

785016

ACC 10000/1143/2748

645/06

SECURITY REPORTS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

OCT. 1944 - JAN. 1946

785016

10000/143/2748

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM Oct. 44

TO Jan. 46

CATALOGUE.

## SECURITY BRANCH

## FILE

## MINUTE SHEET

No. of Sheet	Date	File No. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom To whom	Subject
1.	31 July		PBS.	Monthly security report.
2.	"		"	"
3.	20 Oct.			Coast Marshal.
4.	31 Dec.			Monthly security report - 1 Dec - 7 to 31 Dec.
5.	31 Jan.			" " 1 Jan - 31 Jan
6.	28 Feb.			" " 1 Feb - 28 Feb.
7.	18 APRIL			PBS MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT - March 1945
8.	21 "			LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.
9.	30 "			MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT
10.	10 MAY			SUBSIDY <del>CONTRACT</del> <del>EMPLOYEES</del>
11.	10 "			<del>AND EX INTERFERES</del> APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
10.	5 JUNE			MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.
11.	5 SEPT.			"
12.	17 Oct.			Police Activity - NAPLES - MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

6	28 Feb.	"	1 Feb. - 28 Feb.	PBS MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT - March 1955
7	18 APRIL	"		LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.
8	21 "			
9	30 "			MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT
10	10 MAY			SUBSIDY FOR EXCONFINES
11	10 "			AND EX INTERKEES
12	5 JUNE			APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
13	5 SEPT.			MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.
14	17 OCT.	"	"	"
15	6 NOV.	"	"	"
	6 DEC.	"	"	"
	10 JAN.	"	"	"

Police Activity - Naples -  
MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AG of S, G-3  
A.P.C. 782

AG 371.2  
LPACT

:Auth: CG, F.E.S. :  
:Init: :  
:Date: 14 Jan., 46 :

14 January 1946.

FROM: 1 Dec., 45  
TO : 31 Dec., 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AG of S, G-2, A-HQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

Political parties continued active in holding meetings and spreading propaganda, with demonstrations of a minor nature being held by various factions in order to retain public interest. Unemployment and agitation on the subject of the "Mezzeria" system of farm administration were major sources of unrest.

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

Nothing to report.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.

The reported location of a clandestine firearms dump in Pensouth territory is being investigated. The lack of sufficiently detailed information on the subject has made the investigation difficult.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

In the Port of Naples, shore leave passes are no longer required of the crews on naval vessels in the British zone. Men are checked out and in at the gate on a list provided of those going ashore.

Procedure in the American zone is that each ship checks out and in its own men at the gate.

SECRET2. 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 CC.RR.			
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, Deserters, Escaped PW's, etc.			
	3	5	5
TOTAL	3	5	5

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) FRACOVIC, Giuseppe fu Giovanni, was arrested 1 December 1945 by the R. Questura in Florence and is presently in the Le Murate jail at the disposition of CSDIC, Rome Area, C.I., who have been notified that he is available for collection for their interrogation.

(2) CARDINI, Natale, alias Natalino di Pietro, was arrested by the R. Questura, Florence, 1 December 1945. Recommendation was made to G-2, AFHQ to return Cardini to Latterina (Arezzo) Internment Camp from which he escaped.

(3) LOMI, Geronte di Enrico, was transferred to Florence from Monsummano (Pistoia) 16 December 1945. Lomi is presently jailed in the Le Murate prison pending further investigation by the C.S. Center, Florence.

(4) MARMUGI, Gino di Leonello, was arrested by the CC.RR. 28 August 1945, at Trebbigo (Milan Province) and transferred upon the request of Italian Authorities 3 December 1945, to Florence. Marmugi is presently jailed in the Le Murate prison pending further investigation by the C.S. Center, Florence.

(5) MEDAUTO, Giuseppe di Isidoro, was arrested by the CC.RR. 16 November 1945, in Grosseto, Italy, and transferred to Florence 3 December 1945. G-2, AFHQ will indicate their decision on his disposition.

SECRET

(6) FINESCHI, Artusio fu Giuseppe has been delivered to "R" Internment Camp, TERNI.

(7) FRIEDL, Maria has been delivered to "R" Internment Camp, TERNI.

(8) SERANA, Alfio di Enrico has been delivered to "R" Internment Camp, TERNI.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

A potentially subversive group now under observation is the "Divisione Arditi d'Italia" which is associated with the "Movimento Patriottico Italiano", it is a hangover from World War I's veteran's organization of "Arditi" (shock troops) who became the basis for the Fascist Squadristi, in that they were returning soldiers who wished to establish law and order and remove the threat of Communism. At the present time they number in their ranks many apparently genuine ex-soldiers and also an allegedly large percentage of former Fascist Squadristi and Milizia-men who propagate the idea that Fascism cleaned the country up once before and did much good for it, and that it can therefore do so again. The "Arditi", like so many other ex-soldiers and ex-partisans, generally wear the Italian army uniform or the American G.I. uniform, but without the stars on the collar to indicate their being mobilized. They do, however, wear the usual stripes showing their ranks. When they circulate through the city in groups they habitually march in formation. They wear the traditional insignia of the "Arditi" organization, the skull and crossbones patch, on their arms; it is interesting to note that the Fascist Squadristi and the "M" Battalions of the Milizia wore it too. Recently, at the inauguration of the Vomero Section of the "Arditi", they marched through the streets in their uniform as described above, carrying a black banner with the defiant and famous words of Mussolini on it, "Me ne frego" (I don't give a damn).

d. Control of Movement.

(1) From 21 November 1945 to 21 December 1945, No. 86 P.S.S. at the Port of NAPOLI security vetted 213 Italian Schooner Seamen and 245 merchant seamen, and issued them embarkation permits. Shore leave passes were issued to 4679 merchant seamen after their names were checked against black lists.

(2) Between 21 November 1945 and 21 December 1945, No. 86 P.S.S. checked and documented 159 civilians for disembarkation at NAPOLI, and 463 civilians for embarkation.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Italian Armed Forces.

Reference is made to the throwing of two hand grenades into

S E C R E T .

the courtyard of the Carabinieri Station at CARRARA on 25 November 1945. The situation is being closely watched.

b. Civilian Population.

(1) "Uomo Qualunque" is developing additional strength on the basis of its declaration for law and order. Property owners, office workers and small business men support this movement in the belief that it will be a strong influence for social security.

(2) The attitude of the civilians toward Allied troops is generally favorable.

(3) It is publicly felt that the CNL remains in control, without a great deal of change in the government, despite the recent ministerial shake-up.

(4) CIC at NAPOLI reports a substantial feeling of resentment in that area against the CNL because of an opinion widely held that parties not in CNL are excluded from equal rights as far as radio broadcasting and the publication of periodicals.

(5) For the past several months reports have continued to come to the CIC Bari Office to the effect that there are firearms transactions going on between Yugoslavs and Italian Communists, that individuals are being smuggled between lower Italy and other Adriatic countries and that clandestine shipments of olive oil, grain and other vital foods are being made from Bari region to Trieste and other Balkan ports. The firearms transactions are alleged to take place at night in or near the small ports of Rodi, Peschichi, Vieste and Manfredonia. Reports of this traffic having reached Rome and there considered of sufficient importance at the Ministry of the Interior, General POLITO, Inspector General for Public Safety, was sent to the Bari area to look into the matter personally. Though the investigation has been going on for but a few weeks and nothing of momentous importance has been uncovered, POLITO declares himself inclined, on the basis of such information as has come to him, to believe in the existence of such a traffic. He states that two Italian patrol boats are now operating along the Adriatic coast in hopes of intercepting vessels involved in such operations. Also, orders have been given to all Italian Army, Navy, CC.RR. and other commands to keep close watch on the coast and to report any related incidents immediately to POLITO. (CIC, Zone 6)

(6) Two parties are appealing strongly for membership prior to the elections, according to CIC, Zone 6, the Communist offering fertilizer for farmers, financial help for returning soldiers, and food for workers, mothers and children, and the Christian-Democrats appealing to the wives through the Jewish priest. "Spaghetti or Salvation, Pasta or Paradise".

SECRETc. Rumors.

WITTI is reported to have been invited to form a new party, but his conditional demand for a large fund has not been adequately met. Source: CIC, Zone 6.

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC-Livorno Det. Zone 4 Hq. (Major Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LIVORNO Mail Address: c/o PES, APO 782	Valuo 558
CIC Livorno Port Sub- Section, (Mr. Bell)	36 Via R. Margherita LIVORNO	Navy House 26
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Mr. Bartlett)	Piazza de li Strozzi FIRENZE	Florence 1124
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Lt. Morrell)	1 Via F. Capponi, PISA Mail Address: c/o PES, APO 782	Viking 26
86 P.S.S. Hq. (Lt. D.M. Jacobs)	4 Piazza Municipio NAPOLI	Naples 16630
CIC - Napoli Det. Zone 6 Hq. (1st Lt. Bernard J. Grennan)	Banco di Napoli Bldg., NAPOLI, Mail Address: CIC Zone 6, APO 512	Naples 12113

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3:

## Copies to:

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A-2, AAFSC/ETO	(1)

*Albert Whipple Horse Jr.*  
ALBERT WHIPPLE HORSE Jr.,  
Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry  
Asst. A.C. of S, G-3

785016

SECRETHEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-3  
A.P.C. 782AG 371.2  
BPGCT:Auth: CG, P.S.S.:  
:Init: *21 Dec 45*:  
:Date: 5 Dec., 45:

6 December 1945.

FROM: 1 Nov., 45  
TO : 30 Nov., 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

At the time of the cessation of hostilities in Italy there was a reaction to the abnormal wartime conditions, as evidenced by the increased strength of the Communist party. The recent ministerial crisis in the government was another natural swing of the pendulum, and further political adjustments can be expected in the coming winter months as Italy gets back on its feet economically and industrially.

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

Nothing to report.

b. Security of Personnel.

Investigation is continuing of reported subversive activities in encouraging the escape of German POW.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.

Thievery and not sabotage is indicated as the motive behind the activity during the month of individuals and groups in civilian clothes at certain P.S. dumps. Some trespassers were killed in resulting gunfire.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

The Port of NAPOLI has been divided into separate zones, controlled and guarded by American, British and Italian authorities; respectively. Each has its office for the issuance of passes, and the approval of one of the pass offices is accepted only in its own zone.

Security
Division
18/12...
Book No 2454
File No 62506
Action.....

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- 1 -  
SECRET

SECRET2. 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.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, Deserters, Escaped PW's, etc.			4	4
TOTAL			4	4

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) AMPLATZ, Erna (female), was arrested 8 October 1945 in PISA by Italian CS, was transferred to FIRENZE 29 October 1945, and was placed in No. 334 POW Enclosure for internment in Civilian "R" Internee.

(2) BRUTINI, Silvio di Giuseppe, was arrested 22 October 1945 by LUCCA Questura, was transferred to FIRENZE 22 November 1945, and is now held in FIRENZE pending decision on disposition.

(3) MALETTI, Erno di Rinaldo, was placed in No. 334 POW Enclosure on 2 November for internment in CI Compound, Ancona.

(4) POLIDORO, Bruno di Sesto, was arrested at GROSSETO by Carabinieri. Recommendation was made to G-2, AFHQ, for internment.

(5) SPRANA, Alfio, alias NARDINI, was arrested at PISA by Italian CS. Case was brought to the attention of G-2, AFHQ, under date of 23 November 1945.

(6) SP SCOTTO, Clay Walter, was arrested 12 August 1945 by GENOVA Questura, was transferred to FIRENZE 22 August 1945, and was turned over to Italian authorities on 18 November 1945.

S E C R E Tc. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

Investigation is being made to determine the activity of an organization known as "Squadre d' Azione Mussoliniani". Information received from the political section of the R. Questura, LIVORNO, indicates that no such movement exists in the LIVORNO area.

d. Control of Movement.

(1) During the report period of 21 October to 21 November 1945, at the PORT of NAPLES, 266 Italian Schooner Seamen were security vetted, and 149 merchant seamen were security vetted and issued with embarkation permits to sign on merchant ships, and 6171 merchant seamen's names were checked against the Black Lists and Shore Leave Passes were issued to that number, by No. 86 P.S.S.

(2) During the same report period No. 86 P.S.S. checked and documented for disembarkation at NAPLES 255 civilians, and 1277 civilians for embarkation.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.a. Italian Armed Forces.

On 25 November, at 1645 hours, two hand grenades were exploded in the courtyard of the Carabinieri Station of Carrara. Intensive investigation has brought to light no clues, but the Carabinieri have established the fact that the grenades were purposely thrown over a considerably high wall into the courtyard of the station. Thus the possibility that the deed might have been perpetrated by drunkards was brushed aside. Instead, the Carabinieri focused their attention on the following incidents which occurred on the evening of the same day: The Leftist parties organized a demonstration in protest to the dark, reactionary forces that compelled the fall of the PARI Government. The day was well filled with parades and speeches and waving of red flags and with shouts of "Down with this and down with that". The Social Club of the Demo-Christians was broken into, and chairs and other furniture broken, and at times it was feared that even Churches and convents would undergo the same treatment. The Vice Questore stated that MEMO (Socialist) and DEL PAPA (Anarchist) prevailed upon the unruly mobs and succeeded in establishing order where the police had failed. A final parade was organized for the evening, and at about 1945 hours the parade neared the Carabinieri station, and the thousands of singing and shouting voices were silenced until the station had been passed and then broke into song and shouts once more. In the meantime a charge was set off at the front entrance of the Carabinieri station. Eye witnesses to the explosion were a Maresciallo of the Carabinieri and one of his men, both standing outside and viewing the parade. One suspect was apprehended,

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Nelso PIGONI, who was seen carrying a hand grenade in the evening parade and was heard murmuring to his comrades whether he should throw it against the station or not. PIGONI was able to produce an alibi that the police accepted, that he had later fired the same hand grenade outside of town. The above incidents caused no casualties, but the reaction of the people was one of visible contempt towards the undesirable characters, and the anarchists are strongly blamed for not only the above incidents but also for a reign of terror that is afflicting both the town, and the countryside around CAMBRARA.

b. Civilian Population.

(1) The Italian Government's downfall continues to be the theme of arguments and discussions. The Leftist are violent in their accusations against the Liberals and Christian Democrats.

(2) One has the impression that many people did not care how and by whom the next Government would be formed following PARRE'S fall, as long as it would give them a sense of security and provide them with food.

(3) Communists are disseminating more intense propaganda than ever, holding frequent meetings and reunions, and organizing their rank and file. The Partito Comunista Libertario is well-armed and equipped to carry out acts of violence if ordered to do so.

(4) The Communist Party has at its disposition the GAP. This organization (Gruppo Azione Patriotico) was created during the clandestine period, with the primary purpose of suppressing members of the Republican-Fascist Party and members of the German Armed Forces, as well as sabotage.

(5) A certain TANI, Renzo, is in charge of the Communist military organization in Florence Province. TANI, Renzo, together with his secretary, PANTI, Bianca, runs an office for so-called assistance to returning PWs and Partisans. This office is located in Via delle Ruote 36, Florence, and is open every day between 1800 and 2000 hours.

(6) On 27 November, 1945, a meeting was held of a Communist cell where the speaker, TEI, Mario, after having spoken against the Allies, the Liberals and the Christian Democrats who want (according to the speaker) to set up the Monarchy. The speaker further told those present that should Nitti, Orlando or Bonomi be in the next Government, they would call a general strike. Further orders were expected from the Communist Federation in Rome. All those present unanimously declared their readiness to face any eventuality.

(7) The Liberals are reported to be convinced that sooner or later there would be a revolution in Italy provoked

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by the leftists and backed by Russia, which would lead this country to disaster. This being the case, they preferred to force the government crisis at a time when the Allies were still in Italy, and the Italian-Yugoslav frontier is under Allied control. They were in no hurry to form a new Government, and were willing to bide their time, believing that in doing so they would give the leftist parties ample rope. The leftists, by threatening a general strike and violence, played right into their hands.

(8) Meetings and reunions, chiefly of the Communist and Action parties, have taken place almost every day, both in Florence and in the Communes and Fractions of this Province. The speakers, who are paid from \$30 to \$40 for each speech, continue to follow party line, labeling all who oppose them as "Fascists". Attendance has not increased over that at previous meetings, but continues to draw the same followers.

(9) This last month has been characterized by an increase of delinquency and banditry.

(10) The Questore, Dott. DE PAOLA, has organized a night patrol in the PISA area in an effort to combat crime and delinquency. Though such a move has not met the complete approval of the press, the people have been favorably impressed. On 7 November two charges of TNT were set off against the home of Dott. RUSCHI, Cesare, in Calci, and seven youths, all members of the Communist Party, voluntarily surrendered to the police and confessed as being the authors of the disturbance. On 24 November, in S. Giuliano Terme, one GAMBINI, Giuseppe, was taken into custody for blackmailing activities against rich industrialists in the area. Marina di Quosa reports a theft of 700,000 lire, with the thieves still at large.

(11) The position of L'Uomo Qualunque in the NAPOLI area is interesting. This front has not yet been able to establish a fully recognized provincial leader at NAPOLI. Dr. Giovanni VALENTI is recognized as the nominal leader by the Rome headquarters, but there are many cell and group leaders who want no part of him, principally because of his too well-known fascist past. VALENTI was an officer of the Fascist Militia and President of the NAPOLI Fascist Sportive Federation. Many other Uomo Qualunque organizers are also compromised with fascism. For example, Riccardo DI SALA joined the Fascist Party in July, 1922, Antonio CARUSO in 1926, Alessandro LENZI in December, 1922, DE NARIANIS on 1 January 1927, Dr. CALABRESE in 1933. The more youthful organizers such as Filippo CALABRESE, Gabriele BATTIMELE and Enrico BATTIMELE, belonged to the GUF. The only prominent NAPOLI individual in the front who has no fascist background is Ing. Marcello RODINO, son of the former minister Giulio RODINO (Christian Democrat). He is already being used as the front man for the movement and will probably end up as the NAPOLI leader. The rank and file party members sincerely believe that the movement is the salvation of Italy. They sincerely believe they are

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democratic, even though they may admit their dominant Fascist philosophy. The old Fascist Party nominated their cell, group and province leaders from the top. L'Uomo Qualunque will elect their leaders democratically from the bottom, the cell members electing a cell leader, and the cell leaders a group leader. This may not be democracy, but it is certainly a democratic modification of Fascism. The NAPOLI Questura has recently arrested 8 Uomo Qualunque organizers who were Fascist Squadristi. It was suspected that they were trying to build up a neo-fascist group of former fascists, using the Uomo qualunque as a front. So far, this has not been proved, the evidence showing only that the prisoners did, in fact, enroll many former fascists in the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque. Investigation is continuing.

c. Rumors

It is rumored that the American banker, GIANNINI, stated in NAPOLI, prior to the fall of the PARRI Government, that BONOMI, ORLANDO and others should participate in the Italian Government if substantial aid was desired from America, and that this statement convinced certain individuals that a government crisis was necessary. (Source: C.I.C., NAPOLI)

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC-Livorno Det. Zone 4 Hq. (Capor Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LIVORNO Mail address: c/o PPS, APO 782	Value 558
CIC Livorno Port Sub- Section. (Mr. Bell)	36 Via R. Garibaldi LIVORNO	Navy House 26
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Mr. Bartlett)	Piazza de li Strozzi FIRENZE	Florence 1124
CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Normale)	1 Via F. Capponi, PISA Mail address: c/o PPS, APO 782	Viking 26
86 P.S.S. Hq. (Lt. D. Jacobs)	4 Piazza Municipio NAPOLI	Naples 16630

S E C R E T

CIC - Napoli Det.  
Zone 6 Hq.  
(Capt. Meldrum)

Banco di Napoli Bldg.,  
NAPOLI, Mail Address:  
CIC Zone 6, APO 512

Naples 12113

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3:

*Albert Whipple Morse Jr.*  
ALBERT WHIPPLE MORSE Jr.,  
Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry  
Asst. A.C. of S, G-3.

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-3  
A.P.C. 782

Security  
Division

Rec'd 17/11  
Book No 2080  
File No 645-06  
Action

:Auth: CG, P., S.:  
:Init: 2/17/45:  
:Date: 6 Nov 45:

6 November 1945

FROM: 1 Oct 45  
TO : 31 Oct 45

AG 371.2  
EPGOT

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

The problem of having enough money for both food and housing confronts many city dwellers. Those living in the country are in general well supplied with food but are confused by the political situation. The difficulty of getting industrial enterprises on their feet results in many being unemployed. The winter months will be a trying period. While an uprising or revolution on a large scale is unlikely, there is danger of isolated movements of violence.

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

Nothing to report.

b. Security of Personnel.

Reported indications of subversive activities at depots in the LIVORNO Area and in P.S. Southern District in encouraging the escape of German POW are under investigation by the CIC. In this connection two civilians have been arrested in the Southern District, and a report is being submitted by G-2 Representative Pensouth to AFHQ on this matter.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.

(1) Investigation of the explosion at Depot 2N52 on 7 September of a railway car containing silk parachute flares and TNT indicated the probable cause to have been tampering with the

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flares by unidentified civilian employees with the motive of theft. There were no indications of sabotage.

(2) Investigation begun on 10 October by CIC of a letter received by the Real Estate Officer, Pensouth, threatening to blow up the Requisitions office unless Yugoslavs are expelled from premises they occupy, indicated that the writer, still unidentified, may have acted from political motives, possibly being pro-Tito, since the writer apparently listed only property being used by Yugoslav Royalists. Recommendation for derequisitioning of premises occupied by both Yugoslav factions was submitted to the Engineer, Pensouth. The threatening letter was written in Italian and illegibly signed.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

The landing of 12 stowaways at the Port of Naples during October indicates a need for improvement of the standard of security aboard merchant ships.

2. 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			7	7
Civil Officials including CC.				
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, Deserters, Escaped PW's, etc.			7	7
TOTAL			7	7

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) DELLI PAOLI, Raffaele, arrested on 7 September by CID in connection with the explosion at Depot 2N52 passed to the disposal of CIC on 13 September according to report received by G-2 Representative, Pensouth, on 12 October. He alternately made and retracted various incoherent confessions none of which could be

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substantiated by the facts ascertained. An Italian and an Army psychiatrist who examined him independently have pronounced him mentally deficient. His release to a mental institution is under consideration.

(2) The brothers LEONE, Gennaro and Antonio, were arrested by CIC on 3 October. Interrogation of recaptured German POW of a service unit employed at Depot 2N52 revealed that the brothers had materially assisted in the escape. Possible organized subversion in this connection is under investigation. G-2 Representative, Pensouth, is submitting a report on this possible subversion to AFHQ.

(3) MICALLELLA, Luciano, a member of 7-Flottimas, was arrested by C.S. in Naples on 12 October. He is being held pending verification of his statements.

(4) EBULLO, Claudio, listed enemy agent suspect, was arrested by C.S. in Naples on 16 October.

(5) NICLA, Pietro and his mistress BIADER, Ada, were arrested in Naples by C.S. on 16 October as suspected enemy agents. The latter was the wife of the known agent Roberto OCCHETTO. Report of interrogation by C.S. has been received.

(6) PADOVANI, Alceo, arrested by Naples Questura and transferred to Florence on 20 September at the request of the Florence CS Center. (See Part II, paragraph 2, b, (3), MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT, Hq. P.B.S., AC of S, G-2, dated 4 October 1945). PADOVANI, Alceo, was committed as of 19 October 1945, to internment in "R" Civilian Internee Camp.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

(1) A confidential source reported to G-2 Representative, Pensouth, that Communist Party policy established in a conference at Rome in the last week of September calls for no revolutionary action by the Party except in case of (a) serious electoral defeat or (b) a prolonged ministerial crisis in mid-winter. It is reported that the present policy of the Communist Party is to maintain order and discipline. Its leaders are anxious to avoid any disorder which might lead to Allied interference in the elections. Under present conditions, a democratic election might give the Communists a large voice in government affairs, and this is the best they seem to hope for at present, with Allied control and the overall international tension. 0307

(2) An estimated 15,000 (Source: CIC) persons in Naples participated in the Communist-Socialist demonstration on 14 October in favor of the Constituent Assembly. No disorder was reported.

(3) On 19 October a group of Reduci (Italian ex-P/W) staged a disorderly demonstration in Naples, marching armed with

S E C R E T

sticks and shovels, upon hearing of a falsely-rumored pay-cut. Report to G-2 Representative, Pensouth, by CIC points out that this group staged three unruly demonstrations during August, and that members of it appear from Questura investigations to have been largely responsible for the attack on PAIRI of 21 September. CIC report further warns that this group will cause trouble yet, being quick to take action and without a great deal of respect for the Italian police and governmental authorities.

