

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

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10000/100/1006
(VOL. I)

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

10000/100/1006
(VOL. I)

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH,
FILE NO. 401
JAN. - MAR. 1944

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

FILE NO. 401. Vol I

Psychological Warfare Branch

See second volume of this
file for copies of the
Public Opinion Survey.

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PWB
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(VOL. I)

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Archive Group D.I. File 401.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Psychological Warfare

P. W. B.

COMBAT PROPAGANDA

(Not to be taken into Front Lines)

RESTRICTED

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Information and Censorship Section

2 September 1943

TO ALL CONCERNED WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL
WARFARE

The most recent directive for psychological warfare is contained in a Staff memorandum of AFHQ dated July 1, 1943. This directive issued by order of General Eisenhower specifies that the Psychological Warfare Branch will:

- a. «Collect and evaluate information and intelligence along psychological warfare lines.
- b. «Plan, prepare, produce and disseminate all necessary propaganda.
- c. «Require facilities from other arms of the services for the dissemination of its propaganda material.
- d. «Work in close cooperation with field commanders in matters of combat propaganda.»

This booklet is a general summary of the methods, operation and work of Psychological Warfare. It is hoped it may help to explain what Psychological Warfare is and how it operates.

C. B. Hazeltine

C. B. HAZELTINE,
Colonel, U.S.A.
Commanding, PWB

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*Remember Napoleon's Maxims? One of them says:
"Morale is to the physical as three to one."*

Soldiers have always paid lip service to this important maxim, but have only considered it as it affected their own troops. For some reason they have never given much thought to applying the maxim as a weapon for attacking the enemy's morale.

Such a weapon has now been perfected and an organization to use it.

It is called the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB), which is part of Allied Force Headquarters.

Its job is to attack the enemy's morale — his will to fight — to soften him up and make him easier to beat in the field.

Authority.

On July 1st 1943, by command of General Eisenhower, a staff memorandum was issued to clarify the activities of the Psychological Warfare Branch and to coordinate them with all concerned. Extracts follow:

Organization and activities — Psychological Warfare.

"The following is published to clarify the activities of Psychological Warfare and to coordinate them with all concerned:

1. **MISSION:** The mission of the Psychological Warfare Branch (under the Information and Censorship Section) is the collection, preparation, supply, distribution, and control of all propaganda originating within the theater of operations of this headquarters.

2. **OBJECTIVE:** The primary objective of this Branch is to undermine the enemy's will to resist, demoralize his forces, and sustain the morale of our supporters:

- a. In the combat area.
- b. In enemy and enemy-occupied countries.
- c. In areas occupied by our forces.

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3. OPERATIONS : To this end, the Psychological Warfare Branch will :

- a. Collect and evaluate information and intelligence along Psychological Warfare lines.
- b. Plan, prepare, produce and disseminate all necessary propaganda.
- c. Require facilities from other arms of the services for the dissemination of its propaganda material.
- d. Work in close cooperation with field commanders in matters of combat propaganda.
- e. Continue its activities before, during, and after an operation.

4. ORGANIZATION : Under the Information and Censorship Section, the Psychological Warfare Branch amalgamates the activities performed by Office of War Information, Political Warfare Executive, Ministry of Information, and part of Office of Strategic Services. Psychological Warfare Branch is organized along the following lines :

- a. Executive : Executive is responsible for the administration, direction and control.
- b. Planning : Planning coordinates and prepares propaganda plans and directives in accordance with the announced policies.
- c. Information : Information collects and evaluates Psychological Warfare intelligence in collaboration with other information gathering agencies.
- d. Propaganda : Propaganda prepares, produces and distributes all propaganda in accordance with the aforementioned plans and directives.

5. COORDINATION : The Psychological Warfare Branch will coordinate the Office of War Information — Political Warfare Executive joint propaganda directives with the plans of the theater as directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Force. On the tactical level all Psychological Warfare Branch detachments in the field or on special missions will be attached to the headquarters of the unit in whose area they are serving and will be for the support of the area commander. The general propaganda policy, however, and the attachment or relief of these detachments will be controlled by AFHQ.

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6. Whenever propaganda is desired by any agency or force under this headquarters, the Psychological Warfare Branch will be contacted and a request for, or suggestions will be made as to the type, or line of propaganda, desired. The Psychological Warfare Branch will, in conformity with its directives, prepare and arrange for distribution of all approved propaganda. "

What is Psychological Warfare ?

There has always been psychological warfare — as long as men have made wars.

When a general used armored elephants for the first time in battle, the effect on the enemy's morale was a far more important factor in the outcome than the military contribution of the beasts.

The enemy just up and ran, even before he knew what the armored elephants could do to him.

That was a form of psychological warfare.

And, when other tribes heard about the elephants, they got scared. And when they themselves came up against the elephants, they were as good as licked before they started.

That was psychological warfare.

In fact, anything that makes the enemy less confident in himself, his army, his government, or the cause he fights for, is psychological warfare.

The fire power of psychological warfare is propaganda. Propaganda is the result of a thorough study of what a particular enemy is thinking, and what new ideas will affect that thinking. The aim is to make him easier to beat on the field of battle.

The weapons of Psychological Warfare.

The two main weapons of propaganda are leaflets and radio. Both can be, and are, used in two ways.

One is as a tactical weapon, close to the enemy in the field.

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It aims to bring about an immediate objective — such as the surrender of a particular group of enemy troops.

The other is as a strategic weapon, long range, from a rear base.

This type of assault aims to weaken the enemy's home morale, or the productivity of his war industries.

How combat propaganda works.

First, tactical, or combat propaganda.

Tactical propaganda is conducted in forward areas by PWB combat teams. These teams have three functions.

One is to maintain close liaison with the commander of the force to which they are attached. By following his plans, they coordinate their propaganda assault on the enemy with the physical attacks.

The second is to get the latest front line intelligence about the enemy. Much of this comes from prisoners who can tell what the enemy troops on the other side of the ridge are thinking — whether they feel discouraged, or whether their morale is good.

From information of this kind, PWB team leaders can decide what kind of propaganda will have effect.

The third function is the actual spreading of propaganda to the enemy — propaganda which is based on the best information that can be gotten about his psychological position. It is like the development of a physical attack on the enemy after you have learned all you can about the strength of his physical position.

How the papers are delivered.

Leaflets for front line operation are written on the basis of latest intelligence, and printed on small portable presses.

These leaflets are then distributed among the enemy by three methods.

The Tactical Air Force drops them in bundles which are packed so that they « mushroom » open and scatter over the

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area. This is a pretty helter skelter method, however, when you want to cover only a relatively small battle area.

Another method is by hand, through agents or night patrols. They leave leaflets, like calling cards, in sectors where the enemy is likely to pick them up.

The most accurate and successful method of front line distribution of leaflets is by artillery shell. Distribution by leaflet shells from field guns can hit enemy units 8 miles away. Leaflet shells from mortars, or adapted rifle grenades, have been perfected for closer ranges.

They did it in the Last War too.

Leaflet shells were first developed for French 75s in 1918. It was then, on July 15th to be exact, at the height of the "battle for the morale of the German Army", that General Ludendorff wrote :

"The Army was drenched with enemy propaganda publications. Their great danger to us was clearly recognised. The Supreme Command offered rewards for such as were handed over to us, but we could not prevent them from poisoning the heart of our soldiers."

In North Africa, in this war, the method of distributing leaflets by artillery shell was rediscovered by the initiative of a captain attached to PWB, AFHQ. He adapted the British 25-pounder smoke shell to carry, and discharge 800 to 1500 leaflets per shell on a target of 150 yards area at 13,000 yards range.

The shell-burst is set for 300-400 feet up, to windward of the target. Shells used at night generally insure that the leaflets will be picked up by enemy soldiers before their officers can operate counter-measures. Shells used by day are also likely to have fair effect.

The great advantage of leaflet shells is just this : alert combat propaganda officers can devise leaflets from last-minute intelligence during battle, and land the leaflets directly on enemy units to which the leaflets are addressed.

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Talking to the enemy.

Use of the radio in combat areas is much the same as front-line leaflet distribution. PWB combat teams are equipped with mobile radio units. With these voices they speak across the lines to enemy signal operators, who, being human beings, usually can be counted on to pass along the word of what they've heard.

Front line mobile units also are equipped with loud-speaker systems which shout messages across the lines.

Hitting the enemy at home.

Now about Strategic propaganda.

While the Tactical Air Force is helping ground troops advance, the Strategic Air Force has been bombing enemy industrial areas, communication lines, etc. The aim is to slow up his total effort in the war.

Strategic propaganda tries to do the same thing.

Again, leaflets and radio are the main weapons.

Instead of being aimed at specific bodies of enemy troops, strategic leaflets usually are aimed behind the lines. They attack the enemy's home country or his source of those supplies without which he cannot continue to fight.

Just as strategic bombing of enemy industrial plants aims to cut down the enemy's supply of munitions, the strategic leaflet attacks the morale of the enemy industrial workers or other parts of the home population, to make them put less heart in their work and thereby produce fewer weapons of war.

It isn't magic.

No single leaflet raid can do this. A leaflet offensive is planned as a war of attrition. It rains on the enemy until it bogs his war spirit.

The same is true of the strategic radio assault. No single broadcast to the enemy is likely to break his spirit, either at home or at the front.

But the continual impact of factual information about the enemy's faltering effort in the war, combined with the growing picture of our side's strength, can and does have an eventual positive effect.

And that effect, overall, can add up to meaning that the enemy will make just that little less than utmost effort. It can be the difference between winning and losing wars.

In the case of enemy-occupied countries, the leaflet and radio campaigns aim to keep alive the spirit of resistance to the enemy in people in whom that spirit has every reason to languish.

By keeping these people informed of the progress of the Allies, leaflets and radio form the all-important link between us and the people who may one day be called upon to help the Allies sweep out the enemy army of occupation.

The Mop-Up.

The third major branch of the work of PWB takes place in areas already occupied by our forces.

After the troops have occupied an area, a PWB team comes up from the rear base to take over the work begun by the combat team which probably entered the area with the first troops.

The job of this second team is to help Allied occupation authorities restore the area to normal life. Using the local radio, posters, movies, newspapers and the like, this team assures the local population that the Allied armies have come as liberators, and that the principles for which those armies fight are pretty much what average people everywhere believe in when they are not being pushed around by dictators of one kind or another.

It all works together.

In brief, then, this is the way PWB works.

