

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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10000/100/61

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SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & POLITICAL
REPORTS ON PROVINCE CONDITIONS
OCT. 1943 - JAN. 1944

42pp

HEADQUARTERS 82D AIRBORNE DIVISION
Office of the Division Commander
A. P. O. #469,

October 4, 1943

1. Q. Have any supplies yet been imported into NAPLES, and are there more on the way?

A. None yet. They will be landed as soon as it is possible for ships to enter. Probably the 5th or 6th of October.

2. Q. Are the majority of the population outside the town, and is their return to be permitted?

A. It is estimated that only about 75,000 are outside the town. They will not be permitted to return for the present except with a special pass. *Estimated present population - close to 1,000,000*

3. Q. Any indication of the available money in the banks?

A. Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ billion Lira.

4. Q. Civilian transport - electricity - water - wheat - naptha - state of mills - health?

A. a. Transport, electricity and water are out and no present indication of when municipal electricity and water will be restored. Fair supply of wheat available but mills cannot grind because of lack of electricity.
b. Naptha - none found; search continues.
c. Mills in fair shape except lack of electricity.
d. Health satisfactory; water and sewage immediate problems.

5. Q. Presumably all proclamations are being posted, i.e., a full Military Government?

A. Yes.

6. Q. Any Italian troops in quantity?

A. No. Approximately 500 formed a temporary militia. Others have changed from uniform. C.I.C. estimate to G-2 is that 4,000 have changed to civilian clothes.

(Authority: Minister of Labor Piccardi) mbr

af ** At present, but lack of water, electricity for pumping sewage out to sea; and transport to move garbage and refuse present serious problems.* *mbr*

7. Q. Proclamation re change of time has it been issued?

A. Yes, at 0300, October 4.

Note: Answers by Colonel HUME

Proclamation by Gen. Delaney

TRANSLATION

COMMUNE OF LAURIA

(Prov. of Potenza)

Lauria, 4.10.1943.

TO THE HONORABLE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS.

The Commune of Lauria, populated center of approximately 12,000 inhabitants, suffers today the consequence of the war more than any other Commune of the Province.

This is because recently, that is to say the 7th of September past it has been subject to a violent bombardment that was the cause of marked destruction and a great number of victims. Subsequently the permanence of groups of Germans in the town was the cause of depredation, plundering, fires and other destructions practiced with malicious ferocity. Consequently the population finds itself in dire want; above all, the most urgent problem, that of alimentation, presents itself; bread, pasta, rice, fats and everything else necessary for nourishment.

For this matter, it is noted, even though holding the ration of bread to the minimum limit, approximately 500 quintals of flour monthly are needed, because, as was indicated above, we are dealing with a population of 12,000 inhabitants deprived of almost everything and of every local resource.

The best and better stocked pharmacy of the town was completely destroyed by a fire and meanwhile there is a lack of even the most common medicinals.

Likewise grave is the problem of transportation, inasmuch as the road not in almost completely destroyed because of the demolition of bridges in the

*Commune of Lauria - 370.13 - 7 annexes.
4002631 - Supplies to prevent Contagion.
Numbers file.*

/een

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The best and better stocked pharmacy of the town was completely destroyed by a fire and meanwhile there is a lack of even the most common medicinals.

Likewise grave is the problem of transportation, inasmuch as the road net is almost completely destroyed because of the demolition of bridges in the three main roads which converge in this Comune, which, on the other hand, does not possess the financial means with which to rebuild, be it only provisory, of the said roads.

We turn, meanwhile, a strong appeal to the Honorable Anglo-American Command in order that it may benevolently consider the needs of this unhappy population which will retain the purest acknowledgement.

With thanks and observance.

THE MAYOR
F.to (Dott. Filippo CALCAGNO)

CH 122
P. C. C.
The Lt. Col. of R. M.
Head (Chief) of Office of
Operations.
(P. Mellano)

atlas. Sent.

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
APO 512

11 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: General the Lord Rennell.

The attached memorandum is referred to you as a matter of primary interest. I would appreciate anything you can give me to serve as a basis of reply to the Marshal.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief of Mission

1 Incl.

0911-1-Gen. L. Rennell. C. W. S.

RL

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

11 ottobre 1943

N. 139 di prot.

AL SIGNOR GENERALE TAYLOR
MISSIONE ALLEATA

SEIE

La provincia di Matera ha sempre fornito grano alle altre provincie pugliesi. Risulta ora che l'autorità americana, che amministra la provincia di Matera, non intende che venga asportato grano dalla zona.

Mi rivolgo alla S. V. affinché questo divieto sia tolto, senza di che le altre provincie della Puglia si troverebbero, in brevissimo tempo, in gravi difficoltà per l'alimentazione.

/s/ BADOGLIO

15AG/PA/206.

HEADQUARTERS,

15TH ARMY GROUP.

14th October, 1943.

Brig.-Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Army,
Acting Chief,
Allied Military Mission.

I am directed by General Alexander to send
you one copy of a note on Calabria and Lucania
prepared by Maj.-Gen. Lord Rennell, Chief Civil
Affairs Officer.

R. Clarke.

R. CLARKE,
Capt.
PA to GOG-in-C.

Forward AIDOT Headquarters,
15 Army Group,
O. M. P.

10th. October, 1943.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
Headquarters,
15 Army Group.

1 In the course of the last ten days I have toured Calabria and Lucania to inspect the set up of the Allied Military Government in these compartments.

2 Under the original plan the compartimenti of Apulia (Provinces of Lecce, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto and Foggia), Lucania (Provinces of Matera, and Potenza), and Calabria (Provinces of Reggio, Catanzaro and Cosenza), were together to have constituted Region II of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories.

3 The circumstances which led to the occupation of Taranto and Brindisi by Allied troops consequent upon the Armistice signed with Italy on the 8th September, involved the separation of the Provinces of Lecce, Bari, Brindisi and Taranto from Region II. These Provinces were de jure governed by the King of Italy and his Head of Government, Marshall Badoglio. It was decided in circumstances of which you are aware that these Provinces would continue to be within the Government of the King of Italy and were not to be considered an area of Allied Military Government. In consequence, the proclamations customarily posted in occupied territory were not posted in the four Provinces named. Personnel which had been destined for the compartment of Apulia on a reduced scale was therefore recruited by us to the Allied Military Mission under General Desmond Macfarlane in Brindisi. Lt. Col. Moffat (AMS), was attached to the Military Mission and his officers who would in the normal course of events have become Civil Affairs Officers, were posted as Liaison Officers with the four Prefectures of the Provinces in question to assist in the relations which the Allied Military authorities would have with the local Italian civil authorities. These officers report direct to Lt. Col. Moffat who himself is directly under the head of the Allied Military Mission. Allied Military Government does not function and is not carried out in any form by any of the officers detached for the purposes stated, nor have they any executive or legal powers.

4 At the time of writing, the fifth Province of Apulia, namely, Foggia, is still within 8th Army area and is administered by Civil Affairs Officers attached to 8th Army under Group Capt. C.E. Hanson, D.S.O.

091.1 - Govt of Fm. Com

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Compartimenti.

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Region II, therefore, consists of the Compartimenti of Calabria with three Provinces and the Compartimenti of Lucania with two Provinces.

then the...../

When Operation "Eridanos" was envisaged a staff of Civil Affairs Officers including specialists was nominated to proceed with 8th Army in their landings on the Calabrian coast and in subsequent operations. This staff, less the staff for Puglia, under Group Capt. Benson, did in fact land in successive waves and did accompany 8th Army to their present line beyond the Northern boundaries of the Province of Reggio. With the occupation of Calabria and Lucania, officers were left in the more important centres and only a spearhead of Civil Affairs Officers under Group Capt. Benson himself proceeded with 8th Army. The staff which was initially detailed to accompany 8th Army under Group Capt. Benson, had, therefore, to fulfill the dual function of acting as Civil Affairs Officers in the immediate rear of the fighting formations of 8th Army and at the same time to provide an administration in the rearward areas. The staff, which was not complete at the time the operation was launched, has consequently been scarce throughout the period with a result that in spite of some reinforcements sent from Sicily, the number of officers available to maintain administration in the rearward provinces occupied, and largely evacuated by the 8th Army, has never constituted more than a skeleton force.

It then became clear that Civil Affairs Officers under Group Capt. Benson were likely to be required to operate with 8th Army outside Region II by reason of the development of the campaign northwards, Region II staff as originally envisaged was split into two parts consisting of a Forward Echelon under Group Capt. Benson with a limited number of selected officers to deal with the localities directly they were occupied by 8th Army troops, and of a Region II administration behind. Out of the available staff and the limited quantity of reinforcements, a Regional Headquarters was set up in Region II under Lieut. Col. Harvey Gerry (AM), who had been Group Capt. Benson's second in command, leaving the latter free to accompany 8th Army Headquarters. After various changes of location, Regional H.Q. was set up and have up to the time of writing, remained at Corigliano in the province of Cosenza near the plain of Sybaris. This H.Q. is now about to close at Corigliano and will shortly open at Potenza on one of the main lines of communication between Apulia and the Gulf of Salerno.