(4) On 1 October the Questura formally requested the Naples Prefect to order the disbandment of all patriot organizations except the national ANPI. Apparently no action has yet been taken on the request. (Source: CIC)

(5) Information has been received from the Naples Questura that a new Fascist reorganization has occurred under the name of "Blue Arrows." It is reported to be well supplied with funds, and organizations are said to exist at Rome and Castellamare. Its ultimate aim is declared to be a semi-fascist dictatorship, with the present program remaining clandestine.

X d. Control of Movement.

X (1) On 26 October, 1945, a car containing automatic weapons was stopped at a road block at Grosseto, by American MP, and the driver represented himself to be YEAM CENTO, a Russian subject, connected with the Russian Military Commission, Rome. YEAM CENTO was released. He did not have written authority to transport the weapons, which were confiscated.

X (2) Port security personnel interrogated and documented 792 civilians leaving Naples, and 214 arriving.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Italian Armed Forces.

Leaflets inciting the Carabinieri against the monarchy and urging them to join the "People's Carabinieri" were reported by G-2 Representative, Pensouth, to have been found on walls in Naples on 28 September.

b. Civilian Population.

(1) The results of the Conference of Foreign Ministers in London created a great sense of unease and discouragement among the Italian people.

(2) "La Patria", No. 3, dated 26 Oct., 1945, carried an article by GIOVANNINI in the form of an open letter to TOGLIATTI. In this letter the author speaking of the bad news for Italy coming from Russia and Jugoslavia, asks Togliatti, who is so well known and liked in Russia, to intervene for the good of Italy. The author

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also insists that Togliatti admit once and for all that the bad news is not propaganda of the reactionaries and anti-Communists. Giovannini is against peace "on any kind of terms" and calls on Togliatti to remember Cavour's way of doing things.

(3) The campaign to publicize NITTI as the leader of the rightist front in Italian politics came to its climax on 3 October when he spoke in Naples at the San Carlo Opera House. The enthusiasm of the Liberal Party over him indicates that it is falling in line with the rightist front. It is not satisfied with its position in the Committee of National Liberation, and its newspaper already speaks of a crisis in which the PARRI government will give way.

(4) NITTI's speech in Naples, 3 October, 1945, attacking the Government's policy of the C.L.N., had a vast echo in Florence and Florence Province. The speech met with a hearty approval of the majority of the population much to the C.L.N. and the leftist parties indignation. Of the two local papers, "Il Nuovo Corriere" printed part of the speech without commenting on it, while "La Nazione del Popolo" (organ of the C.L.N.) abstained from printing the speech, but commented on it by accusing Nitti of reactionism.

(5) The 1st National Congress of the UDI (Unione Donne Italiane) was held in Florence 20-24 October, 1945, at Teatro della Pergola, and was opened by the Signora Rita MONTAGNANA-TOGLIATTI, wife of the Communist leader. Signora MONTAGNANA-TOGLIATTI emphasized that women should not lose their jobs to make way for returning POW, and that arrangements should be made to have enough work for both men and women. As a remedy against unemployment and hunger Signora MONTAGNANA-TOGLIATTI suggested that the State take the funds of the Fascists and the rich. After the close of the UDI Congress Signora MONTAGNANA-TOGLIATTI went shopping, and bought a fur coat for 320,000 lire at the furrier's Poggiali, Via Coretani, Florence. At the final session of the Congress they elected members of the National Committee, the greater part of those elected being members of the Communist party.

(6) On 14 October, 1945, a demonstration promoted by the Communist and Socialist parties was held in Piazza S. Croce, Florence, attended by about ten thousand people. The fact that during the demonstration the Christian Democrats made unfavourable comments about the red flags and communist posters, and that on the other hand they kept quiet about the Socialist slogans and posters can be construed as being significant of the attitude adopted by the Christian Democrats. There is reason to believe that the Christian Democrats are about to join the right-wing of the Socialist Party and then merge with the Liberals.

(7) The Communist 4th Provincial Congress was held at the Communal Theater, Florence 12 - 14 October, 1945. Celeste NEGARVILLE made the opening speech in which he expounded on how the Communists could and would solve the present situation. The

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speaker expressed his hope that the fusion of the Socialist and Communist parties would soon be accomplished. He then proceeded to speak about the reactionary forces which were backed by the Monarchists, the Army and the Carabinieri. Having criticized the attitude of a certain newspaper ("Uomo Qualunque") for its attitude against Soviet Russia, the Congress voted the sending of a telegram to Togliatti expressing their confidence in him as the "perfect leader".

(8) On 28 October, 1945, in the presence of minister LUSSU a meeting of the Action Party was held under the presidency of CALABRESE. LUSSU in his speech expounded on the general policy of the Action Party. He then went on speaking of the reactionaries, who, hiding under the name "Uomo Qualunque" were nothing else but Fascists (great applause). He assured those present that the reactionaries would find out at their own cost that this Government would be able to deal adequately with them.

(9) On 22 October the Communist and Socialist parties held a meeting in Galuzzo (Florence). Official speakers: SIGNORINI, Quintilio (Communist) and PAGGI (Socialist). The first speaker, after saying that Casa Savoja must disappear, spoke of those Italians who had cursed the Allies during the air-raids and who were the same Italians who now wanted to keep the Allies in Italy. He concluded his speech by saying: "Liberators, liberate us from yourselves". The second speaker, FOGGI, after concurring fully with the first speaker, said that should a reactionary government be elected, the people would not hesitate to come out into the open and fight.

(10) The "Uomo Qualunque" movement continues to gain ground. It is reported that Florence alone has about 13,000 members. For the time being meetings are held in the homes of the organizers, though they expect to set up shortly a headquarters in Florence. Before the movement becomes an official party, it intends to disseminate intense propaganda, hold meetings, and print leaflets in which the real scope and purpose of this movement will be revealed. The adherents of this movement are intensely pro-Allied and desire to help the authorities in discovering places of detention of fire-arms and munitions.

(11) Propaganda for enlistment of members is made by the Italian Unity Movement, which desires to see Italy as one of the states of the U.S. This movement is being investigated and further information will be forwarded.

(12) A meeting of protest against incidents which had taken place between Italian P's and Communists in the Puglia was held 28 Oct., 1945 in Piazza of the Uffizzi, Florence. The first speaker, PIAZZA, of Bologna, deplored the agricultural situation and accused the land-owners of being the real promoters of the black market. The representative of the Chamber of Labour spoke with indignation of the treatment, the beatings, etc. which the Communists had received at the hands of the returning Italian P's.

S E C R E T

He blamed reactionary propaganda for these occurrences. The meeting ended upon the decision to send Togliatti a telegram requesting that incidents similar to those in the Puglia do not occur in the future. Roughly 1000 people attended the meeting.

(13) At Montelupe Fiorentino (Florence Province) persons going to the movies are obliged to pay an extra 2 lire for the funds of the C.L.N. The People say that "these of to-day are worse than the Fascists".

(14) Relations between Allied troops and the population are cordial and friendly. In the humorous periodicals the C.I.C. has noted some criticism of the Allies.

(15) All but a skeleton staff of the employees of Naples Commune struck between 19 and 23 October. Unusually dirty conditions in the Naples streets resulted. The press blamed the Finance Commission for failure to grant the strikers' demands. Other groups which struck during the month were: milk distributors, insurance personnel and employees of the Petrol Consortium.

(16) Most surprising is the news that union between the Socialists and the Demo-Christians is being anticipated and approved by many as the best solution to the friction existing between the parties of great mass-appeal. This move has been ascribed to the effects of the speech made by Francesco Saverio NITTI in Naples recently in which the speaker launched the idea for the founding of a new party "l'Unione per la Ricostruzione" (Union for Reconstruction).

(17) Industrial revival is slow because of the following negative factors:

- a. Difficulty in repairing war-damaged machinery.
- b. Higher wages demanded by the workers, cutting deeply into profits and eating away of capital.
- c. There is no competition between manufacturers as they are being restricted by new laws just as they had been held down by former Fascist laws.

(18) Trouble still reigns between land proprietors and tenant farmers. The farmers keep 60% of the crop yield and therefore the proprietors have suspended work of maintenance and improvement of the soil which will result in serious damage to the national economy. Public opinion is adverse to the conduct and methods employed by the farmers, who sometimes have resorted to violence. Public opinion further says that the farmers in general are a privileged class, enjoying an unprecedented flow of money. Some of the money is deposited in banks, and more often it is hoarded.

(19) Business people have increased their deposits in banks, but farmers in general are hoarding their money, fearing excessive

S E C R E T

taxation on their incomes. Among the middle class the idea of savings accounts is completely pulverized.

c. Rumors:

(1) Fifth Army will shortly return to Italy. (Source: two civilians)

(2) Redeployment has been suspended. (Source: Newspapers, quoting Swiss and Ankara radios)

(3) New troops are arriving in Italy, including 4 Moroccan and 1 Algerian divisions. (Source: CC.R. Liaison)

(4) 20 Italian divisions will be activated by the end of the year, armed and equipped by the Allies. (Source: C.R. Liaison)

(5) Rumors that the Communists are working out a plan which will enable them to seize at a moment's notice police barracks, public buildings and homes of the rich, still persist. (Reported by Florence C.I.C.)

(6) The rumor that Russia has also perfected an atomic bomb is considered false, and it is thought that its publication was a political move on the part of Russia to regain position and respect over that enjoyed by the United States. (Reported by Pisa C.I.C.)

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC-Livorno Det. Zone 4 Hq. (Major Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LIVORNO Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Value 558
CIC Livorno Port Sub- Section. (Mr. Bell)	36 Via R. Margherita LIVORNO	Navy House 26
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Mr. Zanzuecki)	Piazza degli Strozzi FLORENCE	Florence 1124
CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Mormile)	1 Via F. Capponi, PISA Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Viking 26

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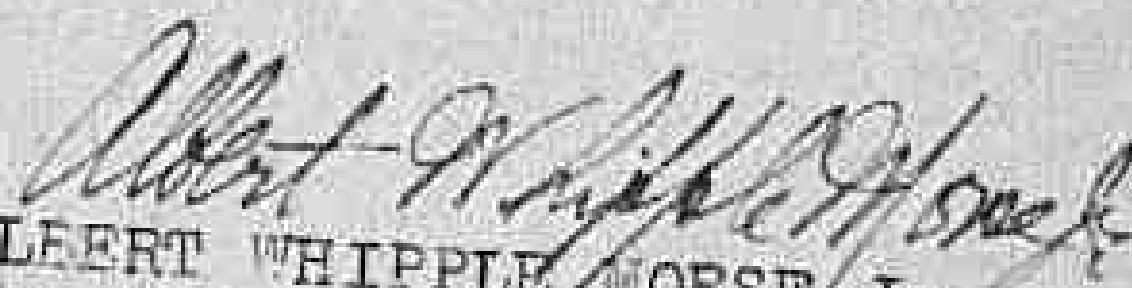
SECRET86 P.S.S. Hq.  
(Capt. Joscelyne)4 Piazza Municipio  
NAPLES

Naples 16630

CIC - Naples Det.  
Zone 6 Hq.  
(Capt. Meldrum)Bank of Naples Bldg,  
NAPLES, Mail Address:  
CIC Zone 6, APO 512

Naples 12113

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3:

  
 ALBERT WHIPPLE MORSE Jr.,  
 Lt. Col., Cavalry, G-3  
 Asst. A.C. of S., G-3.
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Director, Sec Er, AC	(1)
PSO, AMG, Livorno	(1)
G-2 Rep., Pensouth	(5)

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- 9 -

SECRET

SD/64506

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Public Safety Sub Commission  
APO 394

AC/645.06/TS

17 Oct. 45

SUBJECT : Police Activity - Naples  
TO : S.C.A.F.C. Naples

1. The 3-2 PBS monthly report for September comments on "the demonstrated inability on the part of the Naples police to deal with the situation", referring to the demonstration on 21 September in front of the labor office.
2. In order that I may be prepared to answer any possible requests for comments on this could you give me a special report on the conduct of the police including the number of arrests made during and subsequent to the demonstration.

JOHN W. CHAIRMAN  
Colonel, JAGD  
Director

JWC/pl

Copy : 14602/7/TS

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Security
Division
Book No
File No
Action

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF. : SD/645.06

15 October 1945

SUBJECT : Situation Naples - PBS Security Office  
for September 1945.

TO : Director, Public Safety S/C.

1. I bring to your notice the paragraph marked on page 4 in case this is pounced on from AFHQ. May I suggest the SCAPO be asked what arrests have subsequently been made - this will answer to some extent the charge of ineptitude, if it should be raised officially.

*S.J. Harvey*  
S.J. HARVEY,  
Major,  
Security Division.

SJH/lm.

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SECRETHEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR FASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2

Security
Division
15/10
11/11
648.06

:Auth: CG, P.F.S.:  
:Init: *gmo*:  
:Date: 4 Oct. 45:

AG 371.2  
EPGLI

4 October 1945

FROM: 1 Sept 45  
TO : 30 Sept 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

The peace and quiet which has characterized the counter intelligence situation of recent months was somewhat disturbed by demonstrations in Naples inspired primarily by resentment over the replacement of Port civilian workers by German PW labor. A widely advertised Communist-inspired revolt, which was announced for late September, failed to materialize.

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

Nothing to report.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.

(1) On 7 September a railway car, containing explosives and flares, which was being unloaded at 2N52 Lepot, near Aversa, exploded causing the death of three (3) German PWs and injuries to several persons. Original inquiries indicated that the motive was to cover up the theft of silk removed from parachute flares in the car. This explanation was not considered entirely satisfactory, however, and the case is being reinvestigated by CIC.

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(2) Discovery on 25 August of 6 butterfly bombs in the neighborhood of 425th Q Laundry led to an investigation by CIC which revealed dozens of WE shells and a drum of fragmentation bombs lying along an adjacent railroad track. It was learned that this material had been accumulating for months, and examination of the track and the nearby Naples marshalling yards revealed a similar condition there. Appropriate recommendations were made and the situation was reported corrected as of 18 September.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Although there is bad feeling among civilians because of the employment of German PW labor in the port of Naples, no incident has been reported of trouble between Germans and Italians within the Port.

2. 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 SO. RE.				
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, deserters, Escaped PWs, etc.			3	3
TOTAL			3	3

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) ROSSI, Sergio - arrested by CS, Naples, on 28 August. Believed to be a member of a post-occupational sabotage organization, headed by TORRES and GILOTTI and of a secret Fascist organization, headed by PUCCI and DEL LASSA. After interrogation, he was transferred to CS Center at Milan.

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(2) DAVIDDI, Fiorenzo - arrested by CS, Naples, on 6 September. Named as an enemy agent in a communication from CS Center, Bologna. He is being held for interrogation.

(3) PADOVANI, Alceo - arrested by Naples Questura and transferred to Florence on 20 September at the request of the Florence CS Center. Although his name appears in CI Bulletin No. 62, interrogation did not identify him as an enemy agent. Since it was established, however, that he was an officer of the Italian SS, it has been recommended that he be turned over to Italian authorities for disposition as a recalcitrant PW.

(4) DE LI INNOCENTI, Maurizio (see monthly CI report for June 1945). Following his acquittal by an Italian Military Tribunal, this individual has been interned at the direction of ATO as a trained saboteur.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

d. Control of Movement.

(1) Port Security personnel interrogated and documented 1027 civilians leaving Naples and 975 arriving. The movement of 3,415 refugees through the port was supervised.

(2) Reference is made to Par. 2 d (2) of monthly report for August, 1945. A total of 17 out of 51 individuals examined at the Aversa Displaced Persons Camp were found to have voluntarily served in the German Army or the Spanish Blue Division and were turned over to FWE 326. The documents issued by the Spanish Consulate to these 51 individuals were temporary credentials issued pending investigation of citizenship. There is no evidence that they were issued with any improper motive.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Italian Armed Forces.

Italian troops marching in the V-J Day parade at Leghorn on September 3 were warmly applauded by the civilian spectators. This rather unusual demonstration of national loyalty and spirit is, perhaps, an indication that the ancient worth that in Italians stirs the heart, is not yet dead.

b. Civilian Population.

(1) Following a press campaign, an outbreak of pamphlets and wall-writing, and small demonstrations on the 17th and 18th,

## S E C R E T

a demonstration on 21 September by discharged Port employees, striking postal and telegraph employees, ex-prisoners of war and unidentified elements was held in front of the labor office in Naples coincident with PARRI's scheduled conference with representatives of the discharged workers. An estimated 2000 persons, believed to have been influenced by professional agitators, (probably from one of the "Patriot" groups, according to CIC opinion), threatened to get entirely out of hand. PARRI was nearly mobbed in the conference hall and escaped to his car under armed escort and by way of a side door. "La Voce" (Socialist-Communist) said the incident was caused by agitators and not by honest workingmen. The group of ex-prisoners of war were believed by CIC agents on the scene to have been the most unruly. Underlying causes of the demonstration were the use of German POW labor in Naples, poor economic conditions such as high prices and scarce commodities, and the feeling that Naples has been receiving unfair treatment from the national government.

Although a few individuals blame the thievery and lack of industry of the workers themselves for their replacement by PW, public sentiment and the Italian press are overwhelmingly on their side. It is believed that the action taken by Allied authorities and the publicity given to this action and also to the reasons why fewer Italian workers can expect to be employed by the Allies will prevent further demonstrations based upon this grievance.

A particularly alarming aspect of the 21 September incident was the demonstrated inability on the part of the Naples police to deal with the situation. Since August, an impressive crime wave has caused tension among the civilian population. These two factors might make it possible for even a small civil disturbance to start a wave of pillage and looting throughout the city.

(2) Many rumors of a Communist-inspired uprising in an attempt to seize power were received from various sources in every section of PES area. This widely heralded event, scheduled for late September, did not occur.

(3) Patriot groups in Naples continue to present a problem as they contain a large number of delinquents and criminals as well as former Fascists. They are believed to be armed and would undoubtedly actively oppose any Communist attempt to seize power.

(4) Crime in Florence is reported to be on the increase. In Apuania Province, there is little trust in public authority and the police are consequently ineffective in enforcing law and order.

(5) Increased unemployment is fairly general. A slight improvement in manufacturing is reported from Pisa, but lack of

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raw materials and coal continue to prevent a greater activity. Industry is also partly paralyzed by the reluctance of industrialists to obtain credit and open their concerns in the face of unsettled conditions. The landowner - tenant question remains unsettled with the Government taking no decisive action and the agents of the Federterra continuing to agitate.

(6) Little change in party membership is reported, except in Florence Province where it is believed that Communist membership is decreasing. The CLN is becoming increasingly unpopular in Florence because of activities which have included blackmail and extortion. There is a growing belief that the Communist party gives only the appearance of being democratic. While there may be little real enthusiasm for the Monarchy, it is at least an institution with which the people are familiar and which they do not fear. The "Uomo Qualunque" movement is becoming increasingly popular.

(7) The Anarchist Congress was held at Carrara 15-20 September. Among the points agreed upon were armed revolution in case the Monarchy should be reinstated, a change in name from "Comunisti Liberatori" to "Movimento Anarchico" and individual liberty for all. Basic and immediate needs of the nation received scant attention.

(8) The execution of General Bellomo has caused widespread unfavorable comment. The results achieved at the London conference as far as Italy is concerned have been disappointing, as it was hoped that a final peace treaty would at last be forthcoming.

c. RUMORS.

Nothing to report.

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC-Livorno Det. Zone 4 Hq. (Capt. Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LEGHORN. Mail address: c/o P.S., APO 782	Value 558
CIC Livorno Port Sub- Section. (Mr. French)	36 Via R. Margherita LIVORNO	Navy House 26

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CIC Sub-Section #1 (Mr. Zanzucchi)	Piazza degli Strozzi FLORENCE	Florence 1124
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CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Mormile)	1 Via F. Capponi, PISA Mail address: c/o PLS, APO 782	Viking 26
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86 P.S.S. Hq. (Capt. Joscelyne)	4 Piazza Municipale NAPLES	Naples 16630
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CIC - Naples Det. Zone 6 Hq. (Capt. Meldrum)	Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES, Mail Address: CIC Zone 6, APO 512	Naples 12113
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JAMES M. ARNOLD  
Lt. Col., GSC  
A.C. of S., G-2

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## HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

Office of the AC of S, G-2

A.P.O. 782

Division

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SECRET

:Auth: CG P.B.S.:

:Init: :

:Date: 5 Sept. 45:

5 Sept 1945

FROM: 1 Aug 45

TO : 31 Aug 45

AG 371.2  
BPGBI

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ, APO 512, US Army.

PART IGENERAL SURVEY.

The counter intelligence situation has been a little less quiet than during the preceding period, but no especially alarming incidents have occurred.

Italian ex-Prisoners of War created several disturbances in the Naples Area early in the month and further disorders from this source may be expected if assistance from the government is not forthcoming.

The economic situation is still serious, though the end of the war has brought renewed hope for civilian relief through the additional shipping space which may be made available.

There is a continued lack of political interest despite a constant flow of propaganda from the various party headquarters. Anxiety is felt on account of the belief that the parties have a considerable supply of arms and ammunition which they may use to influence the coming elections. The general impression is that the Parri Government has not been particularly successful and will not last for many more months. The Communist party seems to be losing ground at the expense of the Christian Democrats and the chances for a Communist victory are decreasing as the possibilities for an early election diminish.

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

Nothing to report.

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S E C R E Tb. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.

On 22 August at about 2130 hours, 3 hand grenades were thrown by unidentified civilians into the Ordnance Tank Vehicle Park on the Aversa road. No damage or casualties resulted. CIC investigation determined that the cause of this incident was a quarrel between an American soldier and some Italian civilians to whom he had sold 2 tires for \$145.00, part of which was in counterfeit money. Two suspects are being held.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

Nothing to report.

2. CIVIL SECURITYa. 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 CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, Deserters, Escaped PW's, etc.		1	11	12
TOTAL		1	11	12

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) PELLEGRINI, Bruno (alias SERRA, Roberto), listed enemy agent (Ref. CI Bulletin #92, 24 Feb. 45), was arrested by Pisa CIC Sub-Section on 21 August. Subject signed a confession to the effect that he had received training at sabotage schools from Nov. 1944 until April 1945, but denied that he had ever performed a mission. His internment has been authorized.

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(2) PETRUCCI, Giovanni (alias GIANETTO), listed enemy agent (Ref. CI Bulletin #112), was arrested by CS Center, Florence, on 8 August and is being held pending further investigation.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

d. Control of Movement.

(1) Port Security personnel interrogated and documented 769 civilians departing from Naples and 1686 arriving. The opening of overland and air routes to the U. K. accounted for the decrease in these figures as compared with those for the previous month. Refugees moving through the port totalled 4,230, a slight increase over the preceding month.

(2) CIC personnel are interrogating 51 individuals at the Aversa Displaced Persons Camp who claim Spanish citizenship. Since 4 of these have already been found to be members of the German Armed Forces, there is reason to suspect that credentials furnished by the Spanish Consul in Rome were issued without a careful check. AFHQ is being kept advised by G-2 Representative, Pen-South.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

a. Italian Armed Forces.

The Italian soldier also wants to go home.

b. Civil Population.

(1) Relations with Allied Troops.

For the most part, friendly relations continue to exist. Some resentment is felt toward the colored troops and the fact that they do not lack for female companionship. At the request of the AC of S, G-2, 92nd Division, CIC investigated the publication on 15 August of a special edition of a newspaper, "Libeccciata", at Viareggio, which had offended many Negro members of the Division. The two amateur journalists who were responsible for the publication claimed that it was intended to be merely humorous and a realistic approach to current problems by individuals enjoying a recently acquired freedom of speech and of the press. Since there was no proof of subversive intent, it was decided to consider the matter closed and to attempt to secure local cooperation in preventing recurrences.

The use of the atomic bomb seemed to arouse more interest than the end of the war, and in the Naples area had the unfortunate effect of lowering American prestige since it stressed material strength rather than fighting ability. A campaign, under British auspices, for the more humane treatment of animals has also

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irritated Neapolitan sensibilities, the attitude being that Italians have enough worries at present concerning themselves and that their ancient civilization gives them a sufficient understanding of the rights and privileges of the lower forms of life.

(2) Public Order.

From August 1 to 4, there were various demonstrations in Naples by Italian ex-Prisoners of War demanding employment. The personal initiative and persuasive powers of Colonel Pontorieri of the Veterans' Association and of Mayor Rocco of the ex-Prisoners Committee are credited with preventing additional disorders, but the problem remains a serious and growing one. It is noted that thus far the ex-Prisoners of War do not seem to have aligned themselves with any particular party.