First there is a long-range propaganda barrage, by leaflets and radio from the rear.

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Then, when the long-range barrage has softened up the enemy, the advance begins. The ground forces move up, covered by the long-range propaganda, which must be coordinated with the ground advance.

When contact with the enemy has been made, the direct fire phase begins. Leaflets are fired at a specific unit of the enemy by the leaflet shell. Leaflets are infiltrated into the enemy lines by patrols. The front-line, mobile radio transmitters swing into action.

Finally, when the objective has been taken, the occupation forces move in and take over, leaving the combat teams free to make the next advance.

Meanwhile, some of the long-range propaganda artillery has moved up. In this case, the new long-range positions are the new captured bases where leaflets can be printed in large quantities and delivered to the air forces, and where a radio transmitter which has fallen into our hands can now be turned against the enemy.

Listening to the enemy.

One branch of PWB about which nothing has been said up to now is the Monitoring Section. It is a very important factor in the conduct of psychological warfare.

The Monitoring Section listens in to the enemy's radio, to find out what he is saying — what he is saying to his own people, to the people of the occupied countries, to the people of neutral countries.

Every day, 24 hours a day, the enemy is using his dozens of radio transmitters to try to put over his ideas. It is very important to our side to know what he is saying because from that you can tell — more often than not — what he is thinking.

Members of the Monitoring Section of PWB must know many languages. Among them they must know all the languages in which the enemy broadcasts. By putting together what the enemy says to his own people with what he is saying, for instance, to the people of France, you can often find the pattern of his thinking. And when you have have found that you

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have gone a long way toward finding the weak spot in his line of psychological defenses.

The report of the Monitoring Section is studied daily not only by the propaganda sections of PWB but by general officers of AFHQ as well.

And when PWB combat teams move forward, experienced monitors go along, attached to various unit headquarters, to provide the same service as they do at the base to front-line PWB teams and Army commanders.

What objections to leaflets ?

Criticisms are customarily heard at the start of a leaflet offensive. Experience is the answer.

The following criticisms are from the last war. They will be recognised as being heard today, word for word. These comments are quoted from G-2 reports of 1918.

Comment : "The pilots detest these papers ; they prefer to drop pamphlets that explode."

To explode enemy soldiers' illusions is as necessary a part of war as is blowing up their trenches or railheads. A sample of effects is contained in the following excerpt from the interrogation of a German officer :

"I can only talk as soldier at the front, but there its (propaganda) effects were disastrous... Even the little Flugblatter, (American leaflets), — after you read them you imagined you read the truth, that our government was lying to us. I remember one, after I read it I felt like blowing my brains out. I never let one of our men read them — but it was difficult — they were everywhere."

Comment : "The Boche is such a disciplined dope he turns all leaflets in, as ordered."

Experience showed that the percentage of leaflets turned in, according to enemy figures, was 4% of the leaflets dropped. Their soldiers turned some in, kept the rest and passed them around.

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Comment : "What good is propaganda anyway ? Words never won wars."

The answer is from the other side. When captured enemy documents reveal that their High Command *hates and fears our leaflets* ; when captured orders show that their soldiers are to be searched for leaflets before going on furlough ; when enemy commanders are ordered to "assemble their units and give reasonable answers to leaflets" — the facts are then plain about combat propaganda effects..

When enemy soldiers — or enemy units — approach with their hands up — *with leaflets in one hand* — that is what psychological warfare aims at. That is why aircraft crews and artillerymen and patrols are asked to "deliver the papers."

What did leaflets do in the last war ?

The objective in a psychological warfare offensive is the morale of whole armies and peoples. The morale of an enemy can be undermined. No single weapon does it, but leaflets are the best proved weapon, contributing directly to the demoralization of armies.

The morale of the German army in March 1918 was at a sufficiently high level to sustain the greatest offensive — designed as a breakthrough to end the war — of the whole period 1914-1918. It came reasonably close to success, as did the two succeeding offensives.

Six months later the morale of that army was so low that the German High Command requested an armistice.

It is generally agreed that the immediate causes of the German collapse in the autumn of 1918 were : (a) dissipation of reserves, coincident with resumption of war of movement (breaching the Hindenburg lines) ; (b) disappearance of one of the two main lines of possible German retreat (the Montmedy-Mezieres railway) ; (c) army morale too damaged to carry out a last "Hindenburg retreat", coincident with collapse of civilian morale.

These were decisive, added to the background of war

weariness, the crumbling of the left flank extension (Austria-Balkans-Turkey), diminishing supplies (especially tanks), the Russian revolution, the blockade, and the hopes for a "Wilson peace".

In factor (c) cited above, an essential element was the sustained and intensified Allied propaganda offensive. It was the "poisoned arrows of Allied leaflets" — according to the German High Command documents — which finished off all efforts to restore their armies' morale enough to save the armies.

September 5th, 1918, in an amazing manifesto, Marshal von Hindenburg, the weightiest German leader left, brought the leaflet battle into the open with a desperate appeal to "Army and Homeland". Hindenburg proclaimed :

"The enemy conducts his campaign against our spirit by various means. He bombards our front, not only with a drumfire of artillery, but also with a drumfire of printed paper. Besides bombs which kill the body, his airmen throw down leaflets which are intended to kill the soul."

"Of these enemy leaflets, our field-grey men delivered us : in May, 81,000 ; in June, 120,000 ; in July, 300,000. A gigantic increase...!"

"The enemy hopes that many a field-grey soldier will send home the leaflet which has innocently fluttered down from the air. At home, it will pass from hand to hand and be discussed at the beer table, in families, in the drawing room, in factories, and in the street. Unsuspectingly, many thousands consume the poison."

"Today we carry the leaflet to the home as well as to the trench."

What have leaflets done in this war ?

The morale of the Nazified armies in fifth year of war, 1943, is by no means impregnable. The same old cracks are

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appearing as in 1914-1918. Widening the cracks means shortening the war.

Adolf Hitler, on the subject of propaganda, speaks with an experience few question. He says :

"This persistent propaganda began to have a real influence on our soldiers in 1915. The feeling against Prussia grew quite noticeable amongst Bavarian troops..."

"In this direction the enemy propaganda began to achieve undoubted success from 1916 onwards."

Lieut. General von Metsch, German authority on war, says :

"500,000 pamphlets (weighing a ton) may be more effective than an air raid with 100 tons of explosives."

In the British campaign in Libya in 1940, after a leaflet raid on Bardia, 7,000 Italian troops with their general came out and surrendered.

General Wavell, then C-in-C. Middle East, reported to the War Office, early in 1941, as follows :

"Our propaganda achieving great and growing results. Leaflets dropped by RAF over Italian lines distributed by many officers to their men. High Command orders to burn leaflets disobeyed. Opinion among prisoners that leaflets over Italy would weaken Italian will to continue war."

Captured Italian colonel Orlando Figante, commanding the 158th Regiment, reported to General Wavell :

"Your leaflets worked to destroy our resistance, especially in Bardia. The troops spread them and were demoralized. They brought the leaflets to their officers asking for explanations. We could not give any. The troops felt they had been tricked into the war."

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Then there was Tunis.

More recently, the Tunisian campaign showed once for all what psychological warfare can do to help win the war a little sooner.

In the final weeks of the campaign, when the Axis troops were being squeezed deeper and deeper into the coffin corner of the peninsula, the leaflet and radio barrage was booming.

The leaflets had safe conducts printed on one side. Enemy soldiers, already pretty well discouraged by the turn of military events, found in the leaflets the final necessary push to bring them over in surrender.

This means just this.

It means that every enemy soldier who came over with a safe conduct stopped shooting a clip or two earlier than he would have done otherwise. Multiply a few rounds by the number of prisoners taken, and you begin to get an idea of just how many extra cartridges were NOT fired into our lines.

The total number of prisoners pushed into surrender in Tunisia by the final nudge of the leaflets probably never will be known.

You would have to talk to each prisoner separately to find out.

For every prisoner did not show a leaflet when he came over. Not by any means.

But every Italian soldier taken had seen at least one Allied leaflet in those final weeks. And for every soldier who says : " Sure, I came over because of that safe conduct ", there are a dozen others in whom the growing discouragement with the military situation was heightened by some fact they had read in a leaflet, maybe even days before their final surrender.

And Pantelleria.

Remember how the Italian island of Pantelleria gave up without a fight ? This is what leaflets had to do with that operation.

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The Allied forces' invitation to surrender was dropped on the island in the shape of a leaflet, which was addressed to the garrison and the civilian population. The leaflet reproduced a letter to the enemy commander from General Spaatz.

And it was through this leaflet, addressed not to him but to the garrison and the civilian population, that the commandant learned about the letter to him.

The second surrender letter also was dropped as a leaflet. Then the enemy commander ordered the white flags and crosses put out — before he knew that our land forces were approaching.

Earlier the island had been softened up by barrages of several of the same leaflets that were being showered on Italy itself.

Then Sicily.

Psychological Warfare worked in Sicily the way it had worked in Tunisia.

Approximately 80 per cent of the Italian prisoners questioned in Sicily either had with them, or had read, at least one of the leaflets showered on them.

Just what this did to their morale can be judged by what one captured Italian general said. He said he could do nothing to maintain the morale of his men when they were plastered with "hundreds of these leaflets every day." He said there was no question that the leaflets told the truth.

And hundreds of prisoners agreed with the general.

During the Sicilian campaign, the Strategic and Tactical Air Forces dropped 15,000,000 leaflets in one record week — a fine example of cooperation in total war.

In one sector, on a particular day, 40 rounds of leaflet shells were fired. Even before the last round had been fired, seven German prisoners came over, waving leaflets. And 65 of the first 100 German prisoners taken at this point in the line had our leaflets with them — most of them in their shoes because the Germans punish any of their troops who are found with leaflets on them.

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A PWB officer flew over Trapani in a Cub plane, dropping leaflets addressed to the people of the town, calling on them to put out white flags to save the city. By the time he flew back after all his leaflets had been dropped, the town looked as though all the washing in the world were hung out there. Every habitable quarter showed white.

PWB officers went into Palermo with the first troops and helped save the local radio transmitter from sabotage. A captured enemy telegram had ordered the station be wrecked. As it was, the station went on the air soon after we entered the city. It is on the air daily now, broadcasting to the local population — the story of our side in the war, instead of the enemy's side.

PWB opened the movie theaters in Sicily, the ones that hadn't been wrecked by bombing. They seized Fascist films, and began showing American and British movies instead.

