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Complaints

Feb. Oct. 1944

Trapani, 20 October 1944

Allied Commission
Rome

The Proletariat People of this city, exasperated with the terrible living conditions in which they have been placed, wanted to address to the Allied Commission the attached appeal, so that it could be interpreted to the Governments concerned.

For this reason, as representative of the People, I deliver their and my thanks,

Respectfully,

/s/ Morales Pietro

Encl: 1

Via G. B. Fardella No. 109.

6518

OPEN LETTER TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD

TO SPEAK CLEARLY

If the Bonomi Government is willing to promise within possible limits that which is beautiful and good to liberated proletariat Italy, we wish for its success.

It has never been said in past history that a people like ourselves must be mistreated ~~MY~~ politically with the penalty of forced starvation, in the midst of so ~~MUCH~~ many needed goods which can be seen and touched, but not acquired.

Beyond war, peace, government, parties, laws, etc. there is the people who do their best to live, but who do not really know what will happen to them, or what the Allies may do for them.

We care no longer to listen to vain promises. What we desire is true liberty, and not this pseudo-liberty, masked by Democracy.

Things being as we have explained, just what can be expected from the Bonomi Government, from the Committees of Liberation, and from the parties, with all their beautiful promises? The Nation has fallen into a tomb-like silence, losing faith in everything.

Without political liberty, naturally, the people have become enslaved to YAM confusion ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and victim to the economic and financial disaster of the prostrate nation.

THE PEOPLE OF TRAPANI

Liaison Riv.

Crapani, 11 20 Ottobre 1941

On. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

R O M A

Il Popolo Proletario di questa Città, esasperato dalle condizioni terribili di vita in cui è stato posto, ha voluto indirizzare all' On. Commissione Alleata l' accluso appello, affinché si rende interprete verso i propri Governi interessati.

Per tale ragione in qualità di rappresentante del Popolo, porgo i Suoi ed i miei ringraziamenti, con distinti saluti

(MORALES PIETRO)

*Morales Pietro*Allegato n° unoVia G.B. Fardella n° 109

6916

L E T T E R A A P E R T A A L M O N D O C I V I L E

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PAROLE LIBERE DA OGNI RETORICA E CONVENZIONALITA' - PAROLE DI
GERGO POPOLARE, MA DI VERITA'.

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PER ESSERE CHIARI

Se per la liberazione dell' Europa la parola tuttavia appartie
ne al cannone, noi ci inchiniamo.

Se il Governo Bonomi ha tutte le buone volontà di promettere
dentro i limiti del possibile all' Italia proletaria liberata, il
bello ed il buono, noi formuliamo l'augurio di ottima riuscita.

Se i capi partito e i non capi, al sentore di elezioni ammi
nistrative e politiche, volenterosi di far conoscere alle genti
l' Eden delle loro dottrine ed i miracoli della novella Democra
zia, tirano ognuno l' acqua al proprio mulino ciò é umano, é li
bertà é necessità.

Ma é nauseante, incivile ed inumano, pensare all'adesione
del popolo su quanto si é detto sopra, se esso debba marciare an
cora gritto verso il deperimento progressivo, verso la consun
zione collettiva e addirittura costretto e votato al fatale de
stino dell'ultima dimora, al cimitero !

Qualunque sarebbe la circostanza di guerra o di pace, non é
stato mai detto nella storia passata, che un popolo, per esempio
come il nostro, da millenni moralmente e materialmente inforcato
e da venti anni annientato, lo si liberi finalmente militarmente,
per ammazzarlo poco dopo politicamente con la più atroce pena del
digiuno forzato, in mezzo a tanto bene di generi di prima neces
sità che si vede e si tocca e malauguratamente non si può acqui
stare.

- 2 -

Il danaro svalutato quasi alla stessa stregua del periodo Tedesco 1918, tende a scomparire dal piccolo come dal grande commercio.

Il popolo politicamente é materialmente più provato, anzi addirittura trascurato di questo estremo lembo di terra della Sicilia occidentale, debole voce di fronte ad un' Europa proletaria martire che geme anch'essa di fame, non ascolterà più parola saggia da qualunque parte proviene, se d' essa non é il grido di vera civiltà, grido di giustizia nel diritto naturale della vita, il grido strepitoso e possente della resurrezione umana e non di morte.

Facendo appello alle sane coscienze e non ai faziosi, diciamo: Al disopra delle guerre e della pace, al disopra dei governi parassiaci o infernali, al disopra dei partiti e dei loro programmi e di tutto il bagaglio del trambusto legale o illegale e degli intrighi, vi é un popolo, attore della più grande tragedia umana, che non vuol morire, vi é il più bel fiore della razza nel suo modesto lavoro e del progresso che si abbarbica con tutte le sue forze a non cedere alla crudeltà di una forza maggiore di guerra o ad una convenienza egemonica di magnati della politica.

Noi, masse ingenuie, ignoriamo intrinsecamente che cosa bolle in pentola degli Alleati, ascoltiamo solo di essere risollevati e riconosciuti liberi, ma é il quando che non si sa, ragione per cui noi siamo dubitosi del nostro avvenire.

Crediamo inoltre e con lealtà affermiamo, sulle cose di casa nostra, che si é sempre trattato di cattiva amministrazione distributiva, più che di mancanza di alimenti necessari al fabbisogno locale. Chiunque sa, che se per il passato il grano di produzione siciliana non é stato bastevole per il suo popolo, era perché non furono mai adoperate le colture moderne come nei pae-

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si più progrediti e quasi che nessuna scienza agricola ebbe appor-
to in questa terra isolana, bensì lo sfruttamento antiquato o an-
cor di peggiore stile, uso "battaglia del grano" e così durante
l' emergenza d'infausta memoria fascista.

Ed ora, la popolazione, sopperendo il suo sano vitto ai legumi-
nosi, alle verdure dolci e selvatiche, alla frutta secca e verde,
alle patate.....alle carubbe, alla ghianda (sì, alla ghianda!)
etc.etc. per quanto i prezzi esosi e non a portata di tutte le ta-
sche, ha potuto con maggior ragione convincersi della inanità dei
consorzi ed ammassi nelle mani dei novelli fascisti. Stanteché in
Sicilia la guerra fu lieve e di cattive annate sul raccolto, non
si è avuto calamità, come mai il prodotto essenziale sia scomparso
dalle campagne affluendo in poca quantità ai granai del popolo,
mentre esso, abbonda nelle mani tortuose degli speculatori assas-
sini indiretti dei legislatori impotenti, dei crudeli amministra-
tori satolli e dell'autorità impassibile che nulla può contro i
pezzi grossi, bensì contro i deboli.

Soggiungiamo: qualunque fossero le cause e le colpe di questo
stillicidio che falcia senza pietà, qualunque derivazione abbia
portato fra noi questo ingrato freddo flagello, chicchessia fos-
sero le cause di questo fatale e tacito suicidio collettivo, noi
crediamo supremo ed urgente far sentire la nostra voce del dirit-
to insopprimibile alla vita a tutte le coscienze libere, nonché
alle autorità Alleate, veri responsabili dell'attuale sistema la-
sciatoci. -

La nostra voce non si spegnerà invano per essere ascoltata
da tutti i popoli civili del mondo, perché è voce di milioni di
bambini di tutte le età, del popolo lavoratore, di donne, di vec-
chi, di giovani, di faticatori del braccio e del pensiero, di

- 4 -

ammalati, di detenuti, di invalidi e ricoverati che attendono la loro salvezza dall'inedia, dall'esaurimento inesorabile, che sta in agguato, dal crudo inverno che sopraggiunge prestissimo.

Ed essi, non ascolteranno più promesse vane da qualunque parte provengono, né alle ideologie e alla politica potranno dar retta per il contrasto stridente e giustificato é l'incompatibile di ogni civiltà con l'inciviltà.

La nostra voce di pietà attraverso il globo (lo speriamo sia sentita) non é una invocazione di pretto aiuto materiale che si brama, poiché abbiamo visto in quali mani é andato a finire tutto il ben di Dio americano partatoci, né le indennità di carovita parziali, anticipi e tanti altri bei deliberati del Consiglio dei Ministri, potranno risolvere o lenire lo spettro reale dei bisogni che incalzano ogni ora, ma é la giustizia che attendevamo da tant'anni, é la liberazione vera, come ci faceste credere o Alleati, ed il popolo sperava e attendeva a braccia aperte e porte spalancate, quel popolo che noi avete osservato antinazifascista ad oltranza, credeva di avere il diritto come altri popoli belligeranti liberati, potere imbracciare onoratamente le armi e combattere a fianco degli Alleati la guerra della liberazione.

Invece venne la pseudo libertà e per non esagerare diciamo la libertà mutilata a prezzo di usura che ognun ben comprende, venne per noi l'onta di un' ingrata umiliazione mai provata che ci vergogna di fronte al zingalluzzito fascismo bianco latifondista che sempre impera sotto mille aspetti, sotto la grande, inaspettata ed opportuna maschera della Democrazia nostrana ipocrita. -

Ma la voce siciliana troverà solidarietà e vorrà essere de-

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- 5 -

gna degli storici e stoici laboriosi liberi Italiani, conosciute attraverso il mondo per la loro gesta umane e che non vogliono perire strangolati dalla fame per causa dei miserabili affamatori e da tutta quella cricca maestra di criminali, faccia testa degni del fascismo e dalla lurida coscienza, ambiziosi del potere, potere su una nazione ridotta cencio umano.

Per essere chiari concludiamo :

Stando così le cose come li abbiamo esternato, cosa c'è da sperare dal governo Bonomi, dai COMITATI DI LIBERAZIONE e dai partiti, con tutta la loro sequela di belle figure, di buone volontà e di promesse ? La Nazione è piombata in un silenzio di tomba, sfiduciando tutti.

Se gli Alleati non ci daranno la libertà politica necessaria, più che gli aiuti per risolvere urgente la questione alimentare, prima fra tutte le cose del popolo del lavoro che è quello che avrebbe dovuto governare il paese sin dall'8 Settembre 1943 liberamente e sul serio, non si approderà a nulla, solché catastrofe.

E nella stampa di questi giorni che noi abbiamo sotto i nostri occhi, nonché in quella di oggi, ove osserviamo l'instancabile buona volontà del presidente degli Stati Uniti, nelle sue storiche dichiarazioni al Consiglio Italo Americano del Lavoro, in occasione dell'anniversario della scoperta dell'America, che riconosce esplicitamente l'avversione del popolo Italiano alla politica mussoliniana e per tanto sbarcati le truppe Alleate nel nostro suolo come liberatori e non come conquistatori, avrebbero dovuto consentire le due liberazioni contemporaneamente, politico e militare come già si era iniziato e per evitare l'attuale caos o altrimenti gli Alleati avrebbero dovuto assumersi l'amministra-

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- 6 -

zione civile, lasciando al governo antifascista l'organizzazione militare e partigiana, la defascistizzazione con relative procedure a carico dei responsabili, finché non sarebbe stato opportuno per il popolo italiano ottenere la sua autodecisione, nella completa libertà per la scelta del suo governo.

Senza la libertà politica, naturalmente, il popolo è rimasto schiavo dalla confusione delle correnti più disparate e rimasto vittima di tutto il disastro economico e finanziario della nazione caduta e postrata fra le spire, terribili del volere dei ricchi, degli speculatori della politica amministrativa e di tutti i vampiri padroni dei generi di prima necessità, votati spietatamente alla loro causa dello arricchimento, in barba alle popolazioni che languono senza la libertà di poter combattere i due malevoli nemici odiati, quello interno e quello sulla linea di combattimento.

Sopraggiunta la miseria e la fame, la cattiva lega degli ex fascisti guazza indisturbata ovunque ed il popolo che vede e sopporta tende a perdere la sua calma e la sua quiete, anziché andare incontro alla concordia, alla cooperazione, all'ordine ed alla disciplina che la nazione abbisogna in questo momento, esso si disgrega specialmente nelle campagne e marcia verso il più grande disordine, verso la più immane sventura.

I facinorosi politicanti irresponsabili demagoghi, camaleonti pancia piena, ingordi traditori dei popoli di ieri, traditori oggi e fors' anche domani approfitteranno di questa situazione, come già si è visto nel passato, sperano di dominare i paesi come un facsimile del dopoguerra 1918-, senza preoccuparsi delle vere necessità in cui si dibattono milioni di persone

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- 7 -

assillate dal bisogno. Sono quegli stessi che si ostinano a rimanere ai posti dello strangolamento umano, facendo comprendere all'opinione dei sazi e dei satolli, che tuttavia il popolo lavoratore non ha scemato i suoi ultimi piccoli risparmi, altrimenti (essi dicono) si solleverebbero.... -

A nostro modesto avviso, riconfermiamo nel dire che solo salvaguardandole la libertà politica il popolo Trapanese, Siciliano, Italiano, potrà moralmente e materialmente attingere vita e potrà liberarsi da cotale triste situazione, accudendo con coscienza alle urne a dar vita alla politica Democratica Nazionale e Internazionale che gli è d'utile.

Gli Alleati restituendo al paese la degna e meritevole libertà promessagli, il popolo Italiano potrà attingere forza e volontà che gli manca per la denutrizione, potrà insorgere come un solo uomo a creare quella sana giustizia distributiva e quindi di resurrezione Democratica Nazionale.

Senza la premessa alimentare di cui gli uomini hanno necessità materiale indispensabile, giammai potranno preoccuparsi di se e degli altri su fattori ideologici che storicamente si addicono al progresso.

Lasciati a crepare di fame, essi saranno scettici, diffidenti, odiosi e irrequieti di se stessi, a meno che una eventuale rivoluzione non li scuota.

In questo momento ci sopraggiungono le dolorose notizie per i deplorabili fatti di Palermo, che hanno cagionato molti lutti e sdegno nella pacifica popolazione, che altro non chiedeva la sistemazione alimentare.

6509

Trapani, 20 Ottobre 1944 -

IL POPOLO DI TRAPANI

1580

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

785016

6039

R

TRAPANI
(Corr. Pacchi)
2935

RACCOMANDATA

On. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

di controllo



R O M A

1581

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

mittente

MORALES PIETRO

TRAPANI - Via G.B. Fardella, 109

1582

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
C.M.F.
Civil Affairs Section

~~HC~~
~~WS~~
~~FE~~
~~DB~~
~~SC~~
~~SH~~

Ref:- 3/1.B/CA

28 Oct '44

SUBJECT:- Letters from Italians.

TO:- C.O.S.
Political Sec. ✓
Econ. Sec.
Est. Sec.

Reference decision at yesterday's COS meeting I enclose copies of two pro forma which you may care to use when replying to letters from Italians with regard to personal and individual complaints, pleas, etc, which do not properly fall within the scope of the activities of this Commission.

I shall be obliged if COS will bring this to attention of CCO to A/CC.

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G. R. Upjohn

G. R. UPJOHN. Brig.
VP CA Sec.
D.C.O.S.

65300

GRU/yab.

DRAFT FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated _____ has been received.

It is not proposed to take any action in the matter to which you refer as it is one which in the opinion of this Commission should be dealt with by the Italian authorities.

Your letter is being referred to the appropriate Italian authorities for such action as may be appropriate.

6506

DRAFT FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

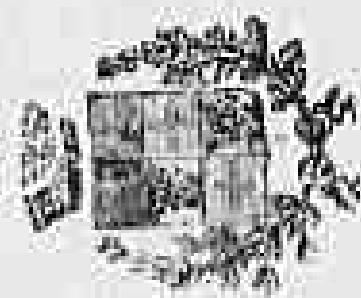
TO:

Your Excellency,

I enclose a letter dated _____ from _____.

It raises matters which in the opinion of this Commission should be dealt with by the Italian authorities rather than by the Commission and it is therefore forwarded to you for such action as you may deem appropriate.

6505



Comune di Monte Sant'Angelo

PROVINCIA DI FOGGIA

UFFICIO Gabinetto

Protocollo N.

Li 24 settembre 1944 - X=====

Risposta a nota N. del

Div. Sez. Alligati N.

OGGETTO: funzionamento dei comitati di liberazione

A S.A.R. UMBERTO DI SAVOIA-PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE-LUOGOTENENTE
GENERALE DEL REGNO

R O M A

all'On. COMANDO GENERALE DELL'A.C.C.

R O M A

A S.E. IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
IVANOE BONOMI

R O M A

e p.c. all'On. COMANDO DELL'A.C.C.

L U C E R A

a S.E. IL PREFETTO

L U C E R A

Se quanto sto per esporre non è rilevato dagli altri per incuria, incompre-
sione ed imprevidenza, io sento il dovere di farlo superando il fatto persona-
le nell'interesse di tutti gli italiani, che veramente si vuole che questi da
sudditi si avviino ad essere cittadini. Il primo e fondamentale proposito di
far assicurare al Governo della cosa pubblica presso gli enti locali, provincia-
li e centrali i rappresentanti di tutti i sei partiti riconosciuti, tal propo-
sito, però, viene via via frustrato alla periferia, nel modo che ora si denunzia.
Sovvolando sulle compagini di ogni partito (le più dei quali, sono raffazzona-
menti di arrivistici), poichè ai comitati locali e provinciali è demandata la
designazione delle giunte e dei capi delle amministrazioni, i partiti d'Azio-
ne, Comunista, Socialista, e Democrazia del Lavoro si sono concordati nell'appog-
giare, in seno ai comitati, indiscriminatamente, quel candidato o quei candidati
che siano per essere proposti da uno qualunque di tali partiti per le suddet-
te designazioni. Appare evidentissimo che in tale maniera i Liberali ed i De-
mo-cristiani debbono restare esclusi dalle cariche e dagli incarichi. Tale pre-
ordinato piano può apparire intelligente, ma non lo è: in quanto se pur fa con-
seguire vittorie momentanee, col mettere, però, da parte la gran massa preponde-
rante dei Liberali e Demo Cristiani prepara il terreno morale e politico al
risorgere di formidabili reazioni. Le quali, turbando profondamente l'equilibrio
delle forze sociali, giustificano il ritorno allo stato di fatto e di diritto
che nel 1919 e poscia prepararono l'avvento del fascismo e le sue luttuose
conseguenze. Ciò se Voi tutti, cui è affidato il destino della nuova Italia,
non interverrete subito per eliminare il grave fenomeno denunziato.

