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

ACC 10000/143/2389 641 SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

July 1944 - Ap. 1945

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No of sheet	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom	Subject
1	14 July		16 Section SIB.	Reports concerning murders.
2	18 July		AA.I.	Availability of 2 laboratories
3	24 July	Extracted 7 May 1940	SCI.	in laboratory - BENVENUTI.
4	July		R & S.	— " —
5	11 Aug		64 Section SIB. CMP	Examination of letters - SAIA.
6	21 Aug		AA1.	Formation of Secret Ink laboratory
7	—	—	—	—	Unidentified body —
8					Tippering Machine -
9.	—				Examination for traces of secret ink.
10	—	—	—	Theft of Postal Orders.
11.	—	—	—	Scientific examination of letters.
12.				Major Wright -
13	30 APR.			PERIN, CESARE

5003

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

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

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

10000 / 1 43 / 2389
THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM JULY 1944
TO APRIL 1945
CATALOGUE.

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

File 7/5

Translation

Rome, 30 April 1945

R. UNIVERSITA' DI ROMA
ISTITUTO DI MEDICINA LEGALE E DELLE ASSICURAZIONI

To: Major Harvey
Security Division.
Allied Commission.

I transmit on to you the usual report on the legal medical results carried out by my assistant dott. De Vincentiis and myself on request of the Allied Authority.

On the request of the American C.I.D: in connection with the medical report, on the corpsc of Parente Francesco. At the moment there is in course an histological investigation on part of the intestines taking from the body of the a/n.

On the request of the Allied Police Command (English), S.I.B., of Via della Pilotta 24: autopsy of the body of Tammone Vito in connection with the legal medical report. At the moment there is in course histological investigation and chemical on part of the skin taken from the body.

On the request of the American C.I.D: evidence concerning the autopsy of the body of Ferretti Eolo and participation to the audiences of the Allied Court Martial.

You will be informed about the result of the other investigations in due course.

respectfully,

/s/ Prf. Cesare Gerin

5052

af.

7/5
1137
641.

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

R. UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
ISTITUTO DI MEDICINA LEGALE E DELLE ASSICURAZIONI

Roma, 30 aprile 1945
Viale dell'Università, 32
Tel. 490676

Al Sig. Marg. Harvey

Security Division

Allied Commission

Come di consueto, le comunico, alla fine del mese, le prestazioni medico-legali compiute da me e dal mio assistente dott. de Vincentiis su richiesta delle autorità alleate.

Su richiesta del C.I.D. americano: autopsia, e relazione medico-legale, del cadavere di Parente Francesco. Attualmente sono in corso indagini istologiche su parti di visceri prelevati dal cadavere stesso.

Su richiesta del Comando di Polizia inglese, S.I.M., di Via della Pilotta 24: autopsia del cadavere di Tamone Vito e relazione medico-legale. Sono in corso indagini istologiche e chimiche su parti di cute prelevate dal cadavere.

Su richiesta del C.I.D. americano: prove testimoniali concernenti l'autopsia del cadavere di Ferretti Zolo e partecipazione alle udienze della Corte marziale alleata.

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

Con lettera successiva saranno comunicati gli esiti delle indagini ancora in corso.

Con ossequio (Prf.Cesare Gerin)

Gerin

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

SECRET

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

REF : SD/641 25 March 1945

12

Dear Major Wright,

I am pleased to report that I have this day been discharged from hospital.

Enclosed are the few words on "Information" which I hope you will find useful.

In addition I enclose a copy of a report I did on Scientific Aid to Investigation, in July 1944, which brings out most of the points necessary for your purposes.

The question of AMG Court Procedure, I expect, is being dealt with by AMG Legal Branch.

I think this covers all the points we discussed in our letters.

Yours sincerely,

J.A. HARE
MAJOR.

5050

Major L. WRIGHT
G-2 AFHQ.

SECRET

6430

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Safety Sub Commission
SECURITY DIVISION

INFORMATION

I'm sure it needs no words of mine to explain that INFORMATION is the very life blood of any Security Organisation - under whatever sub-heading of Security the Organisation may come.

If we are agreed on this point then the next point comes automatically and that is, all information should be used to its best advantage to get any value from it all.

It is only by practice that one knows how to assess the value of information. It is impossible to teach anyone how to do this, but the following are a few points to be considered when dealing with information that either comes to you, or you go,out and get for yourself.

You will find that most information will come to your office and that quite a lot of this information will be false, or rumours. It may be that someone will come in the office and ask to see whoever is in charge - refusing to speak to anyone else. Having gained access to the Chief - which they usually do - they first of all ask that the matter of which they are going to speak shall be dealt with very confidentially and their name not disclosed.

This is the most difficult type of informant to deal with, and if you are going to hear anything you are bound to promise this type of informant what he asks - BUT LET THE INFORMANT DO THE TALKING and show an interest in what is being said. By this means you will gain the confidence of the informant and should he, or she, be false you have more chance of lulling them into a sense of confidence that - should they be false - they will overstep the mark and you will be able to assess the value of the information given.

SUK

In any case get his name and as much of his - or her - history as you can, and you will usually find this is of value in assessing the value and reliability of the information. Do not ask about these things until the informant has told his story.

With practice you will soon find you are able to decide on the spot that certain informants are unreliable.

It is as well to keep a record of information received, including the date, time and place it was given, and who the informant was. Even if you are of the opinion it is not true, or worth following up,

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

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This is the most difficult type of informant to deal with, and if you are going to hear anything you are bound to promise this type of informant what he asks - BUT LET THE INFORMANT DO THE TALKING and show an interest in what is being said. By this means you will gain the confidence of the informant and should he, or she, be false you have more chance of lulling them into a sense of confidence that - should they be false - they will overstep the mark and you will be able to assess the value of the information given.

5048

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With practice you will soon find you are able to decide on the spot that certain informants are unreliable.

It is as well to keep a record of information received, including the date, time and place it was given, and who the informant was. Even if you are of the opinion it is not true, or worth following up, a brief note will not do any harm, and may come in useful in the most unexpected way later on.

The type of informant I am dealing with at the moment invariably has an axe to grind, or is engaged in some activity in which you are interested, but in order to avoid suspicion pretends to act as informer.

You will find, after having been in a place for a short time, that the reliable information will be corroborated by other informants, or facts that come to your knowledge, and by this means you can arrange your work on lines that will show the most profit.