The first wave of officers accompanying 8th Army landed on the coast of Calabria and took over the administration of Reggio at the a terminus of "D" Day (3 Sept). The first British and American flags to be hoisted on the mainland of Europe in occupied enemy territory were displayed from the Prefecture of Reggio on the evening of 3 Sept.

In the course of my tour I visited the three provinces of Calabria in succession. The administration in each place is somewhat haphazard but is in existence in all three provinces, where law and order appear to have been successfully maintained since the initial occupation. The state of health of the population generally appears to be good. There have only been sporadic cases of typhoid and a small epidemic which has come to an end at Scilla (Reggio Province). Water and some electric light is available in Reggio and a steady improvement has been effected in public services. The town, though fairly considerably damaged, is clean and rubble in the process of being removed. Both the prefect who is anti-Fascist and the Podesta are satisfactory and show considerable energy. The Podesta in particular is reported as being

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9. The first wave of officers accompanying 8th Army landed on the coast of Calabria and took over the administration of Reggio in the afternoon of 31st day (3. Sept.). The first British and American flags to be hoisted on the mainland of Europe in occupied enemy territory were displayed from the Prefecture of Reggio on the evening of 3. Sept.

9. In the course of my tour I visited the three Provinces of Calabria in succession. The administration in some places is somewhat tenuous but is in existence in all three Provinces, where law and order appear to have been successfully maintained since the initial occupation. The state of health of the population generally appears to be good. There have only been sporadic cases of typhoid and a small epidemic which has come to an end at Scilla (Reggio Province). Water and some electric light is available in Reggio and a steady improvement has been effected in public services. The town, though fairly considerably damaged, is clean and rubble is in the process of being removed. Both the Prefect who is anti-Fascist and the Podesta are satisfactory and show considerable energy. The Podesta in particular is reported as being a competent and zealous officer. The work which he, under the then C.A.O. (Capt. Grimard, (AMS)), did in the early days of clearing up Reggio, has been most commendable. The first situation in Reggio Province is definitely difficult and is a source of anxiety, very largely owing to the destruction of road and

rail communication...../

rail communications round Reggio and in the rest of the Province. While there is an adequate supply of wheat available for the immediate future for Reggio Province and also the other Calabrian Provinces in the plain around Crotone, there are no means of transport or methods of communication with which this wheat can be made available to Reggio itself and the high mountainous villages behind Reggio. It was therefore found necessary to divert the balance of the cargo of grain which had been called forward for Catania and ensure to Reggio to provide for immediate needs. This cargo has taken care of the situation, as I estimate, until the end of this month. A further consignment of wheat ordered from Middle East is to be landed in Apulia and at Reggio to take care of a further period there. The West coast of Calabria from Vibo Valentia north and the interior round Crotone seem to be fairly well provided for the immediate future from local resources. With the exception of the mountainous areas in the Sila where little foodstuff is normally grown, there should, in the three Provinces, be sufficient food to take care of immediate needs if it can be transported.

10 The C.A.O. at Catanzaro (Major Holmstrom), has made a satisfactory arrangement with the G.O.C. Italian troops at Catanzaro, to undertake with Italian Army transport, the distribution of food in Catanzaro Province and the neighbouring districts. This Italian officer who commands 31 Corps with H.Q. at Catanzaro, is an appointee of Marshal Badoglio. He has been throughout helpful and co-operative. The British Military Mission which had been attached to 31 Corps has now been withdrawn to 7th Army but the G.O.C. 31 Corps continues to maintain excellent and co-operative relations with the C.A.O.

11 In view of the proximity of the Italian Administration in Apulia and the dependence of 31 Corps on the Italian 7th Army H.Q. in Apulia, I thought it necessary to make clear to the Italian G.O.C. 31 Corps that in all matters pertaining to civil administration, my officers in Catanzaro Province were responsible to me and that the Government of Marshal Badoglio in that Province was not concerned with civil administration. The Italian General accepted the situation with perfect understanding and without demur, and stating to me in the presence of Major Holmstrom that he regarded himself as entirely under Major Holmstrom as far as all matters of civil administration were concerned, adding that he would do everything he could to assist the Allied Military Government.

12 I had anticipated that there might have been some difficulty since I found at Reggio and at other places that certain Italian 7th Army proclamations dealing with currency matters which were applicable in Apulia had also been posted in the Provinces where your currency proclamation No. 3 should alone have been displayed. I gave instructions for these 7th Army proclamations to be removed and instructed my C.A.O. to ensure that no further Italian Army proclamations or announcements were published, other than those which dealt with military matters such as the recall of Italian prisoners to the colours and the rounding up of stragglers.

13 In the course of my tour I was struck, more especially in Calabria, with the large numbers of disbanded Italian troops travelling the roads,

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/3 In the course of my tour I was struck, more especially in Calabria, with the large numbers of disbanded Italian troops travelling the roads, mainly in a southerly direction. These disbanded troops were all alleged to be Italian soldiers returning to their homes in Sicily in accordance with the ruling which you gave on the subject. I have, however, reason to believe that a large number of these men are, in fact, Italians returning to their homes in Calabria where no such concession was granted and probably also, a

certain number.....

certain number of other Italian dispersed military personnel wandering about in search of shelter and food in preference to returning to military service in accordance with the orders of Marshall Badoglio. I arranged with C.O.C. 31 Corps to have an Italian stragglers post established at Reggio to prevent the passage to Sicily of non-Sicilian personnel. I have had some cause for anxiety regarding the traffic across the Straits of Messina of unauthorized people and I have given instructions, so far as is possible, to stop it. Not only is the traffic undesirable inasmuch as it may intrude undesirable elements into Sicily as well as Sicily, but it provides a means of communication between Sicily and the mainland which may be a danger to security. This unauthorized traffic is taking the form, not only of the passage of civilians by running boat across the straits to the Sicilian coast in the neighborhood of Messina, but is also, I regret to say, being carried on out of kindness of heart, by remaining landing craft engaged in the ferry service.

14 The shortage of personnel and lack of access, partly owing to geographical reasons and partly owing to road breaks, to the higher parts of Calabria, has made it impossible for all the villages in Calabria to be visited. In consequence, a large of resident elements has undoubtedly not taken place throughout these provinces and there is, from this point of view, not only a source of grievance, but a legitimate source of grievance, among the part of the population. I also found great uncertainty in view of the developments in Naples, not only in the minds of the local population but also in the minds of Allied military personnel, including my own, regarding the responsibility for the administration of Calabria. I immediately informed all those with whom I was in contact that until further notice the Allied Military Government, and no other Government, was responsible for the administration. Nevertheless, the uncertainty will undoubtedly continue to exist in certain parts of Region II, notably in Lucania, where, and so long as, visits by the King and Italian Royal Family of a formal nature, are possible. In the course of discussions with the C.O.C. Military Division Staff, I pointed out the difficulties occasioned by such visits as a result of which the matter was referred to you and you expressed the view by General Mason Macartney on 6th October that such visits outside Apulia would be best postponed for the present.

15 In contrast with Calabria which is untouched by war, Calabria had been seriously damaged and communications around Corozza and between town and towns, are in a deplorable condition. This, combined with an acute shortage of staff and transport, has made it impossible for the C.O.C. in charge of Calabria to do more than deal with a few of the more pressing problems in and around the town. One of these problems has been the Italian civil interment camp at Pazzano di Terno where, at the time of the occupation, 2000 civilian internees mainly nationals of Central and Eastern Europe, were interned. The total included some 500 women and about 100 children. A separate report has been prepared on this camp which is, however, a considerable source of anxiety. Food supplies in the immediate neighborhood of the camp are scarce and such supplies as were formerly sent by the Italian Government are difficult to obtain and equally difficult to transport. Some 100 of the internees have dispersed, some of them finding their way to Sicily by the illegitimate means which I have mentioned. These are being rounded up and at

geographical reasons and partly owing to road breaks, to the higher parts of Calabria, has made it impossible for all the villages in Calabria to be visited. In consequence, a purge of racist elements has undoubtedly not taken place throughout these provinces and there is, from this point of view, not only a source of grievance, but a legitimate source of grievance, among the part of the population. I also found great uncertainty in view of the developments in Puglia, not only in the minds of the local population but also in the minds of Allied military personnel, including my own, regarding the responsibility for the administration of Calabria. I immediately informed all those with whom I was in contact that until further notice the Allied Military Government, and no other Government, was responsible for the administration. Nevertheless, the uncertainty will undoubtedly continue to exist in certain parts of Region II, notably in Lucania, where, and so long as, visits by the King and Italian Royal Family of a formal nature, are permitted. In the course of discussions with the U.S.C. Military Mission in Rimini, I pointed out the difficulties occasioned by such visits as a result of which the matter was referred to you and you expressed the view to General Jean Macpherson on 6th October that such visits outside Puglia would be best postponed for the present.

