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

ACC 10000|143|2724 621.03 A SECURITY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS DIST 2

Ap. 1944 - JAN. 1946

1095

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

FULL

PIEND

1096

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

Please return to Security Div

SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 25

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
A.C. of S. G-2 (CI) Section, MTO.	1 - 4
ADC for GOC. HQ. No. 3 District	5
GSI (b), HQ. No. 2 District	6
A.C. of S., G-2 RAAC	7
A.C. of S., G-3 Pen. Base Section	8
A.C. of S., G-3 Pen. Base Section (Southern District)	9
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division, ALCOM	10
Central Reference Library, Information Div. HQ. , ALCOM	11
HQ. BARI Liaison Group, ALCOM, CMF	12
AMG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	13
CSI (b), HQ., BTA	14-15
HQ., Field Security	16
39 FSS	17
86 FSS	18
312 FSS	19
314 FSS	20
52 Area	21
54 Area	22
NAPLES Area	23
61 Area	24
211 Sub-Area	25
22 AA Bde	26
British Troops in SICILY	27
NOIC, NAPLES	28
Security Officer, HQ. AAFSC/MTO. (APO 528 U.S. Army)	29
No. 3 S.C.I. Unit, ROME	30
No. 5 S.C.I. Unit, VENICE	31
276 FSS, ROME	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
War Diary	34-35
File	36
Spares	37-45

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF JANUARY, 1946.

DATE: 7 Feb 46 COPY No.: 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

A series of explosions at TORRE ANNUNZIATA Maritime station on the evening of 21 Jan 46 destroyed a munition train and caused civilian casualties and widespread damage to property. As a result, criticism was voiced by the Italians of alleged Allied negligence in the disposal of surplus munitions.

Wire-cutting on a large scale began in the CASORIA area; a gang is thought to be working from NAPLES on this activity.

Special measures were instituted in the BARI area by Commander, 54 Area, following cases of deliberate shootings of British personnel by civilians.

Armed Separatist activity continued in SICILY during the month, and an action between EVIS and CC RR and Government troops lasted for nearly nine days at MONTE LEPRE (PALERMO Province).

Civil Security

Serious rioting by REDUCI caused some concern in NAPLES on 10 and 11 Jan 46. No Allied interests were involved. Elsewhere in District, a number of minor disturbances for political reasons were quelled by Italian police action.

FS were concerned with the apparent lack of control at DP Camps and the facility with which Jugoslav and other nationals could circulate.

Allied intentions towards Italy were still widely criticised in the Italian press but relations between troops and civilians remained good.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

A series of explosions at TORRE ANNUNZIATA Maritime station on the evening of 21 Jan 46 destroyed a munition train and caused civilian casualties and widespread damage to property. As a result, criticism was voiced by the Italians of alleged Allied negligence in the disposal of surplus munitions.

Wire-cutting on a large scale began in the CASERTA area; a gang is thought to be working from NAPLES on this activity.

Special measures were instituted in the BARI area by Commander, 54 Area, following cases of deliberate shootings of British personnel by civilians.

Armed Separatist activity continued in SICILY during the month, and an action between EVIS and CC RR and Government troops lasted for nearly nine days at MONTE LEPRE (PALERMO Province).

Civil Security

Serious rioting by REDUCI caused some concern in NAPLES on 10 and 11 Jan 46. No Allied interests were involved. Elsewhere in District, a number of minor disturbances for political reasons were quelled by Italian police action.

FS were concerned with the apparent lack of control at DP Camps and the facility with which Jugoslav and other nationals could circulate.

Allied intentions towards Italy were still widely criticised in the Italian press but relations between troops and civilians remained good.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

00124

11/2
5161

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

10666

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) FSS NAPLES were concerned with the investigation of the causes of the three munition explosions at the TORRE ANNUNZIATA maritime sidings on the evening of 21 Jan between 1745 hrs and 1920 hrs. The present conclusion is that the disaster was caused when a flare-type firework, set off by Italian civilians in TORRE ANNUNZIATA, fell upon a wagon and started a fire. Deliberate sabotage is not suspected although, as the flare may have come illegally from Allied sources, pilfering is probably a contributory cause. (This HQ. letter, 50/GSI of 4 Feb 46 refers). Below is a general account of events from various sources:

"On Saturday night, 19 Jan, nineteen wagons arrived at TORRE ANNUNZIATA from 04N51, US Ammo Dept at AVERSA, followed by a further seven early on Sunday morning, 20 Jan. The consignment, which consisted approximately of thirty tons of salvage ammunition and seventy tons in first-class condition surplus to present requirements was made up of small arms ammunition, mines, grenades, projectors and various other heavier munitions intended for immediate transfer to lighters and barges for disposal at sea. According to members of the R.T.O. staff, the wagons contained primed gun-cotton charges and it is certain that a large quantity of illegal fireworks were carried in the containers.

The train remained standing in a siding adjacent to the beach and leading to the SCALO MARITTIMO (Maritime Goods Station) until the Monday evening. There appears to be enough evidence to suggest that, during the evening of 20 Jan 46, a number of "festa-flares" were being sent into the air in TORRE ANNUNZIATA and in the neighbouring coastal settlements and witnesses say that, on the two days prior to the explosion, the use of fireworks increased. It is a well-known fact that Allied dumps in the NAPLES area, persistently attacked by thieves as they are, have provided explosive material for the manufacture of powerful Italian fireworks for which there is a ready market, and it may be assumed that such fireworks would be as obtainable in the township as elsewhere in Southern Italy. Moreover, it is not inconceivable that the Verey lights carried by the train itself were pilfered during its halt on the siding and subsequently used by the civilians in the area.

According to statements by two eye-witnesses, a member of the GC EF on Customs duty near the scene and a railway employee, sometime between 1735 hrs and 1745 hrs, a white flare fell on to one of the wagons and started a fire. Corroborative evidence in additional statements refers to children playing near the trucks prior to this at 1730 hrs and to the train guards firing shots to drive them away; also to the bursting of flares from the row of houses immediately adjacent to the railway viaduct, flanking the siding and not more than sixty yards from the munition train.

This fire was followed by three major explosions during which the whole of the maritime goods area was completely wrecked, rows of

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

contributory cause. (This hq. letter, 3/[illegible] refers). Below is a general account of events from various sources:

"On Saturday night, 19 Jan, nineteen wagons arrived at TORRE ANNUNZIATA from 04N51, US Ammo Dept at AVERSA, followed by a further seven early on Sunday morning, 20 Jan. The consignment, which consisted approximately of thirty tons of salvage ammunition and seventy tons in first-class condition surplus to present requirements was made up of small arms ammunition, mines, grenades, projectors and various other heavier munitions intended for immediate transfer to lighters and barges for disposal at sea. According to members of the R.T.O. staff, the wagons contained primed gun-cotton charges and it is certain that a large quantity of [illegible] were carried in the containers.

The train remained standing in a siding adjacent to the beach and leading to the SCALO MARITTIMO (Maritime Goods Station) until the Monday evening. There appears to be enough evidence to suggest that, during the evening of 20 Jan 46, a number of "festa-flares" were being sent into the air in TORRE ANNUNZIATA and in the neighbouring coastal settlements and witnesses say that, on the two days prior to the explosion, the use of fireworks increased. It is a well-known fact that Allied dumps in the NAPLES area, persistently attacked by thieves as they are, have provided explosive material for the manufacture of powerful Italian fireworks for which there is a ready market, and it may be assumed that such fireworks would be as obtainable in the township as elsewhere in Southern Italy. Moreover, it is not inconceivable that the Verey lights carried by the train itself were pilfered during its halt on the siding and subsequently used by the civilians in the area.

According to statements by two eye-witnesses, a member of GC EF on Customs duty near the scene and a railway employee, sometime between 1735 hrs and 1745 hrs, a white flare fell on to one of the wagons and started a fire. Corroborative evidence in additional statements refers to children playing near the trucks prior to this at 1730 hrs and to the train guards firing shots to drive them away; also to the bursting of flares from the row of houses immediately adjacent to the railway viaduct, flanking the siding and not more than sixty yards from the munition train.

This fire was followed by three major explosions during which the whole of the maritime goods area was completely wrecked, rows of rubble-built houses in the town levelled to the ground and much superficial damage caused over a large area. Service casualties amounted to two British personnel seriously hurt and a number with minor injuries: the Italians lost over forty dead in the wreckage of dwellings, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred gravely injured and about three thousand rendered homeless.

British fire-fighting units went to work, rescue services were quickly organised and provision made to bring the disused 57 Area Rest Camp into service to accommodate the homeless and hungry. U.N.R.R.A. and its Italian counterpart, E.N.D.S.L., worked together to provide food and clothing. Gangs for working were

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

brought in from CASTELLAMMARE and outlying districts to assist in rescue and clearance work.

Long reports of the disaster appeared in the Italian Press on the afternoon of 22 Jan 46, and messages of sympathy were sent to the locality from many political and national organisations. During the 23 and 24 Jan, as accounts of the devastation and plight of the inhabitants of the town continued to be published, adverse criticism was heard and written of the alleged failure by the Allies to take precautions to safeguard civilian lives when movement of explosives through built-up areas was necessary.

Early on the morning of 25 Jan, seventeen lorries arrived at TORRE ANNUNZIATA loaded with ammunition for disposal at sea. At about 0915 hrs, a crowd of a thousand people, armed with sticks and brickbats, invaded the port area as a protest against further dumping of explosives and threatened both to sink the barges used for the operation and to dispose of the R.T.O. staff and small detachment working on the docks. In spite of a large influx of CC RR, posted in the neighbourhood to prevent looting, the position was untenable and the lorries were returned unloaded to the depots at ACERRA and CANCELLO. The incident was reported to higher authority and G.O.C., 3 District ordered a suspension of all operations in the area pending an A.F.H.Q. directive on policy. A Conference at AFHQ on the disposal of surplus munitions was held on 29 Jan 46 and it is expected that information will be forthcoming which will clarify the general position.

(ii) During the month, the situation with regard to British guards at the various BAD became increasingly difficult. 16 BAD reported losses, chiefly composed of cordite, augmenting charges, Nobels 808 explosive and boxes. In the latter fortnight of January, a slight decrease in incidents involving theft of Allied munitions - it is understood from 16 BAD that the figure was forty compared to the usual average of fifty to sixty over a similar period - was considered due to the scare caused by the disaster at TORRE ANNUNZIATA.

(iii) On 20 Jan 46, a fire broke out in a gelinite store at 501 BAD, about a mile north of TERLIZZI (BARI Province). The outbreak was discovered by a Polish guard and much of the material was removed to safety. FS found no evidence of sabotage; though a Verey light cartridge, part of the system used by the guards for signalling to one another, was discovered near the stack of gelinite. There was nothing to prove that the cartridge was connected with the incident. On 21 Jan 46, a small incendiary bomb accidentally caught alight whilst munitions were being loaded on to a ship in the BARI docks. No damage was caused as it was immediately extinguished; however, a rumour quickly spread throughout the old city, which flanks the Port, that an ammunition ship was about to blow up and a great number of civilians fled their homes in panic.

(iv) A further run of wire-cutting occurred at widely-scattered points in District and local investigations were started in the PALERMO, ANCONA and BARI areas. The most serious incidents were reported from the CASORIA district where four extensive cuttings were made within the comparatively short period of twelve days.

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

movement of explosives through built-up areas was necessary.

Early on the morning of 25 Jan, seventeen lorries arrived at TORRE ANNUNZIATA loaded with ammunition for disposal at sea. At about 0915 hrs, a crowd of a thousand people, armed with sticks and brickbats, invaded the port area as a protest against further dumping of explosives and threatened both to sink the barges used for the operation and to dispose of the R.T.O. staff and small detachment working on the docks. In spite of a large influx of CC RR, posted in the neighbourhood to prevent looting, the position was untenable and the lorries were returned unloaded to the depots at ACERRA and CANCELLO. The incident was reported to higher authority and G.O.C., 3 District ordered a suspension of all operations in the area pending an A.F.H.Q. directive on policy. A Conference at AFHQ on the disposal of surplus munitions was held on 29 Jan 46 and it is expected that information will be forthcoming which will clarify the general position.

(ii) During the month, the situation with regard to British guards at the various BAD became increasingly difficult. 16 BAD reported losses, chiefly composed of cordite, augmenting charges, Nobels 808 explosive and boxes. In the latter fortnight of January, a slight decrease in incidents involving theft of Allied munitions - it is understood from 16 BAD that the figure was forty compared to the usual average of fifty to sixty over a similar period - was considered due to the scare caused by the disaster at TORRE ANNUNZIATA.

00122

(iii) On 20 Jan 46, a fire broke out in a gelinite store at 501 BAD, about a mile north of TERLIZZI (BARI Province). The outbreak was discovered by a Polish guard and much of the material was removed to safety. FS found no evidence of sabotage; though a Verey light cartridge, part of the system used by the guards for signalling to one another, was discovered near the stack of gelinite. There was nothing to prove that the cartridge was connected with the incident. On 21 Jan 46, a small incendiary bomb accidentally caught alight whilst munitions were being loaded on to a ship in the BARI docks. No damage was caused as it was immediately extinguished; however, a rumour quickly spread throughout the old city, which flanks the Port, that an ammunition ship was about to blow up and a great number of civilians fled their homes in panic.

(iv) A further run of wire-cutting occurred at widely-scattered points in District and local investigations were started in the PALERMO, ANCONA and BARI areas. The most serious incidents were reported from the CASORIA district where four extensive cuttings were made within the comparatively short period of twelve days.

At approximately 2200 hrs, 17 Jan 46, two signalmen who were to repair an interrupted line at a point west of CASTELLO DI CISTERNA came upon a gang of about a dozen men cutting and coiling signal cable. They fired two shots, dispersed the thieves, and pursued them into the built-up area of CASTELLO. Two hours later, a reinforced line party returned to discover that the damage to the circuit extended as far as ERUSCIANO and that a quarter-mile of cable towards POMIGLIANO had been removed, affecting altogether nearly two miles of wire.

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

A further serious cutting took place on the east side of the CAFORCHINO - FRATTAMAGGIORE road on the night of 18 Jan 46, and a third in the same neighbourhood on the main CASORIA road, involving approximately two thousand yards of wire, was reported by 2 Coy L of C Sigs on 20 Jan 46. Finally, on 29 Jan 46, this unit reported that eight bays had been cut out and removed from an installation at a point near CASORIA village (MR: 241561).

FS and CC RR conducted numerous house searches in ARZANO ERUSCIANO and CASTELLO DI CISTERNA and farmers were interrogated without results. CC RR thought that in the above instances the culprits belonged to gangs working in the NAPLES area as most of the persons with penal records in the neighbourhood had either established their innocence or were already in gaol. This certainly accords with the view expressed in 3 District Security Summary for Nov. 45, that wire-cutting on this scale is a planned "Black Market" operation and, unless special British resources can be made available - as they were on Route 6 during a period in Dec./Jan. with good results - the only current solution is constant pressure at all levels on the Italian authorities to break up "Black Market" rings in the major cities who deal in the material unlawfully acquired.

CC RR are now patrolling the CASORIA area at night and FS, NAPLES continue enquiries.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) According to a PBS source, General POLITO of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, who visited the eastern coastline during Dec/Jan on a survey of illegal traffic of suspects and materials between ITALY and the BALKANS, is to operate two patrol vessels in ADRIATIC waters in the hope of intercepting such traffic. The problem is increasingly troublesome to the Italians and where arms as well as olive oil and grain may be involved - and reports to this effect persist - smuggling of this order impinges on Allied security too. Information on the Italian patrol activities was therefore sought from AFHQ.

As their coast security became an increasingly vexed problem for the Italians, Allied resources to assist and direct in the matter dwindled. The Royal Navy establishments at BARI and ANCONA no longer existed and local RN control of the TARANTO base passed to the REGIA MARINA on 31 Jan 46 with the departure of the great majority of the British staff.

Port Security at BARI and ANCONA worked closely with the Italians and maintained contact with the few remaining Royal Navy authorities employed on S.T.O. duties and the like.

(ii) The latest reports on arms running concerned the region of CROTONE in CALABRIA, near the toe of Italy, and were given wide publicity in certain of the NAPLES newspapers. The Italian CS at BARI and SICILY were investigating the source and substance of these accounts which are put about on occasions by anti-Left publications in order to discredit the "Communists", the alleged receivers of every shipment from foreign sources.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(IR: 24156).

FS and CC RR conducted numerous house searches in ARZANO ERUSCIANO and CASTELLO DI CISTERNA and farmers were interrogated without results. CC RR thought that in the above instances the culprits belonged to gangs working in the NAPLES area as most of the persons with penal records in the neighbourhood had either established their innocence or were already in gaol. This certainly accords with the view expressed in 3 District Security Summary for Nov. 45, that wire-cutting on this scale is a planned "Black Market" operation and, unless special British resources can be made available - as they were on Route 6 during a period in Dec./Jan. with good results - the only current solution is constant pressure at all levels on the Italian authorities to break up "Black Market" rings in the major cities who deal in the material unlawfully acquired.

CC RR are now patrolling the CASORIA area at night and FS, NAPLES continue enquiries.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) According to a FBS source, General POLITO of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, who visited the eastern coastline during Dec/Jan on a survey of illegal traffic of suspects and materials between ITALY and the BALKANS, is to operate two patrol vessels in ADRIATIC waters in the hope of intercepting such traffic. The problem is increasingly troublesome to the Italians and where arms as well as olive oil and grain may be involved - and reports to this effect persist - smuggling of this order impinges on Allied security too. Information on the Italian patrol activities was therefore sought from AFHQ.

As their coast security became an increasingly vexed problem for the Italians, Allied resources to assist and direct in the matter dwindled. The Royal Navy establishments at BARI and ANCONA no longer existed and local RN control of the TARANTO base passed to the REGIA MARINA on 31 Jan 46 with the departure of the great majority of the British staff.

Port Security at BARI and ANCONA worked closely with the Italians and maintained contact with the few remaining Royal Navy authorities employed on S.T.O. duties and the like.

(ii) The latest reports on arms running concerned the region of CROTONE in CALABRIA, near the toe of Italy, and were given wide publicity in certain of the NAPLES newspapers. The Italian CS at BARI and SICILY were investigating the source and substance of these accounts which are put about on occasions by anti-Left publications in order to discredit the "Communists", the alleged receivers of every shipment from foreign sources.

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

Travel Control.

(iii) Eighty-five suspects arrived at NAPLES on 28 Jan 46 from SPAIN on the Spanish vessel, "PLUS ULTRA". They were given a preliminary interrogation by Port Security and moved to 209 PW Camp under arrangements made by "A". Branch, NAPLES Area. The "PLUS ULTRA" left NAPLES on 29 Jan 46 carrying nearly two hundred members of JAPANESE Diplomatic Missions in Europe, ranging from cooks to Ambassadors, who were in process of repatriation, via HAIFA and MANILA. These were also processed by Port Security and managed by "A" Branch.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	1	1
Civic Officials including CC RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civilians arrested by CS	NIL	NIL	4	4
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	5	5

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for JANUARY 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix Q/18 to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

(i) A general slackening of political tension was noted in January although it was thought to be partly the lull before the municipal electorial storm. Once again the hiatus between those Italians to whom politics means a daily and active struggle for power and those who are no longer interested in anything but earning their bread was very apparent. The professional elements continued to organise their own ranks for the coming encounter and attempted on occasions to raise some enthusiasm amongst the indifferent.

In SAN GIMIGNANO (SIENA Province), it was believed by the local authorities that a raid on the Communist and Socialist offices on the night of 11/12 Jan 46 was a minor manoeuvre in the REICHSTAG fire manner. NAPLES was treated to a spate of various placards

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

hundred members of JAPANESE Diplomatic Missions in Europe, ranging from cooks to Ambassadors, who were in process of repatriation, via HAIFA and MANILA. These were also processed by Port Security and managed by "A" Branch.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	1	1
Civic Officials including CC RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civilians arrested by CS	NIL	NIL	4	4
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	5	5

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for JANUARY 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix Q91[illegible] to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

(i) A general slackening of political tension was noted in January although it was thought to be partly the lull before the municipal electorial storm. Once again the hiatus between those Italians to whom politics means a daily and active struggle for power and those who are no longer interested in anything but earning their bread was very apparent. The professional elements continued to organise their own ranks for the coming encounter and attempted on occasions to rouse some enthusiasm amongst the indifferent.

In SAN GIMIGNANO (SIENA Province), it was believed by the local authorities that a raid on the Communist and Socialist offices on the night of 11/12 Jan 46 was a minor manoeuvre in the REICHSTAG fire manner. NAPLES was treated to a spate of various placards and manifestoes from all quarters.

The "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" Movement showed little progress in Southern Italy (save in SICILY) but strong efforts were made to push the sales of the Movement's subsidiary journal, "BUONSENSO". Congresses held in SALERNO and in NAPLES on the 10 and 13 Jan respectively, were moderately well supported - that at BRINDISI on 27 Jan 46 was definitely unsuccessful.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PS in the Central Provinces reported that the Party was still arousing great interest, although many potential members had refrained from joining until they were certain of the honesty of the Movement's democratic aspirations and had learned GIANNINI's views on the Constitutional problem.

(ii) The speech by DE GASPERI, the Italian Premier, at NAPLES on 27 Jan gave rise to little local enthusiasm. There was a hint of trouble outside the SAN CARLO theatre when a small MONARCHIST group of demonstrators, mostly youths in their 'teens, arrived but no incidents developed. In the Southern Italian press, the speech was warmly welcomed by the Christian Democrat, Liberal and and Republican parties, commended by the C.G.I.L. for the Premier's views on the necessity of maintaining unity of territory and parties, mildly criticised for its lack of programme covering industrial and agricultural reform by the Communist organs and condemned by the Partito Democratico Italiano and the Partito Democratico del Lavoro as containing nothing fresh whatsoever.

(iii) A new party with a small following at present was set up in the NAPLES area. Described as the CONCENTRAZIONE AUTONOMISTA MERIDIONALE, this group is believed to have Monarchist tendencies: its stated aim is to bring about the economic and administrative autonomy of Southern Italy. The Movement is under Questura surveillance.

(iv) On 7 Jan 46, the remaining members of the Jugoslav Military Mission in BARI, together with a small party of officials from NAPLES, embarked on the SS "PRINC ANDREJ" for Jugoslavia. Theoretically, this left only dissident Jugoslavs at large in the Area but reports received towards the end of the month suggested that an unofficial Jugoslav mission was now operating in BARI. The same source mentioned that Jugoslavs employed by U.N.R.R.A. might be using their position to force some of their compatriots to return home. The ALBANIAN Mission in BARI will now, it is suggested, undertake propaganda on behalf of the departed Jugoslav Mission. FS are engaged in sorting these reports.

Threats to Public Order. 001.3

(v) In a January report to this HQ on the situation with regard to non-Italians in the APULIA and CALABRIA areas, Italian CS at BARI estimated that such persons number approximately fifty-thousand. The report continued:

> "The term 'approximate' is used because, not only is it impossible to calculate with precision the mass of fixed residents, most of whom have not carried out the 'dichiarazione di soggiorno', but still less to be accurate in detail about the fluctuating mass, mostly Jewish, which is held in the area by diverse and numerous interests."

After saying that the region has always attracted migrants from Greece, Albania and Jugoslavia in times of peace, the report goes on:

> ".... moreover, in APULIA during the war, troops of many nationalities were present, Jugoslavs and Poles being the most numerous. These, from the moment they arrived, established a

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

but no incidents developed. In the Southern Italian press, the speech was warmly welcomed by the Christian Democrat, Liberal and and Republican parties, commended by the C.G.I.L. for the Premier's views on the necessity of maintaining unity of territory and parties, mildly criticised for its lack of programme covering industrial and agricultural reform by the Communist organs and condemned by the Partito Democratico Italiano and the Partito Democratico del Lavoro as containing nothing fresh whatsoever.

(iii) A new party with a small following at present was set up in the NAPLES area. Described as the CONCENTRAZIONE AUTONOMISTA MERIDIONALE, this group is believed to have Monarchist tendencies: its stated aim is to bring about the economic and administrative autonomy of Southern Italy. The Movement is under Questura surveillance.

(iv) On 7 Jan 46, the remaining members of the Jugoslav Military Mission in BARI, together with a small party of officials from NAPLES, embarked on the SS "PRINC ANDREJ" for Jugoslavia. Theoretically, this left only dissident Jugoslavs at large in the Area but reports received towards the end of the month suggested that an unofficial Jugoslav mission was now operating in BARI. The same source mentioned that Jugoslavs employed by U.N.R.R.A. might be using their position to force some of their compatriots to return home. The ALBANIAN Mission in BARI will now, it is suggested, undertake propaganda on behalf of the departed Jugoslav Mission. FS are engaged in sorting these reports.

Threats to Public Order. 091.3

(v) In a January report to this HQ on the situation with regard to non-Italians in the APULIA and CALABRIA areas, Italian CS at BARI estimated that such persons number approximately fifty-thousand. The report continued:

> "The term 'approximate' is used because, not only is it impossible to calculate with precision the mass of fixed residents, most of whom have not carried out the 'dichiarazione di soggiorno', but still less to be accurate in detail about the fluctuating mass, mostly Jewish, which is held in the area by diverse and numerous interests."

After saying that the region has always attracted migrants from Greece, Albania and Jugoslavia in times of peace, the report goes on:

> ".... moreover, in APULIA during the war, troops of many nationalities were present, Jugoslavs and Poles being the most numerous. These, from the moment they arrived, established a net of active and personal interests and, even after demobilisation, remain attached to the area. If to all these be added the mass of undesirables who have crossed illegally from the BALKANS since the end of hostilities, one can form a picture of the chaotic situation which has developed and in which all sorts of speculators play their parts with ease."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

CS then enumerate their attempts at controlling hotels, lodging-houses and suspect foreigners. They say that wide-spread publicity has been given in the Press and by posters to the Italian Public Safety law obliging all foreigners to declare their presence, but that success had not been forthcoming. The report ends by stating that application has been made to the R PREFETTURA to obtain Government action on a large scale to enforce the Public Safety laws in the BARI region as, owing to "the lack of means at our disposal in comparison with the vastness of the problem, the results we have obtained are very small."

It is thought that the CS report is broadly accurate and describes a situation in which lawlessness and intrigues, involving disturbances of civic peace, racketeering, false passport traffic, illegal immigration, etc., now associated with the mixed elements of the BARI region, will continue to flourish.

(vi) Commander, 54 Area, also drew attention to the whole question of lawlessness in the BARI Province on 19 Jan 46, when patrol activity of the streets at BARI by British troops was instituted and the curfew reimposed in order that British lives and property might be safeguarded. These special measures, of which CMP and the Italian CC RR formed an integral part, were resultant upon two cold-blooded attacks on British personnel by armed civilians. The first occurred on the night of 9/10 Jan when an officer, who surprised two thieves in his bedroom, was shot in the stomach: the second on 10/11 Jan when two ORs in a main thoroughfare refused a demand for cigarettes made by a gang of toughs - one of the gang thereupon shooting one of the soldiers in the side and hand. Commander, 54 Area, expressed his strong disapproval to the Italian authorities and demanded that every possible measure be taken to find the guilty elements and to clean up the city generally.

On this occasion, these authorities were not slow to act and combined efforts by the Prefect, Questura and police forces produced results. A very large number of arrests of criminal elements was made and three men are now awaiting trial in connection with the wounding of the British OR. The two men responsible for the attack on the British officer were finally identified and are at present sought by the civil police. During the week that the patrols were at their maximum strength and Italian action most concentrated, several instances were reported of valuable preventive action with regard to thefts of WD property and potential threats to the well-being of our troops, and there is no doubt that the criminal elements of the district received a salutary lesson. Owing to the shortage of troops, the British curfew patrols were not to be continued longer than absolutely necessary and, after seven days, the area of activity was reduced; however, not before British prestige had been raised and the night-life of BARI considerably subdued.

(vii) On 8 Jan 46, information was received at the Questura, NAPLES to the effect that a group of ex-PW had detached themselves from the official COMITATO REDUCI DALLA PRIGIONIA and intended to stage a demonstration in NAPLES on 10 Jan 46 to take the standard form of attacks on the PREFETTURA, MUNICIPIO and CAMERA DEL LAVORO. Eight persons were thereupon arrested and plans for the demonstration

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

"the lack of means at our disposal in comparison with the vastness of the problem, the results we have obtained are very small."

It is thought that the CS report is broadly accurate and describes a situation in which lawlessness and intrigues, involving disturbances of civic peace, racketeering, false passport traffic, illegal immigration, etc., now associated with the mixed elements of the BARI region, will continue to flourish.

(vi) Commander, 54 Area, also drew attention to the whole question of lawlessness in the BARI Province on 19 Jan 46, when patrol activity of the streets at BARI by British troops was instituted and the curfew reimposed in order that British lives and property might be safeguarded. These special measures, of which CMP and the Italian CC RR formed an integral part, were resultant upon two cold-blooded attacks on British personnel by armed civilians. The first occurred on the night of 9/10 Jan when an officer, who surprised two thieves in his bedroom, was shot in the stomach: the second on 10/11 Jan when two ORs in a main thoroughfare refused a demand for cigarettes made by a gang of toughs - one of the gang thereupon shooting one of the soldiers in the side and hand. Commander, 54 Area, expressed his strong disapproval to the Italian authorities and demanded that every possible measure be taken to find the guilty elements and to clean up the city generally.

On this occasion, these authorities were not slow to act and combined efforts by the Prefect, Questura and police forces produced results. A very large number of arrests of criminal elements was made and three men are now awaiting trial in connection with the wounding of the British OR. The two men responsible for the attack on the British officer were finally identified and are at present sought by the civil police. During the week that the patrols were at their maximum strength and Italian action most concentrated, several instances were reported of valuable preventive action with regard to thefts of WD property and potential threats to the well-being of our troops, and there is no doubt that the criminal elements of the district received a salutary lesson. Owing to the shortage of troops, the British curfew patrols were not to be continued longer than absolutely necessary and, after seven days, the area of activity was reduced; however, not before British prestige had been raised and the night-life of BARI considerably subdued.

(vii) On 8 Jan 46, information was received at the Questura, NAPLES to the effect that a group of ex-PW had detached themselves from the official COMITATO REDUCI DALLA PRIGIONIA and intended to stage a demonstration in NAPLES on 10 Jan 46 to take the standard form of attacks on the PREFETTURA, MUNICIPIO and CAMERA DEL LAVORO. Eight persons were thereupon arrested and plans for the demonstration were found in their possession, together with copies of speeches inciting the crowd to violence. Of the eight men involved, four, TIRRONE Antonio, PENNINO Vincenzo, GUADAGNINO Pasquale and CORSINI Osvaldo were considered to be dangerous agitators.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

On 10 Jan 46, about two thousand ex-PW gathered near the NAPLES Museum and marched on the PREFETTURA. Whilst a delegation was admitted to the building, the crowd outside started throwing stones through the windows and some of the demonstrators, chiefly the criminal element, proceeded to the GALLERIA UMBERTO where the stalls of the "FAIR FOR REDUCI" were smashed and their contents looted. The demonstrators armed themselves with pieces of wreckage from the stalls and threw stones and various missiles at the CC RR and at the small number of Allied police present. As the position seemed to be getting out of hand, the CC RR opened fire over the heads of the crowd and dispersed it: small groups, however, attempted further looting and throughout the morning and early afternoon NAPLES was disturbed by minor demonstrations outside the FOOD OFFICE (SEPRAL), the Tobacco factory and the CAMERA DEL LAVORO. By 1500 hrs, the situation was quiet and the day ended with seven persons arrested and approximately thirteen wounded. No Allied personnel were injured and there was no anti-Allied motive to the disturbance.

On 11 Jan 46, in NAPLES, a further small REDUCI demonstration led to four arrests as it was held in defiance of a Prefectorial order prohibiting a public meeting of more than five persons.

(viii) REDUCI demonstrations at BARI on 10, 11 and 13 Jan 46 were more orderly and less well attended. That of 10 Jan was given considerable advance publicity and it was believed that a crowd of ten thousand would attend but, instead, the orderly attendance of approximately fifty paraded around the town followed by a lorry-load of police. On 15 Jan, only four hundred REDUCI met and peacefully sent a deputation to appeal to Senior Italian Navy officers for their support.

001.7

Prior to the NAPLES disturbances, REDUCI from PW camps in the U.S.S.R. clashed with Communists at SAN PIETRO VERNOTICO (BRINDISI Province) and a two-hour battle ensued. CC RR from BRINDISI arrived and put an end to the fracas. BRINDISI Province also suffered from a number of minor political rows between Monarchists and Republicans, etc. during the month.

A series of meetings of REDUCI in SIENA in mid-January were extremely orderly - the final session was addressed by the Prefect, who was warmly applauded for his proposals and sentiments.

(ix) Expectations of trouble in TARANTO over the non-payment of the Christmas bonus to state-employed personnel did not materialise although an hour's strike was held in the MUNICIPIO on 17 Jan 46.

A Communist meeting scheduled to take place at MASSAFRA (TARANTO Province) on 13 Jan 46 was prohibited at the last minute by the Prefect of TARANTO. It may be recalled that, at a previous meeting in the village in Nov. 45, a communist was stabbed to death by an ex-combattent and numerous disturbances followed. It is felt that the ban was a wise one and in the general interest.

Separatism in SICILY

(x) From reports received from Italian sources during the month, a reasonably clear picture of the fighting between EVIS brigades and CC RR and Regular troops was obtained, although Italian Intelligence on the political issues involved in the island was extremely

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

groups, however, attempted further looting and throughout the morning and early afternoon NAPLES was disturbed by minor demonstrations outside the FOOD OFFICE (SEPRAL), the Tobacco factory and the CAMERA DEL LAVORO. By 1500 hrs, the situation was quiet and the day ended with seven persons arrested and approximately thirteen wounded. No Allied personnel were injured and there was no anti-Allied motive to the disturbance.

On 11 Jan 46, in NAPLES, a further small REDUCI demonstration led to four arrests as it was held in defiance of a Prefectorial order prohibiting a public meeting of more than five persons.

(viii) REDUCI demonstrations at BARI on 10, 11 and 13 Jan 46 were more orderly and less well attended. That of 10 Jan was given considerable advance publicity and it was believed that a crowd of ten thousand would attend but, instead, the orderly attendance of approximately fifty paraded around the town followed by a lorry-load of police. On 13 Jan, only four hundred REDUCI met and peacefully sent a deputation to appeal to Senior Italian Navy officers for their support.

