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

785016

ACC/14760/70/PS

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

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LAURO, ACHILLE, SECURITY ARREST
MAR. - NOV. 1944

Acc/14760/70/R.S.

80

L. Auro, Achille - Security, Great.

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

785016

LAVRO, Achille - Security Asst.

10000 / 143 / 689

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM MARCH 44

TO NOV 44

CATALOGUE

0 4 3 1

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

DATE MARCH 4/44

Nov 44

CATALOGUE

Ultima Section

①

1 A+B+C

provided for information

Consider
H.C.

Public Safety

13th Sept. 1944

②

1 A+B+C

seen

John G. H. P.A. 60P.

13/Sept 1944

IL MINISTRO DELLA REAL CASA

Roma, 11 25 novembre 1944

2278

Illustre Colonnello,

Ho ricevuto la lettera che Ella ha avuto l'amabilità di dirigermi il 24 u.s. in relazione alla mia segnalazione per il caso dell'armatore Achille Lau ro e non voglio tardare ad esprimerLe i miei vivi ringraziamenti per la cortese comunicazione.

Voglia gradire nell'occasione, La prego, Illustre Colonnello, i miei più cordiali saluti.

Dev. mo
F. Lucifero

F. Lucifero
(Ministro della Real Casa)

Illustre Colonnello
John W. CHAPMAN
Direttore della Sottocommissione Alleata
per la Pubblica Sicurezza

ROMA

1025

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

6A

24 Nov. 1944

AG/14760/70/FS

Dear Sir,

48
With reference to your letter of 10 November 1944, inclosing application of Gioacchino LAURO for release for his father, Achille LAURO, from the Internment Camp at Padula, please be informed that this case has been repeatedly reviewed and it has been decided by Allied Force Headquarters that Mr. LAURO will not be released from internment.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

Mr. F. Lucifero,
Minister of the Royal House.

FPL/lb

1024

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

5A

23 Nov. 1944

AC/14760/70/PS

SUBJECT : LAURO, Achille - Security Arrest

TO : H.E. the Minister of the Royal House
Via XX Settembre, Rome

1. With reference to your letter of 10 November 1944, inclosing application of Gioacchino LAURO for release for his father, Achille LAURO, from the Internment Camp at Padula, please be informed that this case has been repeatedly reviewed and it has been decided by Allied Force Headquarters that Mr. LAURO will not be released from internment.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

FPI/lb

Director, Public Safety.

The case of Lamo
has been repeated
reviewed, and the
latest decision of AFHQ.
last month is that
he cannot be released

J. H. H. H.
1022¹¹ May

0 4 3 2

785016

104

SUBJECT: LAURO Achille

CONFIDENTIAL

Office of the AC of S C-2
ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
CMF

G/P1892/BR

19 Nov 44

Col. J.W. CHAPMAN,
Director, Public Safety Sub Commission,
Allied Commission.

1. Attached communication has been forwarded to this office from the Provost Marshal's office.
2. It is not known why it was sent to the Provost Marshal's office or to this office, since it is addressed to you.

2025A

PT

Security
Division
Rec'd 20/11
Book No 3030
File No 40 (Lauro)
Action

noel young (D.A.D. YOUNG)
Lt. Col.,
G.S.

1021

Is this yours
please
Public 1/8

SUBJECT: LAURO AchilleCONFIDENTIALOffice of the AG of S G-2
ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
CMFG/P1892/BR

19 Nov 44

Col. J.W. CHAPMAN,
Director, Public Safety Sub Commission,
Allied Commission.

1. Attached communication has been forwarded to this office from the Provost Marshal's office.
2. It is not known why it was sent to the Provost Marshal's office or to this office, since it is addressed to you.

PT

Security
Division
Rec'd 20/11
Book No 3030
File No 40 (Laud)
Action

D.A.D. YOUNG
Lt. Col.,
G.S.

1021

LAURO
Is this yours
please

5/11/44

THE MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE
2007

Rome 10th of November 1944 *NE*

Illustrious Colonel,

By the enclosed application Signor Gioacchino Lauro of Naples has pleaded the patronage of H.R.H. Lieutenant General of the Kingdom with the object of having his father, shipowner Achille Lauro, released from the concentration-camp of Padula where he has been interned for about a year.