15 In contrast with Catanzaro which is untouched by war, Corleone had been seriously damaged and communications around Corleone and between that town and Potenza, are in a deplorable condition. This, combined with an acute shortage of staff and transport, has made it impossible for the G.A.O. in charge of Corleone to do more than deal with a few of the more pressing problems in and around the town. One of these problems has been the Italian civil internment camp at Perranente di Tarento where, at the time of the occupation, 2000 civilian internees mainly nationals of Central and Eastern Europe, were interned. The total included some 500 women and about 100 children. A separate report has been prepared on this camp which is, however, a considerable source of anxiety. Food supplies in the immediate neighborhood of the camp are scarce and such supplies as were formerly found by the Italian Government are difficult to obtain and equally difficult to transport. Some 100 of the internees have dispersed, some of them finding their way to Sicily by the illegitimate means which I have described. These are being rounded up and at present are being looked after at Catania and Palermo. The camp is now in charge of a Welfare Officer of the Allied Military Government Headquarters attached to Region II. Such food and ration stamps from such captured stocks and military services as are available are being distributed. I have also taken the American and British Red Cross to task over the supervision of the camp, the indefinite

continuance of...../

circumstance of which is, however, entirely unsatisfactory. When internees are difficult people to deal with and expected, directly the occupation of Gosenza took place, that they would not only be set free but transported to all the many destinations to which they wish to go.

The two Provinces of Lucania present a marked contrast to each other and one of these Provinces, Matera, an equally marked contrast to the rest of Region II. In Matera, a good reflect appointed by Marshall Badoglio and a competent Italian Civil administration is carrying on the affairs of the Province under three Civil Affairs Officers in more or less normal conditions. In fact, with the exception of a shortage of water due to the interruption of the Apulia aqueduct, conditions in the Province may be said to be normal and prosperous. There is an abundance of food and virtually no war damage except to a few minor bridges and no political unrest. From the point of view of an administrator the Province of Matera has been like a breath of fresh air. The Province is a great wheat growing area extending to the sea near Metaponto with a substantial exportable surplus of wheat available for Apulia and other districts. The only incident in the Province of Matera took place before the advent of our troops and after the departure of the German troops, when a mob at the village of Montescaleglioso took the law into its own hands and killed the Communal Secretary who was also the principal Fascist in the place. The culprits have not yet been arrested but investigations are proceeding. The N.C.O. in charge of the Carabinieri has been relieved of his duties.

In Potenza Province, communications on account of broken bridges on road and rail are in a state of chaos. Potenza itself suffered considerable damage and is short of food. Adequate water is available and there is electric current. The more mountainous parts of Potenza Province are likely to suffer privations in the immediate future in spite of the adequate supply of food in the Province as a whole on account of the virtually complete absence of any form of locomotion except by cart. In this Province two riots took place, one, also prior to the occupation of the village of Irsina and subsequent to the departure of the German troops. Here also an organized mob assault led to the Carabinieri being heard in to their police post while another section of the mob killed the Communal Secretary who was also the Chief Fascist and maltreated the female members of his family, who, however, have not succumbed to their injuries. Here, five ring-leaders have been arrested and are now in prison awaiting trial. At the village of Meschita in the northern part of the Province, within the last few days a mob of people stating that they were anti-Fascist proceeded to destroy the tax rolls and Communal records. A patrol of troops was sent to the village which had a quietening effect and the ring leaders have been removed under arrest.

There is evidence in these three cases and in a number of other cases reported from the forward 8th Army areas by Group Capt. Benson's staff that we may expect anti-Fascist demonstrations of considerable violence on an increasing scale the further north the occupation goes. Unless C.A.O.'s and troops can enter inhabited localities directly after their evacuation by German troops, there is likely to be a repetition of scenes of violence and possible bloodshed on an increasing scale. It must be borne in mind that Fascist played little part on the whole in Sicily where its adherents were relatively few.

a great wheat growing area extending to the sea near Metaponto with a substantial exportable surplus of wheat available for Apulia and other districts. The only incident in the Province of Matera took place before the advent of our troops and after the departure of the German troops, when a mob at the village of Montesogliese took the law into its own hands and killed the Communist Secretary who was also the principal Fascist in the place. The culprits have not yet been arrested but investigations are proceeding. The N.C.O. in charge of the Carabinieri has been relieved of his duties.

11/ In Potenza Province, communications on account of broken bridges on road and rail are in a state of chaos. Potenza itself suffered considerable damage and is short of food. Adequate water is available and there is electric current. The more mountainous parts of Potenza Province are likely to suffer privations in the immediate future in spite of the adequate supply of food in the Province as a whole on account of the virtually complete absence of any form of locomotion except by cart. In this Province two riots took place, one, also prior to the occupation of the village of Irsina and subsequent to the departure of the German troops. Here also an organized mob assault led to the Carabinieri being harmed in to their police post while another section of the mob killed the Communist Secretary who was also the Chief Fascist and maltreated the female members of his family, who, however, have not succumbed to their injuries. Here, five ring-leaders have been arrested and are now in prison awaiting trial. At the village of Meschita in the northern part of the Province, within the last few days a mob of people stating that they were anti-Fascist proceeded to destroy the tax rolls and Communist records. A patrol of troops was sent to the village which had a quietening effect and the ring leaders have been removed under arrest.

12/ There is evidence in these three cases and in a number of other cases reported from the forward 8th Army areas by Group Capt. Benson's staff that we may expect anti-Fascist demonstrations of considerable violence on an increasing scale the further north the occupation goes. Unless C.A.O.'s and troops can enter inhabited localities directly after their evacuation by German troops, there is likely to be a repetition of scenes of violence and possible bloodshed on an increasing scale. It must be borne in mind that Fascism played little part on the whole in Sicily where its adherents were relatively few, and too few, to indulge continuously in the graver acts of oppression. From Lucania north this will no longer be the case and when we get to the industrial centres of Central Italy, I shall expect to see considerable violence and this, in spite of the fact that in many Provinces the Fascist Prefects and some of the

more important....

more important Fascist officials have already been removed by the Badoglio Government, as in the Provinces of Potenza and Matera where Badoglio's nominees are now in office. / Since my officers have no escorts and since it will not always be possible to occupy physically, inhabited centres removed from the axis of advance, I see no method of stopping these acts of violence. In some cases my officers have themselves and by themselves, quelled mobs, as yet without much risk to themselves but I cannot be certain that in future cases if they enter inhabited towns where violence is taking place without escorts, that they will necessarily escape danger to themselves. Nevertheless, if they do not enter towns in the more remote places there is a risk of such localities being turned over to crude mob rule with all that that implies. As it is, in most of the major places which have been occupied, there has been evidence of looting by the civilian population.

Generally speaking I consider that the food situation in Region II is, for the immediate future, better than I had expected. With the exception of the cases of violence reported, law and order appear to be good and there is as yet no sign of brigandage or violence even by the disbanded Italian troops in the more remote parts of Calabria and Lucania. With the advent of winter conditions and a continuation of the problem of communications, I should, however, not be surprised to hear of brigandage in Calabria.

I might at this point, perhaps be allowed to express an opinion on the subject of Italian military personnel. From what I have seen of the disbanded elements of the Italian Army travelling the roads and from what I judge of the attitude of the population from my contacts and that of my officers, it will be a hard and difficult thing to induce the Italians as a whole to resume an active part in the war, even to assist locally in ejecting the Germans from their own provinces. I have heard of examples of Italian military bodies and civilians sitting by and watching small rearguard parties of Germans numbering no more than 10 to 15, engaged in the demolition of bridges vital to the communications of the local people. I have heard of no cases in which these parties were even disturbed. The attitude of the Italians generally, as I judge it on such of the mainland as I have seen, is that of a dispirited people who do not very much care what happens to them. I have found little enthusiasm for the Badoglio Government and accounts that I have had of visits of members of the Italian Royal Family to localities in the neighbourhood of Apulia, report a lack of enthusiasm at the appearance of these personages. There is certainly also an anti-Fascist element which is neither enthusiastic to the Royal Family nor given to supporting Marshal Badoglio. / The enthusiasm with which Allied troops have been received, must, however, be accepted as a fact though it must not be construed as indicating a desire to be governed by an Allied Military Government which, as I have before stated and desire here to re-state, cannot in my view conduct a direct administration in Italy or do more than direct an incompetent Italian bureaucracy to govern a dispirited and apathetic people.

I have only visited Naples for a short time and am not yet prepared to submit a report on the conditions in Region III.

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Penwell
Major-General,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

GENERAL
TO: LIEUT. COL. J. M. MASON MACFARLANE C.M. D.S.O. *pp2*
CHIEF OF ANGLICAN MISSION.

Sir,

SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL.