PWB got the owners of the two Palermo newspapers together and among them they started a new daily paper. In less than three weeks, the circulation of this paper was up to 50,000.

And in a completely different field, PWB officers made contact with members of the anti-Fascist underground movement in Sicily. Through these contacts, they were able to find trustworthy personnel for the Allied Military Government when it moved in to take over the civil administration of the towns and cities.

PWB aims to help you.

Maybe you didn't see psychological warfare operate in Tunisia or in Sicily. But, before this war is over, you will wherever you are.

Then it will be for you to decide whether or not this new science of war helped bring the successful end a little sooner for us — and a little less expensively in Allied lives and materiel.

Propaganda is a Proven Weapon of Warfare ...

**Leaflets won't Win the War Alone
Radio Won't Win the War Alone
Propaganda won't Win the War Alone**

But ...

**Neither Will Bombs... nor Bullets...
Nor Bayonets... Used Alone**

**It is Only Through the Integrated Use
of All Arms, Services and Weapons
that Victory will be Achieved.**

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

1 February 1944

SUBJECT : Medical Supplies in Cosenza

TO : Public Health Subcommittee

1. The following is a quotation from a recent F.W.S. report:-

"Italia Nuova" the daily sheet published at Cosenza, and reflecting left-centre views, answers criticisms that have been made in the local Press regarding an alleged inefficient and unfair distribution of medicines. The writer opens by stating that supplies of medicines have just arrived in the city. While this first delivery will not meet all needs, the situation will continue to improve. The order of Chemists has meanwhile arranged for an equal division of the supplies among the chemists of the city.

As to other criticisms of indifference and bad faith, the writer asserts that the Comune has at the disposal of those who really need them, both anti-dysentery serum and anti-typhus vaccine, while all the chemists have been provided with the necessary remedies for scabies.

2. It is requested that your office consider the problems mentioned and take what ever action, if any, is required.

CHARLES M. SPOTFORD
Colonel, M.C.O.
D.C.C.A.O.

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CHARLES W. SPORNORD
Colonel, U.S.C.
D.C.O.A.G.

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Security Intelligence
15 Jan 44
dy.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Peninsular Base Section
A.P.O. 782
US ARMY

15 January 1944

SUBJECT: "Political and Economic Intelligence Report for Background Material", No. 6.

TO : Commanding Officer, P.M.B. (INC), A.T.H.Q., A.P.O. 512

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A case of a leakage of information to an unauthorized source from a copy of this report has recently been brought to the notice of this office.

It is requested that all recipients treat the document as "SECRET" and do not allow the information in it to be divulged to unauthorized persons.

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1. Allied Advisory Council.

On January 10th the Council held its 5th meeting at Naples.

There were present:

M. Massigli (in the Chair, French Committee of National Liberation.

M. Macmillan (U.K.)

M. Vyshinsky (USSR)

Mr. Reinhardt (USA) in the absence of H. R.D. Murphy.

The Council reviewed the present political and economic situation in Italy and had the opportunity of hearing the views of Marshal Badoglio and members of the Italian Government.

It is reliably reported that the Ministers present were Vito Reale (Interior), Guido Jung (Finance), and Giovanni Gronchi (Education).

Representatives of the parties belonging to the Neapolitan Committee of National Liberation had discussions with members of the council. An observer stated that the representatives gained the impression that the Council came to Naples with ideas on the Italian situation which were not clear, but that after they had learned for themselves what public opinion was of the situation they soon became fully aware.

According to an observer the principal questions discussed by the Italian representatives were:-

(a) The Monarchy. The impression given by the members of the Council was that they were convinced of the necessity for the abdication of the King, but not yet of the necessity for the abdication of the Crown Prince. Some of the representatives who were consulted insisted that the reasons for which the King must abdicate were also valid for the Crown Prince. They were of the opinion that it was in this connection that Badoglio had come to Naples his object being to defend the case of the King and the Crown Prince or both of them and also to confer with the Council.

(b) The Neapolitan press. A number of reasons were pointed out why the Neapolitan daily paper "L'Espresso" was unacceptable

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It is reliably reported that the Ministers present were Vite Reale (Interior), Guido Jung (Finance), and Giovanni Cicoma (Education).

Representatives of the parties belonging to the Neapolitan Committee of National Liberation had discussions with members of the council. An observer stated that the representatives gained the impression that the Council came to Naples with ideas on the Italian situation which were not clear but that after they had learned for themselves what public opinion was of the situation they soon became fully aware.

According to an observer the principal questions discussed by the Italian representatives were:-

(a) The Monarchy. The impression given by the members of the Council was that they were convinced of the necessity for the abdication of the King, but not yet of the necessity for the abdication of the Crown Prince. Some of the representatives who were consulted insisted that the reasons for which the King must abdicate were also valid for the Crown Prince. They were of the opinion that it was in this connection that Badoglio had come to Naples his object being to defend the case of the King and the Crown Prince or both of them and also to confer with the Council.

(b) The Neapolitan press. A number of reasons were pointed out why the Neapolitan daily paper "Risorgimento" was unacceptable to the public in its present form, in support for a request for another paper.

(c) The food situation in the Neapolitan area.

2. Marshal Badoglio's views.

A source of unknown reliability reports the following as the views of Marshal Badoglio on certain Italian problems:-

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The Marshal takes a pessimistic view of the immediate future of Italy. He believes that, due to the critical social situation, aggravated by food difficulties, a social revolution is inevitable.

He believes the implications of the political situation should not be overlooked, as the revolutionary element in Italy is guided by outside influences. Russia is gaining ascendancy over the imagination of the Italian people, and her victories will add to her prestige and the influence of her philosophy of government.

There is good reason to believe that Great Britain will become increasingly cooperative in the rehabilitation of Italy, as she is displeased at the growing influence of Russia in the Balkans and especially in Yugoslavia. The Marshal believes that Great Britain has decided to use Italy as a bulwark protecting her and Western Europe from further Russian infiltration.

Another source who is usually reliable reported that Badoglio on his recent visit to Naples is reputed to have said, "I have come to Naples as I have good hopes that I can save the Prince."

3. M. Vishinsky's views.

Conflicting reports are current as to the attitude of M. Vishinsky towards the Monarchical problem.

On the one hand he is alleged to have declared to Dott. E. Reale, and Avv. Tedeschi that the whole Allied Advisory Council were in agreement for the abdication of the King. He gave the impression that the abdication was near at hand.

On the other hand a well placed observer learned that Vishinsky had stated that the Allies wanted the King to remain because he was one of the signatories to the Armistice.

4. Sicily and Calabria now under Italian Administration.

The news that Sicily and Calabria would shortly be transferred to the Italian administration was well received in Naples. Many feel that this is a really democratic gesture on the part of the Allies and that it indicates that the Allies are prepared to liberate Italy from Allied administration and return it completely freed.

5. The Bari Congress.

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5. The Bari Congress.

Preliminary preparations are actively going on in Neapolitan circles for the Bari Congress. According to an unconfirmed report an all-city Executive Committee for Southern Italy will be appointed at the Congress, of which Count Sforza is likely to be elected President.

A number of Neapolitan political observers hope to attend the Congress, among them members of some of the parties which are outside the Committee of National Liberation.

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6. A Right-wing observer's solution to the present political situation.

The following is a copy of a report given to this office by a right-wing observer in which he outlines his views for a solution. It is not unlikely, however, that this report has been fabricated, in this rather clumsy manner, to camouflage the real authors, by De Nicola, Porzio and Rodino, who used the source as a method of bringing their case to the notice of the Allies under the guise of public opinion.

"It is reliably reported that the suggestion made some time ago, involving the abdication of King Victor in favour of the Crown Prince, seems now to be taken seriously by both sides of the barricade. The King might be willing to clear out if the throne were assured for his son; while the leaders of the different political parties would recede from their intransigent attitude, at least for the time being, regarding the institutional complex of the country. This happy solution would thus permit the formation of a government which would be recognized by all the sections of the population. Of course, King Humbert II -- if there should be such a personage in the near future -- would have to polarize himself towards a decidedly ANTIFASCIST policy, which he no doubt could easily do, as there is nothing fundamentally "ill-smelling" in his past record of Fascist contact. Indeed, it is said that the Crown Prince has always been an opponent of Fascism, and that on that account he has been put under arrest (Royal arrest, of course) by the King on several occasions.

As a corollary to the foregoing, a Ministry would be constituted, following the ascent to the throne of King Humbert II, to be headed by Senator ENRICO DE NICOLA. In such a Ministry the following political men would also be included: Giovanni PORZIO, Guilio RODINO, and also Count SFORZA. Marshal Badoglio would remain as the chief of the armed forces of the country.

The Ministry would be non-political, and would concern itself chiefly with the problem of reconstituting governmental authority in this part of the country where there is no authority to speak of. It would also solve the problem of the participation of the country in war together with the Allies, in a measure worthy of the possibilities of the not small population available and of its national honour.

This information emanates from responsible circles, and there appears to be some good foundation for its authenticity. It must be said from the beginning, however, that not all political circles are delighted with the solution.

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This information emanates from responsible circles, and there appears to be some good foundation for its authenticity. It must be said from the beginning, however, that not all political circles are delighted with the solution of the problem as outlined above. The Communists, for instance, oppose it, and it is feared that members of the "Partito d'Azione" take a similar view also. As this is the party sponsored by Count Sforza, the suggestion made that this gentleman should also enter into the governmental formation is perhaps somewhat roseate. All the more so as the city has been recently placarded by manifestoes printed in red, vehemently attacking the solution implying the retention of the Monarchy even after the King's abdication. (These manifestoes have been distributed by the

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"Partito d'Azione"). But it may be possible that Count Sforza, being a wise man, would not be blind to the necessity of sacrificing temporarily some of his political principles for the good of the country.

However, there is no doubt as to the feasibility of this project for it would enlist the support of the majority of the leaders of political men; and it is expected that such a Ministry would serve the purpose for which it would be formed. Those political circles which would not approve of it, would go to the Opposition.

Meanwhile, it will be opportune to give some information on the would-be candidates to the leading posts in the Ministry:—

ENRICO DE NICOLA, is a famous lawyer == he is said to be the greatest lawyer in Naples. He is a Senator. He was President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, when Mussolini seized the reins of government in 1922. He was never a Fascist, but he is accused by his own friends of being a weak man. He is called by some the "Hamlet of Italian politics", because he has never seized the opportunities offered him to come right out with a bold decision. Still, inasmuch as he is esteemed by everybody, not only in Naples but also all over Italy == for he is a nationally known personality == it is considered that he would be just the man to form the rallying point of all the energies of the country towards the goal of giving the country the fulcrum from which the slow but steady governmental machine would be set in motion.

