.



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(ii) Uomo Qualunque Party (cont'd)

C)-U.Q. is at the present being slowly penetrated by a group, which as there is no better name which can be applied, may be called "nationalist". Their plan is take control, reorganize and make of GIANNINI, only a journalist and newspaper man and not a politician.(It remains to be seen how GIANNINI, who is ambitious will take this plan as soon as he is cognizant of its significance).

(iii) Monarchist Party

A new party, advocating outright return of the Monarchy, is in process of being formed. It will bear the slightly anachronistic name of Monarchist Party. It is enticing various monarchic elements into joining its fold.

Various voices blowing about in the political winds of the Capital are to the effect that assorted rightist elements are promoting a new rightist concentration. Although still in the infant stage, this new movement is expected to attempt to draw together any and all rightist elements.(Monarchists and non-monarchists, possible even including the U,Q.), with the objective of eventually forming a fourth party of the masses. The projected connection between such a movement and the new monarchic party is still unknown.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

On July 2, there was a Jewish anti-British protest in Rome. The measures taken by the Jews were in response to an appeal from the Zionist Federation of Italy. From 1000 to 1200 hours all Rome Jewish merchants closed their places of business as an act of protest. In the late afternoon, about 3500 Jews gathered at the Arch of Titus to passively protest against British policy. A summary of the best estimate (including that of the Italian Ufficio degli Stranieri) indicates that about 3000 of the group were Polish, Yugoslav, Hungarian and other foreign displaced Jews from nearby DP Camps (Ostia, Cinecitta and Castelgandolfo). About 500 were resident Jews.

Principal speakers at the demonstration were Carlo VITERBO, President of the Zionist Confederation of Italy; Raffaele CANTINI,

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The speakers strongly protested against British policy in Palestine and placed all the responsibility, moral and juridical, for the current situation in Palestine upon the British.

There have been numerous protests and demonstrations by the 'Reduci' during the month. On the 6 July, there was a demonstration in Rome against the decisions of the Paris Conference. The crowd of about 5000 to 6000 people gathered at Piazza del Popolo and were addressed by Ettore VIOLA and TAMAGNINI, presidents of the "Combattenti" and "Reduci".



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(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

A few scattered incidents occurred before the Plaza Hotel (French occupied) and at Piazza Venezia, but beyond these incidents, nothing of any seriousness occurred

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Cipriano FACCHINETTI was named as the new Minister of War. His nomination, it seems, was merely a method of appeasement to the Republican Party. To many observers this move seems only a means to an end by PACCIARDI, head of the Republican Party and General AZZI, also of the Republican Party. Both of these persons coveted the Ministry of War, but because of their past and reputation, they realized that this was not possible and pushed FACCHINETTI to the foreground.

To further substantiate these rumors a short survey of FACCHINETTI's career shows that he has no background for such a post. He is a journalist by profession, his past activities show that in 1915-18, he participated in World War I; 1920-25, director of the newspaper "Italia del Popolo" of Milan;and 1944-46 was a member of the Direction of the Italian Republican Party.

Carabinieri - Rumors have been rampant lately over the proposed change of General BRUNETTI, Commanding General of the Carabinieri. The two foremost names are those of Generals CARUSO and UTILE, as probable successors. A note of interest concerning the carabinieri is that under the new republic, they have been allowed to retain their descriptive initials CC.RR., the difference being that the initials no longer stand for Royal Carabinieri but Republican Carabinieri.

(iii) The Italian Police

This headquarters has commented numerous times on the status of the Italian Police and although some of the necessities for the most efficient performance of their duties are still lacking, a marked improvement is apparent in all sectors of the police force. A small but significant example is that, for the first time in many years, the Police and Carabinieri have been issued new summer uniforms.

It has been stated by many high personages that the control of the Italian Government extends only to the outskirts of Rome.(At PADUA for example, the bread ration was raised, against the orders of the Central Government). The Chief of Police has stated that in case of a serious uprising in any part of Italy,

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A closing note concerning the police are the words of FERRA the Chief of Police, concerning politics in the Police Force; he stated 'First of all, a policeman should be an Italian, and then if he wants to belong to a political party, he is free to do so'.



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(iv) Italian Political Situation

The task of forming a new Government by DE GASPERI, a Demo-Christian, presented two distinct problems, the political and the economical. The former entailed the selection of a ministry based on party strengths without relinquishing to the Leftists the three key ministries of Interior, Public Instruction and Agriculture. The latter concerned the moderation of the extreme left demands for radical, economical and financial structural changes into a compromise program acceptable to the three parties of the masses.

The struggle in formation of the Ministry centred around the Ministry of the Interior. Socialists insisted that ROMITA maintain the post because he had done a good job and further they objected to DE GASPERI being both President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The Demo-Christians insisted that since their party represented more than 8 million people, they should have the important post. The obvious reason and eagerness for the possession of the Interior post was its control of the nation's police forces. The Socialists insisted on having a non-clerical minded person for the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Demo-Christians fearing the suppression of Catholicism from all public instructions insisted upon and finally acquired the post. The Ministry of Agriculture was fought over by the D.C. and the Communists. A Communist victory would have meant that the Communists were that much closer to agrarian reforms. The Demo-Christians advocating moderate reforms, ultimately emerged victorious. No one was anxious to accept the post of Foreign Affairs because it was feared that the unfavorable terms and conditions imposed on Italy at the Paris Conference would reflect on the prestige of that post. It was decided that DE GASPERI would take over the post until the signing of the Peace Treaty, after which date Pietro NENNI would assume the responsibility of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministers of the new Government are as follows:

DEMO-CHRISTIANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | President | - Alcide DE GASPERI |
| 2. | Interior | - Alcide DE GASPERI |
| 3. | Foreign Affairs | - Alcide DE GASPERI (ad interi |
| 4. | Public Instruction | - Guido GONELLA |
| 5. | Agriculture | - Antonio SEGNI |
| 6. | Navy | - Giuseppe MICHELI |
| 7. | Merchant Marine | - Salvatore MICHELI |
| 8. | Air | - Mario CINGOLANI |
| 9. | Post & Telecommunication | - Mario SCELBA |

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| 5. | Agriculture | - Antonio SEGNI |
| 6. | Navy | - Giuseppe MICHELI |
| 7. | Merchant Marine | - Salvatore MICHELI |
| 8. | Air | - Mario CINGOLANI |
| 9. | Post & Telecommunication | - Mario SCELBA |
| 10. | Foreign Commerce | - Pietro CAMPILLI |

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SOCIALISTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Industry & Commerce | - Rodolfo MORANDI |
| 2. | Public Works | - Giuseppe ROMITA |
| 3. | Labor | - Ludovico D'ARAGONA |
| 4. | Without Portfolio | - Pietro NENNI |

COMMUNISTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Justice | - Fausto GULLO |
| 2. | Finance | - Mauro SCOCCIMARRO |
| 3. | Post War Assistance | - Emilio SERENI |
| 4. | Transportation | - Giacomo FERRARI |



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S E C R E T

(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

REPUBLICANS

1. War - Cipriano FACCHINETTI
2. Without Portfolio - Ciro MACRELLI

INDEPENDENT

1. Treasury - Epicarmo CORBINO

The organizational weakness of the Government is the assignment of too many posts and duties to DE GASPERI. He would have a full time job on his hands as President or as Minister of the Interior, or as Minister of Foreign Affairs (ad interim). To get the job done, DE GASPERI will have to depend on his deputies. In its present state of political and economic upheaval, Italy has need of men in the Government who can and will devote all their energy and time to one particular job. The duel between SCOCCIMARRO, Communist Minister of Finance and CORBINO, Independent, Minister of the Treasury, direct opposites in political ideas, ideals, methods, and especially financial outlook, though in a state of suspence for the moment, has not subsided. Unless the two reach some compromise regarding their divergent political and financial views, the country will suffer in its financial administration. As for the undersecretaries, the double-staffed dual party posts of Post War Assistance and the Treasury represents clearly a make-shift compromise between the Demo-Christians and the extreme left parties. The undersecretary for the Navy has as yet not been filled pending Allied approval.

The major difficulty of forming the new government was not the naming of the Ministers but rather the reaching of an agreement over what the government's financial-economic policy was to be. For example, the Communist program which caused the greatest furore was:

A)-To give work to all unemployed, especially to "reduci", partisan and veterans;
B)-To increase wages, salaries and pensions to adequately meet the level of present day cost of living;
C)-Change of currency;
D)-State intervention to increase national production;
E)-To consolidate the new Republic by carrying out the

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C)-Change of currency;
D)-State intervention to increase national production;
E)-To consolidate the new Republic by carrying out the promises made regarding economical, political and social reformations. An extraordinary State budget, based on heavy taxes on large estates or wealth, on fortunes acquired during the fascist regime, in war profits and on loans from abroad, should be invoked to help effectuate the reforms.

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The Communist plan is very well organized and methodical. For the moment they have received temporary setbacks, although they have won many points which will undoubtedly be used for future planning. The change of currency proposal is especially interesting



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(iv) Italian Political Situation (Cont'd)

The government is well aware of some of their plans and are taking preventive measures to remedy a dangerous situation concerning currency.

NOTE: The C.I.C. Political Situation Report for the month of July gives a complete picture and coverage of political as well as economical factors for the month. A copy will be supplied to any agency by requesting same through this office.

(v) Other Matters of General Interest

News from the Vatican

A)-The Vatican is today probably the strongest single force operating against the further spread of Communism. True Communism in any country would be a severe blow to the Catholic Church of that country. Since the Vatican possesses a chain of command which permits concerted efforts towards any adversary of religion, it is now conducting the covert battl of a spiritual philosophy against a material one. Considering priests as citizens with equal rights as lay citizens, the Vatic holds that priests have the moral obligation to not merely limit themselves to voting but also to participate in the political reeducation of any group. Accordingly, priests have been instructed to incorporate within their preachings the political ideas and dictates of their conscience. Priests have been instructed to support the position of the Americans and the British with regards to the results of the Paris Peace Conference whenever such support is needed to show that Russia is probably more responsible for Italy's harsh treatment than are the Western Allies.

B)-Italy is today the political "no man's land" between East and West. The Vatican realizes that the front lines must be held to prevent the general advance of Communism. Since the Italian press is proclaiming loudly that the terms of the Peace Treaty are throwing Italy into the arms of Russia, the Vatican is bending every effort to show that Russia itself is responsible for the Peace Treaty.

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Although the Communists thought that they had neutralized Giuseppe SARAGAT'S political activities (moderate Socialism and anti-Communism) by "firing him upstairs" as President of the Assembly, where he would be impotent against the Communists, it is known from a reliable source that SARAGAT is backing a new Socialist newspaper "L'UOMO COMUNE". The "UOMO COMUNE" will be managed by Ignazio SILONE, who has resigned as manager of the established Socialist paper "AVANTI". By this means, SARAGAT will probably continue his opposition to the Communists.

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It has come to the notice of this office that Consular and Visa Dept. authorities sometimes proceed with the granting of visas and passports before receiving results of enquiries from FSS and CIC. An example is that of BENARDELLI, Pietro, who broadcast on Kampfsender Viktoria (Radio Roma) with ZUCCA Rita (Axis Sally) in the German programme "Jerry's front" and who has now been granted a British passport by the British Consul in Rome.



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SECRET

TAILPIECE

During the recent visit of Herbert W.HOOVER, ex-President of the United States and recently appointed surveyor of food shortage situation in Europe, a peculiar market condition in Italy was noted. When HOOVER arrived in Rome an obvious lack of food stuff in store windows and market places was noted from the day that HOOVER arrived and for the period of several days thereafter. It was observed also that the efforts of the local police against black marketeers was accentuated.
During the recnt visit of Fiorello LA GUARDIA, ex-Mayor of New York, and present official of UNRRA, nearly the same conditions prevailed which were noticeable during the HOOVER visit.
A discreet enquiry in market places, stores and police agencies revealed the following interesting factors. Many of the food items which are commonly on display in market places and stores have not been on the free sale list of the government because of rationing caused by shortages but are being sold in a black market manner. A check with local police agencies reveal that the police force is not sufficiently large enough to combat the black market daily and completely. Therefore, the punishment for black marketeering has been increased more than three-fold and the police forces have adopted a system of surprise raids upon black market centres.

NOTE: The above factors have been obtained from reliable source but it has been observed that during the visits of HOOVER and LA GUARDIA, police raids occurred more frequently than on other occasions and consequently foodstuffs were in view in market places less than on other occasions. Despite the fact that police agencies will not admit that a direct order for intensif raids was issued during the HOOVER and LA GUARDIA visits, it is felt from conversing with informants in market places and stores that the police procedure was more intensified than usual causing a withdrawal of food stuffs from public view. It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that possibly a deliberate attempt has been made to deceive official observers as to the amount of food present by this police action which resulted in closing markets and withdrawal of food from display windows. This deduction is made in view of the fact that food items were lacking in all market places and stores over a city wide area and not in specific localities which would indicate a surprise raid.

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combat the black market daily and completely. [illegible]
punishment for black marketeering has been increased more than three-fold and the police forces have adopted a system of surprise raids upon black market centres.

NOTE: The above factors have been obtained from reliable source but it has been observed that during the visits of HOOVER and LA GUARDIA, police raids occurred more frequently than on other occasions and consequently foodstuffs were in view in market places less than on other occasions. Despite the fact that police agencies will not admit that a direct order for intensif raids was issued during the HOOVER and LA GUARDIA visits, it is felt from conversing with informants in market places and stores that the police procedure was more intensified than usual causing a withdrawal of food stuffs from public view. It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that possibly a deliberate attempt has been made to deceive official observers as to the amount of food present by this police action which resulted in closing markets and withdrawal of food from display windows. This deduction is made in view of the fact that food items were lacking in all market places and stores over a city wide area and not in specific localities which would indicate a surprise raid.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAIC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt.SPENCER | ROME |

00376

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

C. Forgione
(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
G-2 Section

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



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

SECURITY SUMMARY No 25

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

5 July 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 25

1 - 30 June 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. The elections have been successfully completed and peacefully conducted. Barring the scattered incidents of violence, Italy proved to the world that she could conduct democratic elections. The praise of nations interested in Italy's Republican re-birth was well merited in view of the many difficulties confronting the nation. The congratulations by Allied leaders were proudly received by the people.

The violent conflict between Monarchists and Republicans regarding the institutional question seems to have subsided in realization of the great and difficult task of rehabilitation and reconstruction facing the Nation.

The amnesty brings a new lease on life for more than 100,000 prisoners.

The resentment, regarding the dismemberment of Italy, by Italians is due in large part to the fact that they have been led to believe from late 1943 that national boundaries would not be encroached upon and that she would not be regarded as an enemy, but as a cobelligerent.

Military security in Rome Area is under continual observation and periodic spot checks are conducted on the installations in this area.

Numerous vettings and security clearances have been carried out by FS/CIC during the month.

PART II

1. Military Security

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Military security in Rome Area is under continual observation and periodic spot checks are conducted on the installations in this area.

Numerous vettings and security clearances have been carried out by FS/CIC during the month.

## PART II

### 1. Military Security

#### (a) Security of Information

Numerous reports of suspected telephone tappings have been brought to the attention of this office.

"Il Giornale della Sera" accused ROMITA, Minister of Interior, of using the telephone tapping system through his Special Police. Investigations have brought nothing concrete to light on this matter.

00074



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1. Military Security (cont'd)

(b) Security of Personnel

From information received and which is now being checked, an intense propaganda plan is being initiated against the Allies. This plan is based upon the Paris Conference. Irresponsible and radical elements might cause isolated incidents if spurred on by such propaganda and so it is strongly recommended that all Allied personnel stay away from demonstrations and meetings, so as to avoid the occurrence of any incidents.

(c) Security of Material - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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

(b) Important Individual Cases

00375

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(a) Analysis of Arrests

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

(b) Important Individual Cases

00070

KAETHLER Benna - VORKOEPER Hans

Germans, ex-officers in the German Army. They were detained in ROME by 276 FSS on 25 May and under interrogation admitted that they had escaped from POW Camps in the Russian zone of Germany. They hitch-hiked across Europe and entered Italy illegally with the object of reaching Spain or S.America.

Both have been evacuated through normal POW channels.

Investigations into aid and shelter given to them by persons in Rome are still proceeding.

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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities

(i) Neo-Fascism

Reference this headquarters summary No 24 Para II c 1.
The highly successful investigation of the Neo-Fascist Movement initiated by CIC during May 1946 was taken over almost completely by the Rome Questura during June. The development of the investigation has resulted in another sharp jolt to the Neo-Fascists.

The Questura Authorities uncovered and disbanded another branch of the Neo-Fascist Movement. It was proven conclusively that an organization known as the "Arditi" (Assault Troops or Commandos ) and pretending to be a mutual assistance "Veterans" organization was in reality merely another Fascist front. The "Arditi" had attached themselves, for cover purposes to the "Associazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci",(a legitimate Veterans' Organization).

Of the "Arditi" arrested early in the month, twenty-nine have been charged with organizing a subversive organization. The formal charge which was submitted to judicial authorities described the organization in detail. The following is a summary:

a)-The "Arditi" prior to the 2 June elections were supported by the "Partito Monarchico Democratico" ( a minor monarchic party) . Through the P.M.D., the "Arditi" were seeking to collaborate with the Monarchy. In the event of success and survival of the monarchy, the "Arditi" were to seek recognition and positions from the Monarchy.

b)-The program of the "Arditi" was to organize a clandestine armed movement consisting of independent bands. At the opportune time, a division was to have been formed which would have passed illegally into the status of an operating military division.

c)-Two of the "Arditi" were candidates for the "Costituente" in the lists of the "Uomo Qualunque" and the "Blocco della Liberta". Other important leaders of the movement were ex-Fascist "big shots", some of whom had been previously interned at the Coltano Concentration Camp.

00072

d)-The national headquarters of the "Arditi" was at Naples.

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d)-The national headquarters of the "Arditi" was at Naples. Evidence indicated that Carlo Scorza, former secretary general of the Fascist Party, was associated with the "Arditi" and had recently been in Naples to effect control of the movement.
The investigation of the "Arditi" continues. On 26 June 1946, two additional leaders of the movement were arrested and charged with organizing Neo-Fascist armed bands.

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2. Civilian Security (Cont'd)

(c) Subversive Activities (Cont'd)

(ii) From confidential information gathered by this office, it is apparent that the Leftist groups fear these Neo-Fascist units. Prior to the election, it was rumoured that Togliatti advised Nino Buttazzoni, one of the leaders of the 10th Flotilla MAS group, not to attempt any movement with his men, who are supposed to number around 20,000. The real leader of this group is Prince Valerio Borghese, who is held at Procida and was under Allied control up until the month of June. Borghese was continuously in touch with his men although he was confined at the island prison of Procida. It is felt that Buttazzoni did not have the power or respect of the group to call it together for any armed action.