Prior to the NAPLES disturbances, REDUCI from PW camps in the U.S.S.R. clashed with Communists at SAN PIETRO VERNOTICO (BRINDISI Province) and a two-hour battle ensued. CC RR from BRINDISI arrived and put an end to the fracas. BRINDISI Province also suffered from a number of minor political rows between Monarchists and Republicans, etc. during the month.

A series of meetings of REDUCI in SIENA in mid-January were extremely orderly - the final session was addressed by the Prefect, who was warmly applauded for his proposals and sentiments.

(ix) Expectations of trouble in TARANTO over the non-payment of the Christmas bonus to state-employed personnel did not materialise although an hour's strike was held in the MUNICIPIO on 17 Jan 46.

A Communist meeting scheduled to take place at MASSAFRA (TARANTO Province) on 13 Jan 46 was prohibited at the last minute by the Prefect of TARANTO. It may be recalled that, at a previous meeting in the village in Nov. 45, a communist was stabbed to death by an ex-combattant and numerous disturbances followed. It is felt that the ban was a wise one and in the general interest.

Separatism in SICILY

(x) From reports received from Italian sources during the month, a reasonably clear picture of the fighting between EVIS brigades and CC RR and Regular troops was obtained, although Italian Intelligence on the political issues involved in the island was extremely confused.

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

The main action of the month took place at MONTE LEPRE (PALERMO Province) when one hundred and fifty Separatists attacked a CC RR HQ and lasted from the night of 7/8 Jan until 16 Jan. At least three CC RR were killed and fifteen wounded. A subsidiary attack on CC RR barracks at PEUDO MOBILE (CALTANISETTA Province) led to the capture of six more Carabinieri whilst the main action proceeded.

Apart from this battle, various incidents took place throughout the month, mainly in the PALERMO and CALTANISETTA provinces: isolated CC RR HQs were attacked by Separatist bands and members of the Force wounded or taken prisoner. Regular troops joined in the fighting which was never on a large scale but, nevertheless, was extremely bitter. At a time and place as yet unspecified, the Government troops arrested a certain BARONE LA MOTTA, described by Italian Intelligence as an ardent Separatist and financier of the Movement. Towards the end of the month, it was learned from BARI that upwards of four hundred additional CC RR of that area had been sent to SICILY, and that the authorities considered the position as being still very tense. It is known that CC RR morale dropped during the month owing to their apparent powerlessness against the bandits who have succeeded on many occasions in making good their escape after fighting small ambushes in favourable positions.

Meanwhile, a report on the situation is in process of compilation for this HQ by an I(b) officer who was sent to SICILY during the month, and will be forwarded to higher HQ when completed.

001.5

(d) Control of Movement.

If further evidence were needed of the desirability for some control at DP Camps, it would be provided by the incident at the LESI DP Camp connected with an attempted round-up of seventeen "U" Camp (EBOLI) Chetniks who had moved there without orders. When the escort called at the various huts in the Camp to collect the bodies, it was discovered that only six were to be found, although all were shown on the Camp nominal roll. Four of these former SEP had left earlier in the month to join the R.A.F. in the NAPLES area and eight were "living out". Apparently, at LESI, a large proportion of the refugees sleep out in LESI town and are often not seen at the Camp for considerable periods.

The same conditions, it is believed, exist in the FERMO and SERVIGLIANO Camps; this is more serious as most of the inmates there are followers of PAVELIC, the Croatian Quisling and, therefore, their free movement about ITALY is even less desirable. Reliable information obtained by FS indicates that young men from these two Camps go to MACERATA where they get lifts in Polish transport to ROME. There they enrol themselves at the University and subsequently have little difficulty in obtaining a FOGLIO DI SOGGIORNO from the ROME Questura. The names of nine such "students" were forwarded to ROME CS through CS ANCONA in order that their business in ROME might be investigated.

FS report that it is well-nigh impossible to control the movement of unauthorised Jugoslavs through their territory and that the Italian Police authorities, although genuinely concerned about these elements, hesitate to arrest them as they mistakenly consider them to be under Allied protection.

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

Apart from this battle, various incidents took place throughout the month, mainly in the PALERMO and CALTANISETTA provinces: isolated CC RR HQs were attacked by Separatist bands and members of the Force wounded or taken prisoner. Regular troops joined in the fighting which was never on a large scale but, nevertheless, was extremely bitter. At a time and place as yet unspecified, the Government troops arrested a certain BARONE LA MOTTA, described by Italian Intelligence as an ardent Separatist and financier of the Movement. Towards the end of the month, it was learned from BARI that upwards of four hundred additional CC RR of that area had been sent to SICILY, and that the authorities considered the position as being still very tense. It is known that CC RR morale dropped during the month owing to their apparent powerlessness against the bandits who have succeeded on many occasions in making good their escape after fighting small ambushes in favourable positions.

Meanwhile, a report on the situation is in process of compilation for this HQ by an I(b) officer who was sent to SICILY during the month, and will be forwarded to higher HQ when completed.

(d) Control of Movement.

If further evidence were needed of the desirability for some control at DP Camps, it would be provided by the incident at the IESI DP Camp connected with an attempted round-up of seventeen "U" Camp (EBOLI) Chetniks who had moved there without orders. When the escort called at the various huts in the Camp to collect the bodies, it was discovered that only six were to be found, although all were shown on the Camp nominal roll. Four of these former SEP had left earlier in the month to join the R.A.F. in the NAPLES area and eight were "living out". Apparently, at IESI, a large proportion of the refugees sleep out in IESI town and are often not seen at the Camp for considerable periods.

The same conditions, it is believed, exist in the FERMO and SERVIGLIANO Camps; this is more serious as most of the inmates there are followers of PAVELIC, the Croatian Quisling and, therefore, their free movement about ITALY is even less desirable. Reliable information obtained by PS indicates that young men from these two Camps go to MACERATA where they get lifts in Polish transport to ROME. There they enrol themselves at the University and subsequently have little difficulty in obtaining a FOGLIO DI SOGGIORNO from the ROME Questura. The names of nine such "students" were forwarded to ROME CS through CS ANCONA in order that their business in ROME might be investigated.

PS report that it is well-nigh impossible to control the movement of unauthorised Jugoslavs through their territory and that the Italian Police authorities, although genuinely concerned about these elements, hesitate to arrest them as they mistakenly consider them to be under Allied protection.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778016

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR.

(i) A fall in CC RR morale in SICILY during the Separatist fighting was recorded above. Elsewhere, CC RR prestige improved and they acquitted themselves well, especially in the MACERATA and ASCOLI provinces.

The general attitude of the public towards the Regiment remained the same, namely that a single civilian police force should be made out of the CC RR and QUESTURA which largely duplicate each other's duties; and that the reactionary type of CC RR officer should be finally sorted out and dismissed. From the purely Allied viewpoint, the latter opinion is supported by the number of CC RR officers seen to be included in the U.N. War Criminals' Lists who, when traced, are found to be still active in the Service. When FS ANCONA arrested a certain Major LIGAS as a War Criminal at CAMERINO, general satisfaction was expressed by CC RR in the ranks and amongst the officers who had been partisans: but small yet significant examples of attempts to favour LIGAS were noted on the part of his superiors. In spite of his black history, LIGAS was merely put "a disposizione" by the Italians, was still paid his salary and enjoyed the services of a CC RR batman.

61 Area are now making arrangements for his proper disposal. 001.

(ii) Italian troops moved into the PERUGIA area and it was thought they intended to keep public order during the election campaign. They are reported to be Monarchist in sympathy.

Two battalions of the NEMBO Division which arrived at AREZZO from BOLZANO, received a mixed reception from the civilians who remembered the disturbances caused during December at FLORENCE by high-spirited elements of the FOLGORE Division. In general, Italian troops of the old Combat Groups organised by the Allies for the later stages of the Italian campaign are not popular. Many have strong right-wing views, most are extremely conceited and over-bearing, and their arrival in a locality usually implies that a series of campaigns will be instituted by them to get political and social activities there into step with their conception of how things should be.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

A number of small incidents when Italian civilians insulted British troops was reported from BRINDISI. It will be recalled that these are unimportant elements in that locality who habitually show their dislike of Allied soldiers when they can outnumber them as well.

Elsewhere relations continued to be generally satisfactory.

(ii) Morale.

No important changes in morale have taken place in District during the month under review. Comparative prosperity in the central

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

the same, namely that a single civilian police force should be made out of the CC RR and QUESTURA which largely duplicate each other's duties; and that the reactionary type of CC RR officer should be finally sorted out and dismissed. From the purely Allied viewpoint, the latter opinion is supported by the number of CC RR officers seen to be included in the U.N. War Criminals' Lists who, when traced, are found to be still active in the Service. When FS ANCONA arrested a certain Major LIGAS as a War Criminal at CAMERINO, general satisfaction was expressed by CC RR in the ranks and amongst the officers who had been partisans: but small yet significant examples of attempts to favour LIGAS were noted on the part of his superiors. In spite of his black history, LIGAS was merely put "a disposizione" by the Italians, was still paid his salary and enjoyed the services of a CC RR batman.

61 Area are now making arrangements for his proper disposal.

(ii) Italian troops moved into the PERUGIA area and it was thought they intended to keep public order during the election campaign. They are reported to be Monarchist in sympathy.

Two battalions of the NEMBO Division which arrived at AREZZO from BOLZANO, received a mixed reception from the civilians who remembered the disturbances caused during December at FLORENCE by high-spirited elements of the FOLGORE Division. In general, Italian troops of the old Combat Groups organised by the Allies for the later stages of the Italian campaign are not popular. Many have strong right-wing views, most are extremely conceited and over-bearing, and their arrival in a locality usually implies that a series of campaigns will be instituted by them to get political and social activities there into step with their conception of how things should be.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

A number of small incidents when Italian civilians insulted British troops was reported from BRINDISI. It will be recalled that these are unimportant elements in that locality who habitually show their dislike of Allied soldiers when they can outnumber them as well.

Elsewhere relations continued to be generally satisfactory.

(ii) Morale.

No important changes in morale have taken place in District during the month under review. Comparative prosperity in the central provinces has maintained a stable spirit in that area but, in the South, thieving and black market activities continue to keep prices at a high level thereby causing discontent and depression amongst the poorer classes.

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

The Italian people continue to view, with misgiving, the increase in banditry and lawlessness throughout the country which has caused economic disasters and difficulties in the daily life of the population.

To sum up: the prevailing feeling was one of confusion and discouragement, aggravated by a continued distrust and dissatisfaction of government policy and politics generally.

(c) Rumours

(i) A persistent rumour in the BARI area asserts that soon - next March or April - a "coup d'etat" will be organised by the Monarchy with the Approval of the Allies.

This is important because it is thought to reflect the current trend of confident Monarchist, if not neo-fascist propaganda. Persons circulating it also speak of the large membership of the UNIONE MONARCHICA in Southern Italy, and emphasize the UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement, claimed by them as having a Monarchical basis, increasing its membership daily, and bringing into its ranks elements hitherto independant or belonging to other parties including the Left.

(ii) Current in BARI and reputed to originate from ALBANIAN sources is the rumour that British are sending armoured vehicles to GREECE to strengthen the BULGARIAN frontier.

(iii) Also rumoured in BARI is that Soviet officials are taking over all Governmental and key posts in ALBANIA.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest. 001.

(i) The following quotations from newspapers are typical of the current Italian attitude towards the Allies as reflected in the Italian Press:

(a) From OSSERVATORE PICENO (Catholic organ of MACERATA Province), dated 6 Jan 46.

"The conference of Moscow is a brutally eloquent example in which the cynicism of the Big Three reveals how small, how selfish, how unjust is man... We know that there is no love lost between the Russians and Anglo-Americans. Who will pay ? Who will have to suffer for it ? The conquered, war booty... The Allies declared they wanted to fight this war to destroy absorbing nationalism, dictatorial systems ... but to-day are not they practising a dictatorial system, and of the worst kind ?"

(b) From PROVINCIA MACERATESE (Socialist organ), dated 9 Jan 46.

"Italy pays, still, every day which passes, in various manners and means, with the issue of the occupation currency, and with the obstructions of the Allied Military Government, with a consequent halt to the most urgent undertakings for reconstruction..."

(ii) IL TARANTO took statements from a German PW in "S" Camp 52

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) [illegible]

(i) A persistent rumour in the BARI area asserts that soon - next March or April - a "coup d'etat" will be organised by the Monarchy with the Approval of the Allies.

This is important because it is thought to reflect the current trend of confidant Monarchist, if not neo-fascist propaganda. Persons circulating it also speak of the large membership of the UNIONE MONARCHICA in Southern Italy, and emphasize the UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement, claimed by them as having a Monarchical basis, increasing its membership daily, and bringing into its ranks elements hitherto independant or belonging to other parties including the Left.

(ii) Current in BARI and reputed to originate from ALBANIAN sources is the rumour that British are sending armoured vehicles to GREECE to strengthen the BULGARIAN frontier.

(iii) Also rumoured in BARI is that Soviet officials are taking over all Governmental and key posts in ALBANIA.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The following quotations from newspapers are typical of the current Italian attitude towards the Allies as reflected in the Italian Press:

(a) From OSSERVATORE PICENO (Catholic organ of MACERATA Province), dated 6 Jan 46.

"The conference of Moscow is a brutally eloquent example in which the cynicism of the Big Three reveals how small, how selfish, how unjust is man... We know that there is no love lost between the Russians and Anglo-Americans. Who will pay ? Who will have to suffer for it ? The conquered, war booty... The Allies declared they wanted to fight this war to destroy absorbing nationalism, dictatorial systems ... but to-day are not they practising a dictatorial system, and of the worst kind ?"

(b) From PROVINCIA MACERATESE (Socialist organ), dated 9 Jan 46.

"Italy pays, still, every day which passes, in various manners and means, with the issue of the occupation currency, and with the obstructions of the Allied Military Government, with a consequent halt to the most urgent undertakings for reconstruction..."

(ii) FS TARANTO took statements from a German PW in "S" Camp, 52 Area, who claimed that a civilian organisation existed in TARANTO old part to help German PW return home by providing them with false papers. It was not known what reliance could be put on this story as the informant had it at second-hand. The matter is under joint British and Italian investigation and a report is awaited.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(iii) On 6 and 7 Jan 46, two Russian officers visited the U.N.R.R.A. Camp at SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA and U.N.R.R.A. HQ at LECCE and sought permission to interview some of the three hundred White Russian refugees in the Camp in order to find War Criminals. Permission was refused and they were referred to U.N.R.R.A., ROME.

(iv) A report by FS ANCONA on unofficial Italian broadcasting stations in the MARCHE provinces, with special reference to one at MACERATA, was submitted to AFHQ. (This HQ. letter, 8/GSI/14 of 28 Jan 46, refers).

(v) The publication of a newspaper, "RAVNOGORSKA" by the Chetniks at EBOLI Camp was reported to AFHQ. (This HQ. letter, 46/GSI/41 of 23 Jan 46 refers). It is edited and prepared by Camp personnel, who hire a printing press from EBOLI and provide paper, printing blocks and type from their own resources. Three weekly editions were published in January and each issue sold for five lire on a circulation of about five hundred copies. The Tito Government is bitterly attacked and the Royalist Cause fervently upheld.

It is understood that SIB ROME are investigating the attempted sale by a party from the Camp in ROME of a considerable amount of issue coffee, set aside by the inhabitants and presumably intended to be a means of raising money for the Cause.

As comparatively few officers interested in these particular SEP have an opportunity to visit the CHETNIK Camp, it is hoped that Appendix "B" to this Summary will be of interest. It is a lively and entirely personal account of the undertaking there, written by Capt. Macrae of the British Camp Staff, and is used with his permission and that of his CO.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (CO: Capt. R. [illegible])	BARI	BRINDISI. TARANTO.
312 FSS (CO: Lt. J.R. [illegible])	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS (CO: Lt. J.A. [illegible])	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

GC/VH.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major,
G S I.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(v) The publication of a newspaper, "RAVNOGORSKA" by the Chetniks at EBOLI Camp was reported to AFHQ. (This HQ. letter, 46/GSI/41 of 23 Jan 46 refers). It is edited and prepared by Camp personnel, who hire a printing press from EBOLI and provide paper, printing blocks and type from their own resources. Three weekly editions were published in January and each issue sold for five lire on a circulation of about five hundred copies. The Tito Government is bitterly attacked and the Royalist Cause fervently upheld.

It is understood that SIB ROME are investigating the attempted sale by a party from the Camp in ROME of a considerable amount of issue coffee, set aside by the inhabitants and presumably intended to be a means of raising money for the Cause.

As comparatively few officers interested in these particular SEP have an opportunity to visit the CHETNIK Camp, it is hoped that Appendix "B" to this Summary will be of interest. It is a lively and entirely personal account of the undertaking there, written by Capt. Macrae of the British Camp Staff, and is used with his permission and that of his CO.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (CC: Capt. R. WHITE)	BARI	BRINDISI. TARANTO.
312 FSS (CC: Lt. J.R. [illegible])	NAPLES	S.LEUCO. NOLA.
314 FSS (CC: Lt. J.[illegible])	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

GC/VH.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major,
G S I.

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

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ. No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 25

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject to be committed to C.I. Compound, No. 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, under AFHQ authority (GBI-389.701/PF/2557 of 15 Jan 46) when further interrogation has been completed.

(b) MARINO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation of Subject reveals courses attended and associates named whilst serving the Wehrmacht as a W/T operator. Report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ. 3/GSI/22 of 29 Jan 46, and disposal instructions now received from them for indefinite internment at "R" Civilian Internee Camp (GBI-389.701/PF/2590 of 4 Feb 46).

(c) ALEKSIC Radoriv. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject's name appeared on list of Jugoslavs to be repatriated compulsorily on S.S. "MARIGOT". Further interrogation now proceeding.

(d) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Preliminary report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 46/GSI/48 of 25 Jan 46. Subject appears cunning and untruthful; FS have reported that he is feigning illness to delay interrogation. AFHQ. have issued instructions (GBI-389.611/8G-1 Pf(j) dated 1 Feb 46) for his transfer to CSDIC.

(e) ZAJC Nina
(f) ZAJC Anna
(g) ZECEVIC Elia
(h) BOZOVIC Gordana
(i) BLANCHI Antonio (deceased)
(j) NEULANDER Antonio (released)

Jugoslavs. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation reports on all these suspects were forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 32/GSI dated 22 Jan 46. Wallet and documents of BLANCHI Antonio returned to 38 FSS for retention over a limited period.

(k) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. Final interrogation by CS NAPLES has revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject, therefore, to be handed over to Questura for disposal, under AFHQ authority: GBI.389.704/F/2 dated 29 Jan 46.

(l) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Three interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 5/GSI/21 dated 15 Jan 46. Subject interned in "R" Civilian Internee Camp on AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.701/PF/2561 of 10 Jan 46.

(m) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ. for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal.

(n) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Arrested 23 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS (BARI) at VENAFRO (Prov. CAMPOBASSO). Interrogation report on this enemy agent forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 3/GSI/35 of 3 Feb 46 and internment recommended.

(o) PLAZZA Angelo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

[redacted]. Partial. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation of Subject reveals courses attended and associates named whilst serving the Wehrmacht as a W/T operator. Report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ. 5/GSI/22 of 29 Jan 46, and disposal instructions now received from them for indefinite internment at "R" Civilian Internee Camp (GBI-389.701/PF/2590 of 4 Feb 46).

(c) ALEKSIC Radomiv. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject's name appeared on list of Jugoslavs to be repatriated compulsorily on S.S. "DURAZZO". Further interrogation now proceeding.

(d) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Preliminary report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 46/GSI/48 of 25 Jan 46. Subject appears cunning and untruthful; PS have reported that he is feigning illness to delay interrogation. AFHQ. have issued instructions (GBI-389.611/8C-1 PF(j) dated 1 Feb 46) for his transfer to CSDIC.

(e) ZAJC Ming.
(f) ZAJC Anna
(g) ZECEVIC Ilia
(h) BOZOVIC Gordana
(i) BIANCHI Antonio (deceased)
(j) NEULANDER Antonio (released)
Jugoslavs. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation reports on all these suspects were forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 32/GSI dated 22 Jan 46. Wallet and documents of BIANCHI Antonio returned to 38 PSS for retention over a limited period.

(k) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. Final interrogation by CS NAPLES has revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject, therefore, to be handed over to Questura for disposal, under AFHQ authority: GBI.389.704/P/2 dated 29 Jan 46.

(l) SENO Arnaldo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Three interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 5/GSI/21 dated 15 Jan 46. Subject interned in "R" Civilian Internee Camp on AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.701/PF/2561 of 10 Jan 46.

(m) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ. for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal.

(n) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Arrested 23 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS (BARI) at VENAFRO (Prov. CAMPOBASSO). Interrogation report on this enemy agent forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 5/GSI/35 of 3 Feb 46 and internment recommended.

(o) PIAZZA Angelo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 22. Subject now proved by CS (PALERMO) to be of no CI interest. PIAZZA is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and instructions for release have been given by AFHQ. in their GBI.389.701/PF/2466 of 31 Jan 46.

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

(p) CASARETTI Alberto. Italian. Enemy agent, listed in AFHQ letter, GPI-369.7GL/1 dated 22 Apr 45 (Serial 127). Arrested 25 Jan 46 by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in NAPLES and now detained in Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Notification sent to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 369 of 31 Jan 46, and interrogation report now awaited.

(q) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. CS report Subject to be of no further CI interest and their recommendation for release is upheld by this HQ. in letter, 3/GSI/32 dated 2 Feb 46, to AFHQ. Disposal instructions are awaited.

(r) BONCOMPAGNI Juan di Paolo. Italian. Suspected German agent and republican arrested, 20 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (PALERMO) in PALERMO. Notified to AFHQ. in this HQ. signal, GI 319 of 25 Jan 46. Interrogation report awaited.

(s) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. Known SS enemy agent arrested, 5 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in a public thoroughfare of NAPLES. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 161 of 8 Jan 46. Subject, who holds the rank of Captain, is lodged in S. ELMO military prison and interrogation is proceeding.

(t) ANGELUCCI (?) Pietro fu Antonio e Biondi Giuseppina. Italian. A corrupt naval message received via 11 SLU reports the arrest of Subject on 4 Jan 46. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 391 of 2 Feb 46. Further details and interrogation report are awaited from 808 Bn CS (PALERMO).

(u) DASSO Emilio. Sardinian, arrested by CC RR of BOSA, NUORO (Sardinia) on 1 Jan 46. Subject, a saboteur of the "VERSINO Band", was notified to AFHQ. (G-2 (CI) Section) by AFHQ Liaison Office (LAI) in their No. 2432 of 12 Jan 46.

(v) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject has been transferred to RIMINI enclave from JESI DP Camp under AFHQ authority: signal, FX 58053 of 7 Jan 46.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although Subject admits an attempt to enter PALESTINE illegally, it is considered by this HQ. that an excess of time has been allowed to lapse since evidence was available in concrete form. Consequently, no action is contemplated against BRECHER now.

(b) HAGLER Wally (Polish)
(c) STERN Stella (Stateless)
See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although neither Subject has presented a satisfactory story, there is considered to be insufficient evidence to warrant continued periodic surveillance by FS.

(d) RADOSAVLJEVIC Steven - alias "STEFANI Mario". Described by FS as a "cunning rogue with lack of principle", Subject was arrested at JESI Camp on 3 Jan 46. Prior to this, he had posed at BOLOGNA as an Italian Naval officer from ZARA and was reported also to have stolen fifty blank Refugee Registration cards. Under interrogation, suspect claims service as a driver in the SHUMADIA Division, 2nd. Regt. during April-May, 1945. Confirmation of this statement has been found through an officer of the SHUMADIA Division (now at EBOLI Camp), who testifies favourably as to the honesty and anti-German war effort of RADOSAVLJEVIC.

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

report awaited.

(s) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. Known SS enemy agent arrested, 5 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in a public thoroughfare of NAPLES. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 161 of 8 Jan 46. Subject, who holds the rank of Captain, is lodged in S. ELMO military prison and interrogation is proceeding.

(t) ANGELUCCI (?) Pietro fu Antonio e Ricadi Giuseppina. Italian. A corrupt naval message received via 11 BLU reports the arrest of Subject on 4 Jan 46. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 591 of 2 Feb 46. Further details and interrogation report are awaited from 808 Bn CS (PALERMO).

(u) DASSO Emilio. Sardinian, arrested by CC RR of BOSA, NUORO (Sardinia) on 1 Jan 46. Subject, a saboteur of the "VERSINO Band", was notified to AFHQ. (G-2 (CI) Section) by AFHQ Liaison Office (LAI) in their No. 2432 of 12 Jan 46.

(v) VECCVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject has been transferred to RIMINI enclave from JESI DP Camp under AFHQ authority: signal, FX 58053 of 7 Jan 46.

00114

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although Subject admits an attempt to enter PALESTINE illegally, it is considered by this HQ. that an excess of time has been allowed to lapse since evidence was available in concrete form. Consequently, no action is contemplated against BRECHER now.

(b) HAGLER Wally (Polish)
(c) STERN Stella (Stateless)
See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although neither Subject has presented a satisfactory story, there is considered to be insufficient evidence to warrant continued periodic surveillance by FS.

(d) RADOSAVLJEVIC Stevan - alias "STEFANI Mario". Described by FS as a "cunning rogue with lack of principle", Subject was arrested at JESI Camp on 3 Jan 46. Prior to this, he had posed at BOLOGNA as an Italian Naval officer from ZARA and was reported also to have stolen fifty blank Refugee Registration cards. Under interrogation, suspect claims service as a driver in the SHUMADIA Division, 2nd. Regt. during April-May, 1945. Confirmation of this statement has been found through an officer of the SHUMADIA Division (now at EBOLI Camp), who testifies favourably as to the honesty and anti-German war effort of RADOSAVLJEVIC.

(e) PAETZOLD Werner. German. Subject, an U/Offz within "S" PW Camp, TARANTO, volunteered information on the traffic of false papers and forged passports. The exact reason behind this denunciation is doubtful; PAETZOLD claims imprisonment and unfair treatment by the Germans, but he does not appear trustworthy to the interrogator. CS have been asked to conduct certain enquiries in TARANTO.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(f) ROSI Sergio. Subject was arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 28 Aug 45 and notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, CI 138 of 1 Sep 45. CS interrogation reveals nothing of CI interest although he is recommended to the Questura authorities for action. Authority for this has been received from AFHQ in their GSI-389.701/FF/2368 of 2 Feb 46.

0311

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

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ. No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 25

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject to be committed to C.I. Compound, No. 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, under AFHQ authority (GBI-389.701/PF/2557 of 15 Jan 46) when further interrogation has been completed.

(b) MARINO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation of Subject reveals courses attended and associates named whilst serving the Wehrmacht as a W/T operator. Report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ. 3/GSI/22 of 29 Jan 46, and disposal instructions now received from them for indefinite internment at "R" Civilian Internee Camp (GBI-389.701/PF/2590 of 4 Feb 46).

(c) ALEKSIC Radomiv. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject's name appeared on list of Jugoslavs to be repatriated compulsorily on S.S. "MARIGOT". Further interrogation now proceeding.

(d) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Preliminary report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 46/GSI/48 of 25 Jan 46. Subject appears cunning and untruthful; FS have reported that he is feigning illness to delay interrogation. AFHQ. have issued instructions (GBI-389.611/8G-1 Pf(j) dated 1 Feb 46) for his transfer to CSDIC.

(e) ZAJC Mina
(f) ZAJC Anna
(g) ZECEVIC Elia
(h) BOZOVIC Gordana
(i) BIANCHI Antonio (deceased)
(j) NEULANDER Antonio (released)
Jugoslavs. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation reports on all these suspects were forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 32/GSI dated 22 Jan 46. Wallet and documents of BIANCHI Antonio returned to 38 FSS for retention over a limited period.

(k) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. Final interrogation by CS NAPLES has revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject, therefore, to be handed over to Questura for disposal, under AFHQ authority: GBI.389.704/F/2 dated 29 Jan 46.

(l) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Three interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 5/GSI/21 dated 15 Jan 46. Subject interned in "R" Civilian Internee Camp on AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.701/PF/2561 of 10 Jan 46.

(m) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ. for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal.

(n) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Arrested 28 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS (BARI) at VENAFRO (Prov. CAMPOBASSO). Interrogation report on this enemy agent forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 5/GSI/35 of 3 Feb 46 and internment recommended.

(o) PIAZZA Angelo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 22. Subject now proved by CS (PALERMO) to be of no CI interest. PIAZZA is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and instructions for release have been [illegible]

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

(b) MARINO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation of Subject reveals courses attended and associates named whilst serving the Wehrmacht as a W/T operator. Report forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ. 5/GSI/22 of 29 Jan 46, and disposal instructions now received from them for indefinite internment at "R" Civilian Internee Camp (GBI-389.701/PF/2590 of 4 Feb 46).

(c) ALEKSIC Radoslav. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject's name appeared on list of Jugoslavs to be repatriated compulsorily on S.S. "MARIGOT". Further interrogation now proceeding.

(d) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Preliminary report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 46/GSI/48 of 25 Jan 46. Subject appears cunning and untruthful; FS have reported that he is feigning illness to delay interrogation. AFHQ. have issued instructions (GBI-389.611/8C-1 PF(j) dated 1 Feb 46) for his transfer to CSDIC.

(e) ZAJC Mina
(f) ZAJC Irma
(g) ZECEVIC Ilia
(h) BOZOVIC Gordana
(i) BLANCHI Antonio (deceased)
(j) NEULANDER Antonio (released)
Jugoslavs. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Interrogation reports on all these suspects were forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 32/GSI dated 22 Jan 46. Wallet and documents of BLANCHI Antonio returned to 38 FSS for retention over a limited period.

(k) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. Final interrogation by CS NAPLES has revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject, therefore, to be handed over to Questura for disposal, under AFHQ authority: GBI.389.704/F/2 dated 29 Jan 46.

(l) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Three interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ., 5/GSI/21 dated 15 Jan 46. Subject interned in "R" Civilian Internee Camp on AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.701/PF/2561 of 10 Jan 46.

(m) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ. for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal.

(n) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Arrested 23 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS (BARI) at VENAFRO (Prov. CAMPOBASSO). Interrogation report on this enemy agent forwarded to AFHQ. under this HQ., 3/GSI/35 of 3 Feb 46 and internment recommended.

(o) PLAZZA Angelo. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 22. Subject now proved by CS (PALERMO) to be of no CI interest. PLAZZA is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and instructions for release have been given by AFHQ. in their GBI.389.701/PF/2466 of 31 Jan 46.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(p) CASARETTI Alberto. Italian. Enemy agent, listed in AFHQ letter, GBI-389.704/1 dated 22 Apr 45 (Serial 127). Arrested 25 Jan 46 by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in NAPLES and now detained in Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Notification sent to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 369 of 31 Jan 46, and interrogation report now awaited.

(q) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Italian. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 23. CS report Subject to be of no further CI interest and their recommendation for release is upheld by this HQ. in letter, 3/GSI/32 dated 2 Feb 46, to AFHQ. Disposal instructions are awaited.

(r) BONCOMPAGNI Luca di Paolo. Italian. Suspected German agent and republican arrested, 20 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (PALERMO) in PALERMO. Notified to AFHQ. in this HQ. signal, GI 319 of 23 Jan 46. Interrogation report awaited.

(s) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. Known SS enemy agent arrested, 5 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in a public thoroughfare of NAPLES. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 161 of 8 Jan 46. Subject, who holds the rank of Captain, is lodged in S. ELMO military prison and interrogation is proceeding.

(t) ANGELUCCI (?) Pietro fu Antonio e Ricardi Giuseppina. Italian. A corrupt naval message received via 11 BBU reports the arrest of Subject on 4 Jan 46. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, GI 391 of 2 Feb 46. Further details and interrogation report are awaited from 808 Bn CS (PALERMO).

(u) DASSO Emilio. Sardinian, arrested by CC RR of BOSA, NUORO (Sardinia) on 1 Jan 46. Subject, a saboteur of the "VERSINO Band", was notified to AFHQ. (G-2 (CI) Section) by AFHQ Liaison Office (LAI) in their No. 2432 of 12 Jan 46.

(v) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject has been transferred to RIMINI enclave from JESI DP Camp under AFHQ authority: signal, FX 58053 of 7 Jan 46.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although Subject admits an attempt to enter PALESTINE illegally, it is considered by this HQ. that an excess of time has been allowed to lapse since evidence was available in concrete form. Consequently, no action is contemplated against BRECHER now.

(b) HAGLEK Wally (Polish)
(c) STERN Stella (Stateless)
See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although neither Subject has presented a satisfactory story, there is considered to be insufficient evidence to warrant continued periodic surveillance by FS.

(d) RADOSAVLJEVIC Stevan - alias "STEFANI Mario". Described by FS as a "cunning rogue with lack of principle", Subject was arrested at JESI Camp on 3 Jan 46. Prior to this, he had posed at BOLOGNA as an Italian Naval officer from ZARA and was reported also to have stolen fifty blank Refugee Registration cards. Under interrogation, suspect claims service as a driver in the SIUMADIA Division, 2nd. Regt. during April-May, 1945.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

AFHQ. Disposal instructions are awaited.

(r) BONCOMPAGNI Juan di Paolo. Italian. Suspected German agent and republican arrested, 20 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (PALERMO) in PALERMO. Notified to AFHQ. in this HQ. signal, CI 319 of 23 Jan 46. Interrogation report awaited.

(s) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. Known SS enemy agent arrested, 5 Jan 46, by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) in a public thoroughfare of NAPLES. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, CI 161 of 8 Jan 46. Subject, who holds the rank of Captain, is lodged in S. ELMO military prison and interrogation is proceeding.

(t) ANGELUCCI (?) Pietro fu Antonio e Ricadi Giuseppina. Italian. A corrupt naval message received via 11 BLU reports the arrest of Subject on 4 Jan 46. Notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, CI 391 of 2 Feb 46. Further details and interrogation report are awaited from 808 Bn CS (PALERMO).

(u) DASSO Emilio. Sardinian, arrested by CC RR of BOSA, NUORO (Sardinia) on 1 Jan 46. Subject, a saboteur of the "VERSINO Band", was notified to AFHQ. (G-2 (CI) Section) by AFHQ Liaison Office (IAI) in their No. 2432 of 12 Jan 46.

(v) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Subject has been transferred to RIMINI enclave from JESI DP Camp under AFHQ authority: signal, FX 58053 of 7 Jan 46.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although Subject admits an attempt to enter PALESTINE illegally, it is considered by this HQ. that an excess of time has been allowed to lapse since evidence was available in concrete form. Consequently, no action is contemplated against BRECHER now.

