

ACC 10000/143/2743 636.6

CIC REPORTS PBS

Feb. 1944 - Mar. 1945

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

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HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
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S E C R E T

:Auth: CG, PBS :
:Init: HHC :
:Date: 31 Mar 45:

31 March 1945

FROM: 1 March 45
TO : 31 March 45

EPGDI

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, AFHQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY1. Military Security.

One breach of security of information occurred when a Naples daily reported security arrests made by S.I.M., and connected them with the previous capture of an enemy agent. A rewrite of the same article appeared in Stars and Stripes. P.W.B. Censorship has agreed to clear with security authorities before releasing future stories of this nature.

No cases involving security of personnel were reported during the month.

The trend has been favorable as regards security of material and installations. There occurred an explosion of mine fuses in an Ordnance depot, but no indications of sabotage were revealed.

No incidents affecting the security of ports and coastlines were reported. The son of a well-known recruiter for GIS (Col. DAVID) was interrogated and arrangements were made for his transfer out of the GG.FP. unit which controls coastal security on the island of Ischia. 86th Port Security Section (British) has begun work in the Port of Naples in cooperation with CIC Port Security Section, enabling wider security coverage. Pursuant to reports that enemy planes had been over the island of Ischia several times during the first fortnight of March, this office took the following measures:

- a. CIC Port Security was requested to place security personnel

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at the Ischia boat landing in order to check incoming passengers' identity and baggage.

b. CIC Port Security was directed further to insure through their CG Lt. liaison a tightening of security measures along the southern coast.

c. A CIC Agent accompanied by an Agent of S.I.M. was sent to Ischia to collect information concerning any recent landings by parachute or dinghy and to survey existing security measures on the island.

2. Civil Security.

Four (4) suspected enemy agents, picked up at sea by an Italian Navy corvette off Livorno were transferred to CSDIC for detailed interrogation following preliminary questioning by personnel of the 85th Port Security Section.

An enemy agent was arrested by S.I.M. and found to have been parachuted into AOT in January with the mission from S.D., Verona, of organizing propaganda and sabotage activities in Naples. His revelations led to the arrest of some twenty (20) of his contacts.

Reports of the landing of two (2) parachutists in the vicinity of Sassetta during the latter part of February have led to extensive investigation by CIC personnel, but no clues have as yet been discovered. A.G. Grossetto has been requested to notify all communities in the province to communicate immediately any information concerning parachutists. Arrangements with AMG for prompt relay of such information to CIC have been made.

Propaganda leaflets were distributed in the Vomero reproducing passages from speeches by Mussolini.

Italian soldiers camped near Afragola were reported as shouting in chorus "Hail the Duce, we want the Duce," and singing, "Giovinezza."

Two unauthorized demonstrations occurred during the month, one organized by Italian Naval personnel in protest against reported Yugoslav claims on Trieste and participated in by university students; the other in protest over the escape of RCATTA. Both were broken up by Allied Military Police.

Allied intervention in the above demonstrations, together with the high cost of living, dissatisfaction with the progress of epuration and criticism of the government agencies SEPRAI and ENAC, have contributed to an increase of anti-Allied sentiment.

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Control of movement remained satisfactory during the month. This office has recommended to the Command Group, Pensouth, that notices be placed in the drivers' cabs of government vehicles warning against the carrying of unauthorized persons.

PART II1. MILITARY SECURITY.a. Security of Information.

The arrest by S I.M. in Castellamare di Stabia on 12 March of four (4) persons implicated with the enemy agent LOCATELLI was reported in the Naples daily Il Domani d'Italia on 14 March. After giving the names of the persons arrested, the article continued by stating that in February there had come to the Stabia area a fascist-republican agent sent by the Germans with a considerable sum of money, for the purpose of organizing propaganda and sabotage activities, and that capture of this agent had led to the arrests in question. Publication of these facts obliged S I.M. to cut short its fruitful investigation of additional suspects and to proceed hastily to the arrest of ten (10) other persons.

A rewrite of the above article appeared in the Stars and Stripes of 21 March, repeating the information that the persons arrested were contacts of a captured enemy propaganda and sabotage agent.

It was ascertained by this office that the original article in Il Domani d'Italia had been passed by the P.W.B. Censorship. The latter office was advised of the classified character of security arrests, and agreed to clear with security authorities before releasing future news stories of this nature.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

c. Security of Material and Installations.

(1) On 7 March at Depot 4N51 (Aversa) there occurred the explosion of 30,000 British mine fuses of a very sensitive type which had been lying there for approximately a year and a half. Investigation by CIC disclosed no indication of sabotage, neglect or carelessness, and the case was closed.

(2) Report was made by CIC of the investigation of a derailment which occurred on 14 February at the station of Pignataro on Railway Line 90. No indication of sabotage was found, and the

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accident was ascribed to improper lining of the switch by American personnel. Locks have been provided to secure the switch levers in place, and the case has been closed.

(3) The 3196th Signal Service Company reported on 18 March that a telephone cable in the Teti Building at Livorno had been severed the day before. Preliminary investigation indicates likelihood of personal rancor rather than enemy-inspired act of sabotage. A supplementary report on this incident will, however, be forthcoming.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) Report was received from CIC, too late for inclusion in previous Monthly Security Report, of a railway accident in the Port Area, Naples, on 17 February. A locomotive was damaged to the extent of 400.00 when it travelled 200 yards out of control and smashed into a box-car. Investigation indicated that the incident was accidental. One BOCCHETTI, Francesco, 50, employed as clean-up man at the railhead near Pier H, had attempted to draw hot water from the locomotive and had inadvertently set it in motion. The Port Commandant and Port Provost Marshal, S PGE, were advised of the necessity of pasting notices prohibiting unauthorized persons from boarding locomotives.

(2) Report was received on 7 March of the investigation by CIC of the cutting on 6 January of a port guy line of the S.S. PEREGRINE WHITE. Some suspicions (though no positive proof) were developed against one DI CHIARI, Luigi. It was ascertained that his employers, the Mariello contractors, regarded him as unreliable and let him go. Commandant and P.M., S PGE, were advised not to issue him a port work-pass at any future time, and the case was closed.

(3) A survey of security on the island of Ischia was made by CIC on 9 March, with emphasis on the possible recent arrival there of enemy agents by air or sea. It was determined that British Naval authorities there conduct no security check of civilians travelling by ferry-service to Precida, Naples, Pozzuoli or Portici. CC.NR. stations were visited; none had anything abnormal to report. It was the opinion of the reporting Agent that CC.NR. vigilance plus that of the single resident S.I.M. agent (who will have an assistant for the next month) is adequate for the detection of the arrival of strange persons by air or sea.

(4) NAPLES Since 8 March 1945, the 86th Port Security Section (British) has been working in the Port of Naples in cooperation with the Counter Intelligence Corps, Port Security Section. The additional personnel enables a wider coverage of security problems, and a more thorough vetting of civilian travellers.

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The Port Provost Marshal, S PCE, has available for Port ever three (3) full companies and one (1) platoon of Military Police. During the past month an increased emphasis on cargo security, which entails the guarding of critical cargo on ships and in transit cargo at railheads, has seriously limited the personnel available for patrolling within the port. It is believed that it would be advisable to provide additional military police for the port so that patrolling can be continued concurrently with cargo surveillance. Port Commandant has been informed.

The patrol boat operated under the direction of the Provost Marshal, S POL, has deteriorated to the point that it is in drydock the greater part of the time, with no replacement available for patrolling the port. It is believed that the Provost Marshal should be given the highest priority possible for the procurement of a new patrol boat as promptly as possible so that patrol of the waters in the Naples area can be resumed without delay. Port Commandant has been informed.

(5) POZZUOLI - BAGNOLI: No incidents to report. Security situation can be considered satisfactory.

(6) PORTICI: No incidents to report. Schooner control situation can be considered satisfactory.

(7) PISA: The general counter-intelligence situation is quiet. The moral support of CIC and the Military Police has increased the efficiency of Italian security agencies in making the Arno River a line of counter-intelligence defense.

Travel control is exercised through American Military Police and CC.RR. at the Arno River Bridge on Highway No. 1, and through CC.RP. and Questura agents at the footbridge, the railway bridge, and the ferries on the Arno River; American Military Police inspect trains to make certain that only railway employees ride on them. On each side of the mouth of the Arno River there is a 50 calibre machine gun manned by guards from the 1st Staging Area, PES. The Guardia di Finanza stationed at Marina di Pisa maintain a coast-watching service at the mouth of the Arno, and a plainclothes counter-espionage service in the town of Marina di Pisa. During the month of March the CIC office screened 122 civilians for ration cards and 93 civilians for AMG travel permits; 134 travel violators were interrogated, 26 of whom were placed at the disposition of the Legal Office, AMG, Pisa, for prosecution. The Questura submits daily lists of persons entering Pisa or hospitalized in Pisa, and the Questura, CC.RR., and Military Police submit lists of persons arrested. The Legal Office, AMG, Pisa, submits lists of all persons coming up for trial, and the Allied Censorship Officer submits information on civilian correspondence having counter-intelligence interest, including persons who have been placed on the watch list at the request of CIC.

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At Marina di Pisa, where fishing has always been the main source of food supply for civilians, the fishermen are dismayed by the Allied refusal to grant fishing permits for the sea-coast and the Arno River. Fishermen point out that even the Germans allowed them to fish, whereas the Allies, whom they welcomed as their liberators, have imposed severe restrictions. While it is understood that these restrictions have been laid down for valid military reasons, it is hoped that they can be lifted before the best part of the fishing season is past.

(8) LIVORNO: An attempt at sabotage which may turn out to be malicious mischief was discovered by MP's in the Port area on 1 March. A hand grenade was fastened to a railway switch lever in such a way that by turning the lever the grenade would set-off an 81 mm mortar shell which was lying close by. Investigation failed to trace the perpetrator. Italian agents are continuing an under cover investigation among Italian service troops who are suspected.

On 16 March the following suspected enemy agents were picked up at sea in a rubber dinghy, 14 miles SSW of Livorno, by an Italian corvette: GRAZZINI, Leonardo; SEGUI, Gianfranco; CANAVESE, Luciano; and MONTALATTI, Marcello. They were turned over to the Staff Officer, Royal Navy, Livorno, who arranged their dispatch to CSDIC after a brief interrogation by 85th PSS personnel. Complete details are not available, but it has been ascertained that two (2) were on a sabotage mission, with petrol pipe lines as a target. Sabotage material was to be obtained at a hidden dump near Livorno, the location of which is being explored by CIC/FSS personnel. The other two were espionage agents and had dumped a W/T set at sea when they were not able to land under cover of darkness. Their mission was to contact previously captured "Gamma" Saboteurs and other agents in Livorno. GRAZZINI and SEGUI confessed during the interrogation to having arranged a rendezvous in Livorno for one of six Sundays, beginning 25 March, with a Lt. MOSCARDI. Arrangements have been made with SIM to intercept this agent who, however, did not appear on the first Sunday. Other leads are being investigated as they come to light.

2. CIVIL SECURITY.

a. Analysis of Arrests.

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	For Trial for a Security Offense. (Category A)	For Intern- ment. (Category B)	For Detention Pending Fur- ther Investi- gation. (Category C)	Total
Italian Armed Forces			5	5
Civil Officials including CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians, De- serters, Escap- ed PW's, etc.		2	19	21
TOTAL:		2	24	26

b. Important Individual Cases.(1) Persons Arrested.

(a) MORCELLI, Augusto, alias NUCCI, Alberto, 17 (or 19), is being held by S. I. M. (Naples) pending clarification of his story. He presented himself to a CC RR. office, Naples, on 20 February for enlistment in the S. Marco Regt., using the name of NUCCI and stating that he was from Milano. Turned over to S. I. M. for questioning, he has told two separate stories and has denied each several times. According to one story, he was dropped by Junker plane near Nola on 16 February with a mission from Maj. MAYER, Milano. According to another story (partially confirmed from Rome) he ran away from home in Rome last January after stealing a sum of money from his father. It is the opinion of S. I. M. at the present stage of the investigation that MORCELLI's mission is largely imaginary, but that he has acquired, in a manner which must be clarified, some knowledge of enemy intelligence personalities and methods.

(b) LOCATELLI, Luigi alias Gino, 22, was arrested in Naples on 9 March by S. I. M. when he was implicated by the captured enemy agent CAROTENUTO (then being interrogated by S. I. M.

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at Salerno). Interrogation revealed that Subject had been in Naples from June to November, 1944, on a prior mission for the Wehrmacht in company with one GALLITTO, Bartolo. After his return to EOT, Subject passed to the service of the S.D. and was brought from Bergamo by plane on 30 January 1945, to a point over the province of Salerno, where he was dropped by parachute and proceeded to Naples. His mission was to recruit and train saboteurs and organize assistance for sabotage agents after completion of their mission; to be contacted by and work with a W/T (CAROTENUTO); to contact IOELE, Rosario alias Enotrio and assist him to develop the Fascist movement in Southern Italy. LOCATELLI is being held in Poggioreale Prison, Naples. Investigation of all leads in his case continues, and full reports have been forwarded to A.F.H.Q.

(c) IOELE, Rosario, alias Enotrio, was arrested in Naples on 10 March and is being held by S.I.M. pending investigation of all leads in his case. Presented to LOCATELLI by GALLITTO (see preceding item) as a contact, IOELE received money from LOCATELLI during the latter's current mission for the purpose of furthering the activities of a neo-fascist party and also for buying sugar and flour for the eventual manufacture of improvised sabotage devices. IOELE is under suspicion in connection with the mimeographing of propaganda leaflets.

The following persons were arrested in Naples on 11, 14 and 15 March as contacts used in the LOCATELLI-IOELE activities, and are undergoing interrogation by S.I.M.: RANAGLIA, Francesco; GIANOTTI, Carlo; ISITTO, Mario; BRAMANDI, Andrea; TESSUTO, Rinaldo; LAVEZZI, Carlo; VEZZI, Salvatore; CAIANI, Carlo; SALVI, Silvano; LA SERPE, Arturo; GIURMI, Carmelo.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Ennio, merchant seaman, was arrested on 13 March on orders from A.F.H.Q. as a suspected enemy agent. He is being held at Poggioreale Prison pending investigation.

(e) GAUDIOSO, Renato di Francesco was arrested on 15 March near the Port area by G.G.F.F. agents of CIC Port Security on suspicion. When found to be in possession of over \$1,000.00 in yellow seal currency and British gold, he was held for investigation by CIC. His case has been referred to CID for final disposition.

(f) RINALDI, Giovanni was turned over to Allied Commission for trial. RINALDI was arrested on 2 February 1945, by Questura agents on the train from Scalea (Cosenza) to Naples in the course of a routine check of passengers. He was carrying a photographic copy of an American birth certificate and a U.S. Selective Service registration slip, both in the name of FERRARA, Giovanni. Under interrogation he admitted that he had obtained the birth certificate by subterfuge from its rightful possessor, who is blind, and that with it he had presented himself as FERRARA to the U.S.

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Consulate, Naples, in an attempt to arrange passage to the U.S. At this time he registered as RE A A for Selective Service. He falsely told consular officials that he had recently come from Milan, and repeated this statement to CIC in his first interrogation.

(g) FERRARI, Giuseppe fu Angelo was arrested by CIC/SS at Livorno 17 March. His name and address was found in possession of one of four (4) suspect enemy agents picked up at sea 14 miles SS of Livorno by an Italian corvette on 16 March.

(2) Suspects.

(a) DAVID, Ermeneildo, a Lieutenant of GC FF, commanding the Compagnia Esterna of Naples, with jurisdiction over revenue-control in the city of Naples exclusive of the Port, and over coastal patrol of the islands of Ischia and Procida, was interrogated by this office concerning his activities since the Armistice. DAVID is the son of Lt. Col. DAVID, Tommaso, well-known recruiter of GIS agents. Interrogation and previous investigation did not reveal any evidence of subversive activities on the part of DAVID or his relatives in Naples. His assignment to duty in Pensouth was, however, judged undesirable on security grounds, and arrangements have been made with the GC FF for his transfer to a zone of less military importance.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

On 12 March agents of Pubblica Sicurezza discovered in the Vomero district, Naples, three (3) leaflets reproducing passages from past speeches of Mussolini, signed "M". The Gestura is investigating, and copies of the leaflets have been furnished also to S.I.K.

d. Control of Movement

(1) It has recently come to the attention of CIC Port Security Section, Naples, that there have been several apparent breaches of security in the manner of signing seamen on Allied merchant vessels in Italian ports. Attention of E.O.W.T. and W.S.A. was called to the existence of A.F.H.Q. directives concerning the correct procedures in signing on merchant seamen or transporting them as passengers, and to the existence in CIC Port Security Section of trained personnel and necessary files for executing such procedures.

(2) Matters of Security Interest Affecting Merchant Seamen: During the report period 171 Italian schooner seamen were

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security vetted and issued embarkation permits to sign on merchant ships. 7,871 merchant seamen's names were checked against the undersirables lists and shore leave passes were issued to that number.

(3) Civilians, Stowaways, and Refugees: During the report period CIC/Port Security Section interrogated and documented for departure from or entry at the Port of Naples, 1,252 civilians.

During the report period 1,853 refugees in several different groups have been supervised in their movements through the Port of Naples.

In addition to the above-mentioned refugees there arrived in Naples on 20 March 1945, from Odessa 836 civilian refugees for repatriation to France. These refugees are presently in the Refugee Camp at Aversa where they are being screened by personnel of CIC Port Security Section.

On 20 February 1945, three (3) stowaways were apprehended in the act of reaching shore from the S.S. William Coleman (US) in the Bay of Naples by means of a small harbor boat. The stowaways, Italians, stated that they mingled with Italian prisoners of war who were boarding the ship at Cran, and found no difficulty in getting aboard. Interrogation and investigation revealed that they did not constitute a security threat, and they were thereupon released to the Provost Marshal, 8 POE, for disposition. The Italian military personnel in the harbor boat who aided the stowaways to come ashore have been disciplined for their acts in aiding the stowaways to come ashore without authority.

As the result of information received to the effect that hostile aircraft had been detected over the Naples area and the island of Ischia, all Regia Guardia di Finanza personnel employed in coastal patrol under the direction of CIC Port Security Section were instructed to exercise extraordinary vigilance in their duties in connection with the identification of civilian travellers and the examination of their travel authority. No unauthorized or improperly identified civilian travellers have as yet been apprehended as a result of this action.

No violations of travel control between Elba and Piombino have been noted. CIC agents check the names of all persons applying for permits to go to Elba and often make spot checks as passengers are boarding the Elba passenger boats. Hotels, hospitals and rooming houses in the Piombino area are checked. CIC has notified Military Police units at Cecina and Grosseto of the need for alertness at their road blocks in an effort to apprehend foreign agents who may pass through this area.

(4) Allied Identification Center, Livorno: 3,892 persons were screened by AIC during the period covered by this report upon their application for work cards, ration cards, port permits and identity cards. The following is a breakdown into the various categories into which said persons were classified:

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(a)	Escaped Prisoners of War	2
(b)	Deserters from Armed Forces	3
(c)	Travel violators (arrived in Livorno area without proper authority)	460
(d)	Line Crossers	190
(e)	Foreign Nationals (other than Italian)	5
(f)	Normal	3,232

In compliance with current directives, ninety (90) travel violators coming to Livorno area from north of the Arno River or south of Cecina were arrested and turned over to AIG for prosecution as travel violators.

The 52nd Military Police Company has rendered maximum cooperation in respect of the use of detention facilities and transportation of prisoners.

Close liaison and cooperation have been maintained with the Legal Officer of AIG in reference to the disposition of habitual travel violators.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.a. Italian Armed Forces.

(1) The Naples Questura ascribed to the action of Italian Naval personnel born in Trieste two (2) incidents which occurred on 3 March. A manifesto in protest against Tito's reported claims on Trieste and other Adriatic cities, and against Italian Communist support of Tito's claims, was displayed in various streets of Naples; and at 0930 about 500 university students demonstrated along the same lines, and carried a banner as far as Piazza Borsa, where Public Safety officials and Allied Military Police broke up the gathering. The authors of the manifesto and instigators of the demonstration, Lt. De Bono, Riccardo and Marine Guard Legat, Lapo have been turned over to the local Maritime Police, and the printer of the unauthorized pamphlet, Laino, Giuseppe, has been turned over to the civil judicial authorities. (Source: Questura).

(2) On 15 March about 100 Italian soldiers riding on a tram bound from Naples to Afragola shouted in chorus while passing the CC.RA. barracks at S. Pietro a Patierno, "Hail the Duce, we want the Duce." Soldiers camped in and about Afragola are reported to sing frequently in chorus the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza." The Italian Territorial Command and the CC.RA. have been informed by the Questura and requested to investigate. Source: Questura report report of similar incidents occurring near Naples but outside Pensouth was made at the same time.

S E C R E Tb. Civil Population.

(1) Demonstration over ROATTA: The left wing of the CGIL in Naples scheduled an unauthorized mass meeting for 1700 hours on 7 March 1945, in the Piazza Municipio to protest against the present Italian government. It was immediately precipitated by the ROATTA incident and the previous day's riot in Rome. About 1630 hours 300 people had gathered in the square carrying placards inscribed "Death to ROATTA" and red flags with the hammer and sickle emblem. At 1700 hours, a large detachment of Military Police arrived on trucks and motorcycles, accompanied by several ambulances and Red Cross vehicles. They immediately began to clear the crowd from the Piazza, confiscating their placards and flags. Source: CIC Report.

(2) Attitude Toward the Allies: Two (2) demonstrations, that over ROATTA (see above) and that over Trieste (see par 3 a (1)) were interrupted by Allied Military police because unauthorized. The result has been an increase in anti-Allied sentiment. Other factors contributing to the same increase are dissatisfaction with the progress of operation, the Roatta incident, and criticism of the government agencies SEPRA and ENAC, as well as the high cost of living. Militant demonstrations on the part of many groups are foreseen in the period immediately following an armistice with Germany. (Source: CIC Report).

(3) Political Parties: The existing political parties are faced to a greater or lesser extent with internal dissensions dividing them into leftist and rightist factions. Thus with elections coming up, and while they are working feverishly to attract voters, they are also working against themselves. The Socialist-Communist parties, with their joint program, are the strongest political force in spite of internal dissensions. Most Italians, however, have remained apathetic to all existing parties. (Source: CIC Report).

c. Rumors.

(1) The Eighth Army is moving out of Italy, but the Canadians remain and are glad of it. (Source: U.S. Army personnel).

(2) The enemy planes which were heard over Naples twice during the last week of February carried German officers who were parachuted down and surrendered. (Source: Several civilians quoted by informant).

(3) When the Germans withdrew from Rome they threw 1,000 lire notes out of the windows to the population. (Source:)

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Maresciallo of Linanza quoted by informant).

(4) The escape of Gen. Boatta was engineered by the Allied authorities. (Source: Civilians reported by S.I.R.)

(5) The Eighth Army is withdrawing from Italy through the Port of Naples. (Source: American officers passing through port, to CIC agent on 2 March).

(6) Gen. Boatta is at Torino (14 March; source: 8 - 10 civilians as reported by informant).

(7) Gen. Boatta is at Brindisi in British custody (14 March source: CIC agent).

(8) Mussolini is in Rome under cover, organizing fascists (14 March; source: many civilians as reported by informant).

(9) An Allied amphibious operation will shortly take place at Venice. (18 March; source: many civilians as reported by informant). Other rumors have the operation aimed between La Spezia and Genova. (Source: CC.FB. Liaison).

d. Matters of General Security Interest.

(1) The AIG Labor Office of Pisa is investigating reliable confidential reports that at the nearby Saint Gobain Glass Factory, employees who are not members of the Communist Party are being discharged.

(2) Italian officials of the civilian prison of Pisa have requested the Legal Office, AIG, Pisa, to obtain electric lighting for the prison. In view of the crowded condition, the officials believe that an attempted jail break at night would have a good possibility of succeeding. Among the prisoners there are prominent fascists who are so hated that their escape might precipitate mob violence.

4. LOCATION OF U.S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS.

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 CIC Det. Hq. (Capt. Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LEGHORN. - Mail address: c/o PBS, APO 782	Value 558

S E C R E T/ LOCATION OF F. S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS (Cont'd)

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 CIC Det. " Naples Port Section. (Mr. Nicholson)	4 Piazza Municipio, NAPLES	Vacant 317
" Rome Sub-Sect. (Mr. Mormile)	23 Via Antonio Bosio, ROME. - Mail address: c/o CIC, RAAC, APO 794	Rome 850407
" Sub-Sect. #2	22 Via Cassami d'Azeglia, PIOMBINO	Victory 14
" Sub-Sect. #3	3 Via Nuova, VOLTERRA. Mail address: c/o PBS, APO 782	
" Sub-Sect. #4 (Lt. Martin)	1 Via F. Cappone, FISA. Mail address: c/o AFGD #6, APO 528	Viking 26
" Sub-Sect. #5 (Maj. Lucas)	Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES. Mail address: c/o Pensouth, APO 782	Naples 12113
85 P.S.S. Hq. (Capt. McMullen)	36 Via Regina Margherita, LIVORNO	Village 485

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P.S.O., AMG, Livor. (1)

Henry H. Cumming
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AC of S, G-2

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: AUTH: SO, P.S.S.
: INITIALS:
: DATE: 31 October 1944

31 October 1944

RUSSI

FROM: 1 October 44
TO: 31 October 44

SUBJECT: SECURITY REPORT.
TO: A. C. O. S., 9-2, A.P.S. 782

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GENERAL SUBJECT.

Military Security.

Military security has been generally satisfactory during the report period. Only one case of breach of information was reported. No breaches of security of personnel were noted.

An apparent attempt to sabotage a 12 ton M-4 tractor on board a British ship while at dock in Naples was investigated by the SO7th C.I.S. Detachment, Sq., VII Army.

The wires which normally operate the siren on the tractor had been spliced to another set of wires which lead from the storage battery to a detonator placed near the fuse of a live 60mm shell, within its cardboard casing. This shell was in the ammunition box containing a total of twenty seven 60mm shells.

Circumstances surrounding the loading and unloading indicate that the installation of the sabotage device may have been effected in Naples. A thorough investigation of Naples Port is presently being activated.

The small fire, in the Port of Naples, was caused by a careless laborer who was subsequently burned to the proverbial match on charges of criminal negligence.

A serious explosion occurred in an Italian ammunition dump located at CAMPUSANO, Province of Naples. Fifty-four persons are believed to have been killed by the explosion.

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An investigation is being carried out by the competent Italian Military authorities to determine the cause of the incident.

A vagrant, seeking protection from the cold, surreptitiously entered Headquarters, P.M.S. "Forward", and elected residence in a small lavatory from which he was removed by an N.C. He was then stripped, searched and interrogated by C.I.C., and finally released with a warning of serious consequences should he trespass again on military property.

Wire cutting incidents have considerably diminished. Only two cases were reported in the ORZINUOVI Area. In both cases, the wires had already been repaired when C.I.C. was notified and therefore no evidence of any kind was available. Precautionary steps were taken to prevent any further recurrence. The diminishing of such incidents may be due, possibly, to the reopening of public schools which keep a large portion of the juvenile population from mischief.

If wire cutting has been on the decline, pilferage, on the other hand, is still on the increase. While stealing is not directly a matter of counter intelligence concern, the conclusion cannot be avoided that its increasing proportion constitutes a threat to the war effort of a nature akin to sabotage. An excellent example may be drawn from the pilfering which occurs frequently at an Ordnance Depot. Tire repair kits, which contain tubes of rubber cement, are supplied by Ordnance. Due to the shortage of inner tubes, these repair kits (while of small monetary value) are actually of considerable value to supply trucks and vehicles transporting troops. It seems to be the practice of the thieves to ignore the entire kit but to steal the tube of rubber cement. Presumably this rubber cement is used in the manufacture of leather goods and souvenirs of all descriptions which are in turn sold to the troops. The leather itself is usually purloined from Allied G. & S. car upholstery. Naturally, without the rubber cement the entire kit is rendered useless.

Depot officers interviewed by an Agent of this office have blamed the large amount of thefts on three main factors:

- 1) Lack of sufficient guard personnel,
- 2) Poor quality of guard personnel, particularly Italian guards,
- 3) The fact that the majority of culprits caught stealing are not punished by the Military Police. It is evident that when persons are caught stealing Government property and are released by the M.P.'s, or merely discharged from their job, that the word soon spreads to the Italian employees and others. The slight punishment meted out is considered well worth the profits received from the theft - if successful. In all probability the jails are so crowded with petty thieves that

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the Military Police have no choice but to release the criminal. This condition only serves to aggravate an already serious situation.

The security status of PIZANO and Satellite Ports of Naples does not appear to offer any immediate concern. However, the Port of Naples has continued for the past two months to be a particularly vulnerable target for sabotage because of the shortage of Military Police Personnel to guard the Port and to patrol it effectively. The Port Provost Marshal continues his efforts to secure additional personnel, but as yet they have been unavailing, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of having the Port Guard augmented.

Civil Security.

The situation as it concerns Civil Security has been very satisfactory. Three persons have been interned on security grounds. The first one because he was a citizen of Germany, and the two others because they were respectively an enemy agent and a suspect. However, the latter cases are not new as the subjects had been arrested previously and their cases investigated during the preceding month. Three Prisoners of War were also delivered to the proper authorities in this period.

The Control of Movement has continued to improve and there is nothing special to report except at PORTICI where the passengers of a small boat landed without being questioned.

2,154 refugees, in several different groups, have been screened while going through the Port of Naples.

Numerous stowaways who have been apprehended in France, have been returned to Naples and disposed of through the usual channels.

About 100 alleged patriots, who have been called for military service, have refused to comply with the order of the Italian Command. They believe that they are entitled to be exempt from the draft because of their patriotic activities and should be given, instead, a position in the administration of the Province. They are believed to be armed and are alleged to have threatened to occupy by force the public offices of Naples.

At this writing, public sentiment (while still friendly) is critical of the Allies. However, the news that the United States Government has resumed diplomatic relations with the Government of Italy has just been published. It is possible that this announcement will modify, deeply, the attitude of the Italians who consider that the Allies treat

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them as "conquered" and not as "liberated" people.

With the exception of the Port of Livorno, security of military installations in the Forward Echelon is generally good. Civilian employees in Headquarters of P.S.S. Forward and Headquarters, 10th Port, are being carefully checked and security personnel are stressing the importance of proper supervision of civilian employees so that they will not have access to classified information.

There are no indications of subversive influences or civilian unrest which might endanger military security. Problems related to the scarcity of food, clothing, fuel and transportation, and the precariously balanced labor situation in Livorno however, will bear careful and constant attention. With the exception of Negro Troops, relations between Allied military personnel and the civilian population are generally good. In the political field, there is a growing tendency to turn to the Communist Party as the only group active in behalf of the working classes.

PART II

I. MILITARY SECURITY.

(a) Security of Information.

1. A document classified "SECRET" was forwarded by the A.S. (P.S.S.) Message Center to A.C.C., Southern Region, Message Center, without precautionary security measures.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Adjutant General (P.S.S.) for his information and such disciplinary action as he deems necessary.

(b) Security of Personnel.

1. Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

1. On 24 September 1944, at about 1000 hours, a small fire was caused in the 8th Port Labor Civilian Kitchen, Port of Naples, by an Italian laborer named Michele ROCCELLA.

When interrogated, Rocella stated that he had been told to fill the kitchen stoves with gasoline. After filling the stoves, he moved 30 yards from where the stoves were filled

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and lit a cigarette, throwing the match, still burning, to the floor. This caused some gasoline that had been spilled to ignite. The fire leaped from one spot to another, starting a large blaze around the stoves. Subject and other laborers attempted to put the fire out but were not able to do so until the fire department arrived. Rocella admitted that he was well aware that smoking is prohibited in the kitchen but thought that he was at a safe distance. He was released to the Provost Marshal, 8th Fort, for prosecution on charges of criminal negligence.

ii. At about 0930 hours on 11 October 1944, an explosion occurred in an Italian ammunition center located at Carditello, (Santa Maria Vetere Comune, Naples Province) causing the destruction of the explosives stored in that area. Sixty persons are known to have been working on the premises at the time. Twenty were civilian workers and the remaining forty military specialists and experts. Of the total of sixty, six were more or less seriously wounded and the remaining fifty-four probably died. Actually twelve corpses have been found.

Investigation is being carried out to determine whether the disaster was caused by:

- a) Act of sabotage,
- b) Spontaneous combustion of explosives,
- c) Carelessness of workers.

(Source: S.I.S. Report dated 14 October 1944)

iii. At 1140 hours, on 28 September 1944, VINCENZO Cesare, an Italian civilian, was found by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Engineer Section, P.S.S. (P'vd.), in a small lavatory near the Engineer Section Office. On preliminary interrogation by Engineer Service Personnel, Subject said he had wandered into the building on the night before, at about 2300 hours to get protection from the cold. He had slept in the building and remained in the lavatory until discovered.

Subject was brought to C.I.C. Headquarters and interrogated for more than an hour. He was stripped and searched. Nothing of significance, however, was found on his person. He was miserably dressed and barefoot. His manner was lazy and stupid. He stated that he had come to Livorno to find work.

It is the opinion of C.I.C. that Subject is a vagrant who gained entrance into the building because of inadequate guard protection. It is believed that Subject is too deficient mentally to be an enemy agent. His appearance renders him hopelessly conspicuous and his comprehension of English is

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negligible. He was released after being given severe reprimands and warnings of the consequences of trespassing on Military property.

Steps have been taken to remedy the guard situation.

iv. HUBEL, Rodolfo, who had been arrested on 6 August 1944 on complaint of an informant of 6773 C.I.C. attachment that he was asking indiscreet questions in the area of the 730th Tank Battalion, has been released.

The only basis for subject's arrest was the charge that he had asked "Where are the tanks going?" - "What kind of tanks are they?" This, HUBEL denies. He has explained his Teutonic family name, stating that he is originally of Transylvanian stock. Because it is impossible to obtain any contradictory or corroborative evidence on this point at the present time, it should not be assumed that his statement is false for that reason. A point strongly in subject's favor is the fact that many letters and photographs were found in his apartment, but far from being suspicious they, on the contrary, corroborated portions of his oral statement. If subject had been engaged in subversive activities in all probability he would have destroyed all documentary evidence, harmful or otherwise.

v. On 4 October 1944, at 1430 hours, a report was received by the PICKING C.I.C. Sub-Section that a railway signal cable had been cut. According to the report, about 30 yards of the cable had been cut and taken away on 17 September 1944, and on 3 October the cable had been cut again at the same point but no cable taken.

C.I.C. Agents started for GUSMORO where they joined Corporal Ernest HALL, 104 Construction Section, Railway Signals, (British). They were shown the point where the cuts occurred, which point was about 30 yards south of the first house south of the FALGOM Station on the west side of the railroad track. Both cuts had been repaired and the cut wire was not available for the inspection of the Agents. No evidence of any kind was available.

The following steps were taken by C.I.C.:

- a. Two death penalty notices for cutting of wire were posted at the scene.
- b. Four local inhabitants were shown the posted notices and told to warn the natives of the three nearby communities that further incidents would bring strong Italian and Allied Police activity to the area.