(iii) This so-called Neo-Fascist organization is a problem which the Italian Government will have to face in the future. This group which is believed to number upwards of 200,000, consist of the former ex-Fascists whom were denied all voting privileges and barred from all public offices. These groups were ardent Fascists but among them are some of the best brains of Italy and a great percentage of the middle class of the Fascist era. This group is fired with an intense spirit of nationalism, which attitude is dangerous as, in a period of desperation, it may erupt violently and flare into the open.

The leader of this group, who is hiding in extra-territorial property of the Vatican, has asked various intelligence operatives for an appointment to discuss various matters. A check has been made on this man and he is an ex-fascist official, who had been outlawed by the party and exiled to imprisonment. This man was included on the amnesty list, but strangely enough, after being published in all the newspapers that he would be freed, the amnesty order was cancelled and the arrest warrant is still in effect.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

Demonstrations and disturbances were widespread in Italy during the month, but few of serious consequences occurred in Rome. A large crowd assembled on 11 June 1946 to celebrate the official announcement of the Republic. The crowd, which was addressed by Romita, Minister of Interior, was orderly and no incidents occurred.

00071



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances (Cont'd)

On 12 June 1946, an unauthorised monarchist demonstration was to be held at Piazza del Popolo, Rome. A crowd gathered but the police immediately surrounded the square and slowly began to disperse the demonstrators. Around the square on the outside of the police cordon, groups of organised strong arm squads gathered. These groups, allegedly organized by Di Vittorio Giuseppe , P.C.I. leader, consisted of from 20 to 30 men all dressed for action (trousers and short sleeved sweaters and a paper clip showing on the collar of the sweater for identification). The old axiom used by the Communists 'that you are either with us or against us' was apparent at this gathering. Any decently dressed citizen who happened to be in the district was approached and asked if he had a party card, if not he was assaulted by the strong arm squads.

During these demonstrations, the "Camera del Lavore" (Trade Union), which is largely controlled by Communists, gave orders to all members to cease work on the particular days at 4.30 in the afternoon (2 hours before the usual time).

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

(a) Much talk circulated as to the unification of the three Ministries of War, Navy and Air under one Minister and three sub-chiefs. This was wishful thinking on the part of the Italians and a fine plan if it could be carried out.

It is believed that after a little concrete thinking, the plan was dropped. Possibly the Italians became cognisant of the attempts England has been making for the past 18 years, on the same plan, and the difficulties the U.S. has encountered in trying to bring about a unity of the same three departments in the last few years.

Strong rumours circulated that former Generals Azzi, Morigi, Arisio, Viale and Trabucchi had been proposed for important posts in the Ministry of War and Air, by the Leftist groups. Each of the above named persons has a shady past and had been forced to leave the Armed Forces. In order to regain their lost prestige, they followed the purification process of uniting with the Left. The Right elements became immediately alarmed. Checks made by this office in govern-

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(b) Carabinieri - Immediately following the departure of the King, many high ranking Carabinieri officers began to see "ghosts". They claimed the radical republican elements had prepared a list of 2000 to 7000 persons to eliminate from the ranks of the Carabinieri. These fears were more than likely brought about by a guilty conscience.



00370

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(a) Civil Population (Cont'd)

(ii) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri (Cont'd)

General Brunetti, Commanding General of the Carabinieri made a speech to his men just prior to the elections in favor of the Monarchy. A greater part of the Carabinieri officers are pronounced monarchists and expressed their views openly before the election. Now fearing "the axe", they are all in a state of alarm.

A high ranking Italian official has assured this headquarters that no such plan had been contemplated for the present or future. The alarmist elements find themselves still carrying out their official duties and the famed "ghosts" of persecution failing to materialize.

(c) The Italian Police - Prior to the elections, the Italian Police found themselves in an awkward position. Although entrusted with the public order, every major party was reported as being better armed than the police themselves. This inadequately armed and clothed force was also entrusted with seeing that the elections were carried out smoothly.

A decision was reached in high police circles that the Carabinieri, because of their Monarchist leanings and reputation, could not be entrusted or used in actual police work. The Italian police heads took upon themselves the task of preparing the police of an entire nation for one of its greatest duties, a few months before the elections.

This headquarters has commented numerous times on the status of the police. Upon the entry of the Allies in Rome, the police organization was totally incompetent, demoralized, badly clothed and fed and unarmed. The Allies came here to reorganize and re-establish Italy in the family of United Nations, but sorely neglected the basic principle of any civilized country - Public Order. Aid came from the Allies to this important arm first at a trickle and gradually increased but never in quantities great enough to put it in near equality with the police forces of England and America. The restriction on the quantity of arms to be given to the police seriously hampered its growth. (900 students graduated in February 1946 and total armament was about 12 pistols).

Towards the beginning of 1946, the police made great

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Towards the beginning of 1946, the police made great strides towards molding themselves into a potent force (much of this may be accredited to the able Chief of Police, Luigi Ferrari). Following are some of the actions taken:

1. Epuration of police officers ended; they were no longer at the mercy of the politicians but assured of their jobs.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(c) The Italian Police (cont'd)

2. All the iron junk in the area of Rome such as burned-out enemy vehicles and tanks which cluttered the roads leading out of Rome were gathered by the police and sold. Clothing, food and other equipment was purchased with the money.

3. A medical examination was conducted of all policemen (23 out of every thousand were tubercular) and proper medical aid given.

Finally the all-important question of arms had to be solved. Allied aid was offered a few days prior to the election but the police in desperation had carried out their own means of securing arms. It is rumoured that the Police actually carried out raids and stole arms to arm themselves. Credit is due to the Italian Police for making many arrests and disorganizing clandestine movements. Their able handling of the elections and the troublesome era following the election, resulted in complete control being kept at all times.

There is a tendency towards a sharp decline in crimes and the Police is again taking its place as a powerful, organized and respected arm.

Despite the numerous obstacles encountered and hurdled, the Police did a magnificent job which turned out for the betterment of all concerned.

(iii) Italian Political Situation

Out of the political struggle, Italy emerged on 2 June a Republic. The people, with a majority close to 2,000,000 votes, ousted King Umberto II from his month old throne and the House of Savoy from its 85 year reign. Monarchists, reluctant to admit defeat, precipitated riots throughout Central and Southern Italy following the Supreme Court of Cassation announcement of 10 June. A number of these disorders have been traced to small groups of Neo-Fascists and out-of-law elements persistently striving to spread terror and dissention among the masses. On such desperate methods hung their last hopes of salvaging for themselves a place in a society which no longer wanted them.

The departure of the ex-monarch from Italy and the official final referendum results announced by the Court of

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The departure of the ex-monarch from Italy and the official final referendum results announced by the Court of Cassation 18 June, eased the tension between the Monarchists and Republicans and permitted the levelling off of the political situation.

De Gasperi reflected the feelings of the Italian people when he voiced his dismay regarding the dismemberment of Italy. The argument raised by most newspapers is that Italy has broken with its unwanted Fascist past and has emerged a new State, a Republic, willing to rebuild itself on sound principles of democracy and international cooperation.

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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(iii) Italian Political Situation (cont'd)

Gouging vital parts out of Italy as spoils belonging to the victors is not considered an act consistent with the implicit promises of the Four Freedoms and the sacrifices inherent with the nation's 20 months cobelligerency with the Allies, against a common enemy. The forthcoming agreement of the Big Four regarding Trieste and proposals for its internationalization, following the recent partitioning of the Italian fleet, is viewed with possimistic resentment.

(iv) The Republic

The final results announced by the Court of Cassation 18 June 1946 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republic | 12,717,923 votes |
| Monarchy | 10,719,284 " |
| Annulled votes | 1,498,135 " |
| Total Valid Votes | 23,437,207 " |

The Republican majority attained was 1,998,630 votes.

The Supreme Court in its final announcement stated that the results and votes were based on art.2 of the Legislative Decree of 16 March 1946, No 48, that according to law the "voting elector" means that the elector has exercised his voting right and handed in a valid vote and not a blank vote.

The King's refusal to leave created a delicate situation all over Italy. On 12 June 1946, Lucifero, Minister of the Royal household delivered to the President of the Council, a letter from the King, confirming the latter's intention of remaining until the Court of Cassation pronounced its final judgment.

The Council replied to this in a declaration defining the Government's attitude. The Government stated that the promulgation of June 10 in accordance with art.17 of the decree-law 219 of 23 April 1946 had led automatically to the establishment of a transitory regime and until the Constituent Assembly nominated the provisional Head of the State, the functions of the latter would be exercised "ope legis" by the President of the Council in office. No special decree governing the transfer

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The King's refusal to leave was denounced by the Left as an attempt against legality and all the Republican parties were invited to cooperate with the government in defending the Republic "against disturbances, reactionaries, coups de main and manoeuvres".



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(iv) The Republic (cont'd)

On June 13 when tenseness in Italy was at its highest point, a climax was reached and all suddenly collapsed when the King left Italy abruptly, after communicating to the press the text of the new proclamation accusing the government of accomplishing a revolutionary action confronting him with the alternative of provoking bloodshed or yielding to violence.

There is much conjecture as to why the King left Italy so suddenly. Many circles accuse the Allies, which of course has been denied by all sources.

The Republic made its debut on 25 June 1946 in a Constituent Assembly meeting at Monte Citorio, Rome. Subsequently the assembly voted Giuseppe Saragat as its president and Enrico De Nicola as President.

A significant factor in the election of Saragat was that it was a definite victory for the extreme left. In America, the Speaker of the House as well as in England, the Speaker of the House of Commons, upon election, renounces all party affilliations. Saragat led the moderate Socialist and was the main opposition in halting the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties. There was a danger that the moderate Socialists might break away from the party, unite with the Demo-Christians and so force the extreme Leftist into a minority and possible elimination from the government. In the above manner a dangerous opponent was rendered non-political and almost impotent. Saragat was a logical candidate for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leaving De Gasperi free to take the powerful Ministry of the Interior, which he seeks for his party. Eliminating Saragat might force De Gasperi to accept the Ministry of Foreign Affairs again leaving the Ministry of Interior for the Socialist Romita.

A new Cabinet will be formed by De Nicola and rumours of things to come are that the Ministry of Grace and Justice having lost all its political potentialities through the amnesty is no longer desired by the Communists. Instead, they are seeking control of Italy's economy by seeking the Ministries of Finance and Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce.

Since the victory of the Republic, the Communists can no longer menace the government by threats of armed violence and fascism, so they have turned to another weapon, in case [illegible] or dissatisfaction, that is the menace of nation-

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Since the victory of the Republic, the Communists can no longer menace the government by threats of armed violence and fascism, so they have turned to another weapon, in case of isolation or dissatisfaction, that is the menace of nation-wide strikes to be called by the Communist-controlled Labor Unions.

The Amnesty Decree granted the following:

a)-Condonement of all common offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding five years and a remission of three years for longer sentences.

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3. Miscellaneous (cont'd)

(iv) The Republic (Cont'd)

b)-Pardon for political crimes committed between 8 September 1943 to 18 June 1946, even if punishable with sentences of more than 5 years.

c)-Fascist or collaborationist crimes - death sentence commuted to life sentence, life sentence to 30 years, and other prison terms to be reduced by one third.

d)-Amnesty for political crimes committed by high political, civil or military officials.

e)-The amnesty does not, as it stands, apply to any crime committed detrimental to Allied Armed Forces. A plan is being studied by Allied and Italian Authorities embracing such crimes.

(v) Other Matters of General Interest

1) News from the Vatican

(a) On Wednesday, 19 June, the Pope received in private audience Monsignors Prime Principi and Giulio Guidotti, financial experts of the Holy See to examine the danger which will incur to the indirect property of the Church in Italy if the new Republic should put into effect the financial program advocated by the Italian Communist Party and if the Minister of Finance in the new government should be a Communist.

The indirect property of the Church is that which has no protection of special prerogatives in Italy, unlike the direct property.

Such property would be considered as common Italian property and would be subject to financial laws like all private property in Italy, according to measures to be taken by the Government. The Pope has requested the two Monsignors for a list of such property and a detailed report in this regard. Necessary measures will then be taken.

(b) Pope Pius XII urged all Christians on 1 June to vote for that form of government which would uphold Christian civilization and ideals. He avoided thereby any mention or particular preference of political party or government institution, but his speech was construed to support the Demo-Christian Party and the Monarchy.

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f) News from the Vatican

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(c) Reports to the Vatican from Paris state that the principal aim of the French and Italian Communists is to dismantle the religious action of the two Catholic parties in France and Italy.



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3. Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

(v) Other Matters of General Interest (cont'd)

2) Well informed sources state that the King of Italy derived the money to finance the Monarchical election campaign as follows:

(a) 300,000,000 lire from the sale or pawning of the Queen's jewels

(b) 200,000,000 lire from checks and notes signed by the King himself.

It is stated that just prior to the election, the King was not able to raise 50,000,000 lire through notes signed by himself.

TAILPIECE

A broadcast entitled "The Four Musketeers in Russia", the well-known satirical tour of various countries by the four musketeers, which was to take place over the RAI network was suspended for unknown reasons. The authors, Nizza and Morbelli, state that censorship is carried out by the management of "Giornale Radio" of Rome, by whom the broadcast was prevented.

The authors pointed out that while the censors permitted ironical statements in respect to England and America, even during the elections, no reference to Russia was allowed.

4. Locations of FS Section and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAAC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt. SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

C. Forgione

(C.FORGIONE)

PHILIP J. CORSO
Captain, GSC

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FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
G-2 Section

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



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RONE AREA ALLIED COMMAND
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APO No 794, US ARMY

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

4 June 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 24

1 - 31 May 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. 2 June 1946 will mark a new milestone in the evolution of Italy's democratic renaissance. Since the ideologies, hopes and even fears of all groups, movements and parties currently striving to establish themselves in Italy hinge upon the results of this day, it will be a moral victory for the Italian people, if honest, peaceful elections are realized. There have been widespread rumours, reports and accusations among the different political groups, regarding efforts to sabotage the democratic process. Much of this political maneuvering can be categorized as unjustified propaganda. The press has made the most of this political game by employing sensational headlines, scaretype, and at times, even vulgar language. The purpose obviously has been to discredit and undermine opposing party integrity. Unfortunately, these accusations have not all been false.

2. During the past two weeks, an intense investigation of clandestine groups has been conducted. It was disclosed that Neo-Fascists were actually planning to incite a major insurrection before the date set for the elections. They were prepared to use desperate tactics in an effort to regain recognition and power in Italy. The investigation resulted in many arrests by Italian Authorities, and they have apparently succeeded in preventing the execution of the fanatical plan.

3. Every political party in Italy has intensified its political campaign. No quarter has been shown and little deference has been paid by the press to personalities and party opinions. Charges and counter charges of armed violence and oppression have been laid both by the left and right groups. So far all this has not given rise to any incident of note.

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4. Owing to lack of British Guard personnel, on orders of AFHQ, prisoners were transferred to Forte Boccea, under Italian administration. Prisoners however still remain at disposition of Allied Authority. The transfer of prisoners was effected on 16 May 1946.

5. Security vetting of civilians for employment with Allied agencies continue to be carried out by FS/CIC sections.

6. Policy of making periodic checks of military installations in the area continues. Only one case of suspected sabotage of telephone communications was reported to this section.

7. A political internee who escaped from an internment camp in February 1946 was apprehended, and several important security arrests were made.



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PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information - NIL

(b) Security of Personnel - NIL

(c) Security of Material

During the period under review, only one case of suspected sabotage of telephone communications was reported to this office. The wires were severed between FOLIGNO and SCHEGGINO on the North Route, ROME - ANCONA, and disturbances on this line were first detected at 2340 hours on 10 May. The repair gang discovered the break at 0115 hours on 11 May, and of the existing telephone lines, eight had been severed.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline - NIL

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | *Trial for Security Offences Cat. A | Internment Cat.B | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 4 | 4 |

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| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| TOTALS | - | - | 4 | 4 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HASS Karl

German SS major, who escaped from PARMA Detention Centre on 20 Jan 46 was arrested on 14 May 1946 in ROME by two ROME CS Centre agents.

During preliminary interrogation by CS, he declared that he was SASCN Antonio di Giorgio, born in VERTENEGLIO (Pola Prov) on 13 August 1913, and exhibited a Postal Identity Document issued on 21 March 1946.

Subject later confessed that he was the SS major HASS Karl di Karl born in KIEL on 5 October 1912.

Subject is being detained in solitary confinement in Allied custody until completion of investigations on his case.



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2. Civilian Security (continued)

(b) Important Individual Cases (continued)

(ii) SCHMITZ Ernst

German, former director of German Railways Information Bureau in NEW YORK and later in BUCHAREST. He was arrested in ROME on 17 May 1946 at the request of HQ USFET.

Subject is at present detained in Allied custody pending instructions for his disposal.

(iii) GILIBERTO Agostino

Subject who escaped from "R" Civilian Internee Camp on 12 February 1946, was arrested by 276 FS Section while he was visiting his sister who is a patient at the 100 Br. General Hospital.

(iv) KRAFT John Herbert

This alleged native born American was arrested by the ROME M.P. at the request of CIC.

Subject emigrated to GERMANY in 1939, enlisted in the German Army in 1941 and fought with the 4th "Panzer Division" until his capture and subsequent escape from Russian Authorities in 1945, when he managed his liberation to ITALY as an Allied soldier.

On his arrival in ITALY, Subject assumed the role of an American Displaced Person and thereby secured numerous positions with the Allies.

Subject is detained in ROME pending investigation of his citizenship and/or PW status.

(c) Subversive Activities

(1) During the month under review, CIC conducted an investigation of the Neo-Fascist Movement. Information secured disclosed that the Neo-Fascists were contemplating a fanatical insurrection designed to gain power and recognition. On the basis of the information secured and with the cooperation of CIC, Questura agents took into custody 75 individuals in two days. Among those apprehended were tow of the more important Neo-Fascist leaders.

The organization of the Neo-Fascists was found to be very strong. In spite of the many obstacles which they faced, because of police activity, the Neo-Fascists were definitely contemplating a major uprising before 30 May. It is belived that the Movement has now been sufficiently disorganized and disbanded so as to make such

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The Neo-Fascists were about 1,500 strong in ROME, the leaders being of the SAM (Squadre Azione Mussolini) and the MAS. Many of their men were independently recruited, often under false pretexts.