I know there are many cases that can be quoted that do not fall in line with the above, and as previously stated only experience, and the exercise of the initiative of the individual, will get the best results.

/The other

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

The other type of informant who calls at your office is the one who calls quite openly and does not ask for confidential cover but tells his story right out. These people are usually easy to deal with and the information usually reliable, but not always.

When you are going out to get information there are two ways of doing this. The first is to go to someone you know and can trust and ask him right out what you want to know. This needs no enlarging on, but I deal with it because anyone who tells you something is an informant.

The second is where you want information and you don't want the person from whom you are expecting to get it to know that he is giving you something that you hope will prove the undoing of someone.

You can get this type of information by "planting" someone with the person you believe has the information, or you can associate with the person yourself and get the person to talk without arousing his suspicion.

I will not try to tell you how to do the latter, as each case depends on its particular circumstances.

One thing you must avoid doing and that is, when you think a person knows something, you must not encourage him to say what you think he knows, because he may not know it, but will agree with what you suggest he knows. The person may do this for several reasons. One, knowing who you are, desires to appear knowledgeable to you personally for swank. Two, knowing something he knows you would like to know but has no intention of telling you, but you make the position easy for him by suggesting a line of conversation.

If you do not avoid doing these things you will waste a lot of time, and get nowhere.

There are many other ways in which information will come to hand, but the above are the main channels.

The Golden Rule, is to keep a record of your information, and its source. This will enable you to check back at a future date. 0017

There is of course anonymous information that arrives at all offices. This can be both dangerous and helpful. My suggestion is file all such information and should you receive other, more reliable, information on the same subject you can connect up with the two. BUT, be very guarded where anonymous information is concerned.

Pay attention to all information received and endeavour to classify it so that you can use it to the best advantage, but remember that quite a lot - I might even say 50% - of the information you receive [illegible] in fact. Therefore you must endeavour to train

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

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The Golden Rule, is to keep a record of your information, and its source. This will enable you to check back at a future date.

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Pay attention to all information received and endeavour to classify it so that you can use it to the best advantage, but remember that quite a lot - I might even say 50% - of the information you receive will have no foundation in facts. Therefore you must endeavour to train yourself to recognise reliable information when you get it.

CHARGES UNDER ANO PROCLAMATIONS

Having decided which paragraph etc., under which you intend to prefer the charge, include on the charge - time, date, place and where offence was committed and what you allege the prisoner was doing. The full particulars of the proclamation, section and Paragraph you allege have been contravened, should be inserted below the charge.

Never prefer "Omnibus Charges". That is a charge containing several offences under different paragraphs of the Proclamation. Set out each offence separately as shown above.

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

W.R. HARE
Major.
Security Division.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

22nd MARCH, 1945

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

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

(11)

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

Ref. : SD/641 17 October 1944

Subject : Scientific examination of letter

To : O.C. No. 1. SCI Unit.

1. Reference your SCI/595/109 dated 1 Sept. 44.

2. The attached letter has been examined at the Scuola di Polizia and no traces of Secret ink have been found.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, J.A.D.G.
Director Public Safety,
Security Division.

5045

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

We are sending back to you the attached letter and envelope which you have sent on 25th September and we inform you that they have been examinated with the limited means that this Office has and no trace of secret ink was found on the mentioned letter.

The reply is sent with some delay because we were informed that someone of the Office was coming to fetch it.

IL QUESTORE.

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

Mod. 606

MANO CON RICEVUTA

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Direzione Generale della Pubblica Sicurezza - Divisione Polizia

SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI POLIZIA
SERVIZIO CENTRALE DI IDENTIFICAZIONE

Prot. N. 170 Allegati 2 — Roma, li 15 ottobre 1944
VIA DELLE MANTELLATE 7

Risposta a nota del — Div. Sez. N.

OGGETTO:

All'a Commissione Alleata
Security Branch
Ufficio del Maggiore W.R.HARE
R O M A

Si restituisce l'unita lettera, e relativa busta, qui pervenute col foglio del 25 settembre ultimo, di codesto Ufficio, significando che le indagini fatte - coi limitati mezzi di cui quest'ufficio dispone - non hanno messo in evidenza, sulla predetta lettera, tracce di scrittura a inchiostro segreto.

La presente risposta viene data con ritardo, perchè fu riferito che sarebbe stata qui ritirata a cura di codesto Ufficio.

I L Q U E S T O R E

5043

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

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

SECURITY BRANCH
HQ. A.C.C.

Int/26

5042

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

RESTRICTED.

Ref: SIB76/1/44/PO.

76th. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
Central Mediterranean Forces.

10

Subject:- Theft of Postal Orders.

To:- Major HAYES, Security Branch, H.Q., A.C.C., ROME.

The attached report, in duplicate, from P.M., A.A.I., is forwarded for your information please.

The exhibits for expert examination were handed to Lott. SORRENTINO, Institute Polizia Scientifica, on the 24th. September, 1944.

In the Field.
24th. Sept., 1944.

(R. A. ARCHER.) Captain,
D.A.P.M., 76th. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Security
Branch
Reg. 2619
Doc. 2213
File 044
Action Info Dile

SUBJECT:- Theft of Postal Orders.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.
Tel:- PILFOT 274.
Pro 101/894
20. Sept. 44

Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission,
Security Branch,
A.P.O. 394.

(2)

Copy to:- D.A.P.M. 76 Section, S.I.B. GHQ.
A.D.A.P.S. HQ A.A.I. GHQ.

1. On 5th, NOVEMBER, 1943 a registered postal packet (No.4786 BIRKENHEAD) addressed to No.14573732 Driver. A.W. STANDISH, was received at the Headquarters of No.634 Composite Div. Coy., R.A.S.C. The package was delivered to the Postal Corporal who entered the necessary particulars in the Unit postal receipt book, and later the same day the package was collected by some person who signed himself "M. STANDING".

2. It was later discovered that the rightful owner, Dvr. STANDISH, had not received the package and as a result of enquiries it was learned that No.T/14426561 Driver M.W. STANDING (now serving with "C" Platoon, 345 Coy., R.A.S.C. C.M.F.) was serving with No.634 Composite Div. Coy., R.A.S.C. on the date in question; that he was familiar with the procedure within the Unit regarding registered postal packages, and also that he did have the opportunity of taking the postal package addressed to STANDISH.