Crime figures in Naples are high, though lower than for the same period last year. The strict observance of law and order by the Prefect of Florence has resulted in a decrease in crime there. In the Pisa area, reprisals of a political nature have subsided, but there has been an increase in thefts in the outlying communities. Local incidents of personal violence have been mainly limited to hair-cutting, the current male style for ex-Fascists being a hammer-and-sickle effect. The situation is good in Lucca Province and bad in Apuania because of widespread unemployment, irregular distribution of rationed food and acts of violence committed by Partisans. Everywhere the CC.RR. ask for more and better personnel, transportation, arms, clothing and food; and it is obvious that until a strong police force is created and supported, public order in Italy will not be assured.

(3) Economic Situation.

The Summer drought has caused much worry in the Naples area concerning the winter food supply and it has been stated that Allied powdered soup will be the only article of food in abundant supply.

In the Northern PBS Area, some improvement has been noted, but staple articles are still scarce and high priced. Clothing prices are still prohibitive (15000 lire for a suit, 6000 lire for a pair of shoes, 300 lire for a pair of cotton socks). There is some increase in manufacturing, but lack of raw materials, machinery, transportation and buildings keep factories from operating at increased capacity and many from opening at all. There is much interest in any indication that the Government may aid the unemployed and in any news that foreign nations are interested in Italian commerce. The wheat crop is estimated to be only 20 % of normal, and the corn, bean, potato and olive crops will also be considerably reduced. The grape crop is expected to be good. The small farmers, often protected by politicians, are especially reluctant to turn in the required amount of grain to the granaries of the people.

S E C R E T

No definite action with respect to tenant farming has been taken by the Government, which, while preserving the existing legal status, tacitly sanctions the demands of the Federterra (Federation of Land Workers) and the Italian Federation of Labor that the tenants share be increased from 50 to 60%. In the Florence area, support of this increase is the basis for a Communist bid for the farmers' support.

Trade unions have thus far been concerned with small disputes and support of increased wages, but their political bias and concern with politics is indicative of future trouble.

(4) Political Situation.

Those interested in politics are primarily concerned with the peace treaty, which will put an end to the uncertain belligerent status and, it is fondly hoped, will represent a turning point in the fortunes of Italy, and in the coming elections. With respect to the former, both the attitude of the Allies and Italy's internal political chaos are blamed. With respect to the latter, the growing prospect that elections will not take place this year are generally conceded to be an advantage to the Conservative group. There is an increasing impression that the Parri Government is ineffectual. The preparations for the formation of the Consulta leave most people indifferent as they do not understand the necessity for such a body or the functions it is supposed to perform.

There has been little change in general lack of interest in politics, and the program of propaganda continues. The Leftist parties, who have depended to a large extent on present unsettled conditions, are naturally disappointed at the prospect of election postponement, although there is no assurance that conditions will be less unsettled later on. The first enthusiasm engendered by the victory of the Labor Party in England has died down as it is more clearly realized that this victory does not mean a reversal of English policy.

In Florence, the Christian Democrat party, through able propaganda among the farmers and lower middle classes, is gaining ground, while the Action party is losing members. In Pisa, the President of the CLN, formerly under the domination of the Communist and Socialist parties, is now making overtures to those of the Right. In both Florence and Pisa, there is considerable interest in a new political party to be formed by the editor of *l'Uomo Qualunque*, published in Rome and critical of nearly every one and everything. In Lucca Province, the Christian Democrats are the strongest party. In Apuania Province, the Communist party, while large, is in bad repute because of acts of violence which have caused its members to be referred to as "Red Fascists". There is considerable opposition everywhere among Socialists to the fusion with the Communist party, and many see in this

S E C R E T

combination the beginning of a new dictatorship.

c. RUMORS.

(1) Signora Togliatti has acquired in Florence Province an estate for which she has paid 20 million lire, and has spent other large sums for personal clothing and effects (Source: Florence Civilians).

(2) There will soon be constituted a new party or confederation at Rome headed by a well-known triumvirate: BONOMI, NITTI and ORLANDO, which is expected to gain immediate and widespread recognition both in Italy and abroad (Source: Naples Civilians).

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC-Livorno Det. Zone 4 Hq. (Capt. Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LEGHORN. Mail address: c/o PBS, APO 782	Value 558
CIC Livorno Port Sub- Section. (Mr. French)	36 Via R. Margherita Livorno	Village 485
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Lt. Paolozzi)	Piazza degli Strozzi Florence	Florence 1124
CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Mormilo)	1 Via F. Capponi, PISA Mail Address: c/o PBS, APO 782	Viking 26
86 P.B.S. Hq. (Capt. Joscelyne)	4 Piazza Municipio NAPLES	Naples 16630

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S E C R E T

CIC - Naples Det.  
Zone 6 Hq.

Bank of Naples Bldg,  
NAPLES, Mail Address:  
CIC Zone 6, APO 512

Naples 12113

*James M. Arnold*  
JAMES M. ARNOLD  
Lt. Col., GSC  
A.C. of S., G-2

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PBSO, AMG, Livorno	(1)
G-2 Rep., Pensouth	(5)

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- 7 -

S E C R E T

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SECRETHEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2  
A.P.O. 782SECRET:Auth: CG, P.B.S. :  
:Init: :  
:Date: 5 June 1945:

5 June 1945

FROM: 1 May 45  
TO : 31 May 45

BPGBI

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

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

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

The past month has been primarily a period of readjustment following the end of hostilities in Italy. The resultant change in emphasis in counter-intelligence work and the increased territorial responsibility of PBS have necessitated a redistribution of the decreased counter-intelligence personnel available.

No incidents adversely affecting the security of military installations or personnel were reported during the month.

No incidents indicative of civilian activities which might endanger military security have occurred. Acts of violence attributable to the collapse of Nazi-Fascist resistance have been of a local nature and fears that the end of the war in Europe would be the signal for the revolution to begin have not materialized. By arousing a spirit of nationalism, the Trieste question may have served to modify, or at least delay, the struggle for political control.

PART II

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1. MILITARY SECURITYa. Security of Information.

Check of Category II PBS units is being made by CIC to insure that the prescribed security measures are understood and complied with.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

- 1 -  
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SECRETc. Security of Materiel and Installations.

Nothing to report.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

The security situation in connection with all Ports is considered to be satisfactory. Vetting of civilian passengers, checking of crew lists, issuance of passes to merchant seamen and other routine work is being carried on as usual.

2. CIVIL SECURITYa. Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offense.	For Internment. (Category B)	For Detention Pending Further Investigation. (Category C)	Total
Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials including CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civil- ians, Deserters, Escaped PW's, etc.		2	2	4
TOTAL:		2	2	4

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) Omitted from last monthly report: GRAZZINI, Leonardo, born at Florence November 1918, home address Via Montenapoleone 78, Milan. With three (3) others, was picked up at sea, 14 miles SW of Leghorn by an Italian corvette on 16 March. The entire party was dispatched by the Royal Navy to CSDIC, Rome, who recommended internment. Grazzini was returned to Livorno to assist in the recovery of some sabotage material buried near Pontedera. His internment at

S E C R E T

"R" Internee Camp was authorized by this office.

(2) PALLADINO, Giuseppe, alias FERNICO, confessed agent of Abwehr-Kdo 190 (Milan) turned himself in to Italian military authorities in Naples on 2 May, and is presently undergoing interrogation by S.I.M. Preliminary report has been forwarded to AFHQ, indicating that PALLADINO was dropped by parachute in the province of Bari on 3 March, having been dispatched from Bergamo with the mission of transmitting by wire from the Bari area military, political and meteorological information.

(3) COLANGELO, Elio di Armando, alias Ida. Born at Schiavi d'Abruzzo (Aquila) 16 September 1922. Home address: Schiavi di Abruzzo, c/o Dr. FALLASCA, Francesco (uncle). Arrested by Italian CS Rome 14 Oct 1944 as a suspect enemy agent. Transferred to CS Florence 12 May 1945 for reinvestigation of his activities in Florence area. During interrogation admitted accepting an espionage mission for GIS and accepting a total of 5,000 Liro in two payments. Denies having accomplished his mission. Has been interned at "R" Internee Camp.

(4) PUCCIONI, Bruno Piero, fu Marco. Born at Florence, Italy, 28 Dec 1903. Home address: Via Bolognese #110, Florence. Arrested by CIC Sub-Section, Montecatini, 16 May 1945. An early and active Fascist, Puccioni held numerous offices in the Party, including that of Consigliere Nazionale. He is alleged to have been active in the Fascist Republican Party and on friendly terms with PAVOLINI, Secretary of the Party. He is being held temporarily at Monsummano Prison, Montecatini. In the event that further investigation does not indicate that he is a security danger, and if he is not desired for interrogation by other intelligence agencies, Puccioni will be turned over to Italian Special Court of Assize for disposition.

(5) On 14 May 1945 the following individuals were dispatched to "A" Civilian Internee Camp to be interned for the duration of the war at the direction of G-2 AFHQ, as per letter dated 4 April, 1945.

- (a) CORONGIU, Mario
- (b) TRINCAS, Francesco
- (c) CLIPUS, Francesco
- (d) COTZA, Virgilio Dante
- (e) CASALA, Antonio
- (f) MANCA, Angelo
- (g) MARCHI, Antonio
- (h) MASTIO, Antonio

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(6) At the request of G-2 15th Army Group, CIC Florence arranged the transfer of the following individuals from Le Murate prison to "R" Internee Camp:

S E C R E T

- (a) BALEST, Corrado
- (b) DEL SIGNORE, Elisa di Luigi
- (c) PESSINO, Luigi
- (d) IACONO, Francesco
- (e) OLIBONI, Giordano di Pietro
- (f) PERELLI-CIPPO, Gino, alias TOSI, alias Franco di Ferdinando (Ital. Navy).
- (g) SCOLA, Antoniette fu Ernesto
- (h) GIANNI, Gino di Natale
- (i) OSSI, Giuseppe di Alessandro
- (j) PADOVANO, Walfio di Francesco
- (k) PETTONI-POSSENTI, Girolamo
- (l) VERLENGIA, Giovanni
- (m) UBERTO, Gian Carlo di Pietro

(7) ZESTERMAN, Rudolph W. (See previous report, page 6, par 2 b (1) (e) ) has been turned over to Displaced Persons Center, Aversa, together with medical history compiled by the 45th General Hospital indicating his insanity and the case has been closed.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

d. Control of Movement.

(1) The movement of 2,316 refugees in several different groups through the Port of Naples was supervised by security personnel. Two transports from Odessa carried ex-FWs and civilians liberated by the Russians. While the system being used for the screening of these repatriates is working fairly satisfactorily, lack of documents carried by these individuals and a lack of knowledge of the escape routes used by them make the problem difficult.

(2) A total of 578 persons, coming from Germany and Northern Italy, and arrested by M.P. and Italian police personnel were screened by the Pisa CIC office. Of this number, 207 were found to be members of the Fascist Republican Army, 4 were members of the German Army, and 7 were Republican Fascist civilians of no counter intelligence interest.

(3) In Leghorn, refugees moving by rail are being screened by CC.RR. and Questura personnel under the supervision of CIC.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

a. Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

S E C R E T

b. Civil Population.

While the cessation of hostilities raised civilian morale, it failed to elicit any real general enthusiasm, especially in the Naples area. On the other hand, the summary execution of Mussolini was a shock and the cause of sincere regret to many.

In addition to providing a subject on which all Italians can agree, the Trieste affair has resulted in an improvement in the position of the rightist parties and has placed those of the left on the defensive. If Trieste is lost to Italy, the leftist parties will be unable to convince the masses that they had no part in the transaction; if it eventually goes to Italy, the rightist parties will claim the credit. The strength of the Christian Democrat party, as well as its close relationship to the Church, was shown on the occasion of the celebration of the Feast of St. Geronimo in Naples on 20 May. On instructions from the party, the members turned out in force to give Naples the biggest crowd it had seen since the last appearance of Mussolini.

In the Pisa area, a spirit of vindictive anti-Fascism prevails. Fascist Republican soldiers and civilians returning from the North have been threatened, but prompt action on the part of the police has prevented mob violence.

The attitude toward the U.S. and Great Britain has improved as the result of General Alexander's firm stand in the Trieste dispute.

c. Rumors.

(1) Great Britain and the U.S., aided by German and Italian troops now held as Prisoners of War, will fight Russia. (Source: Italian Army Officers in Pisa area and Naples civilians).

(2) Republican Fascist PW's will be sent to India for forced labor (Source: Pisa civilians).

(3) Plans for redeployment of Allied troops will be modified in order to leave a sufficient number in Italy to drive the Yugoslavs from Trieste. (Source: American military).

d. Matters of General Security Interest.

(1) Due to decreased personnel, the Allied Identification Center in Lughorn has been closed. The files of the Center have been moved to the CIC office and names of applicants for new ration cards, individuals registering with the AMG Labor Office, etc. are checked by Italian security personnel.

(2) In order to locate members of the German and Fascist Republican intelligence organizations, nominal rolls of PW's held in PBS enclosures are being checked.

S E C R E T4. LOCATION OF F.S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS.

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 - 431 CIC Det. Hq. (Capt Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LEGHORN. - Mail address: c/o PBS, APO 782	Value 558
CIC Det. Livorno Port Section. (Mr. French)	36 Via Regina Margherita LIVORNO	Village 485
86 P.S.S. Hq. (Capt Joscelyne)	4 Piazza Municipio, NAPLES	(Dial) 16630
Rome Sub-Section CIC (Lt. Mornile)	23 Via Antonio Bosio, ROME Mail Address: c/o CIC RAAC, APO 794	Rome 850407
CIC Sub-Section #1 (Lt. Paolozzi)	Piazza dei Strazzi, FLORENCE	Florence 1124
CIC Sub-Section #2 (Mr. Zenzucchi)	4 A Via della Torretta, MONTECATINI	Vision 68
CIC Sub-Section #3 (Mr. Laughland)	Villa Avvocato Michelo, Via Roma No. 54, CARRARA	None
CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Martin)	1 Via F. Ceppono, PISA Mail address: c/o AFGD #6, APO 528	Viking 26
CIC Sub-Section #5 (Capt. Meldrum)	Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES Mail address: c/o Southern District, PBS, APO 782	Naples 12113

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

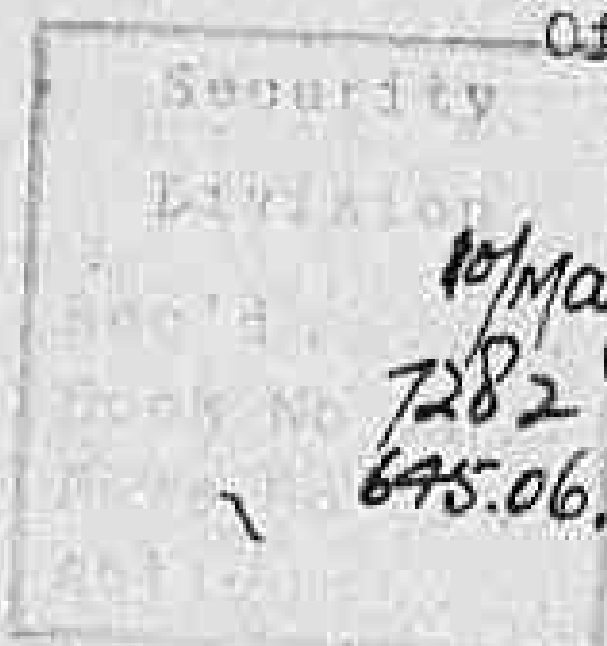
*James M. Arnold*  
JAMES M. ARNOLD  
Lt. Col., F.A.  
Deputy G-2

Copies to:

CG, PBS	(1)
G-2, 15 Army Group	(1)
G-2, Fifth Army	(1)
GSI, 1 Dist.	(1)
GSI, 2 Dist.	(1)
GSI, 3 Dist.	(1)
G-2, RMAC	(1)
Director, Sec Br, AC	(1) ✓ 304
PPSO, AMG, Livorno	(1)
G-2 Rep. Pensouth	(5)

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SECRETHEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2  
A.P.O. 782

BPGFI

SECRET:Auth: CG, PES :  
:Init: *h/c* :  
:Date: 30 Apr 45:

30 April 1945

FROM: 1 April 45  
TO : 30 April 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

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

PART IGENERAL SURVEY1. Military Security.

One breach of censorship regulations was reported, involving a cook aboard an Italian vessel in the Port of Naples and an Italian civilian, who were endeavoring to deliver 79 uncensored letters to the U.S. from persons in the Naples area. No information of military importance was found in the letters, and no subversive intent established. Both men were fined and sentenced to detention.

No case affecting security of personnel was reported during the month.

Security of material and installations continued to improve, no violation being reported.

No incident involving security of ports and coastlines was reported. General security within the Port of Naples is expected to be weakened by the forthcoming loss to the Port Provost Marshal, 8 POC, of one full company of Military Police. A survey of security on the island of Ischia was made by 86 P.S.S., and instructions were issued to the Italian authorities for improving the security control of schooners using the Port of Ischia and of the ferry running from Ischia to Ponza.

2. Civil Security.

Eight persons were arrested in Naples by CIC and SIM (CS) for their connections with a neo-Fascist movement which was in touch with the enemy agent LOCATELLI (referred to in last month's report, page 7, par 2 b (1) (b) and (c)).

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EXTRACT. // The Movimento Patriotico Italiano headed by Mario ORBITELLO now claims 5,000 members and 20,000 supporters in Naples Province. His platform is a strong Italy, whether the Allies like it or not. He admits having been a Fascist from 1929 to 1940. The information that his organization is being financed by two former associates of Alfredo MUSSOLINI is being investigated by CIC.

Several ships have arrived at Naples from Odessa carrying personnel liberated from German internment camps by the Russians. Recommendations concerning security procedures in the handling of such personnel were prepared by 86 P.S.S. and forwarded to AFHQ. At the direction of the latter, an Agent of CIC (Pensouth) has been sent to Odessa for the purpose of initiating security control there over this category of persons. Arrangements have been made by this office with the Command Group, Pensouth, for the effective guarding and screening of civilian repatriates, should large numbers of them disembark at Naples in the future.

The trend in incidents involving personnel of the Italian Armed Forces was favorable during the month, although some sporadic street fighting occurred.

CIC reports indicate that the end of the war in Europe will mark the real beginning of an Italian political struggle with revolutionary characteristics; also that it will be the signal for labor agitation and perhaps for a general strike in which Allied employees would participate; both situations are being watched by this office.

PART II1. MILITARY SECURITYa. Security of Information.

On 16 April it was learned by 86 P.S.S. that SCHIANO-LONORIELLO, Raffaele, serving as cook aboard the SS. ANDREA GRITTI (Italian) had attempted through an Italian civilian RUOCCA, Attilio, to deliver aboard the ANDREA GRITTI some 79 uncensored civilian letters for delivery to the United States. The letters were not found to contain military information, nor was any subversive intent indicated. Both men were turned over to Provost Marshal, 8 PCE for disposition, and received 140 days detention and a fine of 5,500 lire each.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

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S E C R E Tc. Security of Material and Installations.

Nothing to report.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) NAPLES: No incident affecting the physical security of the Port was reported. The Port Provost Marshal, S POE, will shortly lose one full company of Military Police, reducing his effective strength to 2 full companies and one platoon. Patrol of the quays and watch of special cargoes will suffer from this loss in manpower, and the general security within the port will be weakened.

(2) POZZUOLI - MAGNOLI - LAIA: Security position is reported satisfactory by 86 P.S.S.

(3) A survey of security on the island of Ischia was made by the personnel of 86 P.S.S. Any attempt by the enemy to land agents on the island by parachute was judged unlikely. Existing measures for the detection of persons landing by small boats were judged adequate. It was judged that sufficient security threat does not exist to warrant the organization of full security control of civilian ferry services to Pozzuoli and S. Lucia. Instructions were issued to the GG.PP. of Ischia to check the identity of individuals on the ferry to Ponza (a possible stopping stone to EOT), and to the Captain of the Port of Ischia and the GG.PP. for improved security checking of schooners on arrival.

(4) The company of GG.PP. which formerly carried out coast watching and control of the small ports near Naples under supervision of CIC Port Security Section has been instructed to report cases of counter-intelligence interest to SIM.

(5) CIVITAVECCHIA: In order to improve and maintain security measures within the Port of Civitavecchia a CIC sub-section was established there on 3 April 1945.

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(6) PIOMBINO: The general counter intelligence situation continues favorable. The Port of Piombino is still being used as an overnight anchorage by an average of 22 liberty ships per week. 15 Fascist Republicans have been arrested in the Piombino area by the Italian Pubblica Sicurezza. The first trials against these Fascists have already taken place in the Piombino Civil Court.

On 18 April 1945, typewritten - carbon copy hand bills in very small quantities, were found on the streets of Portoferraio, on the Island of Elba. The hand bills contained the following information: (translated from Italian)

S E C R E T

SECRET"Fascist Republican Party, Glandestine  
Island of Elba Zone"Comrades of Elba

Have faith in the German Army, because they are preparing for a grand offensive, after which the valorous soldiers of the Reich, in conjunction with the Army of the Italian Social Republic will have an absolute victory over the Anglo-Saxons and the barbarous Bolsheviks.

Have faith in the old Fascists under the command of the DUCE, Do not betray your old and new comrades. Fascism will triumph, Viva il Duce, Viva Hitler."

(7) PISA: Although the general counter-intelligence situation in Pisa is quiet, it is reliably reported that a group of Fascists are holding meetings and planning a subversive movement. Confidential informants report that some of the members of this group are taking money to Fascists who are in the Pisa jail pending operation or trial for Fascist crimes. The group is further reported to have contacts throughout the province. This office is investigating the movement through confidential informants.

On 29 March 1945 the Carabinieri of Pisa discovered a large cache of hidden arms and ammunition in the parrot of the Rossini Theatre at Pontasserchio, Province of Pisa. The janitor, his wife, and seventeen other suspects were arrested and interrogated by the Carabinieri during the resulting investigation. Most of the suspects are disbanded Partisans and members of the Communist Party. The interrogations revealed negative results. Suspects disclaimed any knowledge of the cache, and pointed out that there is a cafe in the Theatre, and that the building is used as a meeting place for several different political parties. The fact that the public has access to the Theatre has made it impossible for the Carabinieri to obtain incriminating evidence against any one person or group.

Among American military personnel it is rumored that on the cessation of hostilities in Italy, the Peninsular Base Section, the Fifth Army, and most of the Air Corps will be transferred to CBI.

Among Italian civilians it is rumored that the Allies will soon abandon Italy, and that there will be a civil war between the Communists and more conservative elements. It is worthy of note that the Communist Party is the only one in the Province of Pisa that is firmly convinced that the Italian people are capable of self-government without Allied supervision and guidance.

(8) LIVORNO: The security situation in the port of Livorno remains satisfactory.

The Allied Identification Center continued its screening activities during the period from 26 March to 28 April 1945. 3,641 persons were screened during this period, classified as follows;

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(a)	Escaped Prisoners of War	1
(b)	Deserters from Italian Armed Forces	1
(c)	Travel Violators (arrived in Leghorn area without AMG travel permit)	587
(d)	Line Crossers	107
(e)	Foreign Nationals (other than Italian)	2
(f)	Normal	2943

2. CIVIL SECURITYa. Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offense.	For Intern- ment.	For Detention Pending Fur- ther Investi- gation.	TOTAL
	(Category A)	(Category B)	(Category C)	
Italian Armed Forces		1		1
Civil Officials including CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians, De- serters, Escap- ed PW's, etc.		7	23	30
TOTAL		8	23	31

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

(a) COLCIAGHI, Felice, alias Sgt. STAFF, was arrested by SH in Naples on 28 March because of contacts with the enemy agent LOCATELLI (see previous report, page 7, par 2 b (1) (b)). After interrogation by SH it was determined that his case does not have counter-intelligence interest, and he was turned over as a deserter to the appropriate Italian authorities.

(b) DE PASCALE, Antonio was arrested in Naples by SIM

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S E C R E T

on 12 April for his connection with IOELE; Rosario (see previous report, page 8, par 2 b (1) (c) ). Interrogation has established his activity in the reconstruction of a fascist movement, and he is being held in Poggioreale Prison pending full investigation.

(c) The following persons have been arrested in Naples on 12 April by CIC and SIM for their connection with LOCATELLI and IOELE: PICENNA, Antonio; MORONI, Ludovico; BOLOGNINI, Guido; CALOGERO, Giuseppe Giorgio; SCIASSETTA, Guido; REGA, Elena; D'ERRICO, Maria. Report of their interrogation has not yet been received.

(d) The following persons referred to in previous report (page 8, par 2 b (1) (c) ) in connection with the activities of LOCATELLI and IOELE have been disposed of as indicated:

Released: VEZZI, Salvatore; LAVEZZI, Carlo; LA SERPE, Arturo; TESSUTO, Rinaldo; BRAMARDI, Andrea; GIUNNI, Carmelo; GIANNOTTI, Carlo;

Turned over to CC.RR. as deserters: ISOTTO, Mario; CAIANI, Carlo.