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- e. An old man, DINI, Fausto, found with a small coil of American wire was turned over to the Carabinieri.
- f. Carabinieri of TAISSONE were alerted to watch for natives with Allied or Italian wire and to especially guard the scene of the past two cuttings.
- g. Corporal HALE was instructed to notify C.I.C. immediately in the event of another incident and to save for investigative purposes the cut ends of any wire found covered.

vi. Investigation initiated by the 307th A.I.C. Detachment, 8th Army, revealed an apparent attempt to sabotage a 12-ton M-4 Tractor (French) on board the "S.S. SANDWICH" (British).

Soldat Escandol, 17ème Groupe Antenne F.F.A. (80mm) stated that on 8 October, 1944, while at dock in Marsailles, he found spliced to the wires which normally operate the siren of the tractor a set of wires leading from the storage battery to a detonator placed near the fuse of a live 80mm shell within its cardboard casing. This shell was in the ammunition box containing a total of twenty seven 80mm shells. The "S.S. SANDWICH" (British) was loaded in Naples between 17 and 21 September, 1944. Soldat Escandol stated that during the loading he had observed other wires and detonators similar to those installed in his tractor fall out of the chassis of a large gun, and that one of these wires with a detonator attached was picked up by an Italian dock worker.

Circumstances surrounding the loading and unloading indicate that the installation of the sabotage device may have been effected in Naples, between the time the vehicle was secured in the No. 2 Hold of the ship and the time the hold was sealed. Investigation in Naples is under way to determine the origin of the device and the person or persons responsible for its installation.

vii. In accordance with standing instructions, security surveys were conducted by this Office on the following installations:

Ordnance Supply Depot #480 (Naples)
 Engineer Depot #238 (Naples Area)
 Class I Quartermaster Dump #8131.
 P.I.C. Base Ordnance Depot #4 (Class II and IV)
 #4180.

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Top-Sup Plant 4165.
 P.S. Base Ordnance Shop #3.
 Quartermaster Depot #604 (Suorignetto W.R. Yards).
 Chemical Warfare Service Depot #150 (Sagnoli).
 Hq. P.S.C. Forward Echelon.
 3rd. Echelon Automotive Shop, #4160.
 Class V Ordnance Dump #4154.
 Quartermaster Laundry Depot #605.

Wherever necessary, recommendations for security safeguards were made and implemented.

(c) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

1. NAPLES.

a. The security status of the Port of Naples remains basically unchanged from that of August and September. There are presently on duty on each shift, two officers and seventy-five enlisted men, of which thirty-six are required to tend the gates. The remaining thirty-nine are charged with the considerable task of guarding the entire port area and the ships. Within the next few days, twenty-five military police presently engaged in guarding the Port of Foxwell will be withdrawn therefrom, and added to the personnel of the Naples Port. However, this will still leave the Naples Port without adequate personnel to guard it properly. Efforts on the part of the Port Provost Marshal are continuing to secure additional personnel for guard functions, but it is not anticipated that they will meet with any immediate success. It is gratifying to report that in spite of these conditions, there have been no reported cases of sabotage (other than the one mentioned in Para. vi, on Page 7).

b. During the past month, a number of cases have come to the attention of the Port Security Section of Naples in which Merchant Seamen have signed on ships without having been vetted by the C.I.C. Port Security Office. Notification of the signing on has been sent to the Port Security Office by the Master of the vessel, by hand of the Pilot, after the vessel has left Port. To remedy this situation, arrangements have been made with the Port Provost Marshal to have gate guards insist on the production of a shore leave pass by every merchant seaman before he is allowed to enter the Port. The Port Security C.I.C. Office will issue to the Seaman about to be signed on, a shore leave pass valid for only one entrance into the Port, that being on the day he is actually to report for work on the ship. The Embarkation Permit will no longer be honored as authority to enter the Port. This should prevent recurrence of signing-on without prior vetting by Port Security.

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g. In one case, a ship's master reported to the Port Security Section that his men were going ashore on passes on which they had forged the Master's signature. Alerting of the gate guards resulted in the apprehension of the forgers who were dealt with by the Port Provost Marshal.

h. CHIOLA, Joseph (Italian), First Mate aboard the U.S. "ANSA CRISTO", upon investigation, was found to have threatened Edwin L. BREWSTER, U. S. Sailor assigned to temporary duty aboard the ship, because the latter had indicated that he would expose to U. S. Authorities Chiola's illegal disposition of ship's stores to Black Market outlets.

Chiola was tried on the charge of making threats, found guilty, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined ten thousand Lire. A recommendation has been made to list him as undesirable for signing on any ship under Allied control.

i. HARRY, Aaron, a stowaway, arrived in Naples aboard the British Transport "SANDARI" on 8 October 1944 after being deported from the United Kingdom under the Alien Law of 1930.

Subject had met two British Merchant Seamen in the Cafe "Santibar" in Casablanca, approximately four months ago and started drinking with them. He became strongly intoxicated and the two seamen took him on board the steamship "SANDARI" (British), with them. When HARRY awoke, the ship was at sea. He made his presence known and the Master of the "Sandari" put him to work in the galley.

After making calls at Ports in South America and South Africa, the "SANDARI" sailed to Liverpool, England, and thence to Glasgow, Scotland, where subject was taken to immigration authorities. He was held in custody until 18 September 1944 when he was placed on board the Transport "SANDARI" for deportation to Casablanca.

As Subject is not considered a security threat, he has been placed in the custody of the 8th Port Provost Marshal for disposition.

ii. PORTICI.

a. Within the past few days, a small boat containing three Italian civilians, one U. S. civilian, and one British soldier, and one woman entered the Port of Portici at 2030 hours.

Inasmuch as the Control Personnel at Portici consists entirely of Italians, and the boat contained U. S.

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and British personnel, the persons so arriving were not questioned, nor was their boat detained. The boat departed at 2100 hours. The Italian personnel cannot confirm whether all the persons who so arrived departed with the boat. Prior to the establishment of rigid control at Portici about six weeks ago, a large number of small boats carrying U. S. and British Merchant Seamen went ashore regularly at Portici, thus evading control. However, this is the first instance of apparent evasion of the control within the last six weeks. This incident demonstrates that the Italian authorities are reluctant to take measures of precaution against unauthorized movement where U. S. and British personnel are concerned, and further demonstrates the necessity for a constant patrol of the waters to enforce the regulations concerning small boat movements.

iii. POZZUOLI - BAGNOLI.

a. Operations at Pozzuoli have reached the point where it is considered less necessary to have guards there than at Naples. Hence, as stated in Paragraph i (NAPLES) g, twenty-five military police will be transferred from Pozzuoli to Naples shortly. Guardia di Finanza Personnel continue to do guard duty at these two Ports.

iv. FIORINO BARRAGE.

a. The closing out of the installations in the Fiorino area has resulted in a greater vulnerability of materials left behind, mostly salvage, and of communication lines, to the depredation of local scavengers. To counteract this, G.I.C. personnel have contacted Italian authorities in the Dump Areas and along wire lines in order to secure their assistance. Both the telephone and railway signal operation units have efficient systems for the rapid location of any communication breaks.

b. Steps are being taken to improve the physical security of the Port of Livorno which, it is believed, will minimize the possibilities for unauthorized individuals to enter and move about within the Port Area. Conferences between Security and Port Personnel and written and verbal reports have not as yet resulted, however, in assuring availability of adequate guard personnel. Plans for new and better fencing have been agreed upon and it is hoped that the situation will be improved shortly.

c. The Port of Fiorino has been closed as a Military Port and it is now under Italian control. Convoys on their way to Livorno occasionally use it for overnight anchorage.

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2. CIVIL SECURITY.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security offense. (Category A)	For internment. (Category B)	For detection Pending Further Investigation. (Category C)	Total
Italian Armed Forces	1			1
Civil Officials including C.S.M.				
Miscellaneous Civilians	1	0	2	3
TOTAL:				10

(b) Important Individual Cases.

1. Persons Arrested.

2. BOSSAN, Max, Captain, U.S.A.-15830, was released on 18 July 1944 from assignment at the Sixth General Hospital and assigned to IV Corps, S.P. Bn., for duty. By letter dated 25 July 1944, Headquarters, IV Corps, stated that no officer by that name had ever been a member of the Command, and that he had not reported to that Headquarters.

Upon investigation, the following facts were brought to light:

BOSSAN, a 55 year-old citizen of HOLLAND, who claims to have been a Captain in the DUTCH Army, had been employed by several Allied units during the period October 1943 - July 1944. He had in his possession, twelve recommendations from units which had employed him. He was in the service of P.S.E. Engineers in May or June, 1944, at which time he was given a badge (U.S.A. 18880). Upon

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leaving the Engineers, he kept the badge and used it later as a means of obtaining medical attention and entering the 8th Evacuation Hospital, whence he was transferred to the 8th General Hospital. At the time of his admission to the 8th Evacuation Hospital, Subject was employed by an A.M.C. Police Officer.

Boeman was interrogated repeatedly, by C.I.C. at no time was any information obtained which would show him to be a security threat.

Subject, who had been placed under arrest, and is seriously ill, was released from Foggiorosa Prison and placed on C.I.C., P.S.S., list as unsuitable for employment with Allied Forces.

E. BRENNER, M. Ulrich, (German National) born at Steffin, Germany, 20 August 1904, who had left Naples on 18 September 1943 to go to Rome and returned to Naples on 8 August 1944, has been interned for the duration on security grounds.

G. BASSICCHI, Renato, captured enemy agent mentioned in Monthly Security Report for the Month of August, Page 18, Paragraph 2, 5th Sub-paragraph, has been interned for the duration.

The opinion of the Prosecuting Officer, Legal Branch, A.M.C., Region 5, was obtained concerning the advisability of bringing Subject to trial for espionage on the evidence set forth in the Reference Reports of 6 and 28 August 1944. The opinion so obtained was that conviction was doubtful on the evidence contained therein. Under the circumstances, Subject's internment for the duration of the war (which had been authorized by A.A.E., Headquarters, by letter dated 18 August 1944) was recommended by C.I.C. and approved by this Office.

G. VIGNICCHI, Paolo, was arrested on 26 June 1944 by S.I.S. (C.S.), Naples. Subject's name and address had been furnished by Colonel DAVID, Head of the Gruppo Segreto Attentatori Fascisti Repubblicani, as a person whom they might count on to give them help in the accomplishment of their mission. David also gave Subject's name and address to Rainone, Pasquale, who was dispatched to Subject's home by S.I.S., in agreement with this Office, as a "plant".

The following facts, derogatory to VIGNICCHI, Paolo, were made clear from the investigation initiated by C.I.C.:

- (1) Subject became a Squadrista in 1922.
- (2) Subject was chosen by Col. DAVID,

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Commanding the S.A. espionage organization, as a safe contact for his agents on mission to approach for assistance. Subject's name was one of five furnished for this purpose to the enemy agents SPINA, BAMBICIONI, RAINONE and MARINELLI. His name was submitted to, approved by, and copied down by the Army Officer, Von SEISS.

(3) Subject did give aid and comfort to RAINONE in the form of 300 lire and a can of milk, in the face of RAINONE's clear assertion that he was a spy on a mission. He did not report RAINONE'S visit to any authority.

(4) Subject failed to include, in a signed statement wherein he declared he had nothing further to say, any mention of two visits by MARINELLI which occurred just prior to the time of Subject's interrogation and in which MARINELLI had used the same password.

As a consequence, Subject was interned for the duration of the war.

g. IBIA, Carmelo, mentioned in previous report, Page 18, Paragraph g, is still under investigation.

f. POLASTRI, Inigi, presented himself, together with his wife, at the Port Security Section of Naples on 31 July 1944 seeking security clearance for a projected voyage to Sardinia. During a routine baggage search, several M.V.S.N. uniforms, documents and sets of insignia were discovered as well as a substantial number of identity cards and a Fascist Party Membership booklet. Since Subject was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his status, he was refused permission to sail and was turned over to the Royal Questura in Naples, who placed him under arrest pending an investigation of his activities. His wife was not detained, but refused to sail without him.

Investigation disclosed that on 24 September 1943, Polastri presented himself at the Base Headquarters of the Fascio Romano di Combattimento of the Fascist Republican Party and requested membership in the Party. He was issued a certificate signed by the Chief of the Fascio and countersigned by Polastri himself. On 28 September 1943, Subject was issued a M.V.S.N. Non-Commissioned Officer's Identity Document signed and stamped at the General Headquarters of the M.V.S.N., and endorsed by the Commander of the 112th Legion of the City. Among his papers was found an identity card dated 18 January 1944, certifying that he belonged to the 112th Legion of the National Republican Guard. The seal of the M.V.S.N., G.R.G. on this document indicates that it was issued in Rome and establishes the fact that the 112th Legion of the Republican National Guard is simply the 112th Legion of the M.V.S.N.

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under a new name.

In view of Polastri's record of Fascist activity, and in view of his status of an ex-Non Commissioned officer of the Fascist Republican National Guard, it is considered that he constitutes a threat to the security of the Allied Forces in Italy. Accordingly, he was interned as a Prisoner of War in accordance with executive orders relative to such persons.

G. Von der PUTTEN, Frederic, (Dutchman) was evacuated to P.W.S. 326 by 7th Army C.I.C. for internment, but there is no record or report of him at the Speckade.

Subject is a Meteorological Technician, being expert in the International Meteorology System. He left Norway in May 1942 to seek a job in France. He went to Paris and then to Le Havre where he remained until September 1943. From Le Havre he went to Montpellier and then to Toulon. He worked in different meteorological stations during his entire stay in France, last working in a station near Toulon.

Von der Putten claims never to have been in the employ of the Germans, but rather in the employ of an International Meteorological Company.

Since P.W.S. 326 authorities have no record or report of subject's background, and since C.I.C. hesitated to recommend proper disposition of subject solely on his own statements, a copy of their report of interrogation was sent to 7th Army C.I.C. Detachment to ascertain whether or not they have some information or a report on subject in their files. Meanwhile, subject is detained in P.W.S. 326 until an answer is received from C.I.C., 7th Army.

H. PATER, Jan (Dutchman), was evacuated from Florence through P.W. channels and interned at P.W.S. 326 on 20 September 1944. There is no record or report on subject's case at the Speckade.

C.I.C. interrogation of subject revealed the following information:

Subject was born in Stadskanaal, Holland, on 27 April 1915. On 18 August 1943, subject states that he was forced to go to Germany as a "forced" worker, spending the months of August and September 1943 in Berlin as a driver. In October 1943 he was sent to Northern Italy to FASCARA, where he stayed until November 1943. Then he was moved to MONZA where he remained until about 1 January 1944. From 1 January 1944 until 25 June 1944 (day of subject's escape), he continued working as a driver of

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various vehicles for the Germans throughout Northern Italy. At the time of his escape he was stationed at CAPPASOLA, 27 kms. North of Florence. Upon gaining his freedom, he made his way to Florence where he stayed with Italian friends named MONTAPPI, #47 Borgo San Frediano. He claimed that he contacted the Dutch Consul in that City, on 8 July 1944, while the Germans were still in full control of Florence.

American M.P.'s apprehended him on or about 15 September 1944 while he was returning to Cappasola, to retrieve some baggage that he had left there. Subject was traveling without authorization and therefore was evacuated through P.M. channels. Peter speaks Dutch, German and a little Italian.

A copy of the Agent's Report has been forwarded to C.I.C. Sub-Section No. 3, at Livorno, for verification of Subject's statements and a background check in that area. Subject is being detained at P.M.S. 390 until the completion of the investigation of his case.

ii. Suspects.

Mr. MARINISSI, Enzo, was apprehended on 6 October 1944 by U. S. Military Police in charge of the Road-block at CROINA, Leghorn Province. Subject was in possession of questionable travel permits and carrying 500,000 Lire -- the equivalent of \$9,000 in cash, on his person.

An interrogation, by C.I.C. disclosed that Marinissi was traveling on an Allied Government Pass which he had obtained through misrepresentation. He was traveling without proof of ownership of a Fiat car and without a permit for the car. He was misrepresenting the use of the car and gaining freedom of movement by the use of an Allied Military Government placard issued to another person.

Subject was accordingly turned over to the Allied Military Governor of FIVERRINO, Leghorn Province, for trial by A.M.G. on the three following counts:

- (1) Traveling on an Allied Military Government pass obtained through misrepresentation.
- (2) Traveling without proof of ownership or valid permit for use of the car in the territory in which he was traveling.
- (3) Misrepresenting use of car and gaining freedom of movement by use of an Allied Military Government pass issued to another person.

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(c) Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

i. Nothing to report.

(d) Control of Movement.

i. During the past month, two thousand one-hundred thirty-four refugees in several different groups have been supervised in their movement from the Port of Naples. Security precautions in the movement of these persons have been supervised by Port Security S.I.C. Additional large numbers are expected to arrive in Naples for transportation to their homes in Sardinia.

ii. To control effectively the increased number of civilian passengers now fleeing through the Port of Naples, the Port Security Section has, with the approval of the Port Provost Marshal, established a pass system which will provide for the issuance of a Passenger Departing Permit, in two sections, which will be issued to each civilian planning to embark at Naples Port. The gate guard will remove and collect one part of each pass as the bearer enters the Port gate, and will return it to the Provost Marshal for transmittal to the Port Security Office. As authorization to board the ship, the passenger will use the remaining portion of the pass which will be collected by the gate guard and delivered to the Master of the vessel for transmittal to the Port Security Office at the Port of embarkation. It is believed this system will eliminate the various entrance into the Port of civilians who have been using various types of travel authorizations to gain entrance into the Port.

iii. Numerous stowaways who have been apprehended in France have been returned to Naples and have been disposed of through the usual channels. No one so apprehended and returned has been found to be a security threat.

iv. C.I.C. Personnel attached to the Forward Headquarters (Livorno) are continuing to work with the V Army S.I.C. Personnel in charge of the Rear Army Security Control Line. In order to further prevent illicit travel on trains operated by the S.R.S. it is planned to establish check points at the Livorno and Colle Salvetti Stations. C.I.C. Personnel at Plombino continue to maintain close liaison with American Military Police and Italian C.C.P.R. who maintain road blocks at Cecina and Plombino respectively.

3. ESPIONAGE.(a) Italian Armed Forces.

i. There is a strong reaction in military circles,

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against the rumor that an expeditionary corps of the Italian Army will be sent to fight against the Japanese in Burma. The more conscientious elements point out the inconsistency of sending men to fight on foreign soil while their own country is still not free. (Source: C.I.C. Informant - Eval. B-2.)

(b) Civil Population

1. The Patriots.

a. About one hundred young Italian men residing in Soccavo and belonging to the Classes 1917, 1918, and 1919, alleged patriots of the "QUATTRO SIGILLATE NAPOLITANE" have been called for military service by the Italian Command. They have decided, however, not to answer the call and are opposing strong resistance whenever Carabinieri are sent to bring them to the recruiting station.

Their decision is due, so it seems, to a persistent belief among patriots in Naples that they will eventually attain power and rule Naples and the Province as they believe it has been done in Florence.

A commission is alleged to have been appointed by the patriots and sent to Rome to get in touch with the Government. Should their requests be rejected, they would be prepared to occupy, forcefully, the Prefettura, the Municipal Building, the Central Station, and other public offices. It is also claimed that they are armed with guns and hand bombs.

The Public Safety Office of A.C.C. has been informed. (Source: Quattoro's Report to A.C.C. - 24 September 1944.)

On the night of 25 - 26 October, anti-military bills were posted in the streets of the Vesuvio Section of Naples. The bills invited conscripts to meet in the larger squares of the City at 1400 hours on Sunday, 29 October 1944, and protest against conscription.

This invitation, however, failed to arouse much interest.

A translation of the poster is reproduced below:

"RECONSCRITTI VOI STE"

"The Army, returning for the Nth time to 'break our boxes' (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: An Italian idiom meaning precisely the same as the American idiom which it resembles), is trying to

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rebuilt itself with the following illusions:

- (1) That, after the war, a living may be provided for the Hon. Regular Army Officers, who have no other way of honestly earning their living!
- (2) In order that the blood of our youth will be further shed, as if our hundreds of thousands of dead are not already enough!
- (3) So that enough strength can be amassed to suffocate our miserable people--viz., the recent bloody incidents in Palermo!
- (4) So that we may contribute blindly to the war effort, without even the satisfaction of knowing what for --while our soldiers are sent to die in Japan.

THESE ARE VALE ILLUSIONS

We outwitted death by going into hiding when the Germans were here, and we are now ready to outwit our befuddled Capobianchi.

We refuse to answer this call!! That's final!

The Italian people welcomed with joy and relief the Armistice of 8 September, because they were exhausted--and still are exhausted from sufferings and privations. The Government is grabbing us by the throat!! (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Omitted word likewise absent in original, but may be assumed to suggest the male genitalia.)

United we shall succeed in nipping such a situation, notwithstanding obstacles, and notwithstanding the nonsensical jabbering of the newspapers!! (Boycott the "WOM"; it is a paid propaganda medium! They are a pack of buffoons!!!)

On Sunday, October 29th, let all the conscripts meet in the larger squares, and in the cinemas of Naples at 1400 hrs., to protest against this recall to arms.

No power can force a people to fight when they lack the strength and when they lack the will!!!

A GROUP OF CONSCRIPTS."

ii. The Government.

3. On the Italian Government, the most noticeable

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content is that it is weak and divided. One man, in a recent telephone conversation said of the Government, "It is not weak; it is frightened. Weakness could just as well be a proof of goodness, but our government acts as if something were frightening it." This statement seems to be representative. The Italian attitude as a rule may be said to expect the Government or the Allies to settle everything (without stopping to think of their own obligations and responsibilities to the effectiveness of the government). Another person said, in the same conversation, that Italy should have a military government (meaning an authoritarian government) and added immediately afterwards, with a sigh of relief, that it was wonderful now to be able to say what one wished about the government.

An interesting attitude of an Italian toward one aspect of the Government, is shown in the following statement: "During the fascist regime, it was possible to obtain favors-- a telephone call or a letter of recommendation was sufficient. Now, though we are supposed to have liberty...the people who are holding the highest offices think that liberty means the right to compel the public to do what they (the high office holders) wish."

With respect to the Government's prosecutions against fascists and war criminals, there is a considerable amount of discontent. The feeling might be summed up as one of discontent with the lack of system, consistency, and efficiency in these prosecutions. For instance, one point which has been prominently discussed is the fact that AZOLINI who was guilty of giving vast material assistance to the Germans received a sentence of only 30 years though he might be considered guilty of causing more deaths than CARUSO who was shot. (Source: Telephone intercepts - Eval. B-E).

iii. The Mayor of Naples.

One of the prominent subjects of discussion in the informed circles of Naples, during the past month, has been the manner in which the new Acting Mayor, or Commissario Straordinario, was appointed. Among the circles of the six accepted Parties, there is serious dissatisfaction. The incident received considerable publicity and the result in public opinion has been everything from personal recriminations to a general denunciation of the Allies for their hypocrisy. It is claimed that the Allies are giving a people freedom and democracy and then proceed to place a man in an administrative position regardless of the articulate political opinion to the contrary.

As far as the Committee of Liberation is concerned, the effect of the appointment of FUGGI, as a whole, has been one of discouragement. The lack of confidence shown in them

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has disillusioned many pro-Allied and anti-Fascist elements.

Outside of the Committee of Liberation, and among the rightist elements, the sentiment has been mainly one of satisfaction that the six parties did not prove to be so powerful after all. This group has concluded that the Committee of Liberation only represented a limited viewpoint, and has interpreted the incident to mean that they, themselves, are the ones who are really representative. One member of the Semi-liberal Group said in a recent telephone conversation, "These parties must disappear. Only our party must hold the most important positions". The Fascists, in their satisfaction with the appointment of a Fascist as Mayor, have in turn denounced other parties as being limited in membership.

On the left of the six regular parties, the attitude is very much one of "I told you so". They view the appointment of a rightist such as POCCHI - whom they consider an insignificant functionary - as an indication that the Allies do not wish to give the Italians liberty except by word of mouth. (Source: Informant - Italian Civilians - Telephone Intercepts. - Eval. 3-2.)

iv. The Future Europe.

a. On 7 October 1944, an article written by Edipo Marco (COSTI) entitled "L'EUROPA EUROPEA" appeared in "L'AZIONE", Organ of the Action Party. This article advocated a United Europe as a necessary solution to the European problems.

The idea of a Federation of European States is not new. For years it has had its adherents and its detractors. However, there is now a movement afoot in Italy which seems to be quite serious and organized on a high level. The program of the movement calls for an eventual federation of all democratic nations, following the example of the United States, the U.S.S.R., Switzerland and the British Commonwealth. The movement whose active leaders are quite young, has not yet gone very far in elaborating its program. It states that individual nations must be prepared to give up some of their sovereignty. It maintains the political equality of each nation and contends that each nation should contribute to the Federation in proportion to its economic and military strength. The offices of the organization (which is called "L'UNIONE PERMANENTE EUROPEA") are located in Naples, Via Roma, 210. There are sections in Rome, Cosenza, Potenza, Catanzaro.

Fasquale SCALANO of the Action Party has stated that his Party officially approves of the above group. The article which appeared in "L'AZIONE" gives confirmation to his statement. The tenor of the article is substantially as

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follows:

"Prerequisites for a European Federation:

- 1 - Free and voluntary membership of all nations.
- 2 - Complete equality of nations, without distinction being made between conquerors and conquered.
- 3 - Effective guarantees against the installation of a dominant Great Power."

"Membership must be an expression of the 'National Conscience' of each nation based upon liberty and social justice for which the world is now fighting. To be truly 'European', the Federation must include all continental nations, even Germany which, though not a congenial people, will not be a secondary factor in the post-war period. However, a certain period of time should be allowed Germany to adjust itself and to get rid of the Nazi influence, during which time the United Nations will occupy the country, in order that Germany might fully cooperate with the other peoples of Europe."

"The spirit of revenge must be kept out of such a Union in order to make it stable and effective, and international relations be based on the social principle of 'neither exploiters nor exploited'."

"This constitutes the long-range program, a goal to be attained by hard work and preparation. A more immediate program is required, to be activated immediately after the war, the cornerstone of which should be the Anglo-Russian Pact of 1942. The breaking up of Europe into numerous small states is to be avoided. The present number of states should be decreased by re-grouping them, not so much according to ethnical, historical and linguistic background, but according to common interests and complementary economy. Balton, in his 'Hitler's War, Before and After' (1940), calls these groups 'Regional Associations' or 'Groups of States'."

"In conclusion, the solution of European problems must be based upon realistic understanding and not upon idealistic illusions. A complete solution need not necessarily be found immediately, as long as even a partial solution is concrete and progressive. A United Europe is not just a dream of generous idealists, but an actual necessity in which the hopes and re-birth of the continent rests."

Edipo Marco CERRI".

(Source: Politicians, Informants, Press. - Eval. B-2.)

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v. The Allies.

1. The situation mentioned in the last report continues to deteriorate as the sentiment against the Allies increases. It is most marked in the accumulation of feeling against the British. There has been more than a little talk recently to the effect that England is expected to make a "Colony" of Italy. As a whole, public sentiment is still pro-Allied, yet criticism of the Allies is sometimes surprisingly bitter and violent.

The attitude may be summed up in a letter written by one Italian to a friend: "You must agree that our situation has not improved since the Allies have come. We were better off before. The Allies despise us, and they continuously repeat to us that they are conquerors and not liberators. They lure us with propaganda with the result we are starving. We can only rely upon the Black Market". Public opinion even goes to the extreme anti-foreign sentiment. A man whose nerves have worn so thin that he puts everybody, friends and foes alike in the same basket, writes: "This war should show us that the hatred we had and still have for foreigners is almost a direct consequence of the odious treatment we received from the Germans, the French, the British, and the Americans--all wretched people!" (Source: Wall Censorship, Civilian Informants, Eval. B-2.)

vi. Housing.

1. Considerable comment has been made during the past month on the housing situation, since the new commission was set up by the government to make lists of houses ruined by the war and of people with more than one house or large apartments which are not occupied. Great fear has been expressed by wealthy people over the eventual invasion of their privacy by tenants not satisfactory to them personally, and over the possible loss of valuable items of furniture through neglect and misuse. (Source: Italian Landlords, Informants, Evaluation B-2.)

vii. The Cost of Living.

1. From an economic point of view, there have been signs of loosening of the spirit of discontent, because the very poor and most troublesome element of the population has made itself so extremely rich from Black Market and other illegal activity that it is beginning to cease causing trouble. This leaves the far less articulate and generally long-suffering, lower and working classes to bear the brunt of hunger and discomfort. For the working classes there appears to be some hope in the fact that the Government has just recently passed the high-cost of living indemnity act. The actual effects of this new bill are yet to be felt. On the other hand, Teachers and

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Public Officials, including the Police, are still articulate in their complaints of lack of food and pay. The Police have received army rations recently, so they should do less complaining in the future.

(Source: Italian Civilians of various classes - Eval. B-2.)

viii. Forward Echelon.

a. The bare necessities of life continue to be the chief preoccupation of the civilian population in Livorno, as elsewhere in liberated Italy. While the bread and pasta ration has been fairly well maintained, there is a shortage of vegetables and no oil or fats. The recent fishing privileges may bring some relief, although the prices will probably be high. Food conditions are somewhat better in Grosseto Province, but lack of adequate transport is a serious handicap everywhere. In Livorno, water is still supplied mainly from wells, and electricity is not yet available for civilian use. The fuel situation is bad. The Housing Commission is functioning fairly well, but complaints are frequent concerning its slowness, and those applying late are naturally annoyed to find their former residences already occupied. The number of buildings requisitioned by the Military is the subject of criticism.

b. In Livorno, the unusual situation of a labor shortage exists. If no unforeseen demands or difficulties arise, however, the present labor supply, supplemented by the repatriation of those for whom suitable habitations can be repaired, should satisfy labor requirements. Factors which may adversely affect the situation are the physical discomforts and inconveniences surrounding the daily life of the worker - shortage of food and lack of proper clothing for cold and wet weather, lack of lighting and fuel at home, and failure on the part of higher Headquarters to authorize an adequate mid-shift meal - and possible discontent and unrest caused by labor agitators.

In Pistoia, the destruction of steel plants through bombing and the movement from that area of Allied units have resulted in widespread unemployment. As a result, a feeling of coldness towards the Allies is evident.

c. A general unfavorable impression has been created by the behavior of Negro troops. The following 33 cases involving Allied troops and Italian civilians during the period 1 - 25 October, have been reported by the Provost-Marshal in the Livorno Area. Of these cases, all but 7 involved Negro personnel:

Murder	1	Armed robbery	4
Armed assaults	3	Assaults	8
Rape	1	Theft	5

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Attempted rape	4	Looting	3
Sodomy	1	Relaxation	2

d. There is a constant demand for separation of former Fascists, whose very presence is resented by the civilian population. Several arrests have been made in Grosseto Province and the arrestees are being held for trial by an Italian Court. In Livorno, the Prefect has suspended 122 officials from office. A few cases of violence have been reported. An alleged Fascist Naval Officer was beaten in Pisanino late last month, while in Livorno a local Police official was threatened. Mutual distrust and jealousy continues to exist between the ex-Partisans and the G.P.

In Livorno, several self-appointed separation committees have arisen, usually among groups of employees, to volunteer their services in purifying the unit payrolls. In each case, they have been told to submit their denunciations, with proof, in writing, so that an investigation might be made. They were given to understand, however, that the decision as to whether or not an individual should be employed rested entirely with the Allied Forces.

e. Of the many political groups, the Communist Party, by virtue of its organization, leadership, and aggressiveness is easily the first in the field. In Livorno, at least, it does not seem to lack funds, and exercises a strong influence over the workers. Armando G. G. G., an old-time Communist and anti-Fascist, is one of the Party Leaders and is also the head of the local Camera del Lavoro, which is recognized by the Confederazione Generale in Rome. The division in the Leftist ranks, composed of the Socialist, Communist and Liberal Communist (formerly the Anarchist) Parties, tends to lessen their total influence.

In Pisanino, the only meeting place for young unemployed men is the Headquarters of the Young Communist League, which offers a program to replace that of the Fascist G.L.L. and Dopolavoro organizations.

In Grosseto, political unrest and anti-monarchical feelings are reported.

(c) Roscoe.

1. Civilian.

a. Nothing to report.

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ii. Military.

a. Colonel DAVID has been shot by the Germans (on the 25th of July). (Source: S.I.M.)

b. An Expeditionary Corps of the Italian Army will be sent to fight against the Japanese in Burma. (Source: Italian Informant.)

c. It is rumored among the population that very soon all the American troops at present in Naples, will be sent to the front of the "Appennini Toscani". They will be replaced by British troops.

American troops would remain only in the Port Area of Naples. (Source: Italian Carabinieri.)

d. Very soon all of the Italian Prisoners of War will be repatriated. (Source: Italian Carabinieri.)

e. It is rumored among the population of Naples, that a group of about thirty deserters from the American Army live in the Ward "vasto" in Naples.

With the support of local criminals, the above mentioned deserters are supposed to be carrying out criminal activities consisting of theft, robbery, etc., especially during the night hours. They are alleged to be wearing the American uniform. (Source: Italian Carabinieri.)

(d) Any other matters of general security interest.

1. Security checks were made for various agencies and authorities on 190 individuals, of civilian and military status, in order to examine their character for: Employment by Allied Military Government; American Red Cross employment; General Security and Information; American citizenship status; Marriage to Military Personnel; and (Military) Cryptographic duties.

Fifteen were disapproved.

ii. Forward Echelon.

a. The AFHQ Liaison Officer with S.I.M. has arranged for the temporary attachment of an S.I.M. (GA) Group to Headquarters, F.F.S. Forward Echelon. The Officer in Charge has already reported and arrangements to receive the unit sometime this month have been made.

b. The 25th Port Security Section at Livorno has checked a total of 858 names at the Port Pass Office. Only eleven applicants for Port Passes were rejected.

c. A total of twenty-six personnel investigations

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were completed by C.I.C. personnel, Livorno Sub-Section.

4. LOCATION OF P.S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS.

SECTION:	LOCATION:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
NAPLES Section	Bank of Naples Bldg.	A.P.O. 782, U. S. Army.	(Dial) 12113
NAPLES PORT Section	Port Security Office	4 Piazza Municipio, Naples.	VACANT 317
ROME Sub-Section, No. 1.	25 Via Antonio Nasio, Rome.	C.I.C., P.E.S., (Rome Sub-Sec.) c/o C.I.C., R.A.A.C. APO 784.	830407
FIORENTINO Sub-Sec., No. 2.	Office and billet in Fiesole.	Spec. Agent H.T.S. Ellison, Jr., C.I.C. Det., P.E.S., (Fiesole) c/o Fiesole Message Center.	FIORENTINO 86
LIVORNO Sub-Sec., No. 3.	13 Via del Parco, Ardenna, Livorno. (Lt. Chas. Cooper)	VALDE FORWARD 86

55th (P.S.S.) Section	(Capt. M. McMullen) Port Security Section	36 Via Regina Margherita, Livorno.	VILLAGE 486

- Copies to:
- (1) G-2, O.E., MFOUSA
 - (1) C.S.I., NO. 1 District
 - (1) C.S.V., No. 2 District
 - (1) C.S.I., No. 3 District
 - (1) G-2, R.A.A.C.
 - (1) G-2, Fifth Army
 - (1) Director Sec. Branch, A.C.C.