1586

Risposta a nota N. del Div. Sez. Alligati N.

OGGETTO: funzionamento dei comitati di liberazione

A S.A. R. UMBERTO DI SAVOIA-PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE-LUOGOTENENTE
GENERALE DEL REGNO

ROMA

all'On. COMANDO GENERALE DELL'A.C.C.O.

A S.E. TL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
AVANOE BONOMI

ROMA

e p.c. all'On. COMANDO DELL'A.C.C.O.

a S.E. TL PREFETTO

LUCERA

LUCERA

Se quanto sto per esporre non è rilevato dagli altri per incuria, incomprensione ed imprevidenza, io sento il dovere di farlo superando il fatto personale nell'interesse di tutti gli italiani, che veramente si vuole che questi da sudditi si avviino ad essere cittadini. Il primo e fondamentale proposito di far assurgere al Governo della cosa pubblica presso gli enti locali, provinciali e centrali i rappresentanti di tutti i sei partiti riconosciuti, tal proposito, però, viene via via frustrato alla periferia, nel modo che ora si denunzia. Sorvolando sulle compagini di ogni partito (le più dei quali, sono raffazzonamenti di arrivistici), poiché ai comitati locali e provinciali è demandata la designazione delle giunte e dei capi delle amministrazioni, i partiti d'Azione, Comunista, Socialista, e Democrazia del Lavoro si sono concordati nell'appoggiare, in seno ai comitati, indiscriminatamente, quel candidato o quei candidati che siano per essere proposti da uno qualunque di tali partiti per le suddette designazioni. Appare evidentissimo che in tale maniera i Liberali ed i Democristiani debbono restare esclusi dalle cariche e dagli incarichi. Tale preordinato piano può apparire intelligente, ma non lo è: in quanto se pur fa conseguire vittorie momentanee, col mettere, però, da parte la gran massa preponderante dei Liberali e Democristiani prepara il terreno morale e politico al risorgere di formidabili reazioni. Le quali, turbando profondamente l'equilibrio delle forze sociali, giustificano il ritorno allo stato di fatto e di diritto che nel 1919 e poscia prepararono l'avvento del fascismo e le sue luttuose conseguenze. Ciò se Voi tutti, cui è affidato il destino della nuova Italia, non interverrete subito per eliminare il grave fenomeno denunziato.

Con profonda osservanza.

TL SINDACO

(avv. Angelo Raffaele Fischetti)

Angelo Raffaele Fischetti

iscritto al Partito Liberale Italiano

ACC-Italy
RG 331
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1 document 13 pages

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ROUTINE

IBS STUBBLEBINE FROM HANCOCK FROM 3001 GTH MTS-43

ADD REAR FOR P SAVETH AND ADD MAIN FOR LUSH FOR HANCOCK



3-10984

MAY 3011408

MAY 3109008
Br Sig

There was a disturbance at Regalbuto Province of Syracuse on morning of 28 May. Chief of Separatist movement was speaking in Theatre when 100 Communists went to stop the speech. CCAR dispersed the mob but they returned and opened fire. CCAR returned the fire. Casualties were one civilian killed and two or three wounded. The head of Communist Party Ravenna died heart failure. The head Separatist was Andres Finocchiaro-Aprile.

New Subject. At about 1000 hours 28 May about 3,000 persons believed agricultural workers demonstrated outside the Municipality at Licata province of Agrigento. Reinforcements were sent from Agrigento but they were fired on by MGs placed in houses and old emplacements. One car got through but other could not and took up fire positions outside town. Firing continued till dark. At dawn an armed car entered the town and firing had ceased. Italian military are patrolling the town. Suspected late temporary mayor (RE) probable leader of rioters. Documents burned in tax register and food offices. Casualties believed three killed 1- wounded. Further information not available at present.

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- 1 Political Sec Info
- 1 Admin Sec Info
- 1 P Safety ACTION

Political Sec Info *happles* *KK*
For information and return

6501

3/5 / *happles*
Capt

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I N F O

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED COMBAT COMMISSION
R.C. AND H.C. SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 469/3/24

20 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Problem of Juvenile Delinquency.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Southern Region.

1. The political Section of A.C.C. have brought to our attention the attached copy of a P.W.B. report on the grave problem of juvenile delinquency in Southern Region.

2. It is requested that the Regional Commissioner Southern Region:

- (a) send this Headquarters his comments on the attached report and
- (b) any other pertinent information about the conditions described.

W.A.S. Dollat
Majr

for NORMAN E. FISKE.
Colonel.

Deputy Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Political Section ✓

Incl: 1.

6500

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

12

LOCAL CONDITIONS14. THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

War-time conditions, bombing, evacuation, the death of parents, etc., has led to an extraordinarily increase of waifs and strays in the streets of Naples. Many hundreds of orphans, their ages varying from six to sixteen, roam the streets, and the following offences are daily becoming more numerous: pimping, prostitution of minors, acting as "fences" for stolen goods, etc., and pilfering from Allied trucks, especially when they stop in traffic blocks and this on the main streets even during the day time.

Many of these children have lost their parents who have either been bombed out, killed, mobilized or have otherwise disappeared, while others are sent out by their parents either to steal for their fathers or pimp for their mothers. At any hour of the day on the main streets, particularly the Via Roma, small boys try to entice Allied officers and men into the side streets for a meal "en famille" which is usually followed by the head of the family selling his wife or daughter to their guest. The approximate prices for this type of entertainment were given in my last report.

According to Italian law, parents are responsible for their children and can be prosecuted for neglect. However, with family life in its present chaotic state and the local government having so many other problems on its hands, no official action has been taken in the matter.

A start was made to combat the evil, however, by the Grand Priorate of Naples and Sicily of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and the Order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" (founded in 1248) with the active though unofficial assistance of Lt. Col. H. Simon, Provincial Commissioner, Region III, 1931. The success so far attained, has been in great part due to the personal initiative of this officer who has remained in the background while allowing the Italians on the committee to work out their own details. In this way it is hoped that the public will realize that this social work is an all-Italian affair and give their confidence in something which has grown up from voluntary effort and has not been imposed from above.

On 10th August 1944, in his appeal for support for the order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" which concerns itself with the welfare of young girls, Father Ovidio Scrafini wrote:

"It is known that in the race hospital alone, 4,000 diseased have been examined and of that number at least half were minors. There is the same proportion in all the other hospitals of the Province and in the Region. Approaching even nearer, there is sadness in seeing little girls ill and pregnant, at 13 and even 12 years of age, unconscious of their condition and who continue to play with dolls, ignorant of their state and their ruined future".

He also pointed out the need for voluntary effort: "And never has the State found itself in such conditions of insolvency and of precarious existence as to-day. To rest on the State, on public authorities of every order, complete solution means to procrastinate, to boycott the work of salvation."

On 7th August, 1944, the following committee of the S.M.O.M., met to discuss similar problems among young boys.

H.E. Marchese Carlo Marone di Camerano, Balli Gran Priore del S.M.O.M.

- 2 -

Avv. Conte Gerardo Caracciolo S.M.O.M., acting secretary -
 Comm. De Bonis Severio, for the Prefect.
 Avv. De Filippis Luigi and Dott. Iovino Nicola, for the Province of Naples.
 Avv. Notaranni and Prof. Are Ferruccio, for the Comune of Naples.
 Dott. Catone Mario for the Bank of Naples.
 Miss Olga Putti.
 Contessa Maria Tomasselli.

On August 17th this committee met again to discuss the possibility of taking over the building of the ex Sestiere Maria for their work. This building was given by the Bank of Naples as a temporary gift to the City for the needs of the peoples children. It is now occupied by Allied troops but the committee hopes that it will soon be dereliquated and put to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

On 12th September the first orphanage was opened at the Piccolo Seminario, Piazzetta Caracciolo, a gift of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, Alessi o Alessi, who was in the chair.

In his opening address, Prof. Altavilla spoke of the appalling conditions where "children have become the pimps of their own fathers and mothers; the fences and accomplices of their fathers crimes". Twenty boys are already there. They are being trained in trades and given an elementary education by the clergy. There is also a Boy Scout Movement. Three hundred boys can eventually be accommodated in this building and there is room for a further 200 in the Albergo dei Poveri. For the girls the Cardinal has offered the Institution of S. Raffaele where they are cared for by the Sisters. Those who are infected will be cared and passed on to other institutions where they will receive a good education.

Voluntary workers under the guidance of the Fathers of St. Mary of Ransom visit various homes and try to influence both parents and children. It is hoped in the future to be able to care for over 5,000 boys and about 2,000-3,000 girls.

It has happened that Allied troops have tried to prevent the civil police from picking up these boys off the streets, possibly thinking that they were being taken to prison. Lt. Col. Simson is taking up this matter with the local military authorities.

It is an encouraging sign that public-spirited citizens of Naples have taken concrete action to stamp out conditions of vice which are degrading the youth of the city and hindering the war effort by encouraging theft and Black Market activities as well as spreading disease among Allied troops.

6498

Political Section

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CONTROLLO ROMA

BARI

CARNEVALI 1850/16/8 44 COPIA

DD ROMA FROM BARI 65200 74 16/8 1145 ONLY FOR YOU

DD.CTA.TM.4 EXCELLENCY PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOME

HIS EXCELLENCY BONOMI, ROME

ACC, ROME

STALLONE GENERAL SECRETARY POSTALTELEGRAPH WORKERS ROME.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH WORKERS AND STATE PERSONNEL ALL SUFFER HUNGER IN SILENCE
AND WORK WITH ALL THEIR STRENGTH TO ACHIEV ALLIED VICTORY. FORCED TO LIVE
IN DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT SALARIES PRESENT COST
OF LIVING. CHILDREN BAREFOOTED AND IN RAGS APPEAL TO YOUR EXCELLENCY FOR
FOOD AS WELL AS IMPROVING THEIR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS TO ALLOW THEM TO LIVE.
STALLONE GENERAL SECRETARY POSTALTELEGRAPH WORKERS.

ACC DIST

ACTION - Labor SC
INFO - Secy Gen
Econ Sec
Public Safety
CA Br.
Comms SC
A/CC
File
Float

6497

(C O P Y)

Aug 17

Political Section

HQ ACC

CROTONE 406 103 TF 16 1030

NONE

13 AGRT

NONE

AUG 16/1030B

STATE PERSONNEL SUFFERS HUNGER IN SILENCE AND WORKS WITH ALL ITS STRENGTH TO ACHIEVE ALLIED VICTORY. FORCED TO FOREGO MEAL BECAUSE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITY NOT SUFFICIENT PRESENT COST OF LIVING. CHILDREN BAREFOOTED AND IN RAGS PLEAD FOR FOOD. BLACK MARKET DOMINATES OVER THE PIAZZA AND POOR EMPLOYEE REDUCED TO CONDITIONS REALLY MISERABLE WAITS FOR PROMISES MADE BY GOVERNMENT. NAME EMPLOYEE CLASS THE ONLY CLASS THE REAL CLASS WHICH HAS NO OTHER SOURCES OF WEALTH WARMLY REQUESTS YOUR EXCELLENCY GREAT AND OUTSTANDING FIGURE OF JUSTICE SO THAT YOU WILL INTERVENE IN FAVOR OF EMPLOYEES ITALY HAVING THEM RECEIVED ADEQUATE SALARY COST OF LIVING.

FOR THE SYNDICATE SUBSECTION CROTONE DR. DI COLA

DIST

ACTION - Labour (2)
 INFO - Sec Gen
 A/CC
 Econ Sec
 Food
 Commerce SC
 Industry
 File (2)
 Float

6456

NOTE: This is translation of a cable received in Italian over the commercial circuit from Crotone.

(C O P Y)

171315B

Political Section

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CONTROLLO ROMA

PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PIRO

VIBOVALENTIA 455 65 15 1230

SYNDICATE DIRECTIVE COMMITTEE STATE EMPLOYEES AND LOCAL ENTI CALABRIA
RECALLING TELEGRAM 9 JULY PAST IMPOSSIBILITY TO TOLERATE ANY LONGER
DISASTROUS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS HAVING ALREADY SACRIFICED EVERYTHING APPEAL
FOR YOUR INTERVENTION SO THAT REQUESTED AND PROMISED PROVISIONS ADEQUATE
SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACTUAL COST OF LIVING BE CONCEDED URGENCY.

PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PIRO

ACC DIST

ACTION : Labour SC
INFO : Sec Gen
Econ Sec
Public Safety
CA Br
Comms SC
A/CC
File
Float

6485

(C O P Y)

AUG 17

ITALIAN PLEADS FOR FREE ELECTIONS

~~SR~~
~~H~~
~~file~~

We can ignore

To. X ^{it is} ~~Att.~~ nov. 3

Political Section
Sgt. Decker

Can I have a
summarized translation
of the memorandum
please, from the
translation, 6519
~~Att.~~ nov. 1.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Allied Control Commission

Gentlemen:

tion, who are representatives of the nations that have promised to insure to Italy a government freely chosen by the people, it is necessary that you bring your effective contribution in the determination of the methods which must insure among us the real and not illusory realization of your promise. In the recent declarations of the new Italian Ministry it is said that the Government will not present at present an electoral law calling the people to free elections.

What will be the electoral system? This is the main point of the liberal state; this the principle and gravest of all problems. It is sufficient to read the documents of the electoral periods in Italy - from the forming of the Kingdom to the Fascist elections to convince yourselves that in Italy elections were never held in a manner that from them would come out the true will of the electors - and not a makeshift election planned by the Government who had presided to the elections. The fact is that the Ministry alone decided which was to be the composition of the members of the House of Representatives, in conformity of their veins they directed their instructions to the Prefects calling them with reserved messages personally responsible of the success of the Governmental candidates, the Prefects, likewise, gave similar dispositions to the various presidents of the electoral seats and the Presidents of seats, almost invariably states employees, executed the superior orders under the protection of the laws and of the police tolling, not only, also the activities of gangsters elements in the various electoral centers. This very electoral system, actuated in the beginning timidly, became always more and more manifested and beyond remedy to a point where in the political elections of 1934 only 20% went to the polls and cared to vote. Consequently the result of the election has been never reflected the real will of the people and, therefore, it can be said without paradox that in Italy the parliamentary regime at the base of a liberal state has never been achieved, although then the liberal government was and is criticized, foolishly the Fascist government pretended to resort to the so called Corporative state alleging to put a remedy to the mischief of liberalism, even more foolishly today new forms of government are sought with the same pretext because the system that is criticized has never been effectively experimented in Italy.

The great fear born from the French revolution, and which has inspired the contemporary civilization, has never seen free access in the Italian public life where superstitions, mysticism and sordid interest by a dominating class has always suffocated it, solitarily appeal.

Can the Allied Control Commission close their eyes on such a grave mischief and allow that it may reproduce itself with new and probably more manifestations? Which the remedies? Three remedies are necessary: first-Universal suffrage, secondly the Italian electoral masses have not, unfortunately, the political maturity to find the right parties, 6th-4 are so now that the programs of the various parties are abstract, obscure and undefined because of their brevity of their free life in Italy and on account of the long parenthesis of the Fascist regime. End- Vigorous preparations of the electoral ballots with the exclusion of the illiterate, of the former convicts and of those absent bearing in mind that in the past elections even the dead voted.

Italian Ministry it is said that the Government will not present at present any time an electoral law calling the people to free elections.

What will be the electoral system? This is the main point of the liberal state; this the principle and gravest of all problems. It is sufficient to read the documents of the electoral system in Italy - from the coming of the King to the fascist elections to convince yourselves that in Italy elections were never held in a manner that from their would come out the true will of the electors - and not a conscious election directed by the government who had presided to the elections. The fact is that the Ministry alone decided which was to be the composition of the members of the various parties, the Prefects, likewise, gave similar dispositions to the various presidents of the electoral seats and the Presidents of seats. Almost invariably states employees, executed the superior orders under the protection of the law and of the police tolerating, not frequently, also the activities of gangsters elements in the various electoral centers. This very deplorable system actuated in the beginning timidly became always more and more manifested and beyond remedy to a point where in the political elections of 1934 only 30% went to the polls and cared to vote. Consequently the result of the election has been never reflected the real will of the people and, therefore, it can be said without paradox that in Italy the parliamentary regime at the base of a liberal state has never been achieved, wrongfully then the liberal government was and is criticized. Foolishly the fascist government pretended to resort to the so called Corporative state alleging to put a remedy to the mischief of liberalism, even more foolishly today new forms of government are sought with the same pretext because the system that is criticized has never been effectively experimented in Italy.

The great idea born from the French Revolution, and which has inspired the contemporary civilization, has never had free access in the Italian public life where superstitions, misanthropy and sordid interest by a dominating class has always suffocated its solitarily appeal.

Can the Allied Control Commission close their eyes on such a grave mischief and allow that it may reproduce itself with new and probably worse interpretations? Which the remedies? Three remedies are necessary: unit-uninomial constituency; the Italian electoral system have not, unfortunately, the political maturity to find the right parties, obscure and undefined because of their brevity of their free life in Italy and on account of the long parenthesis of the fascist regime. Vigorous preparations of the electoral ballots with the exclusion of the illiterate, of the former convicts and of those absent hearing in mind that in the last elections even the dead voted. The electoral mechanism: It is necessary to cut off the ballot box, the ballot and electoral seat. It is necessary to prevent that a piece of paper is put in the hands of the voter, which he throws in the box under the imposition and watchfulness of the owner of the land which he cultivates of his boss at the factory where he works and of his creditor who in case of disobedience will protest his promissory notes. The vote should be given through a mechanical transmission from the closed cabin to the board of registration which should be shown to the public after the last elector has voted. In substance give us the same method and mechanism you have in England and the United States.

Gentlemen, who love liberty make it so that the Italian people can at least freely express their political sentiments insuring them that freedom of vote which is the starting point of ulterior affirmations, that is the presupposed of their responsibilities in the future happenings and it is the only remedy to avoid that the majority of the people should resort to the revolution so as to not submit again to the imposition of the minority that would succeed to put themselves in power.