(b) HAGLER Wally (Polish)
(c) STERN Stella (Stateless)
See this HQ. Int. Summary, No. 24. Although neither Subject has presented a satisfactory story, there is considered to be insufficient evidence to warrant continued periodic surveillance by FS.

(d) RADOSAVLJEVIC Stevan - alias "STEFANI Mario". Described by FS as a "cunning rogue with lack of principle", Subject was arrested at JESI Camp on 3 Jan 46. Prior to this, he had posed at BOLOGNA as an Italian Naval officer from ZARA and was reported also to have stolen fifty blank Refugee Registration cards. Under interrogation, suspect claims service as a driver in the SIHUADIA Division, 2nd. Regt. during April-May, 1945. Confirmation of this statement has been found through an officer of the SIHUADIA Division (now at EBOLI Camp), who testifies favourably as to the honesty and anti-German war effort of RADOSAVLJEVIC.

(e) PAETZOLD Werner. German. Subject, an U/Offz within "S" PW Camp, TARANTO, volunteered information on the traffic of false papers and forged passports. The exact reason behind this denunciation is doubtful: PAETZOLD claims imprisonment and unfair treatment by the Germans, but he does not appear trustworthy to the interrogator. CS have been asked to conduct certain enquiries in TARANTO.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(f) ROSI Sergio. Subject was arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 28 Aug 45 and notified to AFHQ in this HQ. signal, CI 138 of 1 Sep 45. CS interrogation reveals nothing of CI interest although he is recommended to the Questura authorities for action. Authority for this has been received from AFHQ in their GBI-389.701/FF/2368 of 2 Feb 46.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

SECRET

APPENDIX "B"

CHETNIKS AT EBOLI

Extracts from an unofficial Memorandum on "U" Overseas PW Camp.

"Here in EBOLI, some fifteen miles from SALERNO and sixty from NAPLES, there are nearly thirteen-thousand Jugoslavs, men women and children who at present have no future. These people - the Chetniks - still persist in thinking of themselves as the Royal Jugoslav Army and are, in fact, remnants of Chetnik forces, plus many of those Jugoslavs who, for their political views, dare not return to their native country. Most have been in EBOLI some four months, having been gathered together previously at FORLI after the end of the war in Italy. These persons are classed officially as surrendered enemy personnel but, because of the special nature of their case, they are, in fact, treated with a somewhat lighter hand than might otherwise be used.

"The Chetnik Camp at EBOLI is on the site of the old RATD and is sprawled over a hillside among olive trees with tentage and Nissen hutting. There are mountains on all sides but one, and the village of EBOLI itself is small and unimportant and, in any case, out of bounds to British and Chetniks alike. The very remoteness of the Camp helps to dissociate it from Italy and, once inside, one might well imagine oneself in Jugoslavia and, moreover, in a Jugoslav settlement of some size."

The officer then touches on the historical origins of the Chetnik movement and recalls the growth of internecine strife between Gen. MIHAILOVIC's Chetnik Guerilla forces and the Partisan Jugoslavs under Marshal TITO. Describing the situation which existed at the end of the war in the BALKANS, he continues -

001.6

"In the confusion and mix-up attendant on such a collapse, the greater part of the Chetnik forces surrendered to the Allies, while General MIHAILOVIC with the remainder took to the mountains and has been there in hiding ever since. Those who surrendered came down through FORLI where they were mixed with other Jugoslavs of Royalist sympathies, though not necessarily Chetniks; for example, part of the Croatian Navy. The term "Chetnik" means a commando and refers to special mountain troops and perhaps only twenty per cent of the Jugoslavs in the Camp are of the authentic breed. From FORLI, all these Royalist Jugoslavs were moved subsequently to their present location."

"Life in this settlement has become that of a rather large town in the mountains. These ex-soldiers have retained their military formation and live in divisions, regiments and companies commanded by Generals and lesser officers. They keep to their original Jugoslav uniforms as far as possible - most are somewhat tattered and have been augmented by certain small issues of old British clothing. They are given the SEF scale of rations which, though not ample, are made to go a long way."

"Life goes on under those conditions and each week brings its crop of births, deaths, marriages and separations. Inside the township, there are churches, both Catholic and Orthodox, schools of elementary, middle and higher grade, a first-class hospital, a large YMCA, a cinema which functions daily, a theatre, a TB Sanatorium, a news service, wineshops and canteens. Money circulates on quite a large scale."

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

as the Royal Jugoslav Army and are, in fact, remnants of Chetnik forces, plus many of those Jugoslavs who, for their political views, dare not return to their native country. Most have been in EBOLI some four months, having been gathered together previously at FORLI after the end of the war in Italy. These persons are classed officially as surrendered enemy personnel but, because of the special nature of their case, they are, in fact, treated with a somewhat lighter hand than might otherwise be used.

"The Chetnik Camp at EBOLI is on the site of the old RATD and is sprawled over a hillside among olive trees with tentage and Nissen hutting. There are mountains on all sides but one, and the village of EBOLI itself is small and unimportant and, in any case, out of bounds to British and Chetniks alike. The very remoteness of the Camp helps to dissociate it from Italy and, once inside, one might well imagine oneself in Jugoslavia and, moreover, in a Jugoslav settlement of some size."

The officer then touches on the historical origins of the Chetnik movement and recalls the growth of internecine strife between Gen. MIHAILOVIC's Chetnik Guerilla forces and the Partisan Jugoslavs under Marshal TITO. Describing the situation which existed at the end of the war in the BALKANS, he continues - 001 0

"In the confusion and mix-up attendant on such a collapse, the greater part of the Chetnik forces surrendered to the Allies, while General MIHAILOVIC with the remainder took to the mountains and has been there in hiding ever since. Those who surrendered came down through FORLI where they were mixed with other Jugoslavs of Royalist sympathies, though not necessarily Chetniks; for example, part of the Croatian Navy. The term "Chetnik" means a commando and refers to special mountain troops and perhaps only twenty per cent of the Jugoslavs in the Camp are of the authentic breed. From FORLI, all these Royalist Jugoslavs were moved subsequently to their present location."

"Life in this settlement has become that of a rather large town in the mountains. These ex-soldiers have retained their military formation and live in divisions, regiments and companies commanded by Generals and lesser officers. They keep to their original Jugoslav uniforms as far as possible - most are somewhat tattered and have been augmented by certain small issues of old British clothing. They are given the SEP scale of rations which, though not ample, are made to go a long way."

"Life goes on under these conditions and each week brings its crop of births, deaths, marriages and separations. Inside the township, there are churches, both Catholic and Orthodox, schools of elementary, middle and higher grade, a first-class hospital, a large YMCA, a cinema which functions daily, a theatre, a TB Sanatorium, a news service, wineshops and canteens. Money circulates on quite a large scale."

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

"Jugoslavs generally are either Serbians, Slovenes or Croatians, but the greatest of these are Serbians. The Slovenes are, on the whole, the most cultured and speak a slightly different language from the Serbs. Among Serbians, Slovenes and Croats there is no real political difference beyond a certain racial rivalry. In general, provided one is a Royalist and for King Peter, one is a friend. A communist's expectation of life, on the other hand, is not very great."

"In a community of thirteen thousand people, there are good types and bad and a little of everything. In the main, these are farming people, but there is also a sprinkling of every other trade or profession among them, not forgetting the students and 'intellectuals'"

"The Camp is commanded (from the Chetnik side) by General DAMJANOVIC, second-in-command to General MIHAILOVIC, who is answerable direct to King Peter and who has sent and received telegrams to the latter. Internal administration is carried out quite efficiently by the Jugoslavs. Special problems arise over the status of various types. The men are SEP, but the women should properly be displaced persons - and what about the children who are about three hundred strong and range from six months to adolescence ? How is one to regard a child born in the Camp last night ? Is he an SEP ? What of the adolescent of fifteen, who followed his father and mother into the mountains and is now a young man, eager to make his way in life - perhaps to study and get on ?"

"A system of schooling for all ages has been evolved and is progressing with excellent teachers and under most difficult conditions. There are no books, no blackboards, no pencils, no notebooks ... and yet large numbers of children cannot be allowed to go without education at the critical ages of their lives. A printing press is run inside the Camp and has produced a book of psalms and some song sheets and a few news-sheets. Unofficial political papers have been printed outside the Camp in addition under the title "Ravna Gorska Jugoslavia"."

031 c

"The Jugoslavs are, as far as Camp life goes, fairly contented and happy. They are, perhaps, accustomed by now to this primitive mode of existence and organise feasts and holidays called Slavas, concerts and musical evenings. There are several good bands in the Camp and many individual performers. Apart from the normal intrigues, jealousies and feuds which have nothing to do with politics, life in the Chetnik Camp is quite smooth, uneventful and simple. The political aspect, however, touches very deeply and distorts everything they do. This will be referred to below"

"Mention has been made already of the Chetnik Hospital. Here all types of cases, except the most serious, can be dealt with and it includes a maternity section, a dental wing, a TB sanatorium for the hundred-odd TB cases here, an operating theatre where most ordinary operations can be handled and an X-ray unit. The hospital is staffed by Chetnik doctors, surgeons, dentists and other specialists and nurses. Medical students are given facilities for training."

"There are some two hundred war cripples in the Camp and for these various forms of occupational therapy have been adopted. Thus, many are employed in a toy factory which produces toys for the children of the Camp. A scheme is at present in hand to start allotment gardening on a large scale."

"Relations with the Italians are a little mixed. The Jugoslavs buy from local Italians and also sell their kit, and for this reason are popular. They also tend to steal oranges or fell trees occasionally and that makes them unpopular. The 'Qualunquisti', who are many in this district, consider the Chetniks their friends while the Communists dislike them. The Chet[illegible]

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

"The Camp is commanded (from the Chetnik side) by General DRAJANOVIC, second-in-command to General MIHAILOVIC, who is answerable direct to King Peter and who has sent and received telegrams to the latter. Internal administration is carried out quite efficiently by the Jugoslavs. Special problems arise over the status of various types. The men are SEP, but the women should properly be displaced persons - and what about the children who are about three hundred strong and range from six months to adolescence ? How is one to regard a child born in the Camp last night ? Is he an SEP ? What of the adolescent of fifteen, who followed his father and mother into the mountains and is now a young man, eager to make his way in life - perhaps to study and get on ?"

"A system of schooling for all ages has been evolved and is progressing with excellent teachers and under most difficult conditions. There are no books, no blackboards, no pencils, no notebooks ... and yet large numbers of children cannot be allowed to go without education at the critical ages of their lives. A printing press is run inside the Camp and has produced a book of psalms and some song sheets and a few news-sheets. Unofficial political papers have been printed outside the Camp in addition under the title "Ravna Gorska Jugoslavia"."

"The Jugoslavs are, as far as Camp life goes, fairly contented and happy. They are, perhaps, accustomed by now to this primitive mode of existence and organise feasts and holidays called Slavas, concerts and musical evenings. There are several good bands in the Camp and many individual performers. Apart from the normal intrigues, jealousies and feuds which have nothing to do with politics, life in the Chetnik Camp is quite smooth, uneventful and simple. The political aspect, however, touches very deeply and distorts everything they do. This will be referred to below"

"Mention has been made already of the Chetnik Hospital. Here all types of cases, except the most serious, can be dealt with and it includes a maternity section, a dental wing, a TB sanatorium for the hundred-odd TB cases here, an operating theatre where most ordinary operations can be handled and an X-ray unit. The hospital is staffed by Chetnik doctors, surgeons, dentists and other specialists and nurses. Medical students are given facilities for training."

"There are some two hundred war cripples in the Camp and for these various forms of occupational therapy have been adopted. Thus, many are employed in a toy factory which produces toys for the children of the Camp. A scheme is at present in hand to start allotment gardening on a large scale."

"Relations with the Italians are a little mixed. The Jugoslavs buy from local Italians and also sell their kit, and for this reason are popular. They also tend to steal oranges or fell trees occasionally and that makes them unpopular. The 'Qualunquisti', who are many in this district, consider the Chetniks their friends while the Communists dislike them. The Chetniks do not seem to regard the Italians in terms of politics but rather in terms of business."

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

"Most of the 'crime' in the Camp consists of kit-flogging to obtain money. There have been reports of stealing oranges from orchards round about. Petty crime in the Camp is not prevalent and is punished among themselves. There have been several unsolved murders, usually by knifing and usually apparently 'crimes passionels'."

"Officially, Chetniks are not allowed to leave the Camp without a special pass, but as there is nothing to stop them going unofficially - they go ! Certain official visits to SALERNO or NAPLES are sanctioned for such people as the YMCA chief and the head school master. A number of Jugoslav vehicles are held and used for this among other internal purposes such as garbage and swill collection, rations, etc."

"The Chetniks were officially disarmed after first capture, but it is strongly suspected that they still have arms hidden away in the Camp. Owing to the nature of the Camp, it would be an impossible task ever to find them."

Captain MacRae then describes the Chetnik leaders -

"General DAMJANOVIC is chief of this Camp and, in addition, head of all Royalist Jugoslavs out of Jugoslavia. He is second-in-command to General MIHAILOVIC and regards King Peter II as his immediate superior. He is very much a "general" and a soldier and is easy to deal with and would seem to know what the future holds for him personally. He has no illusions but is still passionately interested in the welfare of his people - even now he still hopes for a return to a 'free' Jugoslavia under King Peter but, failing that, he wants the best he can get for the Chetniks. He does not appear to be greatly interested in himself. He is most anxious to maintain cordial relations with the British and hopes that the Chetniks may be absorbed eventually into the British Army - always he is trying to better their position, step by step, by obtaining privilege by privilege. The General lives in the 'Annexe' - his HQ., where his 'general staff' and several generals live. There are also several generals and other high ranking officers living with their divisions. The Jugoslav flag flies over the Annexe, which is 'guarded' by the DRINSKA Regiment."

Touching more particularly on Political Matters, the writer continues -

"As has been said, it is the aspiration of the Chetniks as a whole to return to a 'Free' Yugoslavia under King Peter but, as things are, they can never go back to a 'Free' Yugoslavia under King Peter but, as things are, they can never go back to TITO's Federal Republics. TITO has, in fact, sent copies of an amnesty down here by special agents, which offers a conditional pardon to all below the rank of Colonel. The form of amnesty, however, is not very reassuring and fear alone would be sufficient to deter them from wanting to return. In addition, however, there is an extremely deep-rooted political aversion to communism. Jugoslavs are much more politically aware than, for example, the British and this awareness seeps through into all their activities. It is further kept alive by intellectuals, students and the officer classes. I believe large numbers of the peasant type might be willing to return to Jugoslavia if they could be separated from their leaders and suitably talked to for a period of several months. The leaders, on the other hand, are fanatics who will never give in and would die for their Cause."

"The whole atmosphere of the Camp now is one of intense hatred for TITO and longing to return home, along with a highly sentimentalised view of the "Cause" and the exile and suffering they are undergoing. MIHAILOVIC is a god to the Chetniks - a legendary romantic figure, whom even the youngest children revere. There is a

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

"The Chetniks were officially disarmed after first capture, but it is strongly suspected that they still have arms hidden away in the Camp. Owing to the nature of the Camp, it would be an impossible task ever to find them."

Captain MacRae then describes the Chetnik leaders -

"General DAMJANOVIC is chief of this Camp and, in addition, head of all Royalist Jugoslavs out of Jugoslavia. He is second-in-command to General MIHAILOVIC and regards King Peter II as his immediate superior. He is very much a "general" and a soldier and is easy to deal with and would seem to know what the future holds for him personally. He has no illusions but is still passionately interested in the welfare of his people - even now he still hopes for a return to a 'free' Jugoslavia under King Peter but, failing that, he wants the best he can get for the Chetniks. He does not appear to be greatly interested in himself. He is most anxious to maintain cordial relations with the British and hopes that the Chetniks may be absorbed eventually into the British Army - always he is trying to better their position, step by step, by obtaining privilege by privilege. The General lives in the 'Annexe' - his HQ., where his 'general staff' and several generals live. There are also several generals and other high ranking officers living with their divisions. The Jugoslav flag flies over the Annexe, which is 'guarded' by the LRINSKA Regiment."

Touching more particularly on Political Matters, the writer continues -

"As has been said, it is the aspiration of the Chetniks as a whole to return to a 'Free' Yugoslavia under King Peter but, as things are, they can never go back to TITO's Federal Republics. TITO has, in fact, sent copies of an amnesty down here by special agents, which offers a conditional pardon to all below the rank of Colonel. The form of amnesty, however, is not very reassuring and fear alone would be sufficient to deter them from wanting to return. In addition, however, there is an extremely deep-rooted political aversion to communism. Jugoslavs are much more politically aware than, for example, the British and this awareness seeps through into all their activities. It is further kept alive by intellectuals, students and the officer classes. I believe large numbers of the peasant type might be willing to return to Jugoslavia if they could be separated from their leaders and suitably talked to for a period of several months. The leaders, on the other hand, are fanatics who will never give in and would die for their Cause."

"The whole atmosphere of the Camp now is one of intense hatred for TITO and longing to return home, along with a highly sentimentalised view of the "Cause" and the exile and suffering they are undergoing. MIHAILOVIC is a god to the Chetniks - a legendary romantic figure, whom even the youngest children revere. There is a touch of the 'lost Cause' in it, but this merely adds to the attractiveness for them. It probably appeals specially to the Slav temperament. Another year of this kind of existence would possibly be sufficient to completely demoralise the majority, especially if they were made displaced persons and their leaders removed. They would by then have lost any illusions they now still cling to."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

"Their general attitude towards the British is that of wanting desperately to remain on friendly - even Allied terms. At the same time, they feel the British have let them down very badly for some reason they cannot understand. Their faith in the 'cleverness' of British politics is unbounded."

"It is obvious that some link is maintained by courier service and further couriers bring in reports now and then from Jugoslavia with copies of newspapers, etc. So far as is known, no transmitter exists to send messages home. The couriers are completely unofficial and supposed to be secret and come through VENEZIA GIULIA on foot, hitch-hiking, etc. News from the Jugoslav radio service is, of course, picked up by receiving sets in the Camp."

"From these various sources, an Intelligence Section of the Slovene Army group has sent in several intelligence summaries on the Republican Army, etc., which have been duly forwarded through the usual channels."

"A recent letter received by General DAMJANOVIC from King Peter assured the former of Peter's determination to back his own Cause with every means he could. He further stated that, if the people of Jugoslavia really wanted TITO, he would be prepared to return to Jugoslavia as 'plain mister' and act as a loyal Jugoslav. But, if he still felt he were asked for by large numbers, then he would stick to his Cause until the end."

"Recent news from Republican radio stations has cast a cloud over the Chetniks. For instance, in addition to two reports of large scale executions, there was a more recent report that the children of Chetniks who were still in Jugoslavia would be sent to schools in the USSR for re-education and that their wives would be interned. Some Jugoslavs here have received the news that they have been forcibly divorced from their wives, who still remain in Jugoslavia without the consent of either party to the marriage."

"As in all Camps of this nature, rumour-mongering reaches a high level and changes from day to day affecting the daily morale of the Camp as a whole."

In conclusion, Capt. MacRae gives sketches of various people in the Camp taken at random to illustrate the special value of each individual case and to give a fuller insight into the varied types held in the Camp.

"Dr. WILLIAM HITRIC.
A Croatian surgeon at present employed in the Chetnik Hospital as chief surgeon. During the war, he was a Lieut. Commander Surgeon in the Croatian Navy. He lives normally in ZAGREB and has a wife and two children from whom he has been recently forcibly divorced. He is twenty-eight and speaks English perfectly in addition to Russian, Italian, German, Bulgarian and Serbian. His brother is a British subject, living in India, employed by a British firm. HITRIC is hoping himself to obtain British nationality and to join the British Army as a surgeon, if possible. At present he is a 'Protected Person' of SHP nationality."

"VOIVODA DUIC.
A priest of high standing and elected by the people as 'Voivoda', which is the equivalent of 'Duke'. He is also a Colonel who had an active command. In this Camp, he is head of the Orthodox Church and lives with his wife and child and has, as a priest, almost as much power as the Generals. He commands the DINARA Division, and is the only real Chetnik of the three people being commented on. He is an SHP."

"Mrs. NATASHA KUSMANOVNA.
- is of Russian parentage, as her father and mother were White Russians living in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

"From these various sources, an Intelligence Section of the Slovene Army Group has sent in several intelligence summaries on the Republican Army, etc., which have been duly forwarded through the usual channels."

"A recent letter received by General DAMJANOVIC from King Peter assured the former of Peter's determination to back his own Cause with every means he could. He further stated that, if the people of Jugoslavia really wanted TITO, he would be prepared to return to Jugoslavia as 'plain mister' and act as a loyal Jugoslav. But, if he still felt he were asked for by large numbers, then he would stick to his Cause until the end."

"Recent news from Republican radio stationshas cast a cloud over the Chetniks. For instance, in addition to two reports of large scale executions, there was a more recent report that the children of Chetniks who were still in Jugoslavia would be sent to schools in the USSR for re-education and that their wives would be interned. Some Jugoslavs here have received the news that they have been forcibly divorced from their wives, who still remain in Jugoslavia without the consent of either party to the marriage."

"As in all Camps of this nature, rumour-mongering reaches a high level and changes from day to day affecting the daily morale of the Camp as a whole."

In conclusion, Capt. MacRae gives sketches of various people in the Camp taken at random to illustrate the special value of each individual case and to give a fuller insight into the varied types held in the Camp.

"Dr. WILLIAM HITRIC.
A Croatian surgeon at present employed in the Chetnik Hospital as chief surgeon. During the war, he was a Lieut. Commander Surgeon in the Croatian Navy. He lives normally in ZAGREB and has a wife and two children from whom he has been recently forcibly divorced. He is twenty-eight and speaks English perfectly in addition to Russian, Italian, German, Bulgarian and Serbian. His brother is a British subject, living in India, employed by a British firm. HITRIC is hoping himself to obtain British nationality and to join the British Army as a surgeon, if possible. At present he is a 'Protected Person' of SEP nationality."

"VOIVODA DUIC.
A priest of high standing and elected by the people as 'Voivoda', which is the equivalent of 'Duke'. He is also a Colonel who had an active command. In this Camp, he is head of the Orthodox Church and lives with his wife and child and has, as a priest, almost as much power as the Generals. He commands the DINARA Division, and is the only real Chetnik of the three people being commented on. He is an SEP."

"Mrs. NATASHA KUSMANOVNA.
- is of Russian perentage, as her father and mother were White Russians living in BELGRADE, Serbia. She is twenty-two and married to a Russian who is at present working for the British Red Cross in Austria, but who has apparently deserted her. She now lives in the Camp with her father and mother who, owing to their Russian origin, are looked on by most of the Chetniks with a certain suspicion. She is presumably a displaced person."

S.M.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

SECRET

H.Q. No.3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 21.

16

DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO.
A.C. of S. G-2 (CI) AFHQ	1 - 4
ADC for GOC. HQ No.3 District	5
GSI(b) No.2 District	6
A.C. of S, G-2 RAAC	7
A.C. of S, G-3 PEN BASE SECTION	8
A.C. of S, G-3 PEN BASE SECTION (SOUTHERN DISTRICT)	9
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division, ALCOM	10
Central Reference Library, Information Div. HQ, ALCOM	11
ALCOM Liaison Officer, BARI	12
ANG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	13
GSI(b), HQ ETA	14-15
HQ, Field Security	16
38 FSS	17
86 FSS	18
312 FSS	19
314 FSS	20
52 Area	21
54 Area	22
56 Area	23
61 Area	24
211 Sub Area	25
22 AA Bde	26
British Troops in SICILY	27
NOIC, NAPLES	28
NOIC, ANCONA	29
NOIC, BARI	30
NOIC, TARANTO	31
Security Officer, HQ. AAFSC/MTO. (APO 528 U.S. Army)	32
No. 3 S.C.I. Unit, ROME	33
No. 5 S.C.I. Unit, VENICE	34
276 FSS, ROME	35
Circulation	36
War Diary	37-38
File	39
Spares	40-50

001 ~

Security Registry Records Unit Date 12/1/59 Action 62/.03

SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1945.

DATE: 6 Jan 46

COPY NO: 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

Investigations continued into the alleged subversive activities at the POLISH Repatriation Centre at CERVINARA.

A large scale raid carried out in the NOLA area produced quantities of WD material.

Wire-cutting decreased during the month, coincidentally with the introduction of a system of Mobile Wire Security patrols and alarm circuits on the State Cable : several Italians were arrested and a trial is awaited.

Watch was maintained for further illegal JEWISH emigration to PALESTINE: reports of a recent operation from SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA are under investigation.

Enquiries began into the movement of certain categories of JUGOSLAVs within ITALY.

Civil Security

001.1

Squads of the militarist political movement, the DIVISIONE ARDITI D'ITALIA, were active in the NAPLES area: a threatened clash between members and Communists at POMIGLIANO D'ARCA was prevented by QUESTURA action.

Criticism of Allied policy appeared more frequently, especially in the LEFT Wing press. Various disturbances over Italian internal affairs continued in the Southern Provinces of District: ONE such demonstration at CEGLIE MESABICA (BRINDISI) developed into a riot.

A serious armed clash between E.V.I.S. and the CCIR at CATANIA broke the lull in separatist activity in SICILY.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Investigations into alleged subversive activities of the Polish Repatriation Centre at CERVINARA were rounded off by the interrogation of DE NICOLAIS, Secretary of the ROI at PAOLISI and of PENTRELLA (alias PENNET)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

Investigations continued into the alleged subversive activities at the POLISH Repatriation Centre at CERVINARA.

A large scale raid carried out in the NOLA area produced quantities of WD material.

Wire-cutting decreased during the month, coincidentally with the introduction of a system of Mobile Wire Security patrols and alarm circuits on the State Cable : several Italians were arrested and a trial is awaited.

Watch was maintained for further illegal JEWISH emigration to PALESTINE: reports of a recent operation from SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA are under investigation.

Enquiries began into the movement of certain categories of JUGOSLAVs within ITALY.

031

Civil Security

Squads of the militarist political movement, the DIVISIONE ARDITI D'ITALIA, were active in the NAPLES area: a threatened clash between members and Communists at POMIGLIANO D'ARCA was prevented by QUESTURA action.

Criticism of Allied policy appeared more frequently, especially in the LEFT Wing press. Various disturbances over Italian internal affairs continued in the Southern Provinces of District: one such demonstration at CEGLIE MESABICA (BRINDISI) developed into a riot.

A serious armed clash between E.V.L.S. and the CCRR at CATANIA broke the lull in separatist activity in SICILY.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Investigations into alleged subversive activities at the Polish Repatriation Centre at CERVINARA were rounded off by the interrogation of DE NICOLAIS, Secretary of the PCI at PACLISI and of PETRELLI (alias PEDONI), proprietor of the wine bar in CERVINARA frequented by POLISH soldiers. DE NICOLAIS admitted the issue of the PCI membership cards in numbers to POLES but declared that they were not regarded by anyone as "passports" to assist illegal transit to POLAND. It was impossible to prove the allegation that he was connected with a secret route which existed

/for the.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

for the return of POLES and consequently he was released.
PETRELLA's detailed interrogation indicated that his motive was to swindle POLISH soldiers into disposal of their effects.
Interrogations of "escaped" POLISH soldiers at ANCONA confirmed the view that the incentive to desert was born largely of intense dissatisfaction with the long war-time period in the camp and of rumours, circulated in some cases by officers, that action would have to be taken by the men themselves before they could get back home - in sum, by internal conditions rather than by external intrigues, though it was not in doubt that intervention by politicians and intriguers from outside the camp had aggravated matters. It was recommended to AFHQ that no further action should be taken.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Pilferage from BAD's continued on a large scale, despite efforts by all available guards. Good results were obtained by a detachment of MPs temporarily attached to 16 BAD. Among the main items stolen were containers of cordite and plastic explosives, though these were most probably taken with a view to non-military use. On 17 Dec, a large scale raid by CMP, CCRR and FS on the NOLA market made possible the recovery of considerable quantities of WD material and numerous persons were subsequently charged; house searches in the area continued to reveal a wide distribution of stolen Allied property.

(ii) This HQ Security Summary for NOVEMBER recorded the serious increase in wire-cutting, which affected particularly the main circuits along Routes 6 and 7. Owing to efforts by AREAS and by Signals, who provided a number of Mobile Wire Security Patrols and Alarm Circuits at vital points, together with FS and CCRR intervention, a definite improvement in the situation was made, particularly during the latter half of DECEMBER. Patrols reported several detentions and confessions were obtained which disclosed the names of accomplices and of receivers of the cable for the Black Market. The problem was not solved nor could the special arrangements made be anything but temporary in view of the man-power shortage but it appears that the menace was checked.

The arrest at CASSINO of ROMI Augusto, reported in Security Intelligence Summary No.23, was followed on 4 Dec 45 by that of his accomplice CAPRARO Benigno. In order that the seriousness of their offence might be stressed, both men were held in Allied custody and 'A' Branch 5 District began arrangements for their trial.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Port detachments continued routine security control measures but effective action was often handicapped by shortage of personnel. TheANCONA Questura temporarily allotted Comm OLIVIERI for duties in the port since the promised Italian Port Security Detachment did not materialise and certain improvements in existing controls were made through the Questura Port Office then set up.

(ii) Outside the established ports, watch was maintained for illegal traffic between ITALY and the BALKANS, a joint security and excise problem which is of equal interest to the Italian Government as to the Allies. Special attention was paid to the coastline between ANCONA and SAN BENEDETTO (in particular the stretch between PESARO and PORTO SAN GIORGIO) which is suitable for landing cargoes and which lies some eighty nautical miles from DALMATIA and can be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

that intervention by politicians and intriguers from outside the camp had aggravated matters. It was recommended to AFHQ that no further action should be taken.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Pilferage from BAD's continued on a large scale, despite efforts by all available guards. Good results were obtained by a detachment of MPs temporarily attached to 16 BAD. Among the main items stolen were containers of cordite and plastic explosives, though these were most probably taken with a view to non-military use. On 17 Dec, a large scale raid by CMP, CCRR and FS on the NOLA market made possible the recovery of considerable quantities of WD material and numerous persons were subsequently charged; house searches in the area continued to reveal a wide distribution of stolen Allied property.

(ii) This HQ Security Summary for NOVEMBER recorded the serious increase in wire-cutting, which affected particularly the main circuits along Routes 6 and 7. Owing to efforts by AREAS and by Signals, who provided a number of Mobile Wire Security Patrols and Alarm Circuits at vital points, together with FS and CCRR intervention, a definite improvement in the situation was made, particularly during the latter half of DECEMBER. Patrols reported several detentions and confessions were obtained which disclosed the names of accomplices and of receivers of the cable for the Black Market. The problem was not solved nor could the special arrangements made be anything but temporary in view of the man-power shortage but it appears that the menace was checked.

The arrest at CASSINO of ROMI Augusto, reported in Security Intelligence Summary No.23, was followed on 4 Dec 45 by that of his accomplice CAFRARO Benigno. In order that the seriousness of their offence might be stressed, both men were held in Allied custody and 'A' Branch 5 District began arrangements for their trial.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Port detachments continued routine security control measures but effective action was often handicapped by shortage of personnel. The ANCONA Questura temporarily allotted Comm OLIVIERI for duties in the port since the promised Italian Port Security Detachment did not materialise and certain improvements in existing controls were made through the Questura Port Office then set up.

(ii) Outside the established ports, watch was maintained for illegal traffic between ITALY and the BALKANS, a joint security and excise problem which is of equal interest to the Italian Government as to the Allies. Special attention was paid to the coastline between ANCONA and SAN BENEDETTO (in particular the stretch between PEDASO and PORTO SAN GIORGIO) which is suitable for landing cargoes and which lies some eighty nautical miles from DALMATIA and can be reached from there by motor-boat. The Questura of ASCOLI set up COMMISSARIATI at SAN BENEDETTO and FERMO to reinforce the ineffective control by the GUARDIA DI FINANZA and their duties will include a check on all boats which were registered. FS collaborated closely with the CCRR on the security aspect of the problem.

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

Travel Control - Illegal Emigration

(iii) A project, sponsored by UNRRA, known as the JEWISH FISHING SCHOOL was set up at FANO but as yet has no supplies, craft or pupils. A report was submitted to AFHQ.

(iv) Investigations proceeded in the BARI area into the illegal running of JEWS to PALESTINE. Three reports were received which seemed to indicate that a further shipment had been got away - firstly, fourteen JEWS had disappeared mysteriously from an UNRRA camp in the week preceding Christmas, secondly, the camp blanket store was rifled while a schooner reported lying at anchor in the bay off SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA sailed on or about Christmas day. The matter is under investigation by BARI Port Security and ALCOM BARI.

(v) There were indications that smuggling of refugees from the BARI area was becoming an increasingly profitable occupation and that old and tried channels existed for this purpose. In this connection, an agent of the BARI Port Security approached a certain "PISANI" (whose real name was supposedly SALAMINO Vincenzo) in order to arrange a clandestine passage to GREECE and was offered conveyance for four persons from BARI to SANTA QUARANTA (near CORFU) for the fee of a million lire. This sum represented the value of PISANI's lugger and was demanded by him as insurance against the vessel's possible capture. PISANI further stated that he was ready to depart within twenty-four hours of being commissioned. PISANI, who lives in the old city of BARI, is reliably reported to have carried contraband between ITALY and the Slav, ALBANIAN and GREEK coasts for many years.
The matter is under further investigation.

00003

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civic Officials including CC RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	6	6
Civilians arrested by CS	2	NIL	3	5
TOTAL	2	NIL	9	11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

preceding Christmas, [illegible] a schooner reported lying at anchor in the bay off SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA sailed on or about Christmas day. The matter is under investigation by BARI Port Security and ALCOM BARI.

(v) There were indications that smuggling of refugees from the BARI area was becoming an increasingly profitable occupation and that old and tried channels existed for this purpose. In this connection, an agent of the BARI Port Security approached a certain "PISANI" (whose real name was supposedly SALAMINO Vincenzo) in order to arrange a clandestine passage to GREECE and was offered conveyance for four persons from BARI to SANTA QUARANTA (near CORFU) for the fee of a million lire. This sum represented the value of PISANI's lugger and was demanded by him as insurance against the vessel's possible capture. PISANI further stated that he was ready to depart within twenty-four hours of being commissioned. PISANI, who lives in the old city of BARI, is reliably reported to have carried contraband between ITALY and the Slav, ALBANIAN and GREEK coasts for many years.
The matter is under further investigation.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civic Officials including CC RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	6	6
Civilians arrested by CS	2	NIL	3	5
TOTAL	2	NIL	9	11

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for DECEMBER 1945 is given in duplicate, at Appendix "A" to this Summary.