HENRY H. GUMMINS,
Lt. Colonel, GSO,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
Office of the A. C. of S., G-2,
APO 782, U. S. Army.

(S)

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:Auth: CO, P.B.S. :
:Initials: HAC :
:Date: 30 November 1944:

BIGBI

30 November 1944

FROM: 1 November 44
TO : 30 November 44

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : A. C. OF S., G-2, AFHQ.
G.S.I., ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Security
Division
Rec'd
Book # 636.6
File No. 3370
Action

Military Security.

No noteworthy breaches of security of information were disclosed during the month.

No violations of security of personnel were noted. Minor acts of sabotage, or those having the effect of sabotage, on the other hand, have been on the increase.

The situation regarding control of movement was satisfactory. However, the unauthorized use by civilians of railroad trains within the Peninsular Base Section FORWARD Area compelled C.I.C. to take special measures. In the Port of Naples, the pass system and controls established for the handling of the Merchant Seamen problems have been functioning effectively. The augmentation of the Port Guards by twenty men per shift, within the next few days, should be a great improvement in the security of the Port. It is believed that with this addition to the Guard Personnel the Port of Naples will be as secure as reasonable measures can make it.

Civil Security.

The situation as it concerns civil security was not quite as satisfactory as during the previous period. In the first place, a diplomatic incident occurred which may indicate the manner in which the new Yugoslav authorities intend to carry out

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the transfer of Consular Representatives. On 21 November 1944, a body of soldiers, variously armed, called upon the present Consul of Yugoslavia and forcefully took possession of the archives of the Consulate. When interviewed upon the address of such a procedure, the Consul explained that he had been ordered by the new Yugoslav Delegate to turn over his duties to one Lieutenant BRANICA, in Naples, and that the armed intervention of the MILITARY COMMISSION was the "usual way for Communists to act" in such circumstances.

Coupled with this overt manifestation of force, and the discovery of anti-Jewish and anti-Wall Street propaganda handbills, there were indications (mostly collected from intercepts) of growing unrest among the civilian population. The latter, under one pretext or another, seek to obtain or threatens to use arms. An intercept for instance, of a letter addressed by a person signing himself as "SCARLET FIREBALL", boasts that the Naples Fascio is still in existence, counts 32,000 members and is fully armed. Another intercept of a letter of denunciation states that an ex-Fascist Militarian maintains a cache of weapons on his property. Still another, refers to a proposed sale of firearms to a person who is shown by the files of C.I.C. to have a long pro-Fascist record. An anti-militaristic society boasts that it is "armed to the teeth" and will resist conscription by firing on Italian military authorities. Alleged patriots of the "QUATTRO GIORNATE NAPOLETANE" are stated to be armed with guns and hand-grenades, and prepared to occupy forcefully the Prefecture, Municipal Building, Central Station, and other public offices. Quantities of small-arms ammunition have been stolen from an Allied Depot and this theft is believed by the investigating Military Police to have been the work of organized gangs. A farmer in the AVERSA Area writes of his desire to "re-arm the countryside" as a precaution against thefts.

Some of the letters are anonymous and often the address given is fictitious. However, in view of the seriousness of the political troubles experienced now by France and Belgium, such a situation bears watching. The Italians are getting more and more war-weary. There is a general feeling that peace is receding and that the National Government is incompetent to cope with the situation which, to them, is daily worsening. Under the circumstances, wisdom dictates that precautions be taken to ward off any danger that might result from an unforeseen explosion of political anger or xenophobia on the part of the populace. With the above in mind, this Office recommended that the request of members of the Hunting Association of Naples, for the return of their firearms, be refused.

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SECRETPART II1. MILITARY SECURITY(a) Security of Information.

1. Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

1. Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

1. In accordance with standing instructions, security surveys were conducted by this Office on the following installations:

Engineer Depot 2N60, Naples.
 Ordnance Base Shop #2, Depot #4N73.
 Ammunition Depot #4N51.
 61st. J.M. Base Depot.
 C.W.S. Maintenance Shop #1L50.
 Class V Ordnance Dump #4L54.
 3rd. Echelon Automotive Shop,
 (591st. Ord. MAM Co.) #4L90.
 P.O.L. Bulk Class III Dump #8L50.
 Ordnance Depot #4N62.

Whenever necessary, recommendations for security safeguards were made and implemented.

ii. Several possible sabotage cases, involving damage to Ordnance GMC engines and theft of silk parachutes from mortar flare ammunition, failed to disclose motives or perpetrators. Guards and U. S. Army personnel concerned have been instructed to be particularly alert. In the event of recurrence of such incidents, this Office will be immediately notified.

iii. The investigation relative to an apparent attempt to sabotage a 12-ton, M-4 Tractor on board the "S.S. SAMSTRAE" (See previous Report, Page 7, Paragraph vi) is still under way.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

1. NAPLES.

a. The following procedure for handling the civilian mail sent from Naples to Sardinia has been approved:

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(1) All civilian mail sent from Naples to Sardinia goes through the Civilian Censorship Office. It is then taken to the Post Office and from there on, handled only by employees chosen by Signor CAMMAROIA, the Director.

(2) The mail is transferred from the Post-Office to the Port by civilian mail truck and loaded aboard a ship for Sardinia by the same chosen employees. One of the employees remains with the mail throughout the trip, and is also in charge of the mail on the return trip from Sardinia when the same procedure is followed in unloading the mail arriving in Naples.

(3) An average of 150 sacks of mail are sent to Sardinia each week, and about 80 sacks arrive from there. At present the mail is transported on only one ship, making the trip every five days.

b. During the month of November, 150 Italian schooner seamen were security vetted, and 83 merchant seamen were vetted and issued embarkation permits to sign on merchant vessels. 413 merchant seamen's names were checked against the undesirable lists and shore leave passes were issued to all.

Port Security Agents of this Section also interrogated, inspected the baggage of, and documented for travel from or entry at the Port of Naples, 534 civilian passengers, during the month of November.

In this same period, 859 refugees in several different groups have been supervised in their movements through the Port, without incident.

c. The small boat problem in the anchorage continues to give concern inasmuch as the harbor is much too large to be patrolled effectively with only one boat. The Port Provost Marshal's boat continues to patrol the waters searching for illegal cargo, and improper fishing permits. It also attempts to keep small boats away from the ships at anchor.

ii. PIOMBINO.

a. On the average, approximately one schooner of 75-100 tons, 4 small motor boats and a few fishing boats, enter or leave the Port each day. Until the invasion of Southern France, C.I.C. interrogated all passengers going to or coming from ELBA. At present, checking of passengers and cargo for proper AMG passes and Italian Government permits is done by CC.FR. and Finance Guard personnel at ELBA and by Finance Guards at PIOMBINO.

The Commissarios of public security at Piombino and the Island of ELBA have been delegated authority to grant

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travel permits to civilians who wish to travel to and from Elba. C.I.C. Piombino, receives a daily list of passengers and cargo. The names are checked against suspect files. Any suspicious cases are referred to C.I.C. also by the CC.RR. and the Finance Guards. In addition, P.S., S.I.M., and CC.RR. personnel in Piombino are especially alert in locating and questioning all strangers found in the vicinity.

It is believed that the present procedure affords as satisfactory a check on illicit travel as is consistent with the Allied personnel available.

iii. PORTICI.

a. As a result of the closing of the Port of TORRE DEL GRECO to schooner traffic, there has been a considerable increase in the number of schooners coming in to PORTICI. However, it is believed that complete control of the traffic is being maintained in spite of the increase.

iv. POZZUOLI - BAGNOLI.

a. Guardia di Finanza Personnel, working under the supervision of Port Security C.I.C. Agents of this Section, continue to guard these two Ports and to check travel documents and fishing permits. There were no incidents to report for this period.

v. LIVORNO.

a. The security of the Port of Livorno has increased appreciably. A new fence has been erected and many installations which were formerly within the Port Area and yet had no direct business there, have been excluded. Fifty colored American soldiers from a Port Battalion Company have been assigned to the Port Provost Marshal for duty as guard personnel. It is believed that the new fence plus the additional guards constitute adequate physical security for the Port of LIVORNO.

b. The capture by the British Navy of three swimming saboteurs has justified the use of the so-called "mine watchers". On the night of 18 November, one of the mine watchers on an outside mole of the port heard a cough, saw a shadow. He alerted his companions, grabbed his rifle and fired a shot. Three Italian X MAS personnel surrendered themselves. They had left LA SPEZIA at 1800 hours in an MPS, arrived off Livorno at 2200 hours and had swum for two hours to reach the mole. Each man was towing two Limpet mines. Their plan was to climb the mole and attach mines to the nearest available ships, then swim up one of the canals in the port, discard their swimming suits and put on civilian clothes (one of them was towing a sack with four suits in it) and then make their way through the lines to LA SPEZIA. The

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possibility that they may have remained in LIVORNO and waited for a fourth limpeteer with additional explosives arose during the interrogation. As a result, interrogation is still continuing and special precautions such as artificial moonlight over the harbor and Radar sweeps by PT boats have been taken in preparation for any further attempt of this nature.

2. CIVIL SECURITY.(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security Offense (Category A)	For Intern- ment (Category B)	For Deten- tion Pending Further Inves- tigation. (Category C)	Total
Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials including CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians	4	1	10	15
Total:	4	1	10	15

(b) Important Individual Cases.1. Persons Arrested.

a. A report of the background and activities of PATER, Jan (Dutchman) was received from Sub-Section #3. (See Security Report of 31 October 1944, Page 14, Para. h).

Subject's statements regarding his activities in Florence were found to be true.

However, the Consul of the Netherlands in Naples,

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who had a long talk with Subject, felt that he must have been a Nazi sympathizer or collaborator while in Holland, because of the privileges granted to him, such as being allowed to drive a car in Holland up until August 1943. The Consul stated that he could not recommend Subject as a security-safe recruit for the Free Dutch Forces in England. He recommended that Pater be re-classified as a Dutch I.O.W., and sent to I.W.E. 209, AFRAGOLA.

Subject was consequently turned over to I.W.E. #209 as a Prisoner of War.

b. COTTONE, Loris di Francesco, was apprehended by C.I.D. for being in possession of a stolen car (Semi-Monthly Counter Intelligence Report dated 15 May 1944, Page 4, Para. 2). Among his effects were O.S.S. passes which had been forged by Cottone, who was also illegally wearing an American Army uniform.

Subject and case have languished for seven months, former in Ioggioreale, latter in A.M.G. Legal Office. Frequent representations were made to Legal Officer to no effect until latter's recently extracted opinion that "Subject could not be convicted if brought to trial". In view of the foregoing, and of the previous recommendation of O.S.S. that he be interned in a concentration camp, Subject was interned for the duration of the war on security grounds.

c. Von der PUTTEN, Frederic (See Security Report of 31 October 1944, Page 14, Para. g) was interrogated by the Netherlands Consul, Naples, at the request of C.I.C. The Consul brought an admission from Subject that he had German citizenship papers. Von der Putten stated that he had to become a German citizen in order to work in German Meteorological Observatories. The Consul concluded that Subject is not a Dutchman but a German, probably born in Germany not far from the Dutch Frontier.

In view of the above information, it was decided to intern Von der Putten for the duration.

d. CONSTANTINO, Carmen, alias CANDIANI, Carlo, United States citizen by birth, was arrested on 1 November 1944 for falsely representing himself as a member of O.S.S. and C.I.C. Subject, who was found in possession of unauthorized confidential documents, is being held pending completion of the investigation of his case.

e. SEMINO, Franco, confessed enemy espionage agent, was arrested on 7 November 1944 at LIVORNO. He has been handed over to S.C.I., FLORENCE, and will be tried by 5th Army.

f. The following individuals have been arrested

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in connection with the SEMINO Case and are being held pending decision by S.C.I. as to their ultimate disposition:

CANTINI, Carlo di Tito.
 QUERCI, Ivo di Adolfo.
 BINI, Giovanni fu Giovanni.
 MARANI, Novella fu Francesco
 (otherwise known as GIUNTI, Vera).

ii. Suspects.

a. Nothing to report.

(c) Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

1. On 21 November 1944, a body of Yugoslavs consisting of one Lieutenant Guido BRANICA and six soldiers, all armed with various weapons, called upon the Consul of Yugoslavia, in Naples. His wife, along with a servant, was frightened and would not open the door. Then, when the leader of the group rapped on the door as if to force it, she fled by another exit to the apartment of the Brazilian Consul, in the same building.

At this point, the Yugoslav Consul, returning from a 4-day trip to Rome, arrived and found the armed men at different landings of the staircase. When the leader of the group demanded the archives of the Consulate, the Consul answered that as a matter of honor he would not relinquish the files at the point of a gun. The leader then explained that the armed men were his formal guard. The transfer of the archives took place.

Meanwhile, Headquarters, P.B.S., had been alerted and steps were immediately taken to (1) investigate the incident, (2) protect the life of the Consul and his wife, (3) arrest and disarm, if need be, the members of the armed party. The investigation disclosed that while he was in Rome, the Yugoslav Consul had received orders from a "Dr. SMODLAKAJ", the new Yugoslav Delegate in Italy, to turn over his Consular duties and office to Lieutenant Branica of Naples. When interrogated, the present Consul stated that Dr. Smodlakaj was a Foreign Affairs Representative of Marshal Tito and that the armed party was the Military Commission which the Communists had appointed to effect such transfers of office. He stated that this is the usual way for the Communists to act in such circumstances. He added that what had happened was strictly a political movement and that nothing could be accomplished by force at this time. He explained that he, himself, was of the Nationalist Party of Yugoslavia and a follower of King Peter. He had been a Consul for the past 20 years and had now been transferred to Rome to another Yugoslav Delegation in the Vatican

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Area. Realizing that steps were taken for his protection, the Consul indicated that he wanted no publicity or undue confusion to be created concerning the matter. The above was brought to the attention of competent headquarters and orders were given to withdraw the Military Police assigned to the task of protecting the Consul and his family and to take no further step for the time being.

ii. The most important reaction to the Italian Government itself has been the series of violent moves by various local groups throughout Italy against their local governmental representatives. One involved the temporary overthrowing of the Sindaco at FRASCINETO (Cosenza Province) and the other occurred at CRISIANO (Naples Province) and concerned the alleged arbitrary seizure of office premises by the members of the Partito D'Azione. The first of these was reported to be Communist-inspired. Both reports came from censorship intercepts of mail. Other reports from official sources indicate that in some areas the peasants are seizing the land. In milder forms, this Office is still getting many reports of popular unrest in small towns, generally directed against local officials. (Evaluation B-2).

iii. As a representative observation, by a man of some substance, on the local political situation, the following extract from a personal letter sent by a Senator on 15 October 1944 is given. The extract was made by civil censorship:

"...It is very important indeed to speak about democracy and it does not matter if everything is going to the dogs and the situation is getting worse. The Government is composed of foolish people.

"....The A.C.C. did not permit the enforcement of that horrid reform that was proposed for the share-cropping system. This led to the presentation by the Communist GULLO, Minister of Agriculture, of an ancient decree of mine concerning the occupation of lands...

"Nevertheless, some day the war will be over and the guerilla (warfare) will start!"

iv. Republican Fascist Party.

a. There have been rumors circulating locally to the effect that the Republican Fascist Party is reorganizing in the Naples Area. The two principal incidents cited are the distribution of fascist propaganda on one day of last month from the Ponte di Chisia and the distribution of anti-militaristic propaganda in the face of Army call-up announced at the end of last month. In addition to which, anonymous letters from a

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Partito Antimilitaristico were sent to the Prefect, the Army Command, and "LA VOCE" threatening mass action.

The actual fascist propaganda may easily have been distributed by a crank. On the other hand, this Office does not believe that the anti-militaristic propaganda is necessarily fascist-inspired. Investigation is continuing.

(Evaluation B-2)

v. Socialist Party.

a. In the first week of this month, Pietro NENNI, Head of the Socialist Party, gave a series of speeches in Naples Province and in Salerno.

In all cases the speeches were given at gatherings arranged in conjunction with the Communist Party in each locality with the apparent result that the Communist element in most cases was predominant. Pro-Russian propaganda was profuse and virtually the sole decorations were Russian Communist flags. At Salerno, the center of the stage backdrop was decorated with a large photograph of Stalin. Nenni himself did nothing to indicate that he and his party were not in complete agreement with the Communists although he confined his utterances to Italian subjects in contradistinction to the Communist speaker who dealt at length on Russia.

(d) Control of Movement.

i. The Second Company of the Regia Guardia di Finanza of Pozzuoli, under Command of Lt. D'AMARO (Italian), is engaged in coastal patrol to prevent the entrance of unauthorized travelers.

Ports which are protected by this Unit are PORRE-GAVIA, POZZUOLI, BAGNOLI, MERCELLINA, SANTA LUCIA and PORTICI. Especially valuable service is rendered in Portici in the regulation of the large amount of schooner traffic at that Port.

Two motor ships, and four rowboats are used for checking fishing licenses and illegal traffic in merchandise or passengers.

Arresting culprits for illegal travel and flagrant violations of fishing regulations, the Guards have acquitted themselves well in continuing to perform their normal functions as Finance Guards.

ii. As a result of the unauthorized use by civilians of railroad trains within 5th Army and Peninsular Base Section FORWARD area, the following measures have been taken. Arrange-

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ments were made by C.I.C. (P.B.S.) Sub-Section No. 3 with the local Headquarters of the CC.RR. Legion for stationing two CC.RR. Guards at COLLE SALVETTI, VICARELLO, and LIVORNO. Sub-Section No. 2 arranged with CC.RR. in its area for stationing CC.RR. Guards at the CAMPIGLIA Station. These Guards will have functions (from the security point of view) similar to those of CC.RR. on duty at road blocks. They will check all persons ejected from trains at these four stopping points and apprehend individuals of security interest. Such persons will be detained for questioning by Agents of this Office. CC.RR. will also assist in preventing civilians from boarding trains while the latter are at a halt in the various stations.

iii. During the report period, members of C.I.C., P.B.S., together with an Italian Commission conducted the interrogation of about 1,500 displaced Italians and Italian Prisoners of War, who had belonged to various units in France. As a result, C.I.C. Agents placed Subjects in the following nine groups:

- 1st. Group - comprised of those whose birthdays fell between the years 1914 to 1924 inclusive.
- 2nd. Group - comprised of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 3rd. Group - comprised of those whose birthdays fall in the year 1913 and the years 1925-1926.
- 4th. Group - comprised of military and civilians whose birthdays fall in the years 1913 and before 1913.
- 5th. Group - comprised of Naval personnel.
- 6th. Group - comprised of Air Force personnel.
- 7th. Group - comprised of Carabinieri personnel.
- 8th. Group - comprised of Guardia di Finanza personnel.
- 9th. Group - comprised of Republican Army personnel and those who fought with the Germans after 8 September 1943.

5th. Group is composed of those individuals who by their own admissions, stated that they were members of the Republican Army, received training in Germany as paratroopers

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or soldiers, and fought with the Germans at Futa Pass where they were captured. These individuals are potentially dangerous and are considered a threat to Allied security. Because of their participation against the Allies they are to be treated as POW's in accordance with AAI Administrative Instruction #51.

iv. LIVORNO.

a. In accordance with instructions received from AAI to organize a special series of night spot check posts for a period of one week, such a program was coordinated with Fifth Army and put into operation on 20 November. Control posts were set up at various strategic points along the main highways passing through Livorno and also on some of the back roads. To date, only three arrests have been made. These people had come up from Naples for "business" purposes, bearing ineptly forged passes which, they stated under interrogation, had been sold to them in Naples. They have been placed at the disposition of AMG for prosecution. In order to check the possibility that the small amount of unauthorized night travel is the result of laxity in enforcement of travel restrictions during the day, spot checks will be made from time to time during daylight hours.

b. CC.RR. personnel, under direction of C.I.C., have undertaken the burden of the checking of railroad trains, as outlined in the C.I. report for October 1944. So far, results are negligible and it can be concluded that the number of persons illicitly moving by train through P.B.S. FORWARD Area is infinitesimal.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

i. At the end of last month, the Italian Army published a new order for the call-up of several classes of reserves. The response was extremely poor. This may be attributed to several reasons. The most important of these is the fact that there is a strong general antagonism against Italy continuing the war. There have been a few small examples of this sentiment being instigated by individuals or groups, but it is general and is common conversation on the street cars, for instance. (Source: Informants of the Office. Evaluation B-2).

ii. A strong contributing factor toward this sentiment has been the lack of constructive propaganda. The fact that no mention has been made of new equipment for the Italians leads the Italians to believe that they must continue their miserable life in the Army and let their families die from lack of funds. The pay of soldiers is small and assistance to families is negligible. And then there was recently published in "RISORGIMENTO", date 25 October

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1944, an article by Undersecretary of War, PALERMO, in which he described the misery of the Garibaldi Brigade.

iii. The final contributing factor to the lack of response by Italian young men to the Army call-up is the fact that they can, apparently with ease, make arrangements to be excused on medical grounds. It has been reported to this Office that even Army doctors are accepting bribes to arrange for the release of men called up. (Source: CAMG 122, Evaluation B-2).

(b) Civil Population.

i. Diplomatic Relations.

a. The most important event during the past month has been the resumption of diplomatic relations by the United States with Italy. Whereas there was little evident reaction among the non-political and non-intellectual, among those who understand the significance of the move, the reaction was highly favorable. The event came as such a surprise that it did not get as favorable a treatment as it might, had a build-up been encouraged previously to its announcement. It might have then met with more response among the common people. As it is, the intellectuals and political men who reacted immediately, are already wondering when other concessions will be made to the Italian Government. (Sources: Many Political Informants - Evaluation B-2).

ii. Renaming of A.C.C.

a. Another event which was handled in the press either with a false interpretation or with insufficient eclat has met with very little response: the renaming of the Allied Control Commission to the "Allied Commission" and its transfer from military to civilian jurisdiction under the British Minister, Harold MacMillan. While all people questioned approved the move, none of them seemed to feel it particularly significant. (Many Political Informants - Evaluation B-2).

iii. The Colonies.

a. In certain engineering and industrial circles, a great deal of worry has been felt about the Italian colonies and what is to happen to them after the war. This was accentuated by a recent speech of Anthony Eden. In a letter to one of his friends, an Engineer suggests that a meeting be held of all Agriculturists, Constructors, etc. The purpose of the meeting would be to revive public opinion and thus end the continuation of the impression formed abroad that the Italians are reconciled with the loss of the Italian Colonies. Through such a meeting, he feels it would be possible for the half-million of Italians interested in the colonies

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to express their wish. Thus, he felt, that if they did not succeed in changing Eden's decision, they could at least register an official protest. (Evaluation B-2).

iv. Attitude toward the Allies.

a. In spite of the moves to place more of the governmental responsibility in the hands of the Italians, the Allies are still the butt of complaints with respect to supplies and food for the Italian people. Strangely enough, the Americans, who are known to supply most of the extra food that is imported into Italy, come in for most of the complaints.

v. The New Indemnity.

a. At the time of writing last month's report, it was impossible to make observations on the general reaction to the new indemnity for the high cost-of-living given by governmental order to laborers throughout Italy. However, at the present time, it can be said that the reaction was favorable. It has taken the edge off some of the bitterness directed at the C.G.I.L. by minority groups. (Source: Labor and Political Informants, Evaluation B-2).

vi. Burglaries.

a. Considerable alarm has been felt over the increase in night burglaries. These have even taken the form recently of stripping people in the streets to steal their clothes, sending them home nearly naked. Reports of shootings amplified by rumors have increased the alarm of the population. The fear has reached such a point that "L'AZIONE" in its issue of 20 November 1944 came out with a proposal that civilian groups be required to do night police duties.

vii. Livorno Area.

a. The Italian in Livorno and surrounding areas is still concerned principally with his belly and what to put into it. He claims that the above mentioned belly is empty and that there is little, if anything, to put into it. An impartial observer would be forced to admit that there is some justification to this complaint. He is also concerned with heat and with water and electricity. Generally speaking, he has little if any of these necessities. This selfish preoccupation with his own physical wants minimizes any interest he might otherwise have in politics, the future of Italy, or world peace. Occasionally, in order to let off a little steam, he strikes out with blind ferocity. He denounces, or possibly beats up a "Fascist" or demonstrates against the Mayor, as he did in Piombino recently, and then returns to his

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normal routine feeling that he has asserted himself.

At the moment, he is concerned with the noon meal which is fed to the Allied employees. This has consisted recently of a piece of bread or a few biscuits and a small quantity of soup made from dehydrated peas, carrots or beets. This is not the meal for one specific day; this is the meal for every day. Labor officers in town say that most laborers are more interested in the meal served than in the wages paid. Now that the meal has lost its attraction it has become a focal point of discontent in almost every installation employing Allied labor. Within the past three months we have had several demonstrations against the noonday meal and it is expected that these demonstrations will increase in tempo and intensity. Inasmuch as there is a labor shortage in the area, we cannot afford to lose workers because of inadequate rations. Countless recommendations have been made to increase the noonday meal without decreasing the normal civilian ration. An Italian laborer in the port said, "You can't run a motor-car without fuel and oil and you can't make me work unless you feed this", and pointed to his stomach. It is obvious that the most favorable result to be expected from a continuation of the present system is the hiring of 110 to 120 men to do the work which should be done by 100.

b. Lack of a newspaper or any other medium of news dissemination in the Livorno Area has created an excess of rumors, most of them recently have concerned themselves with Allied defeats on the Italian front. These rumors illustrate the necessity for some form of news coverage.

c. Communism is stronger in Piombino than elsewhere in the northern part of the P.B.S. Area. This is due largely to the special situation concerning unemployment which has been described in previous reports. There has been no violence recently. A demonstration, of approximately 175 women, concerning the scarcity of food, staged outside of the Mayor's home, broke up quietly.

d. As previously reported, the behavior of Negro troops in the FORWARD P.B.S. Area has alienated the population against them. C.I.D. at this moment is investigating the following crimes:

Rape	:	2	:	Negro
Robbery	:	2	:	one White; one Negro
Theft	:	1	:	White
Assault with a deadly weapon	:	2	:	Negro
Homicide	:	2	:	Civilians
Armed robbery	:	1	:	Negro
Illegal possession	:	1	:	Civilian

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(c) Rumors.

i. Of the 200 British and American airplanes that recently flew over Germany, 180 were forced down by the "Artificial Lightning". (Source: Liaison Office, CC.RR., Naples).

ii. The "V-2" Robot Bomb, has seriously affected the population of England because of the murderous and destructive effects of its explosion. At the present moment, the Allies are powerless to counteract its effectiveness. (Source: Liaison Office, CC.RR., Naples).

iii. They are making landing ramps for "V-2" at MILANO. They are preparing flying monsters seventeen meters long. (Source: Telephone intercept - Office of the General Director of the Navalmeccanica.)

iv. During the American landings on the Philippines, the most modern American weapons were found in the possession of the Japanese. These arms were said to have been secretly furnished to the Japanese by Russia. America demanded an explanation from the Moscow Government, but this was refused. A request that the United States be allowed to control the Port of Vladivostok was also refused. Because of these refusals, there was danger of broken relations between the two countries, but for the prompt intervention of the British Prime Minister who obtained a postponement of the argument during his recent visit to Moscow. (Source: Liaison Office, CC.RR., Naples.)

v. The present BONOMI Cabinet is about to be replaced by a new Cabinet again under BADOGLIO. This change is due within a week (22 November 1944). (Source: Liaison Office, CC.RR., Naples).

vi. The strongest and most demoralizing rumor of the last month was the rumor that electric light power was to be diverted from Naples to Rome. This rumor was founded on the fact that candles were distributed with the last ration. The candles were distributed because they are hard to get otherwise, and they are useful. The fact that this rumor was based upon the distribution of candles, in a way, provides an amusing light on the Italian mind at the present time, but it also shows how demoralized the people are. (Many sources - Evaluation A-1).

vii. Another rumor which is strong among very well-informed circles is that Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, is going to come to Italy to direct the American side of A.C. This rumor has been heard from a number of sources. (Evaluation B-2).

viii. BAGNI di LUCCA has been re-taken. (Source: Civilians in LIVORNO).

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ix. A German 12-man patrol slipped into BAGNI di LUCCA and left without doing anything. (Source: P.B.S. Personnel.)

x. VIAREGGIO was shelled and two CC.RR. were killed. (Source: Fifth Army Personnel.)

xi. VIAREGGIO has been re-taken by the Germans. (Civilians in LIVORNO.)

xii. Allied troops have fallen back from 15 to 40 kms. in Italy. (Source: Civilians in COLLI SALVETTI.)

xiii. A huge attack by Allied troops against BOLOGNA is imminent. (Source: S.I.M. LIVORNO.)

xiv. A wide-open attack will be launched on the 1st of December by the Allies in Italy and the war will be over in Italy on the 15th of January. (Source: Air Force and Hospital Personnel.)

xv. Civilians will have to turn in all their money. They will get 1,000 Lire of Allied Military Currency in return. (Source: Civilians in PIOMBINO.)

(d) Any other matters of general security interest.

i. Security checks were made for various agencies and authorities on 151 individuals, of civilian and military status, in order to examine their character for: Employment by Allied Military Government; American Red Cross Employment; General Security and Information; American Citizenship status; Marriage to Military Personnel; and (Military) Cryptographic duties.

17 were disapproved.

ii. Pursuant to a letter from A.C.C. Naples Zone, dated 21 September 1944, requesting security check of 737 members of the Hunter's Association of Naples (for the purpose of returning their firearms) an investigation was made by Agents of this Section.

It was learned that many of the firearms had been turned in to the Germans, during their occupation of Naples, and only the balance remaining in the hands of the hunters had been turned in to the Carabinieri following the landing of the Allies.

The Hunter's Association claims that firearms have been returned to persons in various small communities in Italy. However, it was not deemed advisable from a security viewpoint to return these weapons at this time. Here are some of the reasons:

a. Recent disturbances and armed riots in large

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cities of Southern Italy caused by political and economical problems.

b. Noted increase of unrest and hostility toward the Allies as gathered from censorship and telephone monitoring reports.

c. Formation of subversive bands in the Naples Area, reportedly armed, which are at present under investigation by this Office.

d. Recent anti-military propaganda bills posted in the VOMERO (Naples) Area on the night of 25 October 1944, reported in preceding Security Report, Page 17, Para. a.

iii. The movement of the Fifth Army Rear Boundary, which gives P.B.S. the City of Pisa, will necessitate the addition of another C.I.C. Detachment for the Pisa Area. It will also mean that a part of the Rear Army Security Control Line will be supervised by P.B.S., C.I.C. Personnel.

iv. The labor situation in the Port of Livorno has been more or less stabilized by the decision of the Port authorities to hire labor direct, without recourse to the local Italian contractors. This will answer one of the chief complaints of the Port workers, who had claimed that the profits of labor were going into the contractors' pockets instead of into the coffers of their own Port Workers' Cooperative.

v. A S.I.M. Sub-Section of 15 men, under Major GIORDANO, was set up in LIVORNO. They are working (through the G-2 Office) in close cooperation with C.I.C. and F.S.S.

vi. 482 people were screened by the F.S.S. Port Pass Office. Of these, 5 were rejected as unsuitable for employment by the Allied Forces.

vii. The area in and around LIVORNO has been organized into five defense sectors for the purpose of neutralizing surprise attacks by the enemy. An intelligence officer has been designated by each Sector Commander. In addition to instruction in tactical intelligence, Sector Intelligence Officers will be directed to contact the unit intelligence Officers within their sectors for the purpose of instituting and maintaining security measures within their units. Special attention will be given to supervision of civilian employees, close scrutiny of strangers seeking work or assistance in traveling, and observance of regulations concerning hitch-hiking, and the issuance of passes and letters of commendation.

viii. Consideration is being given to the establishment

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of a combined interrogation center in LIVORNO. This would be operated by C.I.C./F.S.S. and S.I.M. personnel. Complete records would be kept at the center and all persons desiring employment by Allied Forces, travel permits, original ration cards, etc. would be directed to call at the center for security clearance.

4. LOCATION OF F.S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS.

SECTION:	LOCATION:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
NAPLES	Bank of Naples Bldg.	A.P.O. 782, U. S. Army.	(Dial) 12113
NAPLES PORT Section	Port Security Office.	4 Piazza Municipio, Naples.	VACANT 317
ROME Sub-Section,	25 Via Antonio Bosio, Rome.	C.I.C., P.B.S., (Rome Sub-Sec.) c/o C.I.C., R.A.A.C. APO 794.	(Rome) 850407
PIOMBINO Sub-Section, No. 2.	Office and Billet in Piombino.	Spec. Agent M.T.S. Ellison, Jr., C.I.C. Det., P.B.S., (Piombino) C/o Piombino Message Center.	PIOMBINO 56
LIVORNO Sub-Section, No. 3.	13 Via del Parco, Ardenza, Livorno. (Lt. Chas. Cooper)	VALUE FORWARD 86
85th (F.S.S.) Port Security Section	(Capt. M. McMullen) 36 Via Regina Margherita, Livorno.	VILLAGE 485

Copies to:

- ~~(1) G-2, C.Z., AFOS-31~~
- (1) G.S.I., No. 1 District
- (1) G.S.I., No. 2 District
- (1) G.S.I., No. 3 District
- (1) G-2, R.A.A.C.
- (1) G-2, Fifth Army
- (1) Director Sec. Branch, A.C.

Henry H. Cumming
 HENRY H. CUMMING,
 Lt. Colonel, GSC,
 A. C. of S., G-2.

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SIA 34

HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR MARI MOTION
A. S. G. 782

7

Auth: CO, P.M.S.
Initials: _____
Date: 30 September 1944

REMI

30 September 1944

FROM: 1 September 44
TO : 30 September 44

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

To: A. G. of S., C-3, A.S.H.C.
S.M.I., Allied Armies in Italy.

Security
Branch
Rec'd *Flc.*
Book No. *2320*
File No. *636.6*
Action

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

Four breaches of security occurred during the report period, thus aggravating a situation which had considerably improved.

The situation as it concerns sabotage or acts having the effect of sabotage has deteriorated. Wire-cutting incidents particularly, have increased in considerable proportions. Most incidents are discovered to be for the purpose of theft, as in the majority of cases sections of wire are removed. In some cases, wires are broken by carts or other objects hooking the wire.

Most of the trouble has been encountered on the signal cable on the line between Rome and Anagni. That the problem is a serious one is indicated by the fact that without the communications system in operation, the movement of trains is reduced to practically walking speed, since all signalling must be done by the flagmen from one station to the next until the line has been repaired.

A recent survey of the line, which is operated by the Italian railroad authorities, disclosed that there have been numerous other incidents of attempted sabotage on the line. The right of way has been strewn about with old wire and at various places along the line, old wires have been pulled across the

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HEADQUARTERS
7 OCT 1944
A. C. C. L.

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tracks making it necessary for the trains to stop and clear the rails before proceeding. Timbers have been found jammed between bridge guard rails and extending across the tracks, and cars have been found with the hand brakes set.