According to the wish of H.R.H. I forward, for your personal attention, the application of Signor Lauro, for you to consider this matter, of course, always within the limits of justice and possibility.

Thanking you and looking forward to your kind answer on the matter, I remain, Colonel,

faithfully yours

F. LUCIFERO
(Minister of the Royal House)

MINISTRO DELLA REAL CASA

Roma, 11 10 novembre 1944

2007

Illustre Colonnello,

Mediante l'acclusa istanza il Signor Gioacchino Lauro di Napoli ha invocato il patrocinio di Sua Altezza Reale il Luogotenente Generale del Regno ai fini della liberazione del padre, armatore Achille Lauro, dal campo di concentramento di Fadula dove da circa un anno trovasi internato.

Secondo le intenzioni di Sua Altezza Reale segnalo alla Sua personale attenzione l'istanza del Signor Lauro per il miglior conto che crederà di farne nei limiti beninteso del giusto e del possibile.

Sin d'ora ringraziandola anche del cenno che vorrà avere la grande cortesia di favorire al riguardo. La prego di voler gradire, Illustre Colonnello, i miei più cordiali saluti.

Sv. mo

Lucifero

F. Lucifero
(Ministro della Real Casa)

Illustre Colonnello
John W. CHAPMAN
Direttore della Sottocommissione
Pubblica Sicurezza della Commissione Alleata

1019

R O M A

Your Royal Highness,

Will pardon me if I dare address this petition to Your heart entreating Your intervention for the sake of a right cause.

My father, the shipowner Achille Lauro, has been for about a year interned in Padula's prison camp under the generic charge of being "dangerous".

I admit that some unfortunate circumstances and the false reports concerning my father, which were sent to the Allies by people who have an interest to see his ruin and to keep him out of the business world, may have misled the Allies.

Such persons I have easily identified in a newspaper man from Sorrento, an upstart without scruples, whom my father refused to employ to the direction of a paper of which he had the management; in another well known neapolitan newspaper man, famous for his black mailing, his political shifts and his swindles consacrated and sealed by a sentence issued by the Courts of Rome, which I keep at your Royal Highness' disposition; in a farmer who was discharged by my father, on account, of his stealing, and in some political time-servers who wanted to get hold of the paper business managed by my father.

Such are the individuals on whose witnessing, a man's life and the fruit of his work are to be destroyed. Through his own work and the inheritance of the shipping business which has belonged to the family for years and years, my father had formed a fleet of 57 ships at sea and 7 more vessels on the yards, for a complexive total of about 400.000 T.D.W. A fleet, Your Royal Highness will allow me to say without modesty, which was a boast to our national merchant marine and which has given several thousands of people an easy life.

I have already pointed to some unfortunate circumstances, which proved decisive for the judgment of the Allies and for my father's fate: I am referring to my father's relations with the Germans.

. 2 .

It is important to remember that my father had formed his fortune working almost exclusively with the anglo-saxon world, as numerous witnesses beyond suspicion can prove; that he hated the Germans to the extent that during the whole war period he refused to charter his ship "Edera" which had been retained in the Spanish port of El Ferrol, since the beginning of the war, although this refusal cost him the loss of some millions.

But contacts with the Germans, which my father had so obstinately avoided on business grounds, were imposed on him by unexpected and unavoidable circumstances.

In September 1942, the Prefettura of Naples, having to provide a lodging for Marshall Goering's wife, who was coming here, as it is well known, for a cure at Agnano, obliged my father to cede his villa of Posillipo; a villa which unfortunately responded to the conditions required: a large park, position looking out to the sea, a safe air-raid shelter, a place which could be easily guarded, etc.

How could my father, at that time, disobey a fascist order?

We must remember that the villa had come to my father's possession only a few days before this happened, therefore my father had never lived in it, and it was uninhabited, unfurnished, and the path leading to the front door was in bad conditions. The Prefettura of Naples fixed everything, provided the furniture, and received Mrs. Goering, supplying food and other facilities.

The fact that the villa belonged to my father and that the latter, as anyone else in his place would have done, refused to take money for this forced hospitality, brought about that the guest wished to meet him in order to thank him. Mrs. Goering was very kind and obliging to my father and the same can be said of the Marshall, when he came to fetch his wife. As a mark of gratitude, my father received a first class German decoration. Afterwards there was an exchange of tele-

. 3 .

grams of mere courtesy, which is only normal and logical after what had taken place.