In my capacity of Security Officer of the Town and Port of Brindisi and the Heel of Italy, sent here by GSI(b) VIII Army, I feel it my duty to bring certain facts to your notice.

I have lived previously in Italy, under the Fascist regime, and having some slight knowledge of this and of the Italian character I am fully aware that to accept everything heard and reported is erroneous. There exist cases where people representing themselves as anti-fascists have some grievance against the Fascist regime, either because they have been deservedly punished or because they personally dislike some individual fascist or fascists for reasons other than political. It is therefore necessary to sift carefully and to accept with reserve what each individual states or writes.

A considerable number of people have however been interviewed by me and a number of letters and reports have been studied, including some sent by bodies of workers and anti-fascist and nationalist organisations.

I have formed the opinion that all is not well. There is a feeling of unrest, disappointment and surprise amongst the Italian people that a considerable number of fascists, particularly "Squadriste" are still at liberty. Many of these continue to occupy their old positions and are engaged beneath the surface in certain subversive activities detrimental to the Allied cause.

Whilst complete domination by the regime has been lessened this is thought to be only latent and it is felt by the People that

311.5. *Security*

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Whilst complete domination by the regime has been lessened this is thought to be only latent and it is felt by the People that conditions may later become as before, rather on the lines of the French proverb "plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose".

The Italian people thought and hoped that they were going to be freed from the Fascist regime and imagined, in their despondency, that the Allied invasion would create an immediate Utopia. They are unable to understand completely, what they consider to be, the inaction of the Allies. That some early arrests were made is applauded but these are not considered to have gone far enough. The Badoglio Government is thought to be weak, if not favourable to fascism for some reason.

OK

TO: LIEUT-COLONEL F.W. MASON MACFARLANE C.M.G. D.S.O. - PAGE 2.

A certain food shortage exists as is understandable in a part of the country, not really productive but it is emphatically stated that certain foods are being deliberately held back by the old original fascist organisations. In any case the Fascists are giving as the reason for the shortage the presence of the Allies, with the purpose of bringing discredit to them in the eyes of the people. The Black Market is very strong and some good dividends are evidently being earned by someone. The cost of living is high and it is being said by Fascist well wishers that this is being caused by the Allies who wish to depreciate the currency.

A few days ago a reliable informer told me in secrecy and in the presence of an officer of 71 Sub Area H.Q. that it was desired by certain people to hold a large demonstration in Brindisi in favour of the Allies. It was stated that this could be organised on a large scale if the Allies agreed, but could also be prevented if they did not agree. As it was considered that such a thing would be unwelcome the informer was advised accordingly. The matter has been reported officially.

Literature has been distributed during the past few days on behalf of a Party calling itself "Partito Fascista Repubblicano." Non fascists do not yet understand its full aim but suspect fascism under a modified name.

I have received warnings from reliable sources that if things continue as they are danger lies ahead as the people will not continue to accept the fascists and their activities. I am

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I have received warnings from reliable sources that if things continue as they are danger lies ahead as the people will not continue to accept the fascists and their activities. I am disinclined to believe this danger to be very serious, at present at any rate.

It appears that the Italian People are like a ship without a course to steer. On the one hand they feel they are being drawn back by Fascism whilst on the other they look to the Allies to propose some alternative. Perhaps this is not surprising after 21 years of domination and of being forbidden to think for themselves.

The apparent desire of the Fascists is to endeavour to create mistrust of the Allies who they fear may eventually prevent their

TO: LIEUT. COLONEL F. L. MASON MACFARLANE C.M.G. S.O. PAGE 3.

chance of returning to full power. They also feel that should the obviously impossible situation arise that the Germans return they would be the favoured ones. The non fascists are afraid to express themselves too openly as they realise that they may be placed in a dangerous situation one day.

It is felt to be right to state that the time is approaching when the position must be watched carefully and perhaps some further action taken, not in the interest of the Italian people, but in those of the Allies, who will eventually suffer if what is, in point of fact, subversive activity continues and increases.

I have the honour to be, Sir, -

In the Field.
31/10/43.
LCW.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. B. L. H. G. H. M.
Capt.

O.C. 91. Pat Security Section

Corso Umberto, 65
Brindisi,

be watched carefully and perhaps some further action taken, not in the interest of the Italian people, but in those of the Allies, who will eventually suffer if what is, in point of fact, subversive activity continues and increases.

In the Field,
51/10/45.
LCW.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Russell Kingham.

— Capt.

Corso Umberto, 65-
Brindisi,

O.C. 91. Port Security Section

TRANSLATION

P.M. 151, 31 October 1943

FROM: S.M.R.E.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Chief of Allied Mission.

N 1472/OP.V.

SUBJECT: Curfew in Brindisi.

The 7th Army Headquarters have reported in their news bulletin of 24th inst. that the Brindisi population shows a serious discontent for the beginning of curfew at 19 hours, as compared with that of neighbouring provinces, delayed till 2130 hours.

As such order has been issued on request of local Anglo-American Headquarters, we beg to submit this question to re-examination, hoping it will be possible to meet the population's wish.

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25

0711-14. 1200-1.

2 9 3 2
U. S. SECRET *(file)*
Equals British MOST SECRET *F*

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

MDT/afe

11 November 1943

Subject: Note from Marshal Badoglio Regarding Conditions in Sicily.

To: Chief of Staff, AFHQ, APO 512.

Attached herewith is a note from Marshal Badoglio regarding conditions in Sicily. A copy of this has already been furnished General Holmes and General McSherry.

For the Chief of the Allied Control Commission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

2 Incls.
Copy of No. 753 di prot.
Translation of No. 753 di prot.

CA
U. S. SECRET
Equals British MOST SECRET

0911-9 (Italy)

(C o p i a)

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

11 novembre 1943

N° 753 di prot.

AL SIGNOR GENERALE JOYCE
Capo Missione Militare Alleata

S E D E

Da informazioni avute mi risulta che la situazione in Sicilia presenta aspetti non rassicuranti.

- 1 - Forte propaganda e lavoro di organizzazione comuni-
sta. Molti centri dell'Isola sono ormai completamen-
te in mano ai comunisti, che sono anche fortemente
armati. Fino a quando permane l'occupazione militare
americana stanno tranquilli; se questa verrà a ces-
sare, occorrerà certo molta energia;
- 2 - esteso ed attivo mercato nero con conseguente for-
tissimo aumento del costo della vita e naturale mal-
contento;
- 3 - incapacità (o impossibilità) di agire da parte del-
le autorità politiche e amministrative;
- 4 - scarsa efficacia e gravi pecche dei RR.CC. e nella
polizia;
- 5 - situazione dolorosa e difficile per le famiglie degli
ufficiali e sottufficiali. Questi o sono prigionieri
o sono a spasso. In entrambi i casi le famiglie non
percepiscono assegni e pertanto sono in gravissima

201 BADOGLIO
SICILY 091.412

PROPA BADOGLIO

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ufficiali e sottufficiali. Questi o sono prigionieri
o sono a spasso. In entrambi i casi le famiglie non
percepiscono assegni e pertanto sono in gravissima
crisi.

Ciò determina molto malcontento contro il
Governo italiano accusato di trascuratezza.

Giornalmente si presentano ufficiali e sottufficiali che cercano disperatamente di essere impiegati in qualche modo.

Segnalo quanto sopra alla S.V. affinché ne sia edotto il Comando anglo-americano dell'Isola per quei provvedimenti che potrà prendere.

f/to Badoglio

TRANSLATION

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

File
/mip

Number 753

11 November 1943

From information received I perceive that the situation in Sicily presents some aspects which are little reassuring:

1. Strong propaganda and organizational activity by Communists. Many parts of the Island are by now in the hands of Communists, who are also heavily armed. Up to the time American military occupation prevails they remain quiet; if this should cease, it is certain that some activity will be shown;
2. Extended and active black market with relative high increase of the cost of living and natural dissatisfaction;
3. Inability (or impossibility) to act on the part of political and administrative authorities;
4. Poor efficiency and grave defections among the Carabinieri and the police;
5. A sorrowful and difficult situation for the families of officers and non-commissioned officers. These are either prisoners or are unemployed. In both cases the families do not receive allotments and because of this they are in grave circumstances.

The above produces much dissatisfaction against the Italian Government, which is accused of neglect.

Officers and non-commissioned officers apply daily, trying desperately to be employed in some capacity.

I mention the above to you so that the Anglo-American Island Command may take whatever action it is able in this matter.

Badoglio
Badoglio

COPY

SUBJECT: - Unrest in Villages in Eighth Army Area. SECRET

H.Q., A.M.G.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

General Officer Commanding in Chief,
15 Army Group. AMG/30/17
17th November 1943

1. In the course of my recent tour of occupied territory in the Eighth Army area and discussions with S.O.A.O. (Gp. Captain Benson) and with other of my officers in the area I have heard of several instances of unrest in villages. This unrest has not up to the present assumed either dangerous or difficult proportions, but it may be significant of what is going on if, as I suspect, the individual incidents have some connection with each other.