No reports (outside of P.M.S. Reports) have reached this office mentioning the nefarious activities of children. Their destructive power, however, presents a real security problem. They are in a class by themselves. Crowds of them are to be found everywhere troops or military installations are located. They will steal anything which can be promptly concealed or swiftly carried away. Of late, they have seriously entered the business of wire-cutting. They do it in full daylight and with impunity. This is due in part to the fact that the Italian sentries who have been stationed to guard the premises are wont to do a little business of wire-cutting for their own use or profit. It is also due to the fact that nobody pays much attention to children anyway.

Two fires broke out at an Engineer and an Ammunition Depot. The first one was caused apparently by carelessness, and the second by accident. However, in the second case, the trouble was mainly due to loose powder which had fallen on the ground as a result of theft of silk sacks in which the powder was contained. (Note: The powder or charge is packed in a silk sack which in turn is stored in a large metal container. The thief opens the metal container and rips off the silk sack which contains the charge. The stolen silk is used to make under-garments for women and undoubtedly brings a high price on the black market.)

A truck was also set afire and destroyed. This truck allegedly carrying ammunition had apparently been stolen from the motor pool.

A fuel line near the boundary of the Port of Naples was tampered with by three thieves prospecting for oil.

A serious act of sabotage, or at least of criminal negligence, was discovered on the Hospital ship "DANTE S. M. SPINER". The steering apparatus was put out of commission by a loose nut and a bolt placed in the control valve. However, everything indicates that the act was not perpetrated in this Theater.

While all these incidents do not necessarily indicate organized sabotage, at least in this Theater, they nevertheless constitute a problem which increases in seriousness whenever Allied troops are replaced by Italian personnel. The latter are very lax and tend to look upon their job as a boring one that has no particular significance one way or another.

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Civil Security

The round-up of stay-behind agents goes on unabated. Mention has been made that these agents have little enthusiasm for their mission. This time, a special type of boldness made its appearance. Two enemy agents actually volunteered information concerning German espionage in Liberated Italy. Such gratuitous intelligence aroused suspicion and it was discovered that the informants were enemy agents themselves.

The control of movement has considerably improved and there is nothing special to report.

PAGE II

I. MILITARY SECURITY.

(a) Security of Information.

Marchese
CARRACIOLA
SORRIELLO

1. A telephone intercept dated 24 August of a conversation between SORRIELLO, Riggio, Fu Giuseppe, and Marchese CARRACIOLA (husband of the lady in waiting to the Dowager Duchess of AOSTA) disclosed that SORRIELLO stated that General Wilson was leaving on the morrow by airplane. This security violation was brought to the attention of HQ, A.S.I.

Buongiorno

11. According to a statement made by Signorina Antonietta CECARELLI, Signor Fiorentino BUONGIORNO, residing at Piazza Leonardo I, Vomero, Naples, had carried an uncensored letter from Corporal Karl REISERS to Signorina Antonietta CECARELLI, his fiancée. Signorina CECARELLI, whose home is located at Via "Pasqua", No. 25, Rome, further stated that Signor Buongiorno was a mutual friend of her's and of the Corporal. Corporal Karl Reizers is chauffeur for an American General.

An interrogation of Buongiorno revealed that he had not been to Rome for many months and definitely not since the occupation of Rome. Buongiorno stated that he had never met Signorina CECARELLI but knew of her existence.

Buongiorno believed that Signorina CECARELLI had obtained his name and address from his wife's sister-in-law, but did not know why she would refer to him as the letter courier.

There is no reason to suppose that the account given by Buongiorno is false. On the other hand, it has been reported that Signorina CECARELLI has been caught lying. The matter of the uncensored letter and alleged courier was referred to C.I.G. Detachment, 5730th Headquarters Company, A.F.S. 784, to be cleared up.

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iii. On 8 September 1944 a pile of classified material was brought to the Adjutant General Section, P.S.S. This material was received in an unlocked mail-sack without explanation and without unit designation or return address. The sack contained the following classified material:

- a. four copies of pamphlet "HEAVY FREIGHT"
- b. one volume of "CONFERENCE DE LANDING ARRANGES"
- c. three copies of "LST LANDINGS WITH M. L. PORTAGE CRAN"
- d. five copies of "HOUSE OF AMPHIBIOUS BARBARA No. 3"
- e. three copies of "PP 207 - CHARACTERISTICS OF BRITISH & U. S. LANDING CRAFT, LANDING HELPS, LANDING VEHICLES"
- f. one copy "FIRING FROM LANDING CRAFT WITH STANDARD ARTILLERY & ROCKETS"

It would appear that the classified material came from Fifth Army Invasion Training Center, located near Salerno and which since has been disbanded. General Henry C. Wolfe, former Commanding General of the FAITC is now Chief Engineer of the 6th Army Group.

A copy of the report of investigation by C.I.C. was forwarded to Brigadier General Henry C. Wolfe, for such disciplinary action as he may deem necessary and with the request that P.S.S. Headquarters be instructed with regard to the disposition of the material.

iv. The following classified material was found on 23 September 1944 in the vacated premises of Headquarters, C.S.S., in Naples:

- a. 3 copies of SVC.5 REPORT (19 Aug 44) Hq., P.S.S.; APO 782, subject: Troop Movement, classified "SECRET", found in Room 248, which was occupied by the Purchasing and Contracting Section of the C.S.S. Section.
- b. 1 copy check list classified "SECRET", found in Room 220, which was used as the Conference Room of the Commanding General.
- c. 1 copy Special Orders No. 24, Hq., C.S.S.; APO 827, dated 7 August 1944, classified "SECRET" and marked in red pencil "Lt. McCallister", whose name appears in the Special Order as follows:

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1st. Lt. John A. McClellan, O1576851, TC,
Hq. 21st Port (N).

The classified material, together with copies of the Report of Investigation by G.I.C., P.H.S., was forwarded to G.I.C., 7th Army for their attention and any disciplinary action deemed necessary.

(b) Security of Personnel.

1. On 13 September 1944, LYNN, John, Crosser aboard the British "S/S SAMPARTON", attempted to exchange 6000 Francs of the Bank of France for Italian Lire. Subject was found in a drunken condition and created a disturbance. Upon being asked to show his shore leave pass, subject exhibited a pass made out to Alfred McCarthy, Dockman aboard the "SAMPARTON". When asked where he had obtained the money, subject stated that he had just returned from Marseilles and had obtained the money ashore there.

Alfred McCarthy, who was questioned, stated that subject stole his shore leave pass early on the morning of 12 September 1944 and went ashore with it. The Master of the ship related precisely the same story, as did the Chief Mate, in regard to how subject obtained the Bank of France currency.

The case was referred to Fort G.I.C., Provost Marshal's Office for further action.

SADOWSKI, Theodore

LYONS

11. SADOWSKI, Theodore George, is delinquent with Local Board No. 12, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is under investigation by the P.H.I. Subject's wife, Rose Sadowski, 2108 South 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has received two personal letters bearing the return address of "Pfc. George Allen Lyons, ASN 35223474, Company A, 385th Engineers Bn., SMC, 1st 782, P/A, New York, New York. The Battalion is composed of negro enlisted men with white officers. Lyons stated that he is not acquainted with Rose Sadowski, and that he has never known anybody by the name of "Sadowski". Lyons declared that nobody has ever asked him to correspond with anyone else.

1st. Lt. Stephen E. Riley, Co. A, 385th Engineers Bn., who was also interviewed explained that since October, 1943, he has been the unit censor for Co. A., and said that he does not recall the name "Sadowski", and that to the best of his knowledge no soldier of Co. A has ever sent a letter to anyone by that name.

It was recommended that the name of the unit censor who signed the envelope of the letters in question be checked as a possible clue.

A copy of the report of investigation by G.I.C. was sent to the Commanding General MATOUSA.

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(c) Security of Material and Installations

i. Security checks were conducted by this office of the following installations and wherever necessary, recommendations were made and implemented:

Engineer Depot 252
 Ammunition Depot 451
 Quartermaster Depot 560
 Engineer Depot 280
 Engineer Depot 282
 Rome-Aversa Railroad Line

ii. This office investigated a fire at Engineer Depot 282, for the purpose of determining whether or not an act of sabotage had been committed. It was determined that the fire which consumed approximately a million sand bags, may have been caused by a lighted cigarette thrown carelessly on the pile of bags. It was recommended that "NO SMOKING" signs, printed in both English and Italian, be placed in all areas where inflammable materials are stored and any violator be dealt with severely. Steps were taken to implement these recommendations.

iii. Further investigation of the alleged sabotage of a telephone cable, Borsa zone #40 (Naples) reported in this Section's August Report under (c) Security of Material and Installations, v, discloses that this incident has all outward appearances of being an Italian internal affair. The case was turned over to S.I.M. for continued investigation. It will be closed by this office, unless further investigation by S.I.M. reveals that the act was committed with intent to sabotage the Allied war effort.

iv. A fire broke out at Ammunition Depot 451 on 5 September 1944 at about 1500 hours. The fire spread rapidly, igniting various types of pyrotechnics and ammunition. It burned for about one and one half hours before being brought under control.

Investigation disclosed that the fire was started in an area through which a train had just passed. The train involved is one which runs from PISCOGLIA to SAN ANGELO and hauls gravel for the 357th Engineers. The fireman had been feeding coal to the engine while in the area.

LT. Colonel Hall, Commanding Officer of Depot 451, stated that, in his opinion, the fire was caused by sparks from the engine landing on some loose powder. He explained that very often Italian laborers, at night, would open the metal containers of packed charges and steal the silk sack in which the powder is kept. In this way, it is possible for powder to fall on the ground.

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C.I.C. Agents concurred with the opinion expressed by Colonel Hall that the incident was caused by accident rather than resulting from an act of sabotage. The following recommendations were made:

- a. That additional guards be obtained in numbers large enough to properly guard each bay.
- b. That at least one portable, 4-gallon "Foamite" fire extinguisher; or 55 gallon fire barrel will be placed in each individual bay.
- c. That the distances of at least 50 yards separate stored ammunition from the railroad track.
- d. That instructions be issued to the 337th Engineers to caution Italian train-crow when passing through the mentioned depot; mainly in regards to stoking and feeding the firebox when in the area.

Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations.

v. On 8 September 1944, at 0100 hours, a St. Louis truck, No. 6-476, allegedly carrying 75mm. Howitzer ammunition blew up on the Sangliano to Pareto road. The truck was destroyed.

Records of Motor Pool "B" showed that at 1930 hours on 8 September 1944 truck 6-476 was driven from the Pool to proceed to the Fort; the driver was one NICCIARSI, Salvatore. Also found in the records was a carbon copy of an echeleon ticket for the same truck dated 8 September 1944, showing that at 1030 hours one IACCHINO, Francesco, had taken the truck out of the Pool to go to the maintenance shop across the street for repairs.

A check with the Freight Transit Loading Office showed that no ammunition was being shipped from Depot 451 on the date in question and that no loads of ammunition were expected on that date. No slips, tickets or any other evidence save the tail-board with the number painted thereon, was found at the scene of the explosion.

All back records of the payroll of both Pool "A" and Pool "B" were checked but no record was found of the name of "IACCHINO, Francesco".

It is the opinion of C.I.C. that the truck was stolen from the Motor Pool by some Italian familiar with the methods of procedure. It is not known where the load was secured but there is no evidence that the truck was at any time in the Fort on 8 September 1944, day or night.

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C.I.C., P.S.S., was advised of the matter and was invited to send an agent to this Office to secure the particulars of the case.

vi. At 1130 hours, 1 September 1944, at a point along the railroad tracks off Route 1, three or four kilometers south of San Severo, about ten feet of a five-pair, rubber-covered cable were found to have been cut. The part cut belongs to the direct railway telephone and telegraph line running between Rome and Cassino.

While it was not possible to disprove the suspicion of sabotage, it is the C.I.C. Agent's opinion that there is greater reason to support the theory of theft, (in view of the fact that wire of sufficient length to be utilized was actually removed). Precautionary measures are being studied to neutralize the activities of the offenders.

vii. GALLO, Francesco, 156 Via Nuova Pannino, R. Giovanni a Teduccio, Naples, was apprehended by an Italian guard who was patrolling a pipe line near the boundary of the Port of Naples.

Subject was interrogated by C.I.C. and disclosed the following:

On 16 September 1944, at about 0830 hours, GALLO alleged that he was walking in a field near the fuel line when he saw two young Italian men taking oil from a pool beneath the pipe which had been opened. Subject watched for awhile, procured his own container, and was helping himself to some oil when the Italian guard appeared. The two other thieves succeeded in escaping.

Gallo admitted, in a signed confession, that he was stealing the oil in order to sell it, but denied ever stealing any other property of the Allies, previously. Agency checks of C.I.C. and the Questura were negative.

It was concluded that subject is nothing more than another Neapolitan thief, and that while tampering with the fuel lines is sabotage in its results, intent to commit sabotage is lacking.

Subject and all pertinent documents covering his case, were turned over to the Port Provost Marshal for proper disposition.

viii. On 19 September 1944, at 1500 hours, two stacks of ammunition exploded at the C.F.S. Depot 1750 on Route "A", 6 miles N.theast of Picomino. This explosion resulted in the death of two United States Army Corporals, nine Italian soldiers, and the loss of sixty tons of mixed 4.2" mortar ammunition.

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The sixty tons of fused 4.2" Mortar ammunition were picked up from the battlefields of the Anzio Beachhead where they were exposed to damage or partial damage for a period of from one to five months. This ammunition was shipped from Anzio to C.W.S. Depot 1960 for re-sorting, repacking and labelling.

It is the opinion of C.I.C. and of the officers and personnel of Depot 1960 that a fuse or fuses on one or more of the 4.2" Mortar shells may have been defective and when dropped or mis-handled would cause the first explosion. The second explosion was probably caused by sympathetic concussion.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

1. NAPLES.

a. The security status of the Port of Naples remains basically unchanged from that of last month. A small unit of eighty three (83) Military Police has been added, twenty five (25) of whom are engaged in guarding the Port of Pozzuoli. It is still believed that the Port is not well enough guarded, and efforts are continuing to secure additional personnel for this function.

Plans are pending for the utilization of Navy Gun Crew Personnel to act as gangplank guards on all ships at berth, but as yet no affirmative action has been taken by Naval Authorities on the matter. It is anticipated that an early favorable decision will be reached.

The Port Pass System is in the process of revision as a result of which the contract labor employers in the port will be directly responsible and accountable for the pass buttons which are issued to the large number of their laborers in the port. A continuous check-up will be made by two Italian investigators in the employ of the Port Pass Office to assure that only authorized persons are in possession of the buttons, and that each has only one button. Other proposed simplifications of the Port Pass System are under consideration, the purpose being to reduce the number of different kinds of passes to facilitate the recognition by Gate Guards of the valid passes, and to eliminate forgeries.

b. On 1 September 1944, at 0930 hours, an explosion occurred on Pier San Vincenzo in Rooms 33-34 and 35 of the Royal Navy Dockyard.

Commander E. W. Grace stated that an Italian was using an acetylene welding torch, repairing a piece of metal. In the same room where he was working, there was stored a leaking can of gasoline which quickly ignited. Italian laborers and Royal Navy personnel made several attempts to extinguish the

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flames, but the fire spread to the woodwork in the room. The laborers also attempted to remove the oxygen tanks present from the room, but before they were successful, one tank exploded. Four Royal Navy members were killed, one Italian Royal Navy man was seriously injured, and about fifteen laborers were slightly injured.

Commander Grace believes that the high-pressure of the confined oxygen in the tanks, combined with the heat from the fire, caused expansion of the contents resulting in the explosion. The reason for the presence of the gasoline was that it was used to run a small generator nearby. C.I.C. agreed that this was not a case of sabotage, but rather, a very bad accident.

8. On 23 August 1944, at about 2100 hours, an incident of suspected sabotage occurred aboard the merchant vessel "ABNER DUNBAR".

Agents of this Section investigated the case. It was learned that the 3rd. Assistant, Arthur STEINWAD, had heard a noise on the other side of the open door leading into the shaft alley of the engine room of the vessel. Immediately thereafter, a thick yellow smoke began pouring out of this door. The ship's officer quickly closed the door to confine the smoke to the alley. He then notified the 3rd. Mate, Richard CARLSON, who was in charge of the watch at that time. Upon their investigation, it was disclosed that the noise and the smoke had emanated from a smoke grenade under the lower fuel pipe. The grenade was easily removed. No one had been noticed in the vicinity of the incident.

Based largely on the means used, which at best would cause only disorientation to anyone working in the engine room, it was concluded that the incident was not an act of deliberate sabotage but rather a prank of some individual among the ship's personnel. Recommendation was made to the officers of the ABNER DUNBAR that a thorough search of the vessel's quarters be conducted to determine whether or not additional smoke grenades or other similar mechanisms were aboard.

9. On 24 August 1944, the Master of the Hospital Ship "EMILY H. K. WILSON" reported that mechanical difficulties had been encountered and that there were some indications of sabotage. The steering apparatus was not functioning properly and the vessel would not respond to the Pilot's touch. The wires on one of the ship's generators were also found to be mangled.

The damaged generator was first inspected. All the wires in the generator were torn and twisted, but there were no indications that any external instruments had been used to cut them.

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On the deck below the generator, the Chief Engineer pointed out a cracked control valve. This was the source of the faulty steering of the vessel. In this valve, the Chief Engineer had discovered a loose nut and bolt about 3" long and a piece of roughly circular metal, both of which were foreign to the control valve. The Chief Engineer stated that he found these metals below the valve cage and that they could only have been left there when the cage was removed early in June, 1944, when the ship was refitted in New York by ATLANTIC BASIN IRON WORKS.

In view of the fact that the gate leading to the engine room was always locked and the keys in constant possession of the Engineers, the presence of the bolt and metal piece in the valve can only be the result of an act of sabotage or criminal negligence perpetrated while the ship was being refitted. The case was referred to U.S.C. Sub Service Command, and C.I.C. for investigation of the following undeveloped lead: ATLANTIC BASIN IRON WORKS.

ii. PORTICI

a. Schooner and Passenger Traffic at this Port have reached large proportions and require constant supervision. During the past month, the Captain of the Port has been thoroughly schooled in the U.S.C. method of control with the result that he is cooperating effectively to prevent the arrival and departure of unauthorized persons. This office has made available to him two Guardia di Finanza personnel to maintain a constant watch for the arrival and departure of schooners. Each schooner is boarded by one of the Guardia di Finanza and checked for both passengers and movement orders. Reports are made daily to the Port Security Office representative who remains at the Port a part of each day. When violations of movement orders are discovered, or when unauthorized passengers are found aboard a report and recommendation are made to the Royal Navy Boat Control Officer for disposition. As a result of this control, several cargoes have been confiscated by U.S.C. authorities during the past month as a penalty for violation of movement orders.

It is believed that schooner and passenger movement at Portici are presently under complete control.

iii. POZZOLI - SAGNOLI.

a. Of the additional small number of Military Police which have been made available to the 8th Port Provost Marshal, twenty five (25) are engaged in guarding the Port of Pozzoli, whereas there were no Military Police available at the end of last month for guarding this Port. The Guardia di Finanza Personnel who were formerly engaged in patrolling the coast to the Volturno have been withdrawn and have been concentrated in part at Pozzoli and Sagnoli. There have been no

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reported cases of sabotage nor have any unauthorized persons been found in the Port Area.

iv. CIVITAVECCHIA.

a. Well organized security measures have been established and appear to be adequate.

b. At approximately 2300 hours, on 31 August 1944, a violent explosion occurred in the vicinity of a sunken ship over which ramps have been built to form Berth No. 3. The explosion, while having a terrific concussion, was muffled - indicating that the charge had been well under the water.

It was determined that the Liberty ship "ISLAND STARBOND" had completed unloading and had departed from Berth 3 at 1830 hours, 31 August 1944. No other ship had been brought into the Berth and as a consequence, damage was limited to the two ramps, which are being repaired. There were no casualties.

After inspecting the damage, Lt. Rosenberg of the 891st Engineers expressed the belief that the charge was large, not less than five hundred pounds, deeply sunk, and probably a long-delayed action mine. Royal Navy Officers concurred.

During the morning of 1 September 1944 a British minesweeper was directed to re-sweep the harbor. At 1148 hours, while carrying out this mission, the sweeper was blown to pieces, presumably by a second mine, at a point approximately one hundred yards from the scene of the first explosion. It sank almost immediately. There was one survivor, seventeen reported missing.

After investigation, it was generally agreed by Fort and Royal Navy Officers, and it is the opinion of S.I.C. that the two explosions resulted from German long-delayed action mines and that there had been no evidence of sabotage.

c. On 14 September 1944, Major W. F. Sheehan, Region IV, A.S.C., assumed command of the Port of Civitavecchia, relieving Captain E. Sedek, 358th Fort Bn. With this change in command, operation of the Port as a Military Installation ceased.

Major Sheehan will continue to operate the Port on the same general basis as heretofore. The fence surrounding the area will be maintained and three of the existing five entrances closed. The other two are already being guarded on a twenty-four hour basis by Guardia di Viganza personnel, thirty men being available at the present time for this assignment. No entrance to the Port is permitted except by pass issued by Major Sheehan and all civilians are barred.

All P.R.S. dumps in the area are being reduced as rapidly as possible.

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C.I.C., F.B.I., has therefore closed Sub-section No. 1 at Civitavecchia as of 15 September 1944.

v. LEGHORN.

a. The Port Area is closed off with barriers and guarded by Military Police, and all persons entering this area are required to present special passes.

There have been three instances of small, deliberately fired charges, causing the detonation of much bigger quantities of explosives whose existence was previously unsuspected.

First Incident: On 26 July the firing of a one-and-a-half ton charge in the southern entrance blockships was followed immediately by the detonation of a mine in the harbor 1,000 yards away and an explosion a further 300 yards away, which demolished a lighthouse and 300 feet of breakwater at the northern end of the BISA CERVILIGNA Breakwater. There is still a good deal of mystery about this explosion but the latest expert opinion is that it was caused by one or more sea mines lying alongside the breakwater. There were no casualties.

Second Incident: When a 50 lb. charge was fired on a wreck alongside a small mole in PORTO MEDICEO on 15 August, a heavy explosion wrecked the mole itself. Two unexploded depth charges, evidently laid for cratering, had already been removed from this bomb damaged mole, and two more were found under debris later. It is believed that this explosion was caused by the detonation of other crater charges, whose presence had been concealed by bomb debris. This theory would also explain why the charges had not been fired by the enemy before his withdrawal. There were no casualties.

Third Incident: On 2 September a heavy explosion occurred when, at the request of the Royal Navy, small anti-limpetor charges were being thrown by the crew of a light AA Post on the west bank of the Industrial Canal. The explosion blew out the face of the canal bank, demolished the gun-post living hut, injured five of the six gunners, and scattered water, mud and debris over a wide area. Pieces of depth charges and German shells and detonators were found on the scene. It was known that there was a small wreck on the bed of the canal, but it was not among those known to contain ammunition. It seems probable that earlier charges had opened up this wreck, and by an unfortunate chance the last charge, with a 30-second fuse, fired in direct contact with detonators or some of the more sensitive ammunition.

It is not believed that either the second or the third explosion was the result of any deliberate plan of the enemy; but all three point to unsuspected dangers in the opening

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up of a wrecked, debris-and explosive-strewn port.

vi. SANTA MARINELLA.

a. Nothing to report.

vii. FLORENCE.

a. Nothing to report.

8. CIVIL SECURITY.

(a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security Offense (Category A)	For Internment. (Category B)	For Detention Pending Further Investigation. (Category C)	Total
Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials including CO.RP.				
Miscellaneous Civilians		1	4	5
Total:		1	4	5

(b) Important Individual Cases.

1. Persons Arrested.

a. YELLOCCIA, Gino, alias Gigino, member of an S.A. Espionage Group, previously reported as arrested by this Office, has made a lengthy confession. Recaptured for espionage purposes by Lt. Colonel David, briefed and sent on his mission

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by Lieutenant Von Weiss of the Abwehr, he eventually reached Naples in company with MAGLIORZI, Renato. At Naples, he parted company with MAGLIORZI (mentioned in previous report, page 5 - 2, (c) 1, g.) and had no further contact with any hostile Intelligence Agency. His statements shed new light on Magliozzi. According to Veloccia, Magliozzi appears to be one of the more important members in Colonel David's organization.

Veloccia has been interned for the duration of the war.

New information on MAGLIORZI, plus the original report, has been forwarded to the Legal Officer of Region 3, for his consideration with a view toward the eventual trial of Magliozzi on a charge of espionage.

By FRITSCHING, Oscar (German National) presented himself at the C.I.C. Office, this Section, on 16 August 1944 for instructions concerning his position.

Subject was born at Genoa of a German father and an Italian mother. His nationality is German, although he speaks only Italian. Fritsching is registered as a German alien at the Questura of Naples. He presently resides at 5 Salita S. Francesco, c/o Trepanese (i.e. Subject's wife's family), in Naples.

Subject fled from Magni di Cassiano on 8 September 1943 because the population threatened his life owing to his known German nationality. He travelled to Florence, thence by train to Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin. Subject returned to Florence, as a result of his lodging being destroyed by bombing, on 27 November, 1943. Fritsching then came to Naples from Florence on 8 August, 1944.

A recommendation was made that Subject's internment be deferred pending his good behavior on the grounds that Subject suffers from epilepsy of traumatic origin (a Doctor's statement was presented testifying to this fact).

However, since the first interrogation, additional information was brought to light and another examination of the Subject was made. Failure of the Subject to give complete information regarding himself on his first appearance before C.I.C. investigating personnel, his lies during interrogation, and disclosure of the fact that he visited his home in Naples wearing civilian clothes while still in the German Army, all combined to indicate that Subject is a potential threat to Allied Military security. His internment for the duration of the war has been authorized by this Office.

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g. PARLATI, Antonio fu Gennaro, alias Totanno di Santa Domenico (father) and PARLATI, Nicola di Antonio (son) of No. 3 Via Santa Sofia, Naples, were alleged to have presented credentials in both English and Italian, which identified them as civilian employees of C.I.C. A copy of a letter of commendation signed by General Inzell was included in the identifying papers.

In view of the uncertain identity, the long petty criminal record and the probability of his having been an informant of the O.V.R.A., the father, PARLATI, Antonio, was interned on 11 September 1944 for the duration of the war.

The son, PARLATI, Nicola, as a result of his complicity has been placed under surveillance of the Italian Police.

h. LIBBI, Egidio, alias King, had been loaned temporarily to the French Service de Renseignements for short-range mission behind the German lines on 9 February 1944. He was captured by the Germans and then sent back on 20 March 1944. He was interrogated by the French on his return, but left a very unsatisfactory impression. The French requested that he be interned.

A.F.H.Q. completed their interrogation of subject and directed that he be interned. This was done on 11 September 1944.

i. FRANCISE, Claudio, turned himself in to this Office as a Lieutenant of the Fascist Republican Army.

Upon questioning, he stated that he had never been actively engaged with German or Italian intelligence or information services. He also stated that he had never been given any mission out of his regular assignment as stated above.

Under HQ, AAF Administrative Order 51, subject is to be treated as a prisoner of war. He was consequently delivered to the P.W. Enclosure at Aversa.

j. Pursuant to advice by OSS-X-2, dated 6 April 1946, FRASERELLA, Luigi, (Italian) No. 14 Via Costanzi, Maddaloni, was listed in the records of this Office as being a possible enemy agent. The information that he had crossed the lines three times into Naples, during the period of enemy occupancy in Rome, was also contained in the advice.

Subject was arrested by Italian Police at Caserta on 19 August 1944 and sentenced to three months at Poggioreale Prison, after he had been charged with spitting in the face of a railroad station guard and arraigned for public peace disturbances.

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During his incarceration he was interrogated by an agent of this Office (4 September 1944). It was learned that he had crossed the lines three times; first, in order to see his family at Salerno - second, to earn some money by guiding American paratroopers back to Naples - and third, on March 28, to deliver personal messages of three fellow members of "I Primi a Foca" and "Aspita del Popolo".

This case has been turned over to C.S.S. for their decision in the matter.

5. PONTICELLI, Domenico, (alias RICCIARDI, Domenico), accompanied by CARLINO, Renato (alias ROSELLI, Renato; alias LANDI, Renigio) presented himself to the Carabinieri (Commander of Leghorn and volunteered information concerning German espionage in liberated Italy. He failed to disclose, however, that he and his companion were agents sent by the hostile party.

He was arrested on 4 September 1944 by C.I.C. and upon interrogation admitted that he had been sent with his companion by the SICHERHEITSDIENST on a ten to fifteen day mission for the following purposes:

(1) Go to Naples and Salerno, observe the activities in these ports and find out whether the Allies intend to effect a landing on the Adriatic Seacoast or on the Tyrrhenian Seacoast. (Trieste, Venezia or Genoa were the places mentioned).

(2) Observe the movements of planes in the various airports.

(3) Study the political situation and bring back newspapers.

Ponticelli and his associate were given money and a pass-word.

Subject was turned over to A.A.I. at request of that Headquarters.

6. CARLINO, Renato, (alias ROSELLI, Renato; alias LANDI, Renigio) was arrested simultaneously with Ponticelli, Domenico. Circumstances of his mission, arrest and disposition are the same as those described in the above case.

7. QUAGLIO, Sylvio, di Rocca, was referred to P.S.S., C.I.C. Sub-Section No. 3, for checking. Interrogation revealed that Quaglio had fought as a volunteer in the fascist Republican Army against the United Nations.

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Subject has therefore been transferred to the 5th Army Prisoner of War Camp in Leghorn, for internment as a Prisoner of War. P.O.W. - C.I.C., 5th Army (I.P.W.) have given assurance that final disposition would be made by them.

OSRENIK

j. OSRENIK, Valentin, di Andrea, who was picked up at about 1330 hours near Castelluccio, about 8 kilometers south of Ardenna, revealed that he was born in Niebalizza, Yugoslavia, 8 - 1 - 1920, and had been with the Germans for nearly two years. He had spent about fourteen months in Czechoslovakia and about seven months in Italy with them. No information was obtained to indicate that subject was an enemy agent. Inasmuch as he admitted to have been with the Germans for such a long period of time, P.O.W. - C.I.C. Sub-Section No. 3 transferred him as a Prisoner of War, to the 5th Army Prisoner of War Camp at Leghorn and turned him over to the I.P.W. Unit for disposition.

k. On 15 September 1944, KINDIG, Katharina di Julius, was taken into custody by the 180th Military Police Company at a road block at Albinia, Orbetello, and turned over to this Section for interrogation. The interrogation revealed that subject is a German citizen who has crossed the front lines without documents or identity and without any persons who could be responsible for her.

Subject was interned for the duration (on 15 September 1944), as a German citizen who would constitute a potential security threat by being free to travel in Allied territory after crossing from German held territory.

l. ROBILI-CARRARA, Valeria Raiz, mentioned in our previous report, Part 5, Paragraph 4, is being interned pursuant to a decision of Headquarters, Number 3 District.

m. ROSSI, Carmelo, mentioned in previous report, Page 7, Paragraph 1, is still under investigation. A report from the Agent in Charge will be submitted at an early date.

n. GIANNINI, Francesco, Saverio, mentioned in last report, Page 7, Paragraph 1 under ii. Suspects, has been released in the custody of I.C.I.C. in Rome, as he has been in their employ.

SCHLEIFAR

o. SCHLEIFAR, Stefano, soldier of German Army found working in Station Camp "05 7 50" was turned over to the 50th S.A. Company, who in turn delivered subject to the C.I.C. Part Sub-Section No. 3, P.O.W. Interrogation of subject revealed that he deserted from the German Army at Civitaavecchia April 23, 1944, because, as an Austrian, he and his fellow Austrians were given less favorable treatment than troops from

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Germany proper. When apprehended, subject was working under his own name without subterfuge and no unfriendly acts were charged against him.

He was interned as a Prisoner of War.

d. BLONCHI, Armando, and PERRARO, Angelo, were arrested on 10 September 1943 by British P.M.S. Agents at Sicily and turned over to this Section because they represented a case concerning American jurisdiction. Subjects were alleged to have posed as Police Agents, possessed illegal passes, issued illegal passes to other unqualified persons, and were also alleged to have represented themselves as "Members of the American Embassy". It was learned that they are members of a ring now being held for similar violations, by A.C.S., Rome. Subjects are being turned over to A.C.S., Rome, for trial as a group.

ii. Suspects.

e. ARLAINI, Andrea, (inadvertently omitted from preceding reports) was turned over to C.I.S., Palermo, by the Interrogation Commission of the Avorsia Collecting and Reassignment Center (Italian) and detained at P.O. 326 on 1 August 1944 as an espionage suspect. Subject was without proper documents and has made false and conflicting statements regarding his background and activities. Because of overcrowded conditions, he was transferred by P.M.S. 326 to 371 P.W. Camp, and this Office was not informed. Pending completion of an investigation by the (Earl) C.I.S., Subject will be removed from 371 P.W. Camp to Regioleone Prison in Naples.

f. LAONI, Leonette, ex Francesca of indolence, Sardinia.

On 28 August 1944, Subject who was being regularly repatriated in Sardinia presented his baggage for inspection to the Post Security Office. His two suitcases were found to contain a large quantity of radio equipment. An examination of the equipment revealed that only a transformer would be required to construct a fairly good radio sending station. Subject was permitted to proceed to Sardinia.

However, in the interest of security, the equipment was confiscated and turned over to the Signal Corps, P.M.S. and the case referred to 431 C.I.S. Detachment, Allied Garrison, Sardinia, for further investigation.

g. CARATA, Emilio, Chief of the C.C.P.R. at BASTIA during Italian occupation, was reported by the Bureau de la Securite Militaire to have been conspicuous by his brutality towards partisans as well as towards agents of the French and

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Allied information agencies.

He was considered to be a highly trusted member of the Fascist Party and suspected of having at his command a direct liaison with the Mussolini Government. He was also believed to have received instructions to work up a network of informants for the G.I.C.A.

Apprehension of subject was arranged by G.I.C. which also conducted an interrogation with the assistance of an Officer of the Bureau de la Securite Militaire and an Officer of the G.I.C.A.

The peculiar attitude of the subject, in addition to his confessed association with one Eugene BRICARDI, a Frenchman presently in prison for treason, left no alternative in the minds of the G.I.C. agent and the two assisting Officers, but that subject should be transferred to COMBISA in order that information concerning his past activities be confirmed or verified. Subject was accordingly placed in the custody of the Bureau de la Securite Militaire for transfer and disposition.

On 17 September, an Officer of the Bureau de la Securite Militaire proceeded to take the prisoner, who was waiting in the Carabinieri Office, and was leaving with him, accompanied by a Carabinieri, when Canale asked if he could go to the toilet. The French Officer consented and the Maresciallo of Carabinieri accompanied subject to the toilet and waited outside the door, which was closed but unlocked. Then he heard a shot, opened the door and found subject on the floor. Subject was taken to the Ospedale S. CARLO, in Naples, where he died on 26 September 1944.

3. SPAGNOLI, Carlo di Anos, according to a Memorandum from G.I.C., CAMPUS, together with two other Italians, left Bardonia in mid-August 1944, bound for the Mainland of Italy. They procured travel permits from A.S. in BARONIA, and were screened by G.I.C. However, their names failed to appear on any passenger list, and since they had left the island, it was suspected that they had departed using illegal means, i.e., some small vessel doing an illegal passenger traffic.