5040

3. Accordingly, on 14th MAY, 1944, Dvr. STANDING was interviewed regarding the package in question. He denied all knowledge and signed a cerificate to this effect. (Attached) On 20th AUGUST, 1944, STANDING was again interviewed by SGT. JONES of 77 Section, S.I.B. He still denied all knowledge of the package and made a written statement outlining the procedure within the Unit regarding registered packages. This statement (attached) bears three signatures of Dvr. STANDING.

4. It will be seen from the entry in column 5 of the original postal receipt book (attached) that the signature "M. STANDING" compares

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

Headquarters, (2)
Allied Control Commission,
Security Branch,
A.P.O. 394.

Copy to:- D.A.P.M. 76 Section, S.I.B. GHQ.
A.D.A.P.S. HQ A.A.I. GHQ.

---

1. On 3th, NOVEMBER, 1943 a registered postal packet (No.4766 BIRKENHEAD) addressed to No.14573732 Driver. A.W.STANDISH, was received at the Headquarters of No.634 Composite Div. Coy., R.A.S.C. The package was delivered to the Postal Corporal who entered the necessary particulars in the Unit postal receipt book, and later the same day the package was collected by some person who signed himself "M. STANDING".

2. It was later discovered that the rightful owner, Dvr. STANDISH, had not received the package and as a result of enquiries it was learned that No.I/14426561 Driver L.W.STANDING (now serving with "C" Platoon, 345 Coy., R.A.S.C. C.M.F.) was serving with No.634 Composite Div. Coy., R.A.S.C. on the date in question; that he was familiar with the procedure within the Unit regarding registered postal packages, and also that he did have the opportunity of taking the postal package addressed to STANDISH.

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4. It will be seen from the entry in column 5 of the original postal receipt book (attached) that the signature "M.STANDING" compares very favourably with Standing's signature on the certificate dated 14th MAY and his statement of 20th AUGUST, 1944. It would be greatly appreciated therefore if the services of a handwriting expert could be obtained to determine whether, or not, the signature "M.STANDING" on all above quoted documents were written by the same individual.

5. When the examination has been completed, will you please return all correspondence to this office, together with report by handwriting expert.

ENC.

Colonel
Provost Marshal

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

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

9

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref 641

ROMA 25 SETTEMBRE

ALLA SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI POLIZIA

Al Sig. Questore Dr. Sorrentino,

Vi saremo molto grati se voleste esaminare i documenti annessi e trovare delle tracce di inchiostro segreto, e farci rivere, al più presto possibile, il risultato assieme agli allegati documenti.

Per il Capo

per W.R. HARE
Major
SECURITY BRANCH.

Allego
N.I lettera
N.I busta.

5039

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

SCI/505/159

16th Sept., 1944

To: Major Hare,
Security Branch, A.C.C.

It would be appreciated if you would examine the attached letter for traces of secret ink.

C P Wolf Captain

For Major No. 1 S.C.I. Unit

H.

Security Branch
Rec'd 18 Sept
Book No. 219.
File No. 6H1
Action

5038

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

SECRET

Headquarters
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Security Branch

30th August, 1944.

(8)

Ref. 68/644

Subject Ciphering Machine.

To Captain Young, S.C.I., 59 Via Sicilia, Roma.

1. During the afternoon of 28th August, 1944, information was received that a "machine" thought to be the property of the Italian War Ministry was concealed in the basement of the block of apartments at No. 16 Via S. Angela Merici, Roma.

2. A search of this basement revealed a machine in the form of a double typewriter driven by electricity and containing devices for constantly variable ciphering.

3. This machine was taken to the basement sometime in September, 1943, by a Lieutenant Giorgio Pasqualucci of the Italian Artillery, a short statement of whose history is attached.

4. The machine is now in the Security Branch awaiting collection by your representatives.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

S.J. HARVEY
Major,
Security.

3037

SECRET

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

SECRET

Headquarters
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Security Branch.

30th August, 1944.

Ref.

Subject Ciphering Machine

To Captain Young, S.C.I., 59 Via Sicilia.

1. PASQUALUCCI, Giorgio, previous address 16 Via S. Angela Merici, Roma, was a Lieutenant in the Italian Artillery, is married and has two children. Wife and children presently residing at Barbarano, Vicenza. His brother was Federale of Rome and was one of the last Republican officials to leave. Pasqualucci's whereabouts are unknown although it is believed he is hiding in the vicinity of Rome.

2. From July, 1943, until February, 1944, he worked along with the German SS at the Via Tasso, Rome, where his work was to denounce Jews to the Germans. It is thought, however, that he had been taking bribes from the Jews in order to prevent their arrest. As a consequence he was arrested by the German SS in February or March and spent almost two months in the prison at Via Tasso and subsequently at Regina Coeli, where on June 4th he was liberated along with the other prisoners.

3. The apartment on the ground floor at No. 16 Via S. Angela Merici where he and his family previously resided was rented by him and the furniture presently there is the property of his wife.

4. The ciphering machine found in the basement of his house was taken there by him in September, 1943, and is thought to be the property of the Italian War Ministry.

Information received from a member of the family.

0036

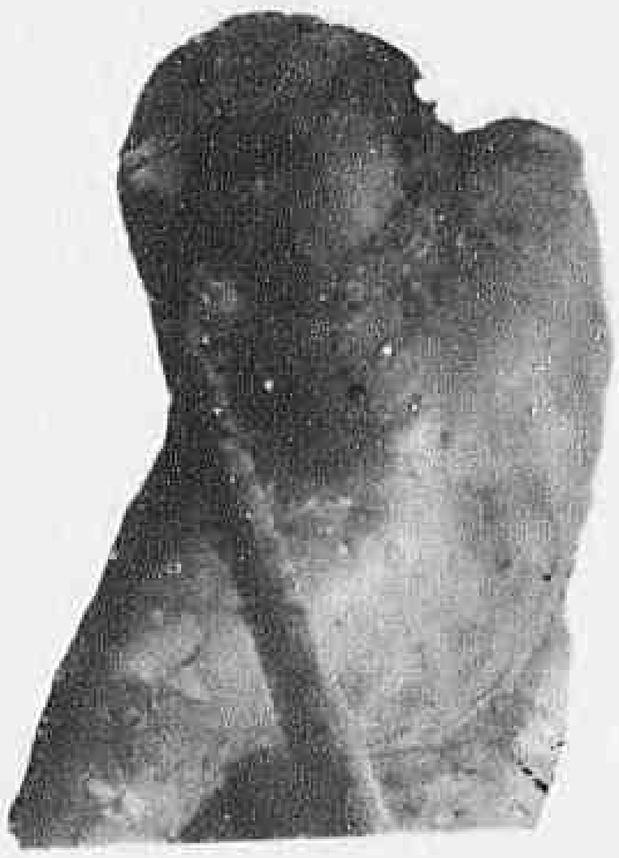
FOR THE DIRECTOR

S.J.H. Maj

S.J.HARVEY,
Major,
Security Branch.