GIOVANNI PORZIO, is also a great lawyer. An extremely brilliant man, he is very well-known and beloved by most people. He was not a Fascist. He was a Deputy in the past for many years and has been also a Minister under the pre-Fascist regime.

GIULIO RODINO. He is the leading personality in the Christian-Democratic Movement (the Catholic Party). A gentleman in the real sense of the word, he would enlist the esteem of everybody, even of his political opponents.

As regards Count STORZA, he is too well-known a personality to demand any information as to his qualifications for ministerial functions."

7. De Nicola's relations with Senator Montezza and Giovanni Porzio

Relations between De Nicola and Montezza are strained at the moment as the latter refuses to meet the former on account of his declining to collaborate actively in the Monarchical Liberal Party.

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7. De Nicola's relations with Senator Montagna and Giovanni Forzio

Relations between De Nicola and Montagna are strained at the moment as the latter refuses to meet the former on account of his declining to collaborate actively in the Monarchical Liberal Party.

De Nicola, however, oscillates between the Monarchical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party without belonging to either of them. This is typical of De Nicola's undecided frame of mind.

Giovanni Forzio with whom both Montagna and De Nicola are very friendly acts at present as the link between the two Senators.

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Both De Nicola and Forzio were consulted by Count Acquarone in November 1943 in Naples; it is reported with a view to being included in the Badoglio Government as support for the monarchy.

8. Montagna's Appointment.

It is reported that the projected appointment of Senator Montagna as High Commissioner for the Province of Naples has been cancelled. He would, however, be considered at present for the post of Prefect. It is not reported as yet who will take Montagna's place as projected High Commissioner.

Cavalleri on the other hand would be considered for a Cabinet post.

At the moment Montagna who has always suffered from bad health is seriously ill and it is stated that he has had a blood transfusion.

9. Under Secretary of State for Education visits Benedetto Croce.

Giovanni Cicomo, Under Secretary for State for Education in the Badoglio Government visited Croce at Sorrento on January 12th, 1944 in order to discuss educational matters with him.

Cicomo is reported to have said that Badoglio allows his Under Secretaries the maximum liberty in making decisions and that he (Badoglio) occupies himself only with problems of an international character, institutional character and military character.

10. Visitors to Naples from Sicily.

Since the New Year, two priests from Sicily (probably sent by Cardinal Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo) have arrived in Naples. They are reputed to have had long discussions with Cardinal Ascalesi and General Paolo Greco leader of the "Comite Turchine" movement which is an offshoot of the Partito d'Unione.

The Communist Party has also recently had visitors from Sicily who have since returned.

11. People and Monarchy.

Posters put up by the Monarchical Liberal Party have in many instances been torn down or defaced. The following are some of the slogans which have been written across them:-

"Forci, ci hanno affamati, bisogna riagire."
"Ai muri i traditori."

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"Li muri i traditori."
"Abbasso il re Fascista."
"Abbasso la Monarchia"; this was done by crossing out the word "Viva" on the poster and writing above it "Abbasso".

Feelings in some quarters are running high against the King. On the mainland many are under the impression that Prince Umberto is staying at the front with the Italian troops, and as a consequence are pleased at the moment with his conduct. The interest he is

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taking in the Italian Army, has given back to the people a certain amount of self respect as they feel that even though they have just been defeated by the Allies, their army is being reformed; though the majority are tired after so many years of war and no longer take an interest in the fate of the Italian forces.

12. Count Sforza's views and Activities.

Reference Page 1. "Political and Economic Intelligence Report for Background Material" No. 5, dated 8 January 1944, in which it was reported that Dino Phillips had declared to a P.W.B. officer that he had obtained Count Sforza's agreement to collaborate with the Government should the King abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince. It is learned on good authority that Phillips did not see Count Sforza, but that he called at his flat on two occasions but was told each time that the Count was not at home. This statement by Phillips may be a clever maneuver on his part, intended to undermine Sforza's position.

During the past week Count Sforza made it known to a member of P.W.B. by means of his secretary, Dott. Amalia, and also in the "Riformista" that the more cooperation was a necessity and that his position must not encourage him, and build this sequence of events had taken place he would not collaborate with the Italian government. Dott. Amalia stated that the Count had not discussed this matter with any of the King's representatives since he spoke to Count Imbriani early in November 1943.

On January 6, 1944 Count Sforza visited Trattamavione, a small town a few miles south of Naples together with Avy, De Schiano, Tarabini and Prince Gerardo etc. He was/Commissario Prefettizio and members of the local Committee of National Liberation, and addressed a few words to the crowd who had collected to see him.

On the 15th of January 1944 a letter appeared in the "Riformista" under the Count's signature addressed to the soldiers of the 5th Army in which he warns the troops of the danger of the growth of neo-fascism which is no less repugnant now than fascismo was formerly.

He denies that both Croce and he had not been well wishers of the Italian troops at the front, by saying that every Italian will be eventually grateful to them for their action against the Germans.

He states that many in the Italian army are perturbed that nothing has been done to punish those Italian generals who have

the government should the King abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince. It is learned on good authority that Philipson did not see Count Sforza, but that he called at his flat on two occasions but was told each time that the Count was not at home. This statement by Philipson may be a clever maneuver on his part, intended to undermine Sforza's position.

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He states that many in the Italian army are perturbed that nothing has been done to punish those Italian generals and officers who betrayed Italy last September.

He continues with hopes for the future, for the liberation of Italy.

This letter was probably inspired by Captain Piccardi who visited him soon after he returned from Brindisi.

A poster has recently been stuck up all over Naples in which the Count is violently attacked.

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13. Christian Democratic Party.

At a recent meeting of the Naples section of this Party, the following points emerged:

Complaint was made that the "Risorgimento" refuses to publish this Party's articles on the grounds of lack of space, whereas it publishes the articles of the other Parties.

The Party intends to publish soon a weekly, to be entitled "Il Popolo", and also propaganda leaflets.

The intention was expressed to separate from the Committee of Liberation.

A proposal was made to reply, by means of leaflets and booklets, to Communist Party propaganda which attacks the Party.

A scheme was discussed for organizing a large meeting in Naples in order to nominate leaders of the Party.

Professional men and the clergy seem to form the main basis of the Party, which has the support of the ecclesiastical authorities.

14. Communist Committee for Southern Italy.

It is reliably reported that the various regional committees for the Communist Party in Southern Italy are appointing representatives for a Committee which will act as the executive body for all the regional committees in Southern Italy.

CROWD

15. Latest Monarchist Propaganda.

Propaganda in favour of the Monarchy has, according to a usually reliable source, taken two lines this week.

First, Badoglio, addressing Italian officers who were leaving for the front, emphasized they should not forget they had sworn allegiance to the King and belonged to the King's army.

Secondly, the Prince of Piedmont is reported to have complained, in conversation with a person he trusts, that the Allies have taken a decisive stand against the abdication of the King, who

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Secondly, the Prince of Piedmont is reported to have commented, in conversation with a person he trusts, that the Allies have taken a decisive stand against the abdication of the King, who for some time past has been ready to retire in favour of Prince Umberto. Consequently the plans for saving the Monarchy are likely to be ruined. This is all the more to be regretted as several political parties which refuse to collaborate with the King would certainly support a Ministry formed by the Prince. The Prince is reported as interpreting the alleged attitude of the Allies as indicating by the desire to see a weak government, with which it is easy to negotiate, maintained in office under the King, since they

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seem to fear that should the Prince ascend the throne, he would be able to form a strong and compact government with which the Allies would be able to treat only on a footing of perfect equality.

Incidentally the Prince is understood to be very satisfied with his personal efforts on behalf of the Monarchy and expects good results, more especially in Sicily. That the Monarchy is engaged in political manoeuvres in Sicily is confirmed from an independent source.

The report that the Allies are contrary to the King's abdication shows a tendency to spread. Its object might be either to throw upon the Allies the responsibility for the continuance of the present obscure political situation in liberated Italy, or to boost the personal popularity of the Prince. The lines taken by Badoglio and the Prince have their dangers. The former tends to label the national army as a partisan force, while the latter may bring down criticism upon the Allies and detract from their popularity.

ARMY

16. Italian Ps/W may return to Italy.

In Italian circles is is rumored that some of the Italian Ps/W who are now in Africa will be shortly repatriated to Italy and that they will be incorporated in the Italian army. It is feared that the Allied authorities will not discriminate carefully enough between the high ranking Italian officers, many of whom were fascists, when they are reinstated.

17. General Basso probes records of Civilians employed at Italian Military Headquarters.

It is reported that General Basso has sent to all civilians employed at the Italian Military Headquarters a detailed questionnaire in which every employee must state in writing whether he is a monarchist and if not to which party he belongs. The obligation to complete this questionnaire has caused a feeling of concern among the employees as they do not know what the consequences will be.

18. Arms of Sabaudia worn on uniform by Italian troops.

It is reliably reported that the arms of Savoy in the form of a badge are worn on the left breast pocket on the uniform of all officers and non-commissioned officers.

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18. Arms of Sabaudia worn on uniform by Italian troops.

It is reliably reported that the arms of Savoy in the form of a badge are worn on the left breast pocket on the uniform of all officers and men belonging to the Raggruppamento Umberto I di Savoia. This unit was formed in Apulia from picked men who are considered volunteers, this being the official justification for issuing the

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PUBLIC OPINION

19. Fascist Propaganda Active.

Discontent is growing among the population because, with the exception of bread, rationed foodstuffs are not being distributed (e.g., olive oil, sugar and so on), despite the fact that they are being sold in the black market. Fascist elements are quick to take advantage of this feeling in order to foment among the people an existing tendency to lament the disappearance of the Germans and fascists under whom, naturally, conditions were materially better. The people, suffering as they are from hunger, are very susceptible to such propaganda, which is carried on in subtle ways.

For instance, on Jan. 8th a man who had mislaid a dictionary while travelling on the Cumana funicular railway, went to the station to report the fact. Here he was received by an official, De Facchini, well known for his Fascist sympathies, who replied: "You are needlessly wasting time. It is true that all lost property should be handed in here, but, strange as it may seem, since Fascism fell on July 25th, nobody has ever brought anything here. The person who now finds a thing, takes it home." He added a few further remarks about the discipline which the Germans and fascists maintained.