The destination address (given on the copy of the A.S.C. Permit) was checked but it is obvious that this was a fictitious address. It was concluded that subject, for some unknown reason, had lied when the travel pass was procured.

Subject's name has been placed on Police and Watch-lists for apprehension.

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(d) Control of Movement.

1. On 26 August 1944, arrangements were made by C.I.C. Sub-Section No. 3 with Major G. Verda, Commandant, Carabinieri Group of Grosseto Province and with Major Heady, I.S.P., (A.S.I.) Province of Grosseto, with regard to the control of transients. Major Heady agreed to put out a proclamation re-establishing the 10 kilometer rule for civilian travel which had been abolished by a proclamation released by A.S.I.

Thirteen road blocks were established, and these will be controlled by Carabinieri Guards supplemented by Finance Guards. These road blocks have been set up as follows:

In the vicinity of Paganico at the crossroads at Rondelli; in the vicinity of Montepescali where Highway 73 meets Highway 1; in Fagnano at the South wall of the City; South of Grosseto at the ex-Ponte Mussolini; in the vicinity of St. di Albina where Highway 73 meets Highway 1; at Scansano the South entrance of the City; at Manciano at East part of the City on Highway 74; at Pitigliano on Highway 74 just past the bridge leading into the City; at Sorano at East end of the City; at Latera where Highway 74 is met by secondary road numbered 600 (ref: Map of Italy 1:500,000); at S. Lorenzo Ruove where Highway 74 crosses Highway 2; at Giano at South end of the City; at Torniello at South end of the City.

Posters, provided by A.S.I., have been mounted on wooden backboards within thirty yards of either side of the road blocks.

General Orders of the Carabinieri are to stop all passers-by, whether they are military or civilian (except Allied personnel) and check all travel permits. Suspicious persons will be arrested and placed at the disposal of C.I.C. and this Section. Other persons who are stopped, but who do not present any security hazard, will be warned about travelling without proper permit and sent back to the place whence they came. All vehicles will be stopped, likewise, for the same type of screening. Repeated violators will be listed from current lists supplied by the Carabinieri, and these individuals will be tried by A.S.I.

The Commanding Officer of the 108th M.P. Company, GROSSETO, also assured C.I.C. that every effort will be made by his organization to strictly enforce the regulation which prohibits unauthorized civilians to ride on Government vehicles.

All transients are being controlled as they move about among the hotels, rooming houses, etc., with the assistance of the Gastoni of GROSSETO Province.

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11. Because of the acute housing situation within the City of LEVERHORN, a housing commission has been set up to allot housing facilities to all individuals whose presence in Lehorn will assist military operations. It is believed that information obtained through this procedure will be of considerable value to military authorities in identifying non-authorized civilians.

All entrances to the City are guarded by Military Police to prevent the entrance of unauthorized persons. At the moment, a civilian employed by Allied Forces may move into the City under the following circumstances: A request must be made through the office employing the civilian to G-2, P.S.S., and upon receipt of the request, one copy is forwarded by the G-2 Section to G-1 or P.S.S. for a security check. Approval or disapproval being noted by indorsement and forwarded to A.M.C. Another copy is forwarded directly to Captain Nathan, A.M.C., who will have the address to which it is desired to move investigated as to suitability and, upon receipt of security approval, notify the office originating the request and provide the necessary movement pass. One copy is then returned to G-2 with notation of permission to given address and date.

A.M.C. is authorized to move City officials and Civilian Employees without reference to G-2, P.S.S., but subject to approval of G-1 or P.S.S.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

1. The morale of the Italian Armed Forces in general is incredibly low. The food and the financial situation are the primary concern of the Italian Troops. This situation is actually acute. An Italian Officer pointed out to a G.I.C. Agent that his soldiers and his fellow Officers have little to eat and are dressed in rags. A specific instance has come to the attention of this Office wherein Italian Troops made a feast on their rations for two days, and then starved for the rest of the month, eating only what they could beg because they knew their monthly ration was inadequate for the whole month.

There is no uniformity in their dress, resulting in their general carelessness. They are on their way to complete demoralization if they have not already reached it. When they have opportunities to visit their homes, they are forced to make journeys on foot, while they watch Allied soldiers boarding trains (to Bari, for example). They know that these are the deserts of a conquered people, but nevertheless feel the bitterness of people who suffer for the sins of their leaders.

The one hopeful light for the Italian Army is the rumor that they may be accepted as Allies and be equipped accordingly.

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(b) Civil Population.1. YOUTH

a. There seems to be all too little attention paid to the voice of youth in Italy today. The voice is not a strong one yet, because of the number of young men who are still prisoners or who are still kept in the Army. However, at least one healthy movement has started among this group, "Movimento Federale Europeo". Nevertheless, there seems to be no attempt to provide youth with a vision toward which they should build and as a result for the most part, there exists an unhealthy disillusion among them. There are a few notable cases where the attention of this Office has been attracted by the enthusiastic continued participation in the war by young Italians, but this might almost seem to be an expedient, an outlet for energy, rather than thoughtful participation.

b. In a conversation with an Italian Priest of the Naples Area, an agent of this Office was told that there was considerable concern over the matter of youthful immorality. This informant stated that the Allies in Naples are creating a nasty situation by admitting girls into public places of entertainment and at the same time turning back the Italian escorts of these girls. Such conditions are provoking the printing of threatening posters, warning the women and grubbing over the injustice on the part of the Allies who grant the four freedoms to the women and deny them to the men.

c. The following excerpts from I.C.S. Unit No. 8 Bulletin, dated 21 September 1944, give a fairly good idea of the frightful plight (reminiscent of the plight of Muscovite Youth in the early years of the Bolshevik Revolution) of the Neapolitan Youth today:

"War-time conditions, bombing, evacuation, the death of parents, etc., has led to an extraordinary increase of waifs and strays in the streets of Naples. Men, hundreds of orphans, their ages varying from six to sixteen, roam the streets, and the following offenses are daily becoming more numerous: picking, 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 daytime."

"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 pick 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

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selling his wife or daughter to their guest."

"It is known that in the Pace Hospital alone, 4,000 diseased have been examined and of that number at least half were miners. 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 15 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."

"Never has the State found itself in such conditions of ineffectuality and of precarious existence as today. To rest on the State, on public authorities of every order for a complete solution seems to procrastinate, to boycott the work of salvation."

II. LIVING CONDITIONS

a. The food situation has deteriorated and women are making demonstrations in the markets.

b. Most Italians realize that the living conditions in the Naples Area are probably as good if not better than any other large city in Italy. This is apt to give them a certain satisfaction but they still complain about the lack of certain commodities. There is still the feeling that not enough has been done for the Neapolitans. This complaint is legitimate insofar as the poor and very poor are concerned. The need for food contributed materially to the threatened strike of the ~~workers~~ which may spread to the other utilities. There is another complaint with respect to food, the complaint that people are still not getting what their ration card entitles them to. There has been comment to the effect that ~~Sanza~~, head of the ~~Office~~, has been too busy trying to make himself the Mayor of Naples to do his job properly as the head of food distribution.

III. INFLATION

a. Those Italians who take time out to think about the eventualities with respect to the money situation are deeply alarmed at the amount of occupational currency which is circulating. An intercept of a letter written to the Minister of Economics complains of this fact, and the writer vividly illustrates his point by a random selection of bills of various denominations from his pocket and by rough calculations on the serial numbers. The writer roughly estimates on this basis the circulation of at least 36 billions of occupational currency.

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iv. POLITICAL SITUATION

a. In Naples there are still bitter complaints as to the continuance of strong Fascists in power. There has been relatively little comment and some derogatory comment on the arrest of SASSAROLI, prominent Fascist and a founder of the Party. He apparently preserved many good friends among the quasi-anti-Fascists. Posters have appeared in the streets about the freedom of SASSAROLI. In the course of conversation with an Italian collaborator of F.W.O., an Italian prominent in Neapolitan local circles declared that the release of SASSAROLI by the Allies was an "autocratic interference in the course of Italian justice and an infringement of all the principles of international law".

b. The following perhaps expresses the general political feeling to a large extent. It is quoted from a letter sent from an anti-Fascist to a friend, "...for all those people who are still deriving advantages from the positions they reached, thanks to their Fascist merits and who still try to hold them, boasting of anti-Fascist sentiments while keeping their Fascist mentalities, I am disheartened thinking of our dark future, of our youth overtaken by such a surprise for which we will only preserve a bitter regret, a bitter feeling of lost ambitions..."

c. In LEGHORN, the various Parties - the more important of which are represented in the "Committee of National Liberation", are cooperating fully with Allied authorities. The "Liberal Communist Party" was recently formed from elements of the old "Anarchist Party".

The following instructions are said to have been brought to LEGHORN on 23 August by two representatives of the "Central Committee of the Communist Party" in Rome:

"In spite of the spirit of moderation in Molotov's speeches and in the speeches of the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro TOLUZZI, the instructions transmitted directly from the Russian Government and forwarded to the Communist Party in Leghorn are very extreme."

"First of all, the Party is instructed to intensify its propaganda, and to see that its membership is increased quickly to several thousands."

"All proposals for taking the City by violence are still in effect, and in this regard the instructions recommend the infiltration of Communists in all branches of the Administration. These Communists, however, are to act in such a way as to give every impression of the most absolute spirit of moderation in order not to give rise to

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suspicious. The Communist Party will send a weekly courier to LONDON from Rome. It is also recommended that propaganda among the peasants be intensified, and that they try to make the presence of American troops in Italy unpopular so that the people will want them to leave. Among the Allies show preference to the English, because it is believed that when the war is over England will not be as powerful as America".

It is noted that the instructions from Moscow leave no doubt about the intentions of the Kremlin regarding the complete domination of Communism in Italy.

The Communist Party of LONDON is very active. There is also a Young Communist Party for carrying of propaganda among young people by means of sport competitions, etc.

V. ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ALLIES

A. This attitude is becoming worse and worse. As the Allies withdraw they leave behind them a trail of bitter hatred which at times culminates in overt acts. This hatred is particularly true just south of Naples and to the east. In Naples the resentment centers against the behavior of the troops. The resentment is not specific, but general.

(a) Rumors.

i. Rumors of peace are frequent. The most specific such rumor that has come to the attention of this office is to the effect that an armistice had actually been signed between the Allies and Germany on 25 August, but that this would not be announced until certain positions would be taken in Germany. This rumor has been alleged to find its source among Allied officers of the Municipality.

ii. A number of rumors have been circulating with respect to the birth of negro babies to Italian girls. One specific incident in which an abortion occurred has come to the attention of this office through official channels. A rumor has the father of one family near the railroad stopping at home of 8 live day visitors, to see the negro twins born to his daughter.

iii. The new German secret weapon is now in operation. It is a death ray. Two hundred American soldiers have been found dead at the front, without any apparent wounds or injuries, their heads bent forward as though asleep. (Italian civilians)

iv. Italy will be accepted as an ally and its army equipped accordingly. (Italian spy circles).

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(d) Any other matters of general security interest.

i. FRANCESCO, Pasquale, a 12-year-old Italian boy, mascot of a U. S. 7th Army Infantry Unit, boarded the Liberty Steamship "MARIO MARINLEY BOVARD" and went to Southern France. He was held on the ship, however, when the troops disembarked in France. The "BOVARD" was expected to return to Naples, but while at sea received orders to proceed to Genoa. There, subject was picked up and interrogated. The Master and the Armed Guard Officer of the "Bovard" stated that Fred J. SANDOLIER, Chief Engineer on that vessel intended to adopt the boy upon the return of the "Bovard" to Naples. Subject was placed on the S/S "RICHMOND" which was sailing for Naples. Upon arrival, he was taken by C.I.C. to the Home for Displaced Italian Persons, the "FRANCESCO SANDOLIER", to remain there until Chief Engineer Sandolier makes his appearance. Subject's money (21,000 Lire - occupational currency) which was given to him by crew-members before he left the ship, is being held in the safe of the Port Security Office for safe-keeping until Sandolier arrives.

This case is another of those involving small Italian boys being picked up as mascots by military units.

ii. Security checks were made for various agencies and authorities on seventy eight individuals, of civilian and military status, in order to examine their character for: Civil employment; general information; Marriage to military personnel; U. S. Citizenship; Status as German Nationals; (Military) cryptographic duties; and Loyalty to the U. S. Army.

Sixteen were disapproved.

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4. LOCATION OF P.S. SECTIONS/S.I.C. ATTACHMENTS.

SECTION:	LOCATION:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
NAPLES SECTION	Bank of Naples Bldg.	APC 782	(Dial) 12113
NAPLES PORT SECTION	Port Security Office, Naples	4 Piazza Municipio, Naples.	VACANT 317
ROME Sub-section	83 Via Antonio Bonio, Rome	Col. de, P.S. Sec. (Rome Sub-section) c/o Col. de, Roma, APC 786	850407
CIVITAVECCHIA Sub-section.....CLOSED.....			
FIOMBINO Sub-section	Office and billet in Fiombino.	Spec. Agent R. P. S. Ellison, Jr., Col. de, P.S. Sec. (Fiombino) c/o Fiombino Message Center. FIOMBINO 83	
LEGNANO Sub-section	C-2 Section - Forward.	c/o C-2, P.S. Sec. Forward, APC 788	FORWARD VALUE 2

55th P.S. Section	Att'd. to Adv. C-2, P.S. Sec. LEGNANO.	c/o C-2, P.S. Sec. Forward.	VILLAGE 485 NAVY 88

- Copies for
- (1) C-2, C-2, NAPOLINA
 - (1) C-2, No 1 District
 - (1) C-2, No 2 District
 - (1) C-2, No 3 District
 - (1) C-2, Roma
 - (1) C-2, Fifth Army
 - (1) Director Sec. Branch, A.C.C.

HENRY R. CUMMINS,
Lt. Colonel, USA,
As C. of S., C-2.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 782

Security Branch
636.6
8/3320
JLL

SECRET
Auth: CO, P.B.S. :
Initials: :
Date: 30 June 1944 :

HEADQUARTERS
A. P. O. 782
A. C. C.

SPGHI

30 June 1944

FROM: 18 June 44
TO : 30 June 44

SUBJECT: SEMI-MONTHLY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE REPORT.
TO : GGI, ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

6

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SITUATION IN THE
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

SUBVERSION

Of the few individual cases which were investigated during the report period, none indicated any organized subversive activity.

SABOTAGE

No actual act of sabotage was reported. However, two enemy agents, especially trained for demolition work, who had been left behind by the retreating Germans, were apprehended and their demolition material recovered. While there is no indication that these agents intended to accomplish their mission, the fact that they were left behind by the enemy is evidence that he is active in planting post-occupation agents.

ESPIONAGE

The apprehension of two enemy spies, one of whom was dropped by parachute and the other infiltrated, indicates a growing concern on the part of the enemy regarding the activities of Allied Forces in the Naples and Coastal Areas.

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He is particularly anxious to collect information concerning eventual amphibious operations.

Both agents, one of whom surrendered voluntarily, denied any intention of fulfilling their mission. This is probably true in view of the Allied successes, which have considerably enhanced the prestige of the Allied Armies, and uplifted the morale of the Italian Population. However, this Section has serious reasons to believe that other agents have penetrated the Peninsular Base Section Area and a constant surveillance is effected in order to apprehend them.

SECURITY

Outside of the need for more guards on certain highway bridges, and of a definite policy to control civilian traffic, security is satisfactory.

PROPAGANDA

Nothing to report.

RUMORS

Civilians in Naples have been heard to discuss possibility of German use of new flying bomb over Southern Italy, reasons for Col. Peletti's removal from Naples, the Pope's intervention relative to alleged outrages committed by French troops, and possibility that Italian Government will be again re-shuffled to include Badoglio.

ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

The relations between the civilian population and our troops is very satisfactory.

This cannot be said, unfortunately, of the attitude of the Italians toward the French. Recent alleged abusive acts on the part of French Colonial Troops have brought forth bitter complaints and comments which, if justified, should be carefully examined and appropriate measures taken by competent Headquarters.

The economic situation is definitely improving, with a noticeably beneficial effect on the attitude of the civilian population. Although the labor situation is also gradually improving, the struggle between the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" established in Rome, and the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro", functioning in Naples, may complicate the smooth development of Italian labor union organizations. The new Italian Government met with general approval. However, Monarchical and ex-Fascist elements are undermining confidence in the Bonomi Government by a skilfully conducted whispering campaign. In spite of numerous political parties, it is gradually becoming evident that the Christian Democrats and the Communists remain the leading political parties.

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PART II

(Specific Incidents)

1. SUBVERSION

a. On 9 April, acting upon a request from Hq. AAI, an investigation of the activities of General Vittore MARCHI, a blind Italian Army Reserve Officer, was initiated by this Section.

According to available information, Subject was alleged to have been a fervent propagandist of the past regime up to 25 July 1943, when he suddenly professed anti-Fascist convictions. He was reputed to be carrying on an intense struggle against the Axis outwardly, while hiding a "dark and different activity more in keeping with his past".

Subject, and one Ricciotti GARIBALDI (See Para. 4, c, 3) had been known to recruit youths in the Naples Area, to go into Northern Italy for the purpose of spreading Republican propaganda. In this connection, they were used to some extent by C.S.S.

During the course of the investigation, MARCHI impressed his Agent-observers as being an opportunist who was endeavoring to capitalize on Southern Italy's unstable political situation. It is reasonably apparent that Subject prospered more under Fascism than he suffered from it, although it does not seem probable that he is actively subversive at the present time.

It was recommended to Allied Agencies, particularly C.S.S., to avoid using Subject's services in recruiting agents because of his equivocal personal and political background.

b. On 1 June 1944, two escaped German Prisoners of War, HOAR, Rolf, and PIELMAIER, Joseph, were apprehended and returned to P.O.W. Camp #209. HOAR was captured on the Caserta road near Santa Maria.

PIELMAIER was arrested on the outskirts of Capua and turned over by an M.P. Lieutenant to the Security Officer at P.O.W. 326, Aversa. Both prisoners were brought to C.I.C. Hq. in Naples, where they were interrogated and returned to their original enclosure for necessary disposition.

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c. Giuseppe MARZELLA, was interrogated on 15 June 1944 by Agents of this Section. He was being questioned with other refugees at the Capua Refugee Center, when it was learned from C.C.R.R. personnel that he had served in the Fascist Republican Guard, near Rome.

Investigation disclosed that he had joined that organization on 13 March, and served in it until 1 May 1944 when he absented himself from his duties to avoid being sent to an Officer's Training School at Genoa or Milan. He donned civilian clothes and remained in hiding at Fontana Liri, where he was entrucked by the Allies with refugees and then brought to Capua.

By his own statement, it was established that he did wear the uniform and perform the duties of a Fascist Republican Guardsman. He was a deserter from that unit when picked up by the Allied Forces. Subject was therefore committed to P.M.R. 326 for appropriate handling on 15 June 1944.

d. Following a report from the Regional Security Officer, of Region 3, A.C.C., that Umberto CROCHI, Organizer and Director of the "UNIONE NAZIONALE ITALIANI RIFUGIARI", had sought official recognition for the U.N.I.R., an investigation was initiated by this Section for the purpose of determining the nature of this organization.

The investigation disclosed that the U.N.I.R. is an organization of refugees from German-occupied Italy. No evidence was found to indicate any subversive tendencies on the part of the organization or its members. However, Umberto CROCHI, who considers himself an experienced interrogator, and believes that he can secure information from the refugees for the use of the Allied Intelligence authorities, was found to be gullible and indiscreet in his manner of enrolling refugees, and that he had started an organization which he could not control.

Since there are regularly authorized Allied offices for the interrogation, feeding, and employing of refugees, this Section considered that the U.N.I.R. served no useful purpose and recommended that CROCHI be refused recognition as President of the organization. It was also recommended that the U.N.I.R. be disbanded. Both recommendations were approved by A.A.I.

2. SABOTAGE

a. Two members of the Italian Royal Navy, who had been trained for demolition and sabotage missions, were dressed in civilian clothes and led by Axis officers to a German field Headquarters in the vicinity of PONTICORVO. There they were provided with five boxes of demolition and incendiary devices and told to bury the boxes, await the arrival of Allied troops and employ the equipment to sabotage the Allied Dumps and prop-

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erty. When Canadian troops advanced upon the area, they explained that they were refugees from Rome on their way to Naples, and did not confess the sabotage plans. They were removed to a camp 10 kms. from Naples where they were interrogated by Allied Officers - but continued to withhold the information about their mission.

Finally, after spending the night at a refugee center, they presented themselves, of their own volition, to the Italian Counter Espionage Headquarters in Naples where (after a thorough interrogation) a full confession was obtained.

Upon being advised of the foregoing, this Section immediately proceeded to recover the five boxes of sabotage and incendiary devices. Although difficulty was incurred in locating the cache, the boxes were uncovered on 21 June 1944, after a 3-day search. These boxes contained delayed incendiaries, blast-caps, bombs and sticks of dynamite.

The materiel was stored with the 136th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squad, pending disposition or destruction.

Since Subjects are members of the Italian Royal Navy, they were turned over to S.I.N. for trial by Italian Court-Martial.

3. ESPIONAGE

a. On 21 June, an Italian deserter and German-trained spy, walked into the C.I.C. Office and voluntarily surrendered.

Subject stated that he had landed from a German plane, by parachute, about midnight 8-9 June 1944, at a point near CERSAIA, Province of Salerno.

He declared that the identity card he carried was falsified, and added that prior to 1 April he had also been given false identity papers, using an alias by which he was known to his fellow Agent-recruits.

On 30 March, he was recruited by a "Lt. Colonel Davide" and received a course of approximately 40 hours in an all-encompassing espionage curriculum. He was then told that he would be teamed up with a wireless telegraph operator, and was taught one simple code. Just prior to his departure on this mission, however, he was informed that he would operate alone.

Subject was given a three-weeks' mission to cover the coast Northward, noting the number of ships by category, tonnage, armament and probable purpose - especially, whether there were any new arrivals at Naples and if any preparations were under way for a landing at LAGHORE. 9305

He received 50,000 Lire in 1000 denomination - 200 shillings (in 10 shilling notes) and also 2 notes (of 5 pounds each).

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He was given no Mexican money, but purchased 40 Dollars in BLUE SHAN money.

It was recommended by this Section that if Subject's services are thought needed, he should be sent to Rome in charge of S.I.M., for the purpose of identifying former associates and of influencing some of them to turn themselves in as Subject did.

If his services are not needed, he could be allowed to go to his home in Benevento, under house arrest with the obligation of reporting daily to the Carabinieri.

Concurrence of A.A.I. is awaited before final disposition of the case.

b. On 26 June 1944, an enemy agent was apprehended at CASERTA by C.I.C. and S.I.M. Agents upon information provided by S.I.M. A preliminary interrogation disclosed that Subject is a Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Branch of the Italian Army, and that he had received espionage training at FLORENCE.

The case is now being investigated by this Section, and a complete report will be forwarded in the near future, to all agencies concerned. A.A.I. and S.C.I. have been notified.

c. On 31 March 1944, the Postmaster of Serrara-Fontana, Island of Ischia (Francesco Longobardi) notified the Ischia C.I.C. Sub-Section that mail dated 10 January 1944, addressed to "Willi FRANK c/o LUIGI VESPUCCI, Serrara-Fontana", had been sent by "Caterina SPINELLA, Catona, Reggio Calabria". An immediate check was made by C.I.C. Agents of all subsequent mail passing between these persons. Six letters and cards, from Germans or addressed to Germans, were intercepted. Of these, two cards were from the person named by the Postmaster, and addressed to the above-named addressee. These two were the only ones dated since the Allied occupation of Ischia.

Investigation revealed that Willi FRANK was a German soldier who had been stationed at Serrara-Fontana. For the purpose of receiving mail, he left the name of "Luigi VESPUCCI" at the Post Office when the Germans evacuated the Island. No one now exists at Serrara-Fontana by that name, and neither card has been claimed at the Post Office.

All of the names mentioned in the correspondence have been checked and placed on Civil Postal Censorship lists for continued surveillance by postal authorities, pending receipt of further information through the current investigation of Caterina SPINELLA being made at Catona, Reggio Calabria by S.I.M. This investigation was instituted in order to determine her relationship with Willi FRANK, alias Luigi VESPUCCI, and what her interest is in corresponding with him under his assumed name. Further information will be presented in a subsequent report.

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d. Messal DAHAN and Maria CICERO, French Subjects residing in Naples, were investigated by this Section as espionage suspects. Both suspects were also being investigated by the French Intelligence Service.

The investigation disclosed that DAHAN had been arrested by the Italian Intelligence at Tunis in March 1943, under suspicion of espionage. Because she is Jewish, she was sent to Palermo and then to Solofra, a Concentration Camp near Avellino. According to a French Intelligence (B.S.M.) report, she is alleged to have stated that while at Palermo, she became acquainted with CICERO, another internee, who confided to her that she (CICERO) had worked for the Italian Intelligence Service in Tunisia after November 1942. CICERO also said she had previously spent 18 months in jail for espionage in Spain.

CICERO's record, in B.S.M. files, revealed her as a concubine and clandestine prostitute at Tunis. She was in jail at Tunis from 7 July 1942 to 7 March 1943, and therefore was absolved of participation in Italian espionage during that period. However, following an investigation by the B.S.M., she was arrested on 6 June 1944. According to the arrest report, Cicero admitted that she had been hired by the Italian Intelligence Service in Tunisia, and received 50,000 Francs for her services. She also obtained information from and participated in the arrest of French officers.

Cicero will be sent to Tunis at the disposal of B.S.M. for necessary disposition.

Dahan will also be sent to Tunis in charge of B.S.M. as a material witness against Cicero and to assist in the prosecution of the case.

e. On 3 June 1944, GAMBONI, Gastone (alias "Egiziano" - The Egyptian) via Nile 34, Naples, was arrested by S.I.M. He was incarcerated at Foggiorale on a charge of disorderly and suspicious conduct, and was to be interned for reasons of public security.

An investigation by this Section disclosed the following:

Subject has stated, while inebriated, that he "works for the British Police Command" and "is assigned to follow Allied troops and do confidential work". He professes to be an Egyptian citizen although records prove that he was deported from Egypt, France, Belgium, Poland and Switzerland because he was an habitual drunkard. He was also guilty of petty larceny and never had steady employment. He was arrested several times in Italy for disorderly conduct and resisting officers of the law.

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A request was sent to the 6780th C.I.C. Detachment, (Prov.) II Corps, for an investigation of Subject's activities while residing in TRANO.

Subject is the brother of a propaganda agent (for the German) GAMBONI, Antonio. He claimed that he was a British Intelligence Agent, and that he was an Egyptian citizen. Both statements were disproved in the course of the investigation.

This Section concurred with the Italian Counter Intelligence that subject should be interned for security reasons. He will therefore remain at the disposition of S.I.M. for necessary action.

The results of the II Corps investigation at TRANO, if derogatory, will be communicated to S.I.M. to strengthen their case against the Subject.

4. SECURITY

a. Security of Information and Material.

Nothing to report.

b. Security of Installations and Ports.

(1) Civitavecchia Sub-Section.

(a) A C.I.C. Sub-Section, comprising four Agents, was activated at Civitavecchia on 19 June 1944 for the purpose of effecting travel-control by the following means and methods:

1. Patrol craft furnished by the Royal Navy.

a. These craft will be manned by an Italian crew, but subject to operational requirements of NOIC, Civitavecchia, they will be under the control of the Agent aboard. A radio telegraph set will be installed on each ship and at the base. Training in its operation will be given.

b. Duties of Agents aboard these craft will be:

aa. Interception and confiscation of all small craft since no bum-boats or pleasure craft are permitted North of Anzio.

bb. Spot check and inspection of schooners to determine that no passengers are being carried thereon and

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that crew lists are properly stamped and authorized.

cc. Spot check and inspection of fishing boats in the same manner as above. Fishing is not permitted further than one mile from shore or during the hours of darkness.

dd. Arrangements for night patrols will be made with MOIO, Civitavecchia.

2. Establishment of a net of informants.
3. Close cooperation with S.I.M. and R.C.F.
4. Close cooperation with C.I.C. and P.S.S. in Rome.

(b) Port Security functions will fall under the following main heads:

1. Control of Merchant Seamen will be controlled as heretofore.

2. No incoming passengers will be permitted to disembark or embark without MIA except on the most urgent representations.

3. Perimeter fencing and port guards will be recommended by C.I.C. personnel in cooperation with the 8th Port I.C. (Lt. Weston) and the Port Commandant, the Port P.M., and others. Formation of a Port Security Committee as soon as possible should be suggested to proper authorities.

(2) Rome and Northern (P.S.S.) Area Sub-Section.

(a) Another Sub-Section was organized to cover P.S.S. installations and territory in the Rome Area and North thereof. This Sub-Section will be operated by five Agents.

(3) During the report period, an anti-sabotage inspection was made by C.I.C. Agents of main highway bridges along the Volturno, and likewise the Kimble Bridge on Highway No. 7, over the Garigliano, in Minturno.

Bridges located at CAPUA and CASERLE were adequately protected. However, the bridge at TRIFLISCO was partially guarded by Carabinieri - but there was no American guard on duty. A recommendation was made to station two American Military Police at this strategic point, to keep all unauthorized persons away from the

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bridge itself.

In order to properly safeguard the Kibole Bridge (approximately 50 kms. N. of Naples), it was recommended that a definite policy be set up to control civilian traffic and that Carabinieri guards be informed of their duties concerning this policy. It was also recommended that Military Police stationed at this bridge, stop all military vehicles carrying civilians, and turn back those who have no travel permits. Other security measures now in effect are sufficient at the present time.

Steps will be taken to implement the above recommendations.

c. Suspects, Arrests and Personnel Investigations.

(1) BARALDI, Bruno, discharged from employment with the French Intelligence Service 9 June 1944, is in possession of secret information and is considered to be a danger to Allied Military Security, by the French.

Arrest and internment of BARALDI, Bruno, for security reasons, were requested by the Bureau de la Sécurité Militaire, and approved by this Office.

(2) The Regional Security Officer, Region 3, A.C.C., requested an investigation of the ALBERGO DEI POVCHI, Piazza Carlo III, Naples, following receipt of an anonymous report dated 30 April 1944. The Directorship of this civilian hospital and home for the poor, were accused of:

- (a) Misappropriation of funds.
- (b) Having achieved and maintained important positions in the Albergo through Fascist connections.
- (c) Bank mismanagement of foodstuffs and supplies causing undue suffering for patients and inmates.

F.S.S. Agents inspected this institution on 12 May 1944.

The inspection of the premises revealed that much is to be desired in the proper management of this hospital-home.

Following a careful investigation of all of the officials of the Albergo, it was recommended and approved by A.C.C., that the Director, Alfonso ALIPERTA; Administrator, Gaetano DE BLASIO; and Prefect's Representative, Domenico GALDI, be dismissed as undesirable Fascists in conformity with existing A.M.G. and A.C.C. directives.

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(3) Internment of GARIBALDI, Ricciotti, on political grounds, was requested by OSI(b), AAI, in a letter dated 12 June 1944. A.A.I. further requested that GARIBALDI be despatched to 371 P.W. Camp where all relevant enclosures from Subject's file would be sent. In conformity with this Directive, Garibaldi was arrested on 17 June 1944 and taken to P.W.A. 326, prior to his transfer to P.W. 371.

(4) On 30 May 1944, subsequent to a written request from 312 P.S.S., DELIETTO, Marino, Villa San Giuseppe 5, Nuovo Agnano, Naples, was investigated by Agents of this Section in order to ascertain his character and political background.

Because of his Fascist activity since 1920, his professed sympathy and collaboration with the Germans, and the fact that his son also associated and fled with the Germans, he was considered to be a potential threat to Allied security. These facts have been established through available documentary evidence.

He was therefore listed as unsuitable for any future employment by Allied Agencies.

(5) The Officers and Crew of the "S.S. BRITON MARIS" (a specially equipped vessel), were investigated pursuant to request of the P.I.C., 6th Port.

Giovanni Battista DI BLASI, whose history was unfavorable for one engaged in this type of work, was removed from the ship. No other security hazard was evident. The case was closed.

(6) During the report period, 95 investigations were instituted covering individuals proposed for employment in civil or governmental positions under Allied control. Of these, 86 were approved.

(7) Two investigations of prospective Brides of Members of the U. S. Armed Forces were conducted. No derogatory information was found in either case.

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d. Control of the Movements of the Civilian Population.

Nothing to report.

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6. PROPAGANDA

Nothing to report.

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6. RUMORS

- a. The Germans may apply a new flying bomb in order to terrorize the population of large towns in Southern Italy.
(Civilians in Naples.)
- b. Colonel Poletti has been removed from Naples because he understood and therefore helped the working classes.
(Civilians in Naples.)
- c. The Pope has intervened with Allied authorities in order to stop the outrages committed by French Troops.
(Civilians in Naples.)
- d. The Government will again be re-shuffled and Marshal Badoglio will be included in the new Government.
(Civilians in Naples.)

7. ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

a. The gradual improvement of the economic situation and especially of the food situation, influences the attitude of the lower classes, who view any such improvement with relief. The general consensus prevails that in the long-run the Allies have the welfare of the small people at heart.

b. The labor situation however, seems to get more complicated due to the existing feud between the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" established in Rome, and the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro" functioning in Naples. It seems that Di Vittorio (Communist) is behind the struggle fostering a broad platform uniting all unions, while Gentile (Action Party) and his friends are opposing such a move, fearing a predominant Communist influence. Although the working classes are not directly concerned with this struggle, its political implications in Naples, and Naples Area, should not be overlooked. It may be presumed that Gentile's (Action) and Russo's (dissident Communist) influence in the C.G.L. might be taken over by some of those Communist leaders who adhere to Di Vittorio's program. It is interesting to note that the Christian Democrats, in Naples, were originally opposed to this program and that they had to give way to pressure exerted from their party's headquarters in Rome.

c. The political developments, on the whole accepted as satisfactory, have given rise to various interpretations. A general belief is gaining ground that new changes within the Government are going to take place. A kind of whispering propaganda is taking shape, emanating no doubt from monarchical circles, that the present government is transitory, that therefore it did not take any drastic action in the field of epuration, and so on. It may also be suspected that certain ex-Fascist elements are contributing to the creation of an atmosphere of

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uncertainty and uneasiness, concerning the stability of the Italian Government.

d. The increase of political factions (outside the Committee of National Liberation) gives the impression of political confusion. In reality, all these more or less unimportant factions give an opportunity to fiery Neapolitans to expand their political temperament, and they contribute to a gradual cooling-off of personal, and often vehement controversies. A tendency is noticeable to align most of the smaller factions behind the two major political parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

e. The problem of lower-class youth is becoming more acute and requires close watch. This was always a difficult problem in Naples. At present, war and social disruption have aggravated the situation.

f. News reaching Naples about the outrages committed by French Troops is creating an unfavorable impression on all strata of Neapolitan society. The Italian Counter Espionage Service in Naples reports that: "The violent and abusive acts against the Italian population committed by French Moroccan troops, in places traveled in or occupied by them, have now reached very grave and alarming proportions. Almost daily, women and children - young and old - are forced to endure acts which range from bodily violence to rape, from assault to homicide, from theft to pillage, from appropriation of clothing and food to actual plundering."