SECRET

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



0808

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

0031

0032

RESTRICTED.

Ref 31B76/A/44/419.

Your Ref.....

76 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
Central Mediterranean Police,
15th August 1944.

Security Branch
Rec'd 20 Aug
Book No. 1475
File No. 641
Action Maj. Ross

Subject:- Unidentified Body Found In The River Tiber.

To:- D.A.P.M.
76 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
Central Mediterranean Forces.

1

Sir,

I have to report that at about 1730 hours on the 9th August 1944, Carabiniere Mario MARSILI, Stazione Di Bivio Decima, Rome, reported to this office that a body had been taken from the River Tiber, it was thought that the body was that of a soldier.

I at once went to the scene in company with the Carabiniere and found that the body had been brought to the bank. The position of the body would be about 10 kilos from Rome on the Ostiense road, the body had been brought to the bank nearest the Ostiense road.

The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. A pair of swimming trunks secured by a white belt was the only item of clothing on the body. A search of both sides of the river banks, failed to reveal anything that might have assisted in the identification of the body.

Antonio BUCCI, Via Magliana 173, Rome, a fisherman was the first person th see the body, that was floating face downwards, drifting out towards the sea. He secured the body to the bank and notified the local police.

Owing to the fact that it was impossible to identify the body, photographs were taken by a member of the Institutio Di Medicina Legale e Delle Assicurazioni, Rome. (Copies attached)

On the 10th August 1944, the body was removed to the 30th Indian General Hospital, where Major LANIRI, D I.M.S. carried out a post-mortem on the body. It will be seen from this report that the apparent cause of

READ & SUBMITTED.
Lacuche
Capt

DAPM. SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION.

REPORTS & STATEMENTS.
P.M., P.A.A.C.
A.P.M., U.S.A.F.I.
P.A.A.C.
Major ROSS.
Security Branch,
A.C., P.A.A.C.
File.

STATEMENTS.
to Lt Gallie
bid

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

READ & SUBMITTED.
Branches
Cafe

DAPM. SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION.

REPORTS & STATEMENTS.
[illegible], P.A.A.G.
[illegible], U.S.A.F.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Security Branch,
APO, P.A.A.G.
file.

STATEMENTS.

to Lt Colli
See & noted
Please file
Hove
Mar 8
2344

Sir,

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The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. A pair of swimming trunks secured by a white belt was the only item of clothing on the body. A search of both sides of the river banks, failed to reveal anything that might have assisted in the identification of the body.

Antonio BUCCI, Via Magliana 173, Rome, a fisherman was the first person th see the body, that was floating face downwards, drifting out towards the sea. He secured the body to the bank and notified the local police.

Owing to the fact that it was impossible to identify the body, photographs were taken by a member of the Institutio Di Medicina Legale e Delle Assicurazioni, Rome. (Copies attached)

On the 10th August 1944, the body was removed to the 30th Indian General Hospital, where Major LAHIRI. D I.M.S. carried out a post-mortem on the body. It will be seen from this report that the apparent cause of death was drowning, and that the body resembled that of a negro. (Copy of Report attached hereto).

The body was buried at the Military Cemetery at Campo Verano, Rome on the 11th August 1944.

A. G. Washer

15th August 1944.
In the Field.

A.G. Washer. Sgt.
76 Section, S.I.B.

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

C O P Y.

SUBJECT. POST-MORTEM.

N° 354/1.
N° 12 Indian Field Laboratory.
C.M.F. dated. 11th Aug.1944.

O.C. 30. I.G.H.

Body. Unidentified. P.M. 1730 hrs. 10.8.44.

The body is found in a profound state of putrification and impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the cause of death.

Identification. Definite impossible;more or less resembles a negro.

Body found in a bloated condition full of maggots.

Apparent cause of death:- Drowning.

(Signed) D.C.LAHIRI.

(D.C.LAHIRI)
Maj. IMS/IAMC.
Commanding.

"AL"

5029

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

TRANSLATION.

76 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
Central Mediterranean Forces.

Statement of;- BACCI Antonio.
Via della Magliana 173B.
Rome.

Who states:-

Yesterday, August 9th, about 0830 hours as I was in my boat on the River Tiber, I saw at a distance of about nine or ten kilometers from Rome on the Via Ostiense road, a body floating in the water which had been driven by the current to one of the river banks. The body was floating face downwards.

I at once informed CRISTOFANELLI Candido of what I had seen and asked him to go to the Carabinere Police Station and report what I had seen.

A little later CRISTOFANELLI together with the Brigadie CENTAMORE Francesco, and we went to the spot where the body was and secured it to the ground with wire.

I have read over the above statement, it is true and correct.

(Signed) BACCI Antonio.

Statement taken down, read over and signture witnessed by Lyn CALANDRO, Official Interpreter, 76 Section, Special Investigation Branch, in the presence of Sgt Washer, 76 Section, S.I.B. on the 10th August. 1944.

6029

The above translation from the original statement is to the best of my ability.

...Lyn. Calandro. Interpreter.

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

Sec. Br. 1207

SUBJECT: Secret Ink Laboratory

CONFIDENTIAL

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Tel:- PILPOT ADV 79

1406/GSI(b)

21 Aug 44

HEADQUARTERS
23 AUG 1944
A. C. C.

Security Branch
Rec'd 23/8
Book No. 1808
File No. 641
Action Maj. Hall

To: See Distribution

To see PLPSIS & tie up with our personnel directive
fr

1. A secret ink laboratory has now been set up as part of the Allied censorship organization. Its designation and address is:

Laboratory Detachment
1249 Signal Intelligence Service
c/o Civil Censorship Branch
HQ Allied Control Commission.

2. (a) It is the mission of this laboratory to perform all secret ink investigations required by Allied forces in this Theatre.

(b) It is equipped to make thorough examinations of

(i) documents, for secret ink writing, concealed microphotographs, and related methods of secret communications

(ii) enclosures in mail, possessions of suspects etc, for hidden secret ink materials, microphotographs etc.