The operational program of the movement was to seize key communication points, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Interior, and the Questura. The Neo-Fascists would then surrender these occupied points to the Army with a minimum of resistence. According to the proposed overall plan, the Government would then be considered in a State of Siege.

The elections would thus be necessarily postponed and the Neo-Fascists hoped to gain a foothold in the new set-up. In due time they were to expand their influence and eventually effect a coup d'etat. Their ultimate goal was a "Fascist" Republic.



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2. Civilian Security (continued)

(c) Subversive activities (continued)

(ii) Numerous articles have appeared in the press with details of various armed organizations. On 3 May, "Lavoro" gave an account of the ROME organization "MEMBI"of 4 to 10 men under a bombe-leader, organized into 4 groups - MC, Squadristi Action Group, Mussolini Action Group and the so-called Democratic Action Party.

"Avanti" for 11 May in an article entitled "Gli Squadristi del Re" gave full particulars of the various monarchical organizations known as RAAM grouped around the political formations Unione Monarchica Italiana for Central and Southern Italy, Camille Cavour groups for Piedmont and Liguria, Movimento Tricolore for the rest of Italy, Partito Democratico Italiano, Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica, Concentrazione Liberale Democratica and the Uomo Qualunque Movement, and their contacts with the Army through SIM and with the Neo-Fascists through two members of the Staff of the Neo-Fascist organization.

"Risorgimento Liberale" for 12 May criticises the reports in "Avanti" as exxagerated and fanciful and says that the Neo-Fascist formations of importance are only two in number : one in the Valtellina mountains and the other in the Apponnine area of Tuscany particularly in the Pentromoli - Aulla - Srazana zone. Apart from these only two small groups exist, military organized only in part. The ROME incidents were almost certainly planned by these cells. "RISCOSSA", a Neo-Fascist organ is reported to be the most widely circulated underground newspaper in ROME. "Messaggero" of 5 May gives the names of 3 other widely circulated Neo-Fascist newspapers :"LOTTA FASCISTA","IL COVO" and a new edition of "POPOLO D'ITALIA". Recently "Avanti" has published a further "Squadristi del Re" article implicating among other groups the Uomo Qualunque Movement of GIANNINI, and a series of documents alleged to be the work of a certain Rodolfo DIEGOLI, a "secret agent of the monarchy".

Most of these reports are only newspaper stories based on scanty evidence and ample imagination fabricated specially for the electoral campaign. Up to now, the Neo-Fascist Movement has done very little to make its presence felt.

(d) Militant Activity of the Parties.

During recent months, there have been many reports of both Leftist and Rightist parties' efforts to conceal arms and prepare for possible violence in connection with the elections. Recent investigations by this office indicate that although many of the reports are false, various political groups have furtively concealed arms and munitions and have prepared plans for possible militant action. Large elements of the P.S. [illegible] accused of being tools of the Leftists. The Carabinieri, in

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The most critical days will probably be the post-election period, since the trend of the elections will then be apparent to those on the inside.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances.

A large number of demonstrations and incidents of political significance have occurred during the past month. Though the press has continually forecast a political mass violence, only an occasional private fight in some side street has been noted.



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(ii) Italian Political Situation (continued)

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

(iii) The Abdication

The abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III in favour of his son Umberto II evoked a difference of opinion among the Council Ministers. Togliatti particularly opposed the legality of King Umberto's succession to the throne on the grounds that King Victor Emmanuel had abdicated in April 1944 when he delegated his powers to his son. He heaped accusations of disloyalty and lack of integrity upon the House of Savoy, emphasising the impossibility of collaborating with the Monarchy, should it emerge victorious after the referendum.

This statement provoked an outburst from Minister CATTANI, Liberal, who asked if Togliatti was insinuating insurrection, should the Monarchist victory come about. Togliatti clarified his statement by referring to the chaotic state that would result from a Monarchist victory. Despite differences among the ministers, a compromise was brought about by President DE GASPERI, after he had produced a letter from Umberto II, assuring the people that his succession to the throne would not affect the constitutional powers exercised by him as Lieutenant General and that he would respect the results of the referendum. Note was taken by the Council of Ministers of the approval by the Allied Commission of the new King as expressed in a letter addressed to the Council.

(iv) Activity of Political Parties

All parties have intensified their political campaign. The demonstrations held by the respective parties have for the most part proceeded peacefully. There have been occasional incidents of violence

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(iv) Activity of Political Parties

All parties have intensified their political campaign. The demonstrations held by the respective parties have for the most part proceeded peacefully. There have been occasional incidents of violence but in general political tolerance has prevailed. The most debated and hotly contested issue is that of the institutional question - Monarchy or Republic. The ranks of the monarchists have been swelled by people not too favourably disposed towards the Monarchy but who fear a Communist victory.

The Monarchist propaganda is centered around the Liberty Bloc, led by Borgamini, Bencivenga, Selvaggi and in part, around the National Democratic Union, led by Orlando, Croce, Nitti and Bonomi. This propaganda has gained widespread preminence among conservative groups, military circles, religious elements and cultured individuals in all walks of life. It shows undeniable evidence of having been well-planned and effective. Its main selling point has been the traditional structure of the Italian Government and the uncertainty of a Republic as a "plunge in the dark".



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iv) Activity of Political Parties (continued)

The strong anti-Monarchist elements have conducted their campaign to absorb the votes of the farmers, labourers, students and all those dissatisfied with Fascist activities and affiliations of the House of Savoy. The main points brought about in their propaganda have been the collaboration of the Monarchy with Mussolini, the tragedy of involving Italy in a devastating war, and the preference of having a government of the people. The Monarchy, they claim, represented by one man, is a dictatorship.

The Demo-Christian Party, although it expressed itself definitely republican, does not conduct a campaign hostile to the Monarchy. This stand was designed to attract as many votes as possible in both Monarchist and Republican groups. Its aim is to win more seats in the Constituent Assembly than the Social-Communist Bloc. In substance, it has placed more importance upon the constitutional issue than on the institutional question. This policy or platform has caused the loss of a good many of its followers who feared the party favoured Communism.

In maintaining this position, the Demo-Christian party has been subjected to violent attacks from extreme monarchists and republican parties.

The "Uomo Qualunque" Front maintains its agnostic position in respect to the institutional question, even if many of its party members are sympathetic towards the monarchy. Its propaganda is aimed primarily at combatting Communism.

The minor political groups, with the exception of those having only local importance, do not add materially to the political picture. They are generally without a political program of their own but follow the more powerful parties fighting Communism.

The abdication of the King and the advent to the throne of King Umberto II has given rise to an intense electoral campaign. The reaction of the anti-Monarchists was expressed in large demonstrations held throughout the city denouncing the fascist king and the decidedly hostile tone of the republican press. The Monarchists in turn held enthusiastic demonstrations designed to reflect their renewed hope for a Monarchist victory. In spite of the "war of nerves" conducted by the press, and the enthusiasm of the outdoor and indoor demonstrations there was only one serious report of

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During the electoral campaign in Rome, most of the party leaders made important speeches. However, the most important of these were those made by De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti. A synthesised version of their respective speeches follows:

DE GASPERI:

a) Before pronouncing themselves as a Republic, the Italian people should reflect on the meaning of a Republic and the consequent responsibilities that result from it.



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Security Summary

JAN. 1946 - JAN. 1947

3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iv) Activity of Political Parties (continued)

The Constituent Assembly cannot obtain a clearly predominant Demo-Christian membership; b) By casting the vote for those parties that uphold a Christian tradition, Italy will not suffer the fate that befell France, when it fell into the hands of the Socialists and Communists; c) The Demo-Christian Party is against any form of violence and opposes Fascist methods put into practice by other parties; d) Editorials published in Roma by "Unita" and then reproduced by the French Humanite' gave the Slav delegation at Paris an opportunity to obstruct his efforts at the Paris Conference; e) Elections should be conducted in an orderly manner and under no circumstances should there be dishonesty and violence. The world is watching Italy and it must prove its maturity to earn a place among other nations.

NENNI:

a) The permanent presence of the Monarchy will divide the Italian people and precipitate the country into a civil war b) the Socialist Party will hammer away at the Constituent until it adopts the principles of Socialism; c) Will carry out its pact of united action with the Communists; d) In foreign affairs, Italy must follow a neutral course in respect to the "Western Anglo-American Bloc and the "Eastern Soviet Bloc".

TOGLIATTI:

a) The Communist Party is not against religion; b) The peril of a new Fascism exists in the orbit of the Monarchy which is Fascist and undemocratic; c) It is utterly false that the Communists persecute those that vote for the Monarchy; d) The Communists want a parliamentary and democratic Republic; e) Italy's foreign policy is all wrong since it is entirely anti-Soviet; f) The Communist Party intends to collaborate with the Demo-Christian Party but the latter must cease being the center of anti-Communist action.

The activity of all the political parties is concentrated on closing their electoral campaigns on the eve before elections. Nation wide appeals have been launched by party blocs to stress the main points of action in their political program.

The Italian Communist Party held reunions on 8 and 12 May at which all important members were present under the direction of SCOCCIMARRO. [illegible] were clarified and intense propaganda

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the Italian people and precipitate the country into a civil war. b) the Socialist Party will hammer away at the Constituent until it adopts the principles of Socialism; c) Will carry out its pact of united action with the Communists; d) In foreign affairs, Italy must follow a neutral course in respect to the "Western anglo-American Bloc and the "Eastern Soviet Bloc".

TOGLIATTI:

a) The Communist Party is not against religion; b) The peril of a new Fascism exists in the orbit of the Monarchy which is Fascist and undemocratic; c) It is utterly false that the Communists persecute those that vote for the Monarchy; d) The Communists want a parliamentary and democratic Republic; e) Italy's foreign policy is all wrong since it is entirely anti-Soviet; f) The Communist Party intends to collaborate with the Demo-Christian Party but the latter must cease being the center of anti-Communist action.

The activity of all the political parties is concentrated on closing their electoral campaigns on the eve before elections. Nation wide appeals have been launched by party blocs to stress the main points of action in their political program.

The Italian Communist Party held reunions on 8 and 12 May at which all important members were present under the direction of SCCCCIMARRO. Party action and decisions were clarified and intense propaganda tactics were created to consolidate their efforts.

The Demo-Christian Party was cautioned and reminded by its leaders to conduct its campaign in an orderly manner without there being any form of violence whatsoever.

The Italian Liberal Party brought to a close on 4 May its National Party Congress initiated 28 April. As a result, Benedetto CROCE was nominated president of the Party. It declared itself pre-Monarchist but promised to uphold the results of the referendum. Other parties, which together with the Italian Liberal Party form the National Democratic Union, show an agnostic tendency regarding the Institutional question.



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iv) Activity of Political Parties

The National Liberty Bloc continues its attacks against the coalition government presided over by De Gasperi. The gulf between Rightists and Leftists in this Bloc is widening and mutual accusations of undemocratic behaviours are increasing.

The Italian Republican Party, The Action Party, and Demo-Republican Party though acting independently are united in their efforts for a Republican Victory. They side with the Socialists and Communists in this campaign but maintain themselves on a more democratic plane.

The Uomo Qualunque Front remains politically isolated, but it is distinctly opposed to the Coalition Government. Its sympathetic attitude towards the monarchy puts it in the same category of the National Liberty Bloc.

The contrast between the Demo-Christian and the Communist parties has become more acute. Their divergent positions regarding foreign policies, religion, and the electoral campaing have created a tense political atmosphere. De Gasperi's attacks against the Communists have been extremely efficacious and have provoked a storm of protests from Communist leaders who attack the Demo-Christian Party's ambiguous stand on the institutional question and the social interclass problem. De Gasperi is also accused by the National Liberty Bloc as being the tool of the Communist Party and the cause for an eventual Socialist-Soviet Republic.

With the imminent arrival of 2 June, every political party whether Right, Left, or Center, through its press organ - the newspapers - has conducted its propaganda to brand opposing party releases as being outright lies and to confuse that party's issues as much as possible. Exaggerated accounts of slight irregularities or infractions have appeared so frequently in the newspapers that it is impossible to obtain any accurate political information through them.

The language used to heap injuries and insults on the new King have transcended the norm of journalistic decorum.

Every newspaper trick, however shady, has been thrown into operation to excite the people into a state of suspence and jangled nerves. The theme receiving most abuse is that of a coup d'etat. It is

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The language used to heap injuries and insults on the new King have transcended the norm of journalistic decorum.

Every newspaper trick, however shady, has been thrown into operation to excite the people into a state of suspence and jangled nerves. The theme receiving most abuse is that of a coup d'etat. It is played up to threw fear into the ranks of the opposing parties. Incidents of serious riots or violence are attributed to both Monarchists and anti-Monarchists. These incidents usually are reported to have occurred in some other city when in reality there have been no such occurences.

Neo-Fascist activities involving use of armed bands for the purpose of spreading terror throughout the country have been charged by both sides, Newspapers have gone so far as to incite desertion among Armed Forces under the pretext that they were merely re-printing a manifest which was circulated among the troops by Communists.



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iv) Activity of Political Parties (continued)

As a result of this ultra-sensational journalistic policy, the Rome press has brought discredit upon itself at home and abroad. It has therefore failed in its mission to reflect the thought and will of the people at a time when it could do much to gain the respect and sympathy of other nations.

The crescendo of the vulgarity and grossly exaggerated quasi-facts of outright lies culminated in De Gasperi's warning to the press that it was hurting Italy's prestige abroad. The Minister of the Interior, Romita, called a meeting of the Rome press journalists and exhorted them to improve the quality of journalism and to remember their mission as an organ expressing the voice of the people.

The press continues however its intense "war of nerves". Italy's press would do better with "less newspapers and better journalists", according to most cultured Italians.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAAC | Lt.Col.MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lt.SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

(C.FORGIONE)
Captain
Asst. G-2

(ALFRED A. LAZZARINI)
Captain, CAC
Acting AC of S, G-2



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Acting AC of S, G-2



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SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No 23

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| 276 FS Section ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| ISLD ... ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Military Attache American Embassy | 23 - 24 |
| Senior US Naval Liaison Officer | 25 |
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SECRET

Copy No 1

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

4 May 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 23

1 - 30 April 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. There has been an increasing number of political demonstrations in the capital during the period under review.

It is noteworthy that all these demonstrations have been carried out in an atmosphere of calm and orderliness with a marked absence of any attempts at interference from opposing parties. This in is contrast to similar demonstrations of a year ago which were normally characterised by incidents of an unruly nature, and tends to indicate a certain amount of party discipline being exercised in order to restrain extreme elements from action that might possibly bring discredit on parties during the present period of intense political activity.

2. During the period under review, there has been a recrudescence of neo-Fascist activity which began with the disappearance of MUSSOLINI's corpse and the revolt of prisoners in the "San Vittore" Prison MILAN. These incidents include the hoisting of the Fascist flag in FLORENCE, the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of MUSSOLINI in the San Carlo Church, ROME, the Monte Mario radio broadcast and the throwing of two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters. These activities have been carried out by small groups, mostly university students, and it is not thought that they constitute a serious threat to national security, although prominence and undue significance has been attached to them in the press.

3. The proposed surrender of the Italian fleet has caused much comment and bitterness in the Rome press and among the

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demonstrations in the capital during [illegible]

It is noteworthy that all these demonstrations have been carried out in an atmosphere of calm and orderliness with a marked absence of any attempts at interference from opposing parties. This in is contrast to similar demonstrations of a year ago which were normally characterised by incidents of an unruly nature, and tends to indicate a certain amount of party discipline being exercised in order to restrain extreme elements from action that might possibly bring discredit on parties during the present period of intense political activity.

2. During the period under review, there has been a recrudescence of neo-Fascist activity which began with the disappearance of MUSSOLINI's corpse and the revolt of prisoners in the "San Vittore" Prison MILAN. These incidents include the hoisting of the Fascist flag in FLORENCE, the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of MUSSOLINI in the San Carlo Church, ROME, the Monte Mario radio broadcast and the throwing of two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters. These activities have been carried out by small groups, mostly university students, and it is not thought that they constitute a serious threat to national security, although prominence and undue significance has been attached to them in the press.

3. The proposed surrender of the Italian fleet has caused much comment and bitterness in the Rome press and among the public. So far this has not given rise to any incident of note.

4. A proposal has been forwarded to AFHQ for the hand-over to Italian custody, of prisoners at present detained in the Town Guard Room. The reason for this is the decrease in the number of British personnel available for guard duties and the belief that the necessity for stringent security segregation is not so indispensable as during operations and the period immediately following them.

5. Major espionage cases are on the decrease but there continues to be a few important cases of subversion, apprehension of war criminals, disaffection and impersonation affecting Allied troops.

6. Vetting of security clearance of civilians for employment with Allied agencies to provide much investigation on the part of FS/CIC sections.



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GENERAL SURVEY ( continued )

7. This office continues the policy of making periodic checks of military installations in the Area. A recent unannounced check of HQ., RAAC showed security to be good with a few exceptions which were brought to the attention of sections concerned.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information - NIL

(b) Security of Personnel - NIL

(c) Security of Material - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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

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(b) Security of Personnel - NIL

(c) Security of Material - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

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| | Trial for Security Offences Cat. A | Internment Cat. B | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | - | 1 | 6 | 7 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) FRANKE Arnold

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 46 by Questura ROME and detained as his name corresponded to a wanted GIS agent. FRANKE was interrogated by CS.

Subject was born at SCHWEIDNITZ (Germany) on 7 Sep 21. From 1931 to 1939, he attended school at LEIPNITZ. In Aug 40, he went to INNSBRUCK University to study medicine, and remained there until Jan 41. During his stay at the University, he came under suspicions of holding anti-Nazi sentiments and decided to escape to SWITZERLAND where he arrived in Feb 41.



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S E C R E T

2. Civilian Security (continued)

(b) Important Individual Cases ( continued )

(i) FRANKE Arnold ( continued )

He was immediately interned at LINDERHOFF where he stayed until Mar 42. In that month he was taken to MURI. During his internment he stated that he conceived the desire to take a more active part in the war on the side of the Allies. And with this in mind, he escaped from SWITZERLAND into FRANCE in Aug 42. He had been given the names of various people while in the camp at MURI but he was unable to find them, and, in Sep 42 he crossed the mountains into SPAIN. He was captured almost immediately and sent to a concentration camp at MIRANDA DE EBRO. When asked why he had not been handed over to the Germans, he stated that he had succeeded in passing himself off as a Pole, as he speaks the language well. In Mar 43, an American Relief Organisation secured his release and he went to BARCELONA. In that city, German Authorities discovered his identity and he was rearrested in Jul 43. He stated that he was not handed over to the Germans because of pressure brought to bear by the American Relief Organisation. He was sent however, to NANCLARES Concentration camp and after spending various periods in different camps, he embarked at BARCELONA for ITALY in Jan 46. On his arrival, he was despatched to AVERSA Refugee Camp.