The Italian population naturally resents such treatment received at the hands of the French. It is to be feared that if no measures are taken to improve the situation, the Italian population may eventually develop a deep-seated anti-French attitude of serious political concern to the Allies.

The attacks on women and often children, offend the religious feelings of the Catholic population. The unquestionable successes of the French Troops on the battlefield do not counter-balance the spreading rumors of pillage and rape committed by French soldiers. The passive attitude of French officers is frequently cited and the conclusion is being drawn that, contrary to the other Allies, the French remain hostile to the Italian Nation.

g. News reaching Naples concerning friendly relations between American soldiers and the Roman population has greatly impressed the Neapolitans. The belief is expressed that the Romans have abstained so far, from taking advantage of the American soldier's friendly attitude and of his purse.

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HENRY M. GUMMING,
Lt. Colonel, GSC,
A. C. of S., G-2.

Copies to:

- (3) A. C. of S., G-2, AFHQ,
(Thru SCS, HAYUSA)
- (1) A. C. of S., G-2, 5th Army.
- (1) G.S.I., 2nd Dist.
- (1) G.S.I., 3rd Dist.
- (1) Director, Security Branch, ACG.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR MASH SECTION
A. P. O. 782

SECRET
Auth: CG, P.S.M.
Initials:
Date: 31 May 1944

8-3694

RPGBI

31 May 1944

FROM: 16 May 44
TO : 31 May 44

SUBJECT: SEMI-WEEKLY COURTESY-INTERLUZORIAN REPORT

TO : A. C. OF S., O-S, S.C.S., MATCOM, APO 780, U. S. ARMY.

SAME 1

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE COURTESY-INTERLUZORIAN SITUATION IN THE
PENINSULAR MASH SECTION

While security conditions during the period of this report were generally satisfactory, two rather serious violations involving security of information were noted.

Cases of subversion were limited to those of minor importance. No cases of espionage or of sabotage were disclosed.

The attitude of the upper and middle classes of the Italian civilian population is becoming more favorable, while the attitude of the lower classes is becoming more critical and resentful.

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PART II

(Specific Incidents)

1. SUBVERSION

a. Copy of a letter from Solara, Mary Anna, Corso A. Diaz 86, Bellavista, Partini, to Boiser, Albert, Contrada Spagnolo 175, Marsala, Trapani, dated 2 July 1945, was received from the Office of Civilian Censorship. The letter contained statements of a derogatory nature concerning America and England.

In the course of the C.I.C. investigation, Subject made no attempt to deny that she wrote the statements, but explained her actions by saying that the entire area in which she lived had been subjected to such terrific bombardment by Allied planes at the time the letter was written that she and everyone else were near the breaking point. Subject claimed that her sympathies are definitely with the Allies, and that the statements contained in the letter were only an indication of her terror as a result of the bombings.

Since Subject is sixty-eight years of age and has spent only two of those years in Germany, it was not deemed necessary to intern her as a threat to security, and the case has been closed.

b. Information was received from a confidential informant to the effect that "Fascists" were stealing arms, ammunition and army equipment and storing them at the home of one Liguori, Giuseppe, Verrete Fiorillo #77, Verre Annunziata.

On 10 May 1944 Agents of this Section conducted a search of the premises and did find arms, ammunition, army equipment and clothing. Interrogation of members of the household indicated that the material was accumulated by theft. No subversive aspect was discovered, and the matter was referred to the Military Police, Verre Annunziata.

c. Giuliano, Gabriella di Santoro, was apprehended on 29 April 1944 by the 111 Provost Company (British), Naples, on charges of conspiracy against the United States Government. On the 30th of April 1944, Subject was turned over to the 58th M. P. Co., District #1, for questioning. Subject was then turned over to the Port Security Police because he was in possession of a Port Pass made out to another person,

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an Italian civilian Fort employee named SANNINO. The Fort Security Police turned Sigliano over to the C.I.C. for investigation.

Investigation of Subject disclosed that he had intended to use the pass, together with an exemption from military service made out in the name of RUSSE, another Fort employee, in forging a similar exemption paper for SANNINO. Since Subject had not attempted to make use of the Fort pass, a report was forwarded to S.I.S. to be turned over to the Italian Police, and termination of the employment of both Russe and Sannino was recommended.

2. SANITARY

Nothing to report.

3. ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

4. SECURITY

a. Security of Information and Material.

(1) At the request of GSI(b), AAI, by letter dated 8 May 1944, C.I.C. personnel investigated the disappearance (on 3 April) of "Top Secret" document NR-134. This document, addressed to Major Gave, Advance G-2 Section, Linceo di Napoli, Naples, was received from Express Letter Office, Fochole, and receipted for by a P.S.S. dispatch rider at 1840 hours, 3 April. The letter was not received at the P.S.S. Message Center, to which the dispatch rider delivered the remaining mail picked up at the S.I.C. at the same time. The dispatch rider, Corporal Walter J. Cieslak, 6888th Signal Service Company, upon being questioned, admitted that he does not always check each document individually to make sure that it is the document for which he has receipted. He further stated that upon turning over documents to the Message Center, he obtains receipts for only those documents which are registered.

A complete report of this case was made to the Signal Officer, P.S.S., who caused an investigation to be made, and has reported that the loss was the result of failure on the part of the dispatch rider to follow the standard operating procedure in effect at the Signal Center. He has further stated that corrective measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence.

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(3) On 13 May, the 5th Military Police District received an anonymous message to the effect that Allied property was located in a cave at 209618, Town Plan of Naples.

Investigation by Military Police personnel resulted in the discovery, in the cave, of various types of Government property, including grenades, camouflage nets, U.S.F., and also Army Organization records and correspondence, including considerable classified matter. The classified matter was removed by Military Police and turned over to the Intelligence Officer, Metropolitan Area, who notified this Office. Since the documents were the property of, or addressed to units of the Fifth Army, they were forwarded with a report of the circumstances to the A. C. of S., G-3, Fifth Army.

C.I.C. personnel attached to this Headquarters are conducting an investigation to determine the circumstances under which this material left the custody of the responsible individuals.

b. Security of Installations and Ports.

(1) Periodic security surveys have been made of the following installations:

Q.M. Bakery, Q-683; Q.M. Depot, Q-857; The Petroleum Package Installation, Q-880 and the Ordnance Depot, Area, Q-451.

The surveys disclosed that all previous recommendations have been complied with fully. New recommendations were made when deemed necessary.

(2) An indication of the activity of C.I.C. personnel attached to the Office of the Port Counter Intelligence Officer is given by the following report covering the period 25 April to 24 May:

CASES:	OPENED	REFUSED		OTHERS	DATA	
		RECORDED	PENDING		CLOSED	PENDING
PERSONNEL	44	31	27	2	2	0
MERCHANT SHIPS	17	14	3			
PASSENGER CONTROL	9	11	0			
SAMUCCO & OFFICERS	15	14	5	1	1	0
TOTAL:	85	70	35	3	3	0

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Unauthorized publications confiscated on civilian baggage inspection	3
Uncensored letters confiscated on civilian baggage inspection	93
Merchant Seamen and civilian passengers interrogated and documented for travel	138
Merchant Seamen vetted, and Embarkation Permits issued	106
Refugees supervised on departure	ROMZ
Special detachments of Italian Merchant Seamen vetted for special duty	228
Merchant ship crews approved and Certificates of Security Inspection issued	3

(3) On 29 May, U. S. Naval Det. 728 forwarded to this office a Merchant Seaman's Port Pass bearing the name "Staff Sgt. Roger Rose, Emd. Det., S.S. Alexander Graham Bell". The pass was a mimeographed form with a rubber stamp impression reading "Port Security Officer - Naples" (note omission of the "i" in "Security"). Although it is not believed that the actual Sgt. Rose was in any way connected with the pass except through the use of his name by another person, investigation at his Unit, the 160th Infantry Regiment, has been requested of C.I.C., 5th Army. All Port-gate guards have been alerted to apprehend bearers of this type of pass and an investigation is being made of local printing establishments in an attempt to trace the origin of the pass. If efforts to apprehend the person or persons involved in the forgery are unsuccessful, the pass-stamp presently in use will be altered.

c. Suspects, Arrests and Personnel Investigations.

(1) Meloni, Pietro, Italian civilian formerly employed by U.S.S. and more recently by the Office of the Intelligence Officer, A.S.C., City Administration Section, 5th Army, was arrested by C.I.C. personnel and is being held pending investigation. He is charged with stealing from Italian civilians, arresting an Italian civilian without proper authority, representing himself as an American civilian, representing himself as a member of the C.I.C., speaking disrespectfully to an officer of the Army of the United States, and threatening that officer. 9000-

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Since the investigation, to date, indicates that subject has rendered valuable service in the past and that his recent indiscretions are in part due to a lack of proper supervision, a full report has been submitted to the A. G. of S., S-2, C.A.S., 5th Army, with a request that, if he believes subject will be of use to him, he take over his custody and assume the responsibility for his future actions. In the event that this is not done, subject will be turned over to A.S.C. for trial.

(2) Upon receipt of information from the Intelligence Officer, Metropolitan Area, P.S.A., to the effect that Morris, Maurice, had made recent trips to Rome, an investigation of subject by C.A.S. personnel was initiated. It was determined that subject (who had been employed by C.A.S.) had been extremely indiscreet in discussing the nature of his employment and the missions upon which he had been engaged. Subject was arrested by C.A.S. and his home was searched. A German-issued pass, authorizing subject's free travel and the protection of his family, was found together with highly classified information. It would appear also that subject has used his employment to promote his private business interests. Subject is being held under arrest pending further investigation and classification of his position as a present employee of C.A.S.

(3) Joseph Thomas Spear, a stowaway sailing from Philadelphia aboard the S.S. General A. B. Anderson, representing himself to be a Merchant Seaman, attempted to secure an Exemption Permit at the Port Security Office. Upon interrogation, his correct status was determined, and since he is not believed to be a threat to security, he will be turned over to the Provost Marshal, P.S.A., for disposition.

(4) At the request of the Master of the S.V. "Sun-Sun", Frank Peterson, an Australian member of the crew, was removed from the ship and interrogated. Since Peterson freely expressed his pro-German sympathies, he was turned over to S.P.S. for repatriation to Australia.

(5) SAC, Mario, Italian Seaman (Matric. 3645 di Trieste), was removed from an Italian vessel in Ferryville because of antisocial conduct aboard the S.S. Vittorino Sanzibon, Italian Merchant Ship, and returned to Italy for disposition.

Subject, together with all particulars and effects, is being handed over to the Italian Ministry of Marine, Naples, as the proper agency for prosecution of the offense. Subject

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will also be listed as undesirable for re-employment in any capacity in connection with the Allied war effort.

(6) Investigation of Mangrosi, Alessandro, by C.I.C., was occasioned by a report from Securite Militaire dated 9 February 1944, to the effect that Subject is an "old Squadrista" and occupies the position of Chief of Personnel at the Arsenal of the Royal (Italian) Navy. The French Agency considers him "dangerous to troop security".

Information obtained from a number of reliable sources confirmed that Subject is undesirable from a security standpoint, particularly as an employee of the Italian Navy.

This information was forwarded to Office of Naval Intelligence, and Subject has been listed as a person undesirable for employment by the Allies.

(7) During the report period, 53 investigations were instituted covering individuals proposed for employment in civil or governmental positions under Allied control. Of these, 47 were approved.

A list of those who are considered unsuitable for employment by the Allied Forces or by the Italian Government under Allied control, has been distributed to the Intelligence Sections of all Headquarters concerned, and additions and corrections are published periodically.

(8) During the period covered by this report, no internments have been authorized.

d. Control of the Movements of the Civilian Population.

(1) Benvenuti, Enrico, was apprehended by C.I.C. personnel on 29 May 1944 subsequent to his escape from P.W. Camp #371 (while confined in the "Aspedale Benvenuti di Salerno"). Benvenuti had been interned by this Section for security reasons (C.I. Report, this Section, dated 13 April 1944, Part II, Para. 4 c, (3).)

He was interrogated and turned over to the Military Police, District No. 1, Naples, on 31 May 1944, from which point he will be sent to P.W. 371.

It is of interest to note that Benvenuti was apprehended through the system originated and effected by this Section (Ref. Reports 31 Jan., Part I, Para. 1 a, and 29 Feb., Part II, Para. 4, j.)

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(S) The U.S. Transient Control Squad has initiated another measure in the control of travel from Naples.

The only passenger train departing from Central Station, Naples, leaves for Bari via Salerno Potenza, Taranto and Brindisi every Wednesday and Saturday at 1000 hours. Ticket must bear holder's name. As tickets are sold, a list is retained of buyers' names, and brought to this office at 1100 on the morning of departure. Lists are checked against Suspect Files of the Transient Control Squad with a view to determining what passengers should be specially interrogated. A sheet containing the names of passengers requiring special interrogation is prepared, and against each name is entered descriptive data from the Suspect File. Passengers proceed in single-file through two interrogation points, the second of which is maintained by railway officials for their own ticket control. At the former, each passenger is stopped, his name is read, and his papers and ticket examined by (a) a Public Safety official, (b) a representative of U.S.S. attached to U.S.S. Transient Control Squad, and (c) a team of U.S.S. Agents, who hold the watch-list referred to, and who conduct screening of suspected passengers as well as checking the completeness of each passenger's papers.

5. PROPAGANDA

Nothing to report.

6. ROME

a. German leadership is checking the progress of numerically superior Allied forces, and the Allies are suffering heavy losses to gain only a few miles. (Italian civilians).

b. The Allies have operated very slowly and have missed the opportunity of destroying the German forces. (Italian Army).

c. The Allies have taken the Germans by surprise and have succeeded in forcing them to accept the battle South of Rome. (Italian civilians).

d. French troops have by-passed Rome. (Same)

e. German troops are demoralized and unwilling to fight. (Same)

f. Rome is surrounded by American paratroops. (Same)

g. Moroccan troops rape old and pregnant women, very young girls and young boys, and pillage and rob. They are

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encouraged in their anti-Italian activities by their French Officers. (Italian civilians - based on information brought to Naples and swirled by refugees from the front).

b. The present government is trying to make the people starve, suffer and be disappointed so that the Allies will become hated and unpopular. (Italian shop-keepers).

7. ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

The Lower Classes (Naples and Naples Area)

a. The official ration is generally considered insufficient and dissatisfaction is expressed at the action taken against the black market, with no simultaneous reasonable increase in the official ration. The drive against the black market has resulted in the disappearance of essential goods from the open market, while contraband goods are still being sold in private houses, to people known to the sellers, at increased prices. The poor feel that the measures taken against the black market have not benefited them, while the rich may still get what they need on the black market.

b. The low wages are definitely resented, and they are attributed to the ruling of A.S.C., which is opposing, according to the common belief, all attempts of the Socialist and Communist Party to obtain an increase of wages.

c. Labor Union activities are steadily on the increase. A growing tendency to suspect the Allies of anti-labor feelings is noticeable among organized labor.

d. The attitude towards the Allies is increasingly outspoken and critical. The opinion that the British and Americans are "representatives of selfish capitalism" is gaining ground. The wealth and high standard of living of Allied troops is the subject of derogatory comments. The average civilian takes the view that after all the promises that have been made, he is actually getting only an opportunity to observe well-fed and well-dressed Allied soldiers, who, he feels, have not proved during the past several months to be too good fighters. Friction between Allied and Italian soldiers, resulting in more or less serious disturbances, affect negatively the attitude of the civilians, who, for obvious reasons, side with the Italian soldiers. The small people are very definitely afraid of the Moroccan native troops and, to a lesser degree, of American colored troops. The unreasonable belief is gaining ground that the Allies will run Italy after the war by occupying the country with native and colored troops.

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The man in the street shows definite signs of resentment against the attitude of Allied Military personnel which he terms that of "the Master vs. the Dog". Such signs may be detected in the attitude of Italian soldiers toward Italian girls seen in the company of Allied soldiers.

c. This mounting, increasingly outspoken skepticism toward the Allies does not, however, alter the basic indifference of the great majority of the Italian people toward the Allies. It may be presumed that the man in the street feels that he has been fooled by the pre-Fascist regimes, then by the Fascist regime and now he is being fooled by the Allies. He seems to accept, with resignation, the belief that most probably he will be fooled in the future unless some outside protector does take up his cause.

The Middle and Upper Classes.

a. The launching of the Allied offensive in Italy has aroused these strata of Italian society out of the apathy into which they had fallen.

In addition, the formation of the first democratic government has done much to restore their self-confidence. It appears that slowly a new meaning is being given to the war. The people, although still critical, are satisfied with the definitely anti-Fascist trends prevailing in their new government. The majority of the Ministry is accepted as "honest".

b. In general, results are awaited both on the battlefield and on the home-front. Definitely less criticism and more constructive thinking is noticeable.

HENRY H. CUMMINS
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

Copies to:

GMI, AA1
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, 2nd. District.
GSI, 3rd. District.
Director, Security Branch, AGO.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 702

S-2822

SECRET
Auth: CG, P. B. S.
Initials: [Signature]
Date: 15 May 1944

SPQSI

15 May 1944

FROM: 1 May 44
TO : 15 May 44

SUBJECT: SEMI-MONTHLY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

TO : A. C. W. S., C-2, S. O. S., NAPLES, APO 760, U.S. ARMY

PAGE 1

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SITUATION IN THE
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

Security conditions throughout the P. B. S. Area for the period of this report continued to be generally good. No important instances of subversion or disaffection were reported. One case of possible sabotage was investigated. No new cases of espionage were disclosed.

The main elements in a consideration of the attitude of the civilian population are the concern of the lower classes with the continuing unsatisfactory food situation, the growing influence of the labor unions, increasingly critical comment about the Allies in general, the economic plight of the moderately salaried middle and upper classes, current opinion in the Allied offensive, and a general approbation of the Italian government's announced determination to purge the administration of pro-Fascist and pro-German office-holders.

HEADQUARTERS
15 MAY 1944
A. C. W. S.

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PART II

(Specific Incidents)

1. SUBVERSION

a. With reference to Par. 1 a, Part II, 28 Feb. report, further interrogation by the S-6 of 7th Appl. Depot, Personnel Center No. 8, of Pvt. Earl Craft, who was under suspicion of disaffection, satisfied the Commanding Officer of the Depot that Subject is not disloyal, subversive or disaffected and resulted in his recommendation that the case be considered closed. A copy of the correspondence is being sent to the A. U. of S., S-8 (C.I.), SAC, USA.

b. With reference to Par. 1 a, 30 April report, information was received from A. C. of S., S-8 (C.I.), AFHQ, to the effect that Pvt. Charles Mills Bedaux, Jr. had been granted complete clearance by the War Department on 28 Nov., 1943. This information was forwarded to Pvt. Bedaux' Commanding Officer and the case has been closed.

c. In a letter written to her Aunt, Ricciusi, Amm, Civitavecchia, Prov. Campocasso, dated 28 March 1944, Felice, Armino, Via Sardi, 230, Naples, stated the following:

"Here, in Naples, not only do we suffer hunger, but these damned English, American, Indians, Scotch, Negroes, gangsters in other words, all race for no reason at all murder people who walk the streets mind- ing their own business."

Investigation by C.I.C. disclosed that Subject is a fourteen-year-old High School Student, residing with her parents at Via Sardi 230, Naples. She explained that her un- sympathetic generalization was inspired by her terror of drunken American soldiers, based upon reports of atrocities which she had heard. She was under the impression that the white population of the U. S. was in the minority and that most American soldiers were negro. The C.I.C. Agent en- lightened Subject on the racial origins of the American population, and explained that isolated instances of mis- behavior by drunken soldiers were not representative of the attitude of Allied troops toward the civilian population.

Since it was obvious that no subversive motive existed, the case was closed.

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2. SABOTAGE

a. At the request of the Quartermaster, P. E. S., C. I. C., investigated the possible sabotage aspect of the cutting of a conveyor belt at C.M. Installation Q-885, Maddaloni. A civilian employee, Salvatore Zampella, was alleged to have cut two pieces of material out of the conveyor belt, and still had them in his possession when taken into custody on 26 April, when he was arrested by Military Police.

Investigation disclosed that the material had been removed in such a way that the conveyor belt had continued to function and that operations at the installation, consisting of cleaning and grinding grain for Army draft animals, had not been interrupted. For this reason, and because the material involved is considered valuable, it seems probable that theft rather than sabotage was the motive.

It was recommended that Zampella be turned over to A.M.S. for trial and that steps be taken to improve the physical security of the subject installation.

3. ESPIONAGE

a. Nothing to report.

4. SECURITY

a. Security of Information and Material.

(1) With reference to Par. 4 a (2), 18 April report, S.I.C. Agents completed an investigation concerning the broken box containing maps of Yugoslavia which was found along the railroad track in the Port Area.

Corporal Joseph G. Will was interviewed and stated that he had discovered the case of maps while walking down the road near the railhead. Corporal Will noticed an Italian dock-sweeper pick up a folded piece of paper and place it in a trash barrel. Cpl. Will immediately obtained the paper, and upon recognizing it as a map, looked for and found a box, partially broken at the top, apparently through rough handling, containing identical maps. Cpl. Will stated that there were no indications of tampering, and that in his opinion, somebody out of curiosity had pulled one map out of the case, and after learning the contents of the case, had disposed of the map by discarding it on the ground.

The maps were turned over to Engineer Depot, W-880, and, inasmuch as the investigation indicated no sabotage or espionage, the case was closed.

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b. Security of Installations and Ports.

(1) Among the installations checked during the past two weeks were the Volturno Diesel Generating Station, the Capua Steam Generating Station and the six sub-stations of the Electrical Power Distributing System. Recommendations made involved the institution of a more efficient pass system and an increase in guard personnel.

c. Individual Suspects and Arrests.

(1) Investigation was requested by the 6th Port Sq. of Pietilli, Mario, Di Schiavo and Laura Constantino, an employee of the Italia Steamship Company. Investigation by C.I.C., this Section, disclosed that he joined the Fascist Party 1 June 1922, holds the Sciappa Littoria, and held Fascist offices. The company in which he is employed is at present inactive, and without ship. It was recommended by this Office that subject be considered unsuitable for employment and that he be denied a Port pass.

(2) Cottone, Louis di Francesco, was apprehended by C.I.D. for being in possession of a stolen car. Among his effects were C.I.C. passes. Investigation by C.I.C. revealed that these passes had been forged by Cottone, who was also illegally wearing an American Army uniform. Subject is being held for trial by A.M.C. Court.

(3) Pannolli, Francesco, a native Italian, who had applied for and received German citizenship, has been interned.

(4) Ross, Herman Henry, an unscrupulous adventurer with an unenviable record, has been interned at the request of AAI Headquarters. It is believed that he would be capable of engaging in espionage activity if it were made worth his while financially.

(5) Bartkowski, Walter, a Gefreiter (Corporal) in the German Army, was discovered aboard the S.S. George Davis on 9 May and delivered to the Port Provost Marshal on 10 May.

Investigation revealed that Subject had been taken prisoner at San Pietro on 12 December 1945, and that he had recently been confined to the Special Prisoner of War Camp operated by F.W.M. at San Leucio. Subject had escaped on 7 May and had entered the Port by tunneling under a section of the fence. After entering the Port, he had concealed himself in a freight car and had boarded the George Davis on 8 May by mingling with Italian workmen. The next day he gave him-

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self up because he was hungry.

Subject was wearing British battle-dress, which he stated had been issued to him, but which the P.O.W. Camp Commandant stated had been stolen. Subject had left a note at the P.O.W. Camp stating that he intended to prove his value to the Allies. Upon interrogation, he stated that he had planned to go to the United States to engage in some desperate enterprise against the Nazis and that he hoped that his escape from the Prisoner of War Camp would be taken as an indication of his ability.

It was decided that Subject is more of a mental case than a threat to security. A complete check of the ship was made and Subject will be held in the custody of the Port Provost Marshal until the George Lewis returns from this voyage, at which time he will be returned to the jurisdiction of the Special Prisoner of War Camp Commandant.

(5) Seventy four investigations of individuals proposed for employment with the Allied Forces, and with the Italian Government, under Allied control, were made and of this number sixty six were approved.

d. Control of the Movement of the Civilian Population.

(1) Publicity, through newspaper publication and distribution of posters, has been given to the Ordinance requiring owners of hotels, boarding houses, and private homes to furnish the Quarters with full details regarding individuals to whom accommodations have been given.

5. PROPAGANDA

a. Nothing to report.

6. RUMORS

a. An Italian Army will be sent up to the front (Civilians in Naples).

b. Allied landings will take place in the Balkans (Civilians in Naples).

c. Russian troops will land in the Balkans (Civilians in Naples).

d. The Italian High Command will be reorganized (Civilians in Naples).

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a. The Allies will organize a separate Italian Army from the Prisoners of War (Civilians in Naples).

c. The Germans will bomb Naples, heavily, the day the Allied offensive begins (Civilians in Naples).

e. Allied troops will land in Southern France as soon as the French Army in Africa is ready (Italian Military and Civilians).

7. ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONThe Lower Classes

a. The food situation remains the chief concern of the people.

b. Labor is becoming increasingly active. Resentment against people who were engaged in labor activities during the Fascist regime is definitely growing. The influence of labor unions is gradually increasing.

c. The attitude towards the Allies, while remaining on the whole indifferent, is becoming more critical. The differentiation between the Americans and British is giving place to a common denominator - "Anglo Saxons".

The Middle and Upper Classes

a. The unfortunate plight of the middle classes, dependent on salaries fixed at little more than pre-invasion rates, is becoming a growing concern. This class, on the whole, fundamentally the most valuable and the honest backbone of the country, is indeed to live by dishonest means. Despite its seemingly predominant social aspects, the political implications of this problem should not be overlooked as a fertile field is being sown with seeds of more violent political theories.

b. The activities of the Italian Government are attracting the attention of all the more politically-minded groups of Italian society. A trend is noticeable, indicating skepticism as to the sincerity of the Allies in backing a government with leftist tendencies.

c. Another interesting feature is the growing impression that the government, in its majority, is determined to defend the interests of the Italian people. Consequently, as the impression is predominant that Russia has forced the issue during the recent crisis, sympathy towards Russia is increasing.

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d. The Allied offensive is raising new hopes and optimism. The activities of the Italian underground resistance in enemy occupied Italy have become a focal point of interest. Great importance is attached to the "Italian Second Front".

e. The announcement of the Government indicating its determination to purge the administration of pro-Fascist and pro-German elements is generally approved, and hopes are expressed that such a policy will be fully coordinated with the Allies. There seems to exist a growing suspicion that some of the undesirable individuals are seeking refuge in establishing links with Allied authorities.

FIFTH ARMY

Contrary to satisfactory reports indicating good morale of the Italian troops of the Ussis group (now in the front line), the morale of Italian troops in the rear areas is low and discipline as well as fighting spirit is lacking. The reasons may be listed as follows: awareness of military superiority as compared with the enemy; conviction that under present conditions they do not have in themselves sufficient forces to warrant inclusion among the major powers; humiliation of having been virtually disarmed and then made use of as laborers; confused political situation; lack of confidence in leadership; lack of contact with families; the economic plight of their families; bad equipment; discrepancy between the economic status of an Italian soldier as compared with the Allied.

HENRY W. CUSHING
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

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Copies to:

GSI, AAI
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, 2nd District
GSI, 3rd District
Director, Security Branch, GSC

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HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A.P.O. 782

10 May 1944

BPGBI

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Subject: Exchange of Counter-Intelligence Report.

To : Director, Security Branch, Allied Control Commission.

Forwarded herewith clearer copy of Semi-Monthly Counter-Intelligence Report as requested.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

Erwin P. Brodersen
ERWIN P. BRODERSEN
W. O. (jg), A.U.S.
Administrative Officer

HEADQUARTERS
10 MAY 1944
A. C. C.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASH SECTION
A. F. O. 782

SECRET
Auth: CG, P. B. S. :
Initials: :
Date: 30 April 1944

30 April 1944

FROM: 16 Apr 44
TO: 30 Apr 44

SPY

SUBJECT: SPY-SOURCE COUNTER-INTelligence REPORT.

TO : A. C. OF S., C-2, S. C. S., MATUSA, APO 750, U.S. ARMY

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SITUATION IN THE
PENINSULAR BASH SECTION

The security situation remains generally satisfactory and the constant checks, investigations and measures being employed to maintain control of movements have formed an active defense against activities designed to assist the enemy. A transient identification Squad has been created for the purpose of checking the movements of the civilian population throughout the P.B.S. Area. A check of all transients in Naples is being strictly maintained and the status of all persons claiming to be members of the Allied Forces who seek lodging in places other than regular billets is promptly verified.

While there have been no cases of sabotage or attempted sabotage, six Italians involved directly or indirectly in espionage activities have been interrogated and are now incarcerated pending disposition of their cases.

Among the lower classes, the Black Market continues to be the principal source of dissatisfaction. An increased interest in labor unions is also noted. Little interest in the Italian Government is indicated. Among the middle and upper classes, a sympathetic but skeptical attitude toward recent governmental developments is maintained. Russia's increased prestige is recognized. Recent changes in the Italian Government are interpreted as being the first step toward complete control by the Communist Party.

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PART II

(Specific Incidents)

1. SUBVERSION

a. Investigation of Charles Hailo Bedaux, Jr., Private, U. S. Army, A.S.N. 19600711, was requested by the Intelligence Officer, Second Replacement Depot. Bedaux is the son of the founder of the "Bedaux System" who was investigated because of suspected activities on behalf of the enemies of the United States and who subsequently committed suicide.

It seems that Subject was able to remain in France during the German occupation and that he may have been sent upon a mission to French North Africa by the Germans or by the Vichy Government. Since Subject was inducted into the U. S. Army on 30 November 1943 in Algiers, a copy of the C.I.C. Report has been forwarded to the A. C. of S., G-2, A.P.H.Q., "Attention: Director, American Personnel Security Service" in order that it may be ascertained whether or not a thorough check was made of Subject at the time of his enlistment and if further information should be requested from the United States.

2. SABOTAGE

Nothing to report.

3. ESPIONAGE

a. Reference is made to Paragraph 5, b, Part II, Semi-Monthly Report dated 15 April 1944. On 30 January 1944, Members of the French Expeditionary Corps captured an enemy agent attempting to cross into Allied occupied territory. This agent revealed the details of his mission including the names of persons whom he was to contact in Naples. Investigations based upon this information resulted in the arrest of six Italians, four of whom are believed to be guilty of having attempted to give military information to the enemy. A copy of the complete report, including results of interrogations, has been submitted to the Judge Advocate General, P.S.S., for his recommendations as to trial. The remaining two Italians, while not implicated in an attempt to communicate information to the enemy, were ascertained to be escaped prisoners of war and have been turned over to the Provost Marshal, P.S.S.

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4. SECURITY

a. Security of Installations and Ports.

(1) Routine security checks of F.B.S. installations were continued by C.I.C. personnel during this period. In the whole, security measures being taken were considered satisfactory although it was deemed advisable to make recommendations for more adequate and more experienced guards in certain instances.

b. Individual Suspects and Arrests.

(1) Information was received from S.C.I. that an enemy agent, who was intercepted after having crossed the lines had stated that he had been instructed to contact the family of Vincenzo SCORIO in Naples. A confidential operative of C.I.C. contacted Maria SCORIO, sister of Vincenzo, at her residence. She latter contacted the operative to Don Giorgio PINO who in turn introduced the operative to one Hans GRIBBO, an Italian Naval officer, of the "Unita Autonoma del Porto", Naples. GRIBBO's ill feeling towards the Allies and his potential danger to the war effort were amply demonstrated by this investigation. It was consequently recommended by C.I.C. that S.C.I. request, through proper channels, Subject's discharge from the Italian Navy and that upon notification of his discharge Subject be interned for the duration of the war. This recommendation was concurred in by S.C.I., the Security Officer of A.C.C., Region 3, and S.I.E.

Upon notification that Subject has been discharged from the Italian Navy, he will be arrested and interned. In the meantime, he is being kept under surveillance

(2) CAMPANA, Guerino, alias INDOCHINI, Gino, discharged from employment with the French Intelligence Service, 4 April 1944, is in possession of secret information and has proved to be dangerously indiscreet. Arrest and internment of CAMPANA for security reasons were requested by the French Bureau de la Securite Militaire and approved by this Office.

(3) De LUCA, Francesco, is a prominent Fascist and German sympathizer. He is a Squadrista, a member of the Italo-German Association and a recipient of the Sciarga Littoria and German Eagle. Because of his past associations and family relationships connecting him with the Germans, his internment on security grounds for the duration of the war has been authorized.

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(4) PIVOTTA, Claire, was closely associated with the Germans at NAPLES prior to the Allied landing. Because it is believed that her sympathies are pro-German, and that she might easily be persuaded to become an enemy agent, her internment has been authorized for a period of six months, after which time her case will be reviewed.

(5) Internment of the following individuals has been authorized at the request of C.S.S. and approved by C.S.I., AAI:

FRUCO, Carlo (Alias: Gaggero, Giovanni)
 MIGNONE, Vincenzo (Alias: Mazzotti, Enrico)
 ANTONIARDI, Alfredo (Alias: Robor, Giovanni)

(6) Twenty one German Nationals, seventeen of whom are residents of NAPLES, have been interned during the period reported upon.

(7) Investigation by C.I.C., this Section, of LA SAVE, Roberto, (formerly Commander of the Second Legion of the Fascist Militia of the Port) was recommended by the Port Security Officer, Sixth Port. Investigation disclosed that LA SAVE was a Squadrista and a Fascist Militia official. Subject was classified as unsuitable for any governmental position or any position of trust in connection with the Allied war effort, and it was recommended to A.C.C. that he be denied permission to enter the forward area. He will also be denied a Port Pass, and his name has been placed on the watch-list of C.I.C.

(8) A communication from an informant that CRESCHIZI, Almarico, was running a house of prostitution and selling liquor to troops and getting information from them for the enemy, caused an investigation of Subject by C.I.C.

It was learned that these accusations were unfounded, but due to Subject's Fascist background, he was placed on the watch-list and classified as unsuitable for employment by Allied Forces or the Italian Government.

(9) Following a complaint from the 759th Military Police Company, Caserta, C.I.C. interrogated IANNOTTI, Pasquale, who had been arrested upon discovery of a quantity of powder, explosives and shotgun ammunition in his home. Subject's visitors, D'ALBANE, Pasquale, SCIRO, Natale and D'ADDIO, Gaetano, were also interrogated and all four were arrested and held in the U.S. jail, Caserta, at the disposal of the Military Police. After further investigation by C.I.C., the following recommendations were made: that D'ALBANE, SCIRO, and D'ADDIO be released, and that IANNOTTI be held for trial on the charges

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of possessing Allied material, of failure to report possession of explosives, and of maintaining a nuisance harmful to physical security in the form of an unprotected arsenal.

(10) On 21 April 1944, the 794th Railway Military Police reported to C.I.C. that a Radio Transmitting Set (Serial No. 3081) had been stolen by one of a group of Italian workers who were being shipped by train to AFRAGOSA. Investigation revealed that the personnel involved were of the Italian Armed Forces, and that personal gain was the only motive involved. The individuals concerned, together with their signed statements have been turned over to civil authorities and a copy of the report has been submitted to A.C.C., Region 3.