3. The laboratory can provide, when required, an expert in secret ink methods, to assist in the interrogation of enemy agents trained in the use of secret inks, or provided with such inks.

4. In order that the laboratory staff may be kept informed of any new developments with regard to methods of secret writing in use by the enemy, any information obtained on this subject should be forwarded to this HQ for transmission to the laboratory.

5027

5. This HQ letter of even reference dated 18 Jul 44 notified the existence of two Italian laboratories in NMLE which could provide security agencies with scientific aids to investigation, including the "detection and development of writing in invisible inks".

In future any tests for secret writing will be referred to the Allied Laboratory Detachment described in para 1 above, but the two Italian laboratories will continue to be available in respect of the other scientific aids and tests described in our letter of 18 Jul 44.

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

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Laboratory Detachment
G.S. Signal Intelligence Service
c/o Civil Censorship Branch
HQ Allied Control Commission.

2. (a) It is the mission of this laboratory to perform all secret ink investigations required by Allied forces in this Theatre.

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(i) documents, for secret ink writing, concealed microphotographs, and related methods of secret communications

(ii) enclosures in mail, possessions of suspects etc, for hidden secret ink materials, microphotographs etc.

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W. D. Gibson Lt Col
for Brigadier
BGS(I)

SF

Distribution:

G-2 Fifth Army
G2I Eighth Army
G2I 2 District
G2I 3 District
G-2 BBS
G-2 RAOC
G-2 Allied Garrison SARDINIA
1 SCI Unit
SCI Unit Z
CI Section
CSDIC CMF
16 FS Section.

For Information:

G-2 AFHQ
G-2 AAF/MTO
Security Branch ACC
Communications Sub-Commission ACC
Laboratory Detachment, G.S. Signal Intelligence Service, c/o Civil Censorship Group, HQ ACC.
G2I(c)

0027

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

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

641.0
SCWOLP

RESTRICTED.

Ref. SIB64/A/44/

No.64 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
C.M.Forces.

11th August, 1944.

Copy for Copy flow

SUBJECT:- Expert Examination.

The Director,
Security Branch,
Public Safety Commission,
A.F.O. 394.

On 5th August, 1944, an Italian civilian named Sebastiano Isaia, residing at No.21 Via Genova, CATANIA, was found in possession of a pedal cycle believed to be Government property.

The machine was examined and it was found that all identification marks, and registeration numbers had been removed. It is thought however, that by means of scientific treatment the markings may be re-produced. It is requested therefore that the machine in question br submitted to the scientific laboratories at ROME for the necessary tests to be carried out. Special attention being paid to the following points:-

(A) Serial number on frame immediately below saddle.

(B) Serial number on frame near front forks. 5026

(C) W.D. markings on inner tubes and tyers.

Captain.
D.A.P.M.
No.64 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

Field.

Lea y Officer
left with note
to Superior
Security Officer
Hans Hayes
11 Aug.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
E.C. and M.G. Section.
APO 394.

July 1944

(4)

Ref. : CA/

Subject : Scientific Aids to Investigation.

To : Regional Commissioners I to IX : Vice Presidents.

1. The attached circular from A.A.I. (Ref. AAI/IAGB/CEI(A) of 18 July 1944 is forwarded for your information and reference if required.

M.G. LUCK,
Brigadier,
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT : Scientific Aids to Investigations.

Adv. HQ. Allied Armies in Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAI/1408/GSI(b)

TO: See Distribution.

18 July 1944

1. Two laboratories, equipped to provide all Security agencies with scientific aids to investigation, are now available on ROME.

2. These are located at:

(a) ISTITUTO DI MEDICINA LEGALE E DELLA ASSICURAZIONI DELLA R. UNIVERSITA DI ROMA, 32 Viale dell'Universita.

(b) SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI POLIZIA Via delle Mantellate.

3. The first of these deals with the aspects of examination and investigation where expert medical knowledge is required i.e. Forensic medicine.

4. The second deals with scientific investigation from a purely police point of view i.e. by fingerprints and other such means of personal indentification.

5. While it is not possible to give a comprehensive list, the following indicates the kind of work which can be undertaken:-

(a) Analysis of powder, liquids etc.
(b) Identification by fingerprints.
(c) Detection and development of writing in invisible inks.
(d) Microscopic examination of all types.
(e) Ballistics.
(f) Expert examination of handwriting.
(g) Indentification of typewritten documents.

6. In order that the best use may be made of these laboratories, it is important that all Security agencies should bear in mind the following points before enlisting their help.

(a) Science cannot take the place of the investigator; it is only after the preliminary investigations have been made that the aid of Science can be solicited. Scientific aids can be best employed to connect the links in a chain of evidence.

(b) In order to obtain the best probative value from scientific evidence (i.e. if such evidence is likely to be required for trial) the following principles should be followed as far as circumstances permit.

(i) As few people as possible should handle the exhibit and they in

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

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(a) ISTITUTO DI MEDICINA LEGALE E DELLA ASSICURAZIONI DELLA R. UNIVERSITA DI ROMA, 32 Viale dell'Universita.

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(b) In order to obtain the best probative value from scientific evidence (i.e. if such evidence is likely to be required for trial) the following principles should be followed as far as circumstances permit.

(i) As few people as possible should handle the exhibit and they in turn should handle the exhibits as little as possible.

(ii) A detailed record should be kept of all persons through whose hands the exhibits pass, and the following information should be obtained from such persons:

Time, date and place on which they first handled the exhibit.

Circumstances under which the exhibit first came into their possession.

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

The condition of the exhibit at the time of finding or receipt, and, in the case of the first person to find it, the exact position and location of the exhibit. It is desirable but not essential that a photograph be taken of the exhibit before it is moved from the place in which it was orignally found.

The circumstances in which the exhibit was handed to the next person, giving the name of the person by whome handed and the time, date and place of handling or method of dispatch.

(iii) Any person having custody of an exhibit should keep it under his direct personal control and/or under lock and key.

7. Applications for examination of exhibits may be made by any Security Agency to Security Branch, HQ. A.C.C. All such applications must be accompanied by a brief report relevant to the facts which it is desired to establish by scientific means. It is not necessary to submit the full facts of the case (see para 9 below).