These harmless telegrams, in the hands of the Allied Police, turned out to be documents of compromising value and evidence of supposed relations of undetermined character between my father and the Germans. Beside this, I wish to make clear another point which originated suspicions; my father's trip to Rome.

My mother and my sister were in Rome for we thought it a safer place owing to the air raids in Naples.

When the interruption of communications between Rome and Naples, was to be expected at any time, my father decided to go to Rome and bring back my mother and sister to prevent the family from remaining scattered. He left Naples driving towards Rome on the afternoon of September 18th, 1943 and drove back to Naples with my mother and sister on the following day, September 19th, at noon. Naturally my father had to make pressions, in order to obtain from the Germans, permission to get to Rome and take his family back, and he may have set forth to this purpose his famous "acquaintance" with Goering. But all this is only human and certainly does not constitute such a crime as should determine my father's imprisonment for months and months. The fact that, instead of remaining in Rome, he returned immediately and with his family, to Naples, is the best evidence that my father wished to meet the Allies, for whom was waiting, in a place in which they were expected soon. Lastly, and more important than any word is the fact that your Highness gave my father in past days, the high honour of numerous audiences, during which Your Royal Highness certainly formed an opinion of my father and his political ideas and could personally realize how deeply anti fascist and anti German he was.

To keep therefore my father in a prison camp, seems to me a great, although involuntary injustice by the Allies, the more so if we consider that the High Commissioner for the Sanc-

. 4 .

tions against Fascism, has declared in a letter addressed on September First, to my father defence, lawyer Forti, that he had issued no restricting measures on my father's personal freedom and that therefore his liberation from Padula's prison camp only depended on Allied authorities.

Actually all the castle of charges built against my father is partly collapsing, and only one generic charge is still left, the charge that he has profited by fascism, while facts and documents will prove that it was fascism which profited by my father's genial shipping activity, principally carried out on international markets and in competition with foreign flags, and this has no relation whatever with fascism.

I therefore entreat Your Royal Highness to take steps with the Allies in behalf of Achille Lauro, so that this nasty affair, which is about to destroy one of the best energies which might be used for the reconstruction, may be eliminated.

My mother and sister as well, Your Royal Highness, entreat you to make clear the situation of a man who, specially for what he is suffering morally, seeing himself so ill treated is organically wasting away and has lost more than 40 pounds of his normal weight. He certainly will not be able to endure the present conditions long, owing also to other troubles of his health, from which he suffered and still suffers.

Naples, November 1st 1944.

Giacchino Lauro

B, FILE

Ref. ACC/14760/70/PS

Administrative Section
Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
APO 394

14 Sep 44.

Dear Count Sforza,

I have seen your letter of 4 Sept. to prof. Forti about Achille LAURO. If we are to look into his case I would like to have back the papers relating to him which Col. Young handed to you or H E Berlinguer at Salerno.

If we decide to release him presumably you will want him held for prosecution under D.L.L. 159?

H E Count SFORZA
Alto Commissario per le Sanzioni
contro il Fascismo
Palazzo del Viminale
R O M E

Ext. 525
GRU/mt

1014

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

2A

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref : SD/140/LATRO

15 September 1944

Subject : MAURO Achille

To : Reviewing Board , 371 P.K. Camp.

Safety S/C.

1. I attach a copy letter received from Public

2. It is requested that:

(a) we be supplied with information as to Subject's medical condition, it being alleged that he is liable to die if not released;

(b) we be informed of the present status of the case as, according to our files, the case was to be reviewed upon the fall of Rome.

urgent.

3. It is requested that you treat this matter as

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. HENRY,
Major,
Security Branch.

Copy to:

Public Safety S/C

1013

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394.

Tel. 489061 - 257.

13th September, 1944.

SUBJECT : Detention of LAURO in prisoner of war camp.
TO : Security Branch, A.C.C.

1. On the 13th September, 1944, a deputation came to Brigadier Upjohn to request the release of LAURO from 371 POW Camp, Padula. It was stated that the High Commissioner for Epuration does not require LAURO for trial for Fascist activities.