(11) PELLEGRINI, Count Ugo, Director-General of the Societa' Anonima Telefonica of Southern Italy was investigated by C.I.C. Subject joined the Fascist Party in 1924 and was on excellent terms with such prominent Fascists as Farinacci, Starace, Ciano and Orgera, the present Governor of Rome. He was a Director of the Chamber of Commerce of Naples and was connected with other organizations under the control of the Fascist State. In 1939, he was awarded the decoration of the German Eagle. Because of his personal charm and technical ability he has been able to hold his present position throughout the Fascist regime and the German and Allied occupations. His employee relations, especially with respect to union organization, are not good, and his retention in his present position has had a distinctly unfavorable effect upon public opinion. It is believed that an effort should be made to replace Subject with a person of equal technical competence, who would enjoy the confidence of employees and the public, and in whose loyalty to the Allied cause complete trust could be placed.

A copy of the complete C.I.C. report on Pellegrini // has been given to A.C.C.

(12) During this period, seventy-seven investigations were instituted covering individuals proposed for employment in civil or governmental positions under Allied control. Sixty-five were considered acceptable for employment. A list of those individuals, who, because of derogatory information on file at the C.I.C. Office, are considered unsuitable for employment by the Allied Forces or by the Italian Government under Allied control, has been distributed to the Intelligence Sections of all Headquarters concerned, and additions and corrections are published periodically.

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c. Control of Movement of Civilian Population.

(1) Because of the small number of refugees remaining at the Anzio Beachhead and the assurance that any of these subsequently evacuated will be checked by C.I.C. before departure, the temporary S.I.E. set up in Naples under the supervision of C.I.C. personnel attached to this Headquarters, has been closed.

(2) A special Travel Control Squad consisting of two C.I.C. Agents has been set up, with headquarters at Pozzuoli, to control all civilian travel from the Port of Santa Lucia (Naples), West and North to the mouth of the Volturno. One hundred and fifty Finance Guards, organized into fifteen detachments, have been obtained for use as a coastal patrol. Two detachments of S.I.E. personnel have been set up to report unusual occurrences and the arrival of strangers who may have eluded the patrols. All of these detachments will report directly to, and be under the supervision of the C.I.C. Agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Fleet Base Security Officer for the assignment of two patrol boats, one to work with the personnel in charge of the coastal patrol and the other with the personnel in charge of travel control on the islands of PROCIDA and ISCHIA. The Captains of the various small coastal ports have been contacted and will work in cooperation with the patrols.

(3) A transient Identification Squad, made up of seven C.I.C. personnel and two members of the Servizio d'Informazione Militare, has been organized for security operations within Peninsular Base Section territory. Within a few days, it is hoped that two additional S.I.E. personnel, plus a good C.I.C. interrogator, will be added to the present squad. Special attention will be paid to civilians attempting to cross the Volturno.

Disposition of the above-mentioned personnel is as follows: One team of two C.I.C. Agents has established headquarters at Via Mazzocchi No. 38, Santa Maria, and these Agents are responsible for transient identification from Regi Lagni North to the Volturno. Another team of two C.I.C. Agents is responsible for checking from Naples North to Regi Lagni. S.I.E. Agents, who know the city well, are developing contacts and informants through whom they can obtain information which would not normally be reported to Police Agencies. Questionnaires listings of all incoming personnel in registered living quarters are thoroughly examined daily.

In addition, thirty-seven road check-points have been instituted.

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5. PROPAGANDA

Nothing to report.

6. RUMORS

- a. The Allies will attempt a new landing North of Rome. (General, in Naples)
- b. The Allies have attempted a landing in Europe but were driven back by German air and sea power. (Small business men and shopkeepers in Naples.)
- c. The Pope will take over the City of Rome and govern it as a Free City. (General hope expressed in Army circles, as well as civilian circles in Naples and Province.)
- d. A plane with President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Pope left Sicily for Rome. (Clergy and middle classes.)
- e. Don STURBO is expected to arrive in Southern Italy and take over the leadership of the Christian Democratic Party. (Political circles in Naples.)
- f. President Roosevelt has reprimanded Allied Military Commanders on the looting, by Allied Army personnel, of private property in Sicily and Southern Italy. (Middle classes.)

7. ATTITUDE OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONThe Lower Classes:

- a. Black market activities remain the chief irritating factor. The contribution of Allied Military personnel to the Black Market (selling of Army food supplies) gives rise to a gradually spreading opinion that the American Army in particular is an army of capitalists and well-to-do people, helping the rich in Italy, while the poor remain as miserable as ever.
- b. Relatively small interest is noticeable in the latest governmental changes. On the other hand, increased interest is shown by labor in union activities. Such interest is based primarily on the hope that the unions and union leaders will contribute efficiently to the social rehabilitation of the working classes.

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c. Youth is becoming an increasingly disturbing factor. It seems that neither the Church nor any other organization has any control over the large number of those between the ages of 15 and 19. The Communist and Socialist Parties are attempting to get a hold over this mass of hungry and practically homeless individuals. On these lines, competition with the Catholic Church is gradually developing.

The Middle and Upper Classes:

a. The latest political developments remain the chief topic of conversation. On the whole, the attitude towards the new government is rather favorable, although scepticism prevails as to the efficiency of such a mixed and socially degenerate governmental body. Great importance is attached to the real backing such a government may receive from the Allies. On this point, however, a general opinion seems to prevail that a differentiation will have to be made as between America, Great-Britain, and Russia due to the lack of agreement on policies in the Allied camp. Russia's growing influence is generally recognized.

b. Circles sympathizing with Communist and Socialist groups continue to hail the latest political developments as a victory for the leftist political factions. Although "a united political war front" remains the official slogan, the conviction is prevailing in these circles that the present stage is the beginning of a struggle for a more complete control over government and administration by the leftist parties. It is generally believed that the key posts are Interior, Finance, Agriculture -- Army and Navy. With the exception of the Ministry of Interior, the leftist parties have already gained control over the key departments, and it is believed that the Ministry of the Interior may be sooner or later also controlled by a socialist or a communist. Great hopes are expressed in these circles as to the sound reorganization of armed forces with a line dividing the purely technical work, which must be left to experts, and the political work, which, as in the Russian Army, has to be left to politically experienced social workers. Consequently, the morale of the army on this side of the line would then more nearly correspond to the morale of the underground army on the other side of the line, than it does at present.

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c. More moderate circles, especially those sympathizing with the Action Party, continue to take a serious view of the situation. The opinion is voiced in these circles that a struggle within the government, between the Communist-Socialist group and the more moderate groups, is unavoidable. While voicing such views, the same circles consider sympathetically a closer collaboration between the Action, Liberal and Christian-Democrat Parties, although the difficulties in achieving such a working agreement, due to the clashing personalities of the leaders of the various factions, are realized.

d. Circles sympathizing with ideological trends prevailing in the Christian-Democrat Party admit that confusion remains the dominating factor. Clash of principles on the one hand, and expediency on the other, obscure the vision of the average politically-alert sympathizer or believer in Christian and Democratic principles. These circles also express the need for closer collaboration between Italian political factions not committed to communism. Collaboration with Moscow on the international plane, however, continues to be viewed in these circles with interest and opinions are expressed that Italy should take advantage of the opportunity offered by Moscow.

The Italian Army.

e. The unquestionable swing to the left within the Italian Government, and especially the appointment of a Communist as Undersecretary in the Ministry of War has certainly impressed the more alert Italian Military personnel. Views as to the meaning of leftist influence in the War Ministry differ for obvious reasons. Some units with a definite Monarchical-Fascist tradition, like the Savoie Division, will undoubtedly resent the preaching of the leftist gospel. The removal of officers, for their Monarchical or Fascist tendencies, may provoke trouble in such units. In most of the Campania units, however, any reasonable policy, improving the standards of the Army, while permitting the more tired elements to return to their homes, would be accepted without negative reactions.

f. The influential group of regular army officers, traditionally attached to the House of Savoy, may react more drastically to the plans for Army reorganization cherished by the leftist political leaders. Certain views and intentions of the new influential leaders have aroused nervousness in these individuals. They feel that the trend will be anti-monarchical; therefore their individual positions may be jeopardized. They also feel that the Army may cease to be a fairly comfortable poor-house, and that an attempt may be made to reorganize it on the lines of a peoples' Army.

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c. In order to explain the background of the latest political developments as they affect the Army, it may be opportune to quote the views of Mario Palermo, present Under-Secretary for War, as expressed in a conversation with an Allied Officer. The following is quoted from a report by the officer:

"Palermo is a Neapolitan lawyer and a rich, aristocratic landed proprietor in Calabria, about fifty years old, loquacious, friendly and humanistic, with a brilliant imagination and a fertile sense of humor. He contrasts strongly with the academic, deady earnest, rather inhuman Communist official such as Tedeschi. He has not been in exile, but has been a Communist for twenty years. He is a sincere anti-Fascist and a popular figure in Naples. He is energetic and excitable and one of the more gifted members of the government."

"When speaking, he said he was doing so informally, so he had not yet taken up his post in the government. He could therefore express himself freely. He did not like the idea of collaborating with Badoglio, but he was a disciplined member of the Communist party, and did not, therefore, question the orders of its leaders. He had not yet taken his oath to the King, but if the other Ministers did so he would have no objection. He added, however, that if and when he did take the oath he would do so with the firm intention of breaking it, as after all the King had betrayed his oath more than any other person. He made no effort to conceal his contempt for the King."

"He declared that he would be principally interested in the activities of the partisans in occupied Italy, and he considered it his main duty to organize resistance in the North. (Supporting officer's comment: It is interesting and significant that a Communist should have been chosen for this purpose. It is reasonable to see Russian influence behind the appointment, and we can expect a situation arising in the North not so very different from that which has arisen in Yugoslavia and Greece. There is already considerable evidence that resistance in the North is organized and directed by the Committee of National Liberation, and that the two most active parties directing these movements are the Communist Party and the Party of Action. Many groups of partisans have Communist political Commissars. We can certainly expect an intensification of the appeal to the partisans in the North, now that so able a man is concerned with this problem. From the military point of view this should be helpful.)"

"Palermo then talked of his other main function - propaganda to the Italian troops on this side of the line. He believed that it was essential to infuse a new war-like spirit into the armed forces. It was necessary to create an atmosphere of war such as at present does not exist. He believed that the Army was too large and demoralized at present."

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"Although he would like to create something like a volunteer Garibaldi Legion, he realized this was impractical at the moment. He, therefore, hoped to create a small army of volunteers out of the existing army for the purposes of fighting the Germans. He believed in a careful selection of Officers so that the men should learn once more to respect them. He thought that the pay of the soldiers should be raised, their food and clothing and living conditions improved. Naturally, the number of soldiers required for guard duty and labor battalions by the Allies would be provided; other soldiers who lived in Liberated Italy could be demobilized and sent back to work with their families. The clothing and equipment and food thus saved could be more usefully divided among the smaller army created. Such a solution of the army crisis would be both practical and logical, as well as sound economically."

"Palermo faced up to the essential problems confronting the Italian army of today. He had no false sense of what Italy could do. He realized the shortcomings of the Italian army, and in particular, of the Italian Officers. He was also aware of the limitations of the Carabinieri. During the last twenty years in Italy he had witnessed the gradual corruption by Fascism of this force. He spoke in harsh terms against them, and declared that Fascism pervaded the rank and file. It is, therefore, reasonable also to expect a purging of the Carabinieri."

d. Newly drafted recruits complain about the inefficiency of the Draft Boards.

HENRY H. CUMMINS
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

Series 301
GSI, AAI
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, 2nd District
GSI, 3rd District
Director, Security Branch, ACC

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
APO 394

Ref : SB/311.5/636.5 8 May 1944.

SUBJECT: Exchange of counter-Intelligence Report.

TO : Hq. P.B.S., A.C. of S. G2.

1. Would you please be so kind as to exchange this copy of your Semi-monthly Counter-Intelligence Report for a clearer copy.

2. We are very interested in this report, but are unable to make out certain words and names.

For the Director:

John A. McKay Capt.

JOHN A. MCKAY,
Capt.,
Security Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 782

5-1694

SECRET
Auth: CG, P.S.S.
Initials:
Date: 15 APRIL 1944

15 April 1944

FROM: 1 Apr. 44
TO: 15 Apr. 44

SUBJ:

SUBJECT: SEMI-DAILY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

TO : A. C. OF S., G-2, S.O.S., NASOSA, AND 750, U. S. ARMY.

(Handwritten mark)

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SITUATION IN THE PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

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During the above period, very little subversion, no sabotage, two cases of espionage (one of which is still under investigation) and a few serious breaches of security were reported.

The security situation, as a whole, is satisfactory. However, there is a danger that, if the loss by theft of Army supplies is not checked, it may reach sabotage proportions.

The general relationship between soldier and civilian is fairly satisfactory, although inebriated troops stir up a fight occasionally and robberies continue to alienate the population. The increasing number of checks of prospective brides, whose names are submitted to this Section for approval, would indicate that on the whole, the attitude of the civilian population is unfriendly.

All suspects and their activities are being promptly investigated and a general tightening of the control of the movement of the civilian population is progressing promisingly. In this connection, a number of Allied exiled troops have been found lodging in hotels, inns and rooming houses not requisitioned by the Army. Checks are being made by U.I.C. personnel in order to verify the identity of the individuals concerned. This may also result in the apprehension of deserters and A.S.C.I.'s.

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The main complaint of the civilian population, especially in Naples, is the high cost of essential goods. It seems difficult for a worker to earn enough money to live, hence the trend toward demands for higher pay. This situation would appear to result from insufficient supervision and enforcement of the ration system, on the one hand, and the lack of control of the black market, on the other.

From the political point of view, interest has centered around the King's announcement of his retirement and the growing influence of the Communist Party, under the leadership of Togliatti, (Mosca). While the masses remain indifferent, there are indications of sympathy for the King among the classes who have been traditionally attached to the House of Savoy. By various interpretations, the anti-Fascist, Democratic Parties all feel, in varying degrees, that they have scored a victory and can now join in the government. The least enthusiasm is shown by the Monarchist Parties and by the well-to-do middle classes, who fear the impending change in governmental policies. Many Italian Army officers hope that the new government, with allied support, will resolve the confusion, inefficiency and low morale existing at present in the Army.

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PART II

(Specific Incidents)

1. REVERBERATION

a. VOTA, Ing. Angelo, was investigated by G.I.C. Agents upon information from SCHIANO, Pasquale, leading member of the PARTITO D'AZIONE Political Party. SCHIANO stated that he had heard VOTA say that the Germans would return to Naples and that he believes Subject to be pro-German.

Investigation disclosed that VOTA is pro-German in sentiment though he is not at present engaging in subversive or espionage activity. It was recommended by G.I.C. that VOTA, Angelo, be kept on the watch-list and that he be not employed by the allies in any capacity.

b. Investigation of SCARFOLLIO, Paolo, was undertaken by G.I.C. Investigation disclosed that this individual, ex-editor of IL MATTINO, ex-co-editor of RIFORMAMENTO, and author of several anti-British, anti-allied books and editorials, is without character and an extreme opportunist.

His loyalty has shifted so frequently in the past that it leads to the inevitable conclusion that he is unreliable politically, and could be extremely dangerous. One article he wrote for RIFORMAMENTO concerning German circulation of 1000 Lira notes has had a decidedly subversive effect.

It was recommended and approved by this Section that SCARFOLLIO, Paolo, be refused employment with the Allied Forces, A.E.G., F.V.S., or the Italian Government under Allied control. Because of Subject's present position as an Editor of IL GIORNO, a Monarchist Paper, closely connected with the Italian Foreign Office, a copy of the G.I.C. report has been sent to the Director, Security Branch, A.G.C.

2. REBUTTAL

Nothing to report.

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3. ESPIONAGE

a. A self-confessed enemy agent was apprehended by G.I.C. while attempting to swim the Volturno River, and turned over to 16 F.S.S. Interrogation reports by G.S.S. (X-2) and G.S.D.I.C. were reviewed by A.A.I. and decision was made that the case lacked substance and that it would not be worth while bringing the agent to trial. Since the agent confessed to having been dispatched by the enemy on an espionage mission, he must be regarded as a potential danger to our security, and his internment has, therefore, been authorized.

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b. Six Italians have been arrested by this Section and are now under investigation on the charge of attempting to communicate information to the enemy.

4. SECURITY

a. Security of Information and Material.

(1) On 1 April 1944, Lt. Boyle, Engineer Section, P.S.S., notified G-2 Section, P.S.S., that a quantity of maps and secret documents and aerial photographs used in tactical operations had been turned in to Dump E-250 by an American Army Officer who had stated that he had found them unguarded on a dock in the Port of Naples.

The investigation revealed that the maps, documents, aerial photographs, and overlays were related to the Allied invasion on Anzio and Nettuno. One carton was marked "G-2, 15th Inf. Div." Although some of the material was dated January, 1944, it revealed the whole operational plan of our forces. This represents a serious breach of security. The packing lists checked against the material recovered indicates that a large portion of it is missing and possibly in the hands of unauthorized persons. The recovered material, together with a complete report, was forwarded to G-2, Fifth Army, with the recommendation that C.I.C., 3 Division, contact G-2, 15th Infantry Regiment to determine channels and persons responsible for the transportation and custody of subject material.

(2) Investigation is being conducted by C.I.C. personnel attached to the Port Security Office with respect to a broken box containing maps of Yugoslavia, found along the R.R. track in the Port Area.

(3) The reported theft of two radar tubes from a truck on its way to be loaded into an LMF car to the Beachhead was immediately investigated by C.I.C. personnel. Thorough search and questioning failed to produce the items in question. A complete report has been sent to the C.I.C., 35th A.A.A. Brigade (Attention: Intelligence Officer), as the individuals responsible for the custody of the tubes were members of units under the command of that Headquarters. 00002

b. Security of Installations and Ports.

(1) A routine investigation of G.M. Depot 571, BIGNOLI, disclosed that related areas, especially a railroad spur terminating in the Depot, were especially vulnerable to large-scale pilferage. Inquiry produced evidence of collusion between military personnel and civilians, and names and addresses were obtained. A complete report was made and copies sent to the Provost Marshal, P.S.S., the Military Railway Service, and the Quartermaster, P.S.S.

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(2) Due to the small amount of activity at the Port of Salerno, arrangements were made with OSI, No. 3 Dist., whereby the functions previously performed by the G.I.C. Section located there would be taken over by 276 P.S.S. The agents thus released have been moved to Spascoli, and will be used to supervise a patrol, composed of Finance Guards, which is being organized to provide for the security of the coastline running North to the mouth of the Volturno.

(3) The report that British and American Naval vessels were open to sabotage when alongside the quay at Capri was investigated by the G.I.C. agent stationed there. It was found that the Base Commander at the Island had already given orders forbidding entrance to the deck area, by rowboat or on foot, to all unauthorized persons. The orders will be enforced by patrols of the M.P. Detachment stationed on the Island.

(4) A satisfactory pass system supervised by G.I.C. agents stationed at Ischia, is in effect on that Island, and also on the Island of Procida. During the month of March, 7 fishing craft were confiscated for illegally carrying passengers. These vessels will be returned with a warning that a second offense will result in permanent confiscation.

AVELLINO, Silverio, was apprehended at Ischia while attempting to reach Naples from POME with a false pass. He was turned over to I.M.S., ISCHIA, and sentenced to four (4) months imprisonment in the Ischia jail for violation of A.M.S. Proclamation No. 2 (knowingly making a false statement to a representative of the Allied Forces).

(5) Security of the Port of Naples is generally satisfactory. Check-patrols by G.I.C. personnel attached to the Office of the Port Security Officer, of the harbor and the adjacent coastline, failed to reveal any instances of unauthorized travel.

Shore-leave restrictions imposed on crews of merchant ships entering the Port of Naples have now been relaxed to the extent that each day 10% of the crews of merchant ships in the harbor, i.e., ships in berth or anchored within the sea-wall, are granted shore-leave from 1200 to 1900 hours. No shore-leave is granted to crews of merchant ships in the bay, and all shore-leave ceases 2 1/2 hours before a ship is due to leave the harbor. These regulations apply to cargo security personnel and gun crews on merchant ships.

Merchant Seaman separated from their ships are being screened and vetted as usual before being allowed to sign on another vessel. Careful screening has resulted in the apprehension of a British Army deserter during the month.

An enormous group of the civilian passengers entering the Port of Naples, with the exception of the refugees from Anzio, have arrived in the Port of Naples without prior notice to the Naples Port Security Office, and without anything definite in the way of travel orders. It is believed

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that the policy of merely "dumping" any and every civilian into the Naples area must be terminated. A request has been initiated by the Port Security Officer to have complete information and travel orders necessary every civilian and released prisoner of war embarked from any port for Naples.

A large group of refugees was embarked from the Naples port recently. This movement was policed and was checked carefully under the supervision of G.I.C. agents. All persons embarked were in possession of identification certificates permitting them to travel, and no irregularities were observed. It is anticipated that such additional, large movements will continue to take place, and arrangements have been made to exercise supervisory control over them by the G.I.C. Agents.

Illegal use of Port passes was investigated by G.I.C. personnel. It was revealed that unauthorized personnel were entering the Port as workers on valid passes issued to others than themselves.

CAPPANO, Raffaele, and CASO, Giovanni, were caught using the passes of ROBERTATO, Alberto, and CORCOLINO, Luigi, employees of the Firm of "REGINA & GARIBOLDI". Contractors are to be warned that distribution of passes to unauthorized personnel will result in their being barred from further employment at the Port.

The construction of fences and the addition of Carabinieri guards at the Port of Santa Lucia have contributed greatly to the orderly and convenient handling of the civilian passenger traffic there.

4. Individual Suspects and Arrests.

(1) Pursuant to the policy of interning German Nationals, the following six women were interned for the duration of the war: AIF, Elisabetta Techenman; BECKMANN, Meta; STEINMAYER, Katerina; SCHNEIDER, Ursula; SCHNEIDER, Margherita and GILDER, Francesca.

(2) LURANO, Giacomo, Via Cimarosa, Naples, was reported by a reliable informant of C.S.S. to be a person dangerous to security. Investigation by G.I.C. disclosed that Subject had been a Squadrista, Chief of a Fascist Home group and an active collaborator with the Germans in sabotage work after the Armistice. His internment for the duration of the war has been authorized.

(3) ^{SONANTI} SONANTI, Enrico, of TORIN, Italy, presented himself at P.S.O. Headquarters, stating that he sought means to return to TORIN. He was referred to the Counter Intelligence Section of G-2, where he was interrogated. He was further interrogated by members of C.S.S. and G.I.C.

Subsequent interrogations caused the following charges to be held against him:

- a. He made false statements to members of the Allied Forces in Italy.
- b. He failed to return to P.S.O. (SAMI) two official documents identifying him as a member of that organization, and he has used them for his own ends in

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penetrating a club exclusively reserved for Allied Officers.

- g. He used, to further his own ends, two French identification tags; the possession of which, he failed to explain satisfactorily.
- h. He expressed his eagerness to return to enemy territory, although he admitted that the German authorities had imposed a prison sentence upon him which he avoided by running away.
- i. He is alleged to have embezzled 200,000 Lire from two ladies in Bari. Upon the recommendations of U.I.C. and C.S.I., WEAVER's internment for the duration of the war was authorized by this Office.

AR-50NA (4) Information from reliable informants to the effect that GARRANA, Vittorio, had been an ardent Fascist, caused an investigation of Subject's personal history and activities. The investigation disclosed that GARRANA had been a Fascist of long standing and has held Fascist offices aside from being a Squadrista, "Maresia su Roma" and a "Sciurpa Litterio". It was recommended that Subject be considered unsuitable for any position with the Allied Forces or with the Italian Government under Allied control.

(5) Investigation of FABBENTINO, Raffaele, by U.I.C., based upon information of a confidential informant, revealed that Subject was a convinced Fascist and un-trustworthy.

He has been placed on the C.I.C. watch-list.

(6) During this period, twenty-nine investigations were instituted covering individuals proposed for employment in civil or governmental positions under Allied control. Twenty four were considered acceptable for employment.

d. Control of Movement of Civilian Population.

(1) During the period covered by this report, 4,234 refugees evacuated from the Anzio Beachhead were screened at the temporary R.I.F. supervised by U.I.C. personnel attached to this Headquarters. Approximately 25% of these were interrogated, 9 of whom were turned over to C.S.D.I.C. for further interrogation. Most of these refugees were farmers who had formerly chosen to remain in the combat area.

Approximately 600 refugees passed through Naples enroute to Sicily. A.C.S. stated that they would notify security personnel at destination that these individuals had not been screened.

Information has been received from U.I.C., IV Corps, that only about 600 civilians now remain in the Beachhead area and that any of these who may be evacuated in the future will be screened prior to departure.

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(2) on 25 March 1944, the Questura of Naples called the attention of this Section to the situation created by the fact that soldiers of the United Nations were not required to show their identification when applying for lodging in the City, whether it be in hotels, public boarding houses, or private homes. As a result, an enemy agent could easily obtain lodging without arousing suspicion by merely pretending to be a soldier of the Allied Armies.

In order to rectify this situation, a recommendation was made and endorsed by the Public Safety Office of Region 3, Allied Control Commission, that an Ordinance be issued by the Prefect of Naples providing that:

- *A. All persons providing accommodation - other than properly requisitioned billets - for sailors, soldiers or airmen of any of the Allied or Italian Armed Forces be required to notify the name and rank with address of the place where they are being lodged, and date and time of admission to the nearest office of the Questura within two hours of the time of arrival.
- *B. If name and rank are refused, the fact of refusal, together with information as in A above should be likewise reported to the nearest office of the Questura within two hours.*

5. PROPAGANDA

a. The Italian people remain very skeptical concerning any propaganda. After more than 20 years of highly efficient propaganda, they have developed a peculiar shrewdness in interpreting and analyzing, critically, any news. Radio Rome, which is widely listened to by Italian civilians and Army personnel, is considered a useful checking source, especially for news referring to Northern Italy and the Italian front.

6. NEWS

- a. There are 60,000 deserters from the Italian Army. (Source: Civilians, Naples Area.)
- b. The second front will not be opened until June, and probably not until after the elections. (Source: Same as above.)
- c. If the Allies are not successful in establishing a second front, Russia will make a separate peace with Germany. (Same as above.)
- d. As soon as Graziani's Republican-Fascist Regime has completed the training of 250,000 men for combat, the Axis will push the Allies into the sea. (Same as above.)
- e. British and American discord is increasing at such a speed that it is delaying the second front and will bring about a rupture of relations

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between Great Britain and the United States. (Same as above.)

f. Russian Army will pass through Salerno in the near future. All traffic will be suspended for the movement. (Same as above.)

g. Another American landing is expected to take place near Genoa. (Same as above.)

h. Great Britain has already lost the war, even if she wins on the battle-fields. She will defeat Germany, but will be faced with a far more powerful Russia. (Italian Army Hq., Naples.)

i. Although this may be highly unpleasant, common sense implies that close collaboration with Russia should be contemplated. A victorious Russia will represent new ideas, which everybody in Europe will have to follow, and as a power she may be a better protector than Great Britain. (Italian Army Hq., Naples.)

j. No Italian will ever understand why America provides everybody with food and equipment and yet allows Great Britain to control all Allied activities in the Liberated Provinces. (Italian Army Hq., Naples.)

k. Russian Troops will take over the sector at Cassino in order to lead a new push. (Common rumor among lower-classes.)

l. Great Britain and the U. S. A. are contemplating peace negotiations with Germany in order to check the Russian advance in Eastern Europe. (Italian political circles: Liberals and Monarchists.)

m. Marshal Badoglio has given General Alexander advice on how best to conduct the war, but the Allies have refused to put it into practice. (Italian Military and Political Circles.)

n. The Naval Base at Taranto is to be ceded to the Russians. (Italian Civilians and Military - rumor based on Radio News broadcasts.)

o. Filippo Maldì controls the policy of all the Ministries at Salerno. (Italian Army - younger officers.)

p. Filippo Maldì is the Chief Liaison Official with the Russians. (Naples, Catholic Circles.)

q. The Italian government is trying to reach an agreement with the Allies to send Monarchist propagandists out to the Italian prisoners of war in Allied hands. (Communist and Socialist Circles.)

r. Palmiro Togliatti (Sreoli) returned to Italy in order to protect the Italian people against the attempts of the Allies in establishing a reactionary regime in Liberated Italy. (Socialist and Communist Circles - but widely spread among more alert working classes.)

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7. ATTITUDE OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.The Lower Classes:

- a. The food situation remains the chief concern of the people.
- b. The organization of labor unions is attracting increased interest. The Communist Party seems definitely to lead, unofficially, in the drive for increased union activities.
- c. Ercoli's arrival in Italy is interpreted by the labor classes as an indication of a more militant attitude of labor leaders, in their struggle for a new and better social order in liberated Italy.
- d. The labor movement and the support given by labor to the newly formed unions is primarily motivated by the general urge for a more substantial defense of the interests of labor. (See Semi-monthly Counter-Intelligence Report, this office, dated 31 March 1944). The Union paper "LAVORATORI VERGILI" consistently refutes the rights of political parties to control the unions in any way. The political parties, therefore, are carefully avoiding any open activities which may arouse suspicion. Nevertheless, as has been stressed in previous reports, unofficial contacts exist and, through leading personalities, political influence is exerted. There are indications that the Communist Party is providing funds to the unions unofficially sponsored by that party.
- e. Russia remains the popular topic of conversation and speculation. It is difficult, however, to draw a clear picture of popular reactions to Russia's role. The conflicting interpretation of Communism and Russia's role by the leftist leaders on one hand and the still influential Catholic Clergy on the other, confuses the judgment of the majority of the people. The rational and national party platform, recently advocated by Ercoli, not only relegated to the background the so-called "International Group" (Anti-Stalinist) within the Communist Party, but has also gained the approval of some non-Communist groups and their followers. 90020
- f. In the larger towns, the Communist, and Socialist Parties are definitely strengthening their grip on the labor masses; in the agricultural districts, the Catholic Clergy still assert sufficient influence to hamper the efforts of the leftist political parties in gaining substantial ground.
- g. The growing interest in Russia and the hope that Russia will foster the cause of the lower classes, are automatically affecting the prestige of the Allies, who, as is being generally commented, "Have promised food, liberty and a just social order", and do not seem to have kept any of these promises. The spreading rumor that Tagliatti has arrived in Italy in order to prevent the Allies from fostering a reactionary regime detrimental to the lower classes confirms the common belief that the Allies do not intend to keep their promises.

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h. The King's announcement of his intention to transfer his powers to his son did not arouse much interest with the people. These purely political maneuvers do not impress them. The Royal Family is not held in great esteem by the majority of the people and the fate of the members of the royal family, very remote from their own worries and hopes, does not attract their special interest.

i. The relations between the civilian population and allied troops, although indifferent, on the whole remains satisfactory. It is interesting to note, however, that this relationship is motivated in the first instance by the attitude of Allied troops towards the native population. As this varies not only according to the allied armies (American, British, French) but also according to various units within each Allied Army, the attitude of the civilian population varies consequently.

j. Spadolini's clear-cut announcement that the Italian people must contribute to the common war effort, and that an efficient Italian Army will be organized with the full support of the Communists and Socialists, is viewed with interest, but also with a certain apprehension due to the common desire to remain civilians.

The Middle and Upper Classes:

a. The latest political developments (Spadolini's return, the activities of the Communist Party, and the resulting negotiations for the formation of an all-party government) definitely stirred up the politically conscious groups of Italian society. It should be noted, however, that the reactions of the temperamental Italians are rather unpredictable and inconsistent. Their attitudes are subject to constant changes and their reactions to all political activity are definitely egocentric.

b. Spadolini's return to Italy and his initiative in trying to bring about a solution to the latent political crisis is generally accepted as the most important recent event. The reactions vary according to the different political inclinations. 00020

c. The upper strata of the Communist Party and their followers (increasing in numbers) feel definitely strengthened by the leadership of Spadolini, considered by the great majority as a man of superior caliber, in fact, a dominating personality with a standing in Russia, the most powerful prospective partner of post-war Italy. The switch over from an uncompromising attitude of the party leaders towards Badoglio, the King and his son to a more conciliatory attitude is accepted in these circles as a necessary expedient in order to lead the Communist Party into the government. Once established within the government, they feel confident that the chances of the leftist groups will gradually improve. No doubt, the conviction that Spadolini has the blessing of Moscow gives the party leaders and the more alert followers a feeling of confidence, which at present no other party leaders or followers are able to demonstrate.

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d. Circles connected with the Christian Democrats and the Catholic Church, while suspicious of De Gaulle's tactics, influenced as they believe by Moscow, whose ultimate aims remain obscure, seem to take the view that De Gaulle's initiative was primarily rendered possible by the inability of the Allies and the Junta to solve the latent crisis. However, the cessation of the war is viewed with suspicion, especially the sudden volte face of the Communist Party in regard to a possible cooperation with the King and De Gaulle. These circles believe that the political parties which they favor should disregard rigid principles and join De Gaulle's government, even with the King remaining in power, if the Communists and Socialists decide to do so. Russia's recognition of the Italian Government gave great satisfaction to the vanity even of the Catholic groups, who are willing to see in this move Russia's recognition of Italy's importance in the post-war world. As the conviction is gaining ground within these circles that the cleavage between Great Britain and Russia is increasing, they like to see new opportunities for a political gamble which may result in a gradual attenuation of the terms of the Armistice. These opinions are shared in governmental circles.

e. Circles connected with the Action party, and adherents of Western liberalism and democracy (not necessarily connected with political parties) are very definitely alarmed at the latest developments. These circles feel that although the Allies had, at the very beginning, a good chance to institute a truly democratic liberal government, they let the chance slip and, by prolonging an untenable situation, allowed the Communist party to seize the initiative. They feel badly let down. They feel that the Allies, while permitting the situation to deteriorate gradually, never made an attempt to support or give a chance to the liberal and democratic groups; in fact, they never made a serious attempt to help in solving the latent political crisis. The strong stand of certain anti-Fascist, Liberal, Democratic Groups, (and personalities) in support of well-defined principles, has, they believe, never been correctly understood by the Allies who seem to have underestimated the dynamic power of ideas and ideologies, for which, as has been proved in this war, people are prepared to sacrifice even their lives. On the contrary, their adherence to ideas and principles has been evaluated by the Allies as "hysteria and childish obstinacy". The opinion is voiced in these circles that De Gaulle has secured a definite victory, and that, strangely enough, he is today the only Italian politician who may claim the support of one, at least, of the Allies. Consequently, he is able to talk with the necessary authority not only as a party leader, but also as an Italian political leader who stands on solid ground.

Views are expressed in these circles denoting a growing uneasiness on account of Russia's gradual expansion in the Mediterranean. Tito's Yugoslavia will no doubt follow the lead of Moscow. Italy is on its way to fall under Moscow's influence and there is good reason to believe that Moscow will also have good chances in France. In such a case, it is childish to believe that Italy will be able to pull strings between London and Moscow - she will have to follow Russia's lead. De Gaulle came out with a clean-cut program which, from the point of view of the prosecution of the war, may be theoretically accepted as satisfactory. But from the Italian point of view, apprehension is

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more than justified as the originators of the program and those who sponsored it do not care about basic principles, but are determined to over ride any principles if and when it will be thought expedient, from a party point of view, -- consequently, from Moscow's point of view.