(e) ZESTERMAN, Rudolph W., merchant seaman born in Japan, adopted by German parents and claiming U.S. citizenship, was held for investigation by CIC when his interrogation by 86 P.S.S. revealed a weak story and admission of contact by GIS. Oral report from CIC indicates that his insanity has been established by medical officers of 45 General Hospital, Naples.

(f) MUSCILLO, Carmela, alias SCILLA, Carmen, alias "Lina," was arrested in Naples on 7 April for interrogation by CIC on telephoned instructions from AFHQ. She was known to have been the mistress of a British deserter named Pringle, and to have confided to him that she had been to Germany. Interrogation indicates that she went to Germany as volunteer labor about October, 1943, and remained there as waitress in an officers' mess at Kladow until January, 1944. She is being held pending check of leads in Rome.

(g) MORCELLI, Augusto (see previous report, page 7, par 2 b (1) ) has been released to the custody of his parents and denounced to the King's Procurator, Naples, for false declarations.

(h) GUIDICEALDI, Ennio, referred to in previous report, page 8, par 2 b (1) (d), has been released by authority of AC of S, G-2 (CI), AFHQ by letter dated 20 April 1945.

S E C R E T

SECRETc. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

*EX-184*

The Movimento Patriotico Italiano headed by Mario GREITELLO claims to have 5,000 members in Naples Province, 5,200 more in Puglia and Calabria, and an additional 20,000 non-member supporters in the Naples area. They plan to enter the elections, and are against all other parties. Their platform is patriotism and a strong Italy, whether the Allies like it or not. GREITELLO adds that at the moment the Allies are necessary to Italy. He admits having been a Fascist from 1929 to 1940, claiming to have left the party for patriotic reasons. Personally, GREITELLO is bold, arrogant and fearless. Usually reliable informants differ as to the source of his financial backing. The information that his movement is financed by Franco IODICE and Mario CAPUTO, both former intimates of Alfredo MUSSOLINI, is being investigated. (Source: CIC Report).

d. Control of Movement.

(1) Owing to the evacuation from Russia of large numbers of ex-FW and displaced persons from territory now held by the Russian armies, and passage of such persons through the Port of Naples, recommendations concerning procedures in their disembarkation and disposal were forwarded by 86 P.S.S. to G-2 (CI) AMHQ embodying the following points:

(a) Initiation of control measures at the port of disembarkation (Odessa).

(b) Segregation of civilian refugees from ex-FW in the preparation of the ship's nominal roll.

(c) Security vetting of all civilian refugees, and delivery of ex-FW to appropriate Allied Repatriation Unit.

(d) At disembarkation, check of each individual's identity against the nominal roll which should be available in several copies, with names in numerical order and a ticket bearing his number issued to each individual.

(e) Transfer of civilians to a reception center from which escape should be impossible.

(f) Preparation of each civilian, upon arrival at the reception center, of a questionnaire setting forth personal data and history of entry into and detention in enemy territory.

(g) Interrogation of each individual by security personnel.

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Pursuant to the above recommendations, AFHQ has directed that an Agent of CIC, Pensouth be sent to Odessa for the purpose of organizing the first steps in the security control of these categories of persons. To facilitate screening operations after arrival in the Port of Naples, the Command Group, Pensouth, was requested by this office to provide a guard detail for a designated portion of the Displaced Persons Center (Aversa) for the preliminary screening, and to authorize the holding at FME 326 (Aversa) of those persons whose status may require more intensive clarification.

(2) Matters of Security Interest Affecting Merchant Seamen: During the report period 151 Italian schooner seamen were security vetted, and 192 merchant seamen were vetted and issued embarkation permits. Shore leave passes were issued after check against the undesirables list to 2,834 merchant seamen.

(3) Civilians, Stowaways, and Refugees: 36 P.S.S. interrogated and documented for departure from Naples 1,701 civilians; for arrival at Naples, 721 civilians; 1,736 refugees have been supervised in their movements through the Port of Naples.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

#### a. Italian Armed Forces.

(1) The Communists are actively propagandizing the Italian armed forces, and once the Germans are gone from Italy these will be a source of weapons for action against the House of Savoy - or even against the Allies if the latter persist in supporting the royal house. (Source: Naples Communist to Questura agent; evaluation B-3).

(2) Sporadic street scuffles occurred on 31 March and 1 April between Italian sailors and Allied Military personnel, in which some civilians also took part. One civilian and one Italian sailor required medical treatment. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison).

#### b. Civil Population.

(1) Political Activity: The past month has been characterized by attempts at strengthening the several parties' bargaining positions. The end of the European war will see the real commencement of the Italian political struggle. It is expected that after the Armistice this struggle will develop revolutionary characteristics. (Source: CIC Report).

(2) Trieste: On 9 April the Lega degli Adriatici and the Comitato Giuliano held a joint meeting to discuss possible amalgamation. The former is a relief organization for residents of the

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Venezia Giulia region, the latter a cultural club composed mainly of students. They hope to interest representatives of all political parties. There are indications of infiltration by ORBITELLO's Movimento Patriotico into the proposed joint organization, which is already potentially disposed toward demonstrations over the Trieste problem. (Source: CIC Report).

(3) Epurazione: The Naples Delegate for Epuration, Avv. Eugenio MANCINI states that in spite of many difficulties epuration is progressing better at Naples than elsewhere in liberated Italy. MANCINI's life has been repeatedly threatened by Fascists. (Source: CIC Report).

(4) Labor: Labor circles are planning to start open agitation for betterment of wages to meet the cost of living just as soon as the war with Germany is over. A general strike at that time is being talked of. If Allied labor is organized, it will no doubt participate. A meeting was held on 15 April looking toward the organization of all employees of the Allied forces.

(5) Rumors of anti-Allied acts of violence being planned for Armistice Day were investigated by CIC, SIM, and CC.RP. Liaison at the request of this office. No confirmation was obtained of the existence of a plan to attack Allied personnel on that day. No specific plan to loot Allied installations was revealed, but it was reported as probable that attempts would be made to steal arms, vehicles and food from Allied dumps by various political and "patriot" groups profiting by an expected let-down in vigilance on Armistice Day. Recommendation was made to the Commanding Officer, Pensuola that all installations be alerted to augment and carefully check their guard systems for a period of at least 72 hours following official announcement of an Armistice.

(6) The death of President Roosevelt has been generally commented on as a blow to Italy. He was regarded as the most friendly to Italy of all the major statesmen. (Source: CC.RP. Liaison; confirmed by many civilians).

c. Rumors.

(1) A large convoy left the Port of Naples on 13 April under battleship escort to take part in an amphibious operation along the Ligurian coast. (Source: Many civilians according to Informant, evaluation B-3).

(2) A coalition will be formed of the Communist, Socialist, Liberal, Demo-Christian, and anti-Fascist parties, whose common program will be to drive out the House of Savoy. (Source: Questura Agent).

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(3) The family and friends of the Internee Achille LAURO are perfecting a plan to abduct him from "A" Camp. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison).

(4) The recent explosion at Bari was caused by Yugoslavs who were desirous of breaking up an amphibious operation directed toward Fiume. (Source: Many civilians as reported by SHI). It was an act of sabotage in which as many as 6,000 lives were lost. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison).

(5) General Roatta is hidden at the American Consulate in Naples. News of an armistice will be the signal for his seizure by the population. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison).

According to another version, he is at the British Consulate. (Source: Civilians).

(6) On V-Day Allied troops will be in danger of being killed by Italian soldiers and civilians who possess concealed arms and ammunition. (Source: Two civilian women; one told CIC agent that this was common talk. Not confirmed by investigation, see above, par 3 b (5)).

d. Matters of General Security Interest.

(1) Ill-feeling between Communists and Orbitello's "patriot" movement (Movimento Patriottico Italiano) in the town of Cardito following a demonstration there by the latter group on 25 March, led to the stabbing on 30 March of a "patriot" by a Communist.

(2) On 31 March report was made by CIC concerning the investigation of articles which appeared in the Neapolitan daily La Voce on 17 and 23 March in the column "Giro in Provincia," alleging mistreatment by pro-Fascist foremen of civilians employed at Engineer Depot 250 (U.S.), Piscinola, and particularly alleging the existence there of a torture chamber for workmen. Investigation disclosed that La Voce had printed the allegations without verifying them, after receipt of an anonymous letter embodying them under the letterhead of the Piscinola Committee of Democratic Understanding. At the Depot it was determined that the foremen specified in the articles have excellent records, and that their duties are discharged under immediate supervision of American officers; the alleged torture chamber is a place of temporary detention for employees found in possession of articles stolen from the Depot, pending the arrival of M.P. escort. As a result of CIC investigation, LA VOCE printed a retraction of the charges on 31 March.

(3) Through the co-operation of the Service de Depistage des Alsaciens et des Lorrains Venus de la Wehrmacht, this office

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interrogated HERRMANN, Auguste concerning his knowledge of Abwehr II-Trupp 250, to which he was attached as a medic from June, 1943 to June, 1944 during its operations in Greece. AFHQ was notified of HERRMANN's availability for interrogation, and arrangements were made for his further interrogation by that Headquarters.

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 - 431 CIC Det. Hq (Capt. Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LIVORNO. - Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Value 558
CIC Det. LIVORNO Port Section (Mr. French)	36 Via Regina Margherita LIVORNO	Village 425
85 P.S.S. Hq (Capt. McMullen)	GENOVA. - Mail address: 85 PSS, C.I.C.	00013
86 P.S.S. Hq (Capt. Joscelyne)	4 Piazza Municipio NAPLES	(Dial) 16630
Rome Sub-Section CIC (Mr. Mermile)	23 Via Antonio Bosio ROME. - Mail address: c/o CIC RAAC, APO 794	Rome 850407
CIC Sub-Section #2 (Mr. Stefanik)	22 Via Massimi d'Azeglia PIOMBINO. - Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Victory 14
CIC Sub-Section #3 (Mr. Bruccoli)	3 Via Nuova, VOLTERRA Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	
CIC Sub-Section #4 (Lt. Martin)	1 Via P. Cappone, PISA Mail address: c/o AFCD #6, APO 528	Viking 26

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CIC Sub-Section #5 (Capt. Meldrum)	Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES Mail address: c/o Southern District, PES, APO 782	Naples 12113
CIC Sub-Section #6 (Mr. McKown)	CIVITAVECCHIA. - Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Civitavecchia 10
CIC Sub-Section #7 (Mr. Loughland)	4 Via Catalani, VIAREGGIO Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Thru: Viareggio Carrier Station
CIC Sub-Section #8 (Mr. Longe)	Corso Umberto, LUCCA c/o PES, APO 782	Thru: LUCCA AMG
CIC Sub-Section #9 (Mr. Goldberg)	PISTOIA. - Mail address c/o PES, APO 782	Thru: AMG Pistoia

*Henry H. Cumming*  
HENRY H. CUMMING  
Colonel, GSC  
AC of S, G-2

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HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2  
A.P.O. 782

File  
Rec'd 24/4.  
Book No 6920.  
File No 645.06  
Action

BPGBI

21 April 1945

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal.

TO : Security Division, Allied Commission, APO 394 (Attn: Maj Harvey).

1. The attached is forwarded for your information.
2. Your SD/645.06 of 18 April refers.
3. It is not understood why the usual copy to your Headquarters was not delivered to the proper address.
4. It is appreciated that the matter was brought to our attention as a check of our receipts indicates your copy was signed as being received by the Prov. Commissioner, AMG, Livorno, who is not included on our distribution.
5. An effort is being made to ensure that future copies will be delivered to correct addressee.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

*Erwin P. Brodersen* 00017  
ERWIN P. BRODERSEN  
W.O. (Jg), AUS  
Administrative Officer

1 Incl

BPGBI Monthly Security Report 31 Mar 45

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0328

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/645.06

18 April 1945

SUBJECT : PBS Monthly Security report - March 45

TO : Office of AC of S., G-2  
Hq. Peninsular Base Section APO 782.

1. It would be appreciated if a copy of the above could be forwarded to this office at your earliest convenience, as we have not received the usual copy.

*CH.*

S.J. HARVEY  
Major  
Security Division

00006

CEH/af

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SECRETHEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR EAST SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2  
A.P.O. 782

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Division
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File No
Adm

7/3.  
5624  
64806  
file - cards

BFGHI

SECRET  
:Auth: CG, P.E.S.  
:Initials: *NHC*  
:Date: 28 February 1945:

28 February 1945

FROM: 1 February 45  
TO : 28 February 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ

PART IGENERAL SURVEY1. Military Security.

No breaches of security of information were reported during the month. This constitutes a favorable trend over recent months. Security posters calling attention of troops to the dangers of indiscreet talk have been distributed to all Pensouth units at the instance of this office. Unit commanders were reminded in the Pensouth Daily Bulletin that classified films are not to be shown in organizational theaters whenever civilians or other unauthorized personnel are present.

In the Livorno area the Allied Identification Center continues to function usefully as a personnel control agency. The various categories into which interrogated persons were classified for the current period are listed below.

No threats to the security of personnel were reported.

One case of sabotage was reported during the month. At some time between 2 and 17 February, in the Suspension Bay of FES Base Ordnance Shop #1, Barnoli, the entire instrument panel of a tractor was smashed. Similar damage to a tank retriever in the same Bay of the same installation was reported last month. The acts appear to have been committed with full knowledge as to what instruments are at present practically unobtainable. The reporting of only one such case during the month represents an improvement in the security situation.

No security violations were reported from the Port of Naples.

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Military security in the forward area continues to present a generally favorable picture, despite the growing desire of certain political elements, particularly the communists, to possess and carry arms.

2. Civil Security.

The second in a series of pro-fascist mimeographed propaganda leaflets was distributed in the Vomero district, Naples, on 2 February. In addition to this evidence of organized subversion, there were a number of sporadic instances of wall-scribbling.

An increasing number of Italian stowaways were apprehended in the Port of Naples, escapees from French or North African ports.

Acts of rowdiness on the part of Italian parachutists continued to occur during the month. One hand grenade was thrown during the month, by an Italian soldier (not, however, a parachutist) in the course of an altercation involving Italian and French military personnel.

The Italian population has grown calmer. Such anti-Allied talk as circulates is centered about Allied inability to improve the economic situation, which remains bad. Russian popularity is reported to be increasing; British unpopularity continues; American popularity persists, although an increase was noted in the number of sly jokes at their expense, spread chiefly by the professional class.

The trend in rumors is to the effect that an Armistice may already have been signed, and that a separate Russo-German peace may be concluded.

PART II

1. MILITARY SECURITY

a. Security of Information.

Investigation by CIC of the improper use of maps to wrap oranges (see report for January, page 2, par 1 a (2) ) has shown that the maps in question were unclassified and obsolete. No derogatory information was disclosed concerning the vendor who was using them, one EAREARA, Clorinda, who stated that she had purchased them in December from an unknown person. The opinion of the investigating agent that the maps had been stolen from a salvage depot could not be positively substantiated. The case has been closed.

b. Security of Personnel.

Nothing to report.

S E C R E Tc. Security of Material and Installations.

(1) Report was received from CIC too late for inclusion in the January Monthly Security Report, of the destruction by fire on 13 January 1945 about 0530, of a straw hut located in a field adjacent to the Ammunition Storage Area of the 233rd Ordnance Ammunition Renovating Company, Aversa. When an attempt was made to telephone the Fire Company, it was found that the phone of the 233rd was dead and subsequent advice from the "VASSAR" Fire Chief indicated that the line had been rendered inoperative by the placing of a steel rod across the wires. Similar steel rods from 155 mm. powder cases (US) were found amongst the charred remnants of the hut. The investigating agents are of the opinion that the hut was deliberately set afire by a person or persons unknown, probably for spite, since the owner had received threats of such action, some six weeks before the incident, from unidentified American and Italian Military personnel. No evidence of an intent to damage the 233rd Ordnance installation was disclosed. The reporting agents, while believing that the steel rod was deliberately placed across the telephone wires, concluded that there was no connection between such interrupting of communications and the fire in the straw hut. Report was forwarded to AFHQ with the recommendation that five (5) additional guards be provided for the 233rd Ordnance.

(2) On 17 February report was received from Ordnance Depot 459 concerning the smashing with a blunt weapon of the instrument panel of a tractor which had been awaiting repair in the Suspension Bay of PES Ordnance Shop #1, Eagnoli. Depot authorities stated that the damage may have occurred at any time between 2 and 17 February. As in the case of the tank retriever damaged in the same way and in the same Bay last month (see previous report, page 3, par 1 c (2)), the act appears to have been committed with full knowledge as to what instruments are practically unobtainable, since the many trucks standing about whose instruments are more readily replaceable were not touched. CIC recommended to the C.O. the use of roving guards within the shop area at all times. Officers of the installation have planned measures to trap the perpetrator.

(3) Check of the records of CIC, CC.RR. and Questura failed to disclose derogatory information concerning 150 civilian employees of the section of Ordnance Depot 459 where the instrument panel of a tank recoverer was found smashed (see previous report, page 3, par 1 c (2)). Interrogation of the employees of the Suspension Bay where the vehicle had been retreaded prior to the incident failed to disclose any lead. Frequent inspection of all vehicles by American personnel was recommended by CIC to the C.O. of Depot 459, and the case was closed.

(4) Investigation by CIC of AVOLIO, Antonio, who mishandled a locomotive in the Naples station yards (see report for January,

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page 3, par 1 c (3) ), failed to disclose derogatory information concerning AVOLIO's past activities. His explanation that the locomotive was turned over to him with excess water in the boiler, so that it started too fast and could not be braked properly, was judged plausible by the investigating agents after consultation with an officer of the M.R.S., and the case has been closed.

(5) CIC advises that its personnel situation does not permit further investigation of the incident of 17 December 1944, at Ordnance Depot 4N51 (see report for December, page 3, par 1 c (1) (a) ). Measures for improving the guard at that installation had previously been recommended by CIC.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) On 29 January, there were collected for cancellation 129 Port Passes from civilian employees of Royal Navy Barracks No.1 whose duties no longer require their presence within the Port owing to the moving of Gate 2 in such a manner as to exclude the barracks from the Port Area.

(2) On 1 February, about 2230 hours, there occurred a fire in the gasoline dump located opposite Berth 44, Pier F, Port of Naples. A storage shack and approximately 20 drums containing about 1,000 gallons of gasoline were destroyed, and one Clark tractor was damaged. Investigation by CIC revealed that the fire was of accidental origin, probably caused by a spark when the motor of the Clark tractor was started up after its refuelling. The case was closed.

(3) Investigation of all circumstances surrounding the loading and the stay in port of the S.S. NARVA (Br.), which sank in the Mediterranean off Bengasi on 15 January 1945, as the result of an explosion (see previous report, page 4, par 1 d (1) ), fails to reveal any evidence that any sabotage occurred while the ship was in Naples. No reports of interrogations of crew members have as yet been received from Alexandria.

(4) NAPLES:- The Provost Marshal, 8 POE, now has available for Port work three full companies and one platoon of Military Police this being forty (40) more men than were available last month. It is believed that this will enable a decided improvement to be made in the security status of the Port.

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

(6) PORTICI:- No incidents to report. Schooner control situation is satisfactory.

(7) It is believed that personnel movement control at Ports and along coastlines is being adequately supervised by Regia Guardia

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di Finanza personnel who are charged with that function, under the supervision of CIC Port Security Section.

2. CIVIL SECURITYa. Analysis of Arrests.

	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				
Civil Officials including CC.WR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians, De- serters, Escap- ed PW's, etc.	16	1	9	26
TOTAL:	16	1	9	26

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

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(a) POLASTRI, Luigi - referred to in report for October page 13, par 2 (b) 1 f, has been interned as a civilian dangerous to Allied security.

(b) COLASIO, Franco - mentioned in report for January, page 6, par 2 b (1) (c), was released to his unit and his Commanding Officer was informed of the circumstances of his case, pursuant to instructions from AC of S, G-2, AFHQ.

(c) MADDALOZZO, Antonio - arrested by CIC Naples 3 February. An Italian civilian recruited and trained as an agent by OSS. During later part of training period became unmanageable and revealed traits which might compromise methods and operations of OSS. Interned at request of 2677th Regiment, OSS.



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at the Incurabili Hospital, Naples.

(h) TRUMPY, Alfredo fu Herman, Honorary Consul for Sweden. As a representative of a neutral country which is a known center of enemy espionage, and as a business man formerly closely associated with several German shipping lines, his removal from the Livorno area was recommended by this office to the AC of S, G-2, AFHQ. It was suggested that the Political Advisor, AFHQ, be asked to consider the advisability of informing the Swedish government that TRUMPY is persona non grata in Livorno, with the request that his recall be expedited.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

(1) Orbitello's Movimento Patriotico (See December report, page 6, par 2 c (1) (a) ) has attempted to become affiliated with the Unione Monarchica Italiana. Its proposal was rejected by the latter when found to be conditional upon receiving arms and royal amnesty for any members with criminal records. (Source: CIC report)

(2) A pro-Fascist propaganda leaflet similar to that mentioned in the report for January, page 7, par 2 c (4), headed with the serial number 2, was distributed in the Vomero district in the morning of 2 February. Both bills were printed on a somewhat unusual type of mimeograph paper watermarked with parallel lines about an inch apart. Paper dealers identify it as type used by Fascist Syndicate at Via D'Amo 219. The Questura is following this lead.

Though the stylus-drawn heading was similar in both bills, they were not typed by the same typewriter. #1 showed unusually small type for an Italian typewriter. #2 was done in larger type. The Questura is endeavoring to identify the typewriter.

(3) On 9 February the MP's received from the Italian Police one D'ELIA, Umberto, who had been seen writing "Viva Mussolini" and "Viva il Fascismo" on the wall of a building. He stated that he had been drinking heavily and that his companions had dared him to do it. CIC investigated his background, found no derogatory information, and advised the MP's that he was of no further interest to security authorities.

d. Control of Movement.

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(1) Naples.

(a) During the report period one hundred eight (108) Italian schooner seamen were security vetted, and one hundred forty-five (145) merchant seamen were security vetted and issued embarkation permits to sign on merchant ships. Six thousand six hundred nineteen (6,619) merchant seamen's names were checked against the

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undesirables lists and shore leave passes were issued to that number.

(b) During the report period this Section interrogated, inspected the baggage of, and documented for departure or entry at the Port of Naples five hundred forty-two (542) civilians.

(c) During the report period one thousand four hundred ninety-four (1,494) refugees in several different groups have been supervised in their movement through the Port of Naples.

(d) On 29 January 1945, the S.S. RUBICONE (Ital.) arrived in Naples with three (3) stowaways aboard. These stowaways were civilians who were sent to Tripoli in 1941 to work. They stowed-away aboard the ship in Tripoli with no difficulty whatever. Interrogation revealed that they did not constitute a security threat, and they were thereupon turned over to the Provost Marshal, 2 POE, for disposition.

(e) On 8 February 1945, the Scipione Africano (Italian Cruiser) arrived in Naples from Algiers with thirty-one (31) Italian stowaways aboard. A search of the ship soon after arrival revealed only nine (9) stowaways. A second search made in cooperation with Military Police and ship's personnel failed to reveal any more. On the morning of 9 February 1945, a small boat from the Scipione Africano was apprehended as it was coming into Santa Lucia Port, and was found to contain twenty-two (22) more stowaways from the Scipione Africano. Officers of the ship who were subsequently interrogated denied all knowledge of the presence of the stowaways aboard the ship, and they further denied all knowledge of the dispatching of the stowaways to Santa Lucia in the ship's small boat on the morning of 9 February 1945. The incident has been made the subject of a report (NPS-10553, 9 February 1945) with a recommendation that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. Upon interrogation of the stowaways it was concluded that they did not represent any threat to security, and they were thereupon released to the Provost Marshal, 8 POE, for disposition.

(f) On 14 February 1945, the S.S. NETTUNO (Ital.) arrived in Naples from Saint Mandrieux (Toulon), France with thirty-nine (39) Italian stowaways aboard. Interrogation revealed that the stowaways had been Italian soldiers who had been made prisoners of the Germans at the time of the Armistice, and that they had succeeded in escaping from imprisonment, and had found employment in and about Toulon. They stated that they experienced no difficulty whatever in boarding the ship. They were released to the Provost Marshal, 3 POE, when upon interrogation it was found that they did not constitute any threat to security.

(2) Livorno.