2. I wish here to differentiate between two types of incidents of which there have been instances since the first landing on the mainland. The first class of incident is one which has taken place at or prior to the occupation of places by Allied Troops. These incidents have taken the form of serious rioting, in certain cases leading to bloodshed. Instances in point are the riots that took place at Irisina in Potenza Province, and at a village in Matera Province. In both these cases the mob invaded the Municipal Offices and lynched the Communal Secretary, who in both cases was an ardent Fascist. One Carabinieri's throat was also cut. In one of these two cases the mob also attacked and injured but not fatally, the wife and family of the Communal Secretary. These instances have been accompanied by brutality and mutilation. There have been one or two other cases in areas further North where similar incidents might have taken place but for the intervention of my officers striving with the troops and calming the crowd. These incidents are quite understandable, and can readily be explained by the desire of the crowd to revenge themselves on persecution under the Fascist regime. It is perhaps surprising that more incidents of this nature have not taken place. They have all been marked by bloodshed and brutality.

3. The second class of incident is quite different. In every case in this category the incident has taken place quite some time after the occupation of the village by Allied Troops and after most of the Allied Troops had passed through to positions further forward. There have been two such incidents in Potenza Province and there may have been more of which I am not aware since A.M.G. Region II, in which Potenza Province is included, has passed out of my direct jurisdiction. One of these two incidents at the village of Meschito, in Northern Potenza, is precisely paralleled by others of the six to eight similar instances which have taken place since the occupation of the Provinces of Foggia and Campobasso.

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4. These incidents have two elements in common; the first is that all the events have taken place subsequent to occupation. When the heat of revenge should have passed over, and the second; the fact that none of the incidents has ended in bloodshed or serious violence. Moreover, all these incidents appear to have in common an appearance of having been severally organized. For instance, at Lucera in Foggia Province an incident occurred quite recently of several hundred women suddenly appearing and refusing relief payments on the grounds that they wanted to have their military separation allowances. Now it is a remarkable fact that the Italian military separation allowances in the case of numerous families (that is, of more than two children) are in fact smaller in aggregate than the relief payments which have been laid down. It is difficult to explain the sudden appearance of shouting women with this strange complaint out of a clear sky unless it had been organized. In two other cases the incidents took the form of a crowd appearing without much apparent provocation, also out of a clear sky, and without warning invading the Municipal Offices and scattering on making

- 2 -

bonfires of municipal records. In yet other instances the crowds have suddenly appeared to demand salt or to complain of difficulties in connection with rationing, or of the difficulties of getting wheat milled.

5. While the incidents appear after the event to neveted some sort of prima facie justification, they took place without warning or prior complaint. They had in fact no real foundation which could not have been dealt with in the ordinary course of administration, as all such complaints are dealt with quite readily and easily over, in every case the crowds have been quite readily and easily dispersed by the Carabinieri without using force.

6. After discussing the situation with my Senior Civil Affairs Officer at Eighth Army I have come to the conclusion that there is some reason for all these incidents and that reason is political, though what precisely this political movement consists of I am as yet unable to say. The local Italian authorities who, whether they are Fascists or not, are of course predominantly anti-Communist, attribute the incidents to Communist agitation. I understand, moreover, that Foggia City has always been very radically minded. I am also aware of political activities which are being conducted by groups under various names such as "Anti-Fascist Front," "Christian Democrats," "National Liberation Committee (or Front)," etc. But I have no evidence to attribute these disturbances to any particular party or underground movement.

7. It may perhaps here be relevant to report that in the village of Minervino in Murge which lies south of Canosa and almost due west of Bari, a house in the main square was observed on the 14th November to be displaying three large red flags, the hammer and sickle emblem, and a conspicuous red shield.

8. I must also draw your attention to the instructions received from A.W.H.Q. on the subject of political activities contained in a telegram which reads as follows:-

"In view of the special situation prevailing in Naples, with particular reference to the press and political activity, paragraphs eight and ten of the AUGOT Political Directive are to be interpreted as follows:-

1. Expression of political opinion, including criticism of the Italian Government, shall be permitted in the press. Censorship of the press for military security will continue, and no newspaper will be permitted which does not submit to military censorship. Furthermore, general control of the press will continue in order to avoid waste of newsprint.
2. Normal, orderly political activity will be permitted except that public meetings and demonstrations will continue to be prohibited because of the general condition of the Naples area."

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2. Normal, orderly political activity will be permitted except that public meetings and demonstrations will continue to be prohibited because of the general condition of the Naples area."

"Above was subsequently extended to 5th Army area."

These instructions have been duly communicated to S.C.A.O.s, 21st and 81st Armies, who will use their discretion under the instructions of their G.O.C.s in according liberty for political discussion and activity.

9. I do not at all wish to exaggerate the importance of the incidents nor can I suggest that anything has taken place, as yet, which has had any effect on the security of your troops. Indeed, such political activities as have been reported to me as being carried on by radically minded individuals have all taken the form of expressing whole hearted support of the Allies and their military operations and I believe insofar as propaganda has been done by these persons, that they have enjoined upon their supporters the necessity of doing everything in their power to help the Allied Troops. It is, however, possible, on the other hand, that the incidents referred to are a reflection, not of uprising political sentiment in occupied territories, but the produce of a subversive organization instigated by the enemy, either through agents left behind for the purpose or by agents entering the territories from the other side of the line. It is on account of this danger more than the direct political consequences /which...

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 512

RED/jjf

In reply
refer to: 210.34

21 November 1943

SUBJECT: Captain A. G. Riolo

TO : Headquarters, AMG, Palermo

Attached hereto is a letter from Il Commissario Prefettizio Salerno to Marshal Badoglio, dated 9 November 1943, requesting that Captain A. G. Riolo be retained as assistant S.C.A.O. in Salerno.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGP

1 - Inclosure
As listed above

201-Riolo A.G. Capt

CA B2

- 2 -

bonfires of municipal records. In yet other instances the crowds have suddenly appeared to demand salt or to complain of difficulties in connection with rationing, or of the difficulties of getting wheat milled.

5. While the incidents appear after the event to have had some sort of prima facie justification, they took place without warning or prior complaint. They had in fact no real foundation which could not have been dealt with in the ordinary course of administration, as all such complaints are dealt with continuously. Moreover, in every case the crowds have been quite readily and easily dispersed by the Carabinieri without using force.

6. After discussing the situation with my Senior Civil Affairs Officer at Eighth Army I have come to the conclusion that there is some reason for all these incidents and that reason is political, though what precisely this political movement consists of I am as yet unable to say. The local Italian authorities who, whether they are Fascists or not, are of course predominantly anti-Communist, attribute the incidents to Communist agitation. I understand, moreover, that Foggia City has always been very radically minded. I am also aware of political activities which are being conducted by groups under various names such as "Anti-Fascist Front," "Christian Democrats," "National Liberation Committee (or Front)," etc. But I have no evidence to attribute these disturbances to any particular party or underground movement.

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"In view of the special situation prevailing in Naples, with particular reference to the press and political activity, paragraphs eight and ten of the AMOOT Political Directive are to be interpreted as follows:-

1. Expression of political opinion, including criticism of the Italian Government, shall be permitted in the press. Censorship of the press for military security will continue, and no newspaper will be permitted which does not submit to military censorship. Furthermore, general control of the press will continue in order to avoid waste of newsprint.
2. Normal, orderly political activity will be permitted except that public meetings and demonstrations will continue to be prohibited because of the general condition of the Naples area."

"Above was subsequently extended to 8th Army area."

Moreover, that Reggia City has always been very ideologically minded. I am also aware of political activities which are being conducted by groups under various names such as "Anti-Fascist Front," "Christian Democrats," "National Liberation Committee (or Front)," etc. but I have no evidence to attribute these disturbances to any particular party or underground movement.

7. It may perhaps here be relevant to report that in the village of Minervino in Murge which lies south of Canosa and almost due west of Bari, a house in the main square was observed on the 14th November to be displaying three large red flags, the hammer and sickle emblem, and a conspicuous red shield.

8. I must also draw your attention to the instructions received from A.T.H.Q. on the subject of political activities contained in a telegram which reads as follows:-

"In view of the special situation prevailing in Naples, with particular reference to the press and political activity, paragraphs eight and ten of the AMCOT Political Directive are to be interpreted as follows:-

1. Expression of political opinion, including criticism of the Italian Government, shall be permitted in the press. Censorship of the press for military security will continue, and no newspaper will be permitted which does not submit to military censorship. Furthermore, general control of the press will continue in order to avoid waste of newsprint.

2. Normal, orderly political activity will be permitted except that public meetings and demonstrations will continue to be prohibited because of the general condition of the Naples area."

"Above was subsequently extended to 8th Army area."

These instructions have been duly communicated to S.C.A.O.s, 21st and 24th Armies, who will use their discretion under the instructions of their G.O.C.s in according liberty for political discussion and activity.