Once again local observers urge the necessity of rooting out fascists everywhere and of entrusting the direction of affairs to the proved anti-fascists whose record can be ascertained by reference to the police files.

20. Allied Troops and Black Market.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the searching of citizens by Military Policemen, with the object of discovering goods of Allied origin (cigarettes and so on), threatens to transform the discontent which for some time has been growing in regard to Americans (who quite illogically are blamed for the lack of foodstuffs in Naples) into open agitation which the fascists are ready to exploit.

Italian observers add that the proper course would be to exercise a strict control over the Allied troops who handle military stores, and especially the negro troops, who are alleged to sell on a large scale the goods entrusted them. Such goods are then retailed at exorbitant prices, or more often bartered for liquor, and ultimately find their way to the black market.

21. Attitude towards Allied troops.

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21. Attitude towards Allied troops.

Many people expressed disgust at the behaviour of some of the American troops at the New Year. They are now often referred to as "Ministers di Roosevelt".

The behaviour of the negro troops at Bagnoli is reported to be very bad. They often break into houses in search of women.

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22. Dishonest Carabinieri.

A recent visitor to this office suggested that as the carabinieri were so often involved in protecting black market operators, it would be a good idea if they were transferred more often to areas where they were not so well in with black market racketeers.

23. Neapolitan Cultural Interests.

Enquiries made at many booksellers in the city show that the public at present is chiefly interested in publications dealing with light music (not popular songs), Marxist doctrines ("Capital" above all), and the writings of Benedetto Croce.

24. Sympathy for France.

There is a widespread sympathy among the people for the French which is probably accounted for by France and the French having passed through the same troubles as Italy is now experiencing. Scarfoglio's letter in the "Risorgimento" to the French and its reply were well received by the people as an expression of their sentiments.

25. Government's Transfer to Salerno Unwelcome.

The impending transfer of the Scoglioso Government and the King to the Salerno area is regarded, if not with outright disfavor, at least with general disapproval by the local population, many of whom are suffering hardship in an already overcrowded town by being compelled to provide accommodation for the Allied Control Commission and various government officials.

Many civilians have expressed the fear that the arrival of the Government will also see the beginning of a number of enemy nuisance raids on Salerno.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

26. In German-Occupied Italy.

(An informant who left Rome early in January gives the following information):-

24. Sympathy for France.

There is a widespread sympathy among the people for the French which is probably accounted for by France and the French having passed through the same troubles as Italy is now experiencing. Scarfoglio's letter in the "Risorgimento" to the French and its reply were well received by the people as an expression of their sentiments.

25. Government's Transfer to Salerno Unwelcome.

The impending transfer of the Badoglio Government and the King to the Salerno area is regarded, if not with outright disfavor, at least with general disapproval by the local population, many of whom are suffering hardship in an already overcrowded town by being compelled to provide accommodation for the Allied Control Commission and various government officials.

Many civilians have expressed the fear that the arrival of the Government will also see the beginning of a number of enemy nuisance raids on Salerno.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

26. In German-Occupied Italy.

(An informant who left Rome early in January gives the following information):-

The Fascists announced that salaries for volunteers would be 900 lire a month. The civilians assumed that this would include the usual 20 lire a day extra to the soldier's family. Actually, the 20 lire is deducted from the soldier's pay, and he now receives only 10 lire per day.

The failure to fulfil the Fascist announcement that officers and soldiers' messes would be the same is the cause of much resentment

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resentment among the new volunteers. The messes are still different, officers eating even better than German officers, and the men eating worse than German soldiers and worse than they ate before.

The sudden cessation of Axis propaganda on the Vatican raid has more than ever convinced the people that the raid was Nazi inspired.

Despite evidence to the contrary, the population is convinced that the Monte Cassino Monastery was looted by the Germans for treasures to be taken to Germany.

.....

Two American Ps/W who succeeded in escaping (near Servigliano) on September 14th and crossing the line on November 17th reported as follows:-

During the whole of their journey, the Italians gave them practically all the help possible, but showed fear of German reprisals. There were no signs of a food shortage in the country districts, and almost all appeared to have enough food to get along with. The Italians often complained that the Germans had been stealing their livestock and grain. They saw no cases themselves of Germans stealing, and added that the Italians very often exaggerated stories.

They saw no signs of sabotage having been undertaken by the Italians and added, "We haven't even seen an Italian who would do it". The average Italian, thought he, was a brave man if he took the Americans and showed them the road to take.

The manifesto (a leaflet dropped by the Allies?) which was issued by the Allies informing the people that they would be rewarded if they helped Ps/W was a great help. The Americans always left a note where they had accepted hospitality.

The Italians showed leaflets, written in German, which had been dropped by Allied aircraft along the coastal region near Pescara.

Many radio sets had been taken away by the Germans for their own use. Some of the sets are reported to have received the state-

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Many radio sets had been taken away by the Germans for their own use. Some of the sets are reported to have received the stations so badly that the Germans had smashed them in disgust. Electric current was working all the towns through which the Americans passed.

Near the front the Italians were so terror stricken by the Germans, that they were even too frightened to give them food or water. In this area the Italians often gave such exaggerated reports that it appeared as if M.G. posts and sentries would be encountered everywhere, which was not the case.

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27. Cosenza receives Medicinal Supplies.

"Italia Nuova", the daily sheet published at Cosenza, and reflecting Left-centre views, answers criticisms that have been made to the local Press regarding an alleged inefficient and unfair distribution of medicines. The writer opens by stating that supplies of medicines have just arrived in the city. While this first delivery will not meet all needs, the situation will continue to improve. The Order of Chemists has meanwhile arranged for an equal division of the supplies among the chemists of the city.

As to other criticisms of indifference and bad faith, the writer asserts that the Commune has at the disposal of those who really need them, both anti-diphtheria serum and anti-typhus vaccine, while all the chemists have been provided with the necessary remedies for scabies.

ECONOMIC

28. Cheese Distribution.

It is officially announced that a special ration of cheese is shortly to be distributed in Naples by arrangement with the Allied Command.

29. Calabria Artisans need Raw Materials.

"Calabria Democratica," a weekly published at Cosenza, reports the imminent meeting of the artisans of Calabria, under the aegis of the Associazione Provinciale degli Industriali, with the object of forming a syndicate to safeguard their interests.

The newspaper notes that the tailors and shoe-makers are to-day in a very difficult situation, as they are unable to meet the most elementary needs of their customers. The former lack thread and the latter leather and thread, which they can only obtain on the black market. They must therefore charge exorbitant prices which their customers cannot afford to pay.

30. Naples Black Market: Latest Prices.

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30. Naples Black Market: Latest Prices.

The following were black market prices of certain foodstuffs, ruling at the middle of January 1944:-

Pasta; per kg	200/300
Flour; per kg	160/200
Bread, per kg	115/150
Horse meat, per kg	180
Meat, per kg	230/280

End of December '43	180/220
	140/170
	100/120
	=====
	150/200

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SOME THOUGHTS OF THE ITALIANS TODAY

(Several professional men, one a lawyer, who escaped to liberated Italy from the north, have been examining conditions in the Naples area, and the following contains their first impressions.)

One outstanding point is the reference to the attitude and behaviour of the Allied troops. Italian complaints on this score are so frequent that the question spontaneously arises as to whether the time has not come to begin a serious and widespread effort to educate Allied troops concerning the recent history, difficulties, defects, virtues, hopes, fears and so on of the people with whom they are living in such close contact. Lectures might be the main instrument and be supplemented by booklets.)

It is not without interest that we examine the trend of thought of the majority of the Italians in liberated areas, relative to the situation in which they find themselves and to the actual problems which they have to face.

The condition in which they find Italy is apparent to the Allies as they advance and as the Germans retreat: the scientific and methodical destruction of roads and other means of communication, of factories, of homes, or agricultural crops, of food and clothing, supplies, etc.

It is perhaps less apparent to the Allies that the majority of the Italians, forced by Fascism into a war which they did not want and which they had no feeling for, deliberately worked towards a defeat; that for three years they have been anxiously awaiting the Allied victory; that they had noted almost with satisfaction the destruction caused by the war, well realizing that this would hasten the Allied victory and feeling assured that they (the Allies) with their vast resources would be able to reconstruct that which had been destroyed; that the Italians have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Allies, (something which, in their imagination they pictured as being divine) having full confidence in the sanctity of the principles proclaimed by the fighting democracies.

If one takes into account this psychological point of departure of the majority of the Italian people it becomes easier to understand the trend of thought of the Italians concerning the present situation.

THE ITALIANS AND THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

The Italians (that is the overwhelming majority of the Italians) who hoped for the defeat of Fascist arms, to which they contri-

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THE ITALIANS AND THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

The Italians (that is the overwhelming majority of the Italians) who hoped for the defeat of Fascist arms, to which they contributed with moral sabotage when actual material sabotage was impossible, today refuse to consider themselves as conquered, because they themselves desired defeat. They consider themselves spiritually allied to the democracies from the very beginning of the conflict and as a result they consider themselves today as victors rather than as vanquished. The satisfaction with which the news of the armistice was received and the spontaneous joy which was manifested by the population upon first seeing the advancing Allied troops are proof of the truth contained above.

It therefore follows that the majority of the Italians consider the Anglo-American troops as if they were their own, they welcome the advance and would be glad to hasten it through a greater

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For Hand

H. I. MANLEY
Captain I.C.
Head of "D" Section

Copies to:

Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Lt. COL. F.R. Boyall
Mr. Hamilton Smith
Mr. J. Farney
Mr. A.L. Ellison
Mr. G. Rehm
Lt. J. Ansbacher
Mr. R. Radford
Major F.J. Robertson
Lt. A.L. Fatti

P.W.B., (INC) Tunis
P.W.B., (INC) Palermo
P.W.B., (INC) Bari
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Hq. 5th Army
P.W.B., (INC) Hq. 8th Army
P.W.B., (INC) Hq. 15th Ar. Gr.
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) Naples
P.W.B., (INC) F.H.Q.
P.W.B., (INC) Bari
P.W.B., (INC) Hq. 5th Army

Copies for information:

(2) Mr. H. Caccia
Mr. Samuel Reber
Lt. COL. Hindley Smith
Major Hinkle
Colonel E.E. Yume
Commanding Officer
Captain A.L. Heath
G-2 Section
G-2 Section
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer
Commanding Officer

Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394 (Intel. Sect.)
A.L.G. 5th Army
A.L.G., Region IV
G-2 Sect., A.L.G., Region III
Hq. 5th Army
Hq. P.B.S.
C.I.C., Naples
C.I.C., Air Force, AFO 782
C.I.C., 5th Army
276 F.S.S., C.I.T.
312 F.S.S., C.M.F.