(ii) UFFREDUZZI Massimo

On 29 Apr 46, CIC agents apprehended Subject, wanted GIS agent, member of V Group SD of the Wehrmacht Oberkommando.

His capture was effected near the Church of S. Giovanni and Paolo, ROME.

The capture followed a long chase on foot and bicycle.

Subject admitted his identity, was searched and taken to the RAAC Security Prison, where he is being held pending interrogation and final disposition of his case.

(iii) SCHELLENBERG Walter

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 46 by Questura and detained as his name corresponded to that of a wanted GIS official. Subject was born at DOCHOM WESTPHALIA on 14 Feb 25. In early 1942, he succeeded in organising the escape of two French PsW and was arrested by the German Police on suspicion. Nothing was

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When FRANKE and SHELLENBERG were arrested by the Questura, permission was requested by a Dutchman, VELDHUIZEN to visit them. Subjects were in possession of names and addresses of personalities in the Soviet Military Mission, the Italian Communist Party and the German Office in ROME.



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2. Civilian Security (continued)

(b) Important Individual Cases ( continued )

(i) FRANKE Arnold ( continued )

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2. Civilian Security ( continued )

(d) Subversive Movements ( continued )

Although the incidents may involve only small groups, the matter assumes a degree of political significance because of the fact that it focuses attention on a notorious subject and tends to exaggerate the scope of neo-fascism. Actually, openly neo-fascist elements are not a serious threat to national security. If a "coup d'etat" is ever contemplated in Italy, it would probably originate from certain alleged democratic fronts which have discovered that they cannot achieve power at the polls.

In ROME, small groups of neo-fascists, probably all students, commemorated the anniversary of MUSSOLINI's death by singing fascist songs and distributing fascist propaganda. They entered several churches and prayed aloud for the ex-Duce. In one church, arrangements for a special requiem mass had been arranged - it later turned out that the mass was for MUSSOLINI. Italian Police arrested two female students following the street demonstration - they admitted being neo-fascists.

On the night of 30 April, five masked and armed individuals stormed the ROME "Monte Mario" radio station, uttered some propaganda and played a record of the fascist anthem. The police were apparently unprepared to enforce security measures at the radio station. The first police to appear on the scene were American MP's.

Shortly after the Monte Mario incident, several individuals in fascist republican parachutist uniforms threw two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters, causing little damage. The bombs were of German manufacture. No arrests were made.

The Italian police have been sharply criticised by Italian news organs for not having anticipated and prevented the above incidents.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Early in the month, PsW returning from RUSSIA incited violent demonstrations in various cities touched by their train, especially in FLORENCE. The demonstrations were directed at Centres of Leftist parties and reflected an animosity toward Communism. A few wounded were left in the wake. In ROME, no demonstration took place.

(ii) Italian Political Situation

As the last few weeks before the Constituent elections unfold, political tension in Italy has reached a high pitch. Very important party congresses were held during the month under review by the Dome-Christians and the Socialists. In each case, the results were highly significant and indicated that Italy's political thinking is approaching maturity. Political concepts are steering away from extreme programs and are seeking the paths of moderation and tending to recognise the overlapping interests of the State and of the various social classes.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation (continued)

Main political activity especially in the earlier part of the month centred around the organisation of electoral campaigns for the general elections and the preparation of lists of candidatesfor the various groups and parties. On 18 April, the deadline day for all parties to present their lists of candidates, the national electoral campaign was formally opened. The amazing total of fifty-seven ( 57 ) parties have submitted lists (see appendix "A"). Of the total, only eight are strong parties as is reflected by the fact that they are the only parties which will present lists in all electoral districts. In ROME, twenty-seven parties, unions and groups have presented lists for the electoral college of ROME, LAZIO and FROSINONE. In all, 600 aspire to one of the 33 seats in this college. The following is the official list of parties etc which have deposited lists.

The numbers indicate the number of candidates included in the respective lists and the parties are given in the order in which lists were deposited at the Ministry of the Interior.

| | |
|---|---|
| Centro Politico Italiano | 4 |
| Democrazia Christiana | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano | 33 |
| Partito Socialista Reformista | 9 |
| Partito Cristiano Sociale | 13 |
| Partito Socialista Italiano | 33 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 33 |
| Unione Democratico Indipendente | 15 |
| Movimento Unionista Italiano | 33 |
| Lega Pacifista Italiana | 27 |
| Partito d'Azione | 33 |
| Partito Repubblicano Socialista | 13 |
| Partito Comunista Italiano | 33 |
| Movimento Nazionale per Ricostruzione | 10 |
| Partito dei Contadini d'Italia | 27 |
| Blocco Nazionale della Liberta' | 33 |
| Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana | 33 |
| Unione Democratica Nazionale | 33 |
| Gruppo Politico Italiano di Sicilia | |

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| Partito Repubblicano Socialista | 13 |
| Partito Comunista Italiano | 33 |
| Movimento Nazionale per Ricostruzione | 10 |
| Partito dei Contadini d'Italia | 27 |
| Blocco Nazionale della Liberta' | 33 |
| Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana | 33 |
| Unione Democratica Nazionale | 33 |
| Gruppo Politico Italiano di Sicilia, d'Africa e del Mediterraneo | 33 |
| Giovane Italia | 12 |
| Partito del Reduce Italiano | 7 |
| Alleanza Monarchica Italiana | 9 |
| Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra | 4 |
| Partito di Unione Nazionale | 10 |
| Confederazione Generale Femminile del Lavoro | 16 |
| Partito Progressista | 9 |
| Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci | 33 |

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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(d) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

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

The situation is still further confused by the way in which the institutional question cuts across the line of party politics. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of people are in favour of a republican form of government, there still remains in the centre and right wing groups a considerable amount of sympathy for the monarchy. On the other hand, all republican parties are not avowedly Socialist or Communists. The monarchy, in addition, is regarded by many as the only real safeguard against Communism and in consequence, the question tends to take on a party aspect. The problem is in fact so difficult, that the majority of centre and right wing parties refuse to take any definite stand, preferring to leave it to the individual party member to decide for himself. A short time ago, MCLE, of the Democrazia del Lavoro, did a propaganda tour of CALABRIA in which he spoke in favour of the republic. Another member of the same party, who, however is also in contact with the Monarchic Movement was immediately despatched by the latter to try and counteract the work of MCLE.

All prties have commenced active electioneering during the last month. The walls of ROME are now covered with the manifestos of the various groups and the radio programme contains every day at least one propaganda discourse by a member of some party. While the Left and moderate Centre groups seem disposed to try their fate, there is no doubt that the extreme right and monarchic organisations would give a lot to obtain at least a delay in the elections.

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which the institutional question cuts across the line of party politics. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of people are in favour of a republican form of government, there still remains in the centre and right wing groups a considerable amount of sympathy for the monarchy. On the other hand, all republican parties are not avowedly Socialist or Communists. The monarchy, in addition, is regarded by many as the only real safeguard against Communism and in consequence, the question tends to take on a party aspect. The problem is in fact so difficult, that the majority of centre and right wing parties refuse to take any definite stand, preferring to leave it to the individual party member to decide for himself. A short time ago, MCLE, of the Democrazia del Lavoro, did a propaganda tour of CALABRIA in which he spoke in favour of the republic. Another member of the same party, who, however is also in contact with the Monarchic Movement was immediately despatched by the latter to try and counteract the work of MCLE.

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Accusations of underhand practice, (distribution of food, payment for votes, attempts to prevent the honest and correct compilation of the electoral lists) are therefore being thrown at the Communists in an endeavour to prove the statement so often made by members of the right wing parties, that under the present conditions, elections cannot be held. For instance, "Italia Nuova" (the PDI daily) recently accused the republican mayor of VELLETRI of having distributed grain to the population for propaganda purposes. It is also conducting a campaign against the ROME office responsible for the compilation of electoral lists, accusing it of wishing to destroy the people's will to vote by allotting them electoral booths a considerable distance from their homes, when in fact there are others much nearer. The suggestion is that Left Wing elements are discriminating against people of known right wing politics. That a certain amount of carelessness in this matter has been shown is undoubtedly true but it would seem that such injustice as has been done is the result rather of bureaucratic indifference than of planned discrimination.

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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

The same paper " Italia Nuova ", on 25 April 1946, came out with an article entitled " La Beffa dei Certificati" quoting cases where individuals of the Communist Party were in possession of two electoral certificates, the suggestion being that in this way also the Left Wing Parties were using their influence in the government to rig the result of the elections.

Meanwhile, the sometimes quarrelsome Coalition Government has worked, debated and compromised its way through another month. Now that the food crisis seems to have been surmounted, DE GASPERI and his colleagues are apparently intent on struggling down the last stretch to the national elections, less than a month away. In spite of constant criticisms, its make-shift nature and the contrasting party commitments of the respective Ministers, the Government appears to possess the necessary stability to stick together until a National Constituent Assembly has been elected and has, in turn, set up a permanent form of government.

Although the rumours that the elections will be postponed have been categorically denied, the situation during the last few weeks preceding the elections remains delicate and is not without its element of uncertainty. The Leftist parties are insistently accusing the monarchists and the military spheres tied to the Monarchy of employing secret manoeuvres to boycott the Constituent elections and possibly of attempting a "coup d'etat". At the Socialist Congress, NENNI openly made such an accusation and added that the leftist bloc is now ready to cut short any such gesture by the monarchists. In their turn, the monarchists claim that in the event of a Monarchic victory on 2 June, the social-communists have no intention of observing the wish of the people and have accordingly planned to place themselves in power without regards to the result of the elections. DE GASPERI, at the Demo-Christian congress, did not conceal his apprehension over such behaviour and appealed to all fronts to disarm themselves.

The predominance of republicans in the ranks of the Demo-Christians and the official republican stand of the party have left the monarchists with only a slim chance of victory. Most of the

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The predominance of republicans in the ranks of the Demo-Christians and the official republican stand of the party have left the monarchists with only a slim chance of victory. Most of the large parties are now pro-Republican. In the National Democratic Union, the liberals and the followers of NITTI are predominantly monarchic, but the demo-laburitos are largely of republican sentiments. The "Uomo Qualunque" party refuses to be concerned over the institutional problem, but is considered to be decidedly rightist. The burden of upholding the monarchy has now fallen almost completely upon the shoulders of the Liberty Bloc.

The Monarchists continue to be optimistic about their chances but would like to see the elections postponed. If the elections were postponed several months, they feel that their chances would become much brighter. They reason that the ranks of their supporters would be increased considerably by returning prisoners of war, unregistered displaced persons, the citizens of Venezia Giulia and others now abroad or in the colonies.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

Relations among the important parties are now characterised by a more decisive stand on positions and a general affirmation of ideologies. The positions of strongest contrast are between the leftists and the Liberty Bloc. Each has been vehement in its criticism of the other. Attacks by the Demo-Christians against the Communists have also been more vigorous and decisive. The contrast between the Demo-Christians and the Communists has direct positive significance because both parties are heavily represented within the ranks of the C.G.I.L.

From the long term point of view, the most significant political development during the month of April was the obvious orientation of the Socialists towards a moderate platform. Again from the long term point of view, this may mean the eventual complete separation of the Socialists from the Communists. With the evolution of the Socialists principles to a moderate socialism embracing the middle class, the proletariat bloc of the Communists would lose a strong support. Without the support of the Socialists, the Communists could no longer hope to match the strength of the Demo-Christians within the Government.

An alternative development could be a split within the Socialist party, and the fusion of the NENNI element within the Communist Party. The Socialist party split was avoided at the recent party congress, but NENNI's followers remain strong. The split, if it is ever to occur, will probably materialise within the projected Costituente. At that time, the Constituent delegates will probably take opposite stands (the Leftists against the Demo-Christians) on the drafting of the constitution.

(iii) Activity of Political Parties

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

The all-important National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Florence 11 to 17 April. Although the more than [illegible] delegates did not arrive at a conclusive program

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(iii) Activity of Political Parties

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

The all-important National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Florence 11 to 17 April. Although the more than one thousand (1,000) delegates did not arrive at a conclusive program with regards to future collaboration with the Communists, the situation was clarified and the general political sentiments of the members made apparent. When the smoke cleared, it became manifest that the chances for fusion with the Communists were now dead; and that although the party would continue a unity of action program with the Communists for reasons of expediency, the political ideologies of the two parties were further apart than ever.

The congress was characterised by heated debates among the several currents within the party. The various currents had arisen as either exponents or dissidents of the party directorate and principles.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY (continued)

They embraced the following concepts:

(a) Fusion with the Communist Party (Lizzardi-Gaeta group)

(b) A continuation of the policy set by NENNI and the Party Directorate (Basso-Cacciatore group)

(c) Autonomy of the party and down with NENNI; but continued unity of action with the Communists (PERTINI-SILONE group)

(d) Complete separation from the Communists and down with NENNI and his directorate (Mario Zagaria Socialist Initiative group)

(e) Complete separation from the Communists, against NENNI and the Directorate, and for the adoption of moderate socialism (Saragat's Social Reform Group)

The issue was resolved by introducing and voting on four motions. The motions, their significance, and the support received are as follows:

(a) Basic Motion: So called because it embraces the currents which had previously dominated the party and had served as the basis of the party program. Its support came from those who favoured fusion or close collaboration with the Communists in all senses. NENNI's followers came from this wing. The Basic Motion received the votes of delegates representing 338,346 members.

(b) [illegible] Motion: The result of unity accor-

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(PERTINI-SILONE group)

(d) Complete separation from the Communists and down with NENNI and his directorate (Mario Zagaria Socialist Initiative group)

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(b) Unification Motion : The result of unity among various currents supporting an autonomous and independent Socialist Party. This motion is supported by Saragat, and includes the representatives of the labourers of the Fiat industries. Votes received represented 300,346 members.

(c) Social Reform Motion : Desired by Saragat as a means of safeguarding equilibrium within the party. In respect to basic principles, its supporters may be counted with those of the Unification Motion as forming a bloc against the Basic Motion. Votes represented 83,761.

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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(c) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY ( continued )

(d) Genoa Motion : Introduced by the federation from Genoa after they declined from entering the basic controversy. As a separate motion it has little significance. Votes represented : 14,252

Although the Basic Motion received slightly more votes than any other motion, the results are in effect a defeat for its exponents. The Basic Motion stands alone, while the other motions, carrying more than half of the party strength, will act as a bloc.

In order to prevent separatist movements within the party, Saragat successfully proposed to remove NENNI as Secretary General and nominate him as President of the Party. The new directorate of the party was formed by calling upon the Basic Motion to supply seven members and the Unification-Social Reform Motions to do likewise. Ivan LOMBARDO was appointed as Secretary General because he was not active as a member of any of the motions. LOMBARDO's sentiments however are anti-fusionist.

Although the Socialist party will continue to act in unity with the Communists as a proletariat bloc in the social struggle of the classes, the results of the Congress show that Socialism in Italy is tending to establish a moderate program and to open itself to the middle classes. The result of the evolution may well be a party similar to the English Labour Party or other Socialist-Democratic parties of Europe.

The Socialists are definitely steering away from their role of quasi-Communists. The position given to NENNI as Party President is largely an honorary capacity. The real leader of the party will continue to be the Secretary General.

DEMO-CHRISTIAN PARTY

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DEMO-CHRISTIAN PARTY

The long awaited National Congress of the Demo-Christian Party took place 24 to 28 April. About one thousand five hundred delegates and various foreign delegations attended. The most important developments were:

(a) The party officially became republican and thereby virtually stripped the crown from the House of Savoia.

(b) A non-conservative party platform was outlined. The most daring social reforms were advocated, so long as they are founded on a solid Christian basis.

(c) The Communists - their ideals, methods and objectives - were vigorously attacked.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

PICCIONI, vice-secretary of the party, started the republican ball rolling by announcing the internal results of the voting on the institutional question: 60% republican, 17% monarchic and 23% non-committal. In view of the results, PICCIONI advised that the party pronounce itself definitely for a republic. Long and heated debates followed. Eventually an order of the day was presented which declared the party to be officially republican. The order was approved by delegates representing 740,000 votes. The numbers equalled 250,000 votes. At the 2 June referendum, the individual party members will, of course, be free to vote as they wish.

GONELLA was given the big job of clarifying and promulgating the party platform. DE GASPERI's speeches, in a broad sense, indorsed all that was said by GONELLA. In essence, the Demo-Christian Party remains a middle of the road party which realises full well that sharp class demarkation must disappear from Italian society if support of the masses is to be secured. At the same time, it steers away from the concepts which it claims will lead to a dictatorship supported by the proletariat; viz Communism. The constitution to be sanctioned by the Demo-Christian Party embraces all the fundamental liberties and guarantees the democratic structure of the State. The interests of the state should be made to coincide with those of the citizen in every way possible. To achieve this, the Government must be decentralised where practicable and administered to a large extent by regions. Within the limits set by legality and individual initiative, there should be an equal distribution of wealth. To this end, the necessary social reforms are to be instituted, especially Agrarian reforms. A two chamber legislature, a supreme court and constitutional rights are all part of the program. In short, a Government patterned in ideals and principles after that of the United States, but a little more to the left.

In his speeches, DE GASPERI cited incidents in which party members were murdered by Communists. He appealed to all parties to refrain from violence. He hoped that the police forces could control the recurrence of similar incidents. He declared that violence would be met with violence if need be.

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The dangers which the Demo-Christians believe are part of Communism were sharply denounced. It was stated that Communism would use democracy only as the first step toward totalitarianism, and that the concessions made by the Communists towards religion are not only inadequate but are insincere.

The Demo-Christians again declared fidelity to the C.G.I.L. but only insofar as it does not subordinate the party to the wishes of the labour syndicate. Many C.G.I.L. members are Demo-Christians but a larger part are Communists or Socialists. The Demo-Christians lament the fact that the Communists control the activity of the C.G.I.L. at the expense of the Demo-Christians.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

TOGLIATTI opened the campaign for the National Elections 23 April with a radio speech which reiterated the political aspects of the party platform, with special reference to its social goal of proletariat recognition and reform. Activity during April of the party directorate resulted in:

-An appeal via the press for peace and order during the electoral campaign. Efforts are being made to effect an agreement among the parties in the Puglia region (subject to much unrest and disorder) to guarantee freedom of propaganda and public order.