9. I do not at all wish to exaggerate the importance of the incidents nor can I suggest that anything has taken place, as yet, which has had any effect on the security of your troops. Indeed, such political activities as have been reported to me as being carried on by radically minded individuals have all taken the form of expressing whole hearted support of the Allies and their military operations and I believe insofar as propaganda has been done by these persons, that they have enjoined upon their supporters the necessity of doing everything in their power to help the Allied Troops. It is, however, possible, on the other hand, that the incidents referred to are a reflection, not of uprising political sentiment in occupied territories, but the produce of a subversive organization instigated by the enemy, either through agents left behind for the purpose or by agents entering the territories from the other side of the line. It is on account of this danger more than the direct political consequences /which...

- 3 -

which such a movement might have that I have felt it necessary to draw your attention to the subject at this early stage.

(signed) RANVILL
Major General,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

/SCH/

It may be noted that the reference to the subject of the above is in the context of the fact that the subject of the above is a person who is known to be a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

I am sure that you will be able to identify the person referred to in the above and that you will be able to take the necessary steps to ensure that the person is not allowed to enter the country.

I am sure that you will be able to identify the person referred to in the above and that you will be able to take the necessary steps to ensure that the person is not allowed to enter the country.

Salerno - Nov. 9. 1943

MUNICIPIO DI SALERNO

TO: HIS EXCELLENCY MARESCIALLO
PIETRO BADOLIO
Premier of the Italian
Government.

News has arrived to this office that Capt. A. G. Fiolo-who has been assigned until this moment as Asst. S.C.A.O. and who has presided over the important branch of Public Works in this province, giving proof to be a renowned expert and of praiseworthy zeal, will have, most probably, to leave this residence.

I permit myself to make present that said captain, after having embarked at Casablanca and having fought in Algeria, Tunis and Biserta, also at Gela and Salerno, has given, from the first day of the Allies' arrival to this city, till today, work of excellent intelligence and action, which incites admirable intuition, following with untiring accuracy and diligence, the important and complicated works necessary not only for the clearing of debris streets and squares caused by the recent bombardments, but also for the reorganizing of the civilian life, which cannot be postponed and which for such a time had disturbed its normal rythm.

He, infact, not only succeeded, in brief, to clear the streets, the squares and the ways of communications between communes, but was also able to resolve the problems of restoring water and electric light, most essential for that reconstruction which all endeavour for. With perfect acknowledgment, and I should say, with real superiority of all subjects, that are in discussion he goes, every day occupying himself with that which are the complete and integration needs for the rebuilding and the reviving of this misfortunate city.

And also, I must, in the name of this city, ask fervently Your Excellency because - if this information should be true - to interpose your mediation because this functionary is not lost by this city, which sees in him, and quite right, judging by first experience, one of the principle authors called to repair the damages of the past and to prepare the plans of a better future.

Yours obedient.

IL COMMISSARIO PREFETTIZIO

/s/ Gin. Cuomo

B/ACU-LO/5.

11 DECEMBER, 1943.

SUBJECT: SANATATION PROBLEM IN
BRINDISI.

TO: HIS HONOUR, IL POBESIA,
BRINDISI.

1. It has been reported to this Office that very unsatisfactory conditions frequently exist in the area in front of a building occupied by Allied troops at Nos 3 & 6 Via BARI, BRINDISI. Little effort is made by the Italian Sanatation Department to clear the refuse left in the mentioned area by the Italian Civilians.

2. It can easily be seen what consequences can result from such a condition. While the general refuse problem is still under discussion and plan by your Office, the ADMS, 71 BASE SUB-AREA, the Provincial Medical Officer for BRINDISI and the ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION SANATATION OFFICER, more effort should be made by your sanatation department to control the disposal of the Province's present refuse until the contemplated refuse plan is completed.

3. The undersigned should like to be advised as a matter for record of the progress being made regarding the contemplated refuse disposal plan, as recently outlined by Major CARTER of the Office of the ADMS, 71 BASE SUB-AREA.

John F. Denning
JOHN F. DENNING, 1ST LT. A.C.
LIAISON OFFICER (BRINDISI)
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

1138

COPY TO: DAA & QMG) 71 BASE SUB-AREA.
ADMS)

MEDICAL PROVINCIAL, BRINDISI.
A.C.C. SANATATION OFFICER. ✓

720.7 - Garbage

occupied by Allied troops at Nos 3 & 6 Via Bari, BRINDISI. Little effort is made by the Italian Sanitation Department to clear the refuse left in the mentioned area by the Italian Civilians.

2. It can easily be seen what consequences can result from such a condition. While the general refuse problem is still under discussion and plan by your Office, the ARMS, 71 BASE SUB-AREA, the Provincial Medical Officer for BRINDISI and the ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION SANITATION OFFICER, more effort should be made by your sanitation department to control the disposal of the Province's present refuse until the contemplated refuse plan is completed.

3. The undersigned should like to be advised as a matter for record of the progress being made regarding the contemplated refuse disposal plan, as recently outlined by Major CARTER of the Office of the ARMS, 71 BASE SUB-AREA.

John F. Denning
JOHN F. DENNING, 1ST LT. A.C.
LIAISON OFFICER (BRINDISI)
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

1188

COPY TO: DAA & QMG)
ARMS) 71 BASE SUB-AREA.

MEDICAL PROVINCIAL, BRINDISI.
A.C.C. SANITATION OFFICER. ✓

18

720.7 - Garbage + Waste M

ENCLOSURE

Nº 1365 DI PROT



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

14 DICEMBRE 1943

AL SIGNOR GENERALE KENYON A. JOYCE
CAPO DELLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI
CONTROLLO

S E D E

CARO GENERALE JOYCE,

IL MARESCIALLO MESSE MI SEGNA LA GRAVE SITUAZIONE DELLA CAMPANIA.

MISERIA E MASSE DI DISOCCUPATI SONO IN CONTINUO AUMENTO, LA SITUAZIONE ALIMENTARE È PRECARIA, IL MERCATO NERO E LA PROPAGANDA A SFONDO ANARCHICO PRENDONO OGNI GIORNO PIÙ PIEDE.

LA NOSTRA POLIZIA NON RIESCE D'ALTRONDE A RIPRENDERE IL SUO PRESTIGIO PERCHÈ LA SUA AZIONE DIRETTA È SOVENTE ESAUTORATA DALL'INTERVENTO ANCHE DI UN SEMPLICE SOLDATO AMERICANO (NEGRI COMPRESI).

IN QUESTA SITUAZIONE RITENGO OPPORTUNO UN VOSTRO CORTESE INTERVENTO:

A)- PER CONVINCERE IL CAPO DELL'A.M.G. DELLA REGIONE A TOGLIERE TUTTE LE DIFFICOLTÀ FRAPPOSTE AGLI SCAMBI ED A PREOCCUPARSI DI PROVVEDERE SOLO QUEI GENERI CHE RISULTANO SCARSI O INEFFICIENTI;

*See
0911-901 (Italy)*

./.



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

- 2 -

- B)- PER SOLLECITARE LE VOSTRE AUTORITÀ MILITARI A NON CHIEDERE MANOVALANZA MILITARE (CHÈ I MILITARI DOVREBBERO ESSERE IMPIEGATI PER L'APPRONTAMENTO DELLE UNITÀ DA VOI STESSI AUTORIZZATE), MA IMPIEGARE INVECE I CIVILI DISOCCUPATI, DIMINUENDO COSÌ IL GRAVE DISAGIO GENERALE;
- C)- PER CHIEDERE ALLE VOSTRE AUTORITÀ CHE RICONOSCANO IN PIENO LA NECESSITÀ CHE L'OPERA DELLA POLIZIA MILITARE ITALIANA - REALI CARABINIERI - NON SIA MAI OSTACOLATA, AVVERTENDO LE VOSTRE TRUPPE CHE ESSE NON DEVONO MAI INTERVENIRE PRO E CONTRO BORGHESI O MILITARI ITALIANI.

LA RINGRAZIO PER QUANTO FARÀ E LA SALUTO
MOLTO CORDIALMENTE.

Benito Mussolini

TRANSLATION

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT
No. 1365 of Prot.

14 December 1943

To General Kenyon A. Joyce
Chief of the Allied Control Commission
Headquarters

*14/12/43
Shannon's Brig
Lusk
MOR*

Dear General Joyce:

Marshal Messe has brought to my attention the serious situation existing in Campania.

Poverty and the great number of unemployed are steadily increasing, the food situation is alarming, the black market and propaganda anarchic in origin become stronger each day.

Moreover, our police are unable to regain their prestige because their direct action is often nullified by the interference of even plain American privates (including negroes).