/ (c) .....

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

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

(i) LEFT and RIGHT Wing speakers were active during the month but reports continued to indicate that the populace was becoming increasingly apathetic to their utterances. Condemnation of Allied policy was a standard feature of Italian political opinion when expressed by the professionals : articles appeared almost daily in the Communist newspaper "LA VOCE" of NAPLES, devoted to Allied affairs and commenting bitterly on events in JAPAN and SYRIA, GREECE and in JAVA.

(ii) The QUESTURA NAPLES again drew the attention of the Prefect to the conduct of members of the eighteen "unofficial" Patriotic Associations formed since the Allied occupation of NAPLES. These vary in strength from a few members to two or three thousand and some are now stated to be adopting military formations and improvised uniforms. The criminal records of many of their leaders are well-known and the potential threat to public order which they constitute was the subject of a previous memorandum to the Prefect in October 1945 : and a definite proposal was made that these societies be dissolved.

(iii) At a meeting of the Italian Republican Party at NAPLES on 29 Dec 45, the speaker PACCIARDI referred to the MOSCOW Conference which had ignored the Italian people's assistance to the Allies. He blamed the King for the present troubles and called for the unity of Republican Parties before the growing efforts of reactionary Fascist forces and extreme LEFT Wing supporters in order that a united Democratic Republic might be established. The meeting was well attended and passed off in good order.

(iv) LEFT Wing speakers continued to condemn "U.Q" as neo-fascist and the CLN at CORRIDONIA (MACERATA) sent an official protest to the Government against the formation of a local branch of the Movement. The founder and prospective leader of the branch was TAGLIONI Mario, one of the more respected Partisans of the town who also retained his post as Secretary of the Partisan Association. Over two hundred Provincial delegates of the Movement met at SALERNO on 21 Dec 45 - future policy was discussed and the meeting recorded "the necessity of combatting all existing political parties until such time as an adequately strong and efficient Government, capable of carrying out a serious reconstruction programme, was formed."

During the month "U.Q." made its first appearance in strength in SICILY when the COMITATO PROVISSORIO issued a manifesto at CATANIA on 8 Dec 45. Apart from stating its familiar "protest-programme", the Movement came out strongly against Separatism.

Divided action over the arrest and subsequent release of members of the NAPLES "L'UQ FRONTE" in December for neo-fascist activities, showed an unsatisfactory conflict of personalities within the NAPLES QUESTURA, and a special report on this subject was prepared for AFHQ.

(v) Late in November 1945 attention was drawn to the activities of the DIVISIONE ARDITI D'ITALIA in the NAPLES area. This Movement is dependent on the MOVIMENTO PATRIOTTICO ITALIANO and is formed on a military basis, with officers and NCOs wearing Khaki uniforms with

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

events in JAPAN and [illegible]

(ii) The QUESTURA NAPLES again drew the attention of the Prefect to the conduct of members of the eighteen "unofficial" Patriotic Associations formed since the Allied occupation of NAPLES. These vary in strength from a few members to two or three thousand and some are now stated to be adopting military formations and improvised uniforms. The criminal records of many of their leaders are well-known and the potential threat to public order which they constitute was the subject of a previous memorandum to the Prefect in October 1945 : and a definite proposal was made that these societies be dissolved.

(iii) At a meeting of the Italian Republican Party at NAPLES on 29 Dec 45, the speaker PACCIARDI referred to the MOSCOW Conference which had ignored the Italian people's assistance to the Allies. He blamed the King for the present troubles and called for the unity of Republican Parties before the growing efforts of reactionary Fascist forces and extreme LEFT Wing supporters in order that a united Democratic Republic might be established. The meeting was well attended and passed off in good order.

(iv) LEFT Wing speakers continued to condemn "U.Q" as neo-fascist and the CLN at CORRIDONIA (MACERATA) sent an official protest to the Government against the formation of a local branch of the Movement. The founder and prospective leader of the branch was TAGLIONI Mario, one of the more respected Partisans of the town who also retained his post as Secretary of the Partisan Association. Over two hundred Provincial delegates of the Movement met at SALERNO on 21 Dec 45 - future policy was discussed and the meeting recorded "the necessity of combatting all existing political parties until such time as an adequately strong and efficient Government, capable of carrying out a serious reconstruction programme, was formed."

During the month "U.Q." made its first appearance in strength in SICILY when the COMITATO PROVISSORIO issued a manifesto at CATANIA on 8 Dec 45. Apart from stating its familiar "protest-programme", the Movement came out strongly against Separatism.

Divided action over the arrest and subsequent release of members of the NAPLES "L'UQ FRONTE" in December for neo-fascist activities, showed an unsatisfactory conflict of personalities within the NAPLES QUESTURA, and a special report on this subject was prepared for AFHQ.

(v) Late in November 1945 attention was drawn to the activities of the DIVISIONE ARDITI D'ITALIA in the NAPLES area. This Movement is dependent on the MOVIMENTO PATRIOTTICO ITALIANO and is formed on a military basis, with officers and NCOs wearing khaki uniforms with the old Fascist insignia, and on occasions marching in formations reminiscent of the MUSSOLINI battalions.
The DAD claims to be non-political in aims but in reality seeks

/ to provoke.....

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

to provoke recognised Socialist Organisations in order to justify the formation of a "New Guard" (on Fascist lines) to preserve order. On 27 Nov 45 members disobeyed a temporary ban by Italian Public Safety and held a meeting at SOMMA VESUVIANA which resulted in an armed clash with Communists and firing on the CCRR. Following this incident, seven leading members were arrested by the NAPLES QUESTURA and the leading spirit behind the ARDITI, a certain "Captain CERNIA Mario", was also sought by the authorities. In the course of December, reports came in that the DAD were organising another excursion, on this occasion against the joint HQ of several of the Patriotic Associations of NAPLES at POMIGLIANO D'ARCA. Preventative action was taken on a larger scale than before and CERNIA himself was picked up in NAPLES on 14 Dec 45.

The QUESTURA has recommended a complete ban on the Movement and further members are at present being sought by the Italian Police.

(vi) Early in December Fascist slogans appeared on the walls of TERNI. Enquiry by the police failed to discover the propagandists.

Threats to Public Order

(vii) Throughout the month, disturbances occurred in the SOUTH over political and economic matters but these were all handled satisfactorily by the Italian authorities.

On 4 Dec 45 at MARTINA FRANCA a demonstration by Communists against the removal of Prof. CARUCCI from his post of Commissario Prefettizio on the instructions of the Prefect of TARANTO resulted in police reinforcements being called up from TARANTO. After a scuffle, order was restored.

On 6 Dec 45, at CEGLIE MESABICA (BRINDISI) a Communist Party meeting was broken up by Italians who claimed that they had returned from imprisonment in RUSSIAN and POLAND. The meeting soon degenerated into a riot and many fights ensued before the situation calmed down. There was, however, no loss of life.

Further incidents took place on a smaller scale during the ensuing days in the district caused by the same differences of opinion between ex-POWs and Communists.

On 8 Dec 45 at MARUGGIO near TARANTO, demobilised war veterans raided the HQs of various political parties, and paid particular attention to that of the Socialist Party. The crowd later paraded before the Town Hall, shouted for the Mayor and demanded the resignation of the entire town administration. The demonstration ended with the police making a few arrests.

Members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of WAR VETERANS demonstrated in an orderly fashion at CATANIA, SICILY on 29 Dec 45; there was no indication of anti-Allied feeling in their protest which called on the Italian Government to provide food and work.

(viii) Separatism in SICILY

Early in December it was learned that at a policy meeting in CATANIA, leading members of the SEPARATIST [illegible]

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

another excursion, on this occasion against the joint HQ of several of the Patriotic Associations of NAPLES at POMIGLIANO D'ARCA. Preventative action was taken on a larger scale than before and CERNIA himself was picked up in NAPLES on 14 Dec 45.

The QUESTURA has recommended a complete ban on the Movement and further members are at present being sought by the Italian Police.

(vi) Early in December Fascist slogans appeared on the walls of TERNI. Enquiry by the police failed to discover the propagandists.

Threats to Public Order

(vii) Throughout the month, disturbances occurred in the SOUTH over political and economic matters but these were all handled satisfactorily by the Italian authorities.

On 4 Dec 45 at MARTINA FRANCA a demonstration by Communists against the removal of Prof. CARUCCI from his post of Commissario Prefettizio on the instructions of the Prefect of TARANTO resulted in police reinforcements being called up from TARANTO. After a scuffle, order was restored.

On 6 Dec 45, at CEGLIE MESABICA (BRINDISI) a Communist Party meeting was broken up by Italians who claimed that they had returned from imprisonment in RUSSIA and POLAND. The meeting soon degenerated into a riot and many fights ensued before the situation calmed down. There was, however, no loss of life.

Further incidents took place on a smaller scale during the ensuing days in the district caused by the same differences of opinion between ex-POWs and Communists.

On 8 Dec 45 at MARUGGIO near TARANTO, demobilised war veterans raided the HQs of various political parties, and paid particular attention to that of the Socialist Party. The crowd later paraded before the Town Hall, shouted for the Mayor and demanded the resignation of the entire town administration. The demonstration ended with the police making a few arrests.

Members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of WAR VETERANS demonstrated in an orderly fashion at CATANIA, SICILY on 29 Dec 45; there was no indication of anti-Allied feeling in their protest which called on the Italian Government to provide food and work.

(viii) Separatism in SICILY

Early in December it was learned that at a policy meeting in CATANIA, leading members of the SEPARATIST MOVEMENT had decided to continue pacific agitation for their cause and to disown officially the warlike acts of the VOLUNTARY ARMY for SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE (EVIS)

/ On 29 Dec 45.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

On 29 Dec 45, CS SICILY reported that Police action on a fair scale was in progress at S.MAURO (Commune of CALTAGIRONE) against large groups of members of the EVIS.
According to the Italian source, the "bandits" had surrounded a country house and were dressed in khaki uniforms and had GERMAN vehicles. They were using arms and casualties, including one NCO killed, had been inflicted on the CCRR.

A detailed report of this fighting is not yet to hand.

(d) Control of Movement.

Freer movement of foreigners into and through ITALY presented increasing difficulties to security sections: it was aggravated by the apparent absence of control at DP Camps and on occasions by the issue, without proper identification or documentary backing, of QUESTURA "FOLIO DI SOGGIORNO" to applicants of foreign nationality. A typical case was that of a VEKOVIC Milorad, a Royalist courier and an inmate of EBOLI Camp, who was detained at JESI. VEKOVIC admitted that he had made many journeys from EBOLI to TRIESTE on the strength of a "FOLIO" issued by the Italian authorities in ROME and an out-of-date AMG pass. He was found in possession of a hundred and fifty letters from members of the SHUMADIA DIVISION (Anti-TITO) which he was carrying to TRIESTE for onward transmission to various parts of JUGOSLAVIA. On his last journey, VEKOVIC registered at TRIESTE Refugee Centre as a new arrival from JUGOSLAVIA and was despatched from there back to EBOLI by the authorities.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

Nothing to report.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) Reports from the MARCHE Provinces indicated that the improvement in relations between troops of POLCORPS and Italians was maintained and that instances of friction were few.

The QUESTORE of ANCONA informed FS that public opinion in his area was embittered by the frequency of road accidents resulting in civilian fatalities. Three cases of attacks on BRITISH personnel came to notice but these took place in the NOLA area, a traditionally violent neighbourhood.

(b) Upwards of thirty marriage vettings were initiated by this HQ and FS were working on further numbers received from other parts of ITALY. Owing to the acute shortage of FS in District and their inability to visit all the domiciles concerned over the widely scattered areas, FSOs have to ensure that the basic details of the enquiries are furnished by the Italian civil authorities before a final Allied vetting is made. This occasions some regrettable delay but cannot be avoided under present circumstances.

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

Freer movement of foreigners into and through ITALY presented increasing difficulties to security sections: it was aggravated by the apparent absence of control at DP Camps and on occasions by the issue, without proper identification or documentary backing, of QUESTURA "FOLIO DI SOGGIORNO" to applicants of foreign nationality. A typical case was that of a VEKOVIC Milorad, a Royalist courier and an inmate of EBOLI Camp, who was detained at JESI. VEKOVIC admitted that he had made many journeys from EBOLI to TRIESTE on the strength of a "FOLIO" issued by the Italian authorities in ROME and an out-of-date AMG pass. He was found in possession of a hundred and fifty letters from members of the SHUMADIA DIVISION (Anti-TITO) which he was carrying to TRIESTE for onward transmission to various parts of JUGOSLAVIA. On his last journey, VEKOVIC registered at TRIESTE Refugee Centre as a new arrival from JUGOSLAVIA and was despatched from there back to EBOLI by the authorities.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

00300

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

Nothing to report.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) Reports from the MARCHE Provinces indicated that the improvement in relations between troops of POLCORPS and Italians was maintained and that instances of friction were few.

The QUESTORE of ANCONA informed FS that public opinion in his area was embittered by the frequency of road accidents resulting in civilian fatalities. Three cases of attacks on BRITISH personnel came to notice but these took place in the NOLA area, a traditionally violent neighbourhood.

(b) Upwards of thirty marriage vettings were initiated by this HQ and FS were working on further numbers received from other parts of ITALY. Owing to the acute shortage of FS in District and their inability to visit all the domiciles concerned over the widely scattered areas, FSCs have to ensure that the basic details of the enquiries are furnished by the Italian civil authorities before a final Allied vetting is made. This occasions some regrettable delay but cannot be avoided under present circumstances.

(ii) Morale

It is unnecessary to state that thieving and Black Market activities continued on a large scale while the cost of living rose in the SOUTH. The most favoured region was again the Central Provinces where food, though at inflated prices, was

/reasonably plentiful.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

reasonably plentiful.
Although a few serious cases of crime occurred in this region, it was obvious that the situation was no-where as grave as in SOUTHERN ITALY.

Most clear thinking Italians had two thoughts uppermost in their minds: the forthcoming Elections and the long delayed Allied Peace Treaty with ITALY. Until doubts over these matters were resolved, it was felt that no really concrete steps would be taken to reconstruct ITALY, politically or materially.
An extract from a local 808 Bn CS report gives an impression of Italian views on the new Government.

"That the new Government has neither solved the crisis nor any of the problems that caused the crisis in the PARRI Government remains clear to everyone.
Everyone is convinced that the lack of technical experts and competent government personalities is doing great harm to the country which, before politics, has urgent need of providing for its own reconstruction and renewal.
Comments are passed on the lack of public order which is still cause for preoccupation, since disorders and violence continue to occur without any action being taken by the instruments of public order, or by the Government. Everyone is preoccupied with the situation as regards crime and delinquency, which is becoming ever widespread, and with the very real brigandage which is tormenting whole regions. It is far from everyone's thoughts that in such a state of affairs the election can take place and that a truly democratic structure can be given to the country."

(c) Rumours

A rumour emanating from BRINDISI stated that the Allies were preparing an operational base on the ADRIATIC Coast of ITALY to be used for operations against the BALKANS and that BRITISH troops from AUSTRIA and NORTHERN ITALY would move to the SOUTH for this purpose.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) At the request of the Security Division, ALCOM, investigations were made to ascertain the truth of reports received concerning the abduction of ITALIAN civilians in SOUTHERN ITALY by unidentified RUSSIAN officers.
It was confirmed that two RUSSIAN officers visited the home in CATANZARO of a woman of RUSSIAN birth who had been legally married to an Italian during the internment of both in GERMANY. She was ordered to report to the SOVIET MILITARY MISSION in ROME in order that she might be returned to RUSSIA. Her husband followed his wife to ROME and the case received publicity in the Italian press.
Since this first instance Italian CS reported three other cases of alleged abduction of RUSSIAN born wives of Italians in CALABRIA and SICILY by RUSSIAN officers. In one instance, action was justified on the grounds that the woman had

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

"That the new Government has neither solved the crisis nor any of the problems that caused the crisis in the PARRI Government remains clear to everyone.
Everyone is convinced that the lack of technical experts and competent government personalities is doing great harm to the country which, before politics, has urgent need of providing for its own reconstruction and renewal.
Comments are passed on the lack of public order which is still cause for preoccupation, since disorders and violence continue to occur without any action being taken by the instruments of public order, or by the Government. Everyone is preoccupied with the situation as regards crime and delinquency, which is becoming ever widespread, and with the very real brigandage which is tormenting whole regions. It is far from everyone's thoughts that in such a state of affairs the election can take place and that a truly democratic structure can be given to the country."

(c) Rumours

A rumour emanating from BRINDISI stated that the Allies were preparing an operational base on the ADRIATIC Coast of ITALY to be used for operations against the BALKANS and that BRITISH troops from AUSTRIA and NORTHERN ITALY would move to the SOUTH for this purpose.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) At the request of the Security Division, ALCOM, investigations were made to ascertain the truth of reports received concerning the abduction of ITALIAN civilians in SOUTHERN ITALY by unidentified RUSSIAN officers.
It was confirmed that two RUSSIAN officers visited the home in CATANZARO of a woman of RUSSIAN birth who had been legally married to an Italian during the internment of both in GERMANY. She was ordered to report to the SOVIET MILITARY MISSION in ROME in order that she might be returned to RUSSIA. Her husband followed his wife to ROME and the case received publicity in the Italian press.
Since this first instance Italian CS reported three other cases of alleged abduction of RUSSIAN born wives of Italians in CALABRIA and SICILY by RUSSIAN officers. In one instance, action was justified on the grounds that the woman had infringed SOVIET law by carrying out anti-SOVIET propaganda relating to living conditions in the USSR.
ALCOM was informed of these happenings.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) An organisation known as the "ALBANIAN ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE" appeared in BARI. It described itself as a non-political charity organisation instituted to assist destitute refugees in ITALY. A preliminary report was submitted on the Committee and its future activities will be watched.

(iii) Investigations were made by FS in conjunction with Italian CS into the position of JUGOSLAVS in District territory; some eight persons were detained in BARI and ANCONA areas pending disposal instructions by AFHQ and detailed survey was made of JUGOSLAVS in the NAPLES area. A second evacuation of superfluous JUGOSLAVS took place on the 17 Dec 45 on the 'SS MARIGOT' ex BARI.

(iv) December saw the lowest ebb of FS resources in District. In each of the three sections, senior NCOs, with their considerable knowledge of local conditions and personalities were released, and absences on LIAP made serious inroads into the small complement, normally of a dozen men but actually short of their W.E.

Though all desirable assistance was obtained from the Italian CS Organisation, FSOs were greatly hampered by lack of trained NCOs; as it was known that District Staff and Security Officers had interviewed over thirty potential candidates from other Arms for transfer into FS, it is greatly hoped that some of these will eventually find themselves filling gaps in 3 District Sections.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt R WHITE)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI, BRINDISI, TARANTO.
312 FSS (OC: Lt. J.R. ASHWORTH)	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A. LAGCELLAS)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

GC/DSD.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major.
G S I.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

place on the 1/ Dec 45 on the GS [illegible]

(iv) December saw the lowest ebb of FS resources in District. In each of the three sections, senior NCOs, with their considerable knowledge of local conditions and personalities were released, and absences on LIAP made serious inroads into the small complement, normally of a dozen men but actually short of their T.E.

Though all desirable assistance was obtained from the Italian CS Organisation, FSOs were greatly hampered by lack of trained NCOs; as it was known that District Staff and Security Officers had interviewed over thirty potential candidates from other Arms for transfer into FS, it is greatly hoped that some of these will eventually find themselves filling gaps in 3 District Sections.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt R WHITE)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI, BRINDISI, TARANTO.
312 FSS (OC: Lt. J.R. ASHWORTH)	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A. LABCELLES)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

GC/DSD.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major.
G S I.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No.3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.24

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) ALEKSIC Radomiv. Jugoslav. Arrested 16 Dec 45 by FS at CHIARAVALLE as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.610.3 dated 7 Dec 45 refers).

(b) BAFARO Ottorio. Italian. 808 Bn CS have been advised to denounce Subject to the Italian Military Tribunal. Authority AFHQ GBI.389.701.PF.2492 dated 4 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(c) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. Arrested 20 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at ALBEROBELLO as suspected espionage agent. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(d) BIANCHI Antonio. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 as suspected agent. Died in BARI Goal 15 Dec 45. (This HQ signal GI.95 dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(e) BOZOVIC Gordana. Jugoslav. Arrested 1 Nov 45 as suspected agent. (Interrogation report from 808 Bn CS awaited).

(f) CALDERONI Antonio. Italian. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, under 54 Area instructions. Authority AFHQ. GBI.389.463 dated 17 Jan 45.

(g) CAPRARO Benigno. Italian. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by CC.RR. Accomplice of ROMI Augusto (see (n)) in removal of cable from State Underground cable, Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec to A/3 GHQ CMF refers).

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German. Disposed of as Displaced Person under instructions from this HQ. (This HQ Security Summary No.25 refers).

(i) HEYDEN Kurt. German. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, 17 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ GBI.389.701 dated 15 Dec 45.

(j) MARINO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 21 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS in TURSI as suspected espionage agent.

(k) MIGLIORATI Stanislao. Italian. Arrested 7 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at PERUGIA as former worker for Ufficio Politico Investigativo of PFR in PERUGIA. Inquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject now in hands of PERUGIA Questura as collaborator.

(l) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested 2 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. Interrogation continues. (314/JUG/19 dated 5 Dec 45 refers).

(m) ROMI Augusto. Italian. Arrested 28 Nov 45 by CC.RR for theft of cable from Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec 45 to A3 GHQ CMF refers).

(n) Caucasian RUSSIANS. Seven members of this party were transferred to 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, RIMINI, on 26 Dec 45. The remaining two were moved to "R" Internee Camp on 30 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.21 refers).

(o) ROVITUSO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 808 Bn CS PALERMO as suspected sabotage agent. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(p) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. Suspected GIS agent. Held in BARI Fort.

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

(c) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. Arrested 20 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at ALBEROBELLO as suspected espionage agent. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(d) BIANCHI Antonio. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 as suspected agent. Died in BARI Goal 15 Dec 45. (This HQ signal GI.95 dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(e) BOZOVIC Gordana. Jugoslav. Arrested 1 Nov 45 as suspected agent. (Interrogation report from 808 Bn CS awaited).

(f) CALDERONI Antonio. Italian. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, under 54 Area instructions. Authority AFHQ. GSI.389.463 dated 17 Jan 45.

(g) CAPPARO Benigno. Italian. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by CC.RR. Accomplice of ROMI Augusto (see (m)) in removal of cable from State Underground cable, Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec to A/3 CHQ CMF refers).

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German. Disposed of as Displaced Person under instructions from this HQ. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(i) HEYDEN Kurt. German. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, 17 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ GSI.389.701 dated 15 Dec 45.

(j) MARINO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 21 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS in TURSI as suspected espionage agent.

(k) MIGLIORATI Stanislao. Italian. Arrested 7 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at PERUGIA as former worker for Ufficio Politico Investigativo of PFR in PERUGIA. Inquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject now in hands of PERUGIA Questura as collaborator.

(l) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested 2 Dec 45 by PS at JESI DP Camp as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. Interrogation continues. (314/JUG/19 dated 5 Dec 45 refers).

(m) ROMI Augusto. Italian. Arrested 28 Nov 45 by CC.RR for theft of cable from Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec 45 to A3 CHQ CMF refers).

(n) Caucasian RUSSIANS. Seven members of this party were transferred to 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, RIMINI, on 26 Dec 45. The remaining two were moved to "R" Internee Camp on 30 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.21 refers).

(o) ROVITUSO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 808 Bn CS PALERMO as suspected sabotage agent. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(p) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. Suspected CIS agent. Held in BARI Fort. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ 29/GSI dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(q) TODESCO Virgilio. Italian member of SS. Transferred to 209 PW Camp 15 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ FX.56459 dated 15 Dec 45.

cont.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(r) ZAYC Anna. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(s) ZAYC Nina. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(t) ZECEVIC Ilia. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 Refers).

DOWNGRADED

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. Suspected to be engaged in false passport traffic in conjunction with a certain ZIGOU Georgio of SERVOLA 117 or 171, TRIESTE. Arrested in BARI and interrogated by FS but released under surveillance for lack of evidence. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(b) HAGLER Wally. Polish. Suspected to be engaged in traffic of false GREEK identity papers. Interrogated by FS BARI but released under surveillance. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(c) KURMIK Antonia. Jugoslav. Reported to be collaborator of German SS. Attempted suicide while being transferred from DP Control Camp SENIGALLIA to DP Camp MODENA. Now in DP Camp SERVIGLIANO where she will be interrogated when she recovers.

(d) MUHAY Cony. Albanian. Accused by a Polish Officer of having been with the German SS at SPLIT. At present under open arrest in DP Camp JESI. Polish FS investigating.

(e) NEULANDER Anton. In contact with suspected agents. (This Summary Arrest List (r) (s) (t)). Interrogated but released on 14 Dec 45.

(f) SOLDAT Ivica. Jugoslav. Suspected PAVELIC agent in PERUGIA during 1942-3. Reported to be engaged in Black Market between PERUGIA and NAPLES. Has anti-Allied views and associates with other violently anti-TITO Jugoslavs in PERUGIA. Investigations proceeding.

(g) STERN Stella. Born VIANNA, now stateless. Suspected to be engaged in clandistine traffic of refugees to GREECE or PALESTINE. Employed by UNRRA. Large sums of money found in her possession. Interrogated by FS and released under surveillance.

(h) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. Arrested 17 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp. Found in possession of 150 letters from members of the SHUMADIA Division in EBOLI Camp to various parts of Jugoslavia which he was carrying to TRIESTE. After interrogation returned to JESI Camp to be held under guard. (This HQ letter 140/119/GSI dated 31 Dec 45 refers).

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

BARI Gaol under
29 Dec 45 refers).

(t) ZECEVIC Ilia. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 Refers).

0386~

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. Suspected to be engaged in false passport traffic in conjunction with a certain ZIGOU Georgio of SERVOLA 117 or 171, TRIESTE. Arrested in BARI and interrogated by FS but released under surveillance for lack of evidence. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(b) HAGEMAN Wally. Polish. Suspected to be engaged in traffic of false GREEK identity papers. Interrogated by FS BARI but released under surveillance. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(c) KURMIN Antonia. Jugoslav. Reported to be collaborator of German SS. Attempted suicide while being transferred from DP Control Camp SENIGALLIA to DP Camp MODENA. Now in DP Camp SERVIGLIANO where she will be interrogated when she recovers.

(d) MUHAY Conj. Albanian. Accused by a Polish officer of having been with the German SS at SPLIT. At present under open arrest in DP Camp JESI. Polish FS investigating.

(e) NEULANDER Anton. In contact with suspected agents. (This Summary Arrest List (r) (s) (t)). Interrogated but released on 14 Dec 45.

(f) SOLDAT Ivica. Jugoslav. Suspected PAVELIC agent in PERUGIA during 1942-3. Reported to be engaged in Black Market between PERUGIA and NAPLES. Has anti-Allied views and associates with other violently anti-TITO Jugoslavs in PERUGIA. Investigations proceeding.

(g) STERN Stella. Born VIANNA, now stateless. Suspected to be engaged in clandistine traffic of refugees to GREECE or PALESTINE. Employed by UNRRA. Large sums of money found in her possession. Interrogated by FS and released under surveillance.

(h) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. Arrested 17 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp. Found in possession of 150 letters from members of the SHUMADIA Division in EBOLI Camp to various parts of Jugoslavia which he was carrying to TRIESTE. After interrogation returned to JESI Camp to be held under guard. (This HQ letter 140/119/GSI dated 31 Dec 45 refers).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No.3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.24

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) ALEKSIC Radomiv. Jugoslav. Arrested 16 Dec 45 by FS at CHIARAVALLE as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.610.3 dated 7 Dec 45 refers).

(b) BAFARO Ottorio. Italian. 808 Bn CS have been advised to denounce Subject to the Italian Military Tribunal. Authority AFHQ GBI.389.701.PF.2492 dated 4 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(c) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. Arrested 20 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at ALBEROBELLO as suspected espionage agent. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(d) BIANCHI Antonio. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 as suspected agent. Died in BARI Goal 15 Dec 45. (This HQ signal GI.95 dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(e) BOZOVIC Gordana. Jugoslav. Arrested 1 Nov 45 as suspected agent. (Interrogation report from 808 Bn CS awaited).

(f) CALDERONI Antonio. Italian. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, under 54 Area instructions. Authority AFHQ. GBI.389.463 dated 17 Jan 45.

(g) CAPRARO Benigno. Italian. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by CC.RR. Accomplice of ROMI Augusto (see (m)) in removal of cable from State Underground cable, Route Six, CASSINO. Held in FOGGIORSALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec to A/3 GHQ CMF refers).

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German. Disposed of as Displaced Person under instructions from this HQ. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(i) HEYDEN Kurt. German. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, 17 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ GBI.389.701 dated 15 Dec 45.

(j) MARINO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 21 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS in TURSI as suspected espionage agent.

(k) MIGLIORATI Stanislao. Italian. Arrested 7 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at PERUGIA as former worker for Ufficio Politico Investigativo of PFR in PERUGIA. Enquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject now in hands of PERUGIA Questura as collaborator.

(l) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested 2 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. Interrogation continues. (314/JUG/19 dated 5 Dec 45 refers).

(m) ROMI Augusto. Italian. Arrested 28 Nov 45 by CC.RR for theft of cable from Route Six, CASSINO. Held in FOGGIORSALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec 45 to A3 GHQ CMF refers).

(n) Caucasian RUSSIANS. Seven members of this party were transferred to 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, RIMINI, on 26 Dec 45. The remaining two were moved to "R" Internee Camp on 30 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.21 refers).

(o) ROVITUSO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 808 Bn CS PALERMO as suspected sabotage agent. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

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

to the Italian Military Tribunal. Authority AFHQ GDI.389.701.RF.2492 dated 4 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(c) BATTISTICH Roberto. Italian. Arrested 20 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at ALBEROBELLO as suspected espionage agent. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(d) BIANCHI Antonio. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 as suspected agent. Died in BARI Goal 15 Dec 45. (This HQ signal GI.95 dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(e) BOZOVIC Gordana. Jugoslav. Arrested 1 Nov 45 as suspected agent. (Interrogation report from 808 Bn CS awaited).

(f) CALDERONI Antonio. Italian. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, under 24 Area instructions. Authority AFHQ. GDI.389.463 dated 17 Jan 45.

(g) CAPRARO Benigno. Italian. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by CC.RR. Accomplice of ROMI Augusto (see (m)) in removal of cable from State Underground cable, Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec to A/3 GHQ CMF refers).

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German. Disposed of as Displaced Person under instructions from this HQ. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(i) HEYDEN Kurt. German. Transferred to "R" Internee Camp, TERNI, 17 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ GDI.389.701 dated 15 Dec 45.

(j) MARINO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 21 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS in TURSI as suspected espionage agent.

(k) MIGLIORATI Stanislao. Italian. Arrested 7 Dec 45 by 808 Bn CS at PERUGIA as former worker for Ufficio Politico Investigative of PFR in PERUGIA. Inquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject now in hands of PERUGIA Questura as collaborator.

(l) OSTOIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested 2 Dec 45 by PS at JESI DP Camp as suspected agent. Held in ANCONA Gaol. Interrogation continues. (314/JUG/19 dated 5 Dec 45 refers).

(m) ROMI Augusto. Italian. Arrested 28 Nov 45 by CC.RR for theft of cable from Route Six, CASSINO. Held in POGGIOREALE Gaol. (This HQ 155A dated 28 Dec 45 to A3 GHQ CMF refers).

(n) Caucasian RUSSIANS. Seven members of this party were transferred to 1 SEP Rft and Holding Centre, RIMINI, on 26 Dec 45. The remaining two were moved to "R" Internee Camp on 30 Dec 45. (This HQ Security Summary No.21 refers).

(o) ROVITUSO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 808 Bn CS PALERMO as suspected sabotage agent. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ Security Summary No.23 refers).

(p) STANO Arnaldo. Italian. Suspected GIS agent. Held in BARI Fort. Disposal instructions awaited. (This HQ 29/GSI dated 18 Dec 45 refers).

(q) TODESCO Virgilio. Italian member of SS. Transferred to 209 PW Camp 15 Dec 45. Authority AFHQ FX.56459 dated 15 Dec 45.

cont.

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

(r) ZAYC Anna. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(s) ZAYC Mina. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 refers).

(t) ZECEVIC Ilia. Jugoslav. Arrested 4 Dec 45 by FS as suspected agent. Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal GI.84 dated 29 Dec 45 Refers).

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Berta. German. Suspected to be engaged in false passport traffic in conjunction with a certain ZIGOU Georgio of SERVOLA 117 or 171, TRIESTE. Arrested in BARI and interrogated by FS but released under surveillance for lack of evidence. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(b) HAGLER Wally. Polish. Suspected to be engaged in traffic of false GREEK identity papers. Interrogated by FS BARI but released under surveillance. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(c) KURNIK Antonia. Jugoslav. Reported to be collaborator of German SS. Attempted suicide while being transferred from DP Control Camp SENIGALLIA to DP Camp MODENA. Now in DP Camp SERVIGLIANO where she will be interrogated when she recovers.

(d) MUHAY Conj. Albanian. Accused by a Polish Officer of having been with the German SS at SPLIT. At present under open arrest in DP Camp JESI. Polish FS investigating.

(e) NEULANDER Anton. In contact with suspected agents. (This Summary Arrest List (r) (s) (t)). Interrogated but released on 14 Dec 45.

(f) SOLDAT Ivica. Jugoslav. Suspected PAVELIC agent in PERUGIA during 1942-3. Reported to be engaged in Black Market between PERUGIA and NAPLES. Has anti-Allied views and associates with other violently anti-TITO Jugoslavs in PERUGIA. Investigations proceeding.

(g) STERN Stella. Born VIANNA, now stateless. Suspected to be engaged in clandistine traffic of refugees to GREECE or PALESTINE. Employed by UNRRA. Large sums of money found in her possession. Interrogated by FS and released under surveillance.

(h) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. Arrested 17 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp. Found in possession of 150 letters from members of the SHUMADIA Division in EBOLI Camp to various parts of Jugoslavia which he was carrying to TRIESTE. After interrogation returned to JESI Camp to be held under guard. (This HQ letter 140/119/GSI dated 31 Dec 45 refers).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(t) ZECEVIC Ilia. Jugoslav. [illegible] Held in BARI Gaol under interrogation by 808 Bn CS. (This HQ signal G/S dated 29 Dec 45 Refers).