Copies for information:

Has been recommended
to change designation
to No. 1000. Sec.
"Thy" + No. 1000

Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
Hq. A.C.C., AFO 394
A.I.G. 5th Army
A.I.G., Region IV
G-2 Sect., A.I.G., Region III
Hq. 5th Army
Hq. F.E.S.
C.I.C., Naples
C.I.C., Air Force, AFO 782
C.I.C., 5th Army
276 F.S.S., C.I.F.
312 F.S.S., C.M.F.
G.S.I., Hq. 10th Corps (Br.)
G-2 Section, 5th Army
G-2 Section, 5th Army
A.I.G. Hq.

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(End of December '43)

Beans, per kg	120/150	80/150
Fish, per kg	90==sarde (small)	
Potatoes, per kg	350/500 Sards (large)	
Oil, per litre	25/40	20/22
Wine, per litre	180/250	180/200
(ordinary table)	28/40	30/40
Rice, per kg	240	=====
Sugar, per kg	140/200	=====

Ø almost unobtainable.

LABOUR

31. Wage Problems.

"Italia Nuova," (Cosenza) points out in an article that as a result of the recent official increase in wages, an employee who formerly received 1000 lire a month will now receive 50 lire a month less if the rumor now circulating is true that the "evacuee indemnity" (indennità di sfollamento) and the "good work" indemnity (indennità di operosità) are to be abolished.

Another rumor is that the three months pay which were advanced some time ago must be repaid in ten monthly instalments starting in January. "If this rumor is true, the employee will in January see another 300 lire deducted from his wage." This, it is held, is not the right moment to make such deductions. The local authorities are then asked to approach the Allied Command and at least endeavour to secure a postponement of the repayment of the three months advance of pay. If this is impossible, the monthly instalment payable should not exceed 50 lire a month.

32. Unemployment.

There is a widespread desire among the people to see the reopening of every possible factory, in order to relieve the unemployment problem.

Many of the black coated classes have been forced through poverty to become manual labourers in order to earn enough to buy

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APPENDICES:

Appendix I--Some thoughts of the Italians today.

Appendix II--Italiano-American Committee for the preservation of the Italian race.

Appendix III--Miscellaneous propaganda items from Naples and region.

CORRIGENDUM: Reference para 21 of "Political and Economic Intelligence Report" for Background Material" No. 4 dated 1st. January 1944. The name "Lucciano" should read "Luciano" and the name "Buscaglia" should read "Buscardi".

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APPENDIX I (Cont'd.)

participation by Italian soldiers. They hope that the Italian government will be able to inspire the respect and the admiration of the Italians on one hand and the Allies on the other, and that the Italian people will be considered as friends and allies rather than an inferior and conquered people. This, among other things, would have the effect of raising the morale of the troops who are called upon to fight side by side with the Allies, giving them the conviction that they are not fighting someone else's war, but "their" war.

THE ITALIANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT

It cannot be denied that a sense of uneasiness and discomfort is diffused among the Italians. They feel the confusion which exists around them and they suffer by it; they feel as if they were abandoned to themselves; they feel that they lack a government which can represent them with dignity and which can effectively deal with their needs; they feel that the authority of their institutions has weakened; all this disheartens them. The Italians also feel that the main reason for this is connected with the person of the King, who for twenty years has violated the constitution, who for twenty years has protected and has been sustained by Fascism; who approved the declaration of war against the Allies; and who, only after three years of war, after three years of destruction and blood, has finally shown signs of understanding that which he should have understood a number of years earlier. They feel that as long as the king is at the head, they must all share the consequences of his crimes and his errors, and they understand the impossibility of the king of fascism being treated equally with the king of the English and the president of the Americans.

The Italians feel this way and desire that the Allies help them liberate themselves from fascism entirely, not only half-way; they want to be liberated from all those who compromised with Fascism or from those who helped it and who received many advantages in return, and from the king above all. The Italians desire that the Allies help them form a government which would command the respect and admiration of all, a government which would serve with dignity as their representative to the Allies and which would effectively safeguard their interests, alleviating the difficult conditions under which they live.

THE MATERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The normal disturbance which we have explained above is naturally brought about by the material disturbance which exists at the present time.

The scarcity of food, of employment opportunities, of means of communication drive them rise to untold hardship and suffering

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The scarcity of food, of employment opportunities, of means of communication gives them rise to untold hardship and suffering among the population. The three problems are more or less connected to each other with the result that solving one would mean solving in part the other two.

The employment shortage which principally effects the working and commercial classes; which in turn, bears upon the status of the other social groups, is directly caused by the destruction of the factories, offices, and storehouses, a destruction which results from the war itself and which was extended systematically by the Germans in their retreat. One outgrowth of the employment shortage is that while the better class of citizens, refusing to deal in dishonest activities, are facing the many difficulties of

APPENDIX I (Continued.)

daily living, trying to make ends meet by making use of their savings which are about to become exhausted if they have not already become so, the other class of citizens, whose moral character if less sound, has been forced by necessity to deal in activities which are as lucrative as they are immoral, manifesting itself in the black market on one hand, and on the other hand in the dishonest dealings with Allied soldiers such as selling harmful alcoholic beverages, prostitution, and selling candies without any regard to the most elementary rules of hygiene.

Undoubtedly these are the outstanding grievances of the moment.

The black market, which is caused on one hand, as we have said above, by unemployment, and on the other hand by the scarcity of food (and this, in turn is due for the most part, to the insufficient means of communication, which would permit the transporting of products from the rural districts to the city) has reached a stage where prices are ridiculously high and continue to increase daily. While the ordinary market offers but the slightest possibilities. Hence the majority of citizens, to whom the black market is inaccessible due to the high prices, find themselves in a position where they are unable to acquire the food necessary to sustain themselves and their families.

The black market is also crowded with those persons, (already mentioned above) who carry on trade with Allied soldiers because they find it very profitable, and also with those persons who have converted their homes into filthy restaurants; in which case both types have to delve into the black market to carry on their improvised activities.

Besides the aforesaid material consequences of these activities there are moral consequences which are no less grave.

It is evident that persons who take part in such dealings are without the least sense of dignity and of honesty, but unfortunately they are the very persons who continually come in contact with Allied soldiers. With the result that these soldiers are led to judge the entire population by the actions of those people.

After considering the above arguments it becomes clear that the various factors are dependent upon one another, which facilitates their elimination.

One must bear in mind that the above mentioned situation mainly concerns the cities, the city of Naples in particular. In the country the fact that food supplies are readily available

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After considering the above arguments it becomes clear that the various factors are dependent upon one another, which facilitates their elimination.

One must bear in mind that the above mentioned situation mainly concerns the cities, the city of Naples in particular. In the country the fact that food supplies are readily available renders the lack of means of communication less harmful and it is therefore less felt. In like manner it counteracts the harmful effects of unemployment, which is never as tense in the country as it is in the city. This is yet another proof of the interdependence among the causes of the material difficulties.

THE ITALIANS AND THE ALLIES.

If the above promises are borne in mind it will be much easier to understand the trend of thought of the various social classes of Italians (middle class, commercial class, working class) concerning the Allies.

APPENDIX I (Cont'd.)

To repeat, it, would help one to understand if it is remembered that the great majority of the Italians who suffered under Fascism for twenty years were motivated during the period of the war by one sole hope: an Allied victory.

To this one end the Italian people knew how to sacrifice that which they had always selfishly guarded: military pride.

This was made possible only because of the almost fanatical faith which the great majority of Italians of all classes in the liberal principles which the fighting democracies practiced; this was made possible by the profound hatred which they had for nazifascist tyranny, and by the conviction that only a victory of Allied arms, could save the entire world (and of consequence Italy) from Fascist dictatorship.

The great majority of Italians - not only the intellectual class but also the workers - knew how to sacrifice to the internationalism of high liberal principles the supernaturalism which fascist dictatorship for twenty years tried to incite to the point of fanaticism.

These are the reasons why the Italians felt themselves spiritually allied to the democracies since the outbreak of the war.

The natural consequence of this psychological state is that the Italians expect that the Allied soldiers live up to the principles which their countries have indicated as their aim and in which the Italians have faithfully believed. They therefore expect to be treated by the Allied soldiers with the respect and consideration which free men accord to other free men; this above all. And it is evident that such a request by the Italians is proof of the admiration and faith which they have in the Allies.

It is for this reason that certain violent acts by American soldiers (fortunately they are infrequent) which are a violation of a person's rights, show a disregard for their own dignity as well as for their very interests, and deeply hurt the spirit of the Italians and give rise within them to a feeling of painful delusion.

Vice-versa, words and actions, undertaken with a sense of friendly understanding of their rights and pride, find the most enthusiastic and favorable reception.

How totally different was the situation during the German occupation, when friendly acts by the Germans (not very frequent)

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Vice-versa, words and actions, undertaken with a sense of friendly understanding of their rights and pride, find the most enthusiastic and favorable reception.

How totally different was the situation during the German occupation, when friendly acts by the Germans (not very frequent) were received by the Italians with a sense of suspecting indifference while hostile acts performed by them gave rise in the soul of the Italians not to a delusion (which would presuppose illusions concerning them which were never entertained) but to a consolidation of that hatred which ancient and recent tradition has formed in the heart of the Italians against the descendants of Attila.

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(The following is a copy and translation of a poster that was affixed in Naples on 13th January 1944.)

**ITALO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE
ITALIAN RACE**

We, Italo-Americans realize with deep anguish that a few women of Naples who have degraded themselves are daring to walk the streets with negroes, and are even daring to invite them home.

Only a base category of the people can lower itself to this extent, and the Italian people, vanquished and humiliated as it has already been, should not allow mud to be again thrown on other mud.

When will hard reality penetrate to your minds? When will your honour, your pride at being whites and Italians, urge you to treat the negroes with just scorn?

WAKE UP!