2. It was further stated that LAURO is in a very bad state of health and that his continued detention in the POW Camp would seriously jeopardise his health.

3. Would you please have LAURO's case reviewed as to whether he should be detained on security grounds and also could a report be submitted on whether he is fit to be detained from a medical point of view.

4. May this matter please be treated as urgent.

W. J. Young
A. E. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

Security Branch.

March, 1944.

SUBJECT:- LAURO Achille.

TO :- Colonel A.B. Young.

1. With further reference to the above, I have to report that I have now examined the files at the 312th F.S.S. (Captain Cartwright.) and the Fleet Base Security Officer (Lt. Macdonald) regarding LAURO.

2. The facts outlined in the C.I.C. report, dated 28-2-44, attached to this file, are largely confirmed from the information contained at these two sources. Some of the evidence has been compiled from books of reference, Fascist records etc, whilst some had been received from secret sources.

3. For instance, on 23rd October, 1943, Lt. Commander Cochrane, Mediterranean Fleet Base Security Officer, received information from a most secret source, independent of 5th Army sources, that LAURO without doubt gave the Germans as much help as he could.

4. A day or two before LAURO was arrested, (i.e. 9-II-43.) Lt. Com. Cochrane, Med. F.S.S. Officer, Major Papurt, C.I.C., and Captain Cartwright, 312th F.S.S. saw Rear Admiral Morse, and discussed with him all the evidence against LAURO. They all four agreed that he should be arrested, the Rear Admiral asking why he had not already been arrested and interned.

5. All sources agree that LAURO is a very shrewd and quite unscrupulous man. He has tried by every means within his power, first to avoid internment, and then to bring about his release. He was evidently confident that the Allied would not dare to intern him, because on the 2nd November, 1943, he said to Paulo Scarfoglio, the Naples Journalist and assistant editor of the "Risorgimento", "My friend arrived yesterday. He has gone guarantee for me, and I am being appointed as official shipowner for the Allies. Once again I have triumphed." (Information from Lt. Com. Cochrane.)

6. The friend referred to is believed to be Mr. Gibson Graham, who is now Mediterranean representative of the British Ministry of War Transport, 17, Via Del Chiostro, Naples. Before the present war Mr. Gibson Graham was a director of Messrs Galbraith

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6. The friend referred to is believed to be Mr. Gibson Graham, who is now Mediterranean representative of the British Ministry of War Transport, 15, Via Del Chiostro, Naples. Before the present war Mr. Gibson Graham was a director of Messrs Galbraith Pembroke and Co Ltd, 7, Billiter Square, London. This company has been ~~XXXX~~ LAURO'S London agent for many years, (About 1923) and has also afforded him financial assistance.

7. Mr. Walter Williams, now manager of the British Ministry of War Transport at Taranto, has also contacted Lt. Macdonald, F.B.S.O., Naples, on LAURO'S behalf, with a view to bringing about his release. Mr. Williams was LAURO'S General manager of Freight and Transport from 1933 until 1940.

8. On 11th November, 1943, three men, Italian friends of LAURO whose names are known, took to the prison for him, a basket containing food and a flask of coffee. A routine check was made and inside the coffee flask was found a note to LAURO, the translation of which was, "Graham arrived. Ask for your personal doctor."

-2-

9. LAURO'S son has written very lengthy and plausible letters to Captain Cartwright, 312th F.S.S. on behalf of his father. The son for instance admits that his father was a Fascist National Councilor, but says that it was not because he was a good fascist, but because he was the largest shipowner in Italy.

10. The son denies his father shipped arms and drugs to the Japanese, see Part 3 of the C.I.C. report attached. He says his father only sent one shipment of arms only, and that was for the Chinese and was unloaded at Hong Kong. However, in view of the war in the Far East it would be most difficult to prove or disprove this story.

11. The son does not deny that Count Ciano was in secret partnership with his father, but tries again to explain it all away by suggesting that Ciano was attracted to his father because of the position his father held in the shipping world.

12. The explanation given over the lending of his father's villa to Goering's wife, is that the Prefect requested the villa, his father agreed, but refused payment. After the visit his father accepted the German decoration from Goering, although it was against his will.