(a) The activities of the Allied Identification Center

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for the period from 1 February through 25 February 1945 may be summarized by the breakdown into categories of the interrogated personnel.

i.	Escaped Prisoners of War	2
ii.	Deserters from Armed Forces	15
iii.	Travel Violators (arrived in Leghorn area without proper authority)	471
iv.	Line Crossers	307
v.	Foreign Nationals (other than Italian)	1
vi.	Normal	3,342

(b) In compliance with existing policies, travel violators are not being turned over to AG for prosecution unless interrogation discloses traveller to be an undesirable type or habitual travel violator. Fourteen (14) were found to be in this category and were placed at the disposition of AG for trial for said violations.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

#### a. Italian Armed Forces.

(1) On 5 February a lame Italian soldier, who had been threatened at pistol point by four French soldiers in the course of a discussion with him, returned to the scene with four fellow soldiers, one of whom threw a hand grenade which exploded, injuring two French soldiers and three civilians. The Questura is investigating. (Source: Questura report.)

(2) On 12 February, in Naples, a sergeant-major and an unspecified number of soldiers, all wearing parachutists' uniforms, interfered with a black market arrest being made by Pubblica Sicurezza officials, and achieved the escape of the arrestees and the dispersal of the seized goods. The sergeant-major was identified and the appropriate military authorities were informed. 956 1

(3) On 15 February, at 0830 hours, in Naples two Italian parachutists in uniform, one of them a sergeant-major, boarded an Italian military truck during a traffic halt in Piazza Municipio, and at pistol-point took over the vehicle. The driver was made to get out near Maddaloni, toward which town the vehicle was then directed. CC.RR. are investigating. (Source: Questura report.)

(4) On 17 February in Naples an Italian parachutist was arrested by the MP's when he shouted insults (in which nearby civilians joined) at girls who were in the company of Allied soldiers. (Source: Questura report.)

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(5) COLAZZO, Antonio, 13th Parachute Battalion, Chieti, was arrested by Military Police and Questura Officials as a suspect in connection with the throwing of a hand grenade at an American jeep on 19 January (see previous report, page 9, par 3 (a) (4)). S.I.S. (Provost Marshal) is in charge of the investigation.

(6) Corporals BERTUCCI, Giuseppe and DESSI, Francesco, parachutists of the Nembo Company, were arrested by Questura officials on 24 January in connection with improper transportation of food-stuffs, and when searched were found in possession of hand grenades. After interrogation by Military Police concerning a possible connection with the incident of 19 January (see above) they were released to the Carabinieri for disposition.

b. Civil Population.

(1) Attitude toward Allies.

Rumors about an early peace and about an already effected armistice are on the increase. Since the success of the Russian offensive, they have often been linked with rumors of a separate Russo-German peace. The idea that a tie-up with Russia may be the only solution for Italy is reported as growing regardless of party or class lines. Among Italians Russia is definitely favored over Britain, which remains extremely unpopular. With the brightened outlook for an early termination of the war, the Italian population has grown calmer, and such anti-Allied talk as circulates among them is centered about Allied inability to ameliorate the economic situation, which has not improved. Sly jokes at the expense of the Americans (stressing their love of ease, their reliance on machines, their amatory immaturity) are on the increase, and are spread chiefly by the professional class. (Source: CIC report.)

c. Rumors.

(1) A separate peace between Russia and Germany with Japan as mediator, the effect of which would be to prolong the war in the West, is being discussed as a possibility by the public. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison.)

(2) The Germans are preparing to evacuate Northern Italy, particularly Liguria and Piedmont. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison.)

(3) Communists and Socialists will merge and seize the government by force of arms, of which the former have a good supply. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison.)

(4) The Big Three Conference is being held in or near Caserta, possibly at S. Leucio, where an unusual number of MP's have been noted. (10 February; Source: Numerous civilians as reported by S.I.M.)

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(5) Internees at A Camp (Padula) have been released through bribery of non-commissioned personnel. (Source: Civilian as reported by S.I.M.)

(6) Air-raid shelters in Naples are being made ready in view of expected gas attacks. (Source: S.I.M.)

(7) On 16 February there was widespread talk in Naples to the effect that an armistice had already been signed and would shortly be announced. Evidences of preparation for the celebration were cited and commented upon.

(8) Hitler, Himmler and Goering are all attending a conference in Bologna (19 February; Source: Italian civilian, who claims his information came from O.W.I. personnel.)

(9) The closing of Via Caracciolo to motor traffic on 19 and 21 February was explained on the grounds that ambulances were being unloaded there. (Source: Two civilians.)

(10) "ARNHEIM ANNIE" recently asked on the German propaganda radio service in English: "Are the Canadians enjoying their sea voyage?" (Source: Unknown officer being embarked from Livorno - reported by 85th Port Security Section.)

d. Matters of General Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

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

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SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 CIC Det. Hq. (Capt. Fortunato)	13 Via del Parco (Ardenza) LEGHORN. - Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	Value 556
" Naples Port Section. (Mr. Nicholson)	4 Piazza Municipio, NAPLES	Vacant 317
" Rome Sub-Sect. (Mr. Mormilo)	23 Via Antonio Eosio, ROME. - Mail address: c/o CIC, RAAC, APO 794	Rome 850407

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

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
430 CIC Det. " Sub-Sect. #2 (Mr. Stefanik)	22 Via Kassami d'Azeglia, PIOMBINO	Victory 14
" Sub-Sect. #3 (Mr. Jacovine)	3 Via Nuova, VOLTERRA. Mail address: c/o PES, APO 782	
" Sub-Sect. #4 (Lt. Martin)	1 Via F. Cappone, PISA. Mail address: c/o AFGD #6, APO 528	Viking 26
" Sub-Sect. #5 (Maj. Lucas)	Bank of Naples Eldg, NAPLES. Mail address: c/o Pensouth, APO 782	Naples 12113
85 P.S.S. Hq. (Capt. McMullen)	36 Via Regina Margherita, LIVORNO	Village 465

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 AC of S, G-2

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Director, Sec Br, AC	(1)
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A.C.HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
Office of the AC of S, G-2  
A.P.O. 782

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SECRET  
 :Auth: CG, P.B.S.  
 :Initials: HHC  
 :Date: 31 January 1945:

31 January 1945

FROM: 1 January 45  
 TO : 31 January 45

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT  
 TO : AC of S, G-2, AFHQ

PART IGENERAL SURVEY

As compared with the period previously reported upon, the month of January has shown a slight improvement in military security. The tendency toward an indiscriminate use of grenades and other explosive devices by Neapolitans seems to have subsided. In the forward area, measures have been taken to increase and strengthen the control of civilian movement. An Allied Identification Center (described in more detail below) has been established in Livorno. An additional CIC office has been opened at Volterra in order to give more thorough coverage in that section and to provide a closer supervision of the Rear Army Security Control Line.

Confidence in an Allied victory and the memory of German violence and looting contribute toward a favorable security situation with respect to the civilian population. Adverse factors are the increase in crime, especially in the Naples area, and the resultant desire to carry arms, the feeling that the Allies have failed to fulfill many of their promises, the lack of respect for the authority of their own government, the fear that the Communist party is making plans to seize control of the country at the opportune moment, and the ever-present discontent caused by the lack of the necessities of life.

PART II1. MILITARY SECURITYa. Security of Information.

(1) On 25 December 1944, Merchant Seaman Giovanni J. VINACCIA (U.S.) of the S.S. Peregrine White (U.S.) sent a valise

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containing soap, cigarettes, and clothing ashore to friends in Naples by an Italian civilian employee on a tugboat while his ship was lying in Naples Bay. On 30 December 1944 Vinaccia sent a letter ashore by a crew member of his ship to the same friends in Naples. In this letter he disclosed the name of his ship and the fact that it was lying in Naples Bay. He was tried by the U.S. Coast Guard as a result of which his seaman's certificate was suspended for two months and he was placed on six months' probation. He was also tried by a Special Court Martial as a result of which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It has been recommended that he be not allowed to resume service as a Merchant Seaman.

(2) It was reported on 4 January 1945 that oranges, wrapped up in maps of the N.E. Yugoslav Section, Italy, were being sold in Naples. A full bundle of these maps was confiscated from one of the vendors by the Public Safety Officer of A.C. CIC is investigating the incident.

(3) Investigation of the finding of the carbon copy of a cable classified "TOP SECRET" in a bundle of outgoing V-Mail at Second Base Post Office, APO 790 (see last Report, page 2, par. 1 a (2) ) has been passed by CIC to 312 FSS inasmuch as it was determined that the above mentioned cable was of British origin and was addressed to a British Unit.

(4) The loss of a dispatch bag containing important cryptographic material for the British Navy is being investigated. Failure on the part of enlisted personnel of the Signal Message Center to promptly report the discrepancy between the number of bags signed for at the Pisa ADLS office and the number received at the Message Center in Livorno greatly lessened the possibility of recovery. Naval authorities have taken action based upon the assumption that the material has been compromised.

b. Security of Personnel.

On 9 January 1945, an Italian Orderly, employed at Depot 159 (CWS), Bagnoli, reported the finding of two hand grenades, Italian "Red Devil" type, lying on the ground within the Depot approximately 20 ft from the quarters of a Company of U.S. soldiers stationed there. Safety devices of both grenades were missing. Inspection of the area showed that a road which is open to the public runs all the way around the Depot premises and is separated from the latter by a stone wall about 15 ft in height. It is the opinion of the CIC investigator that the grenades were thrown over the wall from the road by an unknown person or persons and with the intent to injure Depot personnel. Intent to commit sabotage upon material within the Depot is not thought to have been present since no material which could have been damaged by grenades was found nearby. No leads as to the identity of the perpetrator were found and the case has been closed.

S E C R E Tc. Security of Materiel and Installations.

(1) CIC conducted a security survey of Prisoner of War Enclosure #326, AVERSA, after receipt of information from the Provost Marshal, PBS (Southern District), on 24 December 1944, to the effect that there were some indications of a possible attempt to escape on the part of the prisoners confined at the enclosure. Investigation did not reveal specific evidences of an intended escape on the part of the prisoners. The German prisoners of the installation had, however, recently shown laxity in their work and a general uplifting of spirits, doubtless attributable to the news of German operations on the Western Front. It was recommended that an additional Guard Company, preferably U S., be assigned to the Camp. It was further recommended that the towers having machine guns should be manned by American personnel instead of Italian.

(2) On 26 December 1944, it was discovered at Ordnance Depot 459, Bagnoli, that a Tank Recoverer (T-2) which had just been repaired and fitted for service had had all its operational instruments smashed by blows from a heavy object. This included 8 gauges on the panel in the front of the T-2, and 2 oil gauges located at the rear. CIC is conducting background checks of the entire civilian staff employed in the Section where the T-2 was located.

(3) At 1930 hours on 5 January 1945, on the turntable at Roma Roundhouse, Garibaldi Station Yards, Naples, Locomotive 740-055 in charge of a civilian named AVOLIO, Antonio, was derailed in such a manner as to immobilize the operation of the turntable for several days. CIC is making a complete background check of Avolio on the assumption that the mishandling of the locomotive may have been intentional. 00008

(4) Three incidents of wire cutting have been reported. One case occurred in South Pisa in which 3 boys were arrested by Air Force personnel and investigation is being conducted by Air Force CIC. The loss of 100 yards of wire from a telephone line leading to a radio set at Montenero (near Livorno) was investigated by FSS personnel. It is believed that theft rather than a desire to commit sabotage was the motive. Investigation by CIC of damage to the Rome - Naples telephone line at Itri indicated probable sabotage attempt, but no clues as to the persons responsible were discovered.

(5) Because of the large shipments of all types of ammunition into the Piombino area, CIC Agents there have advised Depot Commanders as to security measures and have arranged for the printing and distribution of mere "Fena di Morte" signs. Arrangements have also been made with the local M.P. Company for periodic patrols in and around ammunition dumps.

(6) CIC has submitted reports on the throwing of a hand

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grenade into a Motor Pool, the booby-trapping of an officer's jeep, and the throwing of 3 hand grenades into a fire station, all referred to in Par. 1 c (1) of the December report. No suspects have as yet been identified in any of these cases. It is the opinion of the reporting agent that in none of these cases is skilled sabotage involved, but rather maliciousness or terrorism. The investigation so far conducted has confirmed the preliminary findings that the same type of grenade was used in all three instances: British Phosphorous Hand Grenade, No. 77. It has been established that 16 Base Ammunition Depot, British, located in the NOLA area, is the probable source of the grenades used. Further evidence that unauthorized persons in the vicinity of Nola are carrying hand grenades is found in RISORGIMENTO for 7 January 1945, which reports the arrest by civilian police of a gang of marauders near Nola, who were found upon search to possess a quantity of hand grenades. Checks are being conducted of those civilian employees of 16 Base Ammunition Depot who reside in Naples, as a possible source of leads in the three cases under consideration.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) The S.S. NARVA (British) sank in the Mediterranean off Bengasi on 15 January 1945 as the result of an explosion at the port side of No. 1 hold. Survivors who were taken to Alexandria are reported to have expressed the opinion that the shock was not heavy enough to have been the result of a torpedo explosion. The ship was loaded in Naples between 8 and 11 January 1945 by Italian civilian stevedores. Investigation by CIC is in progress.

(2) In Livorno, no further limpeteer attacks have materialized, although/occasional suspicious plot was picked up by Radar and a general alert given. On one occasion at the beginning of the month, it is fairly certain that an attack of some sort was contemplated but the intruder was chased off by coastal battery fire and no attack developed. The bodies of 2 German sailors in uniform picked up at sea on 22 January were identified as probable crew members of a SMA craft which carries one torpedo, a crew of 2, has a range of 500 miles and is used for attacks against ships in harbor. It is believed that they were drowned as a result of storms while preparing to attack the port.

(3) The fullest possible use is being made of available Finance Guard personnel in connection with coast watching and the various detachments are visited frequently by security personnel.

2. CIVIL SECURITY

a. Analysis of Arrests.

SECRET/..... Analysis of Arrests.

	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	1	1	3	5
Civil Officials including CC.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians, De- serters, Escap- ed PW's, etc.	9	1	11	21
TOTAL:	10	2	14	26

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

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(a) ALONZI, Ennio - of the Gruppo Combattimento Folgore, Compagnia Trasporti, former Italian parachute unit now doing transportation work for the British Army, was arrested by CIC Pisa on 17 January. Alonzi, who was not travelling on official business, had in his possession a travel permit issued by Lt. Col. Stella of the Compagnia Trasporti authorizing him to travel from Rome to Pisa and return. Alonzi was also carrying a travel pass (signature illegible) from a Captain of the "F" Recce Squadron, 13th Corps. Alonzi is being held for further investigation inasmuch as Pisa CC.RR. personnel have reported that he was seen in the vicinity of Pisa in a German uniform taking part in looting expeditions during the German occupation. The matter of improper travel authorization has been reported to the Public Safety Officer, AMG.

(b) PALDINI, Galliano fu Arturo - a former Lt. Col. of aviation in the Italian Army was turned over to CIC Pisa by the

local Questura. Baldini is alleged to be a Squadrista, Marcia su Roma, Sciarpa Littoria, Administrative Secretary of the Fascist Federation of Pisa and Provincial Commander of the Fascist Youth. He is also alleged to have been a member of the Fascist Republican Army and to have collaborated with German military authorities during the occupation of Pisa. If information discloses that Baldini was a member of the Fascist Republican Army, he will be disposed of as a prisoner of war.

(c) CAVEDONI, Celestino Carlo di Lorenzo - was arrested in Mugola (near Leghorn) 19 January 1945. He had been reported by the CLN as a suspicious person, who had been heard to state that he was a member of the Italian Air Force who had recently arrived from EOT. He was staying with the family of the founder of the Republican Fascio of Mugola. CIC personnel are making further investigation.

(d) CAMPAGNA, Corriero di Carmelo - was arrested on 24 January when applying at Allied Identification Center for security clearance for Allied employment. Campagna, whose name appeared on the list of suspected enemy agents, confessed to being a member of Col. David's original group and to having accepted an espionage mission in June 1944, which he claims not to have accomplished. A full report of interrogation has been submitted to AFHQ and internment recommended.

(e) COLASIO (not COLASCIO), Franco, Sgt. Major (Italian), - was arrested by CIC in Naples on 8 January 1945 upon request of AFHQ (AC of S, G-2) by letter dated 2 January 1945. Subject, together with his father, is charged with having been fully cognizant of the relationship existing between Giorgi, Ornella (captured enemy agent), Rombolini, and the German Intelligence Service, and to have made no attempt to report them to the Allied authorities. Interrogation revealed that Colasio made the acquaintance of Giorgi near Florence during the summer of 1944 and that she introduced him at that time to a young man called "Nino". Colasio next saw Giorgi in Naples on 1 or 2 September 1944, at which time she explained that she and "Nino" had parted. After a brief but intimate relationship, Giorgi told Colasio during a fit of hysterics that the young man known as "Nino" had been in the employ of a German espionage agency. Colasio declared that he never knew Nino's full name, that he could not say whether Nino is identical with Rombolini, and that he was never sure whether Giorgi had told him the truth concerning Nino. Colasio denies that Giorgi ever told him that she was in the employ of the German Intelligence Service. Colasio is being held at Poggioreale Prison, Naples, pending investigation of the following points: whether Nino and Rombolini are identical, whether Nino is the person referred to as an enemy agent in the 15th Army Group Bulletin dated 27 December 1944; and whether a photograph of Rombolini can be identified by Colasio.

S E C R E Tc. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

(1) On 21 December, 1944, members of the Avvocato Section of the Communist Party in Naples called a rally in front of the VOCE building, for the purpose (variously reported) either of defending LA VOCE against a rumored attack by Fascist-minded university students, or of marching on the University. The demonstration was unauthorized, and was broken up by the Military Police nearly as soon as begun. Investigation at the University revealed that GIOVINEZZA had been sung by some students, who had also expressed anti-militaristic sentiments. CIC is informed from many sources, however, that there is no serious Fascist sentiment among students of the University of Naples.

(2) As a measure against the growth of gangsterism under the guise of patriotic organizations (see previous report, page 6, par. 2 c (1) (a) ), the Naples Committee of National Liberation has set up a Committee of nine authentic patriots guaranteed by it as responsible and honest. They will have the task of weeding out the delinquents and gangsters who have been organizing patriot groups.

(3) Further report has been received from CIC embodying the findings of the Questura in the incident of a hand grenade thrown into the audience at the SALA ROMA theater (see previous report, page 6, par. 2, c (1) (b) ). Interrogation of six persons who were in the audience has not revealed leads as to the identity of the person or persons responsible. The Questura attaches some credence to the theory that the grenade may have been thrown by a group of Italian soldiers who were seated in the balcony.

(4) A mimeographed pro-Fascist pamphlet was circulated in Naples on 24 January 1945, extolling the virtues of Il Duce and contrasting the ruin of the Italy of today with the grandeur that was Fascism.

(5) A Questura report states that on 21 January 1945, small irregular pamphlets were found in the neighborhood of Via Imbriani 53, Naples, bearing a pencilled block-letter text praising Mussolini and Hitler, and inciting to acts of sabotage against the Allies. CIC will investigate.

d. Control of Movement.(1) Naples.

(a) During the report period the Naples Port Security Section made security checks of 128 Italian schooner seamen, checked and issued embarkation permits to 126 merchant seamen, and checked against black lists the names of 11,596 merchant seamen applying

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for shore leave passes. This Section also interrogated, inspected the baggage of and documented for travel 1,208 civilians; supervised the movement through the Port of Naples of 772 refugees; and supervised the screening by an Italian interrogating commission of 534 displaced Italian civilians and ex-PW's from Southern France.

(b) On 31 December 1944, the S.S. WASHINGTON IRVING (U.S.) arrived in Naples with seventeen stowaways aboard. On 5 January 1945 the S.S. CHAMPOLLION (Fr.) arrived in Naples with six stowaways aboard. Search, interrogation, and examination of documents led to the conclusion that no security threat was involved. The stowaways were all Italian prisoners of war who had escaped from a French Prison Camp near Oran. They were all turned over to the French Provost Marshal for disposition.

(c) CIC reported on 30 December 1944 the discovery of 25 Italian stowaways aboard the S.S. JEAN RICAUT which sailed from Oran on 19 December 1944 carrying United States cargo for discharge at Naples. All of the stowaways were French-held prisoners of war. They were removed from the ship on 22 December and placed in the custody of British Port Security personnel at Augusta, SICILY. It was the opinion of the Master that the stowaways were aided by members of the Italian trucking battalion who were carried on this voyage. Report of this incident was forwarded to AFHQ.

(2) Leghorn

(a) Interrogation of individuals at the Allied Identification Center during a three-week period revealed approximately 130 cases of unauthorized civilian travel, mostly from the South to Leghorn. Three instances of illegal travel by Italian civilians from Sardinia to Livorno by Italian Royal Navy vessel are being taken up by the Port Security Officer, through Naval channels.

(b) Two Italian PW's who had escaped from the French and had stowed away on the "SESTRIELE" (Italian) with an Italian Service Unit were discovered as a result of interrogation at the Allied Identification Center. The disturbing factor in this case was not that the PW's had escaped but that they were able to enter the Port in the guise of Italian Service personnel. This matter has been brought to the attention of the PBS Liaison Officer and reported to G-2 (CI3 Section), AFHQ.

(3) Pisa.

(a) During the month of January the Pisa CIC Office investigated 52 persons applying for AMG travel permits. Particular attention is being given to the control of movement across the Arno. A 24-hour control point is operated by American M.P.'s and CC-RR. personnel at the vehicle bridge. A new foot bridge is con-

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trolled by CC.RR., supplemented by Questura and Municipal Guard personnel. The ferry is controlled by CC.RR., and one CC.RR. and one Municipal Guard are stationed 24 hours a day at each end of the railroad bridge crossing the river to prevent sabotage and to check railway workers. M.P. personnel check railroad employees in order to prevent unauthorized persons from riding on trains.

(b) In Pisa, as well as in other parts of the forward area, an effort is being made to prevent the unauthorized transportation of civilians in military vehicles.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

#### a. Italian Armed Forces.

(1) On 25 December, during a disturbance between a drunken British seaman and a mixed group of Italian civilians, Carabinieri and sailors, it became necessary for the Carabinieri Officer who was controlling the situation to disarm one DI BARI, Giovanni (in the service of the Italian Navy, Naples), who had gained possession of an automatic weapon. Deprived of his weapon, DI Bari then climbed to an upper balcony and shouted: "Viva il Duce! A noi!" DI Bari was arrested by the Carabinieri Officer and turned over for action by the Maritime authorities. No one was injured.

(2) Sgt. Major DE NICOLA, Rocco, was arrested by the M.P.'s on 9 January 1945 when found in possession of two hand grenades, one of Italian manufacture and one of German. When interrogation disclosed that De Nicola had left his Company without permission on 17 December 1944, he was turned over to the Carabinieri, Naples, with the recommendation that he be held for trial by the Italian Military Courts on a charge of desertion.

(3) On 14 January 1945, four Italian paratroopers in uniform demanded of the orchestra in the AURORA Cinema Theater, Naples, that they play the Royal March, the Fascist Hymn "Giovinezza", and the Flave Hymn. Upon their refusal, the paratroopers threatened the orchestra with hand grenades which they were carrying. The Manager was able to quiet the incident before any grenades were thrown. The soldiers were allowed to leave the theater without questioning. Report of the occurrence was made by the Questura, which office informed the Ministry of the Interior, the Italian Military Command of Campania, and the CC.RR. of the possible connection between this incident and the others reported during December, and urged strongly that steps be taken by competent military authority to disarm Italian military personnel going on pass. The foregoing was also communicated to the Liaison Officer, Pensouth.

(4) On 19 January 1945, about 1300 hours, in the neighborhood of Garibaldi Station, Naples, two British M.P.'s were engaged

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in seizing four packages of American cigarettes from a black market scout when four Italian paratroopers, one of them a Sergeant, came up and demanded that the cigarettes be returned to the youth. The paratroopers threatened to use hand grenades and other arms which they were carrying and eventually gained possession of the cigarettes while the British M.P.'s sought reinforcements from nearby American M.P.'s. One of the paratroopers was arrested by American M.P.'s and placed in a jeep. One of the paratrooper's three companions at this point threw a hand grenade which struck the left front fender of the jeep and exploded injuring three civilians and one American M.P. All four paratroopers made their escape, but one of them was later located and arrested by Questura officials aided by the American Military Police. He was identified as CONTI, Silvio, of the 134th Tele-Radio Company, stationed at Castelvetro (Benevento) and was without leave papers or pass. When searched, he was found to be in possession of a Beretta pistol, loaded with six rounds, and with a sharp clasp-knife. Conti is being held by the American M.P.'s. (Source: Questura Report.)

b. Civil Population.(1) Naples.