8, A hypothetical case is quoted below to illustrate the foregoing:

A spy is landed by parachute and manages to get out of his harness and proceed some distance from his landing place before being arrested. He is examined and interrogated, and, although he bears marks on his body consistent with having worn parachute harness, and is cut and bruised from the fall, he denies being the person who came down in the parachute. While the circumstantial evidence against him is strong, it is not conclusive and would not alone be accepted by a court. It however the parachute helmet and harness are carefully preserved together with the clothing of the suspect, microscopic examination would undoubtably reveal that some of the fabric from the parachute had worn its way into the suspect's clothing and vice versa. A sample of the hair from the head of the suspect should also be taken, as it is almost certain that some of his hair would be found in the helmet.

9. In a case such as the above it would only be necessary to state when submitting the exhibits for examination: "Herewith parachute harness and clothing of person suspected of having descended by parachute. Please examine for evidence to prove suspect did use parachute."

Similarly were it desired to have a paper examined for invisible ink writing, it would only be necessary to submit the paper with a request that it be examined for writing in invisible ink, without giving full details of the case.

10. The foregoing gives a brief idea of the scope of these laboratories and of the procedure to be used. In general, it is better to submit all likely cases and receive a proportion of negative replies than to decide that scientific aids cannot help when, in fact, they may be able to do so.

11. It is suggested that officers of any Security agency might take the opportunity of visiting these laboratories when they are in ROME, so that they may see for themselves the means and extent to which scientific aids can assist them in investigations.

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

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11. It is suggested that officers of any Security agency might take the opportunity of visiting these laboratories when they are in ROME, so that they may see for themselves the means and extent to which scientific aids can assist them in investigations.

Arrangements for such visits should be made with the Security Branch HQ, Allied Control Commission, Ministere delle Corporazioni, ROME.

(Signed) W.D. GIBSON Lt.Col.
for Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I)

DISTRIBUTION:

G-2, Fifth Army.	G-2 (CI) A.F.H.Q.
GSI, Eighth Army.	A-2 AAF/MTO
GSI, 5 Corps	1 S.C.I. Unit.
GSI. No. 1 District.	2 S.C.I. Unit.
GSI. No. 2 District.	3 S.C.I. Unit.
GSI. No. 3 District.	CSS, X-2 Detachment.
G-2 R.A.A.C.	16 F.S. Section.
G-2, P.B.S.	SDL/CS
Security Branch, A.C.C.	

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

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

SECRET

Security Br
6183

SCI/340/5
24th July, 1944

(3)

To : Security Branch,
H.Q., A.C.C.

From. No. 1 S.C.I. Unit

Reference AAI/1408/GSI(b) of 18 July, 1944:

It is requested that examination be undertaken of the chemical equipment of Dr. Polidoro BENVEDUTI, documents expert employed by the Sicherheitsdienst in ROME. The equipment, which was discovered in the German Embassy on 10 June, is in a large packing case at this office. It appears to consist largely of bottles of chemicals, powders, pumice stone, etc.

It is desired to establish whether BENVEDUTI made use of any new material and what, if possible, was the nature of the laboratory work carried out by him, i.e. whether it was an examination of suspect papers or whether he himself was probably engaged in altering or falsifying permits.

Major
S.C.I.

Give 25 Jul 44
note
GSI authorised to use the laboratory
(H.Q. A.C.C.)

REGISTRY
25 JUL 1944
A.C.C.

5023

1217

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

RESTRICTED.

76th. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
Central Mediterranean Forces.

Ref: SIB76/M/44/43.

Subject:- Attached Reports.

To:- Major HARES, Security Branch, H.Q., A.C.C.

The attached reports, reference numbers SIB77/A/A/44/6 & 7, received at this Office from D.A.P.M., 77 S.I.S., are forwarded herewith for your information.

In the Field.
15th. July, 1944.

(R. A. ARCHER.) Captain,
D.A.P.M., 76th. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Seen & noted.
Awaits results of examination of exhibits
Hares Major 17/7/44

RESTRICTED.

Ref:- SIB77/A/A/44/7.

'A' Detachment,
77 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

Subject:- Interim Report for Ballistic Experts, concerning T.S.M.G. No.416304, suspected of having been fired in a murder case at PONTE VALLE GRPI about 23.30 hours on the 27/6/44.

To:- D.A.P.M.,
77 Section,
S.I.B., C.M. Police.

Sir,

On the 28th June, 1944, at about 0900 hours, a case of alleged murder was reported to this Office, by O.C., 8th Indian Div. Provost Coy., C.M. Police, having occurred at about 23.30 hours on the 27th June 1944, at an isolated farm-house on the outskirts of PONTE VALLE GRPI village, near PERUGIA.

I immediately proceeded to the scene of the crime and commenced investigations, finding the facts of the case to be as follows:-

At about 23.30 hours on the 27th June, 1944, two Indian soldiers, one being a Corporal, are alleged to have called at a lonely farm-house near PONTE VALLE GRPI. The civilian occupants had retired for the night.

An aged male member of the household, PUCCIARINI Giuseppe, heard knockings at the door and so lit a lamp and got out of bed to open the door. As he did so, two Indian soldiers forced him back into the room at the point of a Thompson sub-Machine Gun. PUCCIARINI immediately recognized the two Indians as being the same two who had been to the farm during the day and on other previous occasions asking for eggs and vino.

The Indian soldiers then forced PUCCIARINI to lead them to the bed-rooms of the house. In these three bed-rooms were sleeping at the time four different families, consisting of several female members. These persons although disturbed, did not get out of bed, the rooms being illuminated by oil-lamps.

The intention of the two soldiers appeared to be to commit rape, for they attempted to seize the women in bed. As each woman resisted assisted by their husbands and the Indians were unable to achieve their intentions, the Corporal fired a short burst of bullets from the machine-gun at each woman in turn as they [illegible] killing two of them.

HEAD A SECTION.

D.A.P.M. SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION:

Report.

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

Sir,

HEAD & STATION. On the 28th June, 1944, at about 0600 hours, a case of alleged murder was reported to this Office, by O.C., 8th Indian Div. Provost Coy., G.M. Police, having occurred at about 23.30 hours on the 27th June 1944, at an isolated farm-house on the outskirts of PONTE VALLE CEPI village, near PERUGIA.

D.A.P.M. SECTION. I immediately proceeded to the scene of the crime and commenced investigations, finding the facts of the case to be as follow:-

MURDER:

Report. At about 23.30 hours on the 27th June, 1944, two Indian soldiers, one being a Corporal, are alleged to have called at a lonely farm-house near PONTE VALLE CEPI. The civilian occupants had retired for the night.