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BRECHER Dorta. German. Suspected to be engaged in false passport traffic in conjunction with a certain ZIGOU Georgio of SERVOLA 117 or 171, TRIESTE. Arrested in BARI and interrogated by FS but released under surveillance for lack of evidence. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(b) HAGLER Wally. Polish. Suspected to be engaged in traffic of false GREEK identity papers. Interrogated by FS BARI but released under surveillance. Report to be submitted to AFHQ.

(c) KURMEN Antonia. Jugoslav. Reported to be collaborator of German SS. Attempted suicide while being transferred from DP Control Camp SENIGALLIA to DP Camp MODENA. Now in DP Camp SERVIGLIANO where she will be interrogated when she recovers.

(d) MUHAY Con/. Albanian. Accused by a Polish Officer of having been with the German SS at SPLIT. At present under open arrest in DP Camp JESI. Polish FS investigating.

(e) NEULANDER Anton. In contact with suspected agents. (This Summary Arrest List (r) (s) (t)). Interrogated but released on 14 Dec 45.

(f) SOLDAT Ivica. Jugoslav. Suspected PAVELIC agent in PERUGIA during 1942-3. Reported to be engaged in Black Market between PERUGIA and NAPLES. Has anti-Allied views and associates with other violently anti-TITO Jugoslavs in PERUGIA. Investigations proceeding.

(g) STERN Stella. Born VIANNA, now stateless. Suspected to be engaged in clandistine traffic of refugees to GREECE or PALESTINE. Employed by UNRRA. Large sums of money found in her possession. Interrogated by FS and released under surveillance.

(h) VECOVIC Milorad. Jugoslav. Arrested 17 Dec 45 by FS at JESI DP Camp. Found in possession of 150 letters from members of the SHUMADIA Division in EBOLI Camp to various parts of Jugoslavia which he was carrying to TRIESTE. After interrogation returned to JESI Camp to be held under guard. (This HQ letter 140/119/GSI dated 31 Dec 45 refers).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1104

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

SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 25

Security Division
Ref'd 10/1L
Box 2356
File 621.03

14

DISTRIBUTION

COPY NO.

A.C. of S, G-2 (CI) AFHQ	1 - 4
ADC for GOC. HQ No. 3 District	5
GSI(b) No. 2 District	6
A.C. of S, G-2 RAAC	7
A.C. of S, G-3 FSU BASE SECTION	8
A.C. of S, G-3 FSU BASE SECTION (SOUTHERN DISTRICT)	9
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division, ALCOM	10
Central Reference Library, Information Div. HQ, ALCOM	11
ALCOM Liaison Officer, BARI	12
AMG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	13
GSI(b), HQ BTA	14-15
HQ. Field Security	16
38 FSS	17
86 FSS	18
312 FSS	19
314 FSS	20
52 Area	21
54 Area	22
56 Area	23
61 Area	24
211 Sub Area	25
22 AA Bde	26
British Troops in SICILY	27
NOIC, NAPLES	28
NOIC, ANCONA	29
NOIC, BARI	30
NOIC, TARANTO	31
Security Officer, HQ. AAFSC/MTO. (APO 520 U.S. Army)	32
No. 3 S.C.I. Unit, ROME	33
No. 5 S.C.I. Unit, VENICE	34
276 FSS, ROME	35
Circulation	36
War Diary	37-38
File	39
Spares	40-51

S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1945.

DATE : 6 DEC 45 COPY NO: 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security.

Investigations were made into the alleged subversion of POLISH soldiers awaiting repatriation at the CERVINARA Camp.

A serious increase in wire-cutting was noted, particularly along Routes 6 and 7. Areas were directed to liaise with the Italian Prefects on measures for the protection of signal installations. An Italian responsible for the cutting of a considerable length of State cable at CASSINO was apprehended and a trial is awaited.

Progress was made in investigating the BARI end of an illegal Jewish emigration combine. Watch was maintained for the passage of arms and suspects across the ADRIATIC, though shortage of security personnel hindered investigations.

Civil Security.

Members of the "L' UOMO QUALUNQUE" Front in NAPLES were arrested by the Italian Questura for attempting to form a neo-fascist movement but were subsequently released.

Disturbances occurred in TARANTO on the 20 Nov. following a political murder at MASSAFRA: strikes and demonstrations by unemployed were reported from BARI and BRINDISI Provinces.

Civil morale was not improved by the continuance of difficult living conditions and by the prolonged Government crisis.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Following the receipt of further statements of POLISH troops awaiting repatriation at CERVINARA Camp, investigations were re-opened into alleged activity by the local PAOLISI Communist Party to encourage large parties to desert and return home by unofficial channels. It was confirmed that the Italian PADONI, whose wine bar in CERVINARA had

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

Investigations were made [illegible]
repatriation at the CERVINARA Camp.

A serious increase in wire-cutting was noted, particularly along Routes 6 and 7. Areas were directed to liaise with the Italian Prefects on measures for the protection of signal installations. An Italian responsible for the cutting of a considerable length of State cable at CASSINO was apprehended and a trial is awaited.

Progress was made in investigating the BARI end of an illegal Jewish emigration combine. Watch was maintained for the passage of arms and suspects across the ADRIATIC, though shortage of security personnel hindered investigations.

Civil Security.

Members of the "L' UOMO QUALUNQUE" Front in NAPLES were arrested by the Italian Gestapo for attempting to form a neo-fascist movement but were subsequently released.

Disturbances occurred in TARANTO on the 20 Nov. following a political murder at MASSAFRA: strikes and demonstrations by unemployed were reported from BARI and BRINDISI Provinces.

Civil morale was not improved by the continuance of difficult living conditions and by the prolonged Government crisis.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Following the receipt of further statements of POLISH troops awaiting repatriation at CERVINARA Camp, investigations were re-opened into alleged activity by the local PACLISI Communist Party to encourage large parties to desert and return home by unofficial channels. It was confirmed that the Italian PEDONI, whose wine bar in CERVINARA had been described as a centre for the issue of "passports", was, in all probability, a confidence-trickster whose method was to discuss the possibilities of repatriation with some of his customers, and after making a favourable purchase of their uniform and effects, provide them with valueless membership cards of the Italian Workers National Welfare Society as documents for the journey.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

On at least one occasion, he escorted a party of four several kilometres towards the North, supposedly en route for POLAND, but then deliberately lost them. No political motive was discovered for his actions though his serious illness prevented a detailed interrogation. At the same time, it was established that an Italian, DE NICOLAIS, the present Secretary of PCI at PAOLISI, had issued considerable numbers of party cards to POLISH soldiers in his own home and that his predecessor in office had also carried out similar recruitment. DE NICOLAIS and a close friend, ROTOLI, were called in by the Italian CS for questioning in order that they might explain their interest in POLISH citizens under British control and to determine if this interest had a subversive end. The results of these investigations are now awaited. Movement to POLAND from the camp under the official repatriation scheme began on 25 Nov 45.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) During the month wire cutting greatly increased and most parts of District were affected. Many cases occurred in the area immediately SOUTH of ROME and along Routes 6 and 7, the most serious of which was the removal of one hundred and sixty metres from the main Italian State underground cable on the night of 27 Nov, approximately three kilometres outside CASSINO and a hundred metres off the road. FSS and CC RR investigations in the area resulted in the arrest on 30 Nov of an inhabitant of CASSINO, ROMI Augusto, who named an accomplice, CAPRARO, and the intended receiver of the property, FORNISANI Onofrio, a Black Market operator of some importance. Both the latter men went into hiding and are sought by the Italian police. ROMI is awaiting a trial by the Italian authorities. The stolen cable was recovered in a half-ruined farmhouse, already stripped of its outer casing with the copper wire thus bared coiled up ready for disposal.

During the course of this investigation, a month old theft of a hundred metres of similar cable, which had been lying "dead" in the same vicinity, was discovered and it is hoped that further arrests will be made in this connection.

From the present spate of wire-cutting, it would appear that furnishers of the Black Market are not only fully aware of the value of the metallic components of heavy cables but realise that under existing conditions this type of installation is almost completely exposed to the determined thief. In an effort to check the menace, Areas were directed on 29 Nov to contact the various Italian Prefects in order that arrangements might be made for protection by the Italian Police and investigative agencies of Allied signal installations (and Italian lines carrying Allied traffic). It is believed that if mobile patrols of CC RR or Italian troops can be earmarked for this work, information of cutting passed quickly to them and to village mayors in order that local searches of houses and vehicles can be made and a drive instituted against Black Market rings in ROME and NAPLES dealing in copper, zinc etc, important thefts can be stopped or at least made much more difficult to carry through. (This HQ 30/III/GSI of 29 Nov 45 refers).

(ii) Among the main items stolen from BAD's during the month were plastic explosive and mortar augmenting charges. The overall position with regard to thefts was worse, owing to the extreme shortage of British personnel for guard work. At 16 BAD efforts were made to obtain an

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

under the official penetration scheme.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) During the month wire cutting greatly increased and most parts of District were affected. Many cases occurred in the area immediately SOUTH of ROME and along Routes 6 and 7, the most serious of which was the removal of one hundred and sixty metres from the main Italian State underground cable on the night of 27 Nov, approximately three kilometres outside CASSINO and a hundred metres off the road. FSS and CC RR investigations in the area resulted in the arrest on 30 Nov of an inhabitant of CASSINO, MORI Augusto, who named an accomplice, CAPRARO, and the intended receiver of the property, FORNISANI Onofrio, a Black Market operator of some importance. Both the latter men went into hiding and are sought by the Italian police. MORI is awaiting a trial by the Italian authorities. The stolen cable was recovered in a half-ruined farmhouse, already stripped of its outer casing with the copper wire thus bared coiled up ready for disposal.

During the course of this investigation, a month old theft of a hundred metres of similar cable, which had been lying "dead" in the same vicinity, was discovered and it is hoped that further arrests will be made in this connection.

From the present spate of wire-cutting, it would appear that furnishers of the Black Market are not only fully aware of the value of the metallic components of heavy cables but realise that under existing conditions this type of installation is almost completely exposed to the determined thief. In an effort to check the menace, Area were directed on 29 Nov to contact the various Italian Prefects in order that arrangements might be made for protection by the Italian Police and investigative agencies of Allied signal installations (and Italian lines carrying Allied traffic). It is believed that if mobile patrols of CC RR or Italian troops can be earmarked for this work, information of cutting passed quickly to them and to village mayors in order that local searches of houses and vehicles can be made and a drive instituted against Black Market rings in NOLE and NAPLES dealing in copper, zinc etc, important thefts can be stopped or at least made much more difficult to carry through. (This HQ 30/III/GSI of 29 Nov 45 refers).

(ii) Among the main items stolen from BAD's during the month were plastic explosive and mortar augmenting charges. The overall position with regard to thefts was worse, owing to the extreme shortage of British personnel for guard work. At 16 BAD efforts were made to obtain an increase in the number of CC RR. At 557 BOD recruitment of carefully selected civil personnel including ex-CC RR as watchmen was completed and further efforts in each sub-section made to improve anti-pilferage measures.

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

(iii) Two serious explosions in Allied Installations occurred during the month. On 20 Nov at 0545 hrs an explosion took place at a US Army dump on the outskirts of ADELFIA (BARI) as a result of the diffusion of heat from charcoal pits in the vicinity. Though damage was caused throughout the town there were no casualties. MARELLI Giovanni and CHRISTANTIELLO Michelle, charcoal-burners, were arrested by the Italian Police as responsible parties, though without malicious intent. About 2330 hrs on the 30 Nov at PURGATORIO near AUGUSA a US Ammunition Store went up killing two guards at the depot and five of the townsfolk. There was also extensive damage and about one hundred persons injured.

In both of the above cases, early investigations by CIC and Italian CS precluded the possibility of sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Port detachments continued routine security control measures. All areas of BARI port returned to Italian control and from 15 Nov dock passes were issued by the CAPITANERIA del PORTO. PS were still concerned with shore leave for seamen of all nationalities. At ANCONA there was no serious negligence on the part of the Italian guards, but British supervisory measures were handicapped by the non-arrival of the Italian port security detachment which was long overdue. The pass system for the British and American zones at NAPLES port were improved by an interchange of Black List information.

(ii) Special attention was given to any embarkations for PALESTINE. On 1 Nov a Jugoslav ship, the "JURJO TORL", leaving BRINDISI for HAIFA was thoroughly searched but nothing came to light. On 5 Nov when H.H.T. "PRINCESS KATHLEEN" embarked nearly eight hundred Jewish refugees for HAIFA, detailed security measures were supervised by Assistant Superintendent POUND of the PALESTINIAN police, and over forty persons found not in possession of the necessary authorities were prevented from sailing.

Travel Control - Illegal Emigration.

(iii) Reports (and innumerable rumours) continued to come in about illegal traffic between the ADRIATIC coast and JUGOSLAVIA, the BALKANS and the EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. Many stories centred around the strip of coastline between ANCONA and PORTO SAN GIORGIO - one alleged incident concerning a crashed lorry on a coastal road which spilled out arms instead of wine from barrels was duly investigated by PS and the Italian GG.FF without confirmation resulting. CS NAPLES reported that clandestine traffic by air between JUGOSLAVIA and a point north of BARI was now operated, mainly for smuggling purposes. Port Security BARI sifted reports of illegal emigration from many parts of the heel of ITALY and of arms running into the GARGANO peninsular.

It was thought most likely the traffic went on as suggested, mostly for black market purposes and that gold, grain and salt were the principal freight. At the same time, with a proven case of smuggling refugees to the MIDDLE EAST in District territory, it was

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

injured.

In both of the above cases, early investigations by CIC and Italian CS precluded the possibility of sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Port detachments continued routine security control measures. All areas of BARI port returned to Italian control and from 15 Nov dock passes were issued by the CAPITANERIA del PORTO. PS were still concerned with shore leave for seamen of all nationalities. At ANCONA there was no serious negligence on the part of the Italian guards, but British supervisory measures were handicapped by the non-arrival of the Italian port security detachment which was long overdue. The pass system for the British and American zones at NAPLES port were improved by an interchange of Black List information.

(ii) Special attention was given to any embarkations for PALESTINE. On 1 Nov a Jugoslav ship, the "JURKO TORL", leaving BRINDISI for HAIFA was thoroughly searched but nothing came to light. On 5 Nov when H.M.T. "PRINCESS KATHLEEN" embarked nearly eight hundred Jewish refugees for HAIFA, detailed security measures were supervised by Assistant Superintendent POUND of the PALESTINIAN police, and over forty persons found not in possession of the necessary authorities were prevented from sailing.

Travel Control - Illegal Emigration.

(iii) Reports (and innumerable rumours) continued to come in about illegal traffic between the ADRIATIC coast and JUGOSLAVIA, the BALKANS and the EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. Many stories centred around the strip of coastline between ANCONA and PORTO S.T GIORGIO - one alleged incident concerning a crashed lorry on a coastal road which spilled out arms instead of wine from barrels was duly investigated by PS and the Italian SS.IT without confirmation resulting. CS NAPLES reported that clandestine traffic by air between JUGOSLAVIA and a point north of BARI was now operated, mainly for smuggling purposes. Port Security BARI sifted reports of illegal emigration from many parts of the heel of ITALY and of arms running into the GARGANO peninsular.

It was thought most likely the traffic went on as suggested, mostly for Black Market purposes and that gold, grain and salt were the principal freight. At the same time, with a proven case of smuggling refugees to the MIDDLE EAST in District territory, it was to be assumed that movements of passengers and arms might also be arranged by unscrupulous elements in places nearer than PALESTINE. Owing to the acute shortage of PS, the burden of control of the ADRIATIC coastline with its many harbourages, fell upon the Italian GUARDIA di FINANZIA who are extremely ill-equipped and low in morale.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

The Italian Navy at TARANTO disposes of a number of light craft which would enable a coastal control of ADRIATIC waters to operate and NCOC, BARI, was approached with a view to action in these lines. It was also considered essential to revive schooner control which had been allowed to lapse (since the peace) and to remain almost entirely in Italian hands.

(iv) Investigations in the BARI area in the illegal running of Jews developed satisfactorily. Three schooners were sequestered, five persons mainly concerned were arrested or put under house detention, and information for action in NORTHERN ITALY and in AUSTRIA forwarded to AFHQ. The discovery of this emigration also led to most useful survey of UNRRA camps in the heel of ITALY by Allied Commission Liaison Officer, BARI, and it was hoped that closer control of the movement of transients and of the local Jewish Committees would result.

Three persons, LEVENTHOC, SCHAPIRO and a certain Ing ZEMEI ex CEFOA were still sought to complete the main BARI investigations.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Officials including CC RR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	3	3
Civilians arrested by CC	1	Nil	4	5
	1	Nil	7	8

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for NOVEMBER, 1945 is given, in duplicate, at Appendix "A" to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

[illegible] forwarded to AFHQ. The discovery of this emigration also led to most useful survey of UNRRA camps in the heel of ITALY by Allied Commission Liaison Officer, UNRRA, and it was hoped that closer control of the movements of transients and of the local Jewish Committees would result.

Three persons, LEVINSKOC, SCHIFRO and a certain Ing SENSI at CSTOA were still sought to complete the main UNRRA investigations.

CIVIL SECURITY. 00305

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civil Officials including CC RR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	3	3
Civilians arrested by CS	1	Nil	4	5
	1	Nil	7	8

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for NOVEMBER, 1945 is given, in duplicate, at Appendix "A" to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

(i) Between 15 Nov and 21 Nov the NAPLES QUESTURA arrested thirteen persons suspected of an attempt to form a neo-fascist movement. Eight of these were 'ex-squadristi' and 'ante-marcia', and also members of the "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" movement. Interest centred around SPERA Vincenzo, as during a search of his premises many blank application forms for the "U.Q" were found and it was apparent that he was encouraging ex-Fascist acquaintances to join.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

After detailed examination SIENA and his associates were released though a report on their political records and present activities was submitted to the PROCURATORE del REGNO by the QUESTORE on 23 Nov.

(ii) Two Political Parties diametrically opposed both lost support during the month. In the Central Provinces especially, the "U.Q" movement evoked Italian criticism of "neo-fascism" and there were further indications that its almost hysterical anti-Left attitude had attracted into its ranks some extremely unsavoury elements. In SIENA supporters of the movement thought fit to forward to their Leader GIANNINI in ROME details of the penal records of the directors of the weekly "LA BALZANA", whose earnest support of "Qualunquismo" was embarrassing to them.

Reports also indicated that the Communist Party was losing ground; a contributory factor was probably public resentment at the frequent brawling between the Italian "reduci" or returned ex-Russian PW, and Party members, which was at the worst in TUSCANY Province. At the same time, left wing criticism of the Allies at political meetings in the Centre and South East of ITALY was noticeably more outspoken. A typical utterance was that of BRUSCHI Aurelio at PAGLIETELLA (Prov. SIENA) who declared that "the Allies had deprived Italians of their liberty and were then starving them".

Threats to Public Order.

(iii) Throughout the month there were a number of strikes and demonstrations against the high cost of living and over local political issues. On 6 Nov at SETTA LUIGA about two thousand peasants of the region demonstrated throughout the day before the MUNICIPIO in order to exert pressure on the landowners for their acceptance of a new plan of land control. Disturbances occurred again throughout the 8 Nov whilst a protracted conference was held, and the crowd threatened to resort to arms before agreement was reached. On the morning of 19 Nov a general strike by Dockyard workers was staged at TARANTO to protest against economic conditions and against the murder of a Communist which had occurred at a political meeting at MASSAFRA on 16 Nov. Under the general direction of RENZULLI, TARANTO Secretary of the PCI, workers paraded through the town calling upon the Prefect to resign, and later destroyed furniture and records at the local "U.Q" office, together with the contents of a newspaper shop found to be selling the paper. Further strikes were threatened on the 22 Nov but there were no disorders - on the 20 Nov a slight demonstration occurred against the fall of the PARRI Government. In BRINDISI Province, disturbances broke out on the 30 Nov at CELLINO SAN MARCO owing to shortages of pasta and flour - on this occasion, the Communist Party offices were attacked by a crowd as the lack of food was attributed to Allied dislike of the PCI.

None of the above troubles directly involved the Allied Military Forces and the Italian authorities were generally competent to deal with them.

Separation in SICILY

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

In SICILY supporters of the Movement thought fit to forward to their Leader (PARRI) in ROME details of the penal records of the directors of the weekly "LA BALZANA", whose earnest support of "qualunquismoism" was embarrassing to them.

Reports also indicated that the Communist Party was losing ground: a contributory factor was probably public resentment at the frequent brawling between the Italian "reduci" or returned ex-Russian PW, and Party members, which was at the worst in TUSCANY Province. At the same time, left wing criticism of the Allies at political meetings in the Centre and South East of ITALY was noticeably more outspoken. A typical utterance was that of GIUSEPPE Andrea of PALMITELLA (Prov. SICILY) who declared that "the Allies had deprived Italians of their liberty and were then starving them".

Threats to Public Order.

(iii) Throughout the month there were a number of strikes and demonstrations against the high cost of living and over local political issues. On 6 Nov at SIRA LUNGA about two thousand peasants of the region demonstrated throughout the day before the MUNICIPIO in order to exert pressure on the landowners for their acceptance of a new plan of land control. Disturbances occurred again throughout the 8 Nov whilst a protracted conference was held, and the crowd threatened to resort to arms before agreement was reached. On the morning of 19 Nov a general strike by Dockyard workers was staged at TARANTO to protest against economic conditions and against the murder of a Communist which had occurred at a political meeting at MASSAFRA on 18 Nov. Under the general direction of RENZULLI, TARANTO Secretary of the PCI, workers paraded through the town calling upon the Prefect to resign, and later destroyed furniture and records at the local "U.C." office, together with the contents of a newspaper shop found to be selling the paper. Further strikes were threatened on the 22 Nov but there were no disorders - on the 26 Nov a slight demonstration occurred against the fall of the PARRI Government. In BRINDISI Province, disturbances broke out on the 30 Nov at CELLINO SAN MARCO owing to shortages of pasta and flour - on this occasion, the Communist Party offices were attacked by a crowd as the lack of food was attributed to Allied dislike of the PCI.

None of the above troubles directly involved the Allied Military Forces and the Italian authorities were generally competent to deal with them.

Separatism in SICILY

(iv) Agitation in SICILY died down though clandestine propaganda continued during the month. Posters appealing for Allied support and quoting Great Britain's action in granting independence to CEYLON appeared in the principal towns about the 11 Nov.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(d) Control of Movement.

Several reports were received of persons moving from Central EUROPE and into ITALY, thence south without proper documents. A typical case was that of two women, who claimed POLISH and CZECH nationality respectively, who were detained by CC TR at PORTO CIVITAVECCHIA after travelling from INTERNMENT via BOLZANO assisted by POLISH soldiers. Other D.Ps were discovered in Refugee Camps in the Heel of ITALY, who had evidently used UNRRA passes to effect entry into ITALY. No cases yet examined are of intrinsic security interest.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC TR

(i) The Italian Security Service (SIS CS Em) continued to cooperate most loyally and was responsible for the discovery of three "left-over" Enemy Agents, one in NAPLES and two in SICILY. Valuable help was given in the ZARI illegal migration case. All Italian CS Centres were called on more frequently to carry out investigations and interrogations of Allied interest and their efforts offset the increasing shortage of trained Allied Security personnel.

(ii) The visit of Pietro NENNI (Socialist Minister in the PARRI Government) to NAPOLI on 5 Nov occasioned a demonstration by representatives of the minority of Italian sailors who are anti-Royalist. After the Minister's speech, from the balcony of the Central Post Office, sailors paraded the town shouting anti-Savoy slogans and declaring for a "Democratic Republican Navy". A deputation which demanded a drastic purge of the senior ranks, including Admiral PERETTI, was received by the Minister.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) There was little trouble between POLISH soldiers in TOLENTINO area and the civilian population. When minor incidents occured, it was noted that the POLISH authorities took strict disciplinary action against individuals or units concerned. The Prefect of MACERATA reported that bad feeling had been created by the requisitioning of the Offices of the TOLLENTINO Communist party by POLISH military, and this matter was regulated.

(b) Relations between BRITISH troops and civilians required no comment. Security checks in connection with at least forty-five marriages were initiated during the month.

(ii) Morale.

In the general area of MACERATA, ASCOLI, SIENA and PERUGIA

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

until pass to effect entry into ITALY. No cases yet reported are of intrinsic security interest.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) The Italian Security Service (SOS CS Bn) continued to cooperate most loyally and was responsible for the discovery of three "Left-over" Enemy Agents, one in NAPLES and two in SICILY. Valuable help was given in the DAHL illegal emigration case. All Italian CS Centres were called on more frequently to carry out investigations and interrogations of Allied interest and their efforts offset the increasing shortage of trained Allied Security personnel.

(ii) The visit of Pietro NENNI (Socialist Minister in the PARRI Government) to NAPLES on 5 Nov occasioned a demonstration by representatives of the minority of Italian sailors who are anti-Royalist. After the Minister's speech, from the balcony of the Central Post Office, sailors paraded the town shouting anti-Savoy slogans and declaring for a "Democratic Republican Navy". A deputation which demanded a drastic purge of the senior ranks, including Admiral PERSICO, was received by the Minister.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) There was little trouble between POLISH soldiers in TOLENTINO area and the civilian population. When minor incidents occured, it was noted that the POLISH authorities took strict disciplinary action against individuals or units concerned. The Prefect of MACERATA reported that bad feeling had been created by the requisitioning of the offices of the TOLENTINO Communist party by POLISH military, and this matter was regularised.

(b) Relations between BRITISH troops and civilians required no comment. Security checks in connection with at least forty-five marriages were initiated during the month.

(ii) Morale.

In the general area of MACERATA, ANCONA, SIENA and PERUGIA provinces, morale was reasonably good as there was no acute shortage of food or housing. Even here, however, prices were often greatly beyond the reach of working class earners, especially for clothing. In the south, conditions were bad, particularly in NAPLES and BARI Provinces; throughout the latter area, demonstrations by unemployed took place on 19 Nov.

The following extract from an Italian Intelligence report for Nov summed up some of the major difficulties:-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

"..... the poverty of the year's crops and the promise of a cheerless winter leave the population with many doubts and its morale remains low.
"..... the continual dismissal of labour by the Allies, the lack of employment in agriculture and the increase of seasonal unemployment have alarmed the authorities who are ..... providing for labour to be engaged on road and restoration work in order to avert disturbances of public order.
"..... the return of war prisoners helps to make the atmosphere more electrical and is causing a growing hatred for the parties of the left. There is reason for concern over the acts of violence which have occurred and continue to occur .....".

In addition, the fall of the BARI Government and the prolonged crisis which ensued, came as a disappointment to the great majority of Italians as interfering with the work of national reconstruction.

(c) Rumours

Rumours largely centred around difficulties in relations between the Allies and the USSR, and on the training by the BRITISH of Royalist Jugoslavs in various parts of ITALY in preparation for an anti-TITO campaign.

It was also persistently reported that the Lire would be devalued to 800 or 1000 to the Pound Sterling on or about 1 Dec.

Rumours of a fantastic nature circulated about HITLER, and about AFHQ.

The recent announcement of HITLER'S death was described as a typical BRITISH duplicity - he was really in BRITISH hands ready for the war with RUSSIA!

Allied Force HQ was reported by citizens in BARI to be moving there.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Areas and FS were forwarded details of the AFHQ policy in the disposal of Jugoslav citizens. The implementation of this policy will involve investigations and expulsions, particularly in the BARI and ANCONA areas where unauthorised SLAV activity is most marked.

(ii) On 2 Nov, at MACERATA, Italian Public Safety Officials raided the house of VECCHIONI Tullio and discovered eleven Sten Guns, one hundred and five Grenades, over three thousand rounds of ammunition and twenty seven sticks of Plastic explosive. VECCHIONI will be tried by Italian Court for illegal possession.

Owing to the increased number of crimes in which armed bands or individuals were concerned in the Provinces of MACERATA and ASCOLI PICENO, a fortnight review of the situation was arranged by FS with the various Italian PROCURATORI del REGNO, and stronger police action was urged.

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

violence which have occurred and continue to occur .....".

In addition, the fall of the FASCIST Government and the prolonged crisis which ensued, came as a disappointment to the great majority of Italians as interfering with the work of national reconstruction.

(c) Rumours

Rumours largely centred around difficulties in relations between the Allies and the USSR, and on the training by the BRITISH of Royalist Jugoslavs in various parts of ITALY in preparation for an anti-TITO campaign.

It was also persistently reported that the Lire would be devaluated to 500 or 1000 to the Pound Sterling on or about 1 Dec.

Rumours of a fantastic nature circulated about HITLER, and about AFHQ.

The recent announcement of HITLER'S death was described as a typical BRITISH duplicity - he was really in BRITISH hands ready for the war with RUSSIA!

Allied Force HQ was reported by citizens in ROME to be moving there.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Areas and PG were forwarded details of the AFHQ policy in the disposal of Jugoslav citizens. The implementation of this policy will involve investigations and expulsions, particularly in the ROME and NAPLES areas where unauthorised SLAV activity is most marked.

(ii) On 2 Nov, at MACERATA, Italian Public Safety Officials raided the house of VECCHIONI Tullio and discovered eleven Sten Guns, one hundred and five revolvers, over three thousand rounds of ammunition and twenty seven sticks of Plastic explosive. VECCHIONI will be tried by Italian Court for illegal possession.

Owing to the increased number of crimes in which armed bands or individuals were concerned in the Provinces of MACERATA and ASCOLI PICENO, a fortnight review of the situation was arranged by PS with the various Italian PROCURATORI del REGNO, and stronger police action was urged.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
33 FSS (CO: Capt A.R. Macalister)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI. TARANTO. BRINDISI.
312 FSS (CO: Capt. J.R. Ackworth)	NAPLES	S.LEUCO. NOLA
314 FSS (CO: Lt J.A. Lancaster)	ANCONA	JESI PESCHIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

GS/DGD.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major.
G S I.

00831

APPENDIX "A" TO H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 23

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons arrested

(a) ABATE Antonio. (This HQ Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Released on AFHQ authority CSI.309.701/HP/1396 of 29 Nov 45.

(b) BAFARO Ottavio. (This HQ Security Summary No. 22 refers). Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ, C-2 (CI) - this HQ 3/XII/CSI of 27 Nov 45 refers. Disposal instructions awaited.

(c) BERNACCHIA Augusto. (This HQ Security Summary No. 22 refers. For PIETRO read AUGUSTO). Authority received from AFHQ in CSI.309.450/A-141 of 6 Nov 45 for release from IESI gaol.

(d) CANDIA Giuseppe. (This HQ Security Summary No.19 refers). Arrested 15 Jun 45 by SCC Det CS PALERMO as enemy agent. Passed to the Italian authorities for trial. Authority AFHQ CSI.309.701/PF/2020 dated 26 Nov 45.

(e) CICIRIELLO Brothers. Held on charge of aiding German PW. Now handed over to Italian SIM authorities in TARANTO.

(f) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. (This HQ Security Summary No.22 refers). Interrogation so far revealed no specific charges against him; CS NAPLES making further investigations through other Centres.

(g) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Arrested 25 Nov 45 by SCC Det CS NAPLES (companion of MILANI Mario below). WT cadet operator in X MAS Flotilla. Report follows.

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German National arrested 30 Oct 45 at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugee) on suspicion of being possible PW. Disposal instructions awaited.

(i) MILANI Mario. Arrested 25 Nov 45 by SCC Det CS NAPLES. Wanted enemy agent belonging to stay-behind organisation FAK.211 (see GIANNUZZI Mario). Report follows.

(j) NARDONE Ester Giovanni. Arrested by FS at MACERATA, wanted in connection with the shooting of RAF Officer PW, at present held in MACERATA gaol.

(k) NINE CAUCASIAN RUSSIANS. (This HQ Security Summary No. 21 refers) Disposal instructions urgently required on medical grounds.

(l) ORAZIO Col Stefano. Transferred from No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) DARL to 209 PW Camp under 54 Area arrangements.

(m) OSPICE Umberto. Suspected of espionage activities in GREECE. (This HQ letter 3/XII /CSI of 31 Oct 45 refers). Held in ANCONA gaol.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) BERNACCHIA Augusto. (This HQ Security Summary No. 22 refers. For PIETRO read AUGUSTO).
Authority received from AFHQ in G&I.389.450/A-141 of 6 Nov 45 for release from ENSI gaol.

(d) CANDIA Giuseppe. (This HQ Security Summary No.19 refers).
Arrested 15 Jun 45 by 308 Fd CS PALERMO as enemy agent. Passed to the Italian authorities for trial. Authority AFHQ G&I.389.701/TI/2020 dated 26 Nov 45.

(e) CICIRIELLO Brothers. Held on charge of aiding German PW. Now handed over to Italian SIM authorities in TARANTO.

(f) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. (This HQ Security Summary No.22 refers). Interrogation so far revealed no specific charges against him; CS NAPLES making further investigations through other Centres.

(g) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Arrested 23 Nov 45 by 308 Fd CS NAPLES (companion of MILANI Mario below). MT cadet operator in X MAS Flotilla. Report follows.

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German National arrested 30 Oct 45 at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugee) on suspicion of being possible PW. Disposal instructions awaited.

(i) MILANI Mario. Arrested 23 Nov 45 by 308 Fd CS NAPLES. Wanted enemy agent belonging to stay-behind organisation FNM.211 (see GIANNUZZI Mario). Report follows.

(j) MALDONE Ester Giovanni. Arrested by FS at MACERATA, wanted in connection with the shooting of RAF Officer P/, at present held in MACERATA gaol.

(k) MILE CAUCASIAN RUSSIANS. (This HQ Security Summary No. 21 refers) Disposal instructions urgently required on medical grounds.

(l) GRAFILO Col Stefano. Transferred from No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI to 209 PW Camp under 54 Area arrangements.

(m) OSPICE Umberto. Suspected of espionage activities in GREECE. (This HQ letter 3/XII /GSI of 31 Oct 45 refers). Held in: ANCONA gaol.

(n) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 308 Fd CS PALERMO as saboteur agent. (This HQ report 3/XII/GSI of 30 Nov 45 refers). Disposal instructions awaited.

(o) SILVESTRI Vincenzo di Antonio alias D'AMBROSIO. Arrested 7 Aug 45 by 308 Fd CS NAPLES. Enquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject in hands of local Questura for disposal to MILAN. (This HQ letter 123/2/GSI of 20 Nov 45 refers).

(p) STANO Arnaldo. Suspect CIS Agent. Arrested TARANTO, interrogated 23 Nov 45 at BARI. Now held for further interrogation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

APPENDIX "A" TO H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 23

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons arrested

(a) AMATO Antonio. (This HQ Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Released on AFHQ authority CSI.309.701/FF/1396 of 29 Nov 45.