(a) There are continuing signs of unrest in the population caused by want and instability of the political situation. Crime continues prevalent. On 9 January 1945 at Piazza Cavour, Naples, a group of armed men held up the passengers of the underground railway at the regular stop. Police, called to the scene, exchanged shots with the armed men all of whom were eventually seized and were found to have previous criminal records. Incidents of this sort have received much publicity and have badly frightened the population, leading to the general desire to carry arms for protection. An unauthorized newspaper entitled "SPARTACO" carried an article on 30 December 1944 complaining in view of the growing crime rate of the restrictions against carrying arms authorized by the Allies.

(b) With the early success of the Germans' Ardennes offensive there was an increase in criticism of the Allies and the talk began to be heard that times were better before the Allies came. As the German offensive subsided such subversive talk subsided also. Anti-British feeling is becoming much stronger, especially since the publication by Drew Pearson of the British Embassy Note, which received considerable publicity in Naples.

(c) Two demonstrations among students of high-school age have taken place, one as a protest against the lack of glass in the school windows and another as a protest against the acceptance by a girls' school of the invitation to attend a dance given by the R.A.F.

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(d) The strike of the administrative personnel of the Naples Water Works has been submitted to arbitration. Although the final decision has not been reached, the strike is spoken of as ended. The dispute in the Regional Labor Office has quieted down following the promise by the government that no persons with Fascist backgrounds will be permitted to fill places vacated by 150 employees recently dismissed.

(2) Leghorn.

The growing organization of the Communist Party in Tuscany continues to be a source of anxiety to many civilians. Reports are frequent that the Communists are storing up arms and ammunition for the purpose of overthrowing the present Italian government. It is also reported that Communists are acting as self-appointed "epurators" and are using strong-arm methods in some of the smaller surrounding communities. The President of the Livorno CLN has stated that the Party has perfected detailed plans of organization to cover the entire Province along the lines of the Fascist "Gruppi Rionale". It is quite apparent, however, that the Communists are carefully avoiding any activity which might expose them to the charge of interfering with the Allied war effort or endangering military security.

(3) Pisa.

The population continues to be discouraged by the shortage of food, clothing, housing, and by the separation from relatives in German occupied territory. They are pessimistic about the Italian political future and fear the Communist Party. They are apprehensive over the undisclosed terms of the armistice and feel that Great Britain and Russia may be motivated by a spirit of revenge against Italy, which the United States will do little or nothing to counteract.

c. Rumors.

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(1) All the Germans will be driven out of Italy within two months. (Source: Pisa civilians.)

(2) As soon as the weather permits, a strong Allied offensive will be opened along the Italian front. (Source: U.S. military, Pisa area.)

(3) Three German Divisions have arrived on the Italian front. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison, Naples.)

(4) Germany is turning out 1,400 planes per month in underground factories for a large scale offensive in the spring. (Source: CC.RR. Liaison, Naples.)

S E C R E Td. Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(1) The first issue of "Il Tirreno", Italian daily newspaper published in Livorno under the supervision of PWB, appeared on 29 January. The present circulation is approximately 15,000 copies.

(2) Since the opening of the Port of Livorno, all civilian applicants for Port passes have been personally interviewed by F.S. personnel. The success of this system caused Capt. McMullen, the Port Security Officer, to investigate the possibility of extending the system to include all applicants for employment by the Allied Forces. With the able assistance of Lt. McDonald, S.C. (SV), detailed plans were drawn up, an office was arranged for, personnel assigned and the Allied Identification Center was opened for business on 6 January.

Operating personnel include FS, CIC, SIM(CS), QUESTURA, CC.RR., and civilian clerks. Identity cards and other documents of the subject are checked, and the data concerning him is compared with that contained in enemy agent and other wanted personnel files. Fascist, local police, and other records are checked. All information collected as the result of examination of documents, interrogation and record checks is entered on a card which is filed for future reference.

At present all applicants registering for work with the A.M.G. Central Labor Office, applicants for original ration cards, and applicants for A.M.G. travel permits referred by the P.F.S.O. are passed through the Center. It is intended to add all applicants for identity cards and housing permits and special cases referred by Military Police and other organizations.

The processing of approximately 3,000 persons during the first three weeks of operation of the Center has produced 1 confessed enemy agent (claiming a retired status) 3 escaped PW's, 12 Italian Army deserters, 17 members of the Fascist Republican Party, 10 fairly prominent members of the PNF, and various crooks and evil doers of no particular security interest.

The pooling of counter intelligence records and personnel at the Center has made possible the handling of a larger number of cases as well as a more thorough and uniform treatment of each case. The knowledge that it is necessary to expose themselves to examination in order to secure work, ration tickets, travel permits, etc. should discourage enemy agents who might be planning to operate in this area and should also have a beneficial effect on others who might be inclined to stray from the straight and narrow.

In order to be most effective, such a Center should be established as soon as possible after the arrival of Allied troops into an area. The desirability of having the Center planned and ready to operate, which would necessitate the early assignment of Base Section or District FS/CIC personnel, is obvious.

Those interested are invited to visit Leghorn and observe the functioning of the Center. Detailed description of the physical arrangement, forms used and processing procedure followed will be furnished upon request.

4. LOCATION OF F.S. SECTIONS/C.I.C. DETACHMENTS (Effective 1 February 1945)

SECTION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
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" Rome Sub-Sect. (Mr. Mormile)	23 Via Antonio Bosio, ROME - Mail address: c/o CIC, RAAG, APO 794	Rome 850407
" Sub-Sect. #2 (Mr. Stefanik)	22 Via Massimi d'Azeglia, PIOMBINO	Victory 14
" Sub-Sect. #3 (Mr. Jacovine)	3 Via Nuova, VOLTERRA Mail address: c/o PBS, APO 782	000000
" Sub-Sect. #4 (Lt. Martin)	1 Via F. Cappone, Pisa 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
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## HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

Office of the AG of S, 3-2

A.P.C. 782

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Auth: CO, P.O.S.

Initials: *WJ*

Date: 31 December 1944

31 December 1944

FROM: 1 December 44  
TO: 31 December 44

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : AG of S, C-2, AFHQ.  
GSI, 15 Army Group.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY1. Military Security.

Seven distinct incidents involving explosive devices have occurred in the Naples area during the past month. Four actual explosions occurred, two of which were directed against U.S. military installations and one of which caused serious injury to a U.S. soldier. Whether these incidents were enemy-inspired or individual expressions of discontent and disaffection which seem to be following in the wake of liberation is not yet evident. Ill-will against the Allies would appear to have been present in most of the instances and the booby trapping of an officer's jeep was accomplished by methods which reveal some skill at sabotage. Phosphorous grenades of a single type (British No. 77) were involved in four of the incidents just cited. It is significant that during the period from 28 October 1944 to 19 November 1944 a total of 664 phosphorous grenades and 1,508 detonators for this type of grenade were reported stolen from 16th Base Ammunition Depot (British) located at Nola. Pilfering of ammunition from Ordnance Depot 4461 (See Security of Materiel and Installation from par. (1) (c)) is stated by U.S. authorities to total at least 1,000,000 rounds of 30 cal. ball ammunition to date, and the loss of approximately 8,000 ignition E-11 cartridges at C.S. Depot 1750 (See Security of Materiel and Installation (2) (a)) add up to a result almost indistinguishable from that of a planned sabotage campaign.

Security
Division
Room No. 3985
File No. 6484
Action

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1. Military Security.

Seven distinct incidents involving explosive devices have occurred in the Naples area during the past month. Four actual explosions occurred, two of which were directed against U.S. military installations and one of which caused serious injury to a U.S. soldier. Neither these incidents were enemy-inspired or individual expressions of discontent and disaffection which seem to be following in the wake of liberation to have been present in ill-will against the Allies would appear to have been present in most of the instances and the booty trapping of an officer's jeep was accomplished by methods which reveal some skill at sabotage. Phosphorous grenades of a single type (British No. 77) were involved in four of the incidents just cited. It is significant that during the period from 25 October 1944 to 19 November 1944 a total of 604 phosphorous grenades and 1,508 detonators for this type of grenade were reported stolen from 16th Base Ammunition Depot (British) located at Nola. Pilfering of ammunition from Ordnance Depot #151 (See Security of Materiel and Installations Par. (1) (c)) is stated by P. I. authorities to total at least 1,000,000 rounds of 30 cal. Ball ammunition to date, and the loss of approximately 8,000 imitation B-11 cartridges at C. S. Depot #150 (See Security of Materiel and Installations (2) (a)) add up to a result almost indistinguishable from that of a planned sabotage campaign.

The singularly successful lecture given to the Port I. P. 3 in Leghorn (See Security of Ports and Coastlines (3) (a)) has demonstrated the value of orienting all I. P. personnel on the counter intelligence aspects of their work. A program of lectures by CIC/PSS personnel is being arranged.

2. Civil Security.

The rising cost of living, the scarcity of food, the situation in Sicily and Trece and the lack of confidence in the Italian government, together with his natural inertia, have combined to make the Neapolitan a most unhappy fellow. The situation is tense in that city and the cry "Comes the revolution" is heard; and there are rumors of open revolt after Christmas. Small so-called patriotic organizations which have mushroomed into being constitute the nucleus for demonstrations and uprisings.

In Piombino the town is at the moment quiet. CIC Agents say that this town is, in a passive way, the most unfriendly spot that they have experienced in Italy. In Leghorn, we expect at least a

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2. Civil Security.

The rising cost of living, the scarcity of food, the situations in Sicily and Greece and the lack of confidence in the Italian Government, together with his natural inertia, have combined to make the Neapolitan a most unhappy fellow. The situation is tense in that city and the cry "Comes the revolution" is heard; and there are rumors of open revolt after Christmas. Small so-called patriotic organizations which have mushroomed into being constitute the nucleus for demonstrations and uprisings.

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month of comparative quiet, especially in the labor field, largely because of the increases in wages and the noonday meal. The delicate balance between the supply and demand of labor in this area makes it extremely important to keep the Italian on our side. The work done by the Base Purchasing Agent in suggesting to employing units specific methods for dealing with labor problems should do much to bring this about. There is in slightly worse shape than Leghorn as far as living conditions go and for this reason many persons, including refugees and disbanded partisans, are moving through this area on their way South. Rigid security measures for checking these individuals have resulted in the apprehension, in connection with travel violations or upon applying for travel permits, of 2 former members of the S.E. troops, 1 former member of the 10th Flotilla, and one former member of the Fascist Republican party.

PAGE II1. MILITARY SECURITYa. Security of Information.

(1) Security of information in the Leghorn area was generally good. In Naples two rolls of restricted training film entitled "Hard to Hand Combat" were stolen from the jeep of a Special Service Officer. P.M., Questura, and CC.RR. have been advised.

(2) Second Base Post Office, APC 790, reported the finding on 14 December 1944 of a carbon copy of a document classified as Top Secret in a bundle of V-mail. CIC is investigating the incident.

(3) PSC Signal Message Center on 4 December received an envelope open at both ends containing Top Secret material addressed to the C.C. 62 Fighter Wing. Since the envelope had been received through ADS channels in a bag along with other official and registered mail, it was considered extremely improbable that the security of the documents had been compromised. The poor quality of the paper and the fact that no double envelope had been used made it appear likely that the opening of the envelope resulted from normal wear and tear. The matter was referred to Flag Officer Northern Area, Mediterranean, the originator of the message, through the SC(CV) Leghorn.

b. Security of Personnel

a. Security of Information.

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b. Security of Personnel.

- (1) In Naples, on 18 December, a jeep assigned to an American Officer was booby trapped. The officer entering the jeep kicked at the accelerator whereupon a metal tube rolled loose. He examined the tube and dropped it on the floor of the jeep. When he accidentally stepped on it the tube exploded injuring his left leg. Examination of the jeep disclosed that a phosphorous grenade, British (No. 77.1, R/C12/43, Lot #89) had been attached to the accelerator and that in kicking the officer had knocked the detonator free. CIC is investigating.
- (2) On 21 December, an Italian soldier in uniform threw a hand grenade at an American soldier on Via Roma, Naples. As a result, the soldier lost a leg. According to the stories of various witnesses the Italian soldier was described as a Sergeant wearing a dark green uniform and a peculiar, hitherto unobserved shoulder patch. He became engaged in an altercation with a girl, who was seen to grasp her hair as if threatened that it would be cut off. It is reported that the American soldier interfered and struck the Italian soldier, then a civilian struck the American.



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At this point all witnesses agree that the Italian soldier drew an object from his pocket, placed it momentarily at his mouth (as if to pull the pin of a hand grenade with his teeth) and throw it at the American, causing the explosion. CIC will maintain liaison with Military Police in the investigation.

(3) On 21 December, in Naples, an American soldier walking down the street with an Italian girl was accosted by approximately 8 Italian soldiers who told him to "get out". The girl fainted when the Italians threatened to cut her hair. When the American attempted to protect her one of the Italians produced a hand grenade (it looked American) and threatened to use it. The American left and reported the incident to the M.P.s. He learned later that the girl had been placed on a street car by some Italian policeman who advised her to leave that part of the city.

c. Security of Materiel and Installations.(1) Naples.

(a) On 18 December a phosphorous hand grenade, British (Type No. 77) was thrown near a 2-1/2 ton truck in an American motor pool in Naples. It landed just outside a wire fence which encloses the motor pool and set fire to gas and oil deposits on the ground. The fire was extinguished immediately by guard personnel. CIC investigation is continuing.

(b) On 19 December, 3 of the above mentioned type grenades were thrown into the courtyard of the premises occupied by an American engineer battalion, operating as a fire station. Two explosions were heard although fragments and marks of 3 grenades were found. One American soldier was injured. Investigations are continuing.

(c) On 17 December shots were exchanged between Italian guard soldiers and 5 or 6 thieving civilians at Depot 4M51 (Ordnance-Ammunition) located near Aversa. None of the civilians was apprehended. Investigations are continuing. This installation has experienced much pilferage and a raid conducted by the M.P.s on 30 October 1944 led to the apprehension of several persons. At least one of these people was found in possession of a loaded weapon. CIC at the time established that the Italian guards were under orders emanating from Ordnance channels not to fire upon trespassers, and recommended that such orders be rescinded. Light fines were assessed against the October 30 tres-

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(d) Final report by SIC concerning the explosion on 11 October 1944 at the Italian Ammunition Center at Carditello (Naples Province) referred to in October Monthly Security Report, page 5 item 11, did not reveal the cause of the incident. The reporting officer opined that sabotage was not involved but carelessness in transporting and handling explosive material.

(e) Investigation into the booty trapping of the horn button of one of the L-4 tractors in the hold of the "SS Samstrac" referred to in the November Report, page 3, par. 1 (c) 11, disclosed that stowaways of the same Naples firm "Accinni and Brocca" which loaded the Samstrac had also loaded the "SS Italian G. Fargo". Upon unloading the Fargo at Piombino on 24 July 1944, wooden safety matches were found strewn about loosely in a cargo of ammunition and powder charges. This case is presently under investigation.

The Commandant, 2nd, and P.O. 8th POE and SO(SV) NK Naples have been advised to watch employees of the firm of "Accinni and Brocca". It was also recommended that a more complete

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inspection for sabotage be made by the NCO in charge of the ship and that a Memorandum of Inspection signed by him should be filed with the hatch tally sheets at the contract stovedore office. Included in the Memorandum should be a statement that one of the ship's officers has closed and secured all escape hatches leading to the finished hold.

(2) Piombino.

(a) On 9 December, GMS Depot 1-P-50 reported the theft of 14,425 ignition E-11 cartridges and 3,973 ignition E-1 cartridges. As a result of the investigation 10 arrests were made, of which 3 were Italian soldiers, the others Italian civilians, all of whom will be tried by Italian Military Court. 6,200 cartridges in good condition were recovered. It is not believed that the motive of these thefts could be construed as sabotage.

(3) Lehorn.

Security of installations is generally good. Routine security surveys were conducted of eight installations in the P.M.S. territory.

d. Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) Naples.

(a) Two suspicious civilians encountered by a guard on Pier "D" led to the discovery of a bomb planted in an open case of shoe polish. A loose board had been laid over the bomb and on top of the bomb was placed a smoke generator. The bomb was examined quickly and then dumped into the bay. From the description given by the M.P.s who had discovered it, it appears that it was the tail fuse for an aerial bomb. It bore the markings "fuse bomb, Tail A.M.I.-1 C-1 A-1 ESS Vane". It was learned that on 19 December another bomb previously unreported had been found in the same area. This bomb was made of wood. It was approximately 1-1/2 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 foot high. There was a red cross painted on the side and a hole at each end from which sparks were shooting. A hissing noise was audible. This bomb had also been dumped into the bay. CIC is investigating.

(b) On 20 December a British Port L.P. discovered two No. 77 British white phosphorous hand grenades in a hold of the "SS Fort Michipicoten". The grenades were not fitted with

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(b) On 20 December a British Port M.P. discovered two No. 77 British White phosphorous hand grenades in a hold of the "SS Port Michipicoten". The grenades were not fitted with detonators, but a case of 18 detonators was lying alongside the grenades. CIC is investigating.

(c) Although every reasonable precautionary measure is being taken such as the expeditious removal of all inflammable and back-piled cargo, the alerting of all I.P. personnel to the present emergency, 24-hour availability of a mobile armed alert squad, and a rigid insistence upon identification and passes at the port gates, it is believed that an additional company of Military Police should be provided, in order that gangplank guards can be maintained on ships and additional personnel be made available to guard buildings, installations, and check civilians within the port.

(d) Efforts to secure a patrol boat for use in clearing the anchorage of small boats and in facilitating the work of the Port Security Section in connection with travel control and investigative activity are continuing.

(e) During the month, the CIC Port Section vetted 277 seamen of Italian schooners and 129 merchant seamen; checked

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against black lists and approved for shore leave passes 7,979 names of merchant seamen; interrogated, inspected the baggage of and documented for travel 1,844 civilians; and supervised the movement through the Port of 1,614 refugees.

(2) Piombino.

(a) This Port is being used only for sheltering convoys in bad weather. Security here is good.

(3) Leghorn

(a) In Leghorn excellent fencing and alert guards have brought the security of this port to its highest peak. A lecture given to the Port I.R.s by the Port Security Officer and the SO(SV) on the counter intelligence aspect of the Port Guards' work was immediately productive. A few days after the lecture, a guard at one of the gates stopped a civilian, glanced at his shoes, yelled "spy" and pulled out his pistol. He placed the civilian under arrest and phoned the Port Provost Marshal. The civilian was identified as one Pavone (See SO(SV) report 90/6E of 18 Dec. '44), who had landed in the port area a few hours before towing limpet mines, object: sabotage. The K.P. on gate duty recognized the peculiar type of cyclelets on the civilian's shoes, which he had been told in the lecture was one of the identifying marks of this type of operator.

(4) Marina di Pisa.

The Guardia di Finanza maintains a 24-hour watch at the mouth of the Arno River and along the coastline to the mouth of the Serchio River. They have been instructed to watch especially for movement of small boats across the Arno. CIC investigates all persons apprehended.

2. CIVIL SECURITY

a. Analysis of Arrests.

For trial for a Security offense.	For internment.	For Detention Total
		Pending further investigation.
(Category A)	(Category B)	(Category C)

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	For trial for a Security offense.	For intern-ment.	For Detention Total Pending further investigation.
	(Category A)	(Category B)	(Category C)
Italian Armed Forces	3	4	7
Civil Officials including CC.NN.	3		3
Miscellaneous Civilians	3	5	13
TOTAL:	11	9	23

b. Important Individual Cases.

(1) Persons Arrested.

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(a) Guardagnasso, Lamberto alias Levi, Aldo, following the Armistice engaged in the recruitment of Republican Fascist Party members in Rome. He was in constant association with ranking members of that party. Because of these facts he has been interned by decision of ASHQ for the duration of the war.

(b) Pantoni, Renato, former Major in the CC.FR., who had served as a member of Fascist Republican Intelligence Service (SID). Has been interned by decision of ASHQ.

(c) Cazzaroli, G. Battista, has also been interned for the same reasons as those set forth for Pantoni, Renato.

(d) Volpe, Antonio, was arrested for impersonating an American officer and is being held pending investigation.

(e) Salvadori, Rausto, suspected double agent, is being held for investigation.

(2) Suspects.

(a) Caccetti, Egidio di Lello carrying two different identity cards is being held pending investigation by CIC.

(b) Pratesi, Letella Sofia ex Luigi e fa Moltini, 12 Via Goito, Livorno. Ex-audience of the Fascio Mammillo, one-time recipient of a Partisan haircut, has been reported by an informant as still an ardent believer in Mussolini and Fascism. It is not considered that she is particularly dangerous and she might be of use to us in attracting others of like sentiments. She is being given every opportunity to collect whatever fics may be attracted by this honey.

c. Subversive Movements or Political Organizations of Security Interest.

(1) Naples.

(a) Approximately 20 "patriotic" organizations have appeared in Naples recently. All are of casual organization and shifting leadership, none counting more than 200 members. This results in a hodge-podge of gangs, many of them armed, who use patriotism as a cover for black market activities and terrorism. A few of the groups show Monarchist leanings but the greater number appear unattached politically. The noisiest and most troublesome is the Comitato Patriottico Italiano Associazione Combattenti, headed by Orbitello, Mario. He runs his organization like a Fascio and has set himself up as a little Mussolini.

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(c) Peabody, Metella Sofia is Luigi C. de Poltini, 12 Via Goito, Livorno. An-Indicatore of the Fascio Reminilo, one-time recipient of a Partisan Maireut, has been reported by an informant as still an ardent believer in Mussolini and Fascism. It is not considered that she is particularly dangerous and she might be of use to us in attracting others of like sentiments. She is being given every opportunity to collect whatever flies may be attracted by this honey.

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(b) An Italian hand grenade tossed into the audience at the Sala Roma theater caused injuries to 24 persons. The incident occurred during the showing of a comedy entitled "Ultima Carrozzella", an Italian film of non-political character. The house which has a capacity of 1100 was well filled at the time. CIC, SM, C.F.A. and the Questura are investigating. It is perhaps significant that about two weeks prior to the explosion, "Sala Roma" was showing the "Dictator". The Questura has reported that a note, dated 13 December, threatening the explosion of a bomb, was sent to another Naples theater which was showing the "Dictator". However, no incident followed. Notes warning theater managers not to show the "Dictator" and signed "The CHESTARO" were received in a town outside the area on 2 December.

(2) Plombina Area.

Six Communist Party members of Campiglia beat an Italian soldier, an alleged former Fascist. All six were arrested and sentenced to 3 months in prison by an Italian Court. On 5

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December, an Italian hand grenade was thrown into the office of the CC RA. of Rosignano Marittimo. The CC RA there blame the Communists.

(3) Leghorn.

All quiet. The Communist Party, which is the most active, has so far acted in a most proper manner. They claim to have 16,000 members in the Leghorn area. Reliable observers say that they may have 15,000 "contacts", but only about 1500 "converts".

(4) Pisa.

The Communist youth here is reported to be gathering arms and dynamite and concealing them. Some of these lads are demobilized Partisans who have not returned the arms issued to them by the Allies. The Pisa CIC office has two confidential informants within the movement and is prepared to swoop down on these aspiring youths when definite information is received concerning names and addresses. Any offenders will probably be disposed of by AIC so as not to place undue emphasis on the political aspects of the case.

d. Control of movement.

(1) Naples.

During the month of December, one group of 13 and another group of 6 Italian POWs, escaped from the French, arrived from Oran. The stowaways were turned over to the French P.M. for disposition and a report was forwarded to interested headquarters.

CIC Agents supervised the interrogation and screening of 1,363 displaced Italians prior to their being turned over to the appropriate Italian Army, Naval or other Headquarters.

(2) Piombino.

Control over passengers moving by rail through the Campiglia Railroad, located 12 km. East of Piombino, has been strengthened. Strict control of passengers travelling between Elba and Piombino has been maintained.

(3) Leghorn.

Against almost insuperable odds, the Port Sec. Officer has not and defeated the Italian Navy. The battle was waged over the illegal transporting of leave personnel to the Leghorn area, both by sea and by land, with illegal passes issued by different

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##### (3) Leshorn.

Against almost insuperable odds, the Port Sec. Officer has met and defeated the Italian Navy. The battle was waged over the illegal transporting of leave personnel to the Leshorn area, both by sea and by land, with illegal passes issued by different IIR establishments. Under pressure from FOMAR and FOTALL, the Italian Minister of Marine has issued strict orders to all con-  
cerned

A civilian travel check post is being maintained at the junction of Routes 67 and 671. A road block, operating 24 hours a day, is maintained at the bridge over the Arno River. CIC personnel continuously supervise the road blocks along the Near Army Security Control Line.