Only we who are the same race as yourselves can realize how degrading your conduct is. Are you not aware that the negro is a man of a coloured race: that in America he has to live only among his own kind: that he is an inferior man, if not in name at least in fact? You cannot understand how much you humiliate us: all the Americans tell us: "Look, the Italian people are negroid as well."

SHAME! But in Italy the day will come when these depravations will be avenged. Then the machine-gun will shoot down the prostitute who sold the honour of her race, and the people will have the upper hand of such women and of any black-skinned son that criminal acts have thrown up.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

The President of the Italo-American Committee.

R.A. Jacono.

APPENDIX III
MISCELLANEOUS PROPAGANDA ITEMS FROM NAPLES REGION

(These items may be used in the press or on the radio)

FOOD CONTROL OFFICE CREATED.

A notable step has been taken in Naples with the object of improving the food situation in the province. A Central Office has been created, the task of which will be to locate, transport and distribute all foodstuffs destined to the province of Naples, and to coordinate all the present organs which are engaged in this work. It will also be empowered to fix prices. The Director of the new organ, who will be known as the Ufficiale Centrale di Controllo, is Signor Mario Pascal.

NAPLES SCHOOLS TO REOPEN.

The welcome news has just been announced that the schools of Naples are to reopen on Feb. 1st. This decision marks the successful conclusion of a combined effort on the part of the Allied and an educationally authorities, who have labored together indomitably to overcome the immense difficulties which have been created by the ravages of war and German vandalism. The resumption of studies cannot, naturally, for the moment be on perfectly normal lines, and in some cases the hours of instruction have been shortened and classes amalgamated.

In the provincial communes authority has been given for the schools to reopen even earlier where circumstances render this possible.

Meanwhile the schools of the Royal Conservatoire of Music of Naples has been reopened.

SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR WORKERS.

The Labour Section of the Allied Military Government in Naples has, among many other measures designed to assist the workers, taken steps to ensure that they shall continue to enjoy the benefits of social insurances of various kinds. Despite the serious problems created by the war, every effort is being made to place all the social insurances institutes and companies in a position to resume their normal activities. Interesting in this connection is a notice just issued by the Naples branch of the Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale which reminds employers of their obligations under the following social insurance schemes: family allowances to the workers in commerce, agriculture, credit and insurance, and industry; marriage loans; employees called to the colors; tuberculosis. A similar notice has also been issued by the Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni and...

NAPLES SCHOOLS TO REOPEN.

The welcome news has just been announced that the schools of les are to reopen on Feb. 1st. This decision marks the successful conclusion of a combined effort on the part of the Allied and an educationally authorities, who have labored together indomitably to overcome the immense difficulties which have been created by the ravages of war and German vandalism. The resumption of studies cannot, naturally, for the moment be on perfectly normal lines, and in some cases the hours of instruction have been shortened and classes amalgamated.

In the provincial communes authority has been given for the schools to reopen even earlier where circumstances render this possible.

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Again, the Allied Military Government has announced that Italians employed on Allied military work will be protected by the same laws relating to accidents that apply to ordinary civilian workers. Moreover the Italian Government has also agreed to extend to workers in the port, who were not protected by these laws, the same conditions as apply to other specialized workers. This particular system of assistance for the workers will be made retrospective, i.e. will come into force from the date on which the Allied forces occupied the various provinces. The indemnities will be paid by the

-22-

Cont'd.

APPENDIX III

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.

DIRECTOR OF NAPLES PROVINCIAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The work of building up a free labour organization, from which will be rigorously excluded men, methods and everything that is tainted with Fascism, is proceeding gradually and is marked by close and friendly collaboration between the Allied Military Government and the Allied authorities. A key-post has just been filled with the appointment of Signor Bruno Pierleoni to the office of Director of the Provincial Labour Office in Naples. Signor Pierleoni is an expert in syndical problems and a highly capable organizer.

NAPLES ARTISANS.

The Segreteria provinciale degli Artigiani of Naples has resumed its activity under the new title of Associazione provinciale degli artigiani. It will not concern itself with politics but will aim at giving technical, economic and social assistance to its artisan members.

CHARCOAL RATIONING.

Charcoal is to be distributed in the province of Naples under a rationing system. The quantity supplied varies according to whether a family is also provided with a gas-cooker. Thus a family of three or four persons without gas will receive ten kilograms of charcoal, while a similar family that also uses gas will receive five kilograms. The retail price will be 3.50 lire a kg.

WINE PRICES FIXED.

New prices for wine have been fixed as follows: ordinary table wine up to 13°. ~~14~~ 14° ordinary table wine 14/16°, 17 lire a liter.

NAPLES GIFTS FOR ITALIAN TROOPS.

The public subscription opened in Naples to provide the Italian troops fighting at the side of the Allies with useful gifts, reached in less than a fortnight a total of nearly half-a-million lire. Of the sum collected it was decided to forward 270,000 lire in cash, with the suggestion that the money be assigned to the families of men killed or seriously wounded in action. The gifts purchased with the remaining money were packed in 37 cases, and included such welcome articles as wireless sets, typewriters, cognac, cigarettes,

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As an Italian observer of the ceremony wrote: "At that moment it was the Italy freed from the Fascist and Nazi cannibals who remembered her sons, who gave proof of her gratitude; it was the representatives of the people of Naples who for four days, fighting

Cont'd.

-23-

APPENDIX III

in the streets and squares, showed the world what the indignation of a people is capable of when they are driven to desperation by Scholl's (the German commandant of Naples) bands of wreckers."

In acknowledging the gifts, the General Commanding the Italian troops wrote, inter alia: "To-days ceremony constitutes an ideal link between the sacrifice of the young Neapolitans who, at the end of last September, rose in arms against the enemy oppressors, and the sacrifice made by our troops on the Mignano front. No matter whether in the streets of Naples or on the rugged slopes of the Appennines, it is the same war of the people against our traditional enemy, for the rebirth of our country."

Naples does not intend to allow the names of her heroic sons who helped to chase the hated Boche from the city to be forgotten. Another proof of this is the announcement that the Federazione Provinciale dell'Associazione Nazionale Combattenti has instituted a Roll of Honour in which will be entered the names of those who were killed or wounded by the Huns in the "quattro Gioni di Napoli."

CULTURAL LIFE REVIVES.

A "Free Association of Neapolitan Artists" has just been formed. Its aims include the organization of art exhibitions, lectures, concerts and so on, and the establishment of contacts with other groups of Italian and foreign artists. The new association has decided to exclude from its membership the so-called "hierarchs" of the Fascist Party, the squadristi and so on.

The first exhibition of the association is being organized at the Galleria Forti.

The third concert of the season has just been given at the Accademia Musicale, Palazzo Maddaleno. Among the artists were the violinist Primula Terracciano and the soprano Lina Ugolini.

A series of concerts of organ music has begun in the Basilica of Santa Teresa a Chiaia. These are given every Sunday morning by the well known organist Maestro Enzo Marchetti.

401
SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 374

1 February 1944

SUBJECT : Salerno food shortage

TO : Food Subcommittee

1. The following is a quotation from a recent P.M.G. report.

"Owing to the lack of essential foodstuffs, impossible prices on the black market, and the general suffering caused by absence of fuel and transport facilities, there is rising discontent among the population. The Badoglio government is losing any esteem it may have gained and is held to be mainly responsible for the present critical situation. More severe measures are invoked against black marketers.

The bread ration generally reaches 100 gr. daily, but sometimes only 50 gr. are available.

Another cause of discontent is the shortage of accommodation due to war damage and requisitioning. Although a Housing Committee has been established, it is reported to lack both drive and adequate powers."

2. It is requested that your office consider the problems mentioned and take what ever action, if any, is required.

CHARLES W. SPENCER
Colonel, G.S.C.
O.C.C.A.O.

SECRET

SECRET

1341

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

20 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

TATUMA FOR MAZARLANE, FARGO FOR SPOTTORD

NGME

SIGNED CLNC

191649A

200459A

40048

FMMS

1. FUTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY DISCUSSED WITH PWB. PWB WILL CARRY PROJECT TO END OF JANUARY. SUGGESTS CONTINUANCE THEREAFTER AS JOINT PWB/ACC/AMG SURVEY WITH SHARED COSTS.

2. JOINT PROJECT WAS APPROVED BY JOYCE BUT NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED BY CHANGE IN COMMAND.

3. DECISION IN PRINCIPLE DESIRED TO AVOID INTERRUPTING SERVICE. PWB WILL RETAIN DODD IN ANY CASE BUT MAY HAVE TO DISBAND REST OF STAFF AT END OF JANUARY UNLESS DECISION IS REACHED. DODD AND MITCHELL-INNES AVAILABLE AT PWB PARRAMO FOR CONSULTATION. DECISION OR DATE WHEN DECISION MIGHT BE REACHED REQUESTED.

Copy sent to N. Garcia

SECRET

SECRET

H01
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 334

1 February 1944

SUBJECT : Sentences

TO : Legal Subcommittee

1. A recent P.W.B. report includes the following Statement:-

" Criticism is to be heard of what is termed the leniency shown in the courts by the Allies toward criminals. The wish is to see heavier sentences imposed upon the black market offenders in particular"

2. It is requested that your office consider the problems mentioned and take what ever action, if any, is required.

CHARLES W. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.S.A.O.

SECRET

9-a.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

WOW/ABG/rnd

25 January 1944

Ref/ABG/401.

SUBJECT: Public Opinion Survey

TO : The Hon. Mr. Harry Greely, Vice President, Economic Section

1. The attached extract from the third interim report of the Public Opinion Survey Section of the A.M.G. in Sicily is passed to you for your information and the information of the Subcommissions in your section likely to be interested.

2. Would you kindly return the extract after perusal. Any comments by yourself and the Subcommissions would be appreciated. Attention is directed to marked portions.

3. In response to a request for facilities to carry out a similar survey on the Mainland of Italy the Deputy President has sent a reply as per attached cable copy.

[Signature]
CHARLES M. STOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D/O. of S. (C. & S.I.)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Ref/ASG/LOI.

WDM/ASG/ard
25 January 1944

SUBJECT: Public Opinion Survey

TO : The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Stansgate
Vice President, Admin. Section

1. The attached extract from the third interim report of the Public Opinion Survey Section of the P.M.F. in Sicily is passed to you for your information and the information of the Subcommissions in your section likely to be interested.
2. Would you kindly return the extract after perusal. Any comments by yourself and the Subcommissions would be appreciated. Attention is directed to marked portions.
3. In response to a request for facilities to carry out a similar survey on the Mainland of Italy the Deputy President has sent a reply as per attached cable copy.