I feel your interest in this matter is necessary, as follows:

- A)- To convince the Chief AMG Officer of the region to eliminate all exchange difficulties and to provide only for those items which are scarce or of poor quality;
- B)- To request your military authorities not to ask for military labor (since these men should be used to build up the units which you authorized), but to employ civilian unemployed instead, thus alleviating the present grave situation;
- C)- To request your authorities that they fully recognize that the work of the Italian Military Police - Royal Carabinieri - should not be hampered, and to notify your troops that they must never interfere in favor of or against Italian civilians or soldiers.

Accept my thanks for your interest in this matter and my most cordial regards.

BADOGLIO

091.1 - Gant (Italy)

CA

20

17 December 1943

To His Excellency Marshal Badoglio -

Dear Marshal Badoglio:-

Brigadier Lush, the senior AMG officer in the region of the 15th Army Group, was in my office at the time I received your note of 14 December regarding conditions in Campania. I asked Brigadier Lush to discuss this matter in the interview which he was about to have with you. I hope the occasion resulted in a mutually profitable exchange of views.

Most sincerely,

091.1 - Spent (Italy)
x 201 - Brig. Lush

CA

14

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS

TO:----- CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

16 DECEMBER, 1943.

1. The following letter dated Dec. 12 1943 from the O.C.
91 Port Security Section, Brindisi is quoted below for your
information:

"During the night of 11 Dec. 1943 new posters bearing the
faces of Churchill and Roosevelt were defaced by ink being
deliberately thrown at them.

This Section is trying to obtain information of the
perpetrators of this act and in the meantime this report
is forwarded for any action you consider necessary."

2. Undersigned has also been informed that the Port Security
Section Office has accumulated, and continues to do so daily,
large amounts of reports of subversive activity in this
Province and elsewhere.

John F. Denning
JOHN F. DENNING, 1ST LT, A.C.
LIAISON OFFICER (BRINDISI)
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

COPY TO:----- CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER, A.C.C.

SECURITY OFFICER, A.C.C.

H.Q. 71 BASE SUB-AREA.

O.C. 91 PORT SECURITY SECTION, BRINDISI.

13

091.411- Subversive Activities

1. The following letter dated Dec. 12 1943 from the O.C. 91 Port Security Section, Brindisi is quoted below for your information:

"During the night of 11 Dec. 1943 new posters bearing the faces of Churchill and Roosevelt were defaced by ink being deliberately thrown at them.

This Section is trying to obtain information of the perpetrators of this act and in the meantime this report is forwarded for any action you consider necessary."

2. Undersigned has also been informed that the Port Security Section Office has accumulated, and continues to do so daily, large amounts of reports of subversive activity in this Province and elsewhere.

John F. Denning
JOHN F. DENNING, 1ST LT, A.C.
LIAISON OFFICER (BRINDISI)
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

COPY TO-----CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER, A.C.C.
SECURITY OFFICER, A.C.C. ✓
H.Q. 71 BASE SUB-AREA.
O.C. 91 PORT SECURITY SECTION, BRINDISI.

13

091.411- Subversive Activities

OK

26 DEC 1943 646

SECRET

FS/1.

Mr. Canale
Subject:- Civilian Morale.

To:- H.Q., 71 Sub Area.

From:- O.C., 91 Port Security Section.

1. Attached is copy of translation of a manifest, signed by 36 persons, which was brought into this office.

The points contained in the manifest are interesting, as they give a fair idea of what the local Brindisian is thinking. It is not possible to take action on any of the points from this office, as no definite information or denunciation is contained therein, but other reports which have been received lend weight to this manifest, and para. 10 might well be worth consideration.

2. The persons who signed the manifest can all be contacted by this Section.

H. A. Jackson.

Capt.

O.C., 91 Port Security Section.

In the Field.
12 Dec 43.
GAR.

Copy to:- Civil Affairs Officer, Brindisi.
H.Q., 2 District.

26 FEB 1943 6-76

To: The Allied Commanding General, BRINDISI.

The under-signed, citizens of Brindisi, take the liberty of presenting the following to the Commanding General.

1. Since the 25 July 1943, we have seen no change in the political administration in Brindisi.
2. That the provincial powers are still in the hands of Fascists.
3. That in the Prefecture and Questura, people who belong body and soul to the fallen regime, still are in command.
4. That in all the political offices and syndicates there still are creatures of Mussolini.
5. That in all the important centres in Brindisi there are Fascists spreading propaganda against the Allies and their Armies.
6. That in offices, acts of sabotage which may have important consequences such as the shortage of seed for the crops which may cause shortage of wheat on the next year's harvest, are taking place.
7. That everything is continuing as it did before the fall of Fascism.
8. That thefts, dishonesty, complicity and immorality continue.
9. That all the municipal services, even the most simple, are carrying on the same as before, and even worse.
10. That no propaganda is being made against Fascism and against the Germans.
11. That the Anti-Fascists are not taken into any consideration, and that we still have not our liberty.
12. That all this is producing discontent amongst the population.
13. That the Government of Pagdolio does not wish and does not know how to end this intolerable state of affairs.

W E R E Q U E S T

14. That Brindisi and the province be taken away from a government incapable of setting things right, and to give to the people of Brindisi the political liberty and just administration and the proper functioning of all the most important services, and therefore that Brindisi be considered like Sicily and be taken under the protection of the Anglo-American authorities to whom we will give our utmost

0911- Gnt Italy

0911- Gnt Itay

6. That in offices, acts of sabotage which may have important consequences such as the shortage of seed for the crops which may cause shortage of wheat on the next year's harvest, are taking place.
7. That everything is continuing as it did before the fall of Fascism.
8. That thefts, dishonesty, complicity and immorality continue.
9. That all the municipal services, even the most simple, are carrying on the same as before, and even worse.
10. That no propaganda is being made against Fascism and against the Germans.
11. That the Anti-Fascists are not taken into any consideration, and that we still have not our liberty.
12. That all this is producing discontent amongst the population.
13. That the government of Bagdolio does not wish and does not know how to end this intolerable state of affairs.

W E R E Q U E S T

14. That Brindisi and the province be taken away from a government incapable of setting things right, and to give to the people of Brindisi the political liberty and just administration and the proper functioning of all the most important services, and therefore that Brindisi be considered like Sicily and be taken under the protection of the Anglo-American authorities to whom we will give our utmost collaboration.

Signed by 56 persons.

6 JAN 1944

965

TRANSLATION

Brindisi, 5 January 1944

My dear General,

I have seen in the newspapers that Allied troops have organized small Christmas parties for our children at Foggia and other places.

I take the pleasure of expressing to you, my dear General, our appreciation and I would be glad if you could extend it to the Commanders and troops who have taken such initiative.

For many months our children have been suffering the worst consequences of the war and the months ahead of us do not offer them brighter hopes.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Badoglio

Major General
Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission

30

6 JAN 1944

MDT/hjp

6 January 1944

In reply refer to:
201 - Badoglio, Marshal

SUBJECT: Letter from Marshal Badoglio
TO : Headquarters, 15th Army Group

The attached letter from Marshal Badoglio, expressing appreciation for the Christmas parties organized by Allied soldiers, is transmitted to you for such circulation as you consider appropriate.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

1 Incl:
Transl, Ltr N. 34
5 Jan 44

NOV 11, 1943

SECRET

SUBJECT: FORTUNATO GUADALUPI

TO --- LIAISON OFFICER, BRINDISI, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

With request of a favourable interest on the part of the Allied Command, we transmit the only letter directed to me from comm. Fortunato Guadalupi, since he expounds a marked activity in the agricultural field, which deserves to be kept in consideration in the present moment.

SIGNED

THE PREFECT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PREFECT.

The war needs demanded, even from their beginning; some mishaps to my agricultural firm Casale, mishaps that regardless of you warning to the Stato Maggiore of the Italian Airforce first, and to the English Command later, rendered difficult but did not destroy entirely the existence of such cattle, that; through a selection work undertaken every thirty years, represents something unique in our region, and therefore once destroyed its equal could not be found.

On the 8th day of this month, some American Officers, having taken the Camp for the future arrival of their planes, have demolished some buildings, that have already been, with surprising celerity, razed to the ground.

It seems that such work of demolition will continue, and in such case, I would not know where to shelter the cattle that I have not been able to transfer to another place and the two families of the personnel having already restricted in the least space possible, at the expense of food for cattle, warehouses, machinery, etc due to the speed of the execution.

In the meantime I request to Your Excellency to inform the Higher American Authorities of the proceeding, praying to have demolitions ceased to let me know how far the demolishing work must go and to give me time necessary to provide for the continuing of the animals' life, which are not in full production, which life cannot be interrupted if not for good.

WITH RESPECT

SIGNED

8

FORTUNATO GUADALUPI

Incl 1³ and 2³ (Combined)

SECRET

File

~~SECRET~~
13 November 1943

SUBJECT: DEMOLITION WORK ON ITALIAN OWNER'S
LAND, BRINDISI.

TO _____ C.O. 62 SERVICE GROUP

1. Attached herewith are:

(a) Translation of letter dated 11 November '43 of Mr FORTUNATO GUADALUPI, an agriculture man of Brindisi, addressed to his Excellency, the Prefect of Brindisi.