-Criticism of the local Communist party organisation and instructions for the improvement of propaganda methods.

-A decision to convoke the Central Committee 27 april.

-An invitation to the French Communist Party to send a delegation to Italy to observe and exchange ideas. The invitation followed sharp anti-Italian propaganda by the French Communists.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

(Composed of the Liberal Party, the Democratic Labour Party and the Union for Reconstruction).

An appeal to the country has been launched by the promoters of the Union, ORLANDO, CROCE, NITTI and BONOMI. The appeal promulgated the following points:

-The National Democratic Union is the offspring of the ideals of democracy and freedom of the Italian people. It hopes to draw to itself all the democratic groups

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-The National Democratic Union is the offspring of the ideals of democracy and freedom of the Italian people. It hopes to draw to itself all the democratic groups which are of neither extreme and also the independents.

-The Union will not pronounce itself on the institutional question. The results of the referendum will be faithfully respected.

-Those of the Union who become elected to the Constituent Assembly will guarantee democratic liberty and will fight any form of totalitarianism.

The republican element of the Liberal Party has seceded. The truncated Liberal Party can therefore be assumed to be of Monarchic sentiments.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(c) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION ( continued )

The Union met in National Congress 29 April. It is doubtful that the Liberals will declare themselves as officially monarchic; rather they will maintain an agnostic attitude toward the institutional question until the referendum results are known.

The directorate of the Democratic Labour Party has officially declared that the platform of the party embraces republican economic and social principles. The candidates of the party which will be entered on the lists of the National Democratic Union will therefore be committed to a republican stand. BONOMI himself has finally declared that he is for a republic.

THE LIBERTY BLOC ( Blocco della Liberta')

The Liberty Bloc was formed by three monarchic parties: the Italian Democratic Party, the Center Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Concentration. The three parties will retain their individuality, but will employ a unity of action in the political campaign.

The leaders of the bloc are BERGAMINI, BENCIVENGA, BENEDETTI and SELVAGGI. They have appealed to the public for support on the basis of a program which offers:

-Opposition to any form of totalitarianism.

-Democratic liberty for all by avoiding dangerous extremes.

-Common sense government by a revived monarchy.

-Complete support through the Constituent Assembly for the drafting of a constitution based on religious and moral principles which will sanction any social reforms for the benefit of the labouring class.

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-Complete support through the Constituent Assembly for the drafting of a constitution based on religious and moral principles which will sanction any social reforms for the benefit of the labouring class.

The Italian Democratic Party continued its campaign against the Government, demanding that the documents connected with the King's negotiations with the anti-Fascist forces prior to 25 July 1943 be made public. The party also demands that the results of the inquiry of the behaviour of the King and the Government with regard to the Armistice be made known. The party contends that such information would be decidedly favourable to the position of the Monarchy.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The directorate has decided that the party will steer clear of any political bloc, and will face the National elections alone.

The Republican Party has received the support of Count Carlo SFORZA. He has not joined the party but will be included in the party's candidate list as an independent.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

. (a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Italian Political Situation ( continued)

ACTION PARTY

The party has announced that it will not combine its lists with any other party for the political elections. The republican and democratic social concepts of the party program have been reiterated.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONCENTRATION

The Democratic Republican Concentration is a new republican bloc formed by the unity of the PARRI-LA MALFA Republican Democracy Movement. The Republican Democracy Movement was formed several months ago following a rupture in the Action Party. The Republican Liberal Movement consists of the original Leftist Wing of the Liberal Party. This wing seceded from the Liberal Party recently. The exact strength of the new Concentration cannot be estimated, however, it cannot be counted among the larger parties.

UOMO QUALUNQUE FRONT

Contrary to the predictions of many politicians, the Uomo Qualunque has remained isolated. Although many expected that it would unite with the monarchic Liberty Bloc, the Uomo Qualunque apparently was never asked to do so. In the line up of parties, the Uomo Qualunque remains definitely on the right. GIANNINI has again repeated the anti-Marxist program of the party. Although he remains indifferent to the institutional problem, GIANNINI has requested, for the benefit of the country, the immediate abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele III.

TAILPIECE

The imminent abdication of King Victor Emanuel III has been widely rumboured and speculated on in the press. L'Unita, organ of the Communist Party, reports that a sense of alarm among the Monarchic elements of the Capital has been apparent following the

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TAILPIECE

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The abdication of the King may occur at any time.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAAC | Lt Col, MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lieut SPENCER | ROME |

00038

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL :

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

(ALFRED A. LAZZARINI)
Captain CAC
Act'g AC of S, G-2

SECRET

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SECRET

APPENDIX "A"

POLITICAL PARTIES

The 57 political parties or concentrations of parties which have registered with the Ministry of the Interior and are therefore eligible to present candidate lists for the national Costituente are listed below. The parties which are eligible to present lists in the district which includes ROME are indicated by an asterisk. Only the first 8 will present lists in all of the 32 electoral districts.

* 1. Partito Democratico Cristiano
* 2. Partito Comunista Italiano
* 3. Partito Socialista Italiano
* 4. Unione Democratica Nazionale
* 5. Blocco Nazionale della Liberta'
* 6. Partito Repubblicano Italiano
* 7. Partito d'Azione
* 8. Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque
* 9. Movimento Unionista Italiano
10. Partito Sardo d'Azione
11. Movimento Nazionale Unitario ed anti-Separatista
12. Unione Economica Italiana
*13. Partito del Reduce Italiano
14. Unione Social-Democratica Italiana
*15. Partito Socialista Riformista
*16. Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci
*17. Gruppo Italiani di Sicilia, d'Africa e Mediterraneo
*18. Partito Cristiano Sociale
19. Concentrazione Calabrese
*20. Lega Pacifista Italiana
*21. Alleanza Monarchica Italiana
*22. Fronte della Liberta'
*23. Alleanza Democratica della Liberta'
*24. Partito dei Contadini d'Italia
25. Movimento Lavoratori Indipendenti
26. Partito della Giustizia Sociale
27. Movimento Sociale Italiano
*28. Confederazione Generale Femminile Italiana del Lavoro
29. Unione Italiana del Dovere
30. Partito Laburista Italiano
31. Associazione Nazionale Reduci Yugoslavia
*32. Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra
33. Movimento Siciliano Monarchico
34. Movimento per l'Indipendenza della Sicilia
35. Concentrazione Autonomista Meridionale
*36. Partito Repubblicano Socialista
[illegible] Costituzionale

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12. Unione Democratica Italiana
*13. Partito del Reduce Italiano
14. Unione Social-Democratica Italiana
*15. Partito Socialista Riformista
*16. Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci
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*21. Alleanza Monarchica Italiana
*22. Fronte della Liberta'
*23. Alleanza Democratica della Liberta'
*24. Partito dei Contadini d'Italia
25. Movimento Lavoratori Indipendenti
26. Partito della Giustizia Sociale
27. Movimento Sociale Italiano
*28. Confederazione Generale Femminile Italiana del Lavoro
29. Unione Italiana del Dovere
30. Partito Laburista Italiano
31. Associazione Nazionale Reduci Yugoslavia
*32. Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra
33. Movimento Siciliano Monarchico
34. Movimento per l'Indipendenza della Sicilia
35. Concentrazione Autonomista Meridionale
*36. Partito Repubblicano Socialista
37. Partito Democratico Costituzionale
*38. Unione Democratica Indipendente Lavoro e Liberta'
39. Confederazione Generale dell'Impiego
40. Blocco Monarchico Italiano
41. Partito Risveglio Democratico Popolare Italiano
42. Organizzazione Politica Economica Sociale di Solidarieta'
43. Movimento Riformista Impiegati e Pensionati
*44. Partito di Unione Nazionale
45. Concentrazione Sindacale Indipendenti Impiegati
46. Associazione Internazionale della Pace
*47. Partito Progressista Italiano
48. Partito del Lavoro Proletario
49. Comitato Giuliano di Roma
50. Unione Monarchica Italiana
51. Movimento Pacifista "Equites Pacis"
52. Movimento Fusionista e Progressista
53. Federazione Libertaria Italiana (Anarchici)
*54. Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana
*55. Centro Politico Italiano
*56. Movimento Nazionale per la Ricostruzione
*57. La Giovane Italia

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S E C R E T

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No 23

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

4 May 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 23

1 - 30 April 1946

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. There has been an increasing number of political demonstrations in the capital during the period under review.

It is noteworthy that all these demonstrations have been carried out in an atmosphere of calm and orderliness with a marked absence of any attempts at interference from opposing parties. This in is contrast to similar demonstrations of a year ago which were normally characterised by incidents of an unruly nature, and tends to indicate a certain amount of party discipline being exercised in order to restrain extreme elements from action that might possibly bring discredit on parties during the present period of intense political activity.

2. During the period under review, there has been a recrudescence of neo-Fascist activity which began with the disappearance of MUSSOLINI's corpse and the revolt of prisoners in the "San Vittore" Prison MILAN. These incidents include the hoisting of the Fascist flag in FLORENCE, the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of MUSSOLINI in the San Carlo Church, ROME, the Monte Mario radio broadcast and the throwing of two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters. These activities have been carried out by small groups, mostly university students, and it is not thought that they constitute a serious threat to national security, although prominence and undue significance has been attached to them in the press.

3. The proposed surrender of the Italian fleet has caused much comment and bitterness in the Rome press and among the

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demonstrations in the capital during the period under review.

It is noteworthy that all these demonstrations have been carried out in an atmosphere of calm and orderliness with a marked absence of any attempts at interference from opposing parties. This in is contrast to similar demonstrations of a year ago which were normally characterised by incidents of an unruly nature, and tends to indicate a certain amount of party discipline being exercised in order to restrain extreme elements from action that might possibly bring discredit on parties during the present period of intense political activity.

2. During the period under review, there has been a recrudescence of neo-Fascist activity which began with the disappearance of MUSSOLINI's corpse and the revolt of prisoners in the "San Vittore" Prison MILAN. These incidents include the hoisting of the Fascist flag in FLORENCE, the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of MUSSOLINI in the San Carlo Church, ROME, the Monte Mario radio broadcast and the throwing of two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters. These activities have been carried out by small groups, mostly university students, and it is not thought that they constitute a serious threat to national security, although prominence and undue significance has been attached to them in the press.

3. The proposed surrender of the Italian fleet has caused much comment and bitterness in the Rome press and among the public. So far this has not given rise to any incident of note.

4. A proposal has been forwarded to AFHQ for the hand-over to Italian custody, of prisoners at present detained in the Town Guard Room. The reason for this is the decrease in the number of British personnel available for guard duties and the belief that the necessity for stringent security segregation is not so indispensable as during operations and the period immediately following them.

5. Major espionage cases are on the decrease but there continues to be a few important cases of subversion, apprehension of war criminals, disaffection and impersonation affecting Allied troops.

6. Vetting of security clearance of civilians for employment with Allied agencies to provide much investigation on the part of FS/CIC sections.



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GENERAL SURVEY ( continuec )

7. This office continues the policy of making periodic checks of military installations in the Area. A recent unannounced check of HQ., NAAC showed security to be good with a few exceptions which were brought to the attention of sections concerned.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information - NIL

(b) Security of Personnel - NIL

(c) Security of Material - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

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

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(b) Security of Personnel - NIL

(c) Security of Material - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

2. Civilian Security

(a) Analysis of Arrests

| | Trial for Security Offences Cat. A | Internment Cat. B | Detention pending investigation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italian Armed Forces | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian Officials including CC.RR. | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | - | 1 | 6 | 7 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) FRANKE Arnold

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 46 by Questura ROME and detained as his name corresponded to a wanted GIS agent. FRANKE was interrogated by CS.

Subject was born at SCHWEIDNITZ (Germany) on 7 Sep 21.

From 1931 to 1939, he attended school at LEIPNITZ. In Aug 40, he went to INNSBRUCK University to study medicine, and remained there until Jan 41. During his stay at the University, he came under suspicions of holding anti-Nazi sentiments and decided to escape to SWITZERLAND where he arrived in Feb 41.



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2. Civilian Security (continued)

(b) Important Individual Cases ( continued )

(i) FRANKE Arnold ( continued )

He was immediately interned at LINDERHOFF where he stayed until Mar 42. In that month he was taken to MURI. During his internment he stated that he conceived the desire to take a more active part in the war on the side of the Allies. And with this in mind, he escaped from SWITZERLAND into FRANCE in Aug 42. He had been given the names of various people while in the camp at MURI but he was unable to find them, and, in Sep 42 he crossed the mountains into SPAIN. He was captured almost immediately and sent to a concentration camp at MIRANDA DE EBRO. When asked why he had not been handed over to the Germans, he stated that he had succeeded in passing himself off as a Pole, as he speaks the language well. In Mar 43, an American Relief Organisation secured his release and he went to BARCELONA. In that city, German Authorities discovered his identity and he was rearrested in Jul 43. He stated that he was not handed over to the Germans because of pressure brought to bear by the American Relief Organisation. He was sent however, to MANCLARES Concentration camp and after spending various periods in different camps, he embarked at BARCELONA for ITALY in Jan 46. On his arrival, he was despatched to AVERSA Refugee Camp.

(ii) UFFREDUZZI Massimo

On 29 Apr 46, CIC agents apprehended Subject, wanted GIS agent, member of V Group SD of the Wehrmacht Oberkommando.

His capture was effected near the Church of S. Giovanni and Paolo, ROME.

The capture followed a long chase on foot and bicycle.

Subject admitted his identity, was searched and taken to the RAAC Security Prison, where he is being held pending interrogation and final disposition of his case.

(iii) SCHELLENBERG Walter

German national arrested in ROME on 24 Apr 46 by Questura and detained as his name corresponded to that of a wanted GIS official. Subject was born at DORTMUND WESTPHALIA on 14 Feb 25. In early 1942, he succeeded in organising the escape of two French PsW and was arrested by the German Police on suspicion. Nothing was

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Authorities discovered his identity and he was rearrested in [illegible]. He stated that he was not handed over to the Germans because of pressure brought to bear by the American Relief Organisation. He was sent however, to MANCLARES Concentration camp and after spending various periods in different camps, he embarked at BARCELONA for ITALY in Jan 46. On his arrival, he was despatched to AVERSA Refugee Camp.

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When FRANKE and SHELLENBERG were arrested by the Questura, permission was requested by a Dutchman, VELDHUIZEN to visit them. Subjects were in possession of names and addresses of personalities in the Soviet Military Mission, the Italian Communist Party and the German Office in ROME.



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2. Civilian Security ( continued )

(d) Subversive Movements ( continued )

Although the incidents may involve only small groups, the matter assumes a degree of political significance because of the fact that it focuses attention on a notorious subject and tends to exxagerate the scope of neo-fascism. Actually, openly neo-fascist elements are not a serious threat to national security. If a "coup d'etat" is ever contemplated in Italy, it would probably originate from certain alleged democratic fronts which have discovered that they cannot achieve power at the polls.

In ROME, small groups of neo-fascists, probably all students, commemorated the anniversary of MUSSOLINI's death by singing fascist songs and distributing fascist propaganda. They entered several churches and prayed aloud for the ex-Duce. In one church, arrangements for a special requiem mass had been arranged - it later turned out that the mass was for MUSSOLINI. Italian Police arrested two female students following the street demonstration - they admitted being neo-fascists.

On the night of 30 April, five masked and armed individuals stormed the ROME "Monte Mario" radio station, uttered some propaganda and played a record of the fascist anthem. The police were apparently unprepared to enforce security measures at the radio station. The first police to appear on the scene were American MP's.

Shortly after the Monte Mario incident, several individuals in fascist republican parachutist uniforms threw two bombs at the Communist Party headquarters, causing little damage. The bombs were of German manufacture. No arrests were made.

The Italian police have been sharply criticised by Italian news organs for not having anticipated and prevented the above incidents.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

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3. Miscellaneous

(a) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Early in the month, PsW returning from RUSSIA incited violent demonstrations in various cities touched by their train, especially in FLORENCE. The demonstrations were directed at Centres of Leftist parties and reflected an animosity toward Communism. A few wounded were left in the wake. In ROME, no demonstration took place.

(ii) Italian Political Situation

As the last few weeks before the Constituent elections unfold, political tension in Italy has reached a high pitch. Very important party congresses were held during the month under review by the Dome-Christians and the Socialists. In each case, the results were highly significant and indicated that Italy's political thinking is approaching maturity. Political concepts are steering away from extreme programs and are seeking the paths of moderation and tending to recognise the overlapping interests of the State and of the various social classes.



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2. Civilian Security (continued)

(c) Suspects

(i) VELDHUIZEN John

On 25 Apr 46, Subject visited the Questura in connection with the arrest of two Germans. He claimed to be of mixed Dutch and Canadian nationality and was in possession of a Dutch passport. He was wearing a US Army OR's uniform, complete in all details of insignia and flashes. On interrogation, Subject stated that during the American advance through Germany, he had regularly enlisted in the 53rd Ordnance Regiment of the US Army, and had served with that unit for 8 months, in Germany and later in PARIS, before his discharge. He was not in possession of an Army Discharge Certificate. He stated that in the beginning of this year, he crossed into ITALY in the company of an American officer, without any legal frontier permit.
Subject has since been arrested by CIC, NAPLES.

(ii) GOTTESMAN Robert

This Hungarian national was arrested by British CMP on 26 Apr 46 and detained in the Cinecitta Refugee Camp lock-up as a result of an arrest made on an acquaintance of his, a certain VARSA who had been found masquerading as a member of the Allied Forces in the Alexander Club. In Subject's room were discovered a forged 20 pound note, articles on Jewish propaganda and a large number of forged identity documents.

From his diary, it appears that he was a sergeant in the Hungarian army and that he was in BUDAPEST when the Russians took the city. After the arrival of the Red Army, he succeeded in crossing into AUSTRIA and thereafter into ITALY. In Italy, he posed as an Allied soldier and travelled on military vehicles to various parts of the country.

Subject was involved with DAVID Miklos, a Hungarian interned by the Allies for posing as an agent of the FSS.

Subject also contacted Jews in ENGLAND and was requested to write articles on his sufferings in BUCHENWALD, as a result of his apparently fantastic claim to having been imprisoned and tortured in that camp.

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Subject also contacted Jews in ENGLAND and was requested to write articles on his sufferings in BUCHENWALD, as a result of his apparently fantastic claim to having been imprisoned and tortured in that camp.