13. LAURO'S son says very little about his father's association with the Germans, especially during the German occupation in September, 1943, except that his father was able to get a permit to motor to Rome and bring back his wife and family to Naples. This occurred on 18th and 19th September, 1943. This alone shows LAURO was on good terms with the Germans, for his car was not requisitioned and he was able to get the necessary permit. When the Allies entered Naples he was still in possession of a car, and because of his connection with the local Press, he was issued with a P.W.B. car permit for 14 days. He continued to exhibit this permit on his car after it had expired and in fact still had it exhibited on his car when he was questioned as to his authority on XX the 6th November, 1943, by a British Captain.

14. LAURO bought 50% of the shares of three local papers from the Banco di Napoli, the director general of which was Frignani, a noted fascist, and so trusted by Mussolini that he was given this position in the Bank. He has now been interned. LAURO had a number of bank transactions with this man.

15. On the bottom of page 2, last page of report, it is stated that LAURO was a member of the Italian Fascist Party.

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15. On the bottom of page 2, last para, of the C.I.C. report attached to this file, mention is made that LAURO made overtures to the Liberals and Communists, but that they declined to have anything to do with him. According to information in the possession of Lt. Macdonald, F.B.S.O., Naples, LAURO also contacted Prince Umberto, who likewise declined to have anything to do with him.

16. Recently Mr. Ian D. Campbell, Chairman of the Mediterranean Shipping Board, informed Lt. Macdonald that if LAURO was released (1) he would not be used by the Board owing to his record, and (2) that Italians would not work with him for the same reasons.

17. There is absolute agreement between F.S.S., C.I.C., and F.B.S.O. in Naples that LAURO is dangerous and should not ~~be~~ be released. He has made his huge fortune during the period of Fascism, and would not have been allowed to do so if he had not been a fascist. The same applies to his appointment as a National Councillor. Further he had the confidence of two of the Ciano family and did very considerable business with them, and to the average Italian he must have represented a typical example of a big fascist business man.

1010

18. The allegation that LAURO, together with Admiral Arturo Ciano, insured inferior ships for huge sums, and that some of

-3-

them "mysteriously ~~sunk~~ sank," appears to be true. The information has been obtained by both G.I.C and F.S.S. and is also mentioned in the Carabinieri report on LAURO attached to this file.

19. LAURO is described as the type of man, who if the Germans recaptured Naples, would soon be running to them to prove his innocence and offering them help. He has openly boasted about his influential friends, and if he is released undoubtedly it will be said, "why should a rich man with influence be released when a poor man would still have to remain interned."

Richard Felder
Captain

Translation of a report received from the Carabinieri.

LAURO Achille.

LAURO Achille, son of the late Gioacchino and Cafiero Lauro, was born at Piana di Sorrento (Naples) on 19th June, 1887, and lives in Naples at the Via Francesco Crispi 73.

He is of good moral conduct, but has the following criminal record:-
Tribunale of Naples. 29-II-38. Wounding, assaulting and using insulting words. No prosecution as the complainant refused to prosecute.

During his youth LAURO sailed on the boats of his father, who at his death, left young LAURO three sailing ships used for transoceanic traffic. In 1921 LAURO founded the firm of Achille Lauro, shipowners. This firm owned many ships, the majority of which belonged to LAURO himself, and the rest to collaborators of his and to mercantile officers who were working for the firm.

In 1921 he bought a steam ship of 6,000 tons (S.S. Iris.) and at the same time he hired three big ships of the "Florio Company" (S.S. Ignazio, S.S. Giovanni and S.S. Vincenzo Florio,) and two more ships of the Peirce Company. (City of Messina and Giulia Peirce.)

The money that he earned from the management of these ships allowed him to buy more ships, so that in 1926 he was already the owner of six big ships. During the following years when the charges for freights were very low due to world depression, he took advantage of the situation to buy more ships at a low price. The money he made he was investing in these new purchases and also obtaining loans of money from the Banks. (Consorzio Sovvenzioni Industriali and the Banca d'America e d'Italia) He also obtained money from people who wished to invest money in shipping, because they thought shipping would improve and their investments become profitable.

In 1935 the Abyssinian war started and a general improvement in the amount of international freight to be carried by sea. At this time LAURO possessed about 160,000 tons of shipping, mostly large ships, and he took full advantage of the situation. Also his fleet was called upon to transport large quantities of troops, vehicles, arms etc, to East Africa, and the ships used to return carrying smuggled goods.