These circles believe that liberalism and democracy were sacrificed for the sake of immediate and short-sighted expediency. Cooperation with the Communists, while sacrificing certain basic principles, is viewed in these circles with great apprehension. The King's announcement concerning his retirement from public life is accepted as a tactical maneuver which does not greatly change the confused situation.

f. In cooperative and monarchial circles, confusion seems to be prevalent. Russia's support, although pleasing in a way, is viewed with great suspicion. The activities of the Communist Party and the increasing number of its followers is viewed with apprehension. The King's decision to withdraw from public life while transferring his powers to a Lieutenant of the Realm is accepted as a defeat, leaving the country without any well-defined legitimate authority while strengthening the adherents of a republic.

g. With the exception of the extreme leftist sympathizers, other politically conscious circles of Italian society express the opinion that the Italian government as well as the opposition parties have so far done nothing to foster the social rehabilitation of the Italian people. They stress that the Italian Fascist Republican Party, on the other side of the line, has at least initiated a progressive, and in some cases constructive program. The fear is expressed that the liberation of Northern Italy without a well-defined program, both social and political, on the part of the more representative Italian democratic groups may result in disillusionment of the great majority of the people. The opinion is expressed frequently that the prestige of democratic principles is at stake, and that it may well be that Italy will be again subject to some kind of progressive authoritarian regime.

THE ITALIAN ARMY

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a. A change of attitude towards Russia is noticeable. Many officers, including those of high rank, express the opinion that Russia's role should be viewed in a new light. Fascist propaganda may have distorted the true picture. The conflicting interests in the Mediterranean of Great Britain and Russia are widely discussed and views are expressed that Russia may gain control over the Mediterranean.

b. The cooperative attitude of the Russian Military Mission with A.C.C. in helping relatives of Italian prisoners of war in Russia to locate them and repatriate them, is highly appreciated.

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c. The different treatment accorded to Italian labor and guard units, by the American and British Army are viewed in Italian Military circles with apprehension. Fears are expressed that such differences may lead to serious complications and add to the substantial difficulties in bringing about homogeneity within the Italian Army.

d. The King's public announcement of his intention to transfer his powers to his son met with surprisingly little interest in Italian Military circles. Many officers seem to view the King's step critically. They argue that the King left the army guessing as to the real authority which it should follow. He neither indicated that he was determined to defend the monarchical institution nor did he express his willingness to back a strong liberal regime.

e. An increasing number of high ranking as well as company-grade officers openly express their apprehension of the Italian High Command's attitude. The reputation of too many high-grade, inefficient, and in many cases Fascist-accommodated, officers is resented. The impression is gaining ground that the Italian Army is a poor-house. There is no justified relationship between the over-stuffed Headquarters and the existing units. The average soldier is tired and, after five years of unsuccess-ful war, demoralized. The present army will neither supply the Allies with efficient labor and guard units, nor will it be able to reconstitute efficient combat units. The opinion seems to gain ground that the old army should be gradually demobilized and the majority of officers dismissed. A new cadre of picked officers should be constituted and new classes should be mobilized, avoiding if possible, the mixing of the old demoralized element with the newly mobilized classes. Such a plan would permit a sound reorganization of an army which would be fit to assist the Allies in the combat zone and in the rear. It is important to remember, they say, that an efficient army must enjoy the respect of the people. So the first step to take is to rebuild the dignity of the armed forces, which at present is badly neglected.

f. High ranking officers occupying important army posts, criticize Benigno's government for their lack of understanding of essential administrative problems, disregarding varying characteristics of the different provinces. The existing confusion in Sicily is attributed to these shortcomings. They also intimate that the Italian Armed Forces are run by a clique consisting of Marshal Messe, Gen. Orlando (Minister of War) and Gen. Berardi (Army Chief of Staff). They claim that these men are thoroughly uninformed of the real conditions under which the Italian Armed Forces have to carry on their complicated and delicate tasks. Consequently, there is no real understanding and cooperation between the High Command and lower echelons.

HENRY H. GURRINO
Lt. Colonel, G-2
A. C. of S., G-2

Copies to:

GSI, SAI
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, 2nd District.
GSI, 3rd District.
Director, Security Branch, G-2

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Rec'd Int. IBS
CIC
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HEADQUARTERS
PROVINCIAL BASH SECTION
A. P. O. 782

SECRET
Author: CG, PMS
Initials:
Date: 28 Feb. 1944

EP:BI

HEADQUARTERS
6 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

29 February 1944

FROM: 18 Feb
TO: 28 Feb

SUBJECT: SEMI-MONTHLY COUNTER-RECONNOISSANCE REPORT.

To : A. C. of S., O-2, S.O.S., NAPOLINA, APO 780, U.S. Army.

PART I

During the period covered by this Report, the general standard of security in this Area remained excellent.

With the approval of the Public Safety Division of A.P.O., a plan for the control of movement of the Italian civilian population within the City of Naples has been initiated, and reports of persons coming into, departing from or changing their addresses within the City are received daily from the Questura. As these reports become more complete, it is believed that they will be of great assistance in the apprehension of individuals listed on suspect lists.

The un-announced arrival of several hundred refugees from the Angio Beach-head, on 17 February, created the first large-scale screening problem in the Naples Area. Temporary refugee interrogation points were set up at two refugee centers established by the Refugee Branch of A.C.C., and work is progressing satisfactorily. These R.I.P.'s handle refugees only from the Beach-head.

Few cases of possible sabotage have been reported, although one suspect is being held and the case is under investigation.

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The self-confessed enemy agent has been apprehended and is being held pending further investigation and interrogation. Because of the large number of refugees being brought into this Area, and the comparative ease with which civilians infiltrate through the lines, it is anticipated that cases of this nature will increase.

There are indications of civilian displeasure at what is believed to be laxity on the part of the Badoglio Government in punishing former Italian officials, particularly those in high places, for acts of disloyalty committed subsequent to the Armistice Agreement.

There is considerable bitterness with respect to Prime Minister Churchill's statement, in the House of Commons, granting provisional support to the Badoglio Government until Rome is reached. In protest against this statement, a ten-minute "strike", to take place under the auspices of the Socialist, Communist and Action Parties was scheduled for 4 March. It is believed that prompt action on the part of Allied Military Government officials will prevent this demonstration from taking place. (See Annex "A" for translation of unauthorized poster which was distributed in Naples.)

While the civilian reaction to the Prime Minister's speech was generally unfavorable, that part of the speech concerning the Italian Army has been effectively used to improve army morale. (See Annex "B")

PART II

(Specific Incidents)

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1. CONVERSION

A. At the direction of the A. C. of S., G-3, A.F.H.Q., an investigation was made of suspected subversive activities of Private KENT SMYTH, Co. B, 10th Replacement Battalion. It was learned that, while Subject had defended German actions and praised the German Army, his record as a soldier is commendable and no evidence of subversive acts or intentions was disclosed. A copy of the C.I.C. report was furnished to Subject's Commanding Officer, and to the A. C. of S., G-3, A.F.H.Q.

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b. Based upon information received from Special Detachment, 2-2, 5th Army, an investigation was undertaken on BARDIANO, Giovanni, a former Fascist Political Secretary of Foxswell and Captain of Militia. Subject is said to have made statements maligning American soldiers and of attempting to form an Iron Guard ("Guardia di Ferro") made up of old Fascists, for the purpose of defending themselves. The investigation disclosed that Subject's whereabouts are presently unknown, and that he is believed to be in charge of an Italian Military Prison at Bari. This information was forwarded to C.I.C., Air-Force, at Bari for further investigation.

c. An investigation, recommended by the Assistant Chief of Staff, 2-2, Fifth Army, to the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the Peninsular Base Section, on CASOLINO, Antonio, Squadrista and alleged anti-Allied propagandist, disclosed that he had left this area and might have gone to Campo Basso. This information was transmitted to C.I.C., Fifth Army.

d. Investigation of possible subversive activities among the civilian employees of the 225th Station Hospital, erroneously referred to in Report for the period 1 - 15 February, Page 8, as the "222nd" Station Hospital, is continuing.

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2. SABOTAGE.

a. Special Agents of C.I.C., P.S.S., interrogated three U. S. Army soldiers in regard to an act of sabotage committed by DEL AQUILA, Cosimo, Fu Francesco, Italian Civilian Truck-driver of the Civilian Motor Pool, Port of Naples, Italy.

These American soldiers observed DEL AQUILA, Cosimo, placing a barrage balloon TNT bomb on the ground, about fifteen feet away from the bomb's original position. The device, U-shaped fastener, was found on his person. Upon further investigation by Port Security C.I.C. Agents, P.S.S., U. S. Army mess-gear was found (two spoons, 5 forks, 7 knives) in his home. Subject is being held in the Questure Prison pending further investigation of the case by F. B. and C.I.C. personnel.

b. Investigation of fire and explosions at the C.S.S. Depot No. 154, Capodimonte, (Report 1-15 February, PART II, Sabotage, g.,) was continued by making agency checks on all 53 civilian employees of the Depot. These checks disclosed derogatory information on five employees. Because of the impossibility of further investigation in

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the caves, which have been sealed off, and because of the absence to date of any positive indication of sabotage, this case has been closed. The names of the civilian employees concerning whom derogatory information was obtained have been turned over to S.I.W. for a thorough investigation of their activities, sympathies and possible connection with the subject incident.

c. On 13 February 1944, a Spitfire Fighter Plane crashed on the railroad tracks on the outskirts of Castellansare but subsequent investigation disclosed no evidence of sabotage. The cause was in all probability due to mechanical difficulties not revealed by a routine inspection.

d. On 11 February 1944, this Section was notified by the 794th W. P. Bn., R.A.S., that an object, thought to be a bomb, had been found in a box-car of a train at Modona Inferiore Railroad Station. Investigation by this Section, assisted by a Bomb Disposal Officer, revealed that the object in question was actually two metal cases, unopened, containing aerial bomb fuses, properly labeled, the fuses being unarmed. It was concluded, after a check with the 727th Railway Operating Battalion, that the cases had probably been overlooked during recent unloading operations. There was no evidence of sabotage.

e. The investigation of the fire at MEZZA TORRE, LAGO ANERO, Pavia, (Last Report, 1-15 February 1944, PART II, Sabotage, Para. d.) revealed nothing of a sabotage nature.

f. One case concerning poles on Railroad FORTE, 27 January 1944 and another case concerning the derailing of cars at TORRE ANNUZZADA on 22 January, are still under investigation by C.I.C. Sub-sections, P.B.S.

3. ESPIONAGE

a. PUSIANO, Edoardo, one of a list of potential espionage Agents sent to this Section by the Counter-subversive Division of the Carabinieri, has been investigated by C.I.C. Agents, this Section. Subject's wife and daughter state that he left Naples with the Germans. The certificates issued by the Germans to him as a Member of the Fascist Volunteer Group is in the files of this Section. Subject is believed to be strongly pro-German and dangerous to Allied security. This information was given to C.I.C., Rome Det.

b. The case of PRINCIVALLI, Igino, listed in last Report (1-15 February 1944, PART II, Espionage, Para. g.),

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is still under investigation by Fifth Army, and this Section has not been notified of developments.

c. On 23 February 1944, this Office was informed by the British Counter-Intelligence Service, SI(D) that one MARVASSO, Giuseppe, reported to be an ARMED SUBJECT, had crossed the lines February 23rd near Castel di Sangro and was probably making his way to Naples, Torre del Greco, where his mother lives. His mission was to get information on the Naples Area and he was due back early in March.

On 24 February, through concerted efforts of this Office and Allied and Co-belligerent Intelligence Agencies, MARVASSO was arrested. He is now held by C.I.C., P.S.S., at Foggia-Boale Prison pending final disposition of his case.

4. SECURITY

a. Investigation of the loss of a censorship stamp, referred to on page 9 of Report for period 1-15 February, is continuing.

b. At the request of the Engineer Officer, P.S.S., & C.I.C. investigation was made with respect to the removal of over three kilometers of high-tension wire from the power line south-east of VILLA LITerno, between that town and the intersection of the line by the Avras-Villa Literno railway. In the opinion of the civilian engineers of the SEMPRE MERITO SALE DI MANIFATTURA engaged in refitting the power line for service, the removal of the wire indicated theft rather than sabotage. With the concurrence of Lt. Col. Dudley, Base-Section Engineer Office, and the S.E.S. Engineers, the following emergency measures were recommended:

That voltage be put in the line immediately as far as the Volturco. C.I.C. Agent was advised that this could be done within a day or two, as soon as the weather was suitable for necessary repairs.

That the patrol be doubled immediately. Arrangement was made through Captain di Cosaro, Carabinieri, Naples, for the immediate doubling of the patrol with Carabinieri personnel.

That the Carabinieri, Villa Literno, be apprised of the importance of the power line in question, and urged to squeeze all possible information out of the suspects they are presently holding; that further, the S.E.S. be apprised of the Subject incident with a view to undertaking eventual investigation of the possible

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sabotage angle; that the Carabinieri undertake investigation of the copper black market in Naples for a possible lead in the case. Arrangements for effecting the present recommendation have been made through Carabinieri and S.I.S. channels.

Since the investigation was made in territory under the jurisdiction of 5th Army, a copy of this C.I.C. report was forwarded to 1-2, 5th Army.

*Copy
1-2-44*

c. Investigation of SA VARRONE, Pasquale, (an accountant), Squadrista and fanatical Fascist, was initiated and carried out by C.I.C., S.I.S. In view of Subject's active participation in the Fascist Party and especially the part he played in persecuting anti-fascists during the German occupation, recommendation was made by C.I.C., that he be interned for the duration of the war. Report has been submitted by this office to the Director, Security Branch, A.C.C., for comments or concurrence.

d. On the basis of information from 1-2, Fifth Army, BRUNO, Luigi, an informant of Colonel Scholl's, staunch Fascist, Squadrista, opportunist and grafter was arrested. Recommendations were made by C.I.C., S.I.S. Agents and approved by this office that Subject be interned for the duration of the war.

e. The case of BUSCH, Martin di Nicola, arrested by Fifth Army, C.I.C., for being a German National and an interpreter for the Germans, with a grade equal to Captain, even though he was a civilian, was investigated by this Section. Due to the fact that Subject is a German National who represents a danger to the security of our troops, his internment for the duration of the war was authorized by this office.

f. SCHMIDT, Arthur, German National, was brought to C.I.C., S.I.S., by the Military Police for investigation because of the information that they had received concerning Subject's pro-Axis activities and associations prior to September, 1943. It was found that Subject had previously been arrested by this office, but because of his age (59) had not been interned. He was warned, however, not to seek employment with the Allied Forces. Since it was found that Subject had disregarded these instructions and had misrepresented his citizenship status, his internment for the duration of the war was authorized by this office.

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4. Investigation requested by this office of GIROSI, Mario, who worked for the Germans in locating vehicles for requisitioning, disclosed a doubtful political background. It was therefore recommended to the Base Purchasing Agent and to A.S.G. that he be refused employment in any position of trust with the Allied forces.

5. One hundred and thirty-nine agency-checks on employees of the American Red Cross, the Allied Military Government, the Military Railways Service, and the Base Purchasing Agent, all of the Naples Area, were performed by A.S.G. Agents of this Section.

6. (1) M.I.P. teams have been organized and have operated satisfactorily from the day of their organization. They consist of ten Italian Army officers, ten A.S.G.'s of the Carabinieri and four Agents of the Section. General direction and supervision are maintained by an Officer and Agent of C.I.C. The Director of the Security Branch, Allied Control Commission, provided the Italian screening personnel, as well as guards for 24-hour duty at the two refugee centers and for securing refugees from the point of debarkation to the M.I.P.'s.

(2) The following represents the record of refugees screened by the M.I.P. teams between 19-23 February 1944:

Total Screened.....	1092
Checked by C.I.C. Agents.....	38
" " Agents.....	8
Screening forms checked by	
C.I.C. R.....	1092

Want to average M.I.P. for more detailed interrogation.....	7 (estimated)
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(3) It is to be noted that the total number screened between 19-23 February represents only those refugees actually interrogated by the M.I.P. teams. It is estimated that approximately 40 per-cent of the refugees arriving from the beach-head are screened. In the majority of cases this does not include women and children, although women travelling alone are interrogated.

(4) Operational and weather factors make it extremely difficult to appraise the pace and volume of the flow of refugees from the beach-head. The M.I.P. personnel have been so organized and trained, however, that they are fully prepared to screen approximately 1000 refugees daily. Arrangements have been made with the Security Branch of

Capt. Howard

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Allied Control Commission to increase the screening personnel to whatever size is considered necessary to cope with even larger numbers of refugees.

3. With reference to the Plan for the Control of Movement of the Italian Civilian Population, referred to in Semi-Monthly Report for the period 16-31 January 1944, PART I, Para. 1. g., the following developments have taken place:

(1) The plan was found "interesting and well-thought-out" by A.M.G. (Public Safety Division) and is now being carried out whenever circumstances and police personnel available make it possible.

(2) The Questura has notified the twenty-two police precincts of Naples that all outsiders coming in or going out of the City must be reported to the competent Public Safety authorities.

(3) The population has been informed through the press and public posters, that they must report arrivals and departures of persons who are not residents in the City, to whom they give shelter, even though they may be members of their own families.

(4) All civilians are required to secure permits from the Allied Civil Police in order to move in and out of the City.

(5) A representative of the Questura submits daily to the Counter Intelligence Section of this Office a list of all persons who applied for lodging in Naples the night before, or who left their present residence. This list is checked against C.I.C. Suspect list for possible detection of enemy agents.

The plan also calls for road-blocks at the main avenues of entrance of the City, but constant demands on the police agencies, especially the Carabinieri, have so reduced the man-power available that such a measure had to be postponed. 0001*

4. The SOCIETA' EDITORIALE MERIDIONALE, IL MATRINO, the Newspaper Trust of Naples, was investigated at the request of this Office. The following recommendations were made by C.I.C., F.B.I., after consultation with A.M.G., Region IXI, Legal Division:

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(1) That the publication of the Papers, GIORNALI DI NAPOLI, IL MATTINO, and ROMA, be resumed as soon as practicable with a separate management for each paper, to be designated by P.W.S. - it is believed that not only will the publication of these papers improve civilian morale, but the "fait accompli" of having the papers in circulation under separate management while the Allies are in close control of the Italian Government will lead additional political leverage to the Allies in order to prevent changes later. Furthermore the "fait accompli" will also eliminate the time-bomb aspect of releasing these papers "on bloc" on a free market with no external control after the Allies have relinquished control of the Italian Government locally.

(2) That the entire ownership of the S.I.S. be assumed, by the Alien Property Custodian, as an organization controlled by and contributing to the Fascist Party.

(3) That steps be taken by the Property Custodian to redistribute the ownership of S.I.S. on the basis of a separate company for each paper, thereby breaking up the Fascist Trust of S.I.S. If this trust were to be continued as one organization, it is believed that the trust would greatly endanger the cause of the Allies. Once broken up, political pressure could always be brought to bear in keeping the papers separate even when the government has passed into Italian hands.

5. PROPAGANDA

Nothing to report.

6. LIRE

Italian money will have little or no value after the fall of Rome, since the Germans have printed unknown amounts which will undoubtedly have widespread circulation in the Rome Area. (Italian Civilians).

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7. ATTITUDES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

a. No change in the attitude of the civilian population toward Allied Forces has been noted.

b. Various factors lead one competent Italian observer to the conclusion that the masses are again beginning to take an interest in political life. Firstly, the membership of political parties is on the increase. Secondly, many members of the various factory and office committees are frequently questioned by workers and employees about political problems. Thirdly, the sale of party newspapers has gone up; "it may be said with confidence that the various Party Papers have considerably more influence at present on public opinion in Naples than has the official newspaper, the Risorgimento." (Source, P.W.D.)

c. It is reported that a certain Vitterio Ambrosini, a member of the official Socialist Party, is at present forming a group to be known as the "Arditi Rossi" (Red Storm Troops). Ambrosini is said to have been formerly an active collaborator and propagandist of the Fascist Party, and to be under suspicion in his present party. (Source, P.W.D.)

HENRY B. CUMMINS,
Lt. Colonel, 85C
A. C. of S., G-2

Copies To:

COL, ARMY
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
COL, 3rd. District.
Director, Security Branch, AGC.

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ITALIAN DEMANDS

Churchill has recently declared that the present Rastrelli Government has more authority in this country than any other government could have, stating - on the basis of this evaluation - that Italy will continue to be without a government until the liberation of Rome. And at Rome, always according to Churchill, Italy will not have a government based on new principles, but simply one based upon wider principles.

CONCLUSION

This false evaluation presents the danger that ineffectual laws will be done to our country. It is therefore necessary to quickly show to Churchill and the Allies who might otherwise be badly misinformed, that the Italian people want:

- To put outside the pale of our national life, until the end of the war, the monarchy of the House of Savoy, co-responsible and accomplice of Fascism; - to set up an anti-fascist government, truly democratic, that can wage a serious war against Nazism, to purge the life of the country, to start the solution of unemployment and of the alarming food situation, to present to the Allies the interests of the Italians and not those of its enemies.

In order to give this proof, we ask all workers, employees, businessmen and professional men,

to stop work for ten minutes from eleven o'clock to eleven-thirty in the morning on September the 15th of 1943.

and to show everyone that this is not a strike or a boycott against production, but only a patriotic and an anti-fascist demonstration,

to prolong their work for a quarter of an hour from noon to noon and a quarter of the same day.

By paralyzing for ten minutes the economic and administrative life of the city, the Neapolitans will tell Churchill what our country wants.

IL PARTITO d'AZIONE
IL PARTITO SOCIALISTA
IL PARTITO COMUNISTA

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HEADQUARTERS, THE ARMY CORPS OF CASERTA

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.

Your daily sacrifice, hard and silent, is not in vain, is not lost.

It is proven by the close regard and the surging hope with which the population follows your work and your struggles.

It is proven by the acknowledgment of the leaders of the United Nations.

The English Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in his speech of February 22 in the House of Commons said: "The Italian forces have collaborated with us in every possible manner. About 100 Italian naval vessels are rendering valuable service in operations in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

Italian troops are serving on the frontlines and although on one occasion they suffered very heavy losses, these troops continue to fight alongside our men.

Moreover, Italian aviators are also fighting at our side.

Numerous Italian soldiers are rendering valuable service in the rear areas."

This means that your contribution in labor and blood is a precious gift to the cause of our nation; it weighs in the international balance and goes toward lessening the suffering of our people, toward facilitating the rebirth of our nation.

This is something for you to be proud of; it is an inducement for you to follow the difficult road with faith, courage and discipline.

Army Corps General Commanding

ANTONIO SACCO

29 February 1944

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See Br 5.763

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. C. 782

As

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:Auth: CO, FBS :
:Initials: :
:Date: 15 March 1944:

15 March 1944

RPOBI

FROM: 1 Mar 44
TO : 15 Mar 44

SUBJECT: SEMI-MONTHLY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE REPORT.
To : A. C. of S., G-2, S.C.S., MATOUSA, APC 750, U.S. Army.

PART I

The territory under the jurisdiction of this Headquarters has recently been organized into seven Sectors for purposes of defense against possible enemy attack. The G-2 Annex to the Defense Plan provides for the appointment by each Sector Commander of an Intelligence Officer, who will maintain liaison with G-2, P.B.S., and with the Intelligence Officers of units located in his sector. Weekly reports will be made by each Sector Intelligence Officer to this Office. It is hoped in this way to secure advance information as to any civilian unrest which might lead to organized uprisings, in order that measures may be taken to check such uprisings before they materialize.

The screening of refugees from the Anzio beachhead, is still being carried on, but it is believed that the evacuation of civilians from that area is nearing completion.

The efforts of the various Allied Intelligence and Public Safety Agencies to control the movements of civilians in the Naples Area are beginning to show encouraging results. The establishment of road blocks in and around Naples is presently being discussed with the Public Safety Officer of A.M.G.

Two enemy agents have been apprehended during the period covered by this report and, together with the agent mentioned in last report, are now in the custody of C.S.D.I.C. Upon

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completion of the interrogation now being carried on, it is expected that they will be tried by Court-Martial.

The Protest Strike, scheduled for 4 March, was cancelled and no demonstrations took place on that date. It is interesting to note that the Christian Democratic "Confederazione dei Lavoratori" issued a poster opposing the strike. (See Annex A)

Permission was secured by the three leftist parties proposing the strike to hold a mass meeting on Sunday, 12 March. This meeting was held as scheduled and conducted in an orderly manner. Speeches were made denouncing the King and the Badoglio Government. A notable feature of the meeting was its predominantly communistic aspect. The meeting seems to have aroused little public enthusiasm or interest.

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PART II(Specific Incidents) R31. SUBVERSION

a. The investigation of suspected subversive activities of civilian employees of the 225th Station Hospital, referred to in Par. 1 d, Part II, of last report, has been completed. The placing of an undercover S.I.M. Agent as an employee of the hospital and police-checks of all civilian employees produced negative results. In the assumption that the employees were merely discussing conversations which they had heard elsewhere, the investigation was continued outside the hospital area. As a result, a group of six individuals, residents of Fuorigrotta, where most of the hospital employees have their homes, was discovered and identified as the source of Fascist influence. Of this group, ANITA, Nabele, a former Fascist "Capo Nucleo", is being interned. CIPOLLETTA, Giuseppe, former Lieutenant of the Fascist Militia and collaborator with the Germans, and MARCIANO, Armando, former member of Fascist Action squads and also a German collaborator, will be interned if and when they are released from jail where they are now under investigation for Black Market activities.

b. MASILLONE, Tommaso, a confidant of the fascist group and a former Squadrista, has been blacklisted for employment by the Allied Forces. MARINI, Vincenzo, and MARCIOTTA, Domenico, both former Squadristi, are at present under investigation by Italian railroad authorities. It is not believed that these individuals would be dangerous if removed from their former associates. Recommendations have been made by C.I.C. and concurred in by this Office that they not be used as railroad employees in or near Fuorigrotta and that they be refused employment by the Allied Forces.

c. S.I.M. submitted a report in which it was proposed that GADAS, Sofia Olga, be interned because of subversive activities.

The policy being followed with respect to action taken by S.I.M. against Italian civilians, is to consider SIM as a cooperating counter intelligence agency. While this Office assumes no responsibility for arrests and internments made by S.I.M., arrangements have been made whereby S.I.M. will submit full reports in order that we may keep fully informed of their activities.

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d. Upon receipt of information from the 312th F.S.S., investigation was made of GRINCO, Hans. Papers taken from the files of the Naples German Consulate revealed that GRINCO had been decorated with the Order of the German Eagle in 1940. Subject is an Italian Naval Officer without a definite assignment at present. A copy of the C.I.C. report, recommending that the Italian Naval Command be advised that GRINCO should be sent into forced residence in Central Italy, which recommendation was concurred in by S.I.W., has been forwarded to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Naples, for their information and such action as they believe advisable.

2. SABOTAGE

a. The case concerning the poles on Railroad PONTE, 27 January 1944, mentioned in par. 2 f, Part II, of last report, is still under investigation.

b. Investigation concerning the derailing of cars at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (see last report, par. 2 f, Part II) revealed the following: Engine No. 3657 and two cars of Extra 5657 East, were derailed at Switch No. 10 with damage to engine and one car. Switchman VORNA, Giuseppe, was charged with the duty of examining the switches over which the train in question was to travel. VORNA stated that he had failed, when he made his round of inspection, to check Switch No. 10 which resulted in the derailment of the above engine. Although the investigation disclosed no evidence of sabotage, it established the fact of gross negligence which was identical with sabotage in its effect. Copies of the C.I.C. report were forwarded to the 703rd Railway Grand Division and to Region III of A.S.G., with the recommendation that every effort be made to obtain the maximum possible sentence in this case, and to give wide publicity thereto.

c. An investigation was made of a case of suspected sabotage reported by the Adjutant of the 713th Railway Operations Battalion. SEVERINO, Stefano, was accused of tampering with telephone wires at the Central Station, Naples. Although it was impossible to prove sabotage in this case, Subject was tried by A.M.G. Court, and was given a sentence of sixty days imprisonment for being illegally in the room where he was found.

d. Investigation of DEL AQUILA, referred to in par. 2 a, Part II, last report, is being continued.

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3. ESPIONAGE

a. Following a thorough interrogation of the enemy agent whose capture was mentioned in last report, information was collected which led to the capture of two other enemy agents. These men have also been turned over to C.S.D.I.C. for further processing and interrogation.

4. SECURITY

a. From 8 through 10 March 1944, C.I.C., this Section, conducted a security survey of the Port of Torre Annunziata. It was recommended that military personnel be prohibited from entering the Port without a pass or without showing that the nature of their business inside the Port Area is of sufficient importance to warrant admission without a pass. This will decrease the number of unauthorized persons within the Port, facilitate the work on ships and docks and minimize the dangers to general security.

It was also recommended that a patrol boat be furnished to the 803rd Military Police Battalion at Torre Annunziata in order to establish a roving patrol in the harbor and along the beaches adjoining the Port. The mere presence of such a boat would act as a deterrent to anyone tempted to pilfer or purchase contraband from the cargo vessels.

b. Recommendations for the internment of GALVANESE, Pasquale, referred to in par. c, Part II, last report, were concurred in by the Director, Security Branch of A.C.C., and the internment of this individual has been effected.

c. One hundred and thirty eight personnel checks and investigations covering individuals proposed for civil offices under Allied Command, and miscellaneous other individuals upon whom local agencies and sections had requested information, were made by C.I.C. Agents. One hundred and twenty two were approved, and sixteen disapproved because of derogatory information.

d. During the period March 1-15, 1944, 805 refugees have been interrogated by the R.I.F. Team operating in Naples. This figure represents a decrease of about 800 refugees over the preceding two weeks. Of this number, 26 were found of interest to C.S.D.I.C. and were turned over to a representative of that organization. The names of all refugees were checked against the files of G.S.S. X-2, who interrogated six persons.

Our screening of the refugees from the Anzio-Mettuno beach-head has failed to show that the Germans had approached any of the refugees for the purpose of enlisting them in espionage work.

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A check with C.I.C. Agents from the beachhead also disclosed that civilians of suspicious character and or activities are, as much as possible, being checked by the C.I.C. there. This activity plus the screening at Naples provides fair coverage.

d. As a result of the efforts made to control the movements of civilians within the Naples Area, the Italian Authorities have given appropriate instructions to all Police Officials. In addition, a poster has been issued and published (see Annex B), and instructions have been published in the RISORNOIMENTO (see Annex C).

5. PROPAGANDA

a. RADIO HOME seems to impress the mind of the Italian people more than local rumors. Undoubtedly this source of information presents its news to the Italian people in a way which appeals to the average Italian mind. The Russian problem seems to arouse the greatest interest with the Italian listeners of RADIO HOME. The war news from the Italian Front is usually checked by the Italian listeners on RADIO HOME, also chiefly responsible for the widespread opinion in the middle classes that Russia is engineering the Allied war plans and is enforcing her decisions upon the Allies.

6. RUSSIA

a. Nothing to report.

7. ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

a. Public opinion, on the whole, remains chiefly concerned with the food situation and labor employment.

b. Political activities seem to attract the attention of the people only insofar as they affect or may affect their everyday problems of life. The Anti-fascist, Democratic Political Parties are accordingly more inclined to concentrate their activities on the immediate economic and social, rather than political, problems with the hope that by so doing they will increase their following. The organization of labor unions has become, therefore, the focal point of activity for all political parties within the Committee of National Liberation. Although they have not dropped their anti-King and anti-Government propaganda, the Leftist Parties (Communist, Socialist and Action) especially are using the argument that any betterment of the food situation and increase of employment may be achieved only if the government is changed and their political aims are attained. Considering the very fluid labor situation, it is difficult to foresee to what extent these tactics will succeed.

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It seems, however, that the newly created union organizations: The Combined Directing Council of Labor Confederation, Unione Lavoratori, Centro Unione Libere del Lavoro remain under a strong influence of the various political parties constituting the Committee of National Liberation, the prominent leaders of which are all taking an active part in the labor union movement.

c. Political events, like Mr. Churchill's speech, the rumor about the transfer of the Italian Fleet to Russia, the recognition of the Italian Government by Russia, do not, on the whole, attract very much attention. It may be stated, however, that the rumor concerning the Italian Fleet raised far more interest in the middle classes than did any other political rumor in the last few months.

d. The relations between the Italian people and the Allied armies may be, on the whole, described as rather indifferent. Generally speaking, the fact that the Front has not moved for the last two months in spite of optimistic forecasts, has decreased the great prestige which the Allied armies enjoyed with the Italian people.

HENRY R. CRAMING
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

Copies to:

GSI, AAI
A. C. of S., G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, 2nd. District.
GSI, 3rd. District.
Director, Security Branch, ACC

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Annex A

ITALIAN UNION OF WORKERS

WORKERS

The Christian Syndicates will not take part in today's protest strike against the well-known statement of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and they request you not to disturb with inopportune manifestations the atmosphere of harmony with the Allies and the unity so necessary to the Italians in this grave hour. The syndicates, which have declared themselves independent of party, must abstain from all political intrigue.

To the workers, who enjoy syndical liberty, press only for dignity, bread and work.

Long live Italy!

General Secretary.

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Annex B

THE PREFECT OF THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES

Because of the present emergency, it is necessary to control extensively and vigorously, the movement of visitors in the various communes of the Province.

The orders set forth by T.U. of the P.S. laws and regulations requiring professional inn keepers, lodging house keepers, boarding house keepers, landlords and such to notify P.S. authorities of all incoming and outgoing persons, remain in force.

By authority of Art. 19 of the T.U. of the central and provincial laws, approved by Royal Decree No. 303, dated 3 March 1934.

ORDER

1. All citizens, not classified as professional inn keepers as defined above, must submit to the local Public Security Office (the sectional office of P.S. for the city of Naples) in writing, the complete generalities, identification data and place of origin of any person not resident in the commune, including members of the family to whom lodging or shelter of any description is given.

2. When persons thus housed depart, a written notification must be made to the same office where the original statement was made, indicating the person's destination.

The officers and agents of the P.P.S. will enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

Violations are punishable according to Art. 650, Penal Code, which provides for a maximum of 3 months imprisonment or a maximum fine of 2000 lire.

Naples, 24 February 1944.

/s/ S. Cavalieri

Prefect.

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Annex C

MAXIMUM MUST REPORT PRIVATE LODGING

The Naples Customs announces: Citizens are reminded that among other duties connected with the present war, they must report arrivals and departures of persons who are not residents in this city, to whom they give lodging and shelter, even members of their own families. This has been ordered by the prefect and must be done within 24 hours. They must make a report to the local office of Security Police in writing, giving details as to where the person comes from or where he is going and if possible, identification papers.

Failure to comply is an infraction of article 650 of the penal code, which provides for 3 months jail sentence or a maximum fine of 2000 lire except in cases involving other considerations.

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