(b) BAFARO Ottavio. (This HQ Security Summary No. 22 refers). Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ G-2 (CI) - this HQ 3/XIII/CSI of 27 Nov 45 refers. Disposal instructions awaited.

(c) BERNACCHIA Augusto. (This HQ Security Summary No. 22 refers. For PIETRO read AUGUSTO). Authority received from AFHQ in CSI.309.450/A-141 of 6 Nov 45 for release from ISSI gaol.

(d) CARDIA Giuseppe. (This HQ Security Summary No.19 refers). Arrested 15 Jun 45 by 308 Bn CS PALERMO as enemy agent. Passed to the Italian authorities for trial. Authority AFHQ CSI.309.701/FF/2020 dated 26 Nov 45.

(e) CICIRIELLO Brothers. Held on charge of aiding German P.W. Now handed over to Italian SIM authorities in TARANTO.

(f) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo. (This HQ Security Summary No.22 refers). Interrogation so far revealed no specific charges against him; CS NAPLES seeking further investigations through other Centres.

(g) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Arrested 23 Nov 45 by 308 Bn CS NAPLES (companion of MILANI Mario below). WT cadet operator in X MAS Flotilla. Report follows.

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German National arrested 30 Oct 45 at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugee) on suspicion of being possible PW. Disposal instructions awaited.

(i) MILANI Mario. Arrested 23 Nov 45 by 308 Bn CS NAPLES. Wanted enemy agent belonging to stay-behind organisation FAM.211 (see GIANNUZZI Mario). Report follows.

(j) MALDONE Ester Giovanni. Arrested by FS at MACERATA, wanted in connection with the shooting of RAF Officer PW, at present held in MACERATA gaol.

(k) NINE CAUCASIAN RUSSIANS. (This HQ Security Summary No. 21 refers) Disposal instructions urgently required on medical grounds.

(l) ORAFALO Col Stefano. Transferred from No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI to 209 PW Camp under 54 Area arrangements.

(m) OSPICE Umberto. Suspected of espionage activities in GREECE. (This HQ letter 3/XIII /CSI of 31 Oct 45 refers). Held in ANCONA gaol.

(n) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by 308 Bn CS PALERMO as saboteur agent. (This HQ report 3/XIII/CSI of 30 Nov 45 refers). Disposal instructions awaited.

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

Authority received from [illegible]
release from ILSI Gaol.

(d) CANDIA Giuseppe. (This HQ Security Summary No.19 refers). Arrested 15 Jun 45 by SOE Pm CS PALERMO as enemy agent. Passed to the Italian authorities for trial. Authority AFHQ CMI.389.701/MP/2020 dated 26 Nov 45.

(e) CICIRELLO Brothers. Held on charge of aiding German PW. Now handed over to Italian SIM authorities in TARANTO.

(f) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Edoardo. (This HQ Security Summary No.22 refers). Interrogation so far revealed no specific charges against him; CS NAPLES making further investigations through other Centres.

(g) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Arrested 25 Nov 45 by SOE Pm CS NAPLES (companion of MILANI Mario below). WT cadet operator in X MAS Flotilla. Report follows.

(h) HEINZ Teodor. German National arrested 30 Oct 45 at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugee) on suspicion of being possible PW. Disposal instructions awaited.

(i) MILANI Mario. Arrested 25 Nov 45 by SOE Pm CS NAPLES. Wanted enemy agent belonging to stay-behind organisation FAN.211 (see GIANNUZZI Mario). Report follows.

(j) NARDONE Nestor Giovanni. Arrested by PS at MACERATA, wanted in connection with the shooting of RAF officer PW, at present held in MACERATA Gaol.

(k) NINE CAUCASIAN RUSSIANS. (This HQ Security Summary No. 21 refers) Disposal instructions urgently required on medical grounds.

(l) GRAFALO Col Stefano. Transferred from No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI to 209 PW Camp under 54 Area arrangements.

(m) OSTICE Umberto. Suspected of espionage activities in GREECE. (This HQ letter 3/XII /GSI of 31 Oct 45 refers). Held in ANCONA Gaol.

(n) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Arrested 1 Nov 45 by SOE Pm CS PALERMO as saboteur agent. (This HQ report 3/XII/GSI of 30 Nov 45 refers). Disposal instructions awaited.

(o) SILVESTRI Vincenzo di Antonio alias D'AMBROSIO. Arrested 7 Aug 45 by SOE Pm CS NAPLES. Enquiries revealed nothing of CI interest. Subject in hands of local questura for disposal to MILAN. (This HQ letter 123/2/GSI of 23 Nov 45 refers).

(p) STANO Arnaldo. Suspect CIS Agent. Arrested TARANTO, interrogated 20 Nov 45 at BARI. Now held for further interrogation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

SUBJECT: Security Intelligence Digest, No. 25

Date: 28 Nov 45

To: 5 Districts
Headquarters, Base 6
ATS/SIS/GASE

From: HQ, Nov 45

1. Reference this HQ. Security Summary, Month of October 45. Para 3, CRIMINAL SURVEY, which ran:

"During the period under review, pilferage from the various military dep as generally decreased though seizures had, on occasion, to resort to arms against intruders."

2. The statement that "pilferage had decreased" was based on reports from Field Security Sections operating over various Dists. In this instance, these reports did not give a true picture of happenings throughout the District covered and, consequently, a wrong impression is made by the above-quoted General Survey.

3. It would be unfortunately more correct to say that the overall seriousness of pilferage is becoming more highly organised and systematic in nature and that pilferage is becoming more highly organised and systematic in nature and that pilferage is becoming more highly organised and systematic in nature and that

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

Security Division
9/11
Book No 1842
File No 621.93.
Action . . . .

SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 22

DISTRIBUTION

	COPY No.
A.C. of S, G-2 (CI) AFHQ	1 - 4
ADC for GOC. HQ. No. 3 District	5
GSI (b). No. 2 District	6
A.C. of S, G-2. RAAC	7
A.C. of S, G-2. PBS	8
A.C. of S, G-2. PSS (Southern District)	9
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division, ALCOM	10
Central Reference Library, Information Div. HQ. ALCOM	11
ALCOM Liaison Officer, BARI	12
AMG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	13
GSI(b), HQ. BTA	14-15
HQ. Field Security	16
38 PSS	17
86 PSS	18
312 FSS	19
314 FSS	20
52 Area	21
54 Area	22
56 Area	23
61 Area	24
211 Sub-Area	25
22 AA Bde	26
British Troops in SICILY	27
SO (I) R.N., NAPLES	28
NOIC. ANCONA	29
NOIC. BARI	30
NOIC. TARANTO	31
Security Officer, HQ. AAFSC/MTO. (A.P.O. 528 U.S. Army)	32
No. 5 S.C.I. Unit, VENICE	33
276 FSS, ROME	34
Circulation	35
War Diary	36-37
File	38
Spares	39-50

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1945.

DATE: 6 Nov 45

COPY NO: 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

During the period under review, pilferage from the various Military depots generally decreased though sentries had, on occasion, to resort to arms against intruders.

Action was taken to repatriate large numbers of TITO Jugoslavs with unauthorised Missions, but it is not yet certain that the South is entirely clear of them. Reports were received of increased Jugoslav movement from the North into District territory and attention is being directed to increased coastal security between ANCONA and BARI ports.

Discovery was made of a strong organisation with important links in Northern Italy engaged in smuggling Jewish refugees in schooners from points on the Heel of Italy onto the Palestinian coast.

Civil Security.

A land dispute and shortage of food caused minor disturbances in the BRINDISI and TARANTO area. Returning Italian PW clashed with civilians at FOLIGNO.

Leading Separatists in Sicily escaped the Italian Government's repressive measures and the ban on the Movement did not impair its strength.

The economic situation showed no signs of improvement and civilian morale continued to be low.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) On night 19/20, two goods trains in the BISCEGLIE area on the FOGGIA - BARI line were fired upon with machine-guns and a strike called by frightened employees threatened to interrupt rail traffic. 54 Area

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

Military Security

During the period under review, pilferage from the various Military depots generally decreased though sentries had, on occasion, to resort to arms against intruders.

Action was taken to repatriate large numbers of TITO Jugoslavs with unauthorised Missions, but it is not yet certain that the South is entirely clear of them. Reports were received of increased Jugoslav movement from the North into District territory and attention is being directed to increased coastal security between ANCONA and BARI ports.

Discovery was made of a strong organisation with important links in Northern Italy engaged in smuggling Jewish refugees in schooners from points on the Heel of Italy onto the Palestinian coast.

Civil Security.

A land dispute and shortage of food caused minor disturbances in the BRINDISI and TARANTO area. Returning Italian PW clashed with civilians at FOLIGNO.

Leading Separatists in Sicily escaped the Italian Government's repressive measures and the ban on the Movement did not impair its strength.

The economic situation showed no signs of improvement and civilian morale continued to be low.

0000

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) On night 19/20, two goods trains in the BISCEGLIE area on the FOGGIA - BARI line were fired upon with machine-guns and a strike called by frightened employees threatened to interrupt rail traffic. 54 Area subsequently drew the attention of the local Italian authorities to their responsibility to maintain law and order in the area concerned. Traffic continues.

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

(ii) Two cases of cut telephone cables were reported. On 15 Oct, a cable chamber on the Italian State Cable linking CASERTA and ROME was broken into at a location in a field one mile off the main road, Route 6 about eight miles west of CASSINO. Approximately four feet of cable were removed and a fire was started in a junction-box close by in order to melt the pitch and so remove the copper wire and lead from inside. On 19 Oct., a test point at GROTTAGLIE, again in an isolated position, was damaged and several lengths of cable stolen from both inside and outside the hut. There were the usual indications that these interruptions of communications were not due to sabotage as much as to the high market value of lead and copper in Italy. In each case, a visit to the neighbourhood was made by FS and the seriousness of the matter impressed upon the local Carabinieri.

(iii) Reports from 16 BAD and 557 BAD showed a lower level of losses, though matters were not entirely satisfactory as, in the former installation, indications were that the type of article stolen was no longer that which could be converted into clothing, but rather explosives and igniters - for example, a number of A/T mines disappeared during the period. One explanation of this was that material so obtained was used for the manufacture of Italian fireworks. At 16 BAD an investigation on 16 Oct showed that the Italian guard had been bribed to the extent of 5,000 lire to permit a large-scale raid by thieves for the night 15/16 Oct.: the personnel were arrested and the results of the Court Martial are awaited. Enquiries into the working of the civilian police on duty at 557 BAD are not yet complete.

(iv) The general situation in the NOLA area was reported quieter. CC RR and FS carried out further house-searches for arms and the presence of the patrol of armoured cars was reported salutory, at least for a limited period, until the novelty wore off.

(v) Several deaths and woundings were reported as a result of armed activity by sentries. On 4 Oct, two of a civilian gang robbing 23 BSD. RASC, TORRE ANNUNZIATA were killed while, on 9 Oct, a sentry at 21 SAL. DEPOT was fired upon and wounded. On 10 Oct, an Italian civilian was shot and bayonetted by an Indian Guard at 506 Transit Camp and, on 21 Oct, an Italian civilian was shot dead at 21 Base Salvage Depot, whilst in the act of stealing WD tyres. Near .NCONA on the night of 15/16 Oct, during a raid by civilians on 38 BSD, shooting took place and one person was wounded. At BARI, during the night of 15/16 Oct, an Indian guard of "." Indian Pack Transport Group, RIASC, shot and wounded an Italian civilian who was attempting to steal; this followed a day during which German PW, who were assisting the Group to strike Camp, went into action against Italian civilians, who were thieving effects and tentage. All the above cases are from PRO sources and are under SIB investigation, but are reported here to show the prevalence of raids by Italians on any military installations.

(d) <u>Security of Ports and Coastline</u>.

(i) Port security measures by the Italians at BARI and NAPLES proved reasonably effective and the presence of Italian detachments engaged in this activity assisted the local security sections by

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

market value of lead and copper [illegible] to the neighbourhood was made by PS and the seriousness of the matter impressed upon the local Carabinieri.

(iii) Reports from 16 BAD and 557 BAD showed a lower level of losses, though matters were not entirely satisfactory as, in the former installation, indications were that the type of article stolen was no longer that which could be converted into clothing, but rather explosives and igniters - for example, a number of A/T mines disappeared during the period. One explanation of this was that material so obtained was used for the manufacture of Italian fireworks. At 16 BAD an investigation on 16 Oct showed that the Italian guard had been bribed to the extent of 5,000 lire to permit a large-scale raid by thieves for the night 15/16 Oct.: the personnel were arrested and the results of the Court Martial are awaited. Enquiries into the working of the civilian police [illegible] duty at 557 BAD are not yet complete.

(iv) The general situation in the NOLA area was reported quieter. CC RR and PS carried out further house-searches for arms and the presence of the patrol of armoured cars was reported salutory, at least for a limited period, until the novelty wore off.

(v) Several deaths and woundings were reported as a result of armed activity by sentries. On 4 Oct, two of a civilian gang robbing 23 BSD, RASC, TORRE ANNUNZIATA were killed while, on 9 Oct, a sentry at 21 S&L. DEPOT was fired upon and wounded. On 10 Oct, an Italian civilian was shot and bayonetted by an Indian Guard at 306 Transit Camp and, on 21 Oct, an Italian civilian was shot dead at 21 Base Salvage Depot, whilst in the act of stealing WD tyres. Near ANCONA on the night of 15/16 Oct, during a raid by civilians on 38 BSD, shooting took place and one person was wounded. At BARI, during the night of 15/16 Oct, an Indian guard of "." Indian Pack Transport Group, RIASC, shot and wounded an Italian civilian who was attempting to steal; this followed a day during which German PW, who were assisting the Group to strike Camp, went into action against Italian civilians, who were thieving effects and tentage. All the above cases are from PRO sources and are under SIB investigation, but are reported here to show the prevalence of raids by Italians on any military installations.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Port security measures by the Italians at BARI and NAPLES proved reasonably effective and the presence of Italian detachments engaged in this activity assisted the local security sections by relieving them of some of their more routine tasks. At ANCONA, a similar detachment is still awaited.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) A check on the coastline southwards from ANCONA to PORTO D'ASCOLI showed that control by the Italian GUARDIA di FINANZIA service was most defective as the numbers employed in this Area were reduced at the cessation of hostilities in Europe, while those remaining are low in morale, transport and equipment. No British personnel were available to supervise coastal patrolling but the Colonel Commandant, GG FF and also the local Legion Commander CC RR were approached by Port Security in order that drastic improvements might be effected. In this connection, reports were received that a certain amount of illicit traffic took place between this coast and DALMATIA: in particular, it was thought that gold was smuggled in for Black Market operations and goods ferried back. More important, of course, was the possibility of the importing of arms and unfriendly elements from across the Adriatic. The Italian CS at BARI began an investigation of a report that arms were being shipped by schooners from the more desolate stretches of the GARGANO promontory coastline. Every effort is made by Port Security at BARI and ANCONA to ensure effective Italian control on this lengthy stretch of coast between the two major ports, but very little direct supervision can now be given owing to pressure of security work in 61, 54 and 52 Areas generally, and in the Ports themselves.

(iii) As from 20 Oct., NAPLES Port functioned in four zones, two Italian, one British and one American, each being nominally self-contained. 86 PSS however, under G-2 PBS (South), continued their responsibility for all matters of security interest which developed in any of the enclaves. The setting up of a purely British organisation has necessitated the abandonment of some American practices, and a new set of security instructions for ships in the British section were submitted to the Port Commandant; also, the wire and pass system was revised so that each zone could be independently controlled.

0007

Travel Control

(iv) On 23 Oct, Lt. KOMAR, Polish SIB approached 52 Area for special facilities at TARANTO in connection with the search of Polish nationals arriving from Mid-East. The whole question, which affects all Polish arrivals in 3 District territory at ports and airports, and which has been raised by POLCORPS, was referred by this HQ to AFHQ on 28 Oct and a policy directive is awaited.

(v) Early in the month, strong efforts were made to control Jugoslav craft and installations in the BARI area in order that the illegal deportation of two Jugoslav airmen, SLIBOR and GLUHAK might be prevented. On Oct 10, however, it was evident that, contrary to Allied demands, they had been returned to their own country. At the same time, preparations began for the wholesale evacuations of the numerous unofficial Jugoslav missions which had settled in Southern Italy. On Oct 25, the T.S. "MARIGOT" sailed from BARI with over three hundred and fifty personnel of such missions, leaving behind, officially, a baggage party of ten, a "consular" staff of four in NAPLES and a reduced mission in ROME. Unfortunately, it was not certain that District territory had been cleared of all unofficial TITO agencies, overt and secret, and a further report of conditions in the BARI area, on these lines, was called for.

(vi) Investigations were carried out in BARI, TARANTO and GALLIPOLI from Oct 22 onwards, following confirmation of an early report that schooners were engaged in the illegal transportation of Jewish refugees from the heel of [illegible] the Palestinian coast. Several arrests were made, including

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

unfriendly elements from across the Adriatic. The Italian CS at BARI began an investigation of a report that arms were being shipped by schooners from the more desolate stretches of the GARGANO promontory coastline. Every effort is made by Port Security at BARI and ANCONA to ensure effective Italian control on this lengthy stretch of coast between the two major ports, but very little direct supervision can now be given owing to pressure of security work in 61, 54 and 52 Areas generally, and in the Ports themselves.

(iii) As from 20 Oct., NAPLES Port functioned in four zones, two Italian, one British and one American, each being nominally self-contained. 86 PSS however, under G-2 PBS (South), continued their responsibility for all matters of security interest which developed in any of the enclaves. The setting up of a purely British organisation has necessitated the abandonment of some American practices, and a new set of security instructions for ships in the British section were submitted to the Port Commandant; also, the wire and pass system was revised so that each zone could be independently controlled.

0337*

Travel Control

(iv) On 23 Oct, Lt. KOMAR, Polish SIB approached 52 Area for special facilities at TARANTO in connection with the search of Polish nationals arriving from Mid-East. The whole question, which affects all Polish arrivals in 3 District territory at ports and airports, and which has been raised by POLCORPS, was referred by this HQ to AFHQ on 28 Oct and a policy directive is awaited.

(v) Early in the month, strong efforts were made to control Jugoslav craft and installations in the BARI area in order that the illegal deportation of two Jugoslav airmen, SLIBOR and GLUHAK might be prevented. On Oct 10, however, it was evident that, contrary to Allied demands, they had been returned to their own country. At the same time, preparations began for the wholesale evacuations of the numerous unofficial Jugoslav missions which had settled in Southern Italy. On Oct 25, the T.S. "MARIGOT" sailed from BARI with over three hundred and fifty personnel of such missions, leaving behind, officially, a baggage party of ten, a "consular" staff of four in NAPLES and a reduced mission in ROME. Unfortunately, it was not certain that District territory had been cleared of all unofficial TITO agencies, overt and secret, and a further report of conditions in the BARI area, on these lines, was called for.

(vi) Investigations were carried out in BARI, TARANTO and GALLIPOLI from Oct 22 onwards, following confirmation of an early report that schooners were engaged in the illegal transportation of Jewish refugees from the heel of Italy on to the Palestinian coast. Several arrests were made, including that of the master of the schooner "PIETRO", who admitted making two such journeys. Crews of other vessels and organisers are now sought. Port Security were instructed to give priority to the investigations which continue.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	NIL	NIL	1	1
Civil Officials including CC RR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Miscellaneous Civilians	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civilians arrested by CS	1	2	7	10
TOTAL	1	2	8	11

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for OCTOBER, 1945 is given, in duplicate, at Appendix "A" to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(i) On 21 Oct., PS, SIENA learnt from a CC RR report that an armed insurrection was believed planned for within the next few days at CHIUSI, a village off the AREZZO - ROME road. CHIUSI is in an area where Communist farm workers are known to have arms and ammunition left in the neighbourhood by both Allied and enemy troops, and the programme of the insurrection was alleged to include the immediate elimination of seventy fascists as individuals contrary to the Communist faith. The local CC RR Capt. contacted the CO of the TUSCANY LEGION of the CC RR at FLORENCE, and some fifty well-armed men, including some ten Italian Public Safety agents, were quickly drafted to the spot. Nothing untoward occurred. Reports of impending armed revolt come with increasing frequence from the Central Provinces: on this occasion, it is noteworthy that the Italian Police Forces solved the problem effectively and independently. FLORENCE Command HQ. were kept informed.

(ii) On 24 Oct., disturbances broke out in the village of LATERZA, south of MATERA, where a long-standing dispute between local landowners and contadini had been resolved by the forcible occupation of the property in question by peasants under the leadership of a "Committee of Ten". Amongst the Committee were a number of Communists, but they were not in the majority. The arrest of the Committee was ordered by the Italian authorities, and they were removed to gaol in TARANTO. Many hundreds of villagers demonstrated throughout the day, and a delegation left to interview the Prefect at TARANTO. Reinforcements of CC RR and SAN MARCO Marines, numbering about four hundred in all,

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

Civilians	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Civilians arrested by CS	1	2	7	10
TOTAL	1	2	8	11

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for OCTOBER, 1945 is given, in duplicate, at Appendix "A" to this Summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(i) On 21 Oct., FS, SIENA learnt from a CC RR report that an armed insurrection was believed planned for within the next few days at CHIUSI, a village off the AREZZO - ROME road. CHIUSI is in an area where Communist farm workers are known to have arms and ammunition left in the neighbourhood by both Allied and enemy troops, and the programme of the insurrection was alleged to include the immediate elimination of seventy fascists as individuals contrary to the Communist faith. The local CC RR Capt. contacted the CO of the TUSCANY LEGION of the CC RR at FLORENCE, and some fifty well-armed men, including some ten Italian Public Safety agents, were quickly drafted to the spot. Nothing untoward occurred. Reports of impending armed revolt come with increasing frequence from the Central Provinces: on this occasion, it is noteworthy that the Italian Police Forces solved the problem effectively and independently. FLORENCE Command HQ. were kept informed.

(ii) On 24 Oct., disturbances broke out in the village of LATERZA, south of MATERA, where a long-standing dispute between local landowners and contadini had been resolved by the forcible occupation of the property in question by peasants under the leadership of a "Committee of Ten". Amongst the Committee were a number of Communists, but they were not in the majority. The arrest of the Committee was ordered by the Italian authorities, and they were removed to gaol in TARANTO. Many hundreds of villagers demonstrated throughout the day, and a delegation left to interview the Prefect at TARANTO. Reinforcements of CC RR and SAN MARCO Marines, numbering about four hundred in all, were sent to occupy the village, and it seemed as if a strike in the TARANTO dockyard would be staged in sympathy. Fortunately, the Prefect achieved a settlement with the delegation and the matter quietened down. The Committee were still held as they were responsible for damage to the property concerned, the ultimate fate of which will be decided by a contract between the previous and present occupiers. At 31 Oct., only seventy CC RR remained on duty in LATERZA.

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

(iii) On 15 Oct., a trainload of refugees and Italian PW from the USSR arrived at FOLIGNO where, owing to the prolonged halt, many of the travellers made their way into the town. Here they expressed their views on Communism, in the light of their experiences in RUSSIA, which did not appear to concur with those of the citizens at large. A serious disturbance took place which centred around the Communist HQ., and which the local CC RR sedulously avoided. No British military personnel were involved but, as the local Italian authorities had failed completely, CMP effectively ended the dispute. A report on the inefficiency of the local police was forwarded to AFHQ. Instances of similar clashes between returning PW and Italian Communists were reported from Central Italy and, on 20 Oct 45, posters appeared in PERUGIA attributing the disturbance to the "agents provocateurs" paid by the Monarchists.

(iv) A report was received from the Italian Questure, NAPLES concerning the seventeen so-called "Patriotic Associations", formed since the Allied occupation in October 1943, of persons who claimed to have taken part in the "Four Days" fighting against the Germans in the city. Some of the associations, which contain anything up to two thousand members, are led by men stated to have criminal records or Fascist connections and the Questure believed they constituted a threat to public order, especially as they have refused to merge with the official National Association of Italian Patriots, and appear to be carrying out systematic provocation of the regular political parties. Dissolution or immediate purge of these societies was proposed to the Italian Prefect and action is awaited.

(v) In the northern area of District, an increase in the movement of Jugoslavs from the North became apparent and security investigations were ordered at the various Displaced Persons Camps to which they were attracted, in particular, the ALCOM Camp at FERMO, south of ANCONA, where parties are alleged to receive seven-day passes for "business or family" visits to TRIESTE, travelling by WD vehicles. Suspected O.Z.N.A. agents were reported in this area, and also in the BARI region. Investigations continue.

(vi) So far as is known, a new political movement on "Popular Front Lines" developed during the month at the IESI district. Called the "CONCENTRAZIONE REPUBBLICANA", it is a wide combination of Socialists, Republicans and Communists and also the "PARTITO D'AZIONE", acting jointly to agitate for a Republic in Italy and immediate general elections. It is currently asserted by such groups that the hold-up in the elections in Italy is the fault of the Allies who do not wish to see Italy recover, as she undoubtedly would under the Government of the Left which would come to Power. The same theme was voiced by the speaker at a large workers' meeting in TARANTO on 22 Oct 45.

(vii) The "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" Movement continued to expand. It was estimated that the Party strength in the BARI area was between ten and fifteen thousand; in the central Provinces, the TUSCANY "PARTITO D'AZIONE" started a special newspaper called "NON MOLLARE" to combat the influence of the "UOMO QUALUNQUE" Movement, of which there are a thousand members in SIENA alone. As might be expected, strong support came from the Royal Italian Navy and from the Army Officer class. A recent Italian CS intelligence report ran: "allowing for the defect that it has attracted in its ranks, all those who have become wealthy through the war, it can be said that it has succeeded in awakening the [illegible]

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

"agents provocateurs" paid by the Monarchists.

(iv) A report was received from the Italian Questure, NAPLES concerning the seventeen so-called "Patriotic Associations", formed since the Allied occupation in October 1943, of persons who claimed to have taken part in the "Four Days" fighting against the Germans in the city. Some of the associations, which contain anything up to two thousand members, are led by men stated to have criminal records or Fascist connections and the Questure believed they constituted a threat to public order, especially as they have refused to merge with the official National Association of Italian Patriots, and appear to be carrying out systematic provocation of the regular political parties. Dissolution or immediate purge of these societies was proposed to the Italian Prefect and action is awaited.

(v) In the northern area of District, an increase in the movement of Jugoslavs from the North became apparent and security investigations were ordered at the various Displaced Persons Camps to which they were attracted, in particular, the ALCOM Camp at FERMO, south of ANCONA, where parties are alleged to receive seven-day passes for "business or family" visits to TRIESTE, travelling by WD vehicles. Suspected O.Z.N.A. agents were reported in this area, and also in the BARI region. Investigations continue.

(vi) So far as is known, a new political movement on "Popular Front Lines" developed during the month at the IESI district. Called the "CONCENTRAZIONE REPUBBLICANA", it is a wide combination of Socialists, Republicans and Communists and also the "PARTITO D'AZIONE", acting jointly to agitate for a Republic in Italy and immediate general elections. It is currently asserted by such groups that the hold-up in the elections in Italy is the fault of the Allies who do not wish to see Italy recover, as she undoubtedly would under the Government of the Left which would come to Power. The same theme was voiced by the speaker at a large workers' meeting in TARANTO on 22 Oct 45.

(vii) The "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" Movement continued to expand. It was estimated that the Party strength in the BARI area was between ten and fifteen thousand; in the central Provinces, the TUSCANY "PARTITO D'AZIONE" started a special newspaper called "NON MOLLARE" to combat the influence of the "UOMO QUALUNQUE" Movement, of which there are a thousand members in SIENA alone. As might be expected, strong support came from the Royal Italian Navy and from the Army Officer class. A recent Italian CS intelligence report ran: "allowing for the defect that it has attracted in its ranks, all those who have become wealthy through the war, it can be said that it has succeeded in awakening the interest of a great part of the clear-thinking middle-class, who already see, in this Movement, the Party which effectively represents the country's ideals .... The CLN are busily trying to make it appear a reactionary Fascist type of Party. That is absolutely wrong ... it is less Fascist than the Communist and, in fact, is perfectly liberal and averse to any kind of violence ."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Interest was aroused towards the end of the month by reports of a meeting between NITTI, the ex-premier of pre-Fascist days, whose speech at NAPLES in mid-OCTOBER condemned demagogy, GIANNI of "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" and BONOMI party with the object of forming a Party of National Reconstruction.

SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

(viii) On 30 Oct, a report on recent developments in SICILY was submitted to AFHQ. It showed that, while the Italian Government had taken vigorous measures to repress the Separatist Movement, leading personalities were still at large , either because they had gone to ground or because they had been too wary to be directly implicated in the agitation. Separatist feeling amongst many of the islanders appeared generally strengthened by the harsh methods used to close Centres and prevent meetings, and though various attempts at bargaining had been made by the Hon. V.E. ORLANDO, (the Italian P.M. of the last war and the "Grand Old Man of SICILY"), no offers made by him on behalf of the ROME Government had yet found general acceptance amongst the agitators. At the same time, it was clear that though EVIS possessed arms in some quantity, the Separatists realised that Allied good-will, if not encouragement would be necessary for a successful "coup d'etat", and were hoping against hope for a sign of approval from the Allies, despite repeated rebuffs. In the absence of such approval, it was not thought that the TASCA brothers would order an armed conflict, even with MOFFIA support and though minor revolts may be expected during the course of winter the situation should remain fairly steady.

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) It was felt from a study of reports that the CC RR were gradually becoming more confident though, as at FOLIGNO, they were still apt to avoid taking drastic action against local ruffians backed by political parties, except when they could operate in strength.

(ii) Large numbers of Italian soldiers were repatriated from the USSR during the month. Almost all were ready to tell unfavourable accounts of their sojourn in RUSSIA to the dismay and annoyance of the Left Wing parties, and their presence was fully exploited by the Right. Apart from acting as an incentive to political strife, these men added to the bulk of disillusioned and dissatisfied "reduci" for whom Government provision must be made if serious troubles are to be avoided this winter.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) The tense situation which threatened to develop in the relations between Polish troops and civilians in 61 Area was allieviated by firm yet tactful action on the part of the Allied authorities, including the Polish officers, and by sensible and moderate articles in the Italian Press. A provocative meeting held in

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

ground or because they had been too busy to be already engaged in the agitation. Separatist feeling amongst many of the islanders appeared generally strengthened by the harsh methods used to close Centres and prevent meetings, and though various attempts at bargaining had been made by the Hon. V.E. ORLANDO, (the Italian P.M. of the last war and the "Grand Old Man of SICILY"), no offers made by him on behalf of the ROME Government had yet found general acceptance amongst the agitators. At the same time, it was clear that though EVIS possessed arms in some quantity, the Separatists realised that Allied good-will, if not encouragement would be necessary for a successful "coup d'etat", and were hoping against hope for a sign of approval from the Allies, despite repeated rebuffs. In the absence of such approval, it was not thought that the T/SCA brothers would order an armed conflict, even with MIFTIA support and though minor revolts may be expected during the course of winter the situation should remain fairly steady.

00371

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) It was felt from a study of reports that the CC RR were gradually becoming more confident though, as at FOLIGNO, they were still apt to avoid taking drastic action against local ruffians backed by political parties, except when they could operate in strength.

(ii) Large numbers of Italian soldiers were repatriated from the USSR during the month. Almost all were ready to tell unfavourable accounts of their sojourn in RUSSIA to the dismay and annoyance of the Left Wing parties, and their presence was fully exploited by the Right. Apart from acting as an incentive to political strife, these men added to the bulk of disillusioned and dissatisfied "reduci" for whom Government provision must be made if serious troubles are to be avoided this winter.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) The tense situation which threatened to develop in the relations between Polish troops and civilians in 61 Area was allieviated by firm yet tactful action on the part of the Allied authorities, including the Polish officers, and by sensible and moderate articles in the Italian Press. A provocative meeting held in ANCONA on 8 Oct 45 was condemned by local opinion and a wealth of favourable comment followed an expose by the Commander 61 Area of the difficulties encountered in finding POLISH winter quarters and the steps taken to relieve hardships caused amongst the civilian population. An improvement in relations was also reported from the MACERATA and IESI areas. Indeed, at the latter place, a football match played on 15 Oct between a Polish unit and a local team was described as "painful to watch", so anxious were both sides to avoid an "incident".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) Relations between British troops and civilians remain satisfactory. A note on Marriage Vettings will be found at (d) below.

(ii) Morale.

Civilian morale remained as generally depressed as the economic system. During the month, further unemployment occurred in the Central Provinces and in the NAPLES region, and conditions in the latter city were worsened by an influx of Italian ex-PW, who were then jobless. Prices rose during the month and considerable apprehension was caused by the total absence for a short period of bread and pasta in the NAPLES - CASTELLAMMARE area, though the situation was saved by the timely arrival of a grain ship. Complaints were loud in BRINDISI over the quality of the flour available, from which it was claimed decent bread could not be made, and a demonstration, in which the Prefecture had to intervene, occurred in the market there on 16 Oct over the excessive prices of meat and necessities. Although limited enthusiasm was shown at NAPLES at a Left-wing demonstration for the Constituente on 14 Oct and the "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" front increased its members, in general, the Italian man-in-the-street was more concerned over the next meal than over the next Government and spirits were as low as larders.

(c) Rumours

Two of the more interesting and well-defined rumours reported dealt with Jugoslav affairs, which are currently of interest to the Italian public.

(a) In the ANCONA area, it was widely reported that Jugoslav TITO sailors and pro-TITO civilians in concert were behind the attempted creation of friction between POLISH troops and the Italian inhabitants of the region.

(b) In the NAPLES area, a rumour spread that a number of anti-TITO Jugoslavs had been brought into Italy by the Allies, including a General previously condemned to death by TITO. This officer had now set up a corps ready to take up arms against TITO.

There was wide-spread speculation as to the intentions of the Allies with regard to remaining or withdrawing from ITALY. A rumour in SIENA spoke of thirty-thousand American MPs landing in NAPLES ! In the SALERNO area, it was believed that American troops would be moved south, either to take over from the British or to strengthen existing forces until the completion of the National elections.

Towards the end of the month, in the TARANTO - GROTTAGLIE areas, various rumours spread about a state of war between the USSR and the Western Allies, and troop movements in this connection were described as taking place in the NAPLES area.

According to a Great Merchant Marine officer, recently arrived from SPLIT, Marshal TITO is generally believed in CROATIA to have died of Septicaemia following a wound inflicted by the Germans during their attack on his mountain stronghold in 1944. The Russians forthwith replaced him with a Russian Major who, while bearing considerable physical resemblance to TITO, is not a perfect "double". The people of CROATIA recognised the deception during TITO broadcasts, which are delivered by someone not completely accustomed to speaking Serbo-Croat and without any trace of the accent peculiar to TITO's native district.