CHARLES M. SPOTFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D/C. of S. (O. & S.I.)

455

COPY

FARGO

SECRET

ROUTINE

23 JAN 44

10050 MACFARLANE

AFHQ FOR MGS

_____ With reference your cable cite FHMGS 40048.
From Macfarlane personal. (1) I have no objection to the continuance of public opinion survey and am agreeable to any reasonable solution of the question of costs. (2) The first interim report of the survey dated December 4th does not appear to make any useful contribution to our knowledge of the subject dealt with. (3) As future polls will take place exclusively in territory which will presumably be handed back to the Italian Government very shortly we can hardly continue them without obtaining the Italian Government's approval. Italian Government would doubtless request to be given copies of all reports. I propose to approach Italian Government in this matter and will inform you in due course. Should Italian Government prove reluctant to agree I would recommend not bringing any pressure to bear.

L.F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., AGD
Adjutant General.

SECRET

5111

Declassified in 1995

220243A
Form 125D

3219

RAD

1431

Signal Co. A, United States Army

SECRET

Telegram

PRIORITY

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

22 JANUARY 1944

• SECRET

• PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SPOFFORD
(INFORMATION) : NONE
FROM : FATIMA FROM STONE SIGNED MACFARLANE
DATE TIME SIGNED: 211745A
DATE TIME REC'D : 220243A
REFERENCE NR. : 2070
CITE : NONE



REFERS MGS 40048 OPINION OF PRO HERE AND MYSELF IS THAT SUCH SURVEYS ARE NOT WORTH THE EXPENSE INVOLVED AND THAT IN ANY CASE ACC SHOULD NOT SHARE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EVENT PWB CONTINUES SURVEY WITH ITS ATTENDANT POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS. SUGGEST YOU CONSULT GENERAL MACFARLANE. HAVE ADVISED MGS DECISION WILL BE COMMUNICATED BY LATTER.

Action - Am & Hy
Info - Mary
- C. G.

5105

FORM #18-A

CRYPTO

SECRET

PROPOSALS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE P.O.S. ON THE MAINLAND
OF ITALY

NOTE

The proposals contained in this memorandum are based on the P.O.S. experience in Sicily in collaboration with A.M.G. and the A.C.C. officials. They have been agreed to by P.W.B. and discussed with M.G.S.

1. ESTABLISHMENT

Attached is a visual chart of the suggested Table of Organisation in connection with which the following points need emphasis:-

- (a) In view of the area to be covered the total number of Anglo-American personnel is small, amounting to 17 officers, all of whom may if desired be civilians, at least three of this number being women. The proportion of Anglo-American personnel in the total establishment is less than 10%, the number of Italian employees being 170 at the outset.
- (b) This total will probably be reduced by the elimination of all but the more expert investigators. It is, however, essential to train an adequate number at the outset from whom to make a final selection. How far the personnel must be replaced will depend upon the volume of work demanded by the authorities and the speed with which the data is required. The initial figures are based on experience in Sicily and may be regarded as fully adequate for the job envisaged.
- (c) Of the Anglo-American personnel, 8 already exist on the staff of P.O.S. in Sicily. On the authority of M.G.S. Algiers, 8 Officers from the A.C.C. pool at Tizi Ouzou have been selected for attachment to P.O.S. for a minimum period of three months.

5104

2. NEED FOR JOINT PLANNING:

The experience of Sicily has proved that the planning of investigations can only be successfully carried out in the closest possible contact with the authority interested in the data. All the work done on Economic, Security and Co-belligerency problems was discussed at every stage with the head of the A.M.G. and A.C.C. Departments concerned. Similarly, the enquiries into Radio and news dissemination were planned with P.W.B.

In Italy it is suggested that in addition to direct contact between P.O.S. and the Departmental Heads of A.C.C., a

joint A.C.C., P.W.B., P.O.S. Committee should be set up to direct policy and development.

3. SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE OPERATION

- (a) It is suggested that the areas of Sicily, Bari and Naples should be covered within the following time schedule:-

Sicily	1st January, 1944
Bari	1st February, 1944
Naples	1st March "

- (b) The P.O.S. will study all appropriate economic, social and if ultimately decided, Political problems of A.C.C. and all problems of psychological warfare for P.W.B., priority being given to these problems by the Joint Committee.

4. FINANCE

Attached is an estimate of the cost for the period 1st January to 31st March. The following features are important.

- (a) The proposal to share the cost between A.C.C. and P.W.B. is a direct result of the experience in Sicily, and was originally suggested by M.G.S. Algiers. In Sicily, P.O.S. proved of greater utility to A.M.G. than to P.W.B., at least two thirds of the research work being made into A.M.G. problems at their request. The apportionment of expenditure for the period in question is based on the suggestion that P.W.B. should carry the Headquarters expenditure, while A.C.C. covers the regional expenditures. The proportions on this basis work out at one third to P.W.B. and two thirds to A.C.C. This corresponds to the probable division of P.O.S. time to be spent on the problems of each sponsor.
- (b) Of the total expenditure 56% is in wages and allowances to Italian personnel and might be regarded as properly chargeable to the Italian Government.

5. NEED FOR ITALIAN CO-OPERATION

The problem of Italian co-operation in P.O.S., at least to the extent of inviting the Italian Government to attach a liaison officer has been discussed at various times with P.W.B., A.M.G., M.G.S. and the Italian Armistice Commission in Algiers, the latter expressing their willingness to co-operate at any time.

Since the experiment in Sicily has proved that the technique works in practice and is of great potential utility to the administration, the present may be a desirable moment at which to invite Italian co-operation. In addition if the Italian Government's authority is to be enhanced, in the near future the operation of the P.O.S. technique in implementing the A.C.C.'s

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

control can be facilitated and prolonged by immediate
Italian co-operation.

Stewart C. Dodd
Director

4th January, 1944

1 General Director 1 Assistant
1 Deputy Director 1 Secretary
1 Administrative Officer Secretary

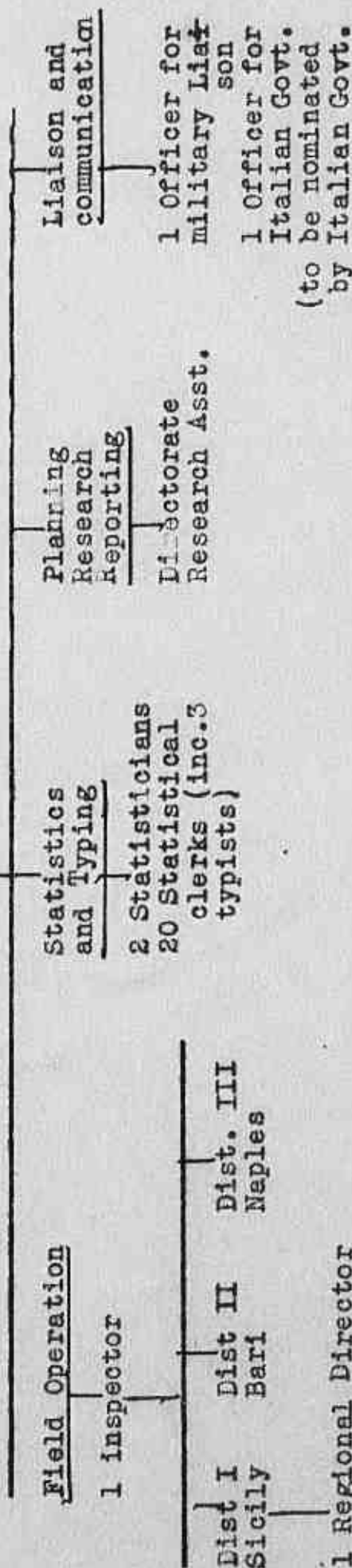


Table of Organisation

1. General Director (Lt. Col.)
1. Deputy Director (Mjr)
1. Administrative Officer (Maj)
3. Regional Directors (Maj)
3. Regional Supervisors (Capts)
1. Research Assistant
2. Statisticians (Capts)
1. Military Liaison Officer (Capt)
1 Inspector (Capt.)
1 Assistant to Director (Capt)
2 Secretaries
170 Italians

1. All these personnel must be Anglo-Amn but may be civilians

187

Field work

Statistical Office

3 Group Leaders 1 Office manager
19 squad " 2 Typists
27 Interviewers 8 Statistical Clerks

1 D.R.
1 G.I.

Table of Transport

6 Cars
4 motor bicycles

Note

Note the organisation shown under Dist. I will also apply to Districts II and III

P.O.S. BUDGET

January, February, March, 1944 - 3 Regions (Sicily, Bari, Naples)

Assuming P.W.B. pays one third = 3,000 a month on the average
 A.C.C. " two thirds = 6,000 a " " " "
 Total for three months = 9,000 " " " " "

<u>REGIONAL BUDGETS</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Interviewers and clerks</u> \$30 a month each				
Sicily, 50 italians	\$1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$4,500
Bari, 50 italians	0	1,500	1,500	3,000
Naples, 50 "	0	800	1,500	<u>2,300</u>
				9,800
<u>Maintenance</u> Interviewers away from home				
Sicily	600	600	600	1,800
Bari	-	-	600	600
Naples	+	-	600	<u>600</u>
				3,000
<u>Travel 3 cars - hire and repair</u>	200	200	200	600
<u>Equipment</u>				
Sicily	200	100	100	400
Bari	-	500	200	700
Naples	6	500	200	<u>700</u>
				1,800
<u>Printing</u>				
Sicily	100	100	100	300
Bari	-	100	100	200
Naples	-	100	100	<u>200</u>
				700
<u>Contingency and Research 15%</u>	750	750	900	2,400
				<u>2,400</u>
				18,300
<u>National Budgets</u>				
Salaries American University	666	667	667	2,000
Dodd's substitute	200	200	200	<u>600</u>
Lyons				2,600

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>National Budgets</u>				
Carried Forward				2,600
<u>Maintenance</u>				
2 Americans \$4 a day	250	250	250	750
2 British \$2 a day	100	125	125	<u>350</u>
				1,100
Travel - 3 cars	200	200	200	600 600
Clerks, 20 statistical \$30 each	600	600	600	1,800 1,800
Equipment	300	200	200	700 (700)
Printing	500	100	100	700
Contingency and Research	300	450	450	<u>1,200</u>
				2,600
				<u>27,000</u>

2053