An aged male member of the household, FUCCIARINI Giuseppe, heard knockings at the door and so lit a lamp and got out of bed to open the door. As he did so, two Indian soldiers forced him back into the room at the point of a Thompson Sub-Machine Gun. FUCCIARINI immediately recognized the two Indians as being the same two who had been to the farm during the day and on other previous occasions asking for eggs and vino.

The Indian soldiers then forced FUCCIARINI to lead them to the bed-rooms of the house. In these three bed-rooms were sleeping at the time four different families, consisting of several female members. These persons although disturbed, did not get out of bed, the rooms being illuminated by oil-lamps.

The intention of the two soldiers appeared to be to commit rape, for they attempted to seize the women in bed. As each woman resisted assisted by their husbands and the Indians were unable to achieve their intentions, the Corporal fired a short burst of bullets from the machine-gun at each woman in turn as they were lying in their beds, killing two of them.

The firing caused panic among six other civilians present in the room, and they all rushed to jump out of the windows. The Indian Corporal then sprayed the room with bullets, wounding five of the civilians. The two soldiers then escaped from the house.

On my arrival at the scene of the crime at about 0700 hours on the 28th June, 1944, the wounded persons had been removed to hospital, but the bodies of the two dead women were left for my examination.

The two bodies of GRAZIOTTI Maria, (unmarried) aged 45 years, and LA SIGNORA DEMETRIA, (married) aged 35 years, were found to have two bullet wounds in each. In the case of GRAZIOTTI MARIA both bullets had passed right through her body, but in the case of LA SIGNORA DEMETRIA no exit wound was visible for a shoulder wound.

To Sheet Two.....

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

continued.....

In view of this a Post-Mortem examination was carried out on the bodies at the No.2 Indian Mobile Hosp., resulting in the extraction of an undamaged copper-coated bullet of .45 calibre, from the shoulder-wound in the body of LA SIGNORA [illegible]. I took possession of this bullet.

A close search was carried out of the bed-room in the farm-house at the scene of the crime. This resulted in the finding of 8 discharged cartridge cases of .45 calibre, and 4 (four) .45 spent bullets. This ammunition is Service type fired in T.S.M.Gs..

On examining the cartridge cases, I found six of them to be of the new type of ammunition now in use, i.e. lead-coloured cases, but two of the cases were of the old type, i.e. brass cases. I also found six bullet holes in the walls of the bed-room, in groups of twos and singly.

As a result of further enquiries an identification parade was held of all Naiks (Ops) in the 21st Indian Infantry Bde., at 20.00 hours on the 29th June, 1944. On this parade a civilian witness, [illegible], identified No.11625 Naik. [illegible] RAZ, "D" Coy., 1/15th PUNJAB REGT., 8th Indian Div., as being the Indian Corporal who had visited his farm (situated approx. 40 yards from scene of crime) at about 17.00 hours on the 27th June, 1944.

This Corporal's description and dress fitted the description of the Corporal alleged to have done the shooting, and the wounded persons state that they are certain that the Corporal who shot them on the night in question, is the same Corporal who had visited their farm at about 17.30 hours on the 27th June, 1944, shortly after he had left [illegible]'s farm.

Naik. [illegible] RAZ was arrested by me on suspicion of having committed the crime and placed in close arrest on a 'Holding Charge'. He denied having anything to do with the crime, with the defence that as he was N.C.O. i/c Guard on the night in question, in his Platoon area (situated approx 800 yards from scene of crime), he did not leave the camp that night.

However I found him to have a Thompson Sub-Machine Gun (No.[illegible]) on his charge. I examined this weapon and found the barrel-muzzle to be plugged with a piece of flannel. The weapon had been cleaned and oiled, each Platoon of the unit holding its own arms inspection almost daily. The weapon in question had been inspected on the morning of the 28th June, 1944.

I further learned that Naik. [illegible] RAZ should be in possession of 200 rounds of .45 ammunition for the

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

bullets. This ammunition is Service type issued in I.A.O.S..

On examining the cartridge cases, I found six of them to be of the new type of ammunition now in use, i.e. lead-coloured cases, but two of the cases were of the old type, i.e. brass cases. I also found six bullet holes in the walls of the bed-room, in groups of twos and singly.

As a result of further enquiries an identification parade was held of all Naiks (Cpls) in the 21st Indian Infantry Bde., at 20.00 hours on the 29th June, 1944. On this parade a civilian witness, GURLINGAO MINGINOR, identified No.11625 Naik. SHER BAZ, "D" Coy., 3/15th PUNJAB REGT., 8th Indian Div., as being the Indian Corporal who had visited his farm (situated approx. 40 yards from scene of crime) at about 17.00 hours on the 27th June, 1944.

This Corporal's description and dress fitted the description of the Corporal alleged to have done the shooting, and the wounded persons state that they are certain that the Corporal who shot them on the night in question, is the same Corporal who had visited their farm at about 17.30 hours on the 27th June, 1944, shortly after he had left GURLINGAO MINGINOR's farm.

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However I found him to have a Thompson Sub-Machine Gun (No.[illegible]) on his charge. I examined this weapon and found the barrel-muzzle to be plugged with a piece of flannel. The weapon had been cleaned and oiled, each Platoon of the unit holding its own arms inspection almost daily. The weapon in question had been inspected on the morning of the 25th June, 1944.

I further learned that Naik. SHER BAZ should be in possession of a full complement of 200 rounds of .45 ammunition for the weapon (battle scale). SHER BAZ had been in the firing line on the night of the 26th June, 1944, (night before crime), but had no occasion to fire a single shot.

Therefore I examined his ammunition. I found him to be in possession of 10 box type T.S.M.G., magazines, each sealed to hold 20 rounds of ammunition. These ten magazines were emptied by me, I found 18 rounds in some magazines and 19 in others. I counted the rounds and found them to total 188. SHER BAZ was not in possession of any other T.S.M.G. ammunition.

A point of interest arising at this stage, is that among SHER BAZ's 188 rounds of .45 ammunition, 186 rounds are of the new type, i.e. lead coloured cartridge cases, and 2 rounds are of the old type, i.e. brass cases, and further that the Lot markings on the base of these two rounds are identical to the two discharged brass cases found by me at the scene of the crime.

To Sheet Three.....

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

continued.....