23-VI - 1944 -

avv. Giuseppe Peluso Cassese
Via Roma 393 - Napoli -

6493

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Reference # 612

4 August 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Provost Marshal,
Rome Allied Area Command.

MARCHESE The following is a copy of a communication received from Visconti Venosta, the Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

"The tenants of the building situated at 504, Corso Umberto, Rome, owned by Marchese Visconti Venosta, have repeatedly complained of the unpleasant noise made by the Allied troops, noise which daily increases in intensity.

The complaints are mostly directed against the behaviour of the troops, often in an intoxicated condition, who on the public stairs of the building molest with obscene words and gestures the women-tenants.

It is wondered whether, under the circumstances, it might be possible to have the house put out of bounds and off limits to all Allied troops."

It appears that Visconti Venosta has received a strong petition from his tenants.

We shall be grateful if an enquiry can be made into this matter and such action taken as is considered suitable to alleviate the annoyance.

fn H. A. CAGGIA
Vice President
Political Section

6492

AIDE MEMOIRE

"The tenants of the building situated at 504, Corso Umberto, Rome, owned by Marchese Visconti Venosta, have repeatedly complained of the unpleasant noise made by the Allied troops, noise which daily increases in intensity.

The complaints are mostly directed against the behaviour of the troops, often in an intoxicated condition, who on the public stairs of the building molest with obscene words and gestures the women-tenants.

It is wondered whether, under the circumstances, it might be possible to have the house put out of bounds and off limits to all Allied troops."

ROME, August 31st, 1944.

VV. has received strong petition
from tenants.

COPY
TRANSLATION -

INFO

ACC/14754/3/PS/and

RICARDI Matteo,
Via Soccorso 18, Pisciano, (Salerno).

10 May 1944

SUBJECT: Denouncement of Local Officials as Fascists.

TO : ACC Salerno.

I was a veteran of the war 1915 - 1918, and I fought at the side of the English against the hated enemy.

I have 7 sons, of which 2 are prisoners in Tunisia, one is interned in Germany, and the others are starving, or near starvation (as are almost all of the people of liberated Italy) owing to a war wished by men who oppressed us for 32 years and to the continuous prevalence of Fascism in every administration and office.

We hoped so much in the arrival of the Allied Army! Such a day came, and much has been done by the allies to mitigate our hunger, and may the Liberating Army have the gratitude of the warriors of "Verdun" and "Vittorio Veneto" and of all the Italian people; but this is not enough.

It is necessary that the Allies, with the impartiality and generosity which has distinguished them so much, should interfere with every means and at the cost of any sacrifice, to purify all the old administrations, where old Fascists are still despotically ruling.

By whom are the "consorzi" (state syndicates) administered?

By whom are the communes administered?

Who are the "Ammassatori" (State Warehouse Operators)?

Why has fertilizer not been distributed and sold instead of being sold at a rate of several thousands lire per quintale?

Where are, and to whom have been given the potatoes that the Allies sent over to Italy for the purpose of having them planted?

It is enough to look at the commune of Pisciano, Sanseverino Rota, and Calvanico to be convinced that the above mentioned are administered by "squadristi", "Fascio Littorio", and "March on Rome" members.

I do not wish to interfere in matters of the Commune, especially of the commune of Salerno for the sake of not being bothersome, but who does not know that Comm. Menna is a squadrista and at the present time, as before, is the chief of the administration of Salerno Commune? Who does not know that at Sanseverino Rota the "ammassatore" is the ex-political secretary Giuseppe Vitale? and that Celeste Carratis, ex-fervent political secretary is employed at the central dairy at the hygienic office of Salerno, to whom our Mayor, a relative of both an old fascist, has entrusted the charge of the "Amasso" and distribution of the food which the Allies sent us, facing all the risks of the sea, and of which so little reaches the poor people?

Why is it not ordered that at the head of the administrations and of the State offices should be assigned persons who are serious, straightforward, old fighters not liable to bribery, antifascist and persecuted by fascist and who have also a clear, straight past which cannot be criticized?

It is due to said error of selection that black market continues, while the Italian authorities ignore, or want to ignore, or are sleeping --

So much is still expected from the Allies.

Surely the Allied authorities will not ignore this appeal which is the appeal of all the Italian people.

I am yours truly,

Signed, Matteo Ricardi.

Ind 1.

From: P.S. Sub-Com., ACC

6491

of liberated Italy) owing to a war wished by men who oppressed us for 22 years and to the continuous prevalence of Fascism in every administration and office.

We hoped so much in the arrival of the Allied Army! Such a day came, and much has been done by the Allies to mitigate our hunger, and may the Liberating Army have the gratitude of the warriors of "Verdun" and "Vittorio Veneto" and of all the Italian people; but this is not enough.

It is necessary that the Allies, with the impartiality and generosity which has distinguished them so much, should interfere with every means and at the cost of any sacrifice, to purify all the old administrations, where old fascists are still despotically ruling.

By whom are the "consorzi" (state syndicates) administered?

By whom are the communes administered?

Who are the "Ammassatori" (State Warehouse Operators)?

Why has fertilizer not been distributed and sold instead of being sold at a rate of several thousands lire per quintale?

Where are, and to whom have been given the potatoes that the Allies sent over to Italy for the purpose of having them planted?

It is enough to look at the commune of Fisciano, Sanseverino Rota, and Galvenico to be convinced that the above mentioned are administered by "squadristi", "Mascio Littorio", and "March on Rome" members.

I do not wish to interfere in matters of the Commune, especially of the commune of Salerno for the sake of not being bothersome, but who does not know that Comm. Menna is a squadrista and at the present time, as before, is the chief of the administration of Salerno Commune? Who does not know that at Sanseverino Rota the "Ammassatore" is the ex-political secretary Giuseppe Vitale? and that Celeste Carratis, ex-fervent political secretary is employed at the central dairy at the hygienic office of Salerno, to whom our Mayor, a relative of both and an old fascist, has entrusted the charge of the "Amasso" and distribution of the food which the Allies sent us, facing all the risks of the sea, and of which so little reaches the poor people?

Why is it not ordered that at the head of the administrations and of the State offices should be assigned persons who are serious, straightforward, old fighters not liable to bribery, antifascist and persecuted by fascist and who have also a clear, stringent past which cannot be criticized?

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Surely the Allied authorities will not ignore this appeal which is the appeal of all the Italian people.

I am yours truly,

Signed, Matteo Ricardi.

Ind 1.

From: P.S. Sub-Com., ACC

TO : RPSO Region III (through R.O.).

Forwarded to you for necessary action.

A. J. YOUNG, Colonel,
Deputy Chief, Public
Safety Sub-Commission.

25 May 1944.

6491

612

LEGIONE TERRITORIALE DEI CARABINIERI DI ROMA
-Ufficio Servizio-

Rome, July 2nd 1944

SUBJECT: Phonogram by hand.

TO : Major BATTERBEY ROMA
TO : Colonel POLLOCK ROMA

In the Place of Monte Mario here in Rome, Moroccan soldiers perpetrate robbery acts.

On June 27th, near midnight in a place named PALAZZOLA Agrary Management N°8 of the farmer DI CARDO Francesco, unknown fellows wearing Allied Military uniforms telling him that they were looking for Germans parachutes, obliged him to remain shut in doors, while they opened all the rooms of the farm comprised the poultry-yard, the warren and the pig-sty. All this shooting fire-arms.

Next day the farmer ascertained the disappearance of 7 rabbits, a big pig (70 kgs) and many vegetables, from his vegetables-garden.

In the same night the farmer COMAZZETTO Angelo (Farm N°13) was stolen of two quintales of potatoes.

During the night of 28th June, other unknown men by arms, tried to go in the Farm N° 6 belonging to ROSSI Lorenzo, ZOPPI Giacomo, ROMANELLI Francesco but at their halloo, they ran away shooting.

In the night of 30th, ten coloured men wearing Military uniforms presented themselves in the Agrary management named CASTEL-LUCCIA. Many sheep were held in custody to NATALI Filippo, CHINI Silvestro, MAROCCHINI Vincenzo.

At the barking of the dogs, the shepherds were awaked and the ten men obliged them to stay quiet while they took away four sheep.

The shepherd MAROCCHINI having called his companions was rifle shot at, and remained miraculously unharmed.

Other unknown persons knock at the door of an house named "Dormitorio" in the same Agrary Management, and shot many and many times. In the Farm where they had stolen the sheep it was found a military electric lamp "Eveready" with on hand marked "RONGERON Emile".

Moroccan troops have their camping-post near Monte Mario at "Ottavio" 3 miles from all the place where all these things have happened.

Urgent provisions are necessary.

IL TEN. COLONNELLO COMANDANTE
-Carlo Perinetti-

6490

COPY
TRANSLATION

ACC/14754/3/PS/dmd

RIGARDI Matteo,
Via Soccorso 19, Fisciano, (Salerno).

10 May 1944

SUBJECT: Denouncement of Local Officials as Fascists.

TO : ACC Salerno.

I was a veteran of the war 1915 - 1918, and I fought at the side of the English against the hated enemy.

I have 7 sons, of which 2 are prisoners in Tunisia, one is interned in Germany, and the others are starving, or near starvation (as are almost all of the people of liberated Italy) owing to a war which has oppressed us for 22 years and to the continuous prevalence of Fascism in every administration and office.

We hoped so much in the arrival of the Allied Army! Such a day came, and much has been done by the Allies to mitigate our hunger, and may the Liberating Army have the gratitude of the warriors of "Verdun" and "Vittorio Veneto" and of all the Italian people; but this is not enough.

It is necessary that the Allies, with the impartiality and generosity which has distinguished them so much, should interfere with every means and at the cost of any sacrifice, to purify all the old administrations, where old Fascists are still despotically ruling.

By whom are the "consorzi" (state syndicates) administered?

By whom are the communes administered?

Who are the "Ammassatori" (State Warehouse Operators)?

Why has fertilizer not been distributed and sold instead of being sold at a rate of several thousands lire per quintale?

Where are, and to whom have been given the potstoves that the Allies sent over to Italy for the purpose of having them planted?

It is enough to look at the commune of Fisciano, Sanseverino Rota, and Galvanico to be convinced that the above mentioned are administered by "squadrists", "Fascio Littorio", and "March on Rome" members.

I do not wish to interfere in matters of the Commune, especially of the commune of Salerno for the sake of not being bothersome, but who does not know that Comm. Menzies is a squadrists and at the present time, as before, is the chief of the administration of Salerno Commune? Who does not know that at Sanseverino Rota the "ammassatore" is the ex-political secretary Giuseppe Vitale? and that Celeste Carratis, ex-fervent political secretary is employed at the central dairy at the hygienic office of Salerno, to whom our Mayor, a relative of both an old fascist, has entrusted the charge of the "Amasso" and distribution of the food which the Allies sent us, facing all the risks of the sea, and of which so little reaches the poor people?

Why is it not ordered that at the head of the administrations and of the State offices should be assigned persons who are serious, straightforward, old fighters not liable to bribery, antifascist and persecuted by fascist and who have also a clear, straight past which cannot be criticized?

It is due to said error of selection that black market continues, while the Italian authorities ignore, or want to ignore, or are sleeping --

So much is still expected from the Allies.

Surely the Allied authorities will not ignore this appeal which is the appeal of all the Italian people.

I am yours truly,

Signed, Matteo Ricardi.

Ind 1.

From: P.S. Sub-Com., ACC

25 May 1944.

6483

612

to the continuous prevalence of Fascism in every administration and office.

We hoped so much in the arrival of the Allied Army! Such a day came, and much has been done by the Allies to mitigate our hunger, and may the liberating Army have the gratitude of the warriors of "Verdun" and "Wittorio Veneto" and of all the Italian people, but this is not enough.

It is necessary that the Allies, with the impartiality and generosity which has distinguished them so much, should interfere with every means and at the cost of any sacrifice, to purify all the old administrations, where old fascists are still despotically ruling.

By whom are the "consorzi" (state syndicates) administered?

By whom are the communes administered?

Who are the "Ammassatori" (State Warehouse Operators)?

Why has fertilizer not been distributed and sold instead of being sold at a rate of several thousands lire per quintale?

Where are, and to whom have been given the potatoes that the Allies sent over to Italy for the purpose of having them planted?

It is enough to look at the commune of Piscarno, Sanseverino Rota, and Calvanico to be convinced that the above mentioned are administered by "Squadristi", "Fascio Littorio", and "March on Rome" members.

I do not wish to interfere in matters of the Commune, especially of the commune of Salerno for the sake of not being bothersome, but who does not know that Comm. Manna is a squadrista and at the present time, as before, is the chief of the administration of Salerno Commune? Who does not know that at Sanseverino Rota the "Ammassatore" is the ex-political secretary Giuseppe Vitale? and that Celeste Carratis, ex-fervent political secretary is employed at the central dairy at the hygienic office of Salerno, to whom our Mayor, a relative of both and an old fascist, has entrusted the charge of the "Ammasso" and distribution of the food which the Allies sent us, facing all the risks of the sea, and of which so little reaches the poor people?

Why is it not ordered that at the head of the administrations and of the State offices should be assigned persons who are serious, straightforward, old fighters not liable to bribery, antifascist and persecuted by fascist and who have also a clear, straight post which cannot be criticized?

It is due to said error of selection that black market continues, while the Italian authorities ignore, or want to ignore, or are sleeping --

So much is still expected from the Allies.

Surely the Allied authorities will not ignore this appeal which is the appeal of all the Italian people.

I am yours truly,

Signed, Matteo Riccardi.

6483

Ind 1.

From: P.S. Sub-Com., AGO

25 May 1944.

TO : RPSO Region III (through R.C.).

Forwarded to you for necessary action.

A. D. YOUNG, Colonel,
Deputy Chief, Public
Safety Sub-Commission.

M

NO 6 - ITALIAN RELATIONS

The Italian do not understand the British attitude towards them. Because they were largely indifferent to Fascism, disoriented themselves from the regime and were not keen on the war, they imagined that we could be friends again once they disowned Mussolini. In this they were encouraged by our propaganda broadcasts, which gave them the impression that we too saw the Italian Government and Italian people as two separate things, and that individually the British and Italians would get on as if there had been no war. British soldiers however took a different view: for three years they had been fighting an Italian army composed of the same Italians as they meet here and the fact that it has been a very bad army of demoralised and unwilling soldiers does not interest them. Fighting alongside the Germans it was a difficult army to beat: our casualties were not light and there are many of our troops who bear a personal resentment against all Italians. They came to this country expecting to fight the whole nation on its own soil, and the declaration of an armistice which did nothing to alleviate the difficulty of the early fighting gave them no particular cause for gratitude. They see themselves as conquerors and have slightly old-fashioned ideas as to conquerors' rights.

British soldiers, however, as individuals always make friends in a superficial way with their beaten enemies, or with anyone under the sun. They are naturally cheerful and friendly, particularly as they have no false ideas of national dignity: this is deceptive to the Italians, who do not realise the basic coldness that lies behind. It is not obvious to them that the majority of our troops regard them as beaten enemies: to be exploited, despised and ignored in the mass, but (as always) treated as old mates when met individually. Collectively they are to us a beaten people who live in squalor and have made a mess of their country, their administration and their lives.

This is the first fact, which, by its contrast with British propaganda, depresses the Italians as they gradually tumble to it. As a result of our feeling towards the Italians our troops indulge in the looting, rape and drunkenness which they feel proper to a victorious army: far less than the outrage committed by the Germans but on the other hand, far less organised and more undisciplined. This rather chaotic misbehaviour impresses a primitive people like the Italian peasantry as unfavourably as the well-disciplined atrociousness characteristic of the German 10th Army, most of whose shootings, burnings and pillagings have been in response to official orders, only the mutilation of the bodies being a final touch added occasionally by the troops on their own responsibility. They feel that instead of the crusading Italoophile army they were led to expect they have to support another horde of brutal and licentious soldiery, of which even the officers eat their food, take their cars, and loot their houses, although they are representatives of the best-fed, best-clothed and richest nations in the world.

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They, especially the Italians in German-occupied territory, would forgive a lot if we advanced faster. Allied propaganda led them to expect a fairly swift chase up to Northern Italy. In Naples the people rioted during the first days of our invasion, thinking that we would be with them in a matter of hours. In Rome the futile policy of the Italian commanders was based, probably, on their expectation of Allied parachutists who never came. Further north sabotage and disorganisation of railways soon died down, and the Germans took over. All these were premature attempts, whose failure led to a certain resentment at the slowness of our advance, which if anything grew as the Italians realised the size and

- 2 -

and equipment of our forces: we obviously cannot spare the Germans, so that the vaguest peace it could realise it, in everything from tanks to cigarettes.

For the present the Italians have no reconcilable themselves to watching a gradual advance up their country, in the process of which the German engineers and the Allied air forces will destroy places and people and what is left of the country will be thoroughly disorganised. Meanwhile they must put up with military occupation and military government. This they might tolerate more easily if they had to face the same difficulties as us, but they are not fighting alongside us: they are divided into two main parts, the militant Italians in the German-occupied areas, who are impatient with waiting for us, lack leadership and must have an unavoidable feeling of aimlessness while they sit and wonder if the Germans will find them out, and the Italians of the south, whose main interest is in the reconstitution of their wretched country while we push the Germans away from them. These two are linked, both by sympathy and by organization. The militants in the north are the political disputants in the south, but under German rule: they fight to get rid of it, not because they want an Allied victory for the benefit of the world at large, but because they want to join their country-men in the south in rebuilding Italy. Their political organizations are similar, and linked, to those in the south. Thus neither group wishes to fight the campaign we fight, and both have the same reactions to what they regard as our shortcomings.