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

Complaints were loud in BRINDISI over the quality of the flour available, from which it was claimed decent bread could not be made, and a connection, in which the Prefecture had to intervene, occurred in the market there on 16 Oct over the excessive prices of meat and necessities. Although limited enthusiasm was shown at NAPLES at a Left-wing demonstration for the Constituente on 14 Oct and the "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" front increased its members, in general, the Italian man-in-the-street was more concerned over the next meal than over the new Government and spirits were as low as larders.

(c) Rumours

Two of the more interesting and well-defined rumours reported dealt with Jugoslav affairs, which are currently of interest to the Italian public.

(a) In the ANCONA area, it was widely reported that Jugoslav TITO sailors and pro-TITO civilians in concert were behind the attempted creation of friction between POLISH troops and the Italian inhabitants of the region.

(b) In the NAPLES area, a rumour spread that a number of anti-TITO Jugoslavs had been brought into Italy by the Allies, including a General previously condemned to death by TITO. This officer had now set up a corps ready to take up arms against TITO.

There was wide-spread speculation as to the intentions of the Allies with regard to remaining or withdrawing from ITALY. A rumour in SIENA spoke of thirty-thousand American MPs landing in NAPLES ! In the SALERNO area, it was believed that American troops would be moved south, either to take over from the British or to strengthen existing forces until the completion of the National elections.

Towards the end of the month, in the TARANTO - GROTTAGLIE areas, various rumours spread about a state of war between the USSR and the Western Allies, and troop movements in this connection were described as taking place in the NAPLES area.

According to a Great Merchant Marine officer, recently arrived from ZAGREB, Marshal TITO is generally believed in CROATIA to have died of Septicaemia following a wound inflicted by the Germans during their attack on his mountain stronghold in 1944. The Russians forthwith replaced him with a Russian Major who, while bearing considerable physical resemblance to TITO, is not a perfect "double". The people of CROATIA recognised the deception during TITO broadcasts, which are delivered by someone not completely accustomed to speaking Serbo-Croat and without any trace of the accent peculiar to TITO's native district.

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

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) VETTINGS.

Though the number of vettings for employment is falling, those for marriages have noticeably increased each month since the end of the campaign in Italy. During the month of October, 3 District FSS completed over one hundred and twenty such vettings which, at present, often involve enquiries not strictly of security interest. It is hoped that in future it will be possible to follow more closely the security brief in these matters.
Over the same period, seventy-two full interrogations on behalf of the British Consul-General, NAPLES were carried out by one section alone before Consular visas could be issued, and a further seventeen enquiries of this nature were initiated on behalf of the Visa Department, BRITISH EMBASSY, ROME.

(ii) On 27 Oct., FS investigations were completed at 209 PW Camp, which showed that an organisation existed for an uncensored mail service between Italian Republican PW and their friends and relatives in various parts of Italy. Apart from the attempts of the prisoners to contribute to several well-known Italian newspapers articles on their status, nothing of security interest was discovered. Information was passed to AFHQ and to "A", 3 District.

(iii) Matters improved at the CI Compound, "U" Camp, from which an unusually high number of ex-German Intelligence personnel escaped during September. Italian CS carried out an extensive check of all civilians temporarily residing in the neighbourhood, and 61 Area and the Camp Commandant assisted with measures within and without the Camp to prevent further escapes.

(iv) A German woman, THIENE Gisela, was apprehended by the Italian Questure at ASCOLI PICENA for being without means of identification. She had travelled without a pass via EISERNACH - MANNHEIM - OHLM - AUGSBERG - INNSBRUCK - the BRENNER - to ASCOLI.

(v) On 25 Oct, information from 606 German G.T Coy showed that an Italian DI SALVATORE, had approached the Germans with an offer of profitable civilian employment at LECCE, on the extensive property of the PRESIDENTE della PREFETTURA there. At a rendez-vous later in the day, the Italian had three "takers", including a suitably-attired FS NCO who, after hearing the proposition at first-hand, detained him. Under interrogation, SALVATORE maintained that his object was not to help the Germans to escape but to induce them to entrust him with all their belongings and then to lose them in the dark. CC RR and Italian CS were informed and are completing the case.

(vi) For general information, at Appendix "B", is shewn what is believed to be an authentic"table of organisation" for a sub-section of a political party, the Italian Communist, in the small town of IESI, near ANCONA, as it existed in May 1945.

(vii) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
Following is an extract from a recent FS report as received:
"On 21 Sep 45, at an UNRRA Camp, near CAPO DI LEUCA, Albanian refugees, who were that day being transferred to a camp at BOLOGNA, marched out of the Camp and had a private pitched battle with

1200
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

hoped that in future it will be possible to follow more closely the security brief in these matters.
Over the same period, seventy-two full interrogations on behalf of the British Consul-General, NAPLES were carried out by one section alone before Consular visas could be issued, and a further seventeen enquiries of this nature were initiated on behalf of the Visa Department, BRITISH EMBASSY, ROME.

(ii) On 27 Oct., FS investigations were completed at 209 PW Camp, which showed that an organisation existed for an uncensored mail service between Italian Republican PW and their friends and relatives in various parts of Italy. Apart from the attempts of the prisoners to contribute to several well-known Italian newspapers articles on their status, nothing of security interest was discovered. Information was passed to AFHQ and to "A", 3 District.

(iii) Matters improved at the CI Compound, "U" Camp, from which an unusually high number of ex-German Intelligence personnel escaped during September. Italian CS carried out an extensive check of all civilians temporarily residing in the neighbourhood, and 61 Area and the Camp Commandant assisted with measures within and without the Camp to prevent further escapes.

(iv) A German woman, THIENE Gisela, was apprehended by the Italian Questure at ASCOLI PICENA for being without means of identification. She had travelled without a pass via EISERNACH - MANNHEIM - OHLM - AUGSBERG - INNSBRUCK - the BRENNER - to ASCOLI.

(v) On 25 Oct, information from 606 German G.T Coy showed that an Italian DI SALVATORE, had approached the Germans with an offer of profitable civilian employment at LECCE, on the extensive property of the PRESIDENTE della PREFETTURA there. At a rendez-vous later in the day, the Italian had three "takers", including a suitably-attired FS NCO who, after hearing the proposition at first-hand, detained him. Under interrogation, SALVATORE maintained that his object was not to help the Germans to escape but to induce them to entrust him with all their belongings and then to lose them in the dark. CC RR and Italian CS were informed and are completing the case.

(vi) For general information, at Appendix "B", is shewn what is believed to be an authentic "table of organisation" for a sub-section of a political party, the Italian Communist, in the small town of JESI, near ANCONA, as it existed in May 1945.

(vii) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
Following is an extract from a recent FS report as received:
"On 21 Sep 45, at an UNRRA Camp, near CAPO DI LEUCA, Albanian refugees, who were that day being transferred to a camp at BOLOGNA, marched out of the Camp and had a private pitched battle with civilians of nearby S. MARIA DI LEUCA, by way of saying farewell. There appeared to be no political motive, and it is thought that the Albanians merely wanted to show how they felt about Italians generally."

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

1202

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

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt. M.R Macalister)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI. BRINDISI. TARANTO.
	NAPLES	SALERNO
312 FSS (OC: Capt. D. Henry)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A Lascelles)		

(GEORGE CURRY) Major.
G S I.

GC/VH.

APPENDIX "." TO H.Q., No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 22.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons arrested

(a) AMATO Antonio. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Interrogation results still awaited from 806 Bn. CS. PALERMO.

(b) ARGENTO Vincenzo di Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PF/2430 of 27 Oct 45 for interment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(c) GAROFALO Pasquale fu Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Nothing of CI interest revealed. Subject placed at disposal of Regia Questura, BARI on collaboration charge pending issue of order of arrest by R. Pretura di Iesi.

(d) PAPAIOANNOU Athanasios. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). AFHQ now authorise, in their GBI.389.706/1/A/GREECE of 8 Oct 45, that Subject be transferred, under escort, to ATHENS.

(e) PANELLI Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PF/2376 of 22 Oct 45, for interment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(f) ZSCHIEDRICH Fernando di TONI e fu KARDEL Manuela. A self-styled Maresciallo of the Italian Royal Navy, arrested by 806 Bn CS. PALERMO on 9 Oct 45. Subject, who speaks only German and a few words of Italian, claims he was captured originally in Naples and subsequently interned in Germany, from which now liberated. Interrogation proceeds.

(g) PIAZZA Angelo. Described as associate of well-known German agent, SINGER Gino - alias "SEMI". Further details awaited from CS Centre, PALERMO, who effected arrest 28 Oct 45.

(h) NICOLA Pietro. Arrested 16 Oct 45, together with his mistress, BLADER Ada (see (i) below), by 808 Bn CS. NAPLES. Now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES as a collaborationist. So far the interrogation has revealed nothing of CI interest.

(i) BLADER Ada. (See NICOLA Pietro - para. (h) above).

(j) BRULLO Claudio. Arrested 16 Oct 45 by 808 Bn. CS NAPLES in Naples. A suspected enemy agent, Subject was on short leave from his unit, 11 Coy, 3 Bn, 336 Inf Regt, "Piceno", in which he is Sergeant. Investigations proceed.

(k) BITETTI Antonio. Arrested 10 Oct 45 by CC RR, PADULA and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES at the disposal of 808 Bn CS. Suspected saboteur, who had returned from the north on day of capture. Investigations proceed.

(l) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo e di Volpe Anna. Arrested 25 Oct 45 by 808 Bn CS NAPLES and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Enemy agent, ex-"GAMMA" Group, 10 Flot MAS. CS interrogation proceeding.

(m) CLARK, James Royston. British civilian, under compulsory repatriation.

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

Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PS/2430 of 27 Oct 45 for interment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(c) GAROFALO Pasquale fu Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Nothing of CI interest revealed. Subject placed at disposal of Regia Questura, BARI on collaboration charge pending issue of order of arrest by R. Pretura di Iesi.

(d) PAPAIOANNOU Athanasios. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). AFHQ now authorise, in their GBI.389.706/1/L/GREECE of 8 Oct 45, that Subject be transferred, under escort, to ATHENS.

(e) PANELLI Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/AF/2376 of 22 Oct 45, for interment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(f) ZSCHIEDRICH Fernando di TONI e fu MARUEL Manuela. A self-styled Maresciallo of the Italian Royal Navy, arrested by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO on 9 Oct 45. Subject, who speaks only German and a few words of Italian, claims he was captured originally in Naples and subsequently interned in Germany, from which now liberated. Interrogation proceeds.

(g) PIAZZA Angelo. Described as associate of well-known German agent, SINGER Gino - alias "SIMA". Further details awaited from CS Centre, PALERMO, who effected arrest 28 Oct 45.

(h) NICOLA Pietro. Arrested 16 Oct 45, together with his mistress, BLADER Ada (see (i) below), by 808 Bn CS. NAPLES. Now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES as a collaborationist. So far the interrogation has revealed nothing of CI interest.

(i) BLADER Ada. (See NICOLA Pietro - para. (h) above).

(j) BRULLO Claudio. Arrested 16 Oct 45 by 808 Bn. CS NAPLES in Naples. A suspected Enemy agent, Subject was on short leave from his unit, 11 Coy, 3 Bn, 336 Inf Regt, "Piceno", in which he is Sergeant. Investigations proceed.

(k) BITETTI Antonio. Arrested 10 Oct 45 by CC RR, PADULA and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES at the disposal of 808 Bn CS. Suspected saboteur, who had returned from the north on day of capture. Investigations proceed.

(l) DI CAPUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo e di Volpe Anna. Arrested 25 Oct 45 by 808 Bn CS NAPLES and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Enemy agent, ex-"GAMMA" Group, 10 Flot M.S. CS interrogation proceeding.

(m) CLARK, James Royston. British civilian, under compulsory repatriation, left POMIGLIANO Airport, NAPLES for UK on 31 Oct 45. British Renegades Abridged Warning List, Case No. 12 refers.

(n) GOODE, Walter Leonard Guilford. British civilian, under compulsory repatriation, embarked HMT "BALMORAL" at NAPLES and sailed for UK on 31 Oct 45. British Renegades Abridged Warning List, Case No. 21 refers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) BARBIRO Ottavio. Sabotage agent arrested 28 Oct 45 by 806 Bn CS. ~~PIERRO et~~ SPEZZINO PICCOLO. Interrogation proceeds.

(d) BERNACCHIA Pietro. Italian, on whose premises a store of arms was discovered in August, 1945. A detailed memorandum was forwarded to AFHQ on 31 Oct 45 and final instructions are awaited as to whether Subject should be tried by an Italian court or released after investigations.

(ii) Suspects

Nothing to Report.

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

APPENDIX "A" TO H.Q., No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 22.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons arrested

(a) AMATO Antonio. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Interrogation results still awaited from 308 Bn. CS. PALERMO.

(b) ARGENTO Vincenzo di Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PF/2430 of 27 Oct 45 for internment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(c) GAROFALO Pasquale fu Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Nothing of CI interest revealed. Subject placed at disposal of Regia Questura, BARI on collaboration charge pending issue of order of arrest by R. Pretura di Iesi.

(d) PAPADOPOULOU Athanasios. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). AFHQ now authorise, in their GBI.389.709/1/.../GREECE of 8 Oct 45, that Subject be transferred, under escort, to ATHENS.

(e) PANELLI Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PF/2376 of 22 Oct 45, for internment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(f) ZSCHIEDRICH Fernando di TONI e fu KARDEL Manuela. A self-styled Maresciallo of the Italian Royal Navy, arrested by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO on 9 Oct 45. Subject, who speaks only German and a few words of Italian, claims he was captured originally in Naples and subsequently interned in Germany, from which now liberated. Interrogation proceeds.

(g) PIAZZA Angelo. Described as associate of well-known German agent, SINGER Gino - alias "SIGM". Further details awaited from CS Centre, PALERMO, who effected arrest 28 Oct 45.

(h) NIOLA Pietro. Arrested 16 Oct 45, together with his mistress, BIADER Ada (see (i) below), by 808 Bn CS. NAPLES. Now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES as a collaborationist. So far the interrogation has revealed nothing of CI interest.

(i) BIADER Ada. (See NIOLA Pietro - para. (h) above).

(j) BRULLO Claudio. Arrested 16 Oct 45 by 808 Bn. CS NAPLES in Naples. A suspected enemy agent, Subject was on short leave from his unit, 11 Coy, 3 Bn, 336 Inf Regt, "Picena", in which he is Sergeant. Investigations proceed.

(k) BITETTI Antonio. Arrested 10 Oct 45 by CC RR, PADULA and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES at the disposal of 808 Bn CS. Suspected saboteur, who had returned from the north on day of capture. Investigations proceed.

(l) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo e di Volpe Anna. Arrested 25 Oct 45 by 808 Bn CS NAPLES and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Enemy agent, ex-"GAMMA" Group, 10 Flot M.S. CS interrogation proceeding.

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

Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.[illegible]/PF/2390 [illegible] for internment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(c) GAROFALO Pasquale fu Giuseppe. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). Nothing of CI interest revealed. Subject placed at disposal of Regia Questura, BARI on collaboration charge pending issue of order of arrest by R. Pretura di Iesi.

(d) PAPADOPOULOU Athanasios. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 21 refers). AFHQ now authorise, in their GBI.389.70c/1/A/GREECE of 8 Oct 45, that Subject be transferred, under escort, to ATHENS.

(e) FANELLI Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20 refers). Authority received from AFHQ in their GBI.389.701/PF/2376 of 22 Oct 45, for internment of Subject in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI.

(f) ZSCHIEDRICH Fernando di TONI e fu KARDEL Manuela. A self-styled Maresciallo of the Italian Royal Navy, arrested by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO on 9 Oct 45. Subject, who speaks only German and a few words of Italian, claims he was captured originally in Naples and subsequently interned in Germany, from which now liberated. Interrogation proceeds.

(g) PIAZZA Angelo. Described as associate of well-known German agent, SINGER Gino - alias "SIMM". Further details awaited from CS Centre, PALERMO, who effected arrest 28 Oct 45.

(h) NICOLA Pietro. Arrested 16 Oct 45, together with his mistress, BLADER Ada (see (i) below), by 808 Bn CS. NAPLES. Now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES as a collaborationist. So far the interrogation has revealed nothing of CI interest.

(i) BLADER Ada. (See NICOLA Pietro - para. (h) above).

(j) BRULLO Claudio. Arrested 16 Oct 45 by 808 Bn. CS NAPLES in Naples. A suspected enemy agent, Subject was on short leave from his unit, 11 Coy, 3 Bn, 336 Inf Regt, "Picena", in which he is Sergeant. Investigations proceed.

(k) BITETTI Antonio. Arrested 10 Oct 45 by CC RR, PADULA and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES at the disposal of 808 Bn CS. Suspected saboteur, who had returned from the north on day of capture. Investigations proceed.

(l) DI CARLUCCIO Aniello di Eduardo e di Volpe Anna. Arrested 25 Oct 45 by 808 Bn CS NAPLES and now held Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Enemy agent, ex-"GAMMA" Group, 10 Flot M.S. CS interrogation proceeding.

(m) CLARK, James Royston. British civilian, under compulsory repatriation, left POMIGLIANO Airport, NAPLES for UK on 31 Oct 45. British Renegades Abridged Warning List, Case No. 12 refers.

(n) GOODE, Walter Leonard Guilford. British civilian, under compulsory repatriation, embarked HMT "BANTORA" at NAPLES and sailed for UK on 31 Oct 45. British Renegades Abridged Warning List, Case No. 21 refers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(o) BIFARO Ottavio. Sabotage agent arrested 28 Oct 45 by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO at SPEZZANO PICCOLO. Interrogation proceeds.

(p) BERNACCHIA Pietro. Italian, on whose premises a store of arms was discovered in August, 1945. A detailed memorandum was forwarded to AFHQ on 31 Oct 45 and final instructions are awaited as to whether Subject should be tried by an Italian court or released after investigations.

(ii) Suspects

Nothing to Report.

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

APPENDIX "B" TO M.S., No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 22.

ORGANISATION OF A SOTTO-SEZIONE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

1 - GENERAL
The following notes are based on documents from Communist sources, dated May 1945, and related to Sotto-sezione LIBERO LEONARDI, Idone S. Pietro, TESI.

2 - SUB-SECTION (Sotto-Sezione).
This controls five cells, numbered 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. There is no No. 2 Cell. No. 1 is the Womens' Cell. The controlling Committee of the Sotto-Sezione consists of:-

(i) A Secretariat of three Members, covering respectively, "Segretario e Amministrazione"; "Organizzatore" (believed to be the Recruiting Branch); and "Sindacati e Contadini". Evidence indicates fairly clearly that this last member is expected to concentrate on labour and agricultural workers both to lead agitations and to present the Party as the champion of the Groups concerned.

(ii) A member with the task of "agitazione e propaganda".

(iii) A member whose sole concern is "epurazione".

(iv) A specialist from the "Movimento Giovanile".

(v) A woman member from the "Movimento Femminile".

3 - CELLS
Each cell has a committee of five members made up as follows:-

(i) An Administrative Secretary.
(ii) A Recruiting and "Epurazione" Specialist (these jobs are telescoped at this level.
(iii) A specialist in Sindacati e Contadini, as at Sub-Section level.
(iv) A specialist in "Agitazione" and Propaganda, as at Sub-Section level.

There is no representative of the "Feminine Movement" in the Cell Committee.

4 - MEETINGS
The programme of meetings is so full that it may be thought that only exceptional enthusiasm would enable a member to fulfil all his obligations. This may account for some of the complaints heard amongst Communists, themselves, about badly-attended Meetings. The following is the programme each week of the Sotto-Sezione under consideration:-

MONDAY:	Sub-Section Committee.
TUESDAY:	Cells 4 and 5
WEDNESDAY:	Cells 6 and 3
THURSDAY:	Full Meeting of Sotto-Sezione.
FRIDAY:	Cultural lecture at the Sezione Centrale.
SATURDAY:	No. 1 Cell.

Cell Committees meet the day before their Cell has a full meeting.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

No. 1 is the Womens' Cell. The controlling Committee of the Sotto-Sezione consists of:-

(i) A Secretariat of three members, covering respectively, "Segretario e Amministrazione"; "Organizzatore" (believed to be the Recruiting Branch); and "Sindacati e Contadini". Evidence indicates fairly clearly that this last member is expected to concentrate on labour and agricultural workers both to lead agitations and to present the Party as the champion of the Groups concerned.

(ii) A member with the task of "agitazione e propaganda".

(iii) A member whose sole concern is "epurazione".

(iv) A specialist from the "Movimento Giovanile".

(v) A woman member from the "Movimento Femminile".

3 - CELLS

Each cell has a committee of five members made up as follows:-

(i) An Administrative Secretary.
(ii) A Recruiting and "Epurazione" Specialist (these jobs are telescoped at this level.
(iii) A specialist in Sindacati e Contadini, as at Sub-Section level.
(iv) A specialist in "Agitazione" and Propaganda, as at Sub-Section level.

There is no representative of the "Feminine Movement" in the Cell Committees.

4 - MEETINGS

The programme of meetings is so full that it may be thought that only exceptional enthusiasm would enable a member to fulfil all his obligations. This may account for some of the complaints heard amongst Communists, themselves, about badly-attended Meetings. The following is the programme each week of the Sotto-Sezione under consideration:-

MONDAY:	Sub-Section Committee.
TUESDAY:	Cells 4 and 5
WEDNESDAY:	Cells 6 and 3
THURSDAY:	Full Meeting of Sotto-Sezione.
FRIDAY:	Cultural lecture at the Sezione Centrale.
SATURDAY:	No. 1 Cell.

Cell Committees meet the day before their Cell has a full meeting.

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

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

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

REF : SD/621.03 10 October 1945

SUBJECT : 3 District Security Intelligence Summary

TO : G.S.I., 3 District

1. With reference to 45/GSI dated 4 October 1945.

2. Receipt of the above summary is acknowledged Signed AFA 16 for which was forwarded to your office on 10 September 1945.

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

TFC/nb

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

6914

SECURITY BR.

SUBJECT:- 3 District Security Intelligence Summary. RESTRICTED

Dist. below

3 District
Baseball, Jan 6
45/3.1

14 Dec 45.

1. This HQ. has received no AF A 16 for the copy of 3 District Monthly Summary, No. 20, sent to you on 6 Sep 45.

2. It would be appreciated if the receipt could be acknowledged as soon as possible in order that our records may be kept up-to-date.

R.G. Taylor.
(R.G. TAYLOR) Lieut.
For Maj Gen.
Comd.

RGT/VH.

DISTRIBUTION:-

61 Area
GSI(b), HQ. BTA.
CIC AAF.
Public Safety Adv. HQ. AMG. VENEZIA Region.
No. 3 CCI Unit, VENICE.
GSI(Ay), c/o C-in-C Med.
Security Offr, HQ. AAF/C/MTO (AP) 523, US Army).
ALOM. Main HQ.

03801

SECRET

Copy No.: 21

GSI (b). HQ. No.3 District

6 Oct 45.

3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 21

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

During the period under review, incidents occurred between Indian and Polish troops and local civilians. Four cases of criminal action against British troops were reported from the NAPLES area, following which a successful large-scale action against bandits was staged by Public Safety, AMG in the NOLA district.

Some improvement in preventing pilferage was reported from 16 BAD. More prisoners of security interest escaped from "U" PW Camp, ANCONA.

Tension has been caused by the threatened Jugoslav deportation of two of their nationals from ITALY before their screening by Allied security agencies.

Civil Security.

Civil disorders, caused by unemployment and the rising cost of living, broke out at NAPLES and LECCE, but threats of a "Red September" did not materialise. Three leaders of the Sicilian Separatist Movement were arrested in PALERMO. Relations between the great majority of our troops and civilians are satisfactory. Growing concern at the prospect of a hard winter keeps civilian morale at a low level.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) Conflicting reports as to the reasons for a high number of desertions from the Polish Repatriation Camp, CERVINARA were examined and, while no definite conclusion was arrived at, one report, namely that Italian civilians connected with the National Welfare Association (ENTE NAZIONALE ASSISTENZA LAVORATORI) were engaged in subversive activities and in engineering desertions, was thought most unlikely. Details of the FS investigation were forwarded to AFHQ.

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

5 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 21

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

During the period under review, incidents occurred between Indian and Polish troops and local civilians. Four cases of criminal action against British troops were reported from the NAPLES area, following which a successful large-scale action against bandits was staged by Public Safety, AMG in the NOLA district.

Some improvement in preventing pilferage was reported from 16 BAD. More prisoners of security interest escaped from "U" PW Camp, ANCONA.

Tension has been caused by the threatened Jugoslav deportation of two of their nationals from ITALY before their screening by Allied security agencies.

Civil Security.

Civil disorders, caused by unemployment and the rising cost of living, broke out at NAPLES and LECCE, but threats of a "Red September" did not materialise. Three leaders of the Sicilian Separatist Movement were arrested in PALERMO. Relations between the great majority of our troops and civilians are satisfactory. Growing concern at the prospect of a hard winter keeps civilian morale at a low level.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) Conflicting reports as to the reasons for a high number of desertions from the Polish Repatriation Camp, CERVINARA were examined and, while no definite conclusion was arrived at, one report, namely that Italian civilians connected with the National Welfare Association (ENTE NAZIONALE ASSISTENZA LAVORATORI) were engaged in subversive activities and in engineering desertions, was thought most unlikely. Details of the FS investigation were forwarded to AFHQ.

(ii) A series of subversive leaflets was found to be circulating amongst German PW in the "S" PW Camp, TARANTO. These were anti-British though pro-Soviet in character and urged PW to escape in order to assist a German "Red Lance" organisation, which was supposed to have its legions in ITALY. Investigations are in progress to determine if there is, indeed, some relation between such propaganda and the various escapes reported from this and neighbouring camps recently. The prisoners, amongst whom the leaflets passed, were mostly young, ill-disciplined and difficult to handle.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) 16 BAD reported a slight decline in the figures for pilferage during the month, the improvement being due to the increased numbers of British and Allied guards available. In the PALMA area, which was one of the black-spots of the district, an amelioration was particularly noticeable since the advent of Polish sentries. The presence of Indian guards in the BRINDISI district cut down pilferage to a minimum, and it is reported that the employment of a German PW GT Coy there also helped matters. Cases of loss of material still occur, however, and a report from a CC RR, who worked in the 501 BAD as a labourer, indicated a constant leakage of Allied material, though reports of theft of arms and munitions on a large scale were not, in this case, substantiated.

(ii) Deliberate sabotage of signal installations took place near PONTECAGNANO on 6 Sep 45 when a junction box on the railway's telephone system was broken into and the junctions wilfully damaged. Theft was apparently the motive for the severance of a power cable running to the CAPODICHINO airfield as two lengths of cable, each of twenty yards, were removed. A CC RR investigation of these two incidents produced no results.

(iii) The extensive damage to the San Teresa Submarine cable, SIRACUSA on 19 Jul 45, reported in Summary No. 19, Part II, Military Security, 1 (c)(i) was found to be the work of children who broke into the cable hut. Repairs were carried out and added precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of this incidental sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) The Italian authorities carried out security duties at the port of ANCONA with enthusiasm following the transfer to their administration and policing of this installation. Though maximum efficiency is not yet reached, it is considered that further co-operation with the remaining British authorities will help matters. Certain areas of BARI port were handed back to Italian administration and an Italian control system is now operated. Detachments of five Italian NCOs, each under an officer, arrived at ANCONA, TARANTO, BARI and NAPLES for training in Allied methods of control of seamen and passengers: it is hoped that many of the functions undertaken at present by British NCOs will soon pass to their care, thus relieving security sections of much of the routine of travel control, and leaving them free for other tasks.

(ii) Sep 30 brought the termination of Allied use of BRINDISI port. Ports Pro and Mov personnel were withdrawn and the British pass and permit system ceased to operate. A FS detachment is maintained at BRINDISI to assist in the new Italian control system as well as to exercise a general security surveillance over the area.

(iii) Unconfirmed reports continue to come in of coastal arms-running.

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

area, which was one of the black-spots of the district, an amelioration was particularly noticeable since the advent of Polish sentries. The presence of Indian guards in the BRINDISI district cut down pilferage to a minimum, and it is reported that the employment of a German PW GT Coy there also helped matters. Cases of loss of material still occur, however, and a report from a CC RR, who worked in the 501 BAD as a labourer, indicated a constant leakage of Allied material, though reports of theft of arms and munitions on a large scale were not, in this case, substantiated.

(ii) Deliberate sabotage of signal installations took place near PONTECAGNANO on 6 Sep 45 when a junction box on the railway's telephone system was broken into and the junctions wilfully damaged. Theft was apparently the motive for the severance of a power cable running to the CAPODICHINO airfield as two lengths of cable, each of twenty yards, were removed. A CC RR investigation of these two incidents produced no results.

(iii) The extensive damage to the San Teresa Submarine cable, SIRACUSA on 19 Jul 45, reported in Summary No. 19, Part II, Military Security, 1 (c)(i) was found to be the work of children who broke into the cable hut. Repairs were carried out and added precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of this incidental sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) The Italian authorities carried out security duties at the port of ANCONA with enthusiasm following the transfer to their administration and policing of this installation. Though maximum efficiency is not yet reached, it is considered that further co-operation with the remaining British authorities will help matters. Certain areas of BARI port were handed back to Italian administration and an Italian control system is now operated. Detachments of five Italian NCOs, each under an officer, arrived at ANCONA, TARANTO, BARI and NAPLES for training in Allied methods of control of seamen and passengers: it is hoped that many of the functions undertaken at present by British NCOs will soon pass to their care, thus relieving security sections of much of the routine of travel control, and leaving them free for other tasks.

(ii) Sep 30 brought the termination of Allied use of BRINDISI port. Ports Pro and Mov personnel were withdrawn and the British pass and permit system ceased to operate. A FS detachment is maintained at BRINDISI to assist in the new Italian control system as well as to exercise a general security surveillance over the area.

(iii) Unconfirmed reports continue to come in of coastal arms-running, in this instance onto the MARCHE seaboard south of ANCONA between the small ports of PORTO RECANTI and PORTO SAN GIORGIO. The Italian GG FF was encouraged to establish a reliable chain of informants amongst the local fishermen and investigations continue.

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

(iv) Travel Control

On 22 Sep, two Jugoslav airmen, SLIBOR and GLUHAK landed illegally near FOGGIA in a plane stolen from ZAGREB airfield. They were erroneously passed directly to the Jugoslav mission, BARI, before their screening by Allied Security authorities. Subsequently, difficulties arose as it seemed likely that they would be deported from ITALY without due examination. Measures are in hand at likely ports and airfields to prevent this.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	..... N I L			
Civil Officials including CC RR	..... N I L			
Miscellaneous Civilians			1 for transfer to BCIS - 9 Caucasian Russians	10
Civilians arrested by CS		3		3
TOTAL		13		13

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola e Bianca Marianna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Subject's internment until further notice in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI was ordered. AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.704/F/2/1 of 7 Sep 45.

(b) TRINCHERI, Giulio fuFederico e di Oddone Rosa. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Established by interrogation that subject had contact with German and Fascist notabilities; further investigations are being made by CS in ROME and MILAN as to whether these contacts were for business reasons alone.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 18 refers). Subject found to be of no CI interest. Passed by Italian CS to the Questura on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola. Proven that subject is not identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent. His claim of

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

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	..... N I L			
Civil Officials including CC RR	..... N I L			
Miscellaneous Civilians			1 for transfer to BCIS - 9 Caucasian Russians	10
Civilians arrested by CS		3		3
TOTAL		13		13

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola e Bianca Marianna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Subject's internment until further notice in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI was ordered. AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.704/F/2/1 of 7 Sep 45.

(b) TRINCHERI, Giulio fuFedarico e di Oddone Rosa. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Established by interrogation that subject had contact with German and Fascist notabilities; further investigations are being made by CS in ROME and MILAN as to whether these contacts were for business reasons alone.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 18 refers). Subject found to be of no CI interest. Passed by Italian CS to the Questura on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola. Proven that subject is not identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent. His claim of having worked for "A" Force was confirmed and his release ordered under AFHQ. authority, GBI-389.701/PF/1636 of 11 Sep 45.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(e) ROSI, Sergio di Antonio. Suspected enemy sabotage agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 28 Aug 45. As the truth of his statements could only be tested by CS centres in Northern Italy, subject was transferred to MILAN for further interrogation and investigation.

(f) GARZUGLIA, Alvaro. Listed enemy agent. HQ. AAI CIB No. 23 Serial 6. Arrested by CC RR at SPOLETO on 19 May 45, will be handed over to the Italian authorities for trial. Arrangements are in hand for his transfer to Allied internment in the event of an acquittal. (AFHQ. authority: GBI 389.701/PF/2406 of 29 Sep 45).

(g) DONATI, Giuseppe. Arrested by 12 FSS on 6 Jul 45 on instructions from AFHQ., was found to be of no direct CI interest and was handed over to the Italian authorities for action in respect of his anti-partisan activities.

(h) AMATO, Antonio. Suspected enemy agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO on 24 Jul 45 (just reported). Interrogation proceeds.

(i) ARGENTO, Vincenzo di Giuseppe (Staff Bulletin, No. 50, Serial 5). Arrested by 808 Bn, CS at ANDRIA on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(j) GARCFALO, Pasquale fu Giuseppe. Ex-OVRA agent and member of Fascist Republican political police. Arrested by 808 Bn CS at BRINDISI on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(k) PAPAIOANNOA, Athanasios. Wanted by BCIS as a stay-behind agent, was found during the screening of displaced persons by FS at BARI. Held in No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI pending AFHQ instructions as to his disposal.

(l) NATALI, Angelo. Enemy agent, No. 1016, AFHQ. Wanted Enemy Agents' List, Serial No. 144 of 12 Jul 45. Arrested and held in Pioggioreale Gaol, NAPLES. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) KANZLER, Erwin. GIS Staff List, No. 536. Arrested by 12 FSS on 16 Jul 45 at PERUGIA. Investigation completed and nothing of CI interest found. Released on AFHQ authority.

(n) Nine Caucasian Russians, suspected of collaborating with the Germans to form a puppet state of AZERBAIJAN, were arrested at S. MARIA DI LEUCA on 21 Sep 45 on AFHQ. instructions and are held at No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI, pending the arrival of a specialist interrogator.