In 1937 he is said to have made a large fortune out of using British money, and during the Spanish War he is said to have

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In 1937 he is said to have made a large fortune out of using English money, and during the Spanish War he is said to have arranged for some of his ships to sink when at sea so that he could recover large sums of money from the Insurance Companies. As the result of these sinkings, several enquiries were held.

Between 1935 and 1940 LAURO's fleet reached ~~about 160,000~~ the total of 50 ships, amongst which, 20 were of small or medium size. Many of his ships have been lost during the present war. It is said that LAURO used to receive strong financial support from an English firm, which was doing all LAURO's business in England.

LAURO was in the Italian Royal Navy in the war of 1915-1918. He was head helmsman and was discharged as a Non-Commissioned Officer.

He joined the Fascist Party on 29-10-32, and has always shown devotion to the Fascist regime. ~~LAURO~~ in close relationship with Neapolitan and Roman political and financial authorities. He was made a Cavaliere del Lavoro, and became afterwards Consigliere Nazionale (National Councillor), then member of the Council of the Fascist Federation of Shipowners, member of the Corporation of Naples, and president of the Maritime section of the Council of the Corporation.

-2-

He largely financed Fascist enterprises and the "Overseas Exhibition" that was held for a few months in Naples in 1940.

LAURO is a very skillful and competent in maritime matters, but a very rude and grasping character. He was against National Councilor Tecchio, because for the purpose of making money, he tried to purchase from the I.R.I. (Istituto Nazionale Industriale) the naval shipbuilding yards, "Navalmecanica" for 30 million lira.

During this war LAURO was in close touch with several officers of the German Navy, who attended many gay banquets given by LAURO.

For a long period he had as guests the entire Goering family in his villa at Posillipo.

LAURO is the owner of half of the shares of the S.E.M. (Neapolitan newspapers, Roma, Mattino and Corriere di Napoli.) that he bought from the Banco di Napoli in 1942 for 8,000,000 lira. ~~REDACTED~~ Frignani, who was the director of the Banco di Napoli and very devoted to Mussolini, resisted the pressure of LAURO to sell him all the shares. But LAURO was able to get control of the papers for 10 years. This purchase was made by LAURO on behalf of Count Ciano, who in 1942 was not on good terms with Mussolini, and was buying up newspapers to enable him to control the press, make propaganda on his own behalf, so that he could attempt at the right moment to overthrow Mussolini, taking his place himself. It is known that through LAURO, Count Ciano was investing part of his wealth.

During the last 20 days of the German occupation, he remained shut inside his house. After the Allied occupation he went to his villa at Sorrento. Arrested he was sent to Poggioreale Prison. When he said he was sick he was confined to his own house and people in Naples said that this special way of handling LAURO was due to the fact that he was protected by high American Officer at the U.S. 5th Army. He was then sent to an Internment Camp where he is still detained.

In the Neapolitan circles it is believed that sooner or later LAURO, with the aid of his vast and influential friends in the political and financial Anglo-American world, will be able to get out of internment.

He is a very shrewd, careful and ambitious person and is willing to sacrifice himself to any party in order to fulfill his own political and financial ambitions. Therefore he ought to be considered, at the moment, dangerous from a political point of view.

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He is a very shrewd, careful and ambitious person and is willing to sacrifice himself to any party in order to fulfill his own political and financial ambitions. Therefore he ought to be considered, at the moment, dangerous from a political point of view. Also his release would cause a bad impression amongst the people of Naples, who believe there are many people still interned who would be less dangerous to release than LAURO.

B.S.

14760/70

Rome 25-11-44

Ill. Colonel,

I receive the letter you had the enabillity to send me the 24th. u.s. relative to my information on the case of Achille Lauro, ship owner, and I want to express to you vividly all my thanks for your courteous communication.

Will you please accept ill. Colonel, my most cordial greetings.

F. Lucifero
(Minister of the Royal House)

TO	INIT	DATE
COL. CHAPMAN	10/26	11/21
A. YOUNG		
C. J. W. SOX		
A. J. L. L.		
A. J. L. L.		
A. J. L. L.		
A. J. L. L.		
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