#### 3. MISCELLANEOUS.

##### a. Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

##### b. Civil Population.

##### (1) Naples.

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The price of food and other necessities is soaring. The situation is so critical that strong rumors are in the air that after Christmas there will be open revolt.

(2) Piombino.

Unemployment, Communist sentiment and a sullen attitude are evident. There have been demonstrations and beatings and it is reasonable to expect that there will be more of them. As in Naples, anyone looking for trouble can find it in Piombino.

(3) Leghorn.

The raise in wages plus the increase in the mid-day meal is expected to have a good effect on the civilian morale for a short time. It should also assist in stabilizing the labor situation. One strike which occurred at the ration dump was determined to have been caused by harsh treatment of the Italians by American personnel and corrective measures have been taken. The A.C. Labor officials are attempting to orient all hiring officials so there will be no repetitions of this sort of thing. There is no political activity of any importance.

(4) Pisa.

As in Leghorn, lack of adequate food, shelter, clothing, water and electricity completely dominates the mind of the people. A small Communist group is being closely watched, otherwise there is a general apathy towards politics.

c. Rumors.

(1) Naples.

(a) V-2 bombs launched from the vicinity of Padova have fallen in Leghorn. (Source: retired engineer, Naples.) Another version places the launching sites at Verona and ascribes an effective radius of 450 miles to the bombs.

(b) A good part of the population of Naples is acquiring arms of all sorts at exorbitant prices in order to defend itself against thieves and also against illegal entry on the part of Allied personnel. (Source: G.O.M. Liaison.)

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(2) Rumors in the northern part of BES territory were numerous concerning the German offensive in the Sorchio Valley. It appears that the rumors were almost as exaggerated among military as in civilian circles. Rumors concerning the counter measures are just as exaggerated and if some rumors are to be believed Lucea has as many divisions as the Western Front.

d. Any Other Matters of General Security Interest.

On 10 December there were found in Via Rome, Naples, about 40 stickers pasted on shop windows bearing the words in English "Hands off the Greek working classes! The Nazis are the enemy". The paper used was envelope fasteners bearing the words "On His Majesty's Service".

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

SECTION:	LOCATION	TELEPHONE:
430 CIC Det. Hq. (Maj. Cameron)	Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES Mail address: c/o Pensouth, APO 722	Naples 12113  000225
" Port Section (Mr. Nicholson)	1 Piazza Municipio, NAPLES	Vacant 317
" Rome Sub-Sub- (Mr. Morrill)	23 Via Antonio Besio ROME - Mail address: c/o CIC, RAAC, APO 794	Rome 850407
" Sub-Sub-Sub. #2 (Mr. Stefani)	22 Via Cassani d'Azeglio, PIOMBINO	Victory 14
" Sub-Sub-Sub. #3 (Lt. Cooper)	13 Via del Parco (AEDINZA), LIVORNO Mail address: c/o PHS, APO 722	Value 553
" Sub-Sub-Sub. #4	1 Via F. Capponi, Pisa	V441111 26

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430 CIC Det. Hq.  
(Maj. Cameron)  
Bank of Naples Bldg, NAPLES Naples 12113  
Mail address: c/o Pensouth,  
APO 782

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" Port Section  
(Mr. Nicholson)  
4 Piazza Municipio,  
NAPLES  
Vacant 317

" Rome Sub-Seat.  
(Mr. Romale)  
23 Via Antonio Esio  
ROME - Mail address: c/o  
CIC, RAAC, APO 784  
Rome 850407

" Sub-Seat. #2  
(Mr. Stefani)  
22 Via Nassimi d'Azeglia,  
PIOMBINO  
Victory 14

" Sub-Seat. #3  
(Lt. Cooper)  
13 Via del Parco (AEDENZA), Valuc 558  
LIVORNO  
Mail address: c/o PHS, APO 782

" Sub-Seat. #4  
(Lt. Martin)  
1 Via Z. Cappone, Pisa  
Mail address: c/o APGD #6,  
APO 522  
Viking 26

25 P.S.S. Hq.  
36 Via Marina Margherita,  
LIVORNO  
Village 485

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

*James M. Arnold*  
JAMES M. ARNOLD  
Major, I.A.  
Deputy G-2

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SECRET

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DISTRIBUTION:

G.O., PES  
G-2, 5th Army  
GSI, 1 Dist  
GSI, 2 Dist  
GSI, 3 Dist  
G-2, RAC  
Director, Soc Tr. AC  
RSG, AG, Livorno  
30(27), Leghorn  
G-2, Pensacola

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: SD/645.02

20th October, 1944.

Subject: Court Martial.

To : Col. Farren.

1. I have gone through this case most carefully and can find no evidence to justify charging either CQMS Champion or CQMS Kingsland with any offence.

2. The only allegation against them was made by P.f.c. Palmieri when he was before the Court Martial on 25th September, 1944. On 21st June (two days after the offence) when he made a statement to Captain Borgers C.M.P., he was asked "Did Sgt. Kingsland or Sgt. Champion ask you to sell the merchandise and bring the money to them?" he answered "No, they only asked me to accompany the truck to the Carminello camp". It is strange that he only related the story implicating the two Sergeants in the final stages of the Court Martial.

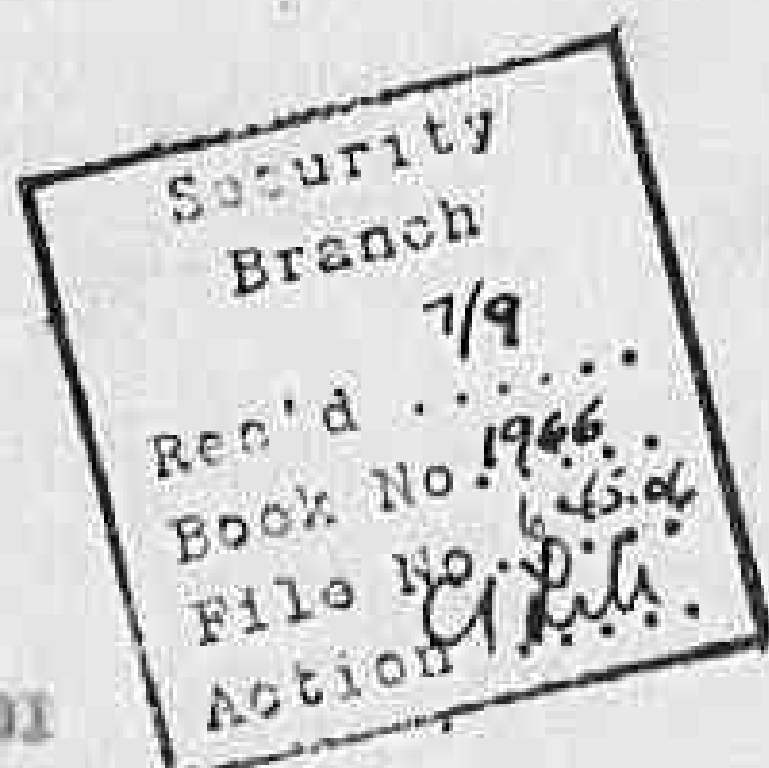
3. The only evidence (if it could be so called) to bring against the Sergeants is the word of a man who has been found guilty and dishonourably discharged from the American Army, and in the circumstances I feel no Court Martial could convict the Sergeants.

SJH/tfc

MAJOR.  
SECURITY DIVISION  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB  
COMMISSION.

00007

785016

do  
SECRETHEADQUARTERS  
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION  
A. P. O. 702

BFOBI

 SECRET  
 Auth: CO, P.M.S.  
 Initials:  
 Date: 31 August 1944

31 August 1944

FROM: 1 August 44  
TO: 31 August 44

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO: OSI, ALLIED ARMS IN ITALY.

2

PART IGENERAL SURVEY.Military Security

Following "D" Day of the invasion of Southern France, problems concerning security of information have considerably diminished.

On the other hand, the number of cases of wire cutting and placing of stones and other items along the railroad tracks has increased. It is not believed that these efforts constitute wilful sabotage, although their effect is the same. In the case of the railroads (see Security of Installations I) these acts may be construed as malicious mischief. Another interpretation would be the personal revenge motive against the railroads for lack of permission to use them. Wire cutting cases, as usual, may be construed as motivated by theft. One clear-cut case of wire tapping has been reported under Security of Information II.

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Civil Security

The round-up of enemy stay-behind agents continues. As previously reported, these agents have little enthusiasm for their missions and eventually confess when properly interrogated. Some have already paid a fair price for their ill-advised decision. One was killed by a mine while attempting to cross into our lines. Another lost his legs. A third one deemed it wise to enlist in the French Foreign Legion -expecting to forget and be forgotten. His surrender to this Office has been requested.

Unauthorized traffic between Rome and Naples has increased. Fares range

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from 800 to 1800 lire for a one-way trip. Steps are being taken to remedy this situation.

## PART II

### I. MILITARY SECURITY.

#### (a) Security of Information.

i. Nothing to report.

#### (b) Security of Personnel.

i. Nothing to report.

#### (c) Security of Material and Installations.

i. Three separate investigations were initiated by this office concerning alleged sabotage on railway lines in P.E.S. territory. In one case, the switch had been left open. In the second, some stones and a small piece of iron had derailed a motor car. In the third case, a stone had been placed on a rail and a short distance away a piece of iron known as a "tie-plate" was also placed on the rail.

In each instance, no definite act of sabotage could be determined. There were no suspects and no arrests made. In each case, a natural explanation in the way of malicious mischief by children playing on the tracks could be considered. However, the possibility of sabotage has not been entirely overlooked. These three cases indicate the need for a more effective guard over railway installations. Recommendations were made that all switches be provided with locks and that either stationary guards be placed at intervals along the track, or that a revolving patrol on a twenty four hour basis move up and down on a motor car. A copy of the reports have been sent to the responsible Commanding Officers concerned.

ii. An investigation of a wire-tapping incident requested by a British Anti-Aircraft Regiment revealed that a telephone wire from the Gun Operations Room to one of the Batteries had been tapped. 00000

The apparatus used for the tapping was still on the wire.

From the physical facts of the case, it appears that the wire tapping was done by an Italian or enemy agent, assuming that the tapper knew both English and what type of information was transmitted over that type of wire.

Allied units in the area have been alerted to keep watch during all hours, and especially at night. Italian authorities have also been alerted to report all transients who are electricians or suspicious persons possessing electric equipment.

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iii. Security surveys were conducted of the following installations and wherever necessary, recommendations were made and implemented:

462nd Ordnance Depot  
 685th Ordnance Ammunition Company  
 602nd Ordnance Ammunition Company  
 156th C. W. S. Depot  
 28th Chemical Company  
 160th C. W. S. Depot  
 226th Quartermaster Company  
 Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission  
 (I.D.P.) Aversa Camp.

iv. This Office investigated the cutting of a power cable in the Quercia Building, Naples. It appears that a length of cable approximately 4 1/2' to 5' long had been cut and removed from the emergency generator leading to one of the Military Police radio transmitters.

It was concluded that this cable had been removed, not as an act of sabotage, but because of its value as a specific type of wire which can be used for wiring ignition on vehicles. The recommendation that a wooden enclosure be constructed around the generator has been implemented and a guard has been posted.

v. This Office investigated the cutting of a telephone cable in Naples. It was found that a cable located three to four feet deep in a manhole had been cut. It was revealed that some of the phones being serviced by this cable were of military importance. However, two of the above-mentioned phones are owned by Ministers Rodino and Cerabone, two prominent anti-Fascists. This may have been an attempt at annoyance. Another possibility is that the attempt was made in an effort to either discredit or sabotage the telephone service because of its ex-Director, Ugo Pellegrini, who is disliked by many of his former employees. Since the person who cut the cables appears to have had knowledge of telephone communication either of these assumptions is not unlikely. The case is still under investigation.

vi. Fires at the Ordnance Dumps in the Anzio Area were investigated by agents of this Office. It was determined that most of these fires were caused by Italians firing incendiary bullets and Very flares from ordnance materials which they found lying around the former beachhead. The incendiary agent would start a brush fire which, in turn, would ignite the ammunition. It was recommended that additional guards be furnished and trucks be dispatched promptly to remove most of the ammunition and that an A.E.C. representative be sent to the Anzio-Nettuno Area for the purpose of controlling the civilians and confiscating any ordnance material in their possession. C.I.C. Agents were instructed to assist in the posting of appropriate signs warning civilians of the consequences of using firearms.

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vii. This Office investigated the cutting of five communication lines, known as Line 90 between Rome and Caserta. The circumstances of the case would indicate theft rather than sabotage. The local carabinieri have been alerted and if any further information is brought to light, the case will be reopened by this Office.

### (d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

i. PORTICI. Security measures are considered to be adequate.

#### ii. NAPLES.

a. GUIDA, Gaetano fu Arturo e di Aramini, Felice and MUSCO, Mario fu Domenico e fu Elisa, Romano, were arrested for illegal entry into the Port. Guida had on his person a photograph of himself in the uniform of the S.S. Troops. While in jail, Guida attempted to smuggle out a note addressed to his mother, asking her to destroy the photographs which he had in his room. The room was searched and one full-length photograph of Guida in the S.S. uniform, one group picture of Italian soldiers with German Officers and one old photograph of Guida in Italian Army uniform were discovered. Interrogation revealed that Guida, a loyal Fascist and former active member in the S.S. Troops, make him a potential danger to military security. However, it was not thought that he had either the intelligence or the ability to be an enemy agent. Therefore, Guida was interned in P.W. 828 as a P. W. and Musco was placed at the disposition of the Port Provost Marshal for trial on a charge of illegal entry into the Port Area.

b. Termination of shore leave for Merchant Seamen has been extended from 1500 hours to 2100 hours.

c. There are presently available only two Companies of Military Police for duty at the Port of Naples. It is not believed that approximately 800 men are sufficient to patrol and guard a Port of this size. The Port Provost Marshal is making efforts to secure additional personnel.

d. Periodic patrols by boat, of Naples and its satellite Ports of Portici, Bagnoli, and Pozzuoli are no longer possible as it has been necessary to relinquish the patrol boat for operational purposes. As a result, it is now virtually impossible to keep the Port clear of bumpouts and the anchorage clear of pleasure boats and fishing craft which cruise about near the ships. Efforts are being made to secure another boat for the purpose of patrolling.

e. A Cargo Security Officer, Lt. Mattison Hudson, of the S/S "HENRY W. LONGFELLOW", upon request of the Master of the Ship, and recommendation of the Port Security (G.I.C.) Naples, was removed from his ship and turned over to the Port Commandant, 8th Port. He was alleged to have been indiscreet in his conversation regarding cargo and prospective passengers of high military rank.

#### iii. SANTA MARINELLA.

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## SECRET

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a. Security measures are considered to be adequate.

## iv. CIVITATASURIA.

a. Fencing of the Port has been completed, adequate guards have been posted and a Port pass-system has been functioning effectively.

## v. PIOMBINO.

a. Nothing to report.

## 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 CO.RR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians	1	12	13	00002
Total:	1	12	13	

### (b) Important Individual Cases.

#### 1. Persons Arrested.

a. MAJORETTI, E. nato, captured by the Guardia di Finanza upon the instructions of S.I.R., Naples, was interrogated by S.I.R. and this Office.

After numerous denials and evasions, he finally confessed that he had accepted an espionage mission for the hostile party.

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He and several other civilians were instructed in Colonel David's Office by Lieutenant von Weiss to proceed through the front lines and go to Naples. At Naples, he was to get further instructions. Subject claims that these were the only instructions he received. Subject lost contact with the rest of the party and apparently gave up all notions of assisting the Germans in any way. He states that he later returned the money that he received from von Weiss to Barghiglioni, one of his fellow agents, and renounced his mission but promised not to compromise the others by revealing any of the details of the expedition. Interrogation did not reveal that Subject accomplished any dissemination of military information.

It was recommended by this Office, subject to approval by higher authorities, that Magliozzi be interned for the duration of the war as a person dangerous to Allied security.

However, the interrogation presently conducted by C.I.C. of another enemy agent recently captured, is throwing further light on Magliozzi's past activities. This interrogation is about to be concluded. All pertinent facts concerning Subject will be brought to the attention of the Legal Officer of A.C.C., Region 3. If the Legal Officer advises that Subject be tried, arrangements will be made in consequence. If not, Subject will be interned for the duration.

b. MUSILI-CARRARA, Valeria Ruiz (Mother) and MUSILI-CARRARA, Angelina di Sarico (Daughter), upon interrogation by this Office made conflicting statements regarding their movements. The mother had assisted the Germans in locating escaped Allied prisoners. She had also entertained many German Officers. The daughter is not considered to be a threat to Security because of her youth and the obvious influence over her, exerted by her mother. C.I.C. recommended that the mother be interned and the report was referred through F.S.S., Second New Zealand Division, to Headquarters, 3rd District, for decision.

c. BARBA, Amedeo di Luigi, degenerate criminal with sordid civil record, who has served prison sentences for fraud and forgery, and as late as July 1943 was a Caporale Maggiore of the Fascist Militia, was turned over to A.C.C., Region 3, for trial on various civil charges. In the event of his acquittal, he will be turned over to the Provost Marshal for appropriate handling as a Prisoner of War.

d. FERRARI, Andrea fu Vincenzo, incorporated in last month's report by this Office, will be turned over to the C.C.M. to serve a prison sentence for a civil offense.

e. MANZO, Ciro fu Vincenzo, Italian employee at the Caserta railroad yards, has been released for trial by Italian courts at Santa Maria on a charge of criminal negligence. Manzo, in an effort to move a locomotive that was being serviced, started the engine and later jumped off allowing the engine to run past the end of the track, through the bumper, and down into the highway.

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f. ISIA, Carmelo, indoctrinated and trained by the German Intelligence, was sent across the lines into Anzio on a four-day mission to gather information regarding troops, arms and ships at Anzio. He and his companion were given 1000 Lire apiece, and promised 20,000 or 40,000 more Lire upon the completion of their mission. On the way through the lines, the companion tripped a mine. Both were wounded. American medical personnel picked them up and they were evacuated. The companion died. Isia lost both legs.

The investigation is still being continued. This Office feels that the complete story has not yet been told. A further report from the agent in charge of the case will be submitted.

g. BADESS, Andrea, former member of the Condottieri Ausbildungsbattalion Nr. 11/134 now a deserter from the German Army, arrested by 54th M.P. Company, was turned over to Prisoner of War Enclosure 828 for processing through regular P.C.W. channels.

h. The internment of SALIERNO, Sebastiano, (mentioned in last month's report by this Office) has been approved by Headquarters, A.A.I.

i. GIUSIA, Giovanni, captured member of the German S.S. was turned over to the Provost Marshal to be handled as a Prisoner of War.

j. VALICOLA, Gino, confessed enemy agent, is being interrogated by C.I.C.

#### ii. Suspects.

a. GIOVANNUCCI, Francesco, Saverio, reported by A.A.I. to have been closely associated at a former date with ranking German and Fascist Officers, is undergoing a searching interrogation by this Office.

An investigation has been launched for the apprehension of three associates of Subject.

Subject has been accused of engaging in extensive black market activities and of misrepresenting the importance of his position and his usefulness as a short-time member of the Legal Division of A.M.C. He attempts to give the impression that he has proved himself a valuable ally who has crossed the lines several times on missions for our troops. Actually, his movements are shrouded in confusion, his usefulness negligible, and his effrontery amazing. He is still being investigated by this Office. S.C.I. No. 1 has assumed responsibility for Subject from the security point of view.

b. Major MIBOTTA (or MIBOTTE), Alfredo fu Angelo e fu Brigida Rubino, Major in the Fascist Militia, an acquaintance of Princess KANADA, who is suspected of being a double agent, is being sought by this Office.

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

1. Nothing to report.

## (d) Control of Movement.

1. An Agent from S.I.S., under direction of this Office, attempted to make a trip to Rome by clandestine means in order to expose the methods used by civilians to move illegally throughout Liberated Italy. The first attempt failed when the truck that the agent was riding in, on his way to Rome, met with an accident. Subsequently, the agent made the trip to Rome in company with 45 other passengers each of whom paid in advance the sum of 1500 Lire. In order to justify his exorbitant fare, the driver stated that the charge was so great because none of the passengers had travel control permits. The only road control encountered during the trip to Rome was at the Volturno where two American M.P.'s. examined the driver's documents. They paid no attention, however, to the fact that 45 civilians were being carried.

The return trip started on a street in Rome. A truck drew up to the agent and the driver offered to take him to Naples for 500 Lire. Thereupon, the agent boarded the truck, together with about 45 persons. No inquiry was made whether they had travel permits or identity documents. At the two road blocks encountered on the return trip, no questions were asked.

Upon arrival in Naples, the agent disclosed his official status of Vice-Brigadier of the G.I.S. and arrested the driver and his assistants. During the interrogation which followed, the assistant driver said that "he was entirely aware of the irregularity of the proceedings, but that everyone else was making Allied Travel Control 'look silly' and that he had decided that he might as well do the same." It was recommended that authorization for vehicles used in this connection be revoked; that the men arrested be turned over to A.C.C., Region 3, for trial on the charge of violating regulations covering inter-provincial travel; that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Provost Marshal, F.B.I., marked for suitable action; that another copy of the report be forwarded to A.C.C., Rome Area, Security Branch in order to fix the responsibility for failure to check the documents of the 40-odd civilians traveling from Rome to Naples and finally; that another copy be forwarded to A.C.C., Region 3, Security Branch, noted for their information and necessary action. Steps have been taken to implement these recommendations.

## 3. MISCELLANEOUS.

### (a) Italian Armed Forces.

1. Six men of the Italian Navy, on leave, were found to be carrying letters and money to relatives of members of their respective ships or corps. The letters were withheld and it was recommended that proper censorship facilities be set up to control such communications.

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Arrangements were made by this Office with Civil Censorship Group for proper disposition of these letters.

11. Morale of the Italian troops within the Peninsular Base Section territory appears to be generally good. The new bivouac areas and uniforms have all been well received. Most Italian units appear to be satisfied with the type of work they are doing at present.

### (8) Civil Population.

1. Among the topics of the day in the Naples Area, the following are prevalent:

- (1) The newly regained freedom of Ugo PELLEGRINI.
- (2) The delay in the issuance of pasta ration.
- (3) The uncertainty of the actual value of the Lira.
- (4) The rumors concerning equipment and food being removed from the Naples Area to be sent to Southern France.
- (5) The increase in black market prices.
- (6) The behavior of Allied troops.
- (7) The successful vocations which include prostitution, black market transactions, illegal travel, accepting bribes and conducting funerals.

On the whole, the decision to release Pellegrini has been adversely received. The Italian population fears that it might undermine the authority of the Italian Government and regard it as an indication of favoritism on the part of the Allied authorities. Pellegrini's labor record, his former membership in the Fascist Party, and his commercial successes under Fascism, label him in the opinion of the Italians as an example of the type that should be interned.

The delay in the issuance of the pasta ration resulted in suggestions that the owners of the pasta factories should be "lynched" and that very active demonstrations should be made in front of the Prefettura and the Municipio. 000,3

Uncertainty regarding the Lira and its backing, has resulted in the purchase of stamp collections with preference for uncanceled stamps. The Italian civilians appear to believe that these stamps will retain their value whereas the Lira has no certain future.

Black market prices have risen, due, in part to the failure of the farmers to turn in their allotted quota of feedstuffs to the pools. Certain potato growers, for instance, have broken their contracts. They have refused to turn in any of their crops and have buried them awaiting

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winter time and higher prices.

The average Neapolitan, as usual, is discontented. He does not realize in full the necessity of supplying the demands of the military organization first and he appears to have lost faith in the strength and ability of the present Italian Government. He is out to make every cent he can by fair means or foul, from both civil and military personnel. He is mildly angered with the attitude taken by the military personnel toward the Italian women. He is worried about the forthcoming winter, since he has no definite assurances that he will get either food, fuel, clothing or employment.

Most of the above information is collected from P.M.S. and C-2 Reports. Some of it stems directly from civilian sources.

(c) Rumors.

i. Civilian.

a. On the 8th of August, Hitler (in a speech to the German people), said that if Germany had not won the war by October 1st, he and his Staff would surrender themselves to the German people for trial. (Civilians generally - reported by S.I.S.)

b. As soon as Germany and Japan surrender, there will be a war between the United States and Britain on one side and the Russians on the other, and the Brazilian troops have been sent here to help the United States and British in this war. (Civilians in Cafes - reported by Finance Guards).

c. For 90 years, Naples will be under U. S. control, Genoa under British control, Trieste under Russian control, for 5 years Italy will be under Allied Military control, and for 20 years under political control to prevent Russian influence and the development of Communism. (Civilians in Cafes - reported by Finance Guards.)

d. 25,000 British soldiers will arrive to substitute for the French troops which will go to France. (Civilians generally - reported by Carabinieri.)

e. Ships in Naples harbor are loaded with motor cars, ammunition and food which has been taken from warehouses in the vicinity of Naples. These will be shipped to S. France. (Civilians generally - reported by Carabinieri.)

ii. Military.

a. Nothing to report.