(ii) Suspects — Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(i) On the afternoon of 21 Sep, public order was seriously threatened in NAPLES when the Italian Prime Minister, PARRI, met delegations of Dockers, Post Office workers and returned Italian PW to discuss

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

in the event of an acquittal. (AFHQ. authority: GBI 389.701/PF/2406 of 29 Sep 45).

(g) DONATI, Giuseppe. Arrested by 12 FSS on 6 Jul 45 on instructions from AFHQ., was found to be of no direct CI interest and was handed over to the Italian authorities for action in respect of his anti-partisan activities.

(h) .LATO, Antonio. Suspected enemy agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO on 24 Jul 45 (just reported). Interrogation proceeds.

(i) .RGENTO, Vincenzo di Giuseppe (Staff Bulletin, No. 50, Serial 3). Arrested by 808 Bn, CS ar ANDRIA on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(j) GAROFALO, Pasquale fu Giuseppe. Ex-OVRA agent and member of Fascist Republican political police. Arrested by 808 Bn CS at BRINDISI on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(k) PAPAIOANNOA, Athanasios. Wanted by BCIS as a stay-behind agent, was found during the screening of displaced persons by FS at BARI. Held in No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI pending AFHQ instructions as to his disposal.

(l) NATALI, Angelo. Enemy agent, No. 1016, AFHQ. Wanted Enemy Agents' List, Serial No. 144 of 12 Jul 45. Arrested and held in Pioggioreale Gaol, NAPLES. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) KANZLER, Erwin. GIS Staff List, No. 536. Arrested by 12 FSS on 16 Jul 45 at PERUGIA. Investigation completed and nothing of CI interest found. Released on AFHQ authority.

(n) Nine Caucasian Russians, suspected of collaborating with the Germans to form a puppet state of AZERBAIJAN, were arrested at S. MARIA DI LEUCA on 21 Sep 45 on AFHQ. instructions and are held at No. 1 (Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI, pending the arrival of a specialist interrogator.

(ii) Suspects — Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(i) On the afternoon of 21 Sep, public order was seriously threatened in NAPLES when the Italian Prime Minister, PARRI, met delegations of Dockers, Post Office workers and returned Italian PW to discuss questions of unemployment and relief. For some days, feeling had run high in the city over the employment of German PW in the docks which, it was said, had caused wholesale dismissals of Italian labour. (In fact, the dismissals were due as much to the decreased use of the Port installations by PBS owing to redeployment as to any other cause). Large and unfriendly crowds waited upon PARRI outside the CAMERA DEL LAVORO, NAPLES and rowdies entered the building and destroyed furniture. As the PM's entourage left,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

several cars were overturned, bottles thrown and the CC RR took fairly determined anti-riot measures. No-one was injured and, by 1800 hrs, the situation quietened. Following re-engagement of much of the Italian labour temporarily by the American authorities and a statement on the reasons why the PW were necessarily employed, calm was restored in the NAPLES area, though the problem which arises from unemployment and public dismay at the cost of living is only shelved for the present.

(ii) On 24 Sep at LECCE, the Builders' Union called a General strike in protest against the high cost of food and made several demands to the Prefect. On the following day, at 0800 hrs, a crowd of some ten-thousand - including many civil servants and employees of the Corporation, also on strike - marched on the Prefecture and a fracas ensued in which demonstrators disarmed CC RR and marines of the S.M.M.RCO regiment, shots were exchanged on both sides, and three civilians killed with many wounded. On 26 Sep, one hundred CC RR and reinforcements of S.M.MARCO marines moved into the town, an early curfew was imposed and Allied troops in the vicinity were confined to barracks, which they guarded in strength. The funeral procession of those killed took place in an enforced calm, under the auspices of the Communist and Socialist parties and the Camera del Lavoro, and subsequently order was gradually restored.

(iii) On the night of 24/25, trouble from a Communist element was expected in TARANTO and Italian police reinforcements were brought in from outlying villages to protect the Italian administration. Nothing untoward occurred, however.

00376

SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

During September, the EVIS organisation drew further attention to itself by sending a memorandum direct to the London Conference of Foreign Ministers with the request that the position of the Island as a separate political entity from Italy be reviewed. It was also clear that the Separatist Movement was gaining in strength and influence and there was much open talk about the necessity for armed revolt. On the 30 Sep, the arrests of three of the most prominent figureheads of the Movement - FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, VARVARO and RESTUCCIA - were ordered by the Ministry of the Interior at ROME, and these were effected at PALERMO in the evening of 1 Oct 45. At the same time, police raided EVIS meeting places throughout the Island. Present reports indicate that the island is calm and the main reaction to the arrests is pending. A report from a FSO visiting SICILY is awaited. The more dangerous Separatists, LUCIO PASCO and VIZZINI are believed to have gone to ground.

(d) Control of Movement. Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) Though poor conditions of service make a number of dissatisfied elements in the Italian Armed Forces inevitable, and though the morale of the undemobbed wartime soldiers is extremely low, the Italian Navy and certain regular regiments now in the District area, notably the SAN MARCO Regiment of Marines, continue in reasonable heart. The vast majority of these soldiers are pro-monarchist in

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

(ii) On 24 Sep at LECCE, the Builders' Union called a General strike in protest against the high cost of food and made several demands to the Prefect. On the following day, at 0800 hrs, a crowd of some ten-thousand - including many civil servants and employees of the Corporation, also on strike - marched on the Prefecture and a fracas ensued in which demonstraters disarmed CC RR and marines of the S.N MARCO regiment, shots were exchanged on both sides, and three civilians killed with many wounded. On 26 Sep, one hundred CC RR and reinforcements of SAN MARCO marines moved into the town, an early curfew was imposed and Allied troops in the vicinity were confined to barracks, which they guarded in strength. The funeral procession of those killed took place in an enforced calm, under the auspices of the Communist and Socialist parties and the Camera del Lavoro, and subsequently order was gradually restored.

(iii) On the night of 24/25, trouble from a Communist element was expected in TARANTO and Italian police reinforcements were brought in from outlying villages to protect the Italian administration. Nothing untoward occurred, however.

SEPARATISM IN SICILY. 0375

During September, the EVIS organisation drew further attention to itself by sending a memorandum direct to the London Conference of Foreign Ministers with the request that the position of the Island as a separate political entity from Italy be reviewed. It was also clear that the Separatist Movement was gaining in strength and influence and there was much open talk about the necessity for armed revolt. On the 30 Sep, the arrests of three of the most prominent figureheads of the Movement - FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, VARVARO and RESTUCCIA - were ordered by the Ministry of the Interior at ROME, and these were effected at PALERMO in the evening of 1 Oct 45. At the same time, police raided EVIS meeting places throughout the Island. Present reports indicate that the island is calm and the main reaction to the arrests is pending. A report from a FSO visiting SICILY is awaited. The more dangerous Separatists, LUCIO PASCO and VIZZINI are believed to have gone to ground.

(d) Control of Movement. Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) Though poor conditions of service make a number of dissatisfied elements in the Italian Armed Forces inevitable, and though the morale of the undemobbed wartime soldiers is extremely low, the Italian Navy and certain regular regiments now in the District area, notably the SAN MARCO Regiment of Marines, continue in reasonable heart. The vast majority of these soldiers are pro-monarchist in sentiment and are undoubtedly encouraged in their faith by many of their seniors. Recently, in TRANI, near BARI, the local headquarters of the Communists was broken up by the SAN MARCO marines who, also later in the month, took part in a comb-out of the LUCANIA region with CC RR in an endeavour to find lawless elements. Forty-seven arrests were made and eighty-seven firearms confiscated out, probably the main value of the exercise, from the SAN MARCO viewpoint, was the opportunity to score off some of the local inhabitants, whose politics they did not approve.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Pro-monarchists in the Armed forces, it is reported, are watching the deliberations of the Consultative Assembly and its preparations for the National Elections with some anxiety as, to them, the question of retaining and, if necessary, protecting the throne is still a real one.

(ii) During the early hours of 28 Sep, posters were placarded in NAPLES exhorting the CC RR to adhere to a "Carabinieri del Popolo" (The Peoples' Carabinieri) Movement. Ostensibly written by CC RR, the manifesto claimed that there was a strong anti-monarchist element within the Force, and warned other CC RR that they were looked upon by the public, especially the internees returned from GERMANY, as fascists and reactionaries. The appearance of these posters caused much interest and some concern amongst Carabinieri personnel.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) A somewhat serious incident occurred between thirty Indian troops of the 4th. Frontier Force Rifles and a large crowd of Italians at BRINDISI on the afternoon of the 10 Sep 45. The immediate cause was an Indian soldier's reprisals against an Italian boy who had absconded with some cigarettes, but the long-term reason for dispute was, it is said locally, the fact that the advent of Indian guards in the neighbourhood replacing Italians at the local Petrol Depot and elsewhere, has brought about a striking reduction in the possibilities of pilferage. The crowd became vicious and set about the Indians, whom they very greatly outnumbered, with knives, stones and sticks, and persisted in stoning the lorries when our troops were evacuated from the scene under orders of their officers. CC RR were completely ineffective and the RAF Police and Provost dealt with the disturbance, assisted by armed NCOs of the Docks Operating Coy. The incident demonstrated that there is a section of the BRINDISI population who will not hesitate to turn its dislike of Indian troops into violent action on slight provocation.

(b) Three cases of wounding of British personnel and one killing by unknown civilians were reported in the last fortnight from the NAPLES Province. The fatality occurred when a British NCO, checking ammunition dumps near LAURO at 0920 hrs on 28 Sep 45, evidently surprised a thief, and was shot by the man before he made off. PRO are investigating these crimes which took place in an area long notorious for its lawlessness. On the 30 Sep, Public Safety, AMG, NAPLES, reported good results from a round-up in the NOLA region, in which over five hundred CC RR were employed, and in which PRO assisted. Several gangs of bandits were virtually eliminated and some Allied weapons were collected during wide searches of persons and property. A patrol of Allied armoured cars is also to be employed in this district to enforce respect for law and order.

The motive behind this banditry is almost certainly robbery and no political aspect to these attacks has yet come to light.

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

by the public, especially the internees returned from GERMANY, as fascists and reactionaries. The appearance of these posters caused much interest and some concern amongst Carabinieri personnel.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) A somewhat serious incident occurred between thirty Indian troops of the 4th. Frontier Force Rifles and a large crowd of Italians at BRINDISI on the afternoon of the 10 Sep 45. The immediate cause was an Indian soldier's reprisals against an Italian boy who had absconded with some cigarettes, but the long-term reason for dispute was, it is said locally, the fact that the advent of Indian guards in the neighbourhood replacing Italians at the local Petrol Depot and elsewhere, has brought about a striking reduction in the possibilities of pilferage. The crowd became vicious and set about the Indians, whom they very greatly outnumbered, with knives, stones and sticks, and persisted in stoning the lorries when our troops were evacuated from the scene under orders of their officers. CC RR were completely ineffective and the RAF Police and Provost dealt with the disturbance, assisted by armed NCOs of the Docks Operating Coy. The incident demonstrated that there is a section of the BRINDISI population who will not hesitate to turn its dislike of Indian troops into violent action on slight provocation.

(b) Three cases of wounding of British personnel and one killing by unknown civilians were reported in the last fortnight from the NAPLES Province. The fatality occurred when a British NCO, checking ammunition dumps near LAURO at 0920 hrs on 28 Sep 45, evidently surprised a thief, and was shot by the man before he made off. PRO are investigating these crimes which took place in an area long notorious for its lawlessness. On the 30 Sep, Public Safety, AMG, NAPLES, reported good results from a round-up in the NOLA region, in which over five hundred CC RR were employed, and in which PRO assisted. Several gangs of bandits were virtually eliminated and some Allied weapons were collected during wide searches of persons and property. A patrol of Allied armoured cars is also to be employed in this district to enforce respect for law and order.

The motive behind this banditry is almost certainly robbery and no political aspect to these attacks has yet come to light.

I 22 a

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

(c) A full SIB investigation was completed of the incident between Polish troops and Italian civilians at PALAGIANELLO, TARANTO Province (reported in this HQ. Security Summary, No. 20), and action is to be taken by the military and the civilian authorities against delinquents on both sides. During the early part of the month, incidents were reported of brawls and disturbances between Polish troops and civilians from the ANCONA, MACERATA and ASCOLI PICENO areas. It is believed, however, that strenuous efforts are being made by POLCORPS to instruct their soldiers in a correct attitude to take towards civilians - even provocative ones, and Polish MPs take energetic action against unruly troops. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the importance of many of the incidents has been deliberately magnified by local politicians who are out to agitate against the Polish Forces in ITALY. In MACERATA, the Communist Party recently posted leaflets in Polish and Italian calling for better relations and mutual admiration between the two sides.

(ii) Morale

Little fresh has occurred to raise civilian morale from the low level described in previous reports. Most Italians blame, firstly, the Government and, secondly, the Allies for their troubles and face the coming winter without over-confidence in either the competence of the former or the generosity of the latter. Some hopes were heard expressed that once the Government knew the demands to be made under the Peace Treaty, it could face squarely the problems of reconstruction, and anxiety is now felt that the Conference of Foreign Ministers in LONDON does not appear to have shown that measure of accord which would produce, amongst other agreements, a settlement for Italy. Isolated reports have been received of praise for the work of UNRRA in the BARI and NAPLES regions.

(c) Rumours

A vicious rumour in the BRINDISI area was that those responsible for the killing of the three Italian civilians in the LECCE riot of 25 Sep 45 were Polish troops. It was fairly widespread and would appear to be a deliberate attempt to discredit Polish troops.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The escape of CECCACCI Rodolfo from "U" PW Camp, reported in 3 District Intelligence Summary, No. 20, CIVIL SECURITY. 2 (b)(i), has been followed by the breakout of a further six detainees:- BUTTAZZONI Nino, Capitano (SCI "Z" - GIS; I page 26, O page 8 and Q page 28 and 35.). MANENTE Erno (AFHQ letter, GBI 389.704/1 of 8 Aug 45). FACCHI Giovanni. PITZ Alceo. BUTTAZZONI Ferruccio. TOMELLERI Giordano.
The camp in question cannot be guarded adequately as it was originally designed as a Transit Camp. Arrangements are in hand to increase its effectiveness as a detention centre.

(ii) Following a report from the NAPLES Questura that an Italian youth had been illegally detained in

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

ANCONA, MACERATA and ASCOLI PICENO areas. It is believed, however, that strenuous efforts are being made by POLCORPS to instruct their soldiers in a correct attitude to take towards civilians - even provocative ones, and Polish MPs take energetic action against unruly troops. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the importance of many of the incidents has been deliberately magnified by local politicians who are out to agitate against the Polish Forces in ITALY. In MACERATA, the Communist Party recently posted leaflets in Polish and Italian calling for better relations and mutual admiration between the two sides.

(ii) Morale

Little fresh has occurred to raise civilian morale from the low level described in previous reports. Most Italians blame, firstly, the Government and, secondly, the Allies for their troubles and face the coming winter without over-confidence in either the competence of the former or the generosity of the latter. Some hopes were heard expressed that once the Government knew the demands to be made under the Peace Treaty, it could face squarely the problems of reconstruction, and anxiety is now felt that the Conference of Foreign Ministers in LONDON does not appear to have shown that measure of accord which would produce, amongst other agreements, a settlement for Italy. Isolated reports have been received of praise for the work of UNRRA in the BARI and NAPLES regions.

(c) Rumours

A vicious rumour in the BRINDISI area was that those responsible for the killing of the three Italian civilians in the LECCE riot of 25 Sep 45 were Polish troops. It was fairly widespread and would appear to be a deliberate attempt to discredit Polish troops.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The escape of CECCACCI Rodolfo from "U" PW Camp, reported in 3 District Intelligence Summary, No. 20, CIVIL SECURITY. 2 (b)(i), has been followed by the breakout of a further six detainees:- BUTTAZZONI Nino, Capitano (SCI "Z" - GIS; I page 26, O page 8 and Q page 25 and 35.). MANENTE Erno (AFHQ letter, GBI 389.704/1 of 8 Aug 45). FACCHI Giovanni. PITZ Alceo. BUTTAZZONI Ferruccio. TOMELLERI Giordano.
The camp in question cannot be guarded adequately as it was originally designed as a Transit Camp. Arrangements are in hand to increase its effectiveness as a detention centre.

(ii) Following a report from the NAPLES Questura that an Italian youth had been illegally detained in a so-called Jugoslav Transit Centre in the city, an investigation was made by CIC and FS of the use of the premises concerned. A full report was forwarded to AFHQ. It is already laid down that non-Italian missions may not carry out arrests in Italy, even of their own nationals, either for security reasons or for War Crimes, except through British and American agencies. Special provision is made for Polish authorities acting in areas occupied by their own troops.

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

(iii) A Palestinian, MEYER Adam, who claimed that he had served in the Red Army reported that he had been taken to premises in NAPLES, requisitioned by an Allied Military Mission, and there warned that he must return to RUSSIA or lose his life. Details of the incident were forwarded to AFHQ.

(iv) A leaflet in Polish was posted on the walls of Polish billets in the ANCONA Region. Moderate in tone, it encouraged the troops to return to their own country to aid in reconstruction. The leaflets were distributed locally through the Federazione Communista at JESOLI, but any suggestion of Communist propaganda is avoided. In this connection, reports indicate a definite veering away from their anti-Russian attitude of a small proportion of Polish soldiers, mostly other ranks.

(v) A definite case of assistance to escaped German PW by Italian civilians near TARANTO was reported, and two Italians, the brothers CIGNARELLO, are held in the civil prison, TARANTO. It is believed certain that the aid given was for material gain rather than for political reasons.

(vi) An anti-Jugoslav poster alleging ill-treatment of Italian PW at SPLIT (Jugoslavia) was displayed at BARI, which urged by implication that reprisals should be taken by "the intelligent population of BARI" against local Jugoslavs. The author is thought to be a certain ex-Italian Naval correspondent, ROBERTI Vero, who visited Jugoslavia illegally on an UNRRA petrol vessel, thus evading security control, and responsible for a similar effusion in the local Press describing his exploits. ROBERTI is now in the TARANTO area and will be encouraged to remain in ITALY.

(vii) Some comment in ROME and local Press followed the execution of General BELLOMO, described as the "saviour of BARI", after he had been found guilty by a British Military Court of murdering a British Officer PW in November 1941. Surprise was expressed that his efforts against the Germans were not allowed for in the verdict, but public opinion did not doubt that he was, in fact, responsible for the crime.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt C.A. Oliver)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI. BRINDISI TARANTO
312 FSS (OC: Lt H.K. Bonham)	NAPLES	SALERNO
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A. Lascelles)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA.

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

ANCONA Region. Moderate in tone, it encourag[illegible] to their own country to aid in reconstruction. The leaflets were distributed locally through the Federazione Communista at JESOLI, but any suggestion of Communist propaganda is avoided. In this connection, reports indicate a definite veering away from their anti-Russian attitude of a small proportion of Polish soldiers, mostly other ranks.

(v) A definite case of assistance to escaped German PW by Italian civilians near TARANTO was reported, and two Italians, the brothers CICORIELLO, are held in the civil prison, TARANTO. It is believed certain that the aid given was for material gain rather than for political reasons.

(vi) An anti-Jugoslav poster alleging ill-treatment of Italian PW at SPLIT (Jugoslavia) was displayed at BARI, which urged by implication that reprisals should be taken by "the intelligent population of BARI" against local Jugoslavs. The author is thought to be a certain ex-Italian Naval correspondent, ROBERTI Vero, who visited Jugoslavia illegally on an UNRRA petrol vessel, thus evading security control, and responsible for a similar effusion in the local Press describing his exploits. ROBERTI is now in the TARANTO area and will be encouraged to remain in ITALY.

(vii) Some comment in ROME and local Press followed the execution of General BELLOMO, described as the "saviour of BARI", after he had been found guilty by a British Military Court of murdering a British Officer PW in November 1944. Surprise was expressed that his efforts against the Germans were not allowed for in the verdict, but public opinion did not doubt that he was, in fact, responsible for the crime.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 PSS (OC: Capt C.L. Oliver)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI.
	BRINDISI	TARANTO
312 FSS (OC: Lt R.K Benham)	NAPLES	SALERNO
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A Lascelles)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA.

GEORGE CURRY Capt.
G S I.

GC/VH.

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

1229

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
52 Area	1
54 Area	2
56 Area	3
61 Area	4
211 Sub-Area	5
22 AA Bde	6
66 AA Bde	7
38 FSS	8
312 FSS	9
314 FSS	10
British Tps, SICILY	11
GSI(b). HQ. BTA (2 copies)	12-13
ROME Area (G-2 Brit).	14
AFHQ. G-2 (CI) Sec. CMF (4 copies)	15-18
G-2 Sec. PBS	19
G-2 Sec. PBS (Southern District)	20
Security Intelligence HQ. AC.	21
SNO. Northern Adriatic. RN	22
No.5 SCI Unit, VENICE	23
GSI(b). 2 District	24
HQ. Field Security	25
SSO/Sy) c/o C-in-C Med.	26
NOIC. BARI	27
NOIC, TARANTO	28
Security Offr, HQ. AAFSC/MTO (APO 528 US Army)	29
AMCOM, Main HQ.	30
AMCOM, for Inf Div.	31
AMCOM, Liaison Offr, BARI	32
AMG. Pub Safety Offr, NAPLES	33
Movements, Liaison Offr	34
ADC for GOC	35
Circulation	36
War Diary	37-38
File	39
Spares	40-46

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

6644

SECRET

SECRET

Security Div (2)

SECRET

Copy No.: 30

GSI (b). HQ. No.3 District

6 Oct 45.

File

Security Division Rec'd 8/0 Book No 1340 File No 62.23 Action

3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 21

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1945

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

During the period under review, incidents occurred between Indian and Polish troops and local civilians. Four cases of criminal action against British troops were reported from the NAPLES area, following which a successful large-scale action against bandits was staged by Public Safety, AMG in the NOLA district.

Some improvement in preventing pilferage was reported from 16 BAD. More prisoners of security interest escaped from "U" PW Camp, ANCONA.

Tension has been caused by the threatened Jugoslav deportation of two of their nationals from ITALY before their screening by Allied security agencies.

Civil Security.

Civil disorders, caused by unemployment and the rising cost of living, broke out at NAPLES and LECCE, but threats of a "Red September" did not materialise. Three leaders of the Sicilian Separatist Movement were arrested in PALERMO. Relations between the great majority of our troops and civilians are satisfactory. Growing concern at the prospect of a hard winter keeps civilian morale at a low level.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

8 OCT 1945

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) Conflicting reports as to the reasons for a high number of desertions from the Polish Repatriation Camp, CERVINARA were examined and, while no definite conclusion was arrived at, one report, namely that Italian civilians connected with the National Welfare Association (ENTE NAZIONALE ASSISTENZA LAVORATORI) were engaged in subversive activities and in engineering desertions, was thought most unlikely. Details of the FS investigation were forwarded to AFHQ.

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

Rec'd 9/10
Book No 1340
File No 621.93
Action

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

During the period under review, incidents occurred between Indian and Polish troops and local civilians. Four cases of criminal action against British troops were reported from the NAPLES area, following which a successful large-scale action against bandits was staged by Public Safety, AMG in the NOLA district.

Some improvement in preventing pilferage was reported from 16 BAD. More prisoners of security interest escaped from "U" PW Camp, ANCONA.

Tension has been caused by the threatened Jugoslav deportation of two of their nationals from ITALY before their screening by Allied security agencies.

Civil Security.

Civil disorders, caused by unemployment and the rising cost of living, broke out at NAPLES and LECCE, but threats of a "Red September" did not materialise. Three leaders of the Sicilian Separatist Movement were arrested in PALERMO. Relations between the great majority of our troops and civilians are satisfactory. Growing concern at the prospect of a hard winter keeps civilian morale at a low level.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information.

8 OCT 1945

Nothing to Report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) Conflicting reports as to the reasons for a high number of desertions from the Polish Repatriation Camp, CERVINARA were examined and, while no definite conclusion was arrived at, one report, namely that Italian civilians connected with the National Welfare Association (ENTE NAZIONALE ASSISTENZA LAVORATORI) were engaged in subversive activities and in engineering desertions, was thought most unlikely. Details of the FS investigation were forwarded to AFHQ.

(ii) A series of subversive leaflets was found to be circulating amongst German PW in the "S" PW Camp, TARANTO. These were anti-British though pro-Soviet in character and urged PW to escape in order to assist a German "Red Lance" organisation, which was supposed to have its legions in ITALY. Investigations are in progress to determine if there is, indeed, some relation between such propaganda and the various escapes reported from this and neighbouring camps recently. The prisoners, amongst whom the leaflets passed, were mostly young, ill-disciplined and difficult to handle.

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

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) 16 BAD reported a slight decline in the figures for pilferage during the month, the improvement being due to the increased numbers of British and Allied guards available. In the PRIMA area, which was one of the black-spots of the district, an amelioration was particularly noticeable since the advent of Polish sentries. The presence of Indian guards in the BRINDISI district cut down pilferage to a minimum, and it is reported that the employment of a German PW GT Coy there also helped matters. Cases of loss of material still occur, however, and a report from a CC RR, who worked in the 501 BAD as a labourer, indicated a constant leakage of Allied material, though reports of theft of arms and munitions on a large scale were not, in this case, substantiated.

(ii) Deliberate sabotage of signal installations took place near PONTECAGNANO on 6 Sep 45 when a junction box on the railway's telephone system was broken into and the junctions wilfully damaged. Theft was apparently the motive for the severance of a power cable running to the CAPODICHINO airfield as two lengths of cable, each of twenty yards, were removed. A CC RR investigation of these two incidents produced no results.

(iii) The extensive damage to the San Teresa Submarine cable, SIRACUSA on 19 Jul 45, reported in Summary No. 19, Part II, Military Security, 1 (c)(i) was found to be the work of children who broke into the cable hut. Repairs were carried out and added precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of this incidental sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) The Italian authorities carried out security duties at the port of ANCONA with enthusiasm following the transfer to their administration and policing of this installation. Though maximum efficiency is not yet reached, it is considered that further co-operation with the remaining British authorities will help matters. Certain areas of BARI port were handed back to Italian administration and an Italian control system is now operated. Detachments of five Italian NCOs, each under an officer, arrived at ANCONA, TARANTO, BARI and NAPLES for training in Allied methods of control of seamen and passengers: it is hoped that many of the functions undertaken at present by British NCOs will soon pass to their care, thus relieving security sections of much of the routine of travel control, and leaving them free for other tasks.

(ii) Sep 30 brought the termination of Allied use of BRINDISI port. Ports Pro and Mov personnel were withdrawn and the British pass and permit system ceased to operate. A FS detachment is maintained at BRINDISI to assist in the new Italian control system as well as to exercise a general security surveillance over the area.

(iii) Unconfirmed reports continue to come in of coastal arms-running,

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

Polish sentries. The presence of Indian guards in the BRINDISI district cut down pilferage to a minimum, and it is reported that the employment of a German PW GT Coy there also helped matters. Cases of loss of material still occur, however, and a report from a CC RR, who worked in the 501 BAD as a labourer, indicated a constant leakage of Allied material, though reports of theft of arms and munitions on a large scale were not, in this case, substantiated.

(ii) Deliberate sabotage of signal installations took place near PONTECAGNANO on 6 Sep 45 when a junction box on the railway's telephone system was broken into and the junctions wilfully damaged. Theft was apparently the motive for the severance of a power cable running to the CAPODICHINO airfield as two lengths of cable, each of twenty yards, were removed. A CC RR investigation of these two incidents produced no results.

(iii) The extensive damage to the San Teresa Submarine cable, SIRACUSA on 19 Jul 45, reported in Summary No. 19, Part II, Military Security, 1 (c)(i) was found to be the work of children who broke into the cable hut. Repairs were carried out and added precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of this incidental sabotage.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) The Italian authorities carried out security duties at the port of ANCONA with enthusiasm following the transfer to their administration and policing of this installation. Though maximum efficiency is not yet reached, it is considered that further co-operation with the remaining British authorities will help matters. Certain areas of BARI port were handed back to Italian administration and an Italian control system is now operated. Detachments of five Italian NCOs, each under an officer, arrived at ANCONA, TARANTO, BARI and NAPLES for training in Allied methods of control of seamen and passengers: it is hoped that many of the functions undertaken at present by British NCOs will soon pass to their care, thus relieving security sections of much of the routine of travel control, and leaving them free for other tasks.

(ii) Sep 30 brought the termination of Allied use of BRINDISI port. Ports Pro and Mov personnel were withdrawn and the British pass and permit system ceased to operate. A FS detachment is maintained at BRINDISI to assist in the new Italian control system as well as to exercise a general security surveillance over the area.

(iii) Unconfirmed reports continue to come in of coastal arms-running, in this instance on the MARCHE seaboard south of ANCONA between the small ports of PORTO RECANTI and PORTO SAN GIORGIO. The Italian GG FF was encouraged to establish a reliable chain of informants amongst the local fishermen and investigations continue.

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

(iv) Travel Control

On 22 Sep, two Jugoslav airmen, SLIBOR and GLUHAK landed illegally near FOGGIA in a plane stolen from ZAGREB airfield. They were erroneously passed directly to the Jugoslav mission, BARI, before their screening by Allied Security authorities. Subsequently, difficulties arose as it seemed likely that they would be deported from ITALY without due examination. Measures are in hand at likely ports and airfields to prevent this.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	..... N I L			
Civil Officials including CC RR	..... N I L			
Miscellaneous Civilians			1 for transfer to BCIS - 9 Caucasian Russians 10	
Civilians arrested by CS		3		3
TOTAL		13.		13

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola e Bianca Marianna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Subject's internment until further notice in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI was ordered. AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.704/F/2/1 of 7 Sep 45.

(b) TRINCHERI, Giulio fuFederico e di Oddone Rosa. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Established by interrogation that subject had contact with German and Fascist notabilities; further investigations are being made by CS in ROME and MILAN as to whether these contacts were for business reasons alone.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 18 refers). Subject found to be of no CI interest. Passed by Italian CS to the Questura on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

(d) [illegible]

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

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	..... N I L			
Civil Officials including CC RR	..... N I L			
Miscellaneous Civilians			1 for transfer to BCIS - 9 Caucasian Russians	10
Civilians arrested by CS		3		3
TOTAL		13.		13

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola e Bianca Marianna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Subject's interment until further notice in "R" Civilian Internee Camp, TERNI was ordered. AFHQ. authority: GBI-389.704/F/2/1 of 7 Sep 45.

(b) TRINCHERI, Giulio fuFederico e di Oddone Rosa. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 20, refers). Established by interrogation that subject had contact with German and Fascist notabilities; further investigations are being made by CS in ROME and MILAN as to whether these contacts were for business reasons alone.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna. (This HQ. Security Summary, No. 18 refers). Subject found to be of no CI interest. Passed by Italian CS to the Questura on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola. Proven that subject is not identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent. His claim of having worked for "A" Force was confirmed and his release ordered under AFHQ. authority, GBI-389.701/PF/1636 of 11 Sep 45.

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

(e) ROSI, Sergio di Antonio. Suspected enemy sabotage agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 28 Aug 45. As the truth of his statements could only be tested by CS centres in Northern Italy, subject was transferred to MILAN for further interrogation and investigation.

(f) GARZUGLIA, Alvaro. Listed enemy agent. HQ. AAI CIB No. 23 Serial 6. Arrested by CC RR at SPOLETO on 19 May 45, will be handed over to the Italian authorities for trial. Arrangements are in hand for his transfer to Allied interment in the event of an acquittal. (AFHQ. authority: GSI 389.701/PF/2406 of 29 Sep 45).

(g) DONATI, Giuseppe. Arrested by 12 FSS on 6 Jul 45 on instructions from AFHQ., was found to be of no direct CI interest and was handed over to the Italian authorities for action in respect of his anti-partisan activities.

(h) ALATO, Antonio. Suspected enemy agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO on 24 Jul 45 (just reported). Interrogation proceeds.

(i) ARGENTO, Vincenzo di Giuseppe (Staff Bulletin, No. 50, Serial 3). Arrested by 808 Bn, CS at ANDRIA on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(j) GAROFALO, Pasquale fu Giuseppe. Ex-OVRA agent and member of Fascist Republican political police. Arrested by 808 Bn CS at BRINDISI on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(k) PAPAIOANNOU, Athanasios. Wanted by BCLS as a stay-behind agent, was found during the screening of displaced persons by FS at BARI. Held in No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI pending AFHQ instructions as to his disposal.

(l) NATALI, Angelo. Enemy agent, No. 1016, AFHQ. Wanted Enemy Agents' List, Serial No. 144 of 12 Jul 45. Arrested and held in Pioggioreale Gaol, NAPLES. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) KINZLER, Erwin. GIS Staff List, No. 536. Arrested by 12 FSS on 16 Jul 45 at PERUGIA. Investigation completed and nothing of CI interest found. Released on AFHQ authority.

(n) Nine Caucasian Russians, suspected of collaborating with the Germans to form a puppet state of AZERBALJAN, were arrested at S. MARIA DI LEUCA on 21 Sep 45 on AFHQ. instructions and are held at No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI, pending the arrival of a specialist interrogator.

(ii) Suspects — Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(i) On the afternoon of 21 Sep, public order was seriously threatened in NAPLES when the Italian Prime Minister, PARRI, met delegations of Dockers, Post Office workers and returned Italian PW to discuss

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

arrangements are in hand for his transfer to Allied internment in the event of an acquittal. (AFHQ. authority: GBI 389.701/PF/2406 of 29 Sep 45).

(g) DONATI, Giuseppe. Arrested by 12 FSS on 6 Jul 45 on instructions from AFHQ., was found to be of no direct CI interest and was handed over to the Italian authorities for action in respect of his anti-partisan activities.

(h) ANITO, Antonio. Suspected enemy agent, arrested by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO on 24 Jul 45 (just reported). Interrogation proceeds.

(i) ARGENTO, Vincenzo di Giuseppe (Staff Bulletin, No. 50, Serial 3). Arrested by 808 Bn, CS at ANDRIA on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(j) GARGALO, Pasquale fu Giuseppe. Ex-OVRA agent and member of Fascist Republican political police. Arrested by 808 Bn CS at BRINDISI on 27 Sep 45. Investigation proceeds.

(k) PAPAIOANNOU, Athanasios. Wanted by BCIS as a stay-behind agent, was found during the screening of displaced persons by FS at BARI. Held in No. 1(Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI pending AFHQ instructions as to his disposal.

(l) NATALI, Angelo. Enemy agent, No. 1016, AFHQ. Wanted Enemy Agents' List, Serial No. 144 of 12 Jul 45. Arrested and held in Pioggioreale Gaol, NAPLES. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) KANZLER, Erwin. GIS Staff List, No. 536