(d) Subversive movements

(i) Although crimes and disorder continue to be common, the month of April witnessed a general overall decrease in the amount of subversive activity. This is a pleasant surprise especially with reference to politically motivated incidents. Although inter-party accusation and recrimination continue to fly as the political tension increases, the possibility of peaceful elections becomes more possible every day.

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(ii) Neo-Fascist activity

The disappearance of MUSSOLINI's corpse and the revolt among the fascist prisoners in MILAN have touched off a chain of neo-fascist activity which, being of the sensational variety, has resulted in widespread interest and considerable anxiety in ROME.

SECRET



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation (continued)

Main political activity especially in the earlier part of the month centred around the organisation of electoral campaigns for the general elections and the preparation of lists of candidatesfor the various groups and parties. On 18 April, the deadline day for all parties to present their lists of candidates, the national electoral campaign was formally opened. The amazing total of fifty-seven ( 57 ) parties have submitted lists (see appendix "A"). Of the total, only eight are strong parties as is reflected by the fact that they are the only parties which will present lists in all electoral districts. In ROME, twenty-seven parties, unions and groups have presented lists for the electoral college of ROME, LAZIO and FROSINONE. In all, 690 aspire to one of the 33 seats in this college. The following is the official list of parties etc which have deposited lists.

The numbers indicate the number of candidates included in the respective lists and the parties are given in the order in which lists were deposited at the Ministry of the Interior.

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

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| Blocco Nazionale della Liberta' | 33 |
| Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana | 33 |
| Unione Democratica Nazionale | 33 |
| Gruppo Politico Italiano di Sicilia, d'Africa e del Mediterraneo | 33 |
| Giovane Italia | 12 |
| Partito del Reduce Italiano | 7 |
| Alleanza Monarchica Italiana | 9 |
| Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra | 4 |
| Partito di Unione Nazionale | 10 |
| Confederazione Generale Femminile del Lavoro | 16 |
| Partito Progressista | 9 |
| Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci | 33 |

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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

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

The situation is still further confused by the way in which the institutional question cuts across the line of party politics. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of people are in favour of a republican form of government, there still remains in the centre and right wing groups a considerable amount of sympathy for the monarchy. On the other hand, all republican parties are not avowedly Socialist or Communiste The monarchy, in addition, is regarded by many as the only real safeguard against Communism and in consequence, the question tends to take on a party aspect. The problem is in fact so difficult, that the majority of centre and right wing parties refuse to take any definite stand, preferring to leave it to the individual party member to decide for himself. A short time ago, MOLE, of the Democrazia del Lavoro, did a propaganda tour of CALABRIA in which he spoke in favour of the republic. Another member of the same party, who, however is also in contact with the Monarchic Movement was immediately despatched by the latter to try and counteract the work of MOLE.

All parties have commenced active electioneering during the last month. The walls of ROME are now covered with the manifestos of the various groups and the radio programme contains every day at least one propaganda discourse by a member of some party. While the Left and moderate Centre groups seem disposed to try their fate, there is no doubt that the extreme right and monarchic organisations

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Accusations of underhand practice, (distribution of food, payment for votes, attempts to prevent the honest and correct compilation of the electoral lists) are therefore being thrown at the Communists in an endeavour to prove the statement so often made by members of the right wing parties, that under the present conditions, elections cannot be held. For instance, "Italia Nuova" (the PDI daily) recently accused the republican mayor of VELLETRI of having distributed grain to the population for propaganda purposes. It is also conducting a campaign against the ROME office responsible for the compilation of electoral lists, accusing it of wishing to destroy the people's will to vote by allotting them electoral booths a considerable distance from their homes, when in fact there are others much nearer. The suggestion is that Left Wing elements are discriminating against people of known right wing politics. That a certain amount of carelessness in this matter has been shown is undoubtedly true but it would seem that such injustice as has been done is the result rather of bureaucratic indifference than of planned discrimination.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

The same paper " Italia Nuova ", on 25 April 1946, came out with an article entitled " La Beffa dei Certificati" quoting cases where individuals of the Communist Party were in possession of two electoral certificates, the suggestion being that in this way also the Left Wing Parties were using their influence in the government to bias the result of the elections.

Meanwhile, the sometimes quarrelsome Coalition Government has worked, debated and compromised its way through another month. Now that the food crisis seems to have been surmounted, DE GASPERI and his colleagues are apparently intent on struggling down the last stretch to the national elections, less than a month away. In spite of constant criticisms, its make-shift nature and the contrasting party committments of the respective ministers, the Government appears to possess the necessary stability to stick together until a National Constituent Assembly has been elected and has, in turn, set up a permanent form of government.

Although the rumours that the elections will be postponed have been categorically denied, the situation during the last few weeks preceding the elections remains delicate and is not without its element of uncertainty. The Leftist parties are insistently accusing the monarchists and the military spheres tied to the Monarchy of employing secret manoeuvres to boycott the Constituent elections and possibly of attempting a "coup d'etat". At the Socialist Congress, NENNI openly made such an accusation and added that the leftist bloc is now ready to cut short any such gesture by the monarchists. In their turn, the monarchists claim that in the event of a monarchic victory on 2 June, the social-communists have no intention of observing the wish of the people and have accordingly planned to place themselves in power without regards to the result of the elections. DE GASPERI, at the Demo-Christian congress, did not conceal his apprehension over such behaviour and appealed to all fronts to disarm themselves.

The predominance of republicans in the ranks of the Demo-Christians and the official republican stand of the party have left the monarchists with only a slim chance of victory. Most of the large parties are now pro-Republican. In the National Democratic

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Although the rumours that the elections will be postponed have been categorically denied, the situation during the last few weeks preceding the elections remains delicate and is not without its element of uncertainty. The Leftist parties are insistently accusing the monarchists and the military spheres tied to the Monarchy of employing secret manoeuvres to boycott the Constituent elections and possibly of attempting a "coup d'etat". At the Socialist Congress, NENNI openly made such an accusation and added that the leftist bloc is now ready to cut short any such gesture by the monarchists. In their turn, the monarchists claim that in the event of a monarchic victory on 2 June, the social-communists have no intention of observing the wish of the people and have accordingly planned to place themselves in power without regards to the result of the elections. DE GASPERI, at the Demo-Christian congress, did not conceal his apprehension over such behaviour and appealed to all fronts to disarm themselves.

The predominance of republicans in the ranks of the Demo-Christians and the official republican stand of the party have left the monarchists with only a slim chance of victory. Most of the large parties are now pro-Republican. In the National Democratic Union, the liberals and the followers of NITTI are predominantly monarchic, but the demo-laboritos are largely of republican sentiments. The "Uomo Qualunque" party refuses to be concerned over the institutional problem, but is considered to be decidedly rightist. The burden of upholding the monarchy has now fallen almost completely upon the shoulders of the Liberty Bloc.

The Monarchists continue to be optimistic about their chances but would like to see the elections postponed. If the elections were postponed several months, they feel that their chances would become much brighter. They reason that the ranks of their supporters would be increased considerably by returning prisoners of war, unregistered displaced persons, the citizens of Venezia Giulia and others now abroad or in the colonies.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(ii) Italian Political Situation ( continued )

Relations among the important parties are now characterised by a more decisive stand on positions and a general affirmation of ideologies. The positions of strongest contrast are between the leftists and the Liberty Bloc. Each has been vehement in its criticism of the other. Attacks by the Demo-Christians against the Communists have also been more vigorous and decisive. The contrast between the Demo-Christians and the Communists has direct positive significance because both parties are heavily represented within the ranks of the C.G.I.L.

From the long term point of view, the most significant political development during the month of April was the obvious orientation of the Socialists towards a moderate platform. Again from the long term point of view, this may mean the eventual complete separation of the Socialists from the Communists. With the evolution of the Socialists principles to a moderate socialism embracing the middle class, the proletariat bloc of the Communists would lose a strong support. Without the support of the Socialists, the Communists could no longer hope to match the strength of the Demo-Christians within the Government.

An alternative development could be a split within the Socialist party, and the fusion of the NENNI element within the Communist Party. The Socialist party split was avoided at the recent party congress, but NENNI's followers remain strong. The split, if it is ever to occur, will probably materialise within the projected Costituente. At that time, the Constituent delegates will probably take opposite stands (the Leftists against the Demo-Christians) on the drafting of the constitution.

(iii) Activity of Political Parties

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

The all-important National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Florence 11 to 17 April. Although the more than

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(iii) Activity of Political Parties

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

The all-important National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Florence 11 to 17 April. Although the more than one thousand (1,000) delegates did not arrive at a conclusive program with regards to future collaboration with the Communists, the situation was clarified and the general political sentiments of the members made apparent. When the smoke cleared, it became manifest that the chances for fusion with the Communists were now dead; and that although the party would continue a unity of action program with the Communists for reasons of expediency, the political ideologies of the two parties were further apart than ever.

The congress was characterised by heated debates among the several currents within the party. The various currents had arisen as either exponents or dissidents of the party directorate and principles.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(c) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY (continued)

They embraced the following concepts:

(a) Fusion with the Communist Party (Lizzardi-Gaeta group)

(b) A continuation of the policy set by NENNI and the Party Directorate (Basso-Cacciatore group)

(c) Autonomy of the party and down with NENNI; but continued unity of action with the Communists (PERTINI-SILONE group)

(d) Complete separation from the Communists and down with NENNI and his directorate (Mario Zagaria Socialist Initiative group)

(e) Complete separation from the Communists, against NENNI and the Directorate, and for the adoption of moderate socialism (Saragat's Social Reform Group)

The issue was resolved by introducing and voting on four motions. The motions, their significance, and the support received are as follows:

(a) Basic Motion: So called because it embraces the currents which had previously dominated the party and had served as the basis of the party program. Its support came from those who favoured fusion or close collaboration with the Communists in all senses. NENNI's followers came from this wing. The Basic Motion received the votes of delegates representing 338,346 members.

(b) Unification Motion : The result of unity among

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(PERTINI-SILONE group)

(d) Complete separation from the Communists and down with NENNI and his directorate (Mario Zagaria Socialist Initiative group)

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(b) Unification Motion : The result of unity among various currents supporting an autonomous and independent Socialist Party. This motion is supported by Saragat, and includes the representatives of the labourers of the Fiat industries. Votes received represented 309,346 members.

(c) Social Reform Motion : Desired by Saragat as a means of safeguarding equilibrium within the party. In respect to basic principles, its supporters may be counted with those of the Unification Motion as forming a bloc against the Basic Motion. Votes represented 83,761.



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3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(4) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY ( continued )

(d) General Motion : Introduced by the federation from Genoa after they declined from entering the basic controversy. As a separate motion it has little significance. Votes represented : 14,252

Although the Basic Motion received slightly more votes than any other motion, the results are in effect a defeat for its exponents. The Basic Motion stands alone, while the other motions, carrying more than half of the party strength, will act as a bloc.

In order to prevent separatist movements within the party, Saragat successfully proposed to remove NENNI as Secretary General and nominate him as President of the Party. The new directorate of the party was formed by calling upon the Basic Motion to supply seven members and the Unification-Social Reform Motions to do likewise. Ivan LOMBARDO was appointed as Secretary General because he was not active as a member of any of the motions. LOMBARDO's sentiments however are anti-fusionist.

Although the Socialist party will continue to act in unity with the Communists as a proletariat bloc in the social struggle of the classes, the results of the Congress show that Socialism in Italy is tending to establish a moderate program and to open itself to the middle classes. The result of the evolution may well be a party similar to the English Labour Party or other Socialist-Democratic parties of Europe.

The Socialists are definitely steering away from their role of quasi-Communists. The position given to NENNI as Party President is largely an honorary capacity. The real leader of the party will continue to be the Secretary General.

DEMO-CHRISTIAN PARTY

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DEMO-CHRISTIAN PARTY

The long awaited National Congress of the Demo-Christian Party took place 24 to 28 April. About one thousand five hundred delegates and various foreign delegations attended. The most important developments were:

(a) The party officially became republican and thereby virtually stripped the crown from the House of Savoia.

(b) A non-conservative party platform was outlined. The most daring social reforms were advocated, so long as they are founded on a solid Christian basis.

(c) The Communists - their ideals, methods and objectives - were vigorously attacked.



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

PICCIONI, vice-secretary of the party, started the republican ball rolling by announcing the internal results of the voting on the institutional question: 63% republican, 17% monarchic and 23% non-committal. In view of the results, PICCIONI advised that the party pronounce itself definitely for a republic. Long and heated debates followed. Eventually an order of the day was presented which declared the party to be officially republican. The order was approved by delegates representing 740,000 votes. The numbers equalled 250,000 votes. At the 2 June referendum, the individual party members will, of course, be free to vote as they wish.

GONELLA was given the big job of clarifying and promulgating the party platform. DE GASPERI's speeches, in a broad sense, indorsed all that was said by GONELLA. In essence, the Demo-Christian Party remains a middle of the road party which realises full well that sharp class demarkation must disappear from Italian society if support of the masses is to be secured. At the same time, it steers away from the concepts which it claims will lead to a dictatorship supported by the proletariat; viz Communism. The constitution to be sanctioned by the Demo-Christian Party embraces all the fundamental liberties and guarantees the democratic structure of the State. The interests of the state should be made to coincide with those of the citizen in every way possible. To achieve this, the Government must be decentralised where practicable and administered to a large extent by regions. Within the limits set by legality and individual initiative, there should be an equal distribution of wealth. To this end, the necessary social reforms are to be instituted, especially agrarian reforms. A two chamber legislature, a supreme court and constitutional rights are all part of the program. In short, a Government patterned in ideals and principles after that of the United States, but a little more to the left.

In his speeches, DE GASPERI cited incidents in which party members were murdered by Communists. He appealed to all parties to refrain from violence. He hoped that the police forces could control the recurrence of similar incidents. He declared that violence would be met with violence if need be.

The dangers which the Demo-Christians believe are part of Communism were sharply denounced. It was stated that Communism

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The dangers which the Demo-Christians believe are part of Communism were sharply denounced. It was stated that Communism would use democracy only as the first step toward totalitarianism, and that the concessions made by the Communists towards religion are not only inadequate but are insincere.

The Demo-Christians again declared fidelity to the C.G.I.L. but only insofar as it does not subordinate the party to the wishes of the labour syndicate. Many C.G.I.L. members are Demo-Christians but a larger part are Communists or Socialists. The Demo-Christians lament the fact that the Communists control the activity of the C.G.I.L. at the expense of the Demo-Christians.



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SECRET

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(c) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

TOGLIATTI opened the campaign for the National Elections 23 April with a radio speech which reiterated the political aspects of the party platform, with special reference to its social goal of proletariat recognition and reform. Activity during April of the party directorate resulted in:

-An appeal via the press for peace and order during the electoral campaign. Efforts are being made to effect an agreement among the parties in the Puglia region (subject to much unrest and disorder) to guarantee freedom of propaganda and public order.

-Criticism of the local Communist party organisation and instructions for the improvement of propaganda methods.

-A decision to convoke the Central Committee 27 April.

-An invitation to the French Communist Party to send a delegation to Italy to observe and exchange ideas. The invitation followed sharp anti-Italian propaganda by the French Communists.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

(Composed of the Liberal Party, the Democratic Labour Party and the Union for Reconstruction).

An appeal to the country has been launched by the promotors of the Union, ORLANDO, CROCE, NITTI and BONOMI. The appeal promulgated the following points:

-The National Democratic Union is the offspring of the ideals of democracy and freedom of the Italian people. It hopes to draw to itself all the democratic groups

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-The National Democratic Union is the offspring of the ideals of democracy and freedom of the Italian people. It hopes to draw to itself all the democratic groups which are of neither extreme and also the independents.

-The Union will not pronounce itself on the institutional question. The results of the referendum will be faithfully respected.

-Those of the Union who become elected to the Constituent Assembly will guarantee democratic liberty and will fight any form of totalitarianism.

The republican element of the Liberal Party has seceded. The truncated Liberal Party can therefore be assumed to be of Monarchic sentiments.



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S E C R E T

3. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Activity of Political Parties ( continued )

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION ( continued )

The Union met in National Congress 29 April. It is doubtful that the Liberals will declare themselves as officially monarchic; rather they will maintain an agnostic attitude toward the institutional question until the referendum results are known.

The directorate of the Democratic Labour Party has officially declared that the platform of the party embraces republican economic and social principles. The candidates of the party which will be entered on the lists of the National Democratic Union will therefore be committed to a republican stand. BONOMI himself has finally declared that he is for a republic.

THE LIBERTY BLOC ( Blocco della Liberta')

The Liberty Bloc was formed by three monarchic parties: the Italian Democratic Party, the Center Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Concentration. The three parties will retain their individuality, but will employ a unity of action in the political campaign.

The leaders of the bloc are BERGAMINI, BENCIVENGA, BENEDETTI and SELVAGGI. They have appealed to the public for support on the basis of a program which offers:

-Opposition to any form of totalitarianism.

-Democratic liberty for all by avoiding dangerous extremes.

-Common sense government by a revived monarchy.

-Complete support through the Constituent Assembly for the drafting of a constitution based on religious and moral principles which will sanction any social reforms for the benefit of the labouring class.

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-Complete support through the Constituent Assembly for the drafting of a constitution based on religious and moral principles which will sanction any social reforms for the benefit of the labouring class.

The Italian Democratic Party continued its campaign against the Government, demanding that the documents connected with the King's negotiations with the anti-Fascist forces prior to 25 July 1943 be made public. The party also demands that the results of the inquiry of the behaviour of the King and the Government with regard to the Armistice be made known. The party contends that such information would be decidedly favourable to the position of the Monarchy.

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REPUBLICAN PARTY

The directorate has decided that the party will steer clear of any political bloc, and will face the National elections alone.

The Republican Party has received the support of Count Carlo SFORZA. He has not joined the party but will be included in the party's candidate list as an independent.

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SECRET

5. Miscellaneous ( continued )

(a) Civil Population ( continued )

(iii) Italian Political Situation ( continued)

ACTION PARTY

The party has announced that it will not combine its lists with any other party for the political elections. The republican and democratic social concepts of the party program have been reiterated.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONCENTRATION

The Democratic Republican Concentration is a new republican bloc formed by the unity of the PARRI-LA MALFA Republican Democracy Movement. The Republican Democracy Movement was formed several months ago following a rupture in the Action Party. The Republican Liberal Movement consists of the original Leftist Wing of the Liberal Party. This wing seceded from the Liberal Party recently. The exact strength of the new Concentration cannot be estimated, however, it cannot be counted among the larger parties.