In view of this and with the permission of Lt.-Col. B.N. Mac MANARA, C.O. 3/15th PUNJAB REGT., I took possession of the T.S.M.G., No.416880A and all ammunition on charge to Naik. SHER BAZ, with the object of arranging a ballistic examination by competent experts, of the weapon, together with ammunition, and bullet extracted from the body of GHAINDUCI ZAIBA, to compare and ascertain whether this bullet and others found at the scene of the crime were fired through the T.S.M.G. possessed by Naik. SHER BAZ.

As the weight of evidence against the accused up to the present is chiefly of a circumstantial nature, a successful ballistic test will strengthen the case as additional evidence or even conclusive evidence, therefore the result of the test is awaited with interest.

The following exhibits were forwarded for ballistic examination on the 4th July, 1944:-

1. one.45 Bullet. (found in body of GHAINDUCI ZAIBA).
2. Three (3) .45 Bullets. (found at scene of crime).
3. Eight (8) .45 Cartridge cases. (found at scene of crime).
4. One (1) Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, No.416880A. (suspected weapon).
5. Twenty (20) rounds of .45 ammunition. (found in possession of accused).

POINTS TO ASSIST EXPERTS:-

(a) 8 to 12 bullets were fired at the scene of the crime.

(b) The bullets were fired in possible bursts of two or three bullets, and a final longer burst of four or five bullets.

(c) The ammunition fired is not very old, possibly made during the past twelve months.

(d) The weapon was fired at close ranges, 2 to 6 feet.

(e) The weapon has been fired in action considerably on recent occasions.

(f) The weapon is cleaned and oiled almost daily by the owner.

(g) Owing to the two women being killed whilst lying on the bed, and the bullet holes in the walls being close to the ground, it is known that the soldier was standing when he fired, therefore the weapon was fired downwards, possible angle 45 degrees.

(h) At least one wound on each dead body found to have a charred entry.

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

present is chiefly of a circumstantial nature, a successful ballistic test will strengthen the case as additional evidence or even cumulative evidence, therefore the result of the test is awaited with interest.

The following exhibits were forwarded for ballistic examination on the 4th July, 1944:-

1. one.45 Bullet. (found in body of CLEMENTI MAIRA).
3. Three (3) .45 Bullets. (found at scene of crime).
4. Eight (8) .45 Cartridge cases. (found at scene of crime).
5. One (1) Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, No.[illegible]. (Suspected weapon).
6. Twenty (20) rounds of .45 ammunition. (found in possession of accused).

NOTES TO ABOVE EXHIBITS:-

(a) 8 to 12 bullets were fired at the scene of the crime.

(b) The bullets were fired in possible bursts of two or three bullets, and a final longer burst of four or five bullets.

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(h) At least one wound on each dead body found to have a charred entry.

Investigations continuing.

5019

R. Huggins

R. HUGGINS, C.S.M.
77 Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

In the Field.
7th July '44.

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

RESTRICTED.

Ref. SIB77/N/4/44/6.

'A' Detachment, 77 Section,
Special Investigation Branch.
PERUGIA.
8th July 44.

Subject:- NOTES FOR GUIDANCE IN BALLISTIC EXAMINATION OF EXHIBITS IMPOUNDED IN MURDER CASES.

To :- D.A.P.M.,
77 Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Read & Submitted

D.A.P.M. Section.

On the 27th June 44, a request was received from the A.P.M. 13 Corps, for two cases of murder which had occurred in an area occupied by South African Forces to be investigated. Sgt MORRIS and Sgt. VICKERS were instructed to conduct the enquiries.

Both cases proved to be of a very serious nature. The following being the brief facts in each case:-

Distribution:-

Report

1st Case. Double murder and an attempted murder, investigated by Sgt. MORRIS. On the 25th June 44 at 0530 hours, as a result of shots being heard, three persons were immediately found suffering from bullet wounds One male and two females. On arrival of a civilian doctor, life was pronounced extinct in the case of one of the females. The male person died whilst being conveyed to the Civil Hospital, CAVRETTO. An undamaged .38 bullet referred to as exhibit 'A', a damaged .38 bullet referred to as exhibit 'B' and five .38 empty cartridge cases referred to as exhibit 'C' were found at the scene of the crime. Extensive enquiries in this case resulted in the arrest of a soldier on the 4th July 44. The case has now proved to be very strong and the accused has admitted being responsible. He was found to be in possession of a .38 pistol which was impounded and is referred to as exhibit 'D'

2nd Case. Triple murder investigated by Sgt. VICKERS. One male and two females, the sole occupants of an isolated farmhouse were found to have been murdered on 25th June 44. A Post Mortem on the bodies was held on the 26th June 44, which revealed that death in all cases had occurred three or four days previously and were due to .38 bullet wounds. In this case two slightly damaged bullet .38 cal. were found at the scene of the crime. These are referred to as exhibits 'E' and 'F'. Extensive enquiries were carried out in this case, but without success.

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

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As the two cases were identical in many factors, the accused in the first case was questioned in respect of the latter, but he denied all knowledge of same.

The following are the reasons why the accused is suspected of both crimes:-

It is known that the accused is a good shot with a pistol. In the first case six shots hit and penetrated the two deceased and injured persons, whilst in the second case four shots hit and penetrated the three deceased persons. Two persons in each case died as a result of bullet wounds in the head. This would indicate that the person responsible for both crimes was a good shot, unless the rounds were fired at a very short distance. Medical evidence has not established the distance the bullets were fired.

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

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

SHEET TWO.

In both cases the crimes were committed at isolated farmhouses, both being within a reasonable distance of the accused's Unit.

On the 25th June, date of the first case, the accused was absent from his Unit. It is also known that the accused was absent from his Unit from early morning to late in the evening on the 23rd June 44. In the latter case medical evidence states that death occurred three or four days previous to the 26th June. It is known that the deceased family were alive at 1500 hours on the 22nd June 44. In view of this there is every possibility that the accused also committed this crime when absent from his Unit on the 23rd June.

The object in submitting the exhibits for a ballistic examination is:-

a. To prove or disprove that the accused was responsible for the second case, i.e. whether the bullets marked 'E' and 'F' were fired from the pistol marked 'D'.

b. To further strengthen the first case in proving that the exhibits 'A', 'B' and 'C' were fired from the pistol marked 'D'.

T. Sanderson Lieut.

T. Sanderson Lieut.,
O i/c 'A' Det. 77 Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Field.

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