(b) Translation of the Prefect's letter to undersigned.

2. It is my understanding that Mr. GUADALUPI's land where his cattle are kept, is adjacent to the work now being undertaken by the 809th Engineer (Area), a unit of your organization.

3. Request reply to Mr GUADALUPI's letter through this Office

/s/ John F. Denning,
JOHN F. DENNING, 1ST LT, A.C.
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
LIAISON OFFICER, BRINDISI

1 Incl:

Fortuanto Guadalupi's letter, 11/10/43 (copy)
Prefect's letter, 11/11/43, (copy)

SECRET 7

SECRET

1st Ind.

(D-RVM-1)

HEADQUARTERS, Service Center #62, APO 528, 5 December 1943.

TO: Commanding Officer, 809th Engineers, APO 528.

1. Attention is directed to basic communication and enclosures relative to alleged claim of damage to building etc by an Italian property owner who is presumably located at or in vicinity of the Brindisi Airport.

2. Investigating and full report will be made, so that pertinent information can be made available to the Allied Control Commission.

By Order of Lt. Colonel HILLS:

FRANK L. INNACELLI,
Major, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

2nd Ind.

FRS/dew

HEADQUARTERS, 809TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION, APO 528, U.S. ARMY, 16 December 1

TO: Commanding Officer, Company "B", 809th Engr. Avn. Bn.

For necessary action.

For the Commanding Officer:

FRANK R. STOCKER,
1st Lt., 809th Engr. Bn.
Adjutant.

6

SECRET

3rd Ind.

SECRET

COMPANY B, 809th Engineer Aviation Battalion, APO #528, U.S. Army, 26 December 1943.
TO: COMMANDING OFFICER, 809th Engineer Aviation Battalion, APO 528, U.S. Army.

1. Demolition work on the Guadalupi Farm was executed by my Company in accordance with instructions issued from Battalion Headquarters. At the time of the assignment I was given to understand that the Italian Government had informed Signor Guadalupi of the nature and extent of the work and that financial adjustments had been discussed and decided upon by representatives of the Allied Forces.

2. The process of razing was begun in early November, after I had contacted Signor Guadalupi and had explained to him exactly what was to be done. In order to give Signor Guadalupi adequate time to arrange for substitute housing and shelter for his farm personnel and livestock the period of operations was greatly extended, the final demolition being accomplished during the past week.

3. Attached is a layout of that portion of the Guadalupi Farm that was demolished by my Company. The remaining portion of the farm, which stands to the right (NW) of and adjacent to the line AB, is not shown. All solid lines on the layout represent stone walls with the exception of lines AB and CD, which represent no physical structure. All enclosed areas that are marked "C" indicate buildings covered by tile or some other roofing material.

4. A list of property and materials contained in the razed portion of the Farm follows:

Chalk stone enclosure walls, 5' high	8,336 sq. ft.
Chalk stone building walls	8,993 sq. ft.
Tile roofing	5,010 sq. ft.
Lumber and plaster roofing	720 sq. ft.
One stone oven	
One well	
One garden (small)	
One orchard (small)	

All materials were turned back to Signor Guadalupi

HERBERT RICHARDSON, JR.,
Capt., 809th Engr. Avn. Bn.
Commanding Company "B"

5

SECRET

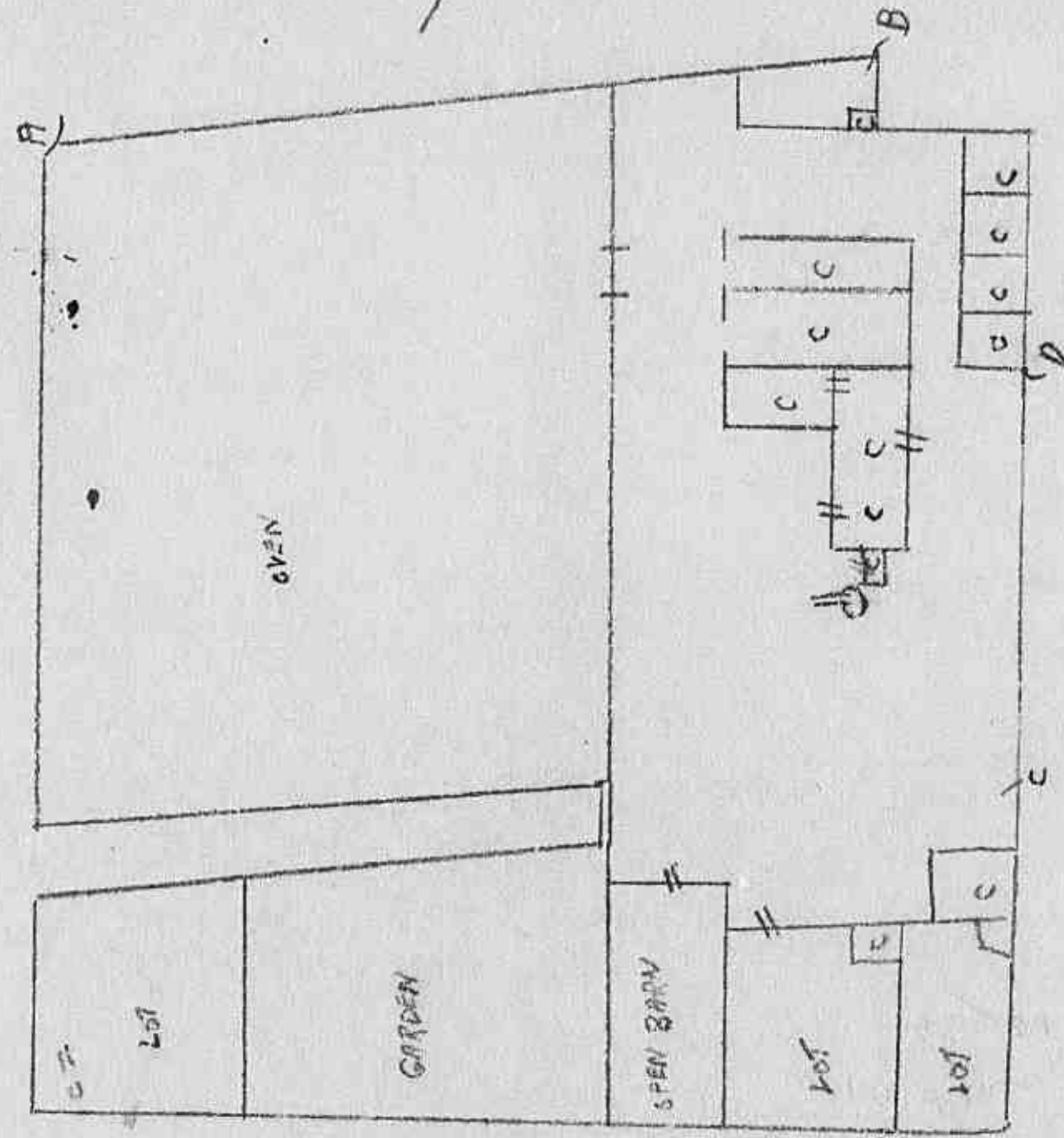
2013

201
Guadalupe

SECRET

33 1/2

SCALE 1" 30.85'



SECRET

4th Ind.

FRS/dow

HEADQUARTERS, 809th Engineer Aviation Command, APO 528, U.S. Army, 27 December 1943.

TO: Commanding Officer, Service Center #62, APO 528, US. Army.

Attention is called to 3rd Indorsement.

For the Commanding Officer:

FRANK R. STOCKER,
1st Lt., G.E.
Adjutant.

3

SECRET

SECRET

7/11/68
5th Ind.
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICE CENTER #62, APO 528, 2 January, 1944,

(C, FLI-4) 2

TO: Commanding General, Allied Control Commission,

1. Attention invited to 3d Indorsement.
2. Request that two copies be forwarded to the US Claims Commission, APO 529, after review by your Headquarters.

For the Commanding Officer:

FRANK L. INNACELLI,
Major, Air Corps,
Adjutant.

- 3 Incls:
Incl 1 - Ltr. F. Guadalupi(11/10/43)(trip). } Combined
Incl 2 - Ltr. Prefect's (1/11/43)(trip). }
Incl 3 - Drawing.

SECRET

27 JAN 1944

2077

Secret

210.69 6th Ind RBD/afe
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, APO 394, 27 January 1944.

TO: CO, U. S. Claims Commission, APO 529, U.S. Army. (Thru: CO, #62
Service Center, APO 528, U.S. Army.)

Noted 3rd indorsement, Signor/Guadalupi disclaims any knowledge
of financial adjustments being discussed and decided upon by repre-
sentatives of the Allied Forces with him.

For the Deputy President:

RBD
ROGER B. LERBY
1st Lt, AGD
Adjutant General

3 Incl: n/o

Guadalupi

0

AG

Secret

2067