UOMO QUALUNQUE FRONT

Contrary to the predictions of many politicians, the Uomo Qualunque has remained isolated. Although many expected that it would unite with the Monarchic Liberty Bloc, the Uomo Qualunque apparently was never asked to do so. In the line up of parties, the Uomo Qualunque remains definitely on the right. GIANNINI has again repeated the anti-Marxist program of the party. Although he remains indifferent to the institutional problem, GIANNINI has requested, for the benefit of the country, the immediate abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele III.

TAILPIECE

The imminent abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III has been widely rumbured and speculated on in the press. L'Unita, organ of the Communist Party, reports that a sense of alarm among the Monarchic elements of the Capital has been apparent following the country-wide switch to a republican way of thinking. The same paper

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The abdication of the King may occur at any time.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RaAC | Lt Col, MORENA | RCME |
| 276 FSS | Lieut SPENCER | RCME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

(ALFRED A. LAZZARINI)
Captain CAC
Act'g AC of S, G-2

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APPENDIX "A"

POLITICAL PARTIES

The 57 political parties or concentrations of parties which have registered with the Ministry of the Interior and are therefore eligible to present candidate lists for the national Costituente are listed below. The parties which are eligible to present lists in the district which includes ROME are indicated by an asterisk. Only the first 8 will present lists in all of the 32 electoral districts.

* 1. Partito Democratico Cristiano
* 2. Partito Comunista Italiano
* 3. Partito Socialista Italiano
* 4. Unione Democratica Nazionale
* 5. Blocco Nazionale della Liberta'
* 6. Partito Repubblicano Italiano
* 7. Partito d'Azione
* 8. Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque
* 9. Movimento Unionista Italiano
10. Partito Sardo d'Azione
11. Movimento Nazionale Unitario ed anti-Separatista
12. Unione Economica Italiana
*13. Partito del Reduce Italiano
14. Unione Social-Democratica Italiana
*15. Partito Socialista Riformista
*16. Concentrazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci
*17. Gruppo Italiani di Sicilia, d'Africa e Mediterraneo
*18. Partito Cristiano Sociale
19. Concentrazione Calabrese
*20. Lega Pacifista Italiana
*21. Alleanza Monarchica Italiana
*22. Fronte della Liberta'
*23. Alleanza Democratica della Liberta'
*24. Partito dei Contadini d'Italia
25. Movimento Lavoratori Indipendenti
26. Partito della Giustizia Sociale
27. Movimento Sociale Italiano
*28. Confederazione Generale Femminile Italiana del Lavoro
29. Unione Italiana del Dovere
30. Partito Laburista Italiano
31. Associazione Nazionale Reduci Yugoslavia
*32. Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra
33. Movimento Siciliana Monarchico
34. Movimento per l'Indipendenza della Sicilia
35. Concentrazione Autonomista Meridionale
*36. Partito Repubblicano Socialista
37. Partito Democratico Costituzionale

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12. Unione Economica Italiana
*13. Partito del Reduce Italiano
14. Unione Social-Democratica Italiana
*15. Partito Socialista Riformista
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*32. Unione Nazionale Sinistrati di Guerra
33. Movimento Siciliano Monarchico
34. Movimento per l'Indipendenza della Sicilia
35. Concentrazione Autonomista Meridionale
*36. Partito Repubblicano Socialista
37. Partito Democratico Costituzionale
*38. Unione Democratica Indipendente Lavoro e Liberta'
39. Confederazione Generale dell'Impiego
40. Blocco Monarchico Italiano
41. Partito Risveglio Democratico Popolare Italiano
42. Organizzazione Politica Economia Sociale di Solidarieta'
43. Movimento Riformista Impiegati e Pensionati
*44. Partito di Unione Nazionale
45. Concentrazione Sindacale Indipendenti Impiegati
46. Associazione Internazionale della Pace
*47. Partito Progressista Italiano
48. Partito del Lavoro Proletario
49. Comitato Giuliano di Roma
50. Unione Monarchica Italiana
51. Movimento Pacifista "Equites Pacis"
52. Movimento Fusionista e Progressista
53. Federazione Libertaria Italiana (Anarchici)
*54. Concentrazione Democratica Repubblicana
*55. Centro Politico Italiano
*56. Movimento Nazionale per la Ricostruzione
*57. La Giovane Italia

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 22

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

4 April 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 22

1 - 31 March 1946

GENERAL SURVEY

The general security situation in this area has remained calm during the period under review.
The Administrative Elections have taken place in an atmosphere of comparative quiet and orderliness.
There have been demonstrations of minor importance within the city, the largest of which was on 27 March, when five thousand university students carrying Demo-Christian banners marched to the British and U.S. Embassies and then to the Piazza Venezia where they were addressed by a partisan captain of monarchist sympathies. No incidents were reported.
On 19 March, the offices of the 'Uomo Qualunque' were broken into by a group of twelve persons who destroyed all files and all the contents of the archives. Since this incidnt, the campaign of invectives between GIANNINI's newspapers and those of the extreme left has increased in intensity and extravagance.
An attempt has been made by this office to reduce the number of persons detained in the RAAC Security Gaol. The Italian legal authorities and the C.S. have been requested to treat the investigation and preparation of cases with more urgency. In this way, the number of detainees has now been reduced to fifteen.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information - NIL

(b) Security of Personnel

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

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captain of monarchist sympethies. No incidents were reported.
On 19 March, the offices of the 'Uomo Qualunque' were broken into by a group of twelve persons who destroyed all files and all the contents of the archives. Since this incidnt, the campaign of invectives between GIANNINI's newspapers and those of the extreme left has increased in intensity and extravagance.
An attempt has been made by this office to reduce the number of persons detained in the RAAC Security Gaol. The Italian legal authorities and the C.S. have been requested to treat the investigation and preparation of cases with more urgency. In this way, the number of detainees has now been reduced to fifteen.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information - NIL

(b) Security of Personnel

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

(c) Security of personnel - NIL

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL

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 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 |

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2. Civil Security (continued)

(b) Important Individual Cases - NIL

(c) Subversive Movements

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

(ii) CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS CLUB. Enquiries were instituted by this office to ascertain the aims of this organisation which was started by a Yugoslav named JANKOLE, and which had several of its members including the President, among the female personnel of the YWCA and the YMCA. In brief, the Club's object was to sponsor sympathy and understanding within the various nations of the UNO by means of club and social activities. When Mr JANKOLE and his friends became aware that the Allied Authorities were investigating the movement, they made a none too graceful withdrawal. This office letter G/25509/BR of 16 March 1946 refers.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

(i) The efficiency and prestige of the Italian Police continue to improve gradually. As guardians of peace and order of the local elections the police have acquitted themselves well.

Since only a limited number of communities vote each Sunday, the police are dispatched from the Central Questura to wherever they are needed. The real test will come on 2 June, when all of ITALY will march to the polls.

In ROME the situation is relatively satisfactory. New units equipped with Allied vehicles have been placed at the disposition of the ROME Questura. Soon an additional 2000 special police or city guards (Corpo dei Vigili Urbani) will be taken into service.

All police agencies however, continue to be inadequately

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All police agencies however, continue to be inadequately equipped, although improvements are being made steadily.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Demonstrations and strikes are not uncommon in ROME but they ar usually anticipated and controlled. Most of the demonstrations occurring are directed at the Governmental Palace. Their usual purpose is to show t poor conditions which exist within the respective categories of employees or veterans and to solicit assistance from the Government.

(ii) Italian Political Situation

During March, the already hot political race in Italy shifted itself into overdrive and moved on toward the National elections. The passing of the Constituent Law and the decision to solve the Institutional question with a national referendum has brought within sight the conclusio of the great political problem which arose in June 1944 when King Victor Emmanuel III was renounced.



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(ii) Italian Political Situation (continued)

The eagerness of everyone to see the Constituent Elections achieved, coupled with the pledges made by the Lieutenant General of the Realm, by the Government and all important political parties to observe the wish of the people appears to have practically eliminated the danger of an Italian Civil War.

(iii) Elections

(a) For the first time in over a generation the people of Italy have officially spoken their true political thoughts. On 7, 10 and 17 March, Italy's new democracy witnessed local elections in thousands of communities. Thus is marked the first paragraph of a new chapter of one of the most ancient and unstable histories of the world. With nothing but an ancient heritage of culture to look back to, the people of Italy appear to be willing to make a complete break from the past. They will decide this point on 2 June 1946, when by means of a referendum, the fate the house of Savoy will be determined and the National Constituent Assembly will be elected. To this Constituent Assembly will rest the duty of drawing up an Italian constitution and drafting a new Government.

(b) The local elections were for the purpose of electing administrative councils in each Commune. Each Community conducted its own voting under the provisions set up by the Government and administered by the Ministry of the Interior. Well organised and controlled public security measures were planned and executed from the respective provincial capitals. In spite of indications that efforts to coerce democratic procedure would be manifested, the elections have so far run off smoothly. Although voting in the administrative elections is completely voluntary, upwards of 75 percent of the registered Constituents voted, a good turn-out in any country.

(c) Here are the administrative election results from 2339 Communes (The first number to appear after each Party refers to the number of Communes in which a majority was obtained; the second refers to the number of council seats won).

| | |
|---|---|
| Demo-Christians (alone) | 976 and 17,951 |
| With other parties in a Centre concentration | 191 and 3555 |
| Communists alone | 63 and 1336 |
| Socialists (alone) | 83 and 1506 |
| Actionists (alone) | 6 and 197 |
| Leftists Concentration | 1256 and 17,265 |

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(c) Here are the administrative election results from 2389 Communes (The first number to appear after each Party refers to the number of Communes in which a majority was obtained; the second refers to the number of council seats won).

| | |
|---|---|
| Demo-Christians (alone) | 976 and 17,981 |
| With other parties in a Centre concentration | 191 and 3556 |
| Communists alone | 63 and 1338 |
| Socialists (alone) | 33 and 1506 |
| Actionists (alone) | 6 and 197 |
| Leftists Concentration | 1256 and 17,065 |
| Independents | 245 and 4,524 |
| Social parties or groups | 77 and 1,347 |
| Liberals | 59 and 1,105 |
| Demo-Laberites | 52 and 860 |
| Veterans and combattants | 30 and 622 |
| Republicans | 25 and 541 |
| Uomo Qualunque | 17 and 320 |
| Italian Democrats | 3 and 56 |
| Rightist Concentration | 72 and 1,340 |

The Conservative Parties led by the Demo-Christians won a majority in 1,757 communes and took 32,298 council seats.

The Leftist Parties, consisting essentially of the Social-Communists won a majority in 1,132 Communes and took 20,906 council seats.

S E C R E T



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iii) Elections (continued)

(d) The above results reflect the voters' opinion in nearly 3,000 out of a total of over 7,000 communes. The Communes which have already voted, however, are predominantly small. It is estimated that by April 7, over 5,000 Communes will have completed voting. Definite trends are now clearly discernable, but there is still time for changes as a majority of voters have not yet expressed themselves.

In general, the Leftists are strongest in the industrial centres of the North, in Emilia and in parts of Tuscany. The Demo-Christians and other Conservative parties prevailed in Central and Southern Italy, in the Veneto region and in various other provinces of the North.

(e) In the majority of Communes, the Leftists presented themselves as a block. The Demo-Christians usually stood alone, often drawing some of their candidates from the rolls of other parties. Some strong parties, such as the Uomo Qualunque party, were not yet well enough organised to demonstrate their true strength in the local elections. For this reason, and also because emphasis in local elections is on individuals and not parties, the true strength of all important parties will not be known until the Constituent elections on 2 June. The gaining of Constituent seats, the medium by which parties can achieve influence and control over the Government, is the primary objective of all parties.

(f) All parties who are to present candidates for the Constituent elections must have been legally registered before before 1 April with the Ministry of the Interior. More than sixty parties many of them never heard of before, have accordingly signified their intention to present a list . Some of these may merge, however, before June. When they registered, each party also indicated the party emblem which it will use (for the benefit of illiterates), in conjunction with its list.

(iv) Activity of political parties

(a) Demo-Christian Party

Although it is probably the strongest single Italian party and was among the first to be organised, it has not yet clarified the most important issue on its platform ; whether it is to support the Monarchy or the Republic.

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The Party has not yet met in National Congress. This convocation is now slated for 15 and 16 April, but it is not expected that the Institutional question will be resolved. A "referendum" by the members and internal voting to nominate delegates for the Congress have definitely shown that about three fourths of the Demo-Christians favour a Republic. On the other hand, many important members includi many of the Clergy favour a Monarchy. To take a definite national stand would invite a separatist movement within the party, As a compromise, the Congress delegates will probably await and abide by decision of the people in the National Referendum.

Also significant : (1) the policy of the party to stand alone for the National elections, pitted against the Leftist block (2) The further affirmation of the party to avoid an extremist platform (3) The decision to do all in its power to prevent the further expansion of Communist influence and to discredit the alleged anti-Clerical sentiments of the Social-Communists.



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(iv) Activity of Political Parties (continued)

(b) Communist Party

The Communist Party propaganda during March were of two types

To rush to the support of Russia in its present international misunderstandings. The anti-Soviet or anti-Tito press dispatches concerning Borsi or Venezia Giulia were branded as reactionary, untrue and in the interest of war-mongers. Thus the party assumed the role of the peace lover. Millions of copies of the reply of Stalin to the Churchill speech in FULTON were stamped and distributed. After being severely criticised for its apparent support of Tito in regard to Venezia Giulia, the Communist Party has now firmly declared itself in support of Italy's right for TRIESTE.

To conduct an intense, well financed and well organised campaign throughout Italy in preparation for the elections.

The following party policies became more clearly established during March:

1. Manoeuvres to absorb more and more of the Socialist party
2. Propaganda to the effect that the Catholic Church is to be highly respected.

(c) Socialist Party

The National Congress of the party, scheduled for April 11 to 17 in FLORENCE will undoubtedly witness a struggle between the Fusionists (for fusion with the Communists) and the anti-Fusionisti within the party. Actually there are four currents within the party, but they will probably line as two opposing blocks in the coming battle. Although the two sides are evenly balanced, the general opinion is that the fusion will never take place as this would sacrifice the unity of the party on the eve of the Constituent.

SARAGAT, a strong adversary of fusion has returned from his position as Ambassador to FRANCE and is now very active in the party. He is a possible successor to NENNI as head of the party. NENNI's strength has been shaken as a result of the fusionist struggle within the party. It is considered, however, that he will declare himself in favour of independence of the party at the congress, and carry on as head of the party.

(d) National Democratic Union

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2. [illegible] and [illegible] the Socialist party.
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(d) National Democratic Union

During March, another potentially strong block or concentration was organised. Its chief promoter was BONOMI. Its main strength wi be drawn from the Democratic Labour Party and the Liberal Party. Its plan of strategy will be electoral unity (single list of candidates)

Besides the above parties, collaborating parties will be the movement for National Reconstruction (with NITTI) and the Social Democrat Party. ORLANDO is also associated with the Union.

(e) Other Parties

Here is how the major parties appear to be lined up for the National political elections:

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1. The DemoChristians will stand alone.
2. The major leftist parties (Communists, Socialists, and Actionists) will present independent lists.
3. The Liberals, Demo-Laboritos and other Center and Rightist Parties will present a single list.
4. The Uomo Qualunque Party will stand alone
5. The Republican Party will also stand alone
6. PARRI's Republican Democracy will present an independent



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REFERENCE

(a) When the news was received that Mr HOOVER was to visit ITALY to examine the food situation, the Minister of Food ordered all shops in the ROME area to take from their shop windows any excessive display of foodstuffs.

(b) It is learned that the Monarchists are offering 2,000 for every vote they can obtain.

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

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, MAAC | Lt Col [illegible] | ROME |
| 276 FSS | Lieut SPENCER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL

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

ALFRED A. IAZZARINI
Captain CAC
Act'g AC of S, G-2

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SECRET

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

SECURITY SUMMARY No. 21

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| Senior US Naval Liaison Officer ... ... ... ... | 21 |
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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No 794, US ARMY

Copy No 13

4 March 1946

SECURITY SUMMARY No 21

1 - 23 Feb 46

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the period under review there has been intense political activity, the outcome of which has been a tendency towards unity among the Liberal and Right centre parties.

In preparation for the elections most of the main parties have recently been holding National Congresses. The more important of these was that of the Uomo Qualunque on 16 February, when GIANNINI was elected President of the Fronte and the movement as a whole gained for the first time some tangible evidence of its very large following. An important event in UQ history was the fusion between it and the Monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano.

During the month there have been many rumours emanating from Jugo-slav sources, the more important of which was that alleging the presence of ex-King PETER of Jugo-slavia in ROME. A separate report on this was sent to AFHQ pointing out the provocative character of the rumour, and the detriment it might cause to Allied interests.

On the whole, investigations into Jugo-slav activities have provided the main bulk of work for agencies in the area during the period under review.

There has been an increasing number of demonstrations of ex-PW, but so far no incident of note has been reported.

The ROME press continues to publish articles which are directed against the Allies, and veiled accusations have been made regarding Allied support to the Separatisti in SICILY. Absence of Allieddenial of these latter articles has caused concern and some doubt in Italian diplomatic circles.

PART II

1. Military Security

(a) Security of Information

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

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(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material

On 12 February 315 metres of telephone wire were removed along the route North of LITTORIA Station. This was reported to this office for information, and appears to be the usual case of theft.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines - NIL



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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 | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| | 1 | 5 | 6 | 12 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) RISILIA Enver Bey

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

(ii) BARNES James Strachey

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

(iii) BESTCHASTNOFF Dorofei

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

(iv) DESPAX Michael

This French national, former employee of OSS, was arrested by

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(iv) DESPAX Michael

This French national, former employee of OSS, was arrested by CIC for having falsely represented himself as a US Intelligence Official and for having accepted a bribe of 45,000 Swiss francs from a German national. Subject is at present detained in the Security Gaol, pending further investigation of his case.

(c) Subversive Movements

i) As the Italian political situation becomes more and more tense with the approach of the elections, there are more and more persistent rumours, some of which originate from highly placed and well informed sources, that the Communist Party hotheads are preparing more energetically for a Coup d'Etat to seize power by violent means if they cannot obtain their ends constitutionally. The same sources, however, also report that the parties of the Right are aware of this danger and are doing their best to provide against such an eventuality by organising their own armed "squadre d'azione" to oppose force by force.

Estimates ...../



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2. Civil Security

(c) Subversive Movements (continued)

Estimates of when, if at all, the PCI will move are various and may be classified under three headings :-

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

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

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

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabinieri

Nothing to report.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

Despite an increasing number of demonstrations of ex-PW, no incidents of note have been reported.