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## (d) General Security Interest.

1. AYED, Sam Amar (Moroccan) was found aboard U. S. LST 492. He stated that he came aboard at the invitation of two American soldiers because he wanted to serve with the U. S. Armed Forces.

Subject was released to the French Provost Marshal, for disposition.

### LOCATION OF C. I. C. DETACHMENTS.

SECTION:	LOCATION:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
NAPLES Section	Bank of Naples Bldg.	A.P.O. 782	DIAL 12118
NAPLES PORT Section	PORT SECURITY OFFICE, 4 Piazza Municipio Naples.		VACANT 817
ROME Sub-Section	23 Via Antonio Mosio, Rome.	C.I.C., P.B.S., (Rome Sub-Section) c/o C.I.C. R.A.A.C., A.P.O. 784	850407
CIVITAVECCHIA Sub-Section	PORT HEADQUARTERS BLDG. Civitavecchia.	Spec. Agent G. H. Kellogg, C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S., Advanced, Santa Marinella Message Center.	VITAL 202
PIOMBINO Sub-Section	Office & Billet in Piombino	Spec. Agent M.T.S. Ellison, Jr., C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S., (Piombino) c/o Piombino Message Center.	PIOMBINO 66

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HENRY E. GUMMING,  
Lt. Colonel, USA,  
A. C. of S., G-2.

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Copies to:

- (1) G-2, S.O.S., MATONSA
- (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.C.

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SECRET

Security Branch	
Rec'd	10/8
Book No	635
File No	645.06
Action	11/1

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
PENINSULAR BASH SECTION  
A. P. O. 702

Security R.  
6691

SECRET

Auth: CO, P.B.S.  
Initials:  
Date: 31 July 1944

BPGHI

31 July 1944

FROM: 1 July 44  
TO: 31 July 44

SUBJECT: MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT.

TO : GHI, ALLIED ARMS IN ITALY.

PART IGENERAL SUMMARY.Military Security

During this period the security of information relative to troop movements has not been entirely satisfactory. Rumors, discussions, and surmises regarding proposed Allied operations have dominated the conversations of Military Personnel and civilians alike. Some improvement resulted from a notice appearing in the "STARS and STRIPES" entitled "Keep Your Trap Shut", concerning a breach of security and the action taken by a General Court-Martial. The news of the reduction in rank of a General Officer in England because of his statements concerning "D" Day, have also been commented upon with approval by all ranks. The practice of publishing disciplinary action as a result of a security violation should be encouraged.

Physical security of Installations, Ports, and Coastline has been good. No acts of actual sabotage have been reported.

Agents left behind for post-occupational operations by the enemy show little, if any, desire to accomplish their mission. Some surrender and confess. Others go quietly about their own business, expecting to be forgotten by all. When apprehended, they admit having been in contact with the German Intelligence Service but insist that their purpose was to find a means of going home and that they had no intention of committing any subversive act. All have not been caught however, and the fact that eight to ten agents (including four to six W/T operators) are alleged to be in Naples, is a conclusive indication of the enemy's effort to secure military information in this Port.

Civil Security

A greater distribution of foodstuff in the Naples Area has caused

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Black Market prices to slump and improved the morale of the civilian population accordingly.

Allied successes on all fronts have resulted in a feeling of security by the population of Naples, and raised their hopes for a speedy victory. The relations between civilians and troops continues to be satisfactory.

Most civilians regard their relation with the present Italian Government as a "marriage de convenance" and consider that this government is only temporary. Although they accept its policies concerning the food situation, they indicate no fear of its punitive powers.

There is still a good deal of unauthorized traffic on the highways. Steps are being taken to control, as tightly as possible, the movement of transients, in accordance with existing regulations.

### PART II

#### 1. MILITARY SECURITY.

##### (a) Security of Information.

i. An H.Q.O. Duty Attendant at P.B.S. Depot G-560, handed a Non-Commissioned Member of the First Special Service Force two brassards bearing U. S. and French flag symbols. He remarked: "These are what you are going to be issued for the Invasion".

Steps are being taken to prevent further violations of this nature.

ii. Investigations revealed that two bars, reserved for Allied Officers, were owned and operated by former fascists and pro-Germans. These bars were placed "Off-Limits".

iii. The Marchesa Isabel CARACCIOLO di TORIELLA, in writing a letter of recommendation for one of her "Fascist" servants, unwittingly revealed information concerning a troop movement. Interrogation revealed that the Marchesa had omitted the "faux pas" with no intention of violating security regulations. 00010

iv. An investigation was launched concerning a number of French dictionaries which had been made available to patients of the 225th Station Hospital.

The Hospital had received 300 French Dictionaries on about 10 July 1944 and had distributed about 100 by the 19th or 20th of July. The Hospital received the dictionaries through a requisition to the A. G. Publications

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Deport in response to a notice in the P.B.S. Daily Bulletin.

The Hospital, Special Service Section, P.B.S., and the Red Cross have frozen further issue of any foreign language dictionaries, other than Italian.

## (b) Security of Personnel.

1. ARMAUTIS, Marcellus, American Seaman of the S/S "BERRY" had been charged with stirring up discussion of a political nature among the crew of His Holiness Majesty's ship "MAURELIS". An investigation by this Office disclosed the charges to be substantially correct. Armutis was removed from the ship by the Port Military Police and turned over (with all pertinent information) to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

## (c) Security of Material and Installations.

i. An investigation was instituted to determine the cause of the derailment of a train at the Capua Railroad Yards, which occurred at 0500 11 July 1944. Investigation disclosed that a binding pin of a switch in the Yards had been ejected by vibration from its original position, causing the derailment.

ii. An informant revealed that TAMM, Antonio, had removed a small length of telephone wire on the line leading from the 755th Ordnance Depot to Medialoni. The investigation disclosed that Subject did not cut the wire with intent to sabotage but that he did intend to carry the wire off and sell it. TAMM was removed to Prison of Santa Maria G.V. pending trial by A.M.C. Court in Caserta.

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

12th General Hospital (Rome)  
705th Engineer Petroleum Distribution Co. (Pumping Sta. No. 18)  
495th Laundry Co.  
138th Engineer's Headquarters (Rome)  
4177th Quartermaster Food Dump.  
13rd General Hospital (Rome)  
Metropolitan Area Headquarters Building.

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

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## (d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(1) PORTICI-- Security is in the hands of the Regia Guardia di Finanza personnel, under C.I.C. supervision.

(ii) ISOLAS-- C.I.C. Agents have been withdrawn from the islands of Ischia, Procida and Capri. Control of civilian passenger traffic is still supervised at the Port of Santa Lucia by Carabinieri under C.I.C. supervision. Periodic security checks by C.I.C. Agents on these three islands will continue.

In the Port of Naples, a new distinctive type of rubber stamp is being used on the passes and it is believed that this will prevent the use of forgeries. Physical security of the Port appears adequate. Small craft problems have constituted no threat to security.

At the request of the Master of the S/S "HARRY E. LOHMEYER", this Office investigated an explosion that occurred in the vicinity of his ship at 1940 hours 30 June 1944 while anchored in the Bay of Naples.

Investigation disclosed that several members of the crew had procured a number of depth charges from two sailors, apparently British, who were observed fishing with them. One of these charges fell off the side of the ship and exploded. No damage was suffered by the ship and it is considered that the affair was accidental and no deliberate attempt at sabotage was intended.

(iii) SANTA MARINELLA-- STUBBINS, Franco di Giovan Battista and LAUREN, Luigi, fu Italo, were observed by an Agent, in a rowboat 50 yds. offshore at Santa Marinella near the 41st Ordnance Unit (American). The Agent heard an explosion, looked toward the Subjects, and saw the water near their boat agitated as by concussion.

Upon apprehension, Subjects admitted they had thrown two explosives into the water to catch fish.

After thorough investigation, Subjects were referred to Allied Military Government, charged with possession and use of explosives.

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(iv) CIVITAVECCHIA-- A Port Security Sub-Section has been established at Civitavecchia with four C.I.C. Agents in residence.

The Port was found to be of the large, sprawling type and as far as land operations are concerned, it is actually two ports lacking mutual access by land.

There were no physical barriers around the Port Area and no guards at the entrances.

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A preliminary discussion was held on 29 June with the new Port Commandant and promises of fewer exits, of fencing and of Port H. P. Posts have been made.

On 7 July 1964, a physical security survey revealed that work was started to enclose the entire Port Area with barbed wire. Two additional detachments of Military Police, consisting of 60 men each, have been requested for assignment in and about the Port Area alone. Passes bearing the stamp of the Port Labor Office and countersigned by the Labor Officer, are issued to all Port laborers. No civilians are permitted in the Town of Civitavecchia without a properly executed labor pass. Discussions have been held with the Commandant of the Port, and assurances have been given that all possible security measures will be taken immediately.

(v) PICCHINO-- A Port Security Sub-Section has been established at Picchino, with two C.I.C. Agents in residence. The Port itself, has been completely destroyed by bombing. As a result, no permanent installations exist in the Port. Entrance by land, is controlled by American Military Police. Except at cross-walks, barbed wire is strung dividing the Port Area from that part of town where civilians are permitted. The Port Area is covered by a roving patrol of 18 Military Police. All gun-boats and small craft are forbidden entrance into the harbor. Security measures at this time appear adequate.

## 2. 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				00010
Civil Officials including G.C.M.				
Miscellaneous Civilians	9	14		23
TOTAL:	9	14		

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

a. Informant of CELANOVI, Antonio, Parachutist who surrendered himself (mentioned in last month's report) has been ordered by A.S.I.

b. ALIA, Sebastiano, formerly a member of the Mussolini Battalion who has more recently worn the uniform of the German Heide Parachute Division, was classified as a prisoner of war and forwarded to P.W.C. #324.

c. PASQUINI, (Hortensio), Maria Anna, a German citizen, was interned at the request of C.S.S., in 371 P.W. Camp.

d. At the request of C.S.S., MAGRI, Amleto (Magri, Amleto); and BUJA, Mariano (Bota, Stefano), both C.S.S. Operatives, were interned respectively, for the duration and for a period of six months.

e. An investigation of D'AMICO, Michele di Giuseppe, revealed that Subject had voluntarily left with US Forces in September 1943 and had collaborated with the enemy after the Italian Armistice. He is being held at Aversa and will be turned over to the Italian authorities for trial.

f. GALLI, Sergio, trained by French Intelligence for undercover work in enemy territory failed suspiciously in his mission, and could not account for the disappearance of his two companions. He said that his radio and money had been taken away from him while on his mission. Subject had received radio instruction from American Intelligence and known American and French Intelligence Officers. He was interned.

g. LAZZARI, Vincenzo, surrendered himself and voluntarily revealed that he had been sent on an espionage mission by the German Intelligence. He will be interned. (Subject is presently in Rome in the custody of S.I.A.)

h. PAZZOLI, Lorenzo, Generale Maggiore, former member of Heide Alpine Battalion, who has more recently served with Fascist Republican Army of Cassin and Rome, was removed from the Refugee Center and sent to P.W.C. #326, Aversa.

i. GUZZI, Arturo, di Cesare, arrested by C.S.S. on 3 July 1944, was interrogated by this Office in order to obtain information of counter intelligence value. 00000

Guzzi gave his profession as that of a "Maresciallo" (Staff-Sergeant), and said he had served 13 years in the Italian Army.

He claimed that in order to return home, he acceded to a German request for intelligence agents and was sent to Munich. From 3 May to 23 May 1944, Subject took private lessons in Florence, in espionage. On 1st June, Subject, his partner and four other agents were sent to Rome.

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On 13 June 1944, Costa left Rome in a truck which had an A.S.S. permit. Ultimately, Subject reached Naples and rejoined his family. He did not report his arrival to the Gestapo. Subject has been transferred to Rome in the custody of G.S.S.

1. On 23 June, VERDERANI, Vincenzo, was arrested by G.I.C.

Subject stated that he had been in the Italian Army since 1941 and had become an Officer in August 1942. When his regiment was dissolved in September 1943, he was rounded up by the Germans and given the choice of fighting, collaborating or going on leave. He chose leave. On 31 October he rejoined the Fascist Republican Army at Rome. In January of the following year, he was presented by a fellow Officer to a German Espionage Recruiting Agent. Subject's avowed purpose at this time was to get a German espionage mission in order to cross the lines and rejoin his family. He declares that he did not intend to fulfill the mission. Ultimately, Subject received lessons in espionage. However, shortly afterwards, he deserted the German organization and fled to Bracciano.

It does not appear that Subject has ever received a mission. However, he was trained as a visual agent by the ABWIR.

Verderani has been interned.

2. PAOLI, Anna di Belmonte, delinquent petty criminal, clandestine prostitute and psychopathic case, according to Italian authorities, was interrogated by G.I.C. She had been approached by some Italian soldiers in Naples and expressed a desire to cross the lines into enemy territory.

Since she has no available relative who could serve as guardian, it was decided to place her in ordered residence for the duration of the war.

3. PISTO, Lino di Simone e di PISTO, Angela, self-declared deserter from the Republican Fascist Army, surrendered himself to the authorities in Naples. The details of his passage into Liberated Italy are not too clear. The case is still being investigated with a view to eventual internment of Subject.

4. SALINARO, Sebastiano, arrested by G.I.C. in Naples, and interrogated by G.I.C. and this Office, confessed affiliations with Colonel Davide's organization, the "S.A." This Office is awaiting action on the preliminary report by A.A.I.

5. WEINSTEIN, Alcide Goffredo, German-born, German citizen, former interpreter for German Command, and long-time resident of Naples, ad-

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mitted visiting Germany three times in 1941 and 1942. In 1935 he boarded a German boat at Porto in order to vote for Hitler. He will be interned.

2. MASSIMO, Renato. Interrogation by this Office revealed Massimo to be a member of Colonel Davide's organization. He is being held by this Office for interrogation.

## (ii) Suspects.

1. ANGELA, Marianna Geracino, was apprehended by Captain Stewart, Co. C, 789th I. P. Bn., in Civitavecchia with an empty envelope marked as containing a confidential document of the United States Army.

Investigation revealed that Angela had secured the envelope from her brother who had legitimately possessed it. She had tried to use it as a liaison-pass in her attempt to find help. The investigating Agents obtained a copy of the document which, at one time, had been in the envelope. The document stated that one "Della Casa Adolfo", Brother of Subject, had been questioned by I.P.W. and C.I.C., M.I.P., Fifth Army; and released. Case was closed.

2. MASSIMO, Rinaldo di Attilio, who claimed to have fled from Bologna 9 September 1943, in order to avoid collaborating with the Germans, eventually arrived in Naples with his Brother-in-law (one RINALDO, Alfredo) was arrested and jailed by C.I.C., 5-3-44, on 12 January 1944 for security reasons. S.I.M. reported that although Massimo claimed to have fled from German-occupied Italy and said that he did not wish to collaborate with the Germans, he had declared in some private conversations that he would not shed a drop of blood or perspiration against the Germans.

Subject was placed under enforced residence, under surveillance by the Masters of Deception.

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3. ARIEL, Salvatore, and MASSIMO, Alessandro, two Italian Officers, were apprehended and interrogated concerning their alleged connection with a German Intelligence Recruiting Agent. Interrogation revealed that they had contacted a German Intelligence Agent, with the knowledge and approval of Italian partisan leaders. Subjects declared that their purpose in negotiating with the Germans was to enable them to get through the lines in order to establish a route of communication between the partisans and the Allied Force Headquarters. Subjects are being held under house arrest pending disposition of their case by A.A.I.

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1. UNTORELLI (or UNTORELLI), father of Ignazio Paul. A search for this man (reported by A.A.I.) was undertaken. No address of the Padre was unearthed in the Naples Area. Steps have been taken to effect apprehension in the event that he should enter F.B.I. territory.

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

Nothing to report.

(d) Control of Movement.

By an agreement with Colonel Raffaele Mimmi, Commandant of Italian Carabinieri, the following road blocks have been established:

- a. Highway #1 - road block at Vaccaro.
- b. Claudian Highway - road block at Bruscia.
- c. Highway #2 - road block at Ponte di Favara.
- d. Highway #3 - road block at Castelnuovo.
- e. Highway #4 - road block at Fosse Corone.
- f. Highway #5 - road block at Tivoli.
- g. Highway #6 - road block at Valentano.
- h. Highway #7 - road block at Pratocchia.
- i. Tuscolana Highway - road block at Frascati.

The Carabinieri have been ordered to stop all unauthorized civilian vehicles and to examine documents of all civilians using these highways. Any suspected element will be turned over to the U.I.C. The orders given in the Proclamation of 17 June 1944, regarding civilian travel regulations, will also be enforced.

2. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Available information indicates a growing tendency towards discatis-

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friction and lowering of morale among personnel assigned to Italian Service units, especially the younger officers.

This tendency is the result, firstly, of the increasing insistence of the Italian Government and various political groups to have Italian troops participate to a greater degree in actual combat; secondly, because of increasingly frequent contacts of Italian service unit personnel with partisans who have taken part in military operations in Central and Northern Italy. The influence of contacts with partisans is coupled with discrimination on the part of Italian civilians between the highly praised fighting units and those somewhat contemptuously designated as 'foreign labor battalions'. Added to these factors, an increasing 'whispering campaign' directed against the high-ranking leaders of the Italian Army, especially Roatta and Baradì, contributes very definitely to the critical attitude prevailing and affects the self-confidence and morale of the officers.

These factors, may in the long run develop into undercover activities affecting military order, especially as these troops are not immune to the influence exerted by political parties.

## (b) Civil Population.

After the excitement following Allied victories in Italy and the political developments just before and after the liberation of Rome, a more realistic picture emerged from the haze of emotional opinion.

Although the food situation has improved in the last few months, this problem still preoccupies the minds of the people. There is a wide belief that the Allies will stop further food supplies, and that the Italian people will have to rely on their own resources. The great hopes which were attached to the granary pools are replaced by an exaggerated gloom, justified to a certain extent by the negative attitude of the farmer.

Public opinion is chiefly preoccupied with the utter lack of Italian governmental authority. The present government has practically no executive power, chiefly because the standing of the Carabinieri has been lowered due to their low pay and inadequate equipment. Bribery of Carabinieri has become a standard procedure. The authority of Prefects remains a theoretical concept. With the withdrawal of Allied Military personnel as the Provinces are handed over to the Italian Government, the authority of Allied agencies is also suffering a setback.

The question of the stability of Allied Military Currency is at present an important factor in the trend of public opinion. The belief prevails widely, that there is no definite guaranty for the stability of such currency. Consequently, a tendency toward exchanging goods rather than accepting monetary payments is noticeable. No doubt the farmers' attitude towards the granary pools is also motivated by lack of confidence in Allied Military Currency.

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The politically more alert minds, although critical about Allied policy in liberated Italy, at heart wish to see the Allies remain in Italy for a longer period. Conscious of the impotence of Italian authority, they fear a gradual deterioration ending with general chaos and anarchy. It may be stated that such opinions are gaining ground and may be considered as a fair reflection of the public mind. Occasionally fear is expressed that the Anglo-Americans may not intend to remain in Italy. Russia is vaguely cited as the only ally who, in such a case, may save Italy from anarchy.

Paradoxically, it is the anti-Fascists who are now criticising the Allies on the grounds that the Anglo-Americans are not carrying out the spirit of the Atlantic Charter in their policies as applied here. They allege that the Allies are not favoring democracy, and are indulging in friendly dealings with ex-Fascists and people of doubtful integrity.

## (c) ~~General~~.

### 1. Civilian.

Naples has remained a Military Zone because the Allies are preparing a landing in Greece. 100,000 Allied troops are on the Island of Cyprus ready for this landing. (Civilians generally.)

An Allied landing will be made in France by the 7th Army. (Civilians generally.)

The Germans may use the dreaded "V-2" or worse, poison gas or bacteria against the City of Naples. (Civilians generally.)

Allied authorities have hastened the departure of the Cabinet to Rome in order to economize on the payment of civil servants' salaries at the cost of keeping up the mission. (Civilians in the Salerno Area.)

Upon their departure from Salerno, the Italian Officials carried away an excessive amount of luggage, considering how little they had started with. (Civilians in Salerno.)

### 2. Military.

The Third and 8th Divisions, plus French Troops based in Corsica, as a part of the 7th Army, will launch an amphibious operation on the Southern coast of France probably near Marseilles. (Personnel of the Third Division.)

G.D.S. (Continental Base Section) has been activated and will operate in Marseilles. General Wilson will take command. (Military personnel, G.D.S.)

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The 29th General Hospital has been ordered to have its tentage winterized. (Military personnel, Medical Center.)

All of the Brazilian Troops have arrived and will take part in the landing on France. (P.S.S. Military personnel.)

The Third, 30th and 45th Divisions have completed their amphibious training and are ready for the invasion. (Military personnel, P.S.S.)

Some of the hospitals now in this area will shortly go to India. (Medical Center.)

An amphibious landing will be launched against the German Mainland by the Allies, on or about August 10th. (Military personnel, 45th Division.)

### (d) General Security Interest.

(i) Agents from this Office, together with an Officer from Forward Counter Intelligence, AFHQ, screened for security reasons, at the Aversa Refugee Center, 1000 displaced persons who were being sent to the United States for the duration of the war. Five persons, with their families, were not permitted to leave for the United States.

(ii) GRASSO, Salvatore, former G.V.R.A. functionary in the Naples Zone and BUCCH, Benigno, former paid informant of the G.V.R.A. were questioned by this Office with regard to personnel who were members of that organization. GRASSO, in particular, gave his interrogators a complete breakdown of the organization and listed names, descriptions, functions and capabilities of some of its more prominent members. All of this information has been disseminated to the proper authorities.

(iii) On 20 June 1944, James J. DOYLE appeared at the Port Security (C.I.C.) Office, Naples, and made application for a Merchant Seaman's Submar-  
ation Permit to authorize him to sign on a British Merchant Vessel as a Mer-  
chant Seaman.

Subject, attired in civilian clothes, represented himself to be "Sidney James HARVEY of 436 Forty-seventh Street, Newport, Norway." He presented a Norwegian Merchant Seaman's Pay-book, issued to Sidney James Garth HARVEY in substantiation of his identity. 00000

Upon being subjected to interrogation, and Scandinavian language tests, Subject broke down and confessed that he is P.V.C. James J. DOYLE, A.S.N. 17092087, a United States citizen, and "A.F.O.L." from the 3rd C.M. Co., 3rd Division, U. S. Army.

Thereupon, Subject was turned over to the P.S.S., Provost Marshal for disposition. A statement containing requisite elements was transmitted to the J.C., 3rd Division, Attention: Judge Advocate General.

(iv) This Office was charged with responsibility for the personal security of the Secretary of War on his recent visit to this Area. No up-  
town incidents occurred.

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## LOCATION OF U. S. EMBASSIES.

SECTION:	LOCATION:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
WFO Section	Bank of Naples Building.	A.P.O. 702	(WFO) 1012
NAPLES PORT Section	Port Security Office, Naples.	4 Piazza Municipio	VIRAL 317
ROME Sub-Section	83 Via Antonio Bonio, Rome.	C.I.C., P.B.S. (Rome Sub-Section) c/o C.I.C., R.A. A. C., A.P.O. 774	83407
CIVITAVECCHIA Sub-Section	Port Headquarters Building, Civitavecchia.	Spec. Agent G. E. Kellogg, C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S. Advanced. Santa Marinella Message Center.	VIRAL 202
PIOMBINO Sub-Section	Office & Billet in Piombino.	Spec. Agent M.T.S. Ellison, Jr., C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S. (Piombino) c/o Piombino Message Center	PIOMBINO

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## LOCATIONS OF U. I. S. DOCUMENTS.

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NAME:	ADDRESS:	TELEPHONE:
W. Rogers Building,	A.P.O. 797	(0003) 12113
Security Office, Rogers.	4 Piazza Municipio	VARESE 327
Antonio Basso, Rome.	C.I.C., P.B.S. (Rome Sub-Section) c/o C.I.C., R.A. A. Co., A.P.O. 794	830407
Headquarters Building, Livitavocchia.	Spec. Agent G. R. Volleggi, C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S. Advanced. Santa Mariaella Reception Center.	VITAL 202
Billot in Pionbino.	Spec. Agent H.T.S. Ellison, Jr., C.I.C. Detachment, P.B.S. (Pionbino) c/o Pionbino Reception Center	PIONBINO 36

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HENRY E. CURTIS,  
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.,  
As S. of S., G-2.

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