Apart from their discontent with the speed of our advance and the general misery and anarchy consequent on the war and the presence of two armies, one disciplined and brutal and the other aimably ill-behaved, the Italians are surprised and upset by our administration. Again relying on our propaganda broadcasts, which presumably appear reliable because the news they give is so much less unlikely that that put forward by the Germans, they expected that we would come to them as liberators, fulfilling all the promises of the Atlantic Charter and believing in our propaganda slogans. But military government in Italy is not conducted by ideologists (which means people who fight for what they believe, not merely because they are made to), or even idealists? Petty abuses occur our rule not only for these, but because we show no interest in the democracy we promised Italy and seem to bear little ill-will to the Fascists. We came to the country with a lot of sales-talk about fighting Fascism, since when we have shown no sign that we would prefer anti-Fascists to administer the country and have not even shown much enthusiasm about letting them out of the jails into which Mussolini put them. This has naturally depressed the numbers of the anti-Fascists front, and because the front extends throughout occupied and unoccupied Italy, this depression spreads top to toe.

The Italians cannot understand why we do this. The average Italian administrator however is not much interested in Fascism or anti-Fascism, regards his village or province as a more or less isolated unit.

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The Italians cannot understand why we do this. The average Anglo-American administrator however is not much interested in Fascism or anti-Fascism, regards his village or province as a more or less isolated problem, not as part of an Italian state, and would rather deal with existing local officials who have knowledge and experience than with rival politicians who may be on the side of the light, but are as a person probably little different and as administrators amateurish. In an isolated village this would not much matter, but since it is a universal practice it looks to the Italians like an Anglo-American move to keep ex-Fascists in power. Worse still, it looks this way to onlookers like the Russians, particularly when accompanied by the distrust of anyone who has been politically subversive, that is characteristic of the administrator to whom subversive conveys undermining of the British Empire.

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Exactly this happened in North Africa, when the maintaining in power of Vichy administration had an extraordinarily dampening effect on French enthusiasm. By such a method of government, while the anti-fascists in the occupied zone remain our allies against the Germans, we make them as well as the anti-fascists in our own territory, with whom they are linked, lose heart, and very probably weaken their forces by driving a percentage into indifference.

If one considers the Italians as a collection of beaten people who have got to be fed, administered and herded into place so that whatever goes on behind, the area of operations is reasonably fit, for the allied forces to fight in, then none of this matters. Given the type of people who have to conduct the administration, then present method, whatever its repercussions on the Italians in the easiest, its consequences only appear undesirable if one wants the operational assistance of the Italians in the north, if one wants to avoid future friction between the Italian people and the allied armies, if one is concerned about the state of Europe after the war, or if one has purely humanist feelings about the men, women and children unfortunate enough to live in this country. For our present policy not only depresses the Italians both here and in the north: it may lead to a situation where, once the Germans are out of an area, the anti-fascists will find no more reason to co-operate with us and will actively oppose us in order to gain the political power which we are denying them. If we appear to back Badoglio and the monarchy, or any other unpopular regime, against Italian public feeling we shall in due course meet not only organized political opposition but individual hostility, so that the Italians may symbolize their hatred of the regime by shooting at the Allied soldiers who they think support it. By a narrow military administration which takes no account of Italian politics, we can do just what we intend to avoid: weaken the basis of our operation.

There are two ways in which the Italians can fight the Germans. The Italian Army, with its organization, officers and equipment at present idle but available, can be put in the field again to fight alongside us or to act as muleteers, police, pioneers and general Home Guards. Or the Italians civilians and disbanded soldiers in the German-occupied area can form partisan forces on the Yugoslav model. To put Badoglio's army in the field does not involve the encouragement of the Italians to fight alongside us, only the giving of orders to an existing military machine, but whether its contribution to our war effort will be any greater than it was to the Germans is questionable, and the turning into an ally, especially an ineffective ally, of the enemy whom we have just beaten is a measure that our soldiers would regard as undignified and silly. On the other hand, the Yugoslav example is one worth following: the Yugoslav at present occupy almost as many Germans as does 15th Army Group - and the picture of Italian fighting as guerrillas to free their country of Germans would seem natural and admirable. But to secure the help of Italians risking their lives as free agents, which is what this would entail, means giving them a strong

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To secure an effective guerrilla movement in Italy it is necessary that the anti-fascists parties to which the potential guerrillas belong or are allied should gain administrative power in the zone occupied by

- 4 -

us, and that we should liberate the country from the fascists and their supporters as well as from the Germans: the Italians in the North will then feel that by attacking the Germans they will help to get the type of administration they want. This is what the Allied propaganda has led them to expect, but the untruth of this propaganda and the absence of a lead from us has caused them to be comparatively inactive.

These considerations arise when our treatment of the Italians is viewed as anything more than a question of minimizing immediate nuisances to the allies in the field. It has deeper assensions however not only on the part of Italy, but on all Europe, both immediately and for the future. The Anti-Fascists, who are the main opponents of the German army in every country, will judge by our treatment of Italy how they themselves are to react when we invade other European lands, whether it is worth throwing all their energy into the battle against the Germans or whether they should save some up for pro-Germans whom we are likely in power. They will be more actively pro-Ally if they see the democratic parties getting a fair deal here and are able to believe that we are carrying out the promises of the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Conference. And a Europe in which the peoples have genuinely been liberated by the Allies, and are rebuilding their own countries, would be a happier place after the war than a continent where unpopular and reactionary government are propped up by British and American armies of occupation. For these reasons any sign we now give of respecting the Italians as a people who must be encouraged to get themselves out of the mess that their late Government got them into will have wide repercussions. The Italians will continue to suffer for the war which they so obediently entered, but the individual, however much unhappiness he may experience, will not be without hope, and if we encourage him to rebuild his villages and towns, and through them his country, he will be less likely to blame their condition on us, and more aware of Italy's own responsibility.

In order to put our relations with the Italians on such a footing, it would be necessary to tighten up discipline as regards looting and requisitioning, while possibly relaxing it in other respects, such as the giving of lifts to daily or pregnant refugees: this would help to correct the present differences between our behaviour and that the American, which in these ways is so noticeably better than ours as probably to make a lasting impression on the Italians. The main need however would be to show them that we truly mean to liberate them from their former Fascist and pro-Fascist administrators, who under Mussolini and even after his fall, ran not only the state but also the smallest forms of local government. In each place that we take over the leading officials should be replaced by locally elected or locally popular men, or by members of the opposition parties: this need not prevent us from using the former officials' local knowledge and experience, but the ultimate control would have to be with the anti-Fascists front, which has some form of organization in almost every town and village. Military government representatives, instead of as

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This would not entail a reversal of the policy laid down in fact, it is what we sometimes claim to be doing. The difference would be in our

- 5 -

it is what we sometimes claim to be doing. The difference would be in determination to carry through a liberal policy. Not only would clear directives have to be issued by the heads of the military administration but they would need to be strongly enforced against passive opposition from the administration's employees, who, in places favour the easier policy of taking up the threads of government where the Germans and the Fascists Party dropped them. These responsibilities for espionage like that at Torre Annunziata, where an anti-Fascist mayor was arrested, mainly for having a Soviet flag in his office, and a Fascist installed, or at Marcellino where the mayor was under official suspicion, because Muscolino had put him in jail for subversive activities, would be sent back to the army units from which they came.

Once we could convince the Italians that mistakes and abuses were unfortunate incidents and not part of our general policy, and once they believe that, however he might ignore them the British soldier was not out to rob and bully the people when he had beaten, and would be punished if he did, Italians would find a new interest in driving out the Germans. On this basis potential guerrillas in the north would be glad to throw in their lot with us, and although the national temperament would make the task difficult the way would be open for us to organize and equip a coordinated partisan movement, strengthened by volunteers from the south: such volunteers being even now available in quantity whenever we enter fresh territory, but losing all enthusiasm when we have been there for more than four days. In the present stage of the Italian campaign effective guerrilla activity could make every difference; and the Germans would not find it easy to hold even the Po line if they had behind them a partisan force comparable to that of the Yugoslavs.

If we have the Italians, many of whom are already fighting alongside the Yugoslav guerrillas, wholeheartedly on our side, we shall not only be in a position to organize an army of patriots, bursters and demobilized soldiers to harass the German lines of communication, but shall be able to play the part of honorary god-father to the new Italian democracy. Our present policy is good for keeping civil wars off the roads, but will lead the Italians and the other peoples of Europe to interpret our war against the Germans as a purely selfish one, conducted largely at the expense of the peoples in whose lands we fight, and resulting as far as they are concerned in the substitution of Allied for German occupying troops and the prolongation of the German instituted government. Fortunately this impression has not sunk in ineradicably during the short period of our occupation; the whole question of the Government of Italy is still unsettled and the situation of the Italian parties confused. If we wish to avoid its eventual consequences, changes in our policy must be made while the chaos continues. Even though the consequences are not yet apparent, the problem is of immediate importance.

6454

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6404

(sgd) I. M. WILLIAMS

Major H. Q. 10 Corps

C. M. S.

Telegram No.62 of March 2nd from
the Italian Ambassador at Madrid
to the Italian Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.

Begins. Considerable annoyance has been
caused by British Premier's statement on
Italy among republicans whose propaganda
is actively playing on the instability of
His Excellency's Government and the
possibility of His Majesty's abdication.

As events, official statements and
propaganda items increase their feeling
that relations with the United Nations
prove to be closer and more definite,
desire to collaborate with the Allied
Powers for the country's renaissance and
liberation grows among Italian nationals.
Ends.

619

1 MAR 1944
SPEDITO

Office of the British Resident
Minister at Allied Force H.Q.,
5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

159/9/2.

To: Political Section, A.C.C.

From: British Resident Minister's
Office

Subject: Transmission of Telegrams to
Italian Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.

3 Attached in triplicate is a paraphrase
of telegram No. 62 of March 2nd from the
Italian Ambassador at Madrid to the Italian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6th March, 1944.

Copy: Mr. Reinhardt
M.G.S.
G-2.

Letters and petitions:

29 Jan 44

Catholics support Badoglio. & King.
Committee in ~~Italy~~ disapproves Badoglio's Govt

Letters forwarding for information

Radio report state complaints etc. of parties.

FILED: 731.0

617.0

/ 10,000 tons /

~~812~~
~~112~~

CD Fiske.

Then an 3 lines of action possible.

- (1) Ask the purveyor of these notes to refer them to the Police (many of them are already in hands of Police)
- (2) Send them to R.C's concerned for information & investigation when necessary
- (3) Send them to Maj Gen Robertson as an indication of what is going on.

I should like your advice

MS 15/1/44

Or -

- (4) Refer to Public Safety. Considering the number of occupying troops this record does not appear to be too bad.

7 21/4

6483

(over)

Political Section

Be discussed at V.P. meeting. M/24/4 PJO

2 I today told Puro that
we only wanted those incidents for
which prima facie evidence
was in the opinion of the Italian
Gov. good enough to warrant
further official investigation
on the
25th,

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 2307

Brig Luth. may
Canet to see

St
tk

Salerno, April 17th, 1944

Dear Caccia,

With reference to previous correspondence,
herewith enclosed are the 3rd and 4th "verbatim"
excerpts of reports from confidential Italian
sources.

Believe me,

Ruf

Encls.

Harold Caccia Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission,
NAPLES.

6482

612

April 15, 1944

The following news items are reproduced "verbatim".

The following hold-ups and robberies occurred :

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On March 18 at Villa Volturno (Naples) 12 unidentified British soldiers attacked Ignazio di Rosa who was unloading flour and other vegetables for the relief of the population, and robbed him of 8 sacks of flour weighing 50 pounds each. Allied Police in Comigliano has been informed.

2. - On March 20th at Sarno (Salerno) an unidentified Allied soldier robbed Belmonte Montebello of 2600 lire. Authorities are investigating. Allied Police informed.

3. - On March 21st at Falcone di Contursi (Salerno) 4 unidentified Algerian troops, stationed at Bagni Forlenza, robbed the shepherd Calvino Cupo. On the same day and the next morning Cupo requested to confer with the Commanding Officer of the Unit to which the abovementioned soldiers belonged, but was not received.

4. - On March 22 at Mefita di Cancellò (Naples) two unidentified coloured soldiers, armed with pistols, attacked Battista Vigliotti, Giovanni Ferrara and Filippo Telese robbing them respectively of 32,000 lire, 40,000 lire and 11,300.

6481

IN APULIA

5. - On March 19th at Bari, Capt. Giuseppe dell' Aquila, connected with the H.Q. of the 51st Army Corps, was attacked by two unidentified coloured soldiers, threatened with a dagger and robbed of his pistol.

6. - On March 21st at S.Spirito (Bari) an unidentified allied

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6. - On March 21st at S.Spirito (Bari) an unidentified allied soldier armed with a knife robbed Domenico Acciulle of 550 lire. Later on in the same locality 4 unidentified American soldiers made a perquisition in the house of Anna Lacetera robbing her of 3000 Lire, a wrist watch and a bed sheet, and left thereupon in an automobile. Authorities are investigating.

The following cases of assault occurred :

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On February 24th at Campobasso a N.C.O. of the Carabinieri Saverio Martire was provoked by a Polish soldier. The N.C.O. considering that the Pole was in a state of drunkenness, tried to get away, but was attacked by his provocator and had to knock him down. British soldiers who came on the spot helped at attacker and accompanied him elsewhere.
2. - On March 7th at Morcone (Benevento) Domenico Iorio who with two other civilians was loading house furniture on a truck was threatened without reason by an unidentified Drunken American soldier armed with a pistol. In the attempt to disarm the soldier a shot was fired and Iorio went behind the truck to get under cover, but the soldier fired three other shots, one of which mortally wounded Iorio.
3. - On March 11th at Benevento two unidentified drunken British soldiers, went to the Fire Brigade barracks and while one of them took several office books, the other tried to take a motorcycle that was being repaired under the supervision of the Policeman Vincenzo Davino of the R. Questura in Naples. The Policeman attacked by the aforementioned soldiers, shot one of them in the chest. The two soldiers thereupon departed : the wounded soldier was later found by some Carabinieri who accompanied him in an ambulance to the hospital.
4. - On March 13th at Prignano Maggiore (Naples) three ⁶⁴⁸⁰ ~~Algerian~~ soldiers made a perquisition in the homes of Raffaele Talano, Pasquale Cilento and Irene De Rosa, robbing the first of a camera valued at 5000 lire, the second of 5900 and the third of 3000 lire. Another group of Algerian soldiers made a perquisition in the homes of Salvatore Zaccariello e Pasquale Manna attempting to ~~rob~~ ^{rob} them, without success, of two mattresses and various

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5. - On March 16th at " Pupone" di Fertiglia (Naples) five French soldiers tried to rape Assunta Moliterno and Teresa Di Donato, both 15 years old, who were working in the fields. The

grills screamed for help and many people and Carabinieri and British soldiers arrived on the spot and arrested the culprits who were taken over by a Capt. of the 2nd 3rd Tirallieur Algerien Group stationed in Frignano. One of the five soldiers was slightly wounded during the fight. Allied Police informed.

6. - On March 17th at Villa Volturno (Naples) 7 drunken Irish soldiers and an Officer, broke into the house of Luisa Cionti and after having raised havoc threw into the courtyard some furniture and, under orders of the officer, burned everything. The frightened woman fainted and the visiting doctor declared that she had been subjected to traumatic shock and concussion of the brain. Carabinieri and Allied Police are investigating.

7. - On March 19th at Vairano Patenora (Naples) over 20 French soldiers after having robbed Antonia Tommasoni of various gold objects valued at 3000 lire, brutally forced her to submit to their wanton desires.

8. - On March 20th at S.Giuliano di Teano (Naples) an unidentified Moroccan soldier perfidiously attacked a youngster Pasquale Larcoa, and after having knocked him unconscious with the butt of a pistol, tied him with a belt to his neck, and thereupon subjected the boy to perverted abuse.

9. - On March 20th at Chiaiano (Naples) in the Cafè belonging to Pietro Marroni two drunken coloured soldiers hit and kicked Nicola and Raffaele Chianese and Giovanni Sete. Nicola Chianese fired two shots in the air, hearing which several French soldiers appeared and arrested the two Chianese brothers.

10. - On March 21st at Capodichino (Naples) a N.C.O. of the Carabinieri Vincenzo Capurso and the Carabinieri Pellegrino Moschella, while on duty, were attacked by officers of the Allied aviation in nearby barracks who threw stones at them. The N.C.O. Capurso was slightly wounded.

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11. - On March 22nd at Cerra (Naples) unidentified Allied soldiers fired several shots and seriously wounded Pasquale Milo.

12. --On March 22nd at Naples during an air raid the Carabinieri Ventura Salvarini noticed that a drunken allied soldier was creating confusion at the entrance of a public air raid shelter, thus hampering civilians who desired to enter. The Carabinieri tried

with good manners to speed up the entrance of civilians in the shelter, but as the Allied soldier hit him in the face, the Carabinieri reacted violently.

I3. - On March 23rd at Pompei (Naples) two drunken allied soldiers entered the cafe of Gaetano Coccoli and demanded money. As Coccoli refused they started beating the customers, breaking glasses and slightly wounding Maria Vallaro, Coccoli's wife. After having been thrown out of the place, they tried to come back and broke a glass window. Some Carabinieri and British soldiers arrived on the spot and during the fight Carabinieri Grieci was hit in the face.

I4. - On March 25th at Eboli (Salerno) 8 drunken American soldiers forced themselves into the house of Raffaele Cusati, and after having broken some chairs and other house furniture they hit the son of the proprietor slightly wounding him. The Carabinieri intervened and identified the four culprits as : Roy Henson 3574551; Glen Calvoway 700085; Marion B.Morris A.S.N. 370697702 ;Rosary Dagne 35694552 all belonging to the 752nd tank Regiment stationed in Campania. The H.Q. of the above mentioned Unit have been informed.

IN APULIA

I5. - On February 27th at Serracapriola (Foggia) drunken anglo-american soldiers forced themselves into several private houses and attempted to rape young women. Unidentified civilians came on the spot and a fight ensued during which two British soldiers were knifed and seriously wounded. Carabinieri and Allied Police 6428 are investigating.

I6. - On March 11th at Lucera (Foggia) 6 drunken unidentified Canadian soldiers started beating civilians and a Carabinieri and were dispersed by a Carabinieri patrol.

I7. - On March 17th in the town of Brindisi a drunken French sailor unidentified, approached a young woman and committed an obscene

entered the café of Gaetano Coccoli and demanded money. As Coccoli refused they started beating the customers, breaking glasses and slightly wounding Maria Vallaro, Coccoli's wife. After having been thrown out of the place, they tried to come back and broke a glass window. Some Carabinieri and British soldiers arrived on the spot and during the fight Carabiniere Grieci was hit in the face.

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16. - On March 11th at Lucera (Foggia) 6 drunken unidentified Canadian soldiers started beating civilians and a Carabinieri and were dispersed by a Carabinieri patrol.

17. - On March 17th in the town of Brindisi a drunken French sailor unidentified, approached a young woman and committed an obscene act in her presence. The wanted gesture provoked the anger of Italian seamen and civilians one of which hit the drunkard in the face. The intervention of Carabinieri and Italian Policemen and British Police avoided serious complications.

18. - On March 19th a drunken allied sergeant-major belonging to a Unit stationed at S. Cesarea Terme (Lecce) forced himself into

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the house of Oronzio Bene and attempted to rape his daughter. The sergeant-major was thrown out of the house by the parents of the girl, but tried to return and broke several window panes. Carabinieri informed of the case, intervened and accompanied the Sergeant-major to his unit.

IN LUCANIA

19. - On March 22nd at Matera 3 allied soldiers entered the café of Francesco Tortorelli and after having had cakes and liquor refused to pay the bill amounting to 225 lire and threatened with daggers the proprietor who was obliged to leave the premises.

20. - On March 22nd in Matera a Scot soldier after having had food and drinks in a public restaurant refused to pay the bill amounting to 300 lire and threatened the proprietor Antonio Nigro.

21. - On March 23rd at Matera, Francesco e Vitantonio Angiolillo fired, without wounding, several shots against allied soldiers who were carrying away firewood belonging to them.

22. - On March 31st, 2 Scottish soldiers entered the restaurant of Francesco Spada and tried to seel four military blankets to civilian customers. Upon refusal, the two solders left the restaurant and returned shortly afterwards accompanied by two other soldiers armed with tommy-guns and proceeded to make personal perquisitions. After having obliged the people present to leave the four soldiers individually abused Maria Laera, 31 years old.

~~23. -~~ IN SICILY

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23. - On March 6th at Gioiosa Marea (Messina), four drunken allied soldiers, stationed there for road repairs, fired shots provoking panic among the population. One shot entered the bedroom of the teacher, Antonino Tripodi. Some civilians joined the soldiers taking advantage of the circumstances to ~~in~~ steal foodstuffs from two restaurants. Authorities are investigating.

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24. - On March 8th at Palermo two unidentified drunken American soldiers entered the home of Vito Grifo and attempted to rape her. Not having succeeded, they ~~put~~ set the house on fire, which was put out by the Fire Brigade. Damages amounted to 20.000 lire.

25. - On March 9th at Vittoria (Ragusa) allied soldiers broke into the house of Carmela Mangione at fired shots into barrels causing

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the loss of wine valued at 80.000 lire.

On the same date and place other anglo-american soldiers broke into the house of Salvatore Maggiore and stole merchandise valued at 50.000 lire. Allied police managed to recover some of the goods.

Besides the road accidents referred to in previous exerpts from February 28th to March 26th, unidentified Allied vehicles killed six civilians and seriously wounded 7 others, whilst identified allied vehicles killed 7 civilians and seriously wounded ~~9~~ 9 others.

April 18th, 1944

The following news items are reproduced "verbatim" as received.

The following robberies and hold ups occurred :

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On March 30th at Salerno four allied soldiers entered the house of Antonio Amoroso, attacked and wounded him with a bayonet and robbed him of a wrist-watch. Allied police intervened and arrested one of the culprits.
2. - On March 31st at Frignano Maggiore (Naples) Moroccan soldiers belonging to a Unit stationed there, attacked Lieut. Luigi Tessitore of the 39th Infantry Regiment, a war invalid on convalescent leave, and robbed him of his books.

On the same day other Moroccan troops robbed Nicola Magliuolo of 11 chickens and two barrels of oil.

3. - On April 3rd, at Nocera Inferiore two unidentified Allied soldiers robbed Armando Prete of a silver watch valued at 4000 lire.
4. - On April 3rd two Allied soldiers beat and robbed Matteo Passo of 1730 lire.

IN APULIA

5. - On April 2nd, at Bisceglie (Bari) Francesco Amoroso was stopped by two British soldiers who robbed him of his bicycle : trade mark, " Bianchi Touring", license plate n. 385062, valued at 5000 Lire.

The following cases of assaults occurred :

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The following cases of assaults occurred :

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On March 22nd, at S. Angelo Informis (Naples) four Allied coloured soldiers, stationed at a stone quarry there, forced themselves into the house of Guido Iannotta for unspecified reasons, attacked and wounded him with a knife.

2. - On March 23rd, an unidentified Moroccan soldier, accompanied by Paride Zannini, 12 years old, entered the house of Vincenzo

Picerno and stole jewels valued at 200.000 Lire and linen valued at ~~100.000~~ 100.000 lire.

3. - On March 31st, at Nocera Superiore (Salerno) a Carabinieri Patrol sequestered 33.54 quintals of oil secretly loaded on a British Military truck with two license plate numbers : on the radiator n. 61961 and the ~~xxxx~~ left front mud-guard ; driver, Sergeant Steven Sidney Waller, assistant plumber. The Allied Military Command was duly informed and Major Barre of the A.C.C. was sent on the spot. The merchandise was sequestered and pooled. Authorities are investigating.

4. - On March 31st at Tremonti di Roccamonfina (Naples) two unidentified Moroccan soldiers raped Concettina Camuso, 12 years old . French Police are investigating to discover the author of the crime.

5. - On March 31st at Vallo della Lucania (Salerno) Corporal John Prest and Private John Wilson and George Juolled of R.A.S.C. H.Q. of the 5th Army, in a state of drunkenness, accompanied by a boy, entered the house of Maria Sirignano, a prostitute, and fobbed her of two woollen blankets, a pair of shoes and 6 coffee cups. Overtaken by Maria Sirignano while they were getting away, they returned the stolen objects. The soldiers went in the public square and by their provocative attitude annoyed some civilians who hit and beat them.

6. - On April 1st at Aversa (Naples) Vincenza Piccolo, 14 years old was raped an unidentified Allied soldier.

7. - On April 2nd in Luogosano (Avellino a French soldier belonging to a unit stationed there, fired, for unknown reasons, 3 shots at a married couple, Ida and Gerardo ~~Petrillo~~ Petrillo, killing them both.

7a. - On April 2nd at Naples the Carabinieri Dino Fiorentini ~~Gotwas~~ perfidiously attacked by an American soldier. While the Carabi-

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7a. - On April 2nd at Naples the Carabinieri Dino Fiorentino ~~Boiwas~~ perfidiously attacked by an American soldier. While the Carabinieri were wastrying to recognise his attacker, he was beaten and thrown down by other American soldiers who disarmed him and hit him with the butt of the pistol. Two American policemen intervened and accompanied the Carabinieri to their Police station but refused to comply with Fiorentino's request that also his attackers should be accompanied there. Fiorentino was later on taken to the

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hospital for the wounds received. The C.A.P.O. Naples Province, and Col. Hardie, chief of the M.P. have been informed.

8. - On April 3rd at Castellamare di Stabia (Naples) a drunken American sailor (later identified by the American C.I.C. H.Q.) subjected to perverted abuse, on a public road, Francesco Alfano 11 years old, who was thereby very seriously injured.

9. - On April 3rd at Naples the Carabinieri Luigi Bitti and Mario Matano met 3 British soldiers in mufti, one of whom kicked Bitti without any reason. Carabinieri Bitti asked him to explain such a gesture, but seeing that he was about to be attacked by the aforementioned soldiers and others who had come on the spot, extracted his pistol and pointed it against his aggressors with the intention of scaring them away. The other Carabinieri in the meantime called for the Military Police to arrest the three British soldiers and took them to the American Police H.Q.

10. - On April 3rd at Ischia (Naples) drunken British seamen knocked at the doors of private apartments in search of women. Having encountered some Italian seamen and civilians, they insulted them provoking their anger and a fight that degenerated into a combat, with hand grenades and exchange of tommy-gun fire. Naval officer Claudio De Angeli, who had intervened to stop the incident and Antonietta Impagliazzo, who was on the balcony of her house, were wounded. The Governor of the Island and the Commandos of the British and Italian Naval Units stationed there intervened. Allied Military Police arrested a Petty Officer and a corporal of the Royal Italian Navy.

11. - On March 24th at Brindisi, Carabinieri Emanuele Battaglia was attacked by 5 unidentified British soldiers; after having repeatedly beaten him on the face, disarmed him and threw away his ^{weapons} ~~arms~~.

12. - On March 26th, at Giardinello di Manduria (Taranto) two

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12. - On March 26th, at Giardinello di Manduria (Taranto) two American soldiers got off a truck, attacked Lieut. Vincenzo Bianco with the intention of robbing him of his pistol; but not having found it they bit him and departed on the truck.

13. - On April 2nd at Bari, 5 unidentified American soldiers, two of whom belonging to the Merchant Navy, entered the house of

Anna Volpe, a prostitute, and insulted her and her relatives. Francesco Volpe intervened in defence of his sister, was beaten by the soldiers but reacted by killing one of the sailors with a knife. The Carabinieri have arrested the assassin.

IN SARDINIA

I4. - On February 29th, at Ittiri, (Sassari) 4 unidentified drunken British soldiers, after having scoffed at some Italian soldiers who were proceeding in military formation to watch a charity performance, entered a café and provoked the sergeant-major Gavino Corda of the 50th Infantry Regiment. The N.C.O. reacted violently. Shortly afterwards two of the same soldiers entered the Italian barracks and tried to get hold of a rifle, but did not succeed and were beaten away by Italian soldiers.

Besides the road accidents referred to in previous excerpts, from March 16th to April 6th, unidentified Allied vehicles killed 5 civilians and seriously wounded 4 others, whilst unidentified Allied vehicle killed 10 civilians and seriously wounded 11 others.

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R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N. 1434

Salerno, March 18, 1944.

Dear Caccia,

This Ministry has been receiving, for their attention, confidential reports from official Italian sources concerning situations, facts and occurrences arising from Allied Military occupation in Italy.

In view of the specific nature of these reports, it is obvious that they should not deal with the bright side of the picture but, mostly, with the negative aspects of the situation: incidents, complaints, and, in general, the untoward consequences of any occupation.

I have refrained so far from entertaining the Allied Control Commission on the matter for two principal reasons. One is that most of these instances have already been referred locally by our authorities to the respective Allied Military Commands and, I presume, satisfactorily dealt with by the latter. The other is that, I did not wish, in presenting periodically a long and condensed list of complaints, to convey the wrong impression that the Italian Government did not fully appreciate the unavoidable accompaniment of any similar situation.

It has on the other hand occurred to me that it might be useful for you to have a general picture of what is actually taking place not so much in the larger cities - where you undoubtedly have abundant source of information - but parti-

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission
Naples.

Encl.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

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cularly in the Provinces. I have accordingly given instructions for a weekly excerpt of the principal items to be forwarded verbatim to you and Reber.

The first is herewith enclosed.

I think that after what I have already explained it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize that these notes are not being sent in a spirit of criticism, but as a form of cooperation towards the very good work which is being carried out by the Allied Control Commission in order to improve on the general situation in liberated Italy and correct, where it is found necessary, some early mistakes of the AMGOT.

I shall be glad to learn yours and Reber's comments and reaction to this idea of mine.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

R. Reber

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N.1

SALERNO, March 16, 1944.

(The following news times are reproduced verbatim as they are received)

C A L L A B E R I A :

"On February 23rd there arrived in Cosenza 1400 refugees from the Cassino and Garigliano battle areas. Their moral and physical conditions were pitiful; they were scantily clad and most of them had their feet rapped in rags; they complained about bad treatment at the hands of German troops and later of the French maroccan ones; in connection of the latter they mentioned cases of assault and rape".

"Slight disturbances have taken place on account of the food situation in Sanbiase (Catanzaro) on March 2nd, in San Lorenzo Bellizzi (Cosenza) on March 10th."

C A M P A N I A :

"The economic situation is deteriorating: prices are rising by leaps and bounds while the black market is spreading. Allied forces appear to contribute to this situation by buying foodstuffs and goods at any price. Currency devaluation continues to be one of the major worries of countless middle class families: the modest savings they accumulated by hard work and sacrifices and rapidly winding up. In Naples there are many cases of suicide for economic reasons while countless people show unmistakable sign of want and starvation. Chilawodis seriously menaced on account of lack of foods. Fats, meat, fish and eggs have become luxury goods and only wealthy people or speculators in the black market can afford to buy them. The general public is at loss to understand the dearth in flour, oil and salt of which instead there ought to be considerable reserves in the region farther South and since months is obliged to feed on the bread ration, vegetable and a little fruits. A number of army officers that have been dismissed are in dire economic difficulties on account of the ever growing prices. A suit of clothes costs from 6 to 10 thousand lire while a pair of shoes from 1000 to 2500~⁶⁴⁰³ lire which is much too much for the average wage earners."

"The return of Italian troops to the line of battle around Cassino has been favourably commented upon by the population; the comradeship existing between the Italians and the French and Polish troops, which are their neighbours at the front, is excellent."

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"Slight disturbances have taken place on account of the food situation in Limatola (Benevento) on Feb. 7th, San Leucio (Benevento) on Feb. 10th, in Vallo Agricola (Benevento) on Feb. 25th, in Dragoni (Benevento) on March 2nd Teano (Naples) on Feb. 28th, in Pimonte (Napoli) on March 4, in Camerota (Salerno)

on

March 10 th."

"On March 4th at Ponte San Clemente di Nocera Superiore (Salerno) two armed colored soldiers wounded Gerardo Bevilacqua robbing him of Lire 2211."

"On March 5th at Soccavo (Naples) four American soldiers robbed Vincenzo and Raffaele Varriale of Lire 8100; the culprits were arrested by the Military Police".

"On March 6th at Scanzano di Castellammare di Stabia (Naples) three Allied soldiers robbed Giuseppe Zurolo of Lire 12,000."

"On March 7th at Bagni di Scafati (Salerno) two colored soldiers robbed Salvatore d'Auria, who was travelling on their truck, of Lire 5500."

"On March 7th at Fratte (Salerno) six Allied soldiers held up an automobile N.4V-2168 and robbed the occupants of some of about 350,000 Lires".

"On March 6th at Massalubrense (Naples) three drunken Allied soldiers beat up without reason Valentino Spasiano and Raffaele Cappiello; they next broke into the house of Domenico Lubrano beating him up as well as his son Gaetano".

"On March 9th at Eboli (Salerno) a group of British soldiers defaced the monument dedicated to soldiers fallen during the world war; then they broke into the house of Mario Mangrella robbing him of his radio apparatus worth about 20,000 Lires."

L U C A N I A :

"The American Red Cross have sent five tons of clothing to Matera. The clothes were gratefully received by the population."

"The villages of Valsinni and Colobrado (Matera) are lacking alimentary paste since December 1943 and have not received flour during

March "

(Salerno) two armed colored soldiers wounded Gerardo Bevilacqua robbing him of Lire 2211."

"On March 5th at Soccavo (Naples) four American soldiers robbed Vincenzo and Raffaele Varriale of Lire 3100; the culprits were arrested by the Military Police".

"On March 6th at Scanzano di Castellmare di Stabia (Naples) three Allied soldiers robbed Giuseppe Zurolo of Lire 12,000."

"On March 7th at Bagni di Scafati (Salerno) two colored soldiers robbed Salvatore d'Iuria, who was travelling on their truck, of Lire 5500."

"On March 7th at Tratte (Salerno) six Allied soldiers held up an automobile N.V.-2168 and robbed the occupants of some of about 350,000 liras".

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L U C A N I A :

"The American Red Cross have sent five tons of clothing to Matera. The clothes were gratefully received by the population." ~~6.9~~

"The villages of Valsinni and Colobrado (Matera) are lacking alimentary paste since December 1943 and have not received flour during March."

"Slight disturbances have occurred on account of the food situation on February 15th at Montemitro (Campobasso)."

-3-

"The number of victims in the regrettable railroad accident which took place on March 3rd in the "Baldana" tunnel (Potenza) amounts to 244 men and 80 women."

PUGLIE:

"on March 6th 200 grams of sugar have been distributed to the population of Taranto."

"Slight disturbances have occurred on account of the food situation in Pulsano (Taranto) on February 26 and in Campi Salentino (Lecce) on March 7th."

SICILY:

"Dissatisfaction is growing throughout the Provinces of Agrigento and Caltanissetta following the reduction of bread rations from two hundred to 150 grams: riots have taken place in some Municipalities."

"Unemployment among sulphur miners of the Province of Caltanissetta is as yet acute and consequently their economic condition is deteriorating."

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

N° 1983

SR

HR

Salerno, April 5th, 1944.

Dear Caccia,

Following my letter dated March 18th, I am sending herewith the second "verbatim" excerpts of confidential reports from official Italian sources concerning the darker side of the present situation: i.e. incidents, complaints etc.

As I have already stated in my previous letter, I do not wish to convey the wrong impression that the Italian Government does not fully appreciate the unavoidable consequences of military occupation; and I would like to emphasize once more that these notes are not been sent in a spirit of criticism, but only as a form of cooperation towards the fine work already carried out by the Allied Control Commission.

Believe me,

very sincerely yours,

R. Rumel

6467

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission
Naples.

Encl. 1

N.2 - April 4th, 1944.

The following news items are reproduced "verbatim" as they are received.

I

The following hold ups and robberies occurred

in CAMPANIA:

1st - On Feb. 28th at Solopaca (Penevento) five unidentified allied soldiers entered the house of Francesco Ricciardi robbing him of 20,000 lire and other gold objects of value of over 70,000 lire.

2nd - On March 5th at "Cologna" di Palleszano (Salerno) Antonio Persichetti, Galdi Vincenzo, Vincenzo Seppele were held up by four ~~allied~~ allied soldiers.

3rd - On March 9th, at "Pellora" di Variano Potenza (Napoli) two ~~allied~~ allied soldiers forced themselves into the house of Raffaele Pezzella and after having obliged the proprietor to get out of the house himself, robbed 10 kg. of lard and various other house objects for the value of 5,000 lire.

4th - On March 11th at "S. Nicola Ogliera" (Salerno) three unidentified allied soldiers held up the student Paselli Mario, and having discovered that he was without money gave him a beating. The same soldiers later robbed a gold watch from the student Raffaele Galdi.

5th - On March 14th at Monte di Procida (Naples) Three unidentified soldiers entered the house of Mario Barone and robbed three bottles of liquor.

6th - On March 15th, 21 hours, at "Acquanele" di Baronissi (Salerno) four unidentified allied soldiers robbed Matteo Pietrosino of 8,000 lire and a gold wrist watch, Carmine Amoruso of 15,000 lire, Gaetano Amato of 500 lire and Tommaso Marra of 50 lire.

7th - On March 15th at Vigliena (Naples) four colored soldiers qualifying themselves as policemen made a perquisition in the house of Anselmo Scognamiglio robbing him of 112,000 lire in cash, 70,000 lire in bonds and 40,000 lire worth of gold.

8th - On March 15th at Avellino four ~~allied~~ allied canadian soldiers robbed Salvatore Iupo of his pocket-book containing 650 lire and various documents.

The following hold ups and robberies occurred

in CAMPANIA:

1° - On Feb. 26th at Solopaca (Benevento) five unidentified allied soldiers entered the house of Francesco Ricciardi robbing him of 20,000 lire and other gold objects of value of over 70,000 lire.

2° - On March 5th at "Cologna" di Pellesano (Salerno) Antonio Persichetti, Felici Vincenzo, Vincenzo Soprole were held up by four ~~unidentified~~ allied soldiers.

3° - On March 9th, at "Pellora" di Variamo Potenza (Napoli) two ~~unidentified~~ allied soldiers forced themselves into the house of Raffaele Pentella and after having obliged the proprietor to get out of the house himself, robbed 13 kg. of lead and various other house objects for the value of 5,000 lire.

4° - On March 12th at "S. Nicola Ogliera" (Salerno) three unidentified Allied soldiers held up the student Pacelli Mario, and having discovered that he was without money gave him a beating. The same soldiers later robbed a gold watch from the student Raffaele Galdi.

5° - On March 14th at Monte di Procida (Naples) three unidentified soldiers entered the house of Mario Barone and robbed three bottles of liquor.

6° - On March 15th, 21 hours, at "Acquafredda" di Baronissi (Salerno) four unidentified allied soldiers robbed Matteo Pietrosino of 8,000 lire and a gold wrist watch, Carmine Amoroso of 15,000 lire, Gaetano Amato of 500 lire and Tommaso Marra of 50 lire.

7° - On March 15th at Vigliena (Naples) four colored soldiers qualifying themselves as policemen made a perquisition in the house of Aniello Scognemille robbing him of 113,000 lire in cash, 70,000 lire in bonds and 40,000 lire worth of gold.

8° - On March 15th at Avellino four ~~unidentified~~ Canadian soldiers robbed Salvatore Lupo of his pocket-book containing 650 lire and various documents.

9° - On March 15th at Tratte di Salerno four unidentified American soldiers held up Francesco Napoli and robbed him of 531 lire.

10° - On March 16th at Villa Volturno (Naples) an unidentified English soldier after having threatened Domenico Bonacci and sons, robbed them of a hog.

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110 - On March 19th, at Massalubranze (Naples) three unidentified Allied soldiers robbed Cataldo Massa of 1500 lire.

120 - On March 19th at Poggio Marino di S. Gennaro Vesuviano (Naples) an Allied motorcycle trooper armed with a pistol robbed Pasquale Sabatini of 5,245 lire.

IN APULIA :

130 - On March 2nd at Molfetta (Bari) three unidentified Allied sailors robbed Giovanni Grillo of 80 lire in cash and a promissory note valued at 20,000 lire.

140 - On March 5th at Bisceglie (Bari) Antonio Minutillo, proprietor of a pharmacy, was robbed of 1000 lire and by two unidentified Allied soldiers.

II

The following cases of assault occurred

in ABRUZZO e MOLISE :

1) - On Feb. 12th at S. Apollinare Chieta (Chieti) an unidentified Canadian soldier killed Nicola Testi because the latter refused to sell him wine. Authorities are investigating the case.

in CAMPANIA :

2) - On Feb. 23rd at about 11.30 hours an Allied aeroplane belonging to a large formation flying over Vallo della Lucania (Salerno) in direction East-West machine-gunned the house belonging to Giuseppe D'Ambrosio causing slight damages. No victims.

3) - On Feb. 23th, at Alife (Benevento) two unidentified American soldiers entered the house of Vincenzo Mercaldi and attempted to violate his wife. Mercaldi resisted, was hit on the head with the butt of a pistol by one of the Allied soldiers and killed. The authorities are investigating.

4) - On March 2nd at Gricignano (Naples) two drunken colored soldiers threatened a policeman belonging to the R. Questura in Naples, named Livio Moretti, who, in order to avoid trouble took refuge in the house of his uncle Pietro Buonanno. The colored soldiers followed him into the house and attacked both Buonanno and Moretti who were lightly wounded. The soldiers thereupon departed for their camp located in Gricignano. The American police is investigating to identify the culprits.

IN APULIA :

- 1) - On March 2nd at Molfetta (Bari) three unidentified Allied sailors robbed Giovanni Grillo of 30 lire in cash and a promissory note valued at 20,000 Lire.
- 2) - On March 5th at Bisceglia (Bari) Antonio Minuttillo, proprietor of a pharmacy, was robbed of 1000 Lire and by two unidentified Allied soldiers.

II

The following cases of assault occurred

in ABRUZZO & MOLISE :

- 1) - On Feb. 18th at S. Apollinare Chietino (Chieti) an unidentified Canadian soldier killed Nicola Tosti because the latter refused to sell him wine. Authorities are investigating the case.

in CAMPANIA :

- 2) - On Feb. 25rd at about 11.30 hours an Allied aeroplane belonging to a large formation flying over Valle della Lucania (Salerno) in direction East-West machine-gunned the house belonging to Giuseppe D'Ambrosio causing slight damages. No victims.
- 3) - On Feb. 28th, at Alife (Benevento) two unidentified American soldiers entered the house of Vincenzo Mercaldi and attempted to violate his wife. Mercaldi resisted, was hit on the head with the butt of a pistol by one of the Allied soldiers and killed. The authorities are investigating.
- 4) - On March 2nd at Gricignano (Naples) two drunken colored soldiers threatened a policeman belonging to the R. Questura in Naples, named Elvire Moretti, who, in order to avoid trouble took refuge in the house of his uncle Pietro Buonomo. The colored soldiers followed him into the house and attacked both Buonomo and Moretti who were lightly wounded. The soldiers thereupon departed for their camp located in Gricignano. The American police is investigating to identify the culprits.
- 5) - On March 3rd at Piedimonte d'Alife (Benevento) the Carabinieri Antonio Gatta was stopped by drunken American soldiers, who tried to disarm him. As he tried to resist one of the two soldiers gave him an harmless blow in the face. The Carabinieri reacted using the butt of his gun. Allied Military Police intervened and the incident was closed.
- 6) - On March 10th at Pontecagnano (Salerno) three soldiers of the

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Allied Air Force, armed with knives, attacked two Carabinieri who were on duty, Generoso Di Dio and Tobia Izzo, with the intention of disarming them. During the fight that ensued, four other allied soldiers joined the fray and succeeded in snatching Carabinieri Di Dio's pistol. Allied police have identified the culprits.

7) - On March 4th the Carabinieri of Secondigliano (Naples) together with Allied Police arrested four Anglo-American soldiers who had deserted their units and were committing crimes against people and property. A large amount of money was sequestered.

8) - On March 14th two drunken British soldiers went to the Carabinieri Barracks in Pianura (Naples) to enquire of a prostitute. Having received an answer in the negative, they left and returned after an hour to ask in very rude terms the woman's address. Not having received a satisfactory reply they tried to strike a non commissioned officer and a Carabinieri who reacted by arresting and turning them over to the Allied Authorities.

9) - On March 15th in Dante Square (Naples), the Carabinieri disarmed and turned over to the police a drunken Allied soldier who, armed with a knife, was threatening civilians.

10) - On March 16th at Giuliano (Naples) privates MC. Davis and J. Beye serving at the H.Q. of the 168 London Scottish Brigade after having had a meal at the restaurant belonging to Saverio Tagliatela started quarrelling over the price with the proprietor and son Pasquale. The latter, after the quarrel had degenerated into a fist fight, used a rifle seriously wounding one of the soldiers, and is now in hiding. The Italian authorities are conducting a thorough investigation. **6464**

11) - On March 17th at Castellammare di Stabia (Naples) the American soldier Private Bliss (enlistment n. I-52 UDQM -Duck PT 12056039) and the Italian civilian Alfredo Di Capua qualifying themselves as police officers made a perquisition in the house belonging to Adele and Angela

the fire and succeeded in emptying carabinieri Di Dio's pistol. Allied police have identified the culprits.

7) - On March 4th the Carabinieri of Secondigliano (Naples) together with Allied Police arrested four Anglo-American soldiers who had deserted their units and were committing crimes against people and property. A large amount of money was sequestered.

8) - On March 14th two drunken British soldiers went to the Carabinieri Barracks in Piana (Naples) to enquire of a prostitute. Having received an answer in the negative, they left and returned after an hour to ask in very rude terms the woman's address. Not having received a satisfactory reply they tried to strike a non commissioned officer and a Carabinieri who reacted by arresting and turning them over to the Allied Authorities.

9) - On March 15th in Dante Square (Naples), the Carabinieri disarmed and turned over to the police a drunken Allied soldier who, armed with a knife, was threatening civilians.

10) - On March 16th at Giuliano (Naples) private MC. Davis and J. Sayo serving at the H.Q. of the 186 London Scottish Brigade after having had a meal at the restaurant belonging to Saverio Tagliatalela started quarrelling over the price with the proprietor and son Pasquale. The latter, after the quarrel had degenerated into a fist fight, used a rifle seriously wounding one of the soldiers, and is now in hiding. The Italian authorities are conducting a thorough investigation. ⁶⁴⁶⁴

11) - On March 17th at Castellammare di Stabia (Naples) the American soldier Private Bliss (enlistment n. I-52 UDQ: -Duck BT 12056038) and the Italian civilian Alfredo Di Capua qualifying themselves as police officers made a perquisition in the house belonging to Adele and Angela Dattilo robbing 230 grams of gold later sold in Naples for 12,000 lire. The British Police, with the aid of the Carabinieri, proceeded to arrest the culprits who confessed their guilt. The Military Police of Castellammare di Stabia has been informed.

12) - On March 18 in Gicciano (Naples) two drunken Canadian soldiers entered into the barracks of the Carabinieri with the intention of

of disarming the men on duty. After a brief struggle they were immobilized and put out of the barracks. The Carabinieri Angelo Timino was slightly wounded.

13) - On March 18th at Pozzuoli (Naples) two drunken English seamen entered the house of Antonio Luciniano and struck him on the face because he did not want to comply with their demands. The commander of the Carabinieri's station intervened and arrested the two seamen. The local station Military Police assured the Carabinieri that the culprits will be severely punished.

14) - On March 18th at Carditi (Naples) the Moroccan Sergeant Mohamed Ben Hady (enlistment n. 2498 SP 706900) killed Maria Indrette who refused to give herself to him. The soldier was arrested by the French police.

15) - On March 19th at "S. Giovanni" di Piscinola (Naples) two unidentified French soldiers tried to enter the house of Luigi Piorretti and not having succeeded fired five shots into the entrance door damaging furniture in the interior of the house.

16) - On March 19th in Eboli (Salerno) at 10 o'clock an American, Captain Jackson of the 752 Tank Unit situated at Campagna (Salerno) entered into the lodgings of the Commander of the local Carabinieri and carried away two kitchenettes. Notwithstanding the intervention of the Carabinieri Commander, the American Captain refused to sign a receipt and loaded the kitchenettes on truck n. 712-67.

17) - On March 19th at Eboli (Salerno) at 20 hours two unidentified drunken American soldiers forced themselves into the house of Isidoro Turco and took two watches valued at 3,000 lire.

18) - On March 19th at Eboli (Salerno), at 21.15 hours, six unidentified drunken American soldiers, belonging to the Tank Unit situated at Campagna (Salerno), forced themselves into the house of Domenico Lamberti, searched through all the furniture and threw out of the window mattresses, sheets, covers, linen and other household items.

face because, did not want to comply with their demands. The commander of the Carabinieri's station intervened and arrested the two seamen. The local station Military Police assured the Carabinieri that the culprits will be severely punished.

14) - On March 18th at Carfati (Naples) the Moroccan Sergeant Mahomed Ben Hady (enlistment n. 2498 SP 708306) killed Maria Andretta who refused to give herself to him. The soldier was arrested by the French police.

15) - On March 18th at "S. Giovanni" di Piscinola (Naples) two identified French soldiers tried to enter the house of Luigi Fioretti and not having succeeded fired five shots into the entrance door damaging furniture in the interior of the house.

16) - On March 19th in Eboli (Salerno) at 10 o' clock an American, Captain Jackson of the 752 Tank Unit situated at Campagna (Salerno) entered into the lodgings of the Commander of the local Carabinieri and carried away two kitchenettes. Notwithstanding the intervention of the Carabinieri Commander, the American Captain refused to sign a receipt and loaded the kitchenettes on truck n. 742-67.

17) - On March 19th at Eboli (Salerno) at 20 hours two unidentified drunken American soldiers forced themselves into the house of Isidoro Turco and took two watches valued at 3.000 lire.

18) - On March 19th at Eboli (Salerno), at 21.15 hours, six unidentified drunken American soldiers, belonging to the Tank Unit situated at Campagna (Salerno), forced themselves into the house of Domenico Lamberti, searched through all the furniture and threw out of the window mattresses, sheets, covers, linen and other house furniture. They also robbed five hundred lire and caused damages amounting to 1500 lire.

19) - On March 19th at Eboli (Salerno) at 22 hours the same group of soldiers entered the house of Modesto Pelagalli and took by force and threats four hundred lire. The English H.Q. situated in S. Giovanni's County has been informed.

6463

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IN APULIA:

20) - On March 10th at MESSINA (Taranto) two allied soldiers knocked at the house of Angelo Surico and as the door remained closed they fired several shots into it.

21) - On March 12th at Bari towards 20.15 hours, 8 unidentified English soldiers, assaulted Major Nicola Leotti, Royal Army, who received a knife wound in the face and was robbed of his pistol. The wound will probably heal in ten days.

22) - On March 13th at Gravina di Puglia (Bari) Michele Abruzzese and Vincenzo Scialese, while travelling on their farm-cart near the "Posco Comunale", were shot at from a nearby Allied camp. Abruzzese was killed, while Scialese is very seriously wounded.

A similar incident occurred one hour before in the same locality, while Giuseppe and Raffaele Ioglisci and Silvestro Ferrera were passing by. Only Ferrera was wounded, and was later taken to the hospital by an Allied truck belonging to the same Unit.

IN SICILY:

23) - On Feb. 27th at Roccella Valdemora (Messina) two unidentified American soldiers, wearing an arm band with the initials M.P. sequestered 4 Radio receiving sets belonging to civilians, without leaving a receipt. The next day one of the two soldiers carried off another set. Allied Police was informed, arrested the culprits and recuperated the radio sets.

III

6462

The following automobile accidents occurred

IN CAMPANIA:

1) - On March 4th at "G. Posco" di Ariano Irpino (Avellino) Giovanni Tallarini was very seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied

English soldiers, assaulted Major Nicola Leotti, Royal Army, who received a knife wound in the face and was robbed of his pistol. The wound will probably heal in ten days.

22) - On March 18th at Gravina di Puglia (Bari) Michele Abruzzese and Vincenzo Scialese, while travelling on their farm-cart near the "Desso Comunale", were shot at from a nearby Allied camp. Abruzzese was killed, while Scialese is very seriously wounded.

A similar incident occurred one hour before in the same locality, while Giuseppe and Raffaele Iogliesi and Silvestro Ferrara were passing by. Only Ferrara was wounded, and was later taken to the hospital by an Allied truck belonging to the same Unit.

IN SICILY:

23) - On Feb. 27th at Roccella Valdemone (Messina) two unidentified American soldiers, wearing an arm band with the initials M.P., sequestered 4 Radio receiving sets belonging to civilians, without leaving a receipt. The next day one of the two soldiers carried off another set. Allied Police was informed, arrested the culprits and recuperated the radio sets.

III

6462

The following automobile accidents occurred

in CAMPANIA:

- 1) - On March 4th at "S. Bosco" di Ariano Irpino (Avellino) Giovanni Tallorini was very seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied car.
- 2) - On March 4th at Ariano Irpino (Avellino) Americo Castagna was seriously wounded by an unidentified allied car.
- 3) - On March 9th at "S. Vitaliano" di Marigliano (Naples) Andrea Bonincconti was killed by an American truck (license plate n.405-99358; driver: Albert Sherred, colored soldier).
- 4) - On March 10th at Barra (Naples) Ernesto Campese was

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killed by an unidentified allied truck driven by an Italian chauffeur.

5) - On March 10th at Casainovo (Naples) the American truck (license plate n. 4189951 U.S.A. driven by a colored soldier) hit a cart belonging to Felice Cannaro causing damage amounting to 3000 lire and crashed against a building belonging to Stenfilao causing damage amounting to 9000 lire.

6) - On March 11 at Barra (Naples) Carmine Credella was killed by an American truck (license plate n. 3-394; driver: Italian chauffeur).

7) - On March 11th at "Marotta" di Villa Volturno (Naples) Antonio Torcinaro was killed by an unidentified allied truck.

8) - On March 11 at "Purgatorio" di Avella (Avellino) Carlo Alberti, 11 and Gaspare La Marca were slightly wounded by allied truck (license plate I. 23-P.V.)

9) - On March 12th at Piano di Sorrento (Naples) Michele De Rosa was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

10) - On March 12 at S. Maria Capua Vetere (Naples) Antonietta Stellato and Emma Bracciale were killed by an American truck (license plate n. 449222286; driver: colored soldier Edmund Franzier, private, 955222861-430 engineers RP3 782 US Army)

11) - On March 13th at Vigliena (Naples) Alfonso De Pisapia was killed by an unidentified American truck.

12) - On March 14th at Paestum (Salerno) Erioldo Beroe was killed by a small American truck (license plate n. 38138337; driver: Corporal Everett Isbell, 445 59 Bomb Sq., 321 Bomb Group).

13) - On March 15th, on the National highway Caserta-S. Maria C.V., an American truck (license plate n. 34 58388 hit a cart killing Raffaele and Angelina Cuttillo and seriously wounding Elizabeth Cuttillo and Leone via Merola.

14) - On March 16th at Capodichino (Naples) a man called Giacomo (other name not available) was seriously wounded by an unidentified American truck.

and crashed against a building belonging to Stenilao causing damage amounting to 9000 lire.

6) - On March 11 at Barra (Naples) Carmine Credella was killed by an American truck (license plate n. 3-391; driver: Italian chauffeur).

7) - On March 11th at "Marotta" di Villa Volturno (Naples) Antonio Torcinaro was killed by an unidentified Allied truck.

8) - On March 11 at "Purgatorio" di Avella (Avellino) Carlo Albertelli and Gaspare La Marea were slightly wounded by allied truck (license plate n. 18-2.V.)

9) - On March 12th at Piano di Sorrento (Naples) Michele De Rosa was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

10) - On March 12 at S. Maria Capua Vetere (Naples) Antonietta Staliato and Emma Bracciola were killed by an American truck (license plate n. 4332586; driver: colored soldier Edmond Trancier, private, 35322861-430 engineers RFC 792 US Army)

11) - On March 13th at Vigliena (Naples) Alfonso De Pisapia was killed by an unidentified American truck.

12) - On March 14th at Passtum (Salerno) Priollo Barco was killed by a small American truck (license plate n. 39138887; driver: Corporal Everett Istall, 445. 80 Bomb Sq., 321 Bomb Group).

13) - On March 15th, on the National highway Caserta-S. Maria G.V., an American truck (license plate n. CA 38280 hit a cart killing Raffaele and Angelina Cutillo and seriously wounding Elizabeth Cutillo and Lucrezia Merola.

14) - On March 16th at Capodichino (Naples) a man called Giacomo (other name not available) was seriously wounded by an unidentified American truck.

15) - On March 17th at Casalnuovo (Naples) Vittoria Pezzella was slightly wounded by an American truck (license plate n. 2035 OIRK)

16) - On March 17th at Somma Vesuviana (Naples) Angri Gentile was killed by an American truck (license plate n. 4125544; driver Harold H. Huster 1955 OMCO belonging to the aviation camp in Cereole).

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17) - On March 16th on the National Highway Caserta-Naples, an unidentified American truck hit and overturned an Italian civil truck, on which Michele and Nicola Pusio were killed and Roberto Formatingo and Antonio Giordano were wounded.

18) - On March 19th at Vico Equense (Naples) Bruno Schisa was seriously wounded by a small English truck (license plate n. L-14 N.01).

19) - On March 19th at Avellino, Germana Giodio was killed by a Canadian truck (driver: So. African soldier Jan Hiekerk enlistment N. 2289267).

20) - On March 20th at Torre del Greco (Naples) Anna Cirriavolo was killed by an unidentified Allied truck.

21) - On March 22nd at Portici (Naples) Flora and Fantina Turci were killed by an unidentified allied truck.

IN APULIA:

22) - On March 2nd at "Matino" di S. Giovanni Rotondo (Foggia), Nicola Cavorsi and Matteo Turci were killed by an unidentified allied truck.

23) - On March 4th at "Pietrafitta" di Cerovigno (Brindisi) Pietro Olsaria was killed by a small English truck (license plate n. MUK-4253333, driver: book M.L-28808 private. Launching Transport Station -Brindisi)

24) - On March 5th on bridge N.417 of the National "Adriatica" highway (Brindisi) Giovanni Monopoli was killed by an American truck (license plate n. 4175541; driver: partisan soldier Victor Scopis of the Carionara Camp - Bari).

25) - On March 7th at "Livrea" di Andria (Bari) Lorenzo **6460** whilst driving his horse cart was seriously wounded by an English truck (license n. 2-4936715); the horse was killed.

26) - On March 11th at Bitetto (Bari) Grazia Maggi was very seriously wounded by an Allied truck (license plate n. 762380; driver: Vincent Capone, 1001 Heavy Motor Unit, Bitetto).

27) - On March 12th at Capurso (Bari) Giuseppe Di Fante was killed

- 18) - On March 19th at Vico Equense (Naples) Bruno Schisa was seriously wounded by a small English truck (license plate n. L-14 N.81).
- 19) - On March 19th at Avellino, Germana Onodro was killed by a Canadian truck (driver: Sr. African soldier Jean Micker's enlistment N. 288997).
- 20) - On March 20th at Torre del Greco (Naples) Anna Birinavolo was killed by an unidentified Allied truck.
- 21) - On March 22nd at Portici (Naples) Flora and Pantina Turti were killed by an unidentified allied truck.

IN APULIA:

- 22) - On March 2nd at "Matina" di S. Giovanni Rotondo (Foggia), Nicola Cavorsi and Matteo Turi were killed by an unidentified allied truck.
- 23) - On March 4th at "Pietraltita" di Tavoligno (Brindisi) Pietro Cisarica was killed by a small English truck (license plate n. WVM-423399, driver: back N. L-28305 private. Learning Transport Station - Brindisi).
- 24) - On March 5th on bridge N. 417 of the National "Adriatic" highway (Brindisi) Giovanni Monopoli was killed by an American truck (License plate n. 4175541; driver: partisan soldier Victor Scopes of the Carbonara Camp - Bari).
- 25) - On March 7th at "Livrea" di Andria (Bari) Lorenzo ~~6460~~ whilst driving his horse cart was seriously wounded by an English truck (license n. Z-1933715); the horse was killed.
- 26) - On March 11th at Bitetto (Bari) Grazia Maggi was very seriously wounded by an allied truck (license plate n. 782850; driver: Vincent Capone, 1001 Heavy Motor Unit, Bitetto).
- 27) - On March 13th at Capurso (Bari) Giuseppe Di Fento was killed by an unidentified English truck.
- 28) - On March 13th at Massafra (Taranto) an unidentified English truck killed a mule belonging to Umberto Massafra causing damage amount to 30.000 lire.
- 29) - On March 13th at Bari, Nicola Leone was killed by an English

-8-

truck (license plate n. 552-I-5371165 ex n.: driver; Don Walwan RMSC).

30) - On March 17th at Bari Antonio Schirema was seriously wounded by an American truck (license plate n. 58375)
31) - On March 18th at Bari, Bruno Sabin was lightly wounded by an unknown Allied truck.

32) - On March 18th near Casamassima (Bari) Costano and Angelo Manzari and Pietro Iiotino were seriously wounded by an Allied truck (license plate n. 4796333).

33) - On March 19th at S. Pietro in Vernotica (Brindisi) Raffaele Costa was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

34) - On March 19th at Bari the Italian soldiers Santo Olivieri, Pietro Santo, Giuseppe Sanarico, Romeo Tenero, and Giovanni Basile were seriously wounded, while several others were lightly wounded by the English truck (license plate n. V-211032) (driver: Absolenk T-233703-353 E.T. Coy SASO).

35) - On March 19th at Grumo Appula (Bari) Rocco Pericello was killed by an unidentified English truck.

36) - On March 21st at Bari, Marino Tognarelli was slightly wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

37) - On March 21st at Bitondo (Bari) Luigi Cuocoio was killed by an English truck (license plate n. M.B.-4331392; driver: Sergeant Gray enlistment n. C-42002).

38) - On March 23rd at Bari, Modesto Trosek was slightly wounded by an English truck (license plate n. Z-4772833; driver: F.S. 6459 Royal Artillery).

39) - On March 23rd at Bari, Luigi Iacovello was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

IN SARUNIA :

40) - On Feb. 24th at Decimomannu (Cagliari) Salvatore Collu was seriously wounded by a trailer which had detached itself from an

- 31) - On March 18th at Bari, Bruno Sambin was lightly wounded by an unknown Allied truck.
- 32) - On March 18th near Cassanassima (Bari) Gaetano and Angelo Manzoni and Pietro Licino were seriously wounded by an Allied truck (license plate n. 4796393).
- 33) - On March 18th at S. Pietro in Vernotica (Brindisi) Raffaello Costa was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.
- 34) - On March 18th at Bari the Italian soldiers Santo Olivieri, Pietro Santo, Giuseppe Saracino, Romeo Tenore, and Giovanni Basile were seriously wounded, while several others were lightly wounded by the English truck (license plate n. V-211032) (driver: Absolenk T-353703-359 E.T. Coy RASO).
- 35) - On March 18th at Grumo Appula (Bari) Rocco Fariello was killed by an unidentified English truck.
- 36) - On March 21st at Bari, Marino Togerelli was slightly wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.
- 37) - On March 21st at Bitondo (Bari) Luigi Cuoccio was killed by an English truck (license plate n. M.P.-4261082; driver: Sergeant Gray enlistment n. 0-42002).
- 38) - On March 22nd at Bari, Medesto Trost was slightly wounded by an English truck (license plate n. Z-4772333; driver: F. 6-4389 Royal Artillery).
- 39) - On March 22nd at Bari, Luigi Iacovello was seriously wounded by an unidentified Allied truck.

IN SARDINIA:

- 40) - On Feb. 24th at Decimomanu (Cagliari) Salvatore Collu was seriously wounded by a trailer which had detached itself from an American truck (license plate n. 201230-3-838 Aerodrome Engineering organization).
- 41) - On Feb. 27th at about 6 km. from Villasor (Cagliari) Severino Fenu was killed by an American truck (license plate n. 12-1911-CANSS) also American driver was killed.

IN SICILY:

42) - On Feb. 28rd at "Cimbo" di Agrigento Antonio Prinziwelli was killed by an English truck (license plate n. WD-64332; driver: L. Brag. RAF - Porto Impedocle).

43) - On Feb. 28th at "Trattorio" (Trapani) Gaspare Dequina and Paolo Patti were seriously wounded by an Allied truck (license plate n. 12-3041 DM - 30-4299316).

44) - On March 1st on the National Highway Castelvetrano -Campobello Mazzone (Trapani) Francesco and Gaspare Terro and Angelo Gucciardo were seriously wounded by an unidentified American truck.

45) On March 5th at Palermo Nunzio Bellomonte was seriously wounded by an unknown American car.

46) - On March 5th at Catania the carriage belonging to Gaetano Guarnere was hit by an English car (license plate n. M-100095; driver: private Henner) producing damages amounting to 30,000 lire.

47) - On March 8th at Acutthia Colla (Palermo) Tomaso Ferrante was killed by a small unknown American truck.

48) - On March 8th at Palermo Chiara Fusa was killed by an unidentified American truck.

"In the countryside of Benevento there is a widespread alarm due to the appearance of authentic gangs composed of Anglo-American soldiers who commit robberies and other violent acts."

6458

"Allied soldiers continue to sell military goods (provisions and cigarettes) of the Anglo-American administration to Italian civilians. This commerce, which provides abundant gains to the seller, exposes the buyer to a most serious risk, because the Anglo-American police, rightly alarmed by the continual and relevant subtraction (amounting to about 30% of unloaded goods), applies the most severe sanctions against the

1666

Paolo Patti were seriously wounded by an Allied truck (license plate n. 13-2041 DM - 30-42993616).

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110858A

N-1711

RAD

Pol. 3004
HeRECEIVED AT PENIN. BASE SEC.
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER.

11 FEBRUARY 44

HC
SR

SECRET

SECRET

ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : FATIMA FOR MACFARLANE REPTD CG PES FOR TARGO FOR
MACFARLANE

(INFORMATION): NONE

FROM: SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED: 102015A

DATE TIME REC'D : 110858A

REFERENCE NR. 50027

SITE PWINGS



HEREWITH REPLY TO YOUR MEMORANDUM OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY REF
CG/9/38 COVERING A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERN-
MENT PUTTING FORWARD 3 REQUESTS CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF
OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS OF
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH IN ITALY.

2. ON THE FIRST POINT YOU MAY SAY THAT IT IS THE ALLIED
POLICY THAT THERE BE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION IN LIBERATED ITALY
SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER.

3. ON THE SECOND POINT YOU MAY SAY THAT SUCH FACILITIES AS
MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS WILL BE
DISTRIBUTED IMPARTIALLY AMONG ALL SECTIONS OF OPINION. 6457

4. TO THE THIRD REQUEST YOU MAY REPLY THAT THE POLICY IS
THAT ALLIED OFFICERS IN ITALY CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF CENSOR-
SHIP, INFORMATION OR PROPOGANDA WILL ACT ON BASIS OF STRICT
IMPARTIALITY AND WITHOUT BIAS TOWARDS ANY SECTION OF ITALIAN
PUBLIC OPINION.

5. AT ITS NEXT MEETING THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WILL BE
INFORMED ON MY BEHALF OF THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIONS AND OF MY
REPLY.

SECRET

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

2667

Don't file
Salerno, April 28th, 1944

Dear Caccia,

With reference to previous correspondence,
herewith enclosed is the 5th "verbatim" excerpts
of reports from confidential Italian sources.

Believe me,

very sincerely yours

H. Caccia

Encls.

Harold A. Caccia Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission,
Political Section,
NAPLES.

64.6

April, 27th 1944

The following news items are reproduced "verbatim" as received

The following robberies and hold-ups occurred :

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On April 5th, at Pietramelara (Naples) two British soldiers entered the house of Pietro Italiano, a farmer, robbed him of 2500 lire and tried to rape his daughter. A fight ensued and Italiano was seriously wounded.
2. - On April 7th, on the road Baia Latina-Pietramelara (Naples), Sebastiano Cervo was stopped by the two British soldiers and robbed of 2800 lire.
3. - On April 8th, at Pietramelara (Naples) three drunk British soldiers entered the house of Gennaro Martello robbing him of three hams, house-linen and various other objects.
4. - On April 9th, at Acerra (Naples) four coloured soldiers of the Allied Army entered by force the brothel kept by Anna and Filomena Pasulo and fired against two other coloured soldiers, Leonard Taylor and Eugen Evivins, 36152872-65-TH, who were also there, killing Eugen Evivins. The two women have been arrested.
5. - On April 12th at Fuorigrotta (Naples) two Moroccan soldiers forced their way into the house of Pasquale Ciottola, taking 31,700 lire. Before leaving the house, the two soldiers attacked Ciottola causing slight injuries.
6. - On April 12th, at Montoro Superiore (Avellino) four American soldiers stole from Carmine Napoli 400 lire and a

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6. - On April 12th, at Montoro Superiore (Avellino) four American soldiers stole from Carmine Napoli 400 lire and a metal ring, and from Vincenzo Napoli 8600 lire.
7. - On April 13th, in S. Anastasia (Naples) American soldiers tried to enter by force the house of Anna di Sarno. A few shots were fired between a Police Agent who had rushed to the house and the American soldiers, without consequences.

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8. - On April 12th, at Somma Vesuviana (Napoli) four American soldiers entered the house of Carmela Castaldo, with the pretext that they had to search for stolen American cigarettes, and stole one pair of diamond ear-rings (valued at about 30.000 lire) and 10.000 lire. The soldiers, pointing their revolvers, left on a truck.

9. - On April 13th , at Cetragolo di Montecorvino Rovella (Salerno) three Allied soldiers stole, threatening with their firearms, 500 Lire and a cheque for 4000 lire from Giovanni d' Aiuto .

10. - On April 10th at Pontecagnano (Salerno) two drunk British soldiers attacked Onorato Volzone who took refuge in the Barracks of the Carabinieri. The Allied soldiers were handed over to the Allied Police.

11. - On April 1st, in Naples, an unknown British soldier entered the house of Maria Concilia stealing 80,000 lire and precious objects valued at about 500.000 lire. The soldier in escaping forgot his cap and overcoat marked with number 5354/2. The British Police are investigating.

12. - On April 4th, at S.Giorgio a Cremano (Naples) an American soldier and three civilians armed with pistols entered the Café Vincenzo Falchetta, robbing Sandro Gennaro, Antonio Iavarano, Alfredo Lamolase, Pasquale Arpaia and Alfonso Esposito of pocket-books, fountain-pens, watches and of the owner of the café, Falchetta, of 15.000 lire.

13. - On April 7th, at Pozzuoli (Napoli) four American soldiers entered the house of Paolo Caccavalle, and after having overcome the nephews Paolo and Biagio and with the force of arms, carried away, on a truck, 29 sheep, valued at 70,000 lire.

6454

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14. - On April 8th, at Cemento di Pontelatone (Naples) two armed British soldiers, one of whom with a mask, robbed Pezzella Vittorio, an infantryman of the 2nd Railway Group, Naples, of his pocket book containing 590 lire and personal documents.

-3-

- I5. - On April 9th, at Salerno, two Allied soldiers stole from Panfião Longo a gold-watch and chain, valued at 30.000 lire.
- I6. - On April 9th, at Pozzuoli (Naples) six American soldiers attacked an Agent of Police, Roberto Calabrese, stealing his pocket-book containing ~~10000 lire~~ 1000 Lire, and wounding him.
- I7. - On April 12th, at Penta di Fisciano (Salerno) four armed Allied soldiers, attacked Domenico Maiellaro and Giuseppe Maiellaro robbing them of 3,500 and 200 lire respectively.
- I8. - On April 12th, at Corticelle di Fisciano (Salerno) four armed Allied soldiers attacked and robbed Domenico Bucilio of 3,015 Lire.
- I8 - On April 15th at Caerra (Napoli) four Moroccan soldiers, one of whom identified as Banai Cloncha Mohamed, entered the house of Antonio di Capua stealing 2200 lire. The soldiers on leaving the house threw a hand grenade and fired shots without consequences. The R.R. Carabinieri and Allied Police are investigating.

IN APULIA

- I9. - During the night of April 5th at Trani unknown persons stole from the garage of Pasquale Di Martino a Fiat " Ardita" car, valued at 200,000 lire. It is assumed that the theft was perpetrated by an Allied soldier as not far from the garage was found an abandoned motor-cycle, British make " Harley W.L.G ", n. 4221071.
20. - On the 5th April at Gravina di Puglia (Bari) four soldiers of the Allied Army ~~wanted~~ wanted to enter, after closing hours, the house of a prostitute, Antonietta Pace. On their being ~~refused~~ refused entry, the four soldiers scaled the house, firing their arms and mortally wounded Domenico Piscitelli, who was in the house and was trying to prevent the military from entering.

21. - On April 9th, at Molfetta (Bari) two unidentified British

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21. - On April 9th, at Molfetta (Bari) two unidentified British soldiers attacked, during an alert, Giuseppe Maldora stealing his pocket book containing various documents and 150 lire.

22. - On April 9th at Molfetta (Bari) two Allied soldiers attacked Gerardo Lovero and stole his pocket book, which was however subsequently returned because empty.

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-4-

23. - On April 9th, at Molfetta (Bari) two unidentified British soldiers attacked, during an alert, Giuseppe Maldora, robbing him of his pocket book, containing 512 lire.

Miscellaneous

IN CAMPANIA

1. - On April 8th, at Eboli, a coloured soldier attacked and tried to rape the 17-year old Emilia Autienna who was alone in the house and started to scream. Neighbours and others rushed to her help, throwing the coloured soldier in the street.

2. - On April 9th, at S. Pietro a Patierno (Naples) one white and several coloured soldiers, all Americans, of the local Aerodrome Command, entered the the house of Raffaele Sallitto wanting women. On Sallitto's negative reply, the soldiers attacked him with bottles ~~xxxxxxx~~ causing several injuries.

3. - On April 12th at Villa Literno, three drunk British soldiers insisted in having wine from Ernesto Iavarazzo who gave them a glass-full. On leaving, the soldiers wanted to take with them M Iavarazzo's wife. At this the husband attacked with a knife ~~the~~ one of the soldiers. Iavarazzo and his wife have both disappeared.

4. - On April 10th, at Eboli, Salerno, three unidentified drunken British soldiers, entered the wine shop of Giovanni Capozzoli, persisting on being served wine, which was refused as they were drunk. Whilst two of the soldiers attacked the owner, the third tried to attack him with the knife. He was stopped by the ~~owner~~ ^{intervention} of Vincenzo Capozzoli, Vincenzo Riccio and Matteo Marra, who were able to send the soldiers out of the place.

The Allied Police Command at Salerno has been informed.

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The Allied Police Command at Salerno has been informed.

5. - On April 11th, at Casalnuovo (Naples) Luigi d'Anna was killed by revolver shot fired by an Allied soldier who was passing through with a truck loaded with flour.

Allied Police have been informed.

6. - On April 13th, at Pozzuoli, Naples, three unidentified coloured soldiers, belonging to the unit camping near " Villa de Angelis"

entered the house of Francesco Catalano, asking for women. On receiving a negative reply, the soldiers went near the bed where Catalon's wife was resting. Catalano remonstrated and one of the soldiers wounded him with a knife. Biagio Vicidomini came to the help of Catalano and was also wounded with a knife by the other two coloured soldiers.

The A.M.G. Command and American Police of Pozzuoli have been informed.

7. - On April 14th, Carabinieriere Ciro Fabozzi on duty for protection of telephone cable Naples-Salerno, on the stretch from Km. 20,555 to Km. 20,785, was attacked by a drunk British soldier who tried to disarm him. The Carabinieriere strenuously defended himself and although he was thrown on the ground and was being hit by the aggressor, was able to fire a revolver immobilizing the soldier.

Nearby, another British soldier, tried to disarm infantryman Alessandro Canova, of the 513 Infantry Regiment; but when he saw the fate of his comrade, jumped from a bridge, about 4 meters high, breaking his left leg.

Military Allied Command at Regine has been informed.

8. - On April 15th, at Salerno, the driver Battista Bono at the service of the Ministry of Communications, whilst entering the "Odeon" Cinema was stabbed in the back by an unidentified Allied soldier. Bono is at present in hospital and his condition is serious.

IN APULIA

9. - On April 7th, at Torricella agro di Francavilla Fontana (Brindisi) coloured Allied soldiers joined Tommaso Faggiano ⁶⁴⁵¹ ~~was~~ with his step-daughter Giuseppa, his daughter-in-law Concetta Stecchini and ~~has~~ a countrywoman, Grazia Camassa. The soldiers, producing money gave to understand that they wished to enjoy these

1678

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

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9. - On April 7th, at Torricella degli Ubertini, Peggiano joined Tommaso Faggiano's soldiers.

IO. - On March 20th, at S. Paolo Civitate (Foggia) eight drunken British soldiers on a truck, number plate 355, attacked and tried

British soldiers on a truck, number plate 355, attacked and tried

-6-

to disarm two Carabinieri, who reacted and with the butt of their rifle hit one of the aggressors. The Commander of the Carabinieri, other Carabinieri and some civilians intervened and a fight ensued, in the course of which a Carabiniere and a civilian were slightly wounded. The aggressors proceeded towards Termoli.

II. - On March 22nd at Torremaggiore (Foggia) Carabinieri assisted by Allied Police seized an Allied truck loaded with 20 quintals of contraband wheat and the amount of 200,000 lire of suspicious origin. An American driver and four farmers were arrested.

I2. - On April 3rd, at Modugno (Bari) on the provocation of coloured allied soldiers armed with knives, a fight took place between these and a crowd of about 200 people armed with sticks and chairs. Sabino Alfio was seriously wounded, whilst Stefano Cramarosse Vittorio Scarano, Matteo Di Lillo and Bartolomeo Priore were more slightly wounded. Some of the coloured soldiers were also wounded.

IN SARDINIA

I3. - On April 1st at "Su Planu de Pirri" (Cagliari) Giovanni Fante was robbed of 16,495 by an American soldier who was offering cigarettes for sale and who immediately left on an American car.

Investigation is in course.

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Besides the road accidents referred to in previous excerpts, from 1st to 15th April, unidentified Allied vehicles killed 10 civilians and wounded 13 others, whilst identified vehicles killed 13 civilians and wounded 17 others.

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Th. Loria ←
Info

~~SECRET~~ *File 7866*
Brindisi

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS FROM BARI AND BRINDISI.

FROM.. FLAG OFFICER TARENTO AND ADRIATIC.

DATE.. 11th January, 1944.

No. T.A. 763/25.

TO .. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, BRINDISI.

The attached extracts of the Reports of Proceedings of the late Naval Officer-in-Charge, Bari and of the Naval Officer-in-Charge, Brindisi for the month of November are forwarded for your information and any action you may consider desirable.

Al. J. J.

REAR-ADMIRAL.

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EXTRACT OF REPORT FROM THE NAVAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, BARI.

" There is no doubt in my mind that there remains a very considerable Fascist element in Bari which is causing considerable concern to those Italians who are truly co-operative. Many of these Fascists remain in high positions in the military and civil Government of the town and are disposed to use their influence to foster ill-feeling to our cause when an opportunity offers. The civil riot possibilities should, therefore, I consider by no means be disregarded. I would submit that serious consideration should be given to the removal of these high-placed Fascist elements in the near future.

There is no doubt that the tone of the population has altered very considerably during the month of November and from being a cowed and bewildered community they have become one which feels that the Allied cause cannot progress without their assistance. The situation cannot yet be considered acute but might, I consider, at any time take a turn which would be to our disadvantage."

EXTRACT OF REPORT FROM THE NAVAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE BRINDISI.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BRINDISI AREA.

This report is based on information volunteered by British Officers of the Naval Base, attached Italian Naval Liaison Officers, Italian Families, Port Security Officers, and the general attitude of the "man in the street".

It is necessary to accept each opinion with reserve but as the information so far collected is derogatory there appears to be no reason to suspect that it was not given in good faith. One thing is obvious to the most unbiased onlooker and that is that all is not well in Brindisi. There is a feeling of unrest, of uncertainty, of surprise that the local Fascists are still allowed to hold most powerful positions in the area, especially in local government, and moreover that they are using their powers to their own advantage and that of their friends, and to the detriment of Allied interests.

POLITICAL FACTORS.

The Fascist "Communist" are not only at liberty but continue to hold their former positions in the area. As they are well known individuals the average exasperate-thinking Italian considers that the "amazing" situation is connived by the Allied authorities.

Literature has recently been distributed in the town on behalf of the Fascist "Partito Fascista Repubblicano", and from Lesagne and Catoni come reports of openly and publicly declared propaganda on behalf of the Germans. Communism appears to be growing (4,000 enrolled members in Brindisi) but it is considered that this is the natural reaction of a people subjected so long to fascism, and is being fostered by the feeling of frustration assigned by the apparent lack of interest shown in their future welfare by the Allies.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

Under German control the food situation in a district which has never been very productive was adequate without being plentiful, the system of rationing being rigid but just. In International law the responsibility of the feeding of conquered peoples rests with the conqueror, and it is felt that the Allies, particularly the British, upon whom so much trust in matters of political justice has been placed in the past, have failed lamentably in this matter of primary importance. The inadequate rationing, the handing over of food control to local officials many of whom were ardent pro-Fascists before our entry, and the flourishing "Black Market" trade which is being fostered by our methods, have done much to alienate the "moderate" Italian from giving active help and assistance to our armies of occupation. That we have lost "face" is apparent and it is considered that unless remedied by quick and drastic action, repercussions may be felt for many years to come. German and Fascist propagandists are making the most of the situation and the seeds of discontent are being well sown in the minds of the Italian people. Already there has been a disturbance in the market and the police have had to intervene.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The Badoglio Government is mistrusted and considered incapable of putting things right even if it wanted to do so. At a meeting of the members in Bari in November it was reported that they were very concerned about a proposal that they should take over from AMG-FT in Sicily. The Italian people are like a ship without a course to steer - they feel that we have aided them, their own government is weak, and unreliable. Fascist

6120911-21

is a feeling of unrest, of uncertainty, of surprise that the local Fascists are still allowed to hold most powerful positions in the area, especially in local government, and moreover that they are using their power to their own advantages and that their friends, and to the detriment of Allied interests.

POLITICAL FACTORS.

The Fascist "Squadrists" are not only at liberty but continue to hold their former positions in the area. As they are well known individuals the average moderate-thinking Italian considers that the "amazing" situation is condoned by the Allied authorities.

Literature has recently been distributed in the town on behalf of the Fascist "Partito Fascista Repubblicano", and from Mosague and Cetoni come reports of openly and publicly declared propaganda on behalf of the Germans. Communism appears to be growing (4,000 enrolled members in Brindisi) but it is considered that this is the natural reaction of a people subjected so long to Fascism, and is being fostered by the feeling of frustration experienced by the apparent lack of interest shown in their future welfare by the Allies.

FOOD SITUATION.

Under German control the food situation in a district which has never been very productive was adequate without being plentiful, the system of rationing being rigid but just. In International law the responsibility of the feeding of conquered peoples rests with the conqueror, and it is felt that the Allies, particularly the British, upon whom so much trust in matters of political justice has been placed in the past, have failed lamentably in this matter of primary importance. The inadequate rationing, the handing over of food control to local officials many of whom were ardent pro-Fascists before our entry, and the flourishing "Black Market" trade which is being fostered by our methods, have done much to alienate the "moderate" Italian from giving active help and assistance to our armies of occupation. That we have lost "face" is apparent and it is considered that unless remedied by quick and drastic action, repercussions may be felt for many years to come. German and Fascist propagandists are making the most of the situation and the seeds of discontent are being well sown in the minds of the Italian people. Already there has been a disturbance in the market and the police have had to intervene.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The Reggello Government is mistrusted and considered incapable of putting things right even if it wanted to do so. At a meeting of the members in Bari in November it was reported that they were very concerned about a proposal that they should take over from ALPOT in Sicily. The Italian people are like a ship without a course to steer - they feel that we have allied them, their own government is weak, and unreliable. Fascist and Nazi propaganda is strong whereas that of the Allies is weak, the Fascists appear to be as powerful as ever in local government, undesirable growths such as the Black Market are flourishing, the ordinary individual is undernourished and the general state of confusion exists. The danger lies in one of the rabble parties attempting to take control, and it is considered that the time is ripe for us to declare our hand and take a decided course of action.

Attached is a translation of a manifesto, signed by 36 citizens, which was recently handed in to the Port Security Officer.

6120911-81

1684

COPY OF LETTERS PRESENTED BY 36 CITIZENS OF BRINDISI.

"To: The Allied Commanding Officer, Brindisi."

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

1. Since 25th July, 1943, we have seen no change in the political administration in Brindisi.
2. That the provincial powers are still in the hands of the Fascists.
3. That the Prefecture and postures, people who belong body and soul to the fallen regime, still are in command.
4. That in all the political offices and syndicates there still are creatures of Mussolini.
5. That in all the important centres in Brindisi there are Fascists spreading propaganda against the Allies and their armies.
6. That in offices acts of sabotage which may have important consequences, such as the shortage of seed for the crops which may cause shortage of wheat on the next years harvest, are taking place.
7. That everything is continuing as it did before the fall of Fascism.
8. That thefts, dishonesty, complicity and immorality, continue.
9. That all the municipal services, even the most simple, are carrying on the same as before, and even worse.
10. That no propaganda is being made against Fascism and against Germans.
11. That the anti-fascists are not being taken into any consideration, and that we still have not our liberty.
12. That all this produces discontent amongst the population.
13. That the government of Badoglio does not wish and does not know how to end this intolerable state of affairs.
14. That Brindisi and the province be taken away from a Government incapable of settling things right, and to give to the people of Brindisi political liberty and just administration and the proper functioning of all the most important services, and therefore that Brindisi be considered like Sicily and be taken under the protection of the Anglo-American authorities to whom we will give our utmost collaboration.

WE REQUEST /

6446

612

signed by 36 persons -

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

Suggerisce in treonca, con affanno,

26 November 2007

[illegible]
$$\begin{array}{r} 612 \\ 396 \end{array}$$
[illegible]

6445

for the early period, filled capital conditions

Wolfgang Freyler

To MGS

Yugoslav complaint

SM/and

In reply refer to:
383.6

31 December 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Military Government Section, A.S.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Complaint of Yugoslav Nationals

Reference is made to your telegram No. 21417 of December 30. The report mentioned in the last paragraph of the Political Section's memorandum of December 26 is enclosed.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

Political Section

1 Incl
Rpt of Prov Pub
Safety Officer

6 4 2 4

1688

30 Jan 44

To: Mr. Caccia *MAC*

For information in connection
with our recent conversation. *

I have handled it with Reale
and 71st Sub Area.

JWS
E.W.S.

OK
Jan 31, 21

*On growing anti-British feeling. It
might be
anti-US, if we were
turning the areas
district here S-

EWE/hjp

In reply refer to:
091.1

30 January 1944

SUBJECT: Protest by certain citizens of Brindisi

TO : Commanding Officer, 71st Sub Area, Brindisi

The attached communication has been received from the Under-Secretary of State, which I am sure will have your careful consideration.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ELLEN W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief of Staff

1 Incl:
Transl of ltr, Ministry of the
Interior, 26 January 1944

612
305. Reale, Vito
6442

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Under-Secretary of State

P.M. 151 - 26 January 1944

TO ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Brindisi

I send the enclosed pretest to Allied Command so that it may be examined in a friendly spirit.

Many things have changed since the day the letter was written: white bread has been distributed even to the civilian population, medicines have arrived and will be distributed: all of this, thanks to the generous aid of the Allies.

Much remains to be done so that the two peoples may understand and esteem each other: we will do everything to reach our goal, and we hope a great deal from you in order that the traditional friendship which has been renewed under these tragic conditions may be unbreakable in the future.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

/s/ V. Reale

1 Encl.

Sgt. Sorisi - Transl.

6441

TRANSLATIONSYNOPSIS OF PROTEST TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY "NUMEROUS INTELLECTUALS OF BRINDISI" (letter undated)

After having relinquished homes and villas at the edge and suburbs of Brindisi, people are now thrown out of city homes and apartments. British remark: "You are the vanquished", is very humiliating. If as co-belligerents they are treated thusly, what would have happened without it? Professional people kicked out of homes and offices, with no chance of finding another roof or to pursue their professions, leaving them to starve.

Local authorities are craven and servile to British authorities, do not defend population against requisitioning, even when the British have listened to reason.

People are thrown out of homes even without requisition notices, their furniture and personal effects accumulate in the street, at the mercy of the weather, giving rise to grumbling against the Government and the Monarchy.

Country huts house refugees from homes bombed December 2nd (1942, presumably - Transl.) and neighborhood towns are filled with war zone refugees and troops.

Population is starving while British troops go by loaded with white bread and freshly killed meat.

Sgt. Sorisi - Transl.

6440

1092

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

F 2150
POLITICAL SEC.

HC
SR

SECRET

BRITISH CIPHER MESSAGE
IN

FOLIO NO 06116
5 FEB 44

FROM : DISTONE
TO : (1) ACIF
INFO: (2) 55 AREA (3) 56 AREA (4)
40 DIV (5) ACIF (6) DISTWO
MSG. NO : 6293

TOO 1755A/05
THI 111
YON 1554/08

SECRET SITREP 041500A
CIVIL DEMONSTRATION IN HAGUSA AGAINST FOOD RATIONING
DUE TO BRITISH MENTALITY STANDARDS BY

W. (1) 2 681
TO TO 065 1 681
DEN. (1) 1 681
T068 1 681

51C 1300A/05
T. 1312A/05
JOC

619
451

HEADQUARTERS
7 FEB 1944
AMG.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

6459