(ii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of February

00009

In the political field the main events during the period seem to have been the reinforcement of the movements previously reported over a long period by this office, whereby various centre groups are tending to unite among themselves and crystallise into one or two Liberal or Right Centre

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

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

In spite ...../

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3. (b) (ii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of February (continued)

In spite of the fact that fisticuffs are notoriously liable to occur in Continental Assemblies, moderate Italian opinion is becoming more and more disgusted and ashamed of the "brutta figura" which these gentlemen are making for ITALY before the world, and if such spectacles continue the only result can be the strengthening of the groups outside the Esarchia, in particular the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque.

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

(iii) L'UOMO QUALUNQUE

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

Two interesting anecdotes about the UQ Conference have also been related by a usually reliable contact.

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

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



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3. (b) (iv) The ITALIAN PEACE TREATY

Developments regarding the Italian Peace Treaty remain prominent in the press, and are followed with sharp interest by the populace. The opinions expressed by prominent personalities, especially foreigners, are looked upon as an indication of the degree of recognition which will be given to the Italian struggle against Nazi-Fascism. The news that the drawing up of the Treaty is underway as well as Secretary BYRNES' acknowledgement of ITALY's sacrifices in collaboration with the Allies was warmly received.

The greatest apprehension throughout ITALY in respect of the Peace Treaty are the problems of the Colonies, of Venezia Giulia, and of Alto Adige.

In its reunion at ROME, the Congress of Italians of Africa, composed of veterans from AFRICA, it was strongly maintained that -

a) The government should not sign the Peace Treaty unless the problem of the Colonies is defined.

b) The old Italian Colonies, actual and potential sources of work for thousands, must be returned to the administration of the Italian government.

The propaganda manoeuvres of TITO in the disputed territories are widely recognised and denounced. The recent reports of Jugo-slav troops being deployed along the MORGAN line are being received with considerable anxiety. It is hoped that the Allied Commission, which has been designated to investigate the situation, in the disputed territory, will be able to see the true picture and not one painted with TITO propaganda.

The general public opinion is that the former concepts of imperialism are dead in ITALY, but that the claims of the Italians for TRIESTE are inherent, and cannot be denied.

(v) UNRRA and the Food Situation 00007

Notification by the President of UNRRA to the Italian Government regarding the tightened food situation throughout Europe and the necessity of limitations that must be effected in UNRRA activity in ITALY was followed by several measures by the appropriate Italian authorities. Procedures for further economy discipline in distribution of foodstuffs have been instituted. Intense efforts are being made to locate the quantities of grains which have escaped the "ammasso". It has been confirmed that

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It has been estimated that ITALY must face a deficit of 500,000 tons of grain until the next harvest. This calculation includes amounts to be received from the Allies.

(c) RUMOURS

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

TAILPIECE...../



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TAILPIECE

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

(i) The deforestation of certain parts of CALABRIA was discussed at some length in "IL TEMPO". The article pointed out that not only had large quantities already been taken to UK, but that preparations were also being made to send a further large supply there.

Highly critical comment of the British, in this respect, has been made.

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

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

4. Location of FS Section and CIC Detachment

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

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

00006

R.R.Stanhope-Wright

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

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

/jr

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Please return to Security Div. Hq. Capt.

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SECURITY SUMMARY No 20

1 - 31 Jan 46

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

The period under review has been quietboth from the military and civilian security aspects. A demonstration by ex Italian PW was held without incident of note and other meetings held by political parties and movements have taken place without excessive manifestations.

The political situation has revealed little change but considerable discontent has been shown in the press and public comment regarding present conditions and apprehension as to the attitude the Allies will take towards the country during the forthcoming peace negotiations. The attitude of the press towards the Allies, and particularly Great Britain, tends to become almost inimical, and any small item that might reflect against Allied behaviour in this country is given bias and prominence in the Roman press. Attacks against the continued presence of the Polish 2nd Corps appear with increasing frequency and considerable invective.

During the month under review the departure of five former Japanese diplomats, including the former representative to the Papal State, Ken HARADA, together with other Japanese groups, was carried out under arrangements with the Vatican.

The number of cases requiring general investigation work was heavier than usual and tends to increase steadily with the influx of aliens into the ROME area.

PART II

1. Military Security

00006

(a) Security of Information

Information has been received that telephones in ROME were being tapped by the political parties. No definite information has been uncovered yet, but investigations are being carried out. In the meantime all units have been warned that all telephone lines can be tapped, and confidential or secret matters should not be discussed over the telephone.

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(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material

Two instances of telephone wire cutting were reported during the month. On 1 Jan 1946 240 metres of wire were removed between TERNI and FOLIGNO. On 20/21 Jan 1946, 32 bays of wire were removed between FOLIGNO and SCHEGGINO. As these points are well outside the Rome area, no action has been possible. In the second case however, it was reported that the wire party going out to repair the damage surprised the thieves, who were still in the locality, and opened fire on them.

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

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1. Military Security (continued)

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 | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Civilians | - | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| TOTALS | - | 2 | 13 | 15 |

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) HESSLINGA Johan

This Dutch national was arrested at the request of the Royal Netherlands Mission on a charge of having joined the WAFFEN SS. He was detained in the Security Prison, and has now been transferred to HOLLAND under Dutch arrangements.

(ii) BUCHNER-RAUCHVICH Hektor

This German citizen, listed as an important agent of 1 (H) VIENNA and an early member of the NAZI Party who did much work in GREECE and TURKEY under cover of the tobacco business, was arrested by FS on 22 Jan 46 and is detained in the Security Prison.

(iii) BELMIRO REZA Carlos

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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(iii) PELEIRO REZA Carlos
VILAROS COURCHOND Marcel
JAUREQUI SRENA Francesco

Subjects, all Spanish displaced persons possessing documents from the Spanish Consulate and Spanish Embassy in ROME, were seeking to embark for SPAIN from CIVITAVECCHIA under highly suspicious circumstances. Investigation disclosed that the assumed name of one of subjects is the actual name of a wanted enemy agent. Subjects are held in the Security Prison pending further investigation.

(c) Subversive Movements

(i) Further to previous reports on the Right Wing Organisation RAAM, 276 FSS has obtained an example of a blank membership card of this movement. As far as can be ascertained, however, this organisation is either lying very low or has been dissolved.

The "lying low" referred to can just about be applied to all political parties or factions during the past month. Since the elections are scheduled for the near future, this condition might well be the lull before the storm.

(ii) Very little information has hitherto been available on the organisation and policies of the various Monarchist movements in ITALY. A report on the rightist parties in ITALY has been submitted to this office and will be passed to the interested agencies. Although much information



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2. Civil Security (continued)

(c) Subversive Movements (contined)

is available on leftist activities, in the present political situation, very little is known of the rightist movements and their policies. Investigations are being conducted along these lines.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Italian Armed Forces and Carabiniere

The Italian police situation is improving slowly, but steadily. During this month, 14,000 applications have been received. From this group, approximately 10,000 policemen will be trained. The usual hindrances to this programme are still in existence, namely lack of arms and equipment. The training programme was retarded because there were not sufficient overcoats to give recruits.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

(a) Reference this HQ Summary No 19, para 3 (b) (i).
In reference to the bomb which exploded at the Headquarters of the Communist Party in Via Nazionale RO E, the guilty person was arrested. The uncovering of the guilty person was brought about by a letter he sent to the Questura confessing the act. The letter stated that the police should not arrest any innocent person, as the author, himself, had placed the bomb. He was eventually traced and arrested by identification of his handwriting.

The person arrested was a certain GRIBALDI Giovanni. GRIBALDI was a soldier in this war and then became a member of the Communist Party. He received no help from the party, as anticipated, and so tore up his party card. In revenge, he decided to place a bomb in the party Headquarters. During the interrogation, he made a complete confession.

(b) On the 5th of January a bomb was placed at the entrance to the Italian Democratic Party (Monarchist) in Piazza MONTECITORIO No 121. The bomb was a crudely made parcel containing elements from a German mine, about 1 kilogram of tritol primed in fulminate of mercury and connected with a partially burnt fuse encased in lead. The bomb did not explode, owing to defective composition.

The bomb was placed during a period in which the electric current was lacking only in the building concerned.

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The newspapers exaggerated the incident so that the public was led to believe that the entire building would have collapsed had the bomb

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The newspapers exaggerated the incident so that the public was led to believe that the entire building would have collapsed had the bomb exploded. Upon examination by Rome Area engineers, the conclusion was reached that had the bomb exploded (which was highly improbable due to its composition) it might have made a hole in the floor or wall, and possibly have broken some windows.

(c) On 7 January, a fire took place at a Socialist Party sub-Headquarters in Piazza del Monte No 99. This fact was given excessive attention by "AVANTI", which printed a distorted report in which most of the information was false.

The facts were that an unknown person threw two Very pistol shells through an open window. These set fire to the furniture, causing approximately 12,000 lire damage.

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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(b) (i) Political Demonstrations and Disturbances

(d) The planting of explosives in offices of political party Headquarters was not confined to ROME, but has been widespread in ITALY. The political parties involved and the locations are considered worthy of note as a forerunner to what can be expected with the approach of the elections as well as an indication of the tactics employed by subversive elements.

| DATE | PARTY ATTACKED | LOCATION | TYPE OF ATTACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Jan 1946 | Communist | Genoa | Machine-gunning |
| 2 Jan 1946 | Communist | Florence | Rifle fire |
| 6 Jan 1946 | Democrat Italian | Rome | Unexploded charge |
| 7 Jan 1946 | Socialist | Rome | Incendiary |
| 8 Jan 1946 | Action | Naples | Bomb thrown |
| 13 Jan 1946 | Communist-Socialist | S.Ciminiano | Incendiary |
| 13 Jan 46 | Communist | Messina | Ignited gasoline. |

(e) On 20 Jan 1946, a Public meeting of Reduci (ex PsOW) was held in the Basilica di Massenzio. Invitations to about 20,000 had been issued, but not more than about 2,000 turned up. The usual complaints about unemployment, lack of food, and assistance were made. A diversion was created by an impromptu speech by a disabled veteran believed to be a Communist, who recommended that the reduci should proceed immediately to sack banks, warehouses, and shops. The meeting closed with a more moderate speech urging appropriate legislative action, for which the reduci were prepared to wait until 15 Feb 1946. There was much disorder and confusion in the meeting itself, but no violent incidents occurred.

(ii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of January.

(a) All the principle political parties in ITALY either have held or plan to hold national conventions to decide the role they are to play in the coming Italian administrative and national elections, tentatively scheduled respectively for March and May 1946.

(b) Of the more important Italian political parties, the Communist Party has made greatest preparation and progress for the elections since it has already held its national convention, adopted its platform, and set it has already held its national convention, adopted its platform, and set its work.

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(c) Thus far, only the Communist Party has indicated a clear stand of opposition toward the idea of compulsory voting in the Italian elections, although it appears very probable that they will be joined by the SOCIALIST and ACTION Parties in this stand.

(d) The left wing parties (COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST, and ACTION) already have arranged for a certain degree of collaboration in the elections, and thereafter, in order to defeat the effort of reactionary and right wing political forces to obtain control of the government. The COMMUNIST and SOCIALIST parties have agreed to use common election lists in the elections. All three parties entertain the idea of an eventual fusion, and the formation of a single party.

...../(e)



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(b) (ii) High Points of Italian Political Parties during the month of January (continued)

(c) The COMMUNIST Party alone thus far has adopted a plank in its platform calling for the termination of the Italian Monarchy; the platforms already adopted and the agenda for future party conventions incorporate and contemplate wide social, economic, and industrial reforms in ITALY.

(f) Political activity for the elections has been confined thus far to parties of the left wing and of the centre. Very little was indicated during the month as to the plans of the right wing Italian parties. The forthcoming convention of the UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement will undoubtedly bear particular attention as indicative of political activity from the right.

(iii) L'UOMO QUALUNQUE

(a) The UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement announces its National Convention to be held from 16 to 18 February 1946.

(b) The agenda:

I Programme Discussion

(a) Moral and spiritual problems
(b) Cultural problems
(c) Social problems
(d) Economic problems
(e) Financial problems
(f) Discussion of foreign policy
(g) Constitutional problems

II Organisational Discussion

(a) Basic Party Principles
(b) Organisational rules
(c) National representation
(d) Miscellaneous

(c) A Regional Conference of the Fronte dell' UOMO QUALUNQUE in PUGLIA is planned for 3 February 1946. This conference will be addressed by General BENCIVENGA.

(iv) The Italian Government

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During the period 1 - 31 January 1946, the DE GASPERI government consolidated its position as an interim coalition government and

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(b) [illegible]

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Activity by the government during the month is seen best in the achievements of the Council of Ministers, in the "CONSULTA", and in provisions for the general elections.

(a) COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1) Approved the electoral law providing for the Italian elections by establishing a dual majority and proportional system of voting according to population.

(2) Approved a project for the creation of a special division of railroad police.

(3) Approved a legislative decree for the retirement of high-ranking Italian Army officers.

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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(b) (iv) The Italian Government (continued)

(4) Gave ministerial sanction to a vigorous programme of the Ministry of Interior for stamping out banditry and lawlessness in SICILY, CATANZARO, NAPLES, and MILAN.

(5) Deferred a plan to change the Italian currency.

(6) Approved the epuration of an additional hundred functionaries of various ministries who served under the Fascist regime.

(b) THE "CONSULTA"

In plenary session from 9 to 24 January 1946, this consultative body of representatives conducted a review of the government's foreign policy and heard speeches by prominent Italian statesmen, among whom were BONOMI, NITTI, EINAUDI, RUINI, DE GASPERI, PARRI and others. Criticism of DE GASPERI's administration was generally tempered and moderate. In the main, the speeches stressed the following points:-

(1) ITALY should receive favourable consideration from the Allies at the peace table because of ITALY's co-belligerency after 8 September 1943.

(2) TRIESTE and ISTRIA are Italian and should remain so pending negotiations with Yugoslavia.

(3) Reciprocal trade and commerce should be encouraged, especially with FRANCE and AUSTRIA who have no frontier problems with ITALY.

(4) ITALY should remain outside the two present European power-blocs, consisting of the Anglo-Saxon and Slavic blocs.

(5) The government should unite all the political forces of the nation and all the political parties represented in the government in order to meet the grave economic and international problems confronting ITALY to-day.

Prime Minister DE GASPERI concluded the discussion at the Consulta by outlining the following programme:-

(1) A punitive peace should not be imposed on ITALY by the Allies as ITALY has already suffered irreparably from Fascism.

(2) The Italian government is disposed to negotiate its frontier territorial dispute with Yugoslavia on the basis of the "WILSON" line.

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(2) TRIESTE and ISTRIA are Italian and should remain so pending negotiations with Yugoslavia.

(3) Reciprocal trade and commerce should be encouraged, especially with FRANCE and AUSTRIA who have no frontier problems with ITALY.

(4) ITALY should remain outside the two present European power-blocs, consisting of the Anglo-Saxon and Slavic blocs.

(5) The government should unite all the political forces of the nation and all the political parties represented in the government in order to meet the grave economic and international problems confronting ITALY to-day.

Prime Minister DE GASPERI concluded the discussion at the Consulta by outlining the following programme:-

(1) A punitive peace should not be imposed on ITALY by the Allies as ITALY has already suffered irreparably from Fascism.

(2) The Italian government is disposed to negotiate its frontier territorial dispute with Yugoslavia on the basis of the "WILSON" line.

(3) Every effort will be made to strengthen ITALY's friendship with FRANCE.

(4) The Italian government cannot make war reparation payments.

(5) A democratic Italian government will guarantee the "four freedoms".

(c) THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

The government authorised the Cabinet Council and the Ministry of Interior to prepare the Italian Administrative elections for the 3rd and 24th of March 1946 in order to pave the way for the national elections on 5 May 1946, which will seat the new "COSTITUENTE" or Constitutional Assembly. The Electoral law provides for a dual system of elections, one by simple majority vote to be used in Communes having a population of less than 30,000 and the other by proportional vote in towns of over 30,000 inhabitants. According to available government statistics only 146 towns exceed the 30,000 figure, so that of a total of 7343 communes in ITALY, 7197 communes will vote on the majority vote plan.

SECRET



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3. Miscellaneous (continued)

(c) Rumours

That arms from Yugoslav sources are being landed in SICILY to assist the bandits. (Source - civilians, ROME)

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) A seven vehicle convoy was organised and carried out for the departure of five former Japanese diplomats and their families, including the former representative to the Papal State, Ken HARADA. Other Japanese groups from the Vatican City were also included and escorted to the British Transit Camp 314, SALERNO, in preparation for their embarkation aboard the Spanish ship, the PLUS ULTRA, destination JAPAN.

(ii) The Italian government is faced with a serious problem both economical and social, due to the entry of great numbers of foreigners into ITALY. (Estimated at 1,000,000). Refugees, dispersed and displaced persons, and political refugees have continuously poured into ITALY. In most cases these people are furnished with temporary identity documents, travel orders, or certificates issued by Committees of Assistance or by local Allied Commands in occupied territories.

Due to the present police situation, it is difficult to watch and control the numerous foreigners in ROME, Northern ITALY, and especially in the ALTO ADIGE and PUGLIA. They easily escape the police by continual change of address caused by their nefarious activities on the black market and in value exchange. In this way they profit from the scarcity of means at the disposal of the civil police, which are required for the normal duties of public order. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now making provisions for stricter control of the entry of aliens into ITALY. Frontier police services are being re-organised, and every alien who enters ITALY is obliged to furnish himself with authorisation from the Consulate authorities, and where these do not exist, from the respective Allied Commands. These will have to be interpolated in each case by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior.

TAILPIECE

The forthcoming elections are of prime interest to the Allies as well as the Italians. There remains a great doubt as to how the unknown vote will affect the elections: it consists of the millions of Italians who adhere to no political party. For example, in a large city of ITALY, of approximately 350,000 voters, only 55,000 belong to political parties.

An interesting comparison or preview may be the recent

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An interesting comparison or preview may be the recent referendum conducted at CAMPO di FIORI, in the province of VARESE. A gambling house was to be established in the town, but the Communist, Socialist, and Christian Democrats protested. The mayor called a referendum of all the heads of families. Of these, 75% voted. Despite the repeated protest and demonstrations of the political parties, 85% of the vote was in favour of the gambling house and 15% against. Or, 15% for the party platform and 85% against.

4. Locations of FS Sections and CIC Detachments

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CIC, RAAC | Lt.-Col MORENA | ROME |
| 276 FS Section | Capt RAFTER | ROME |

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

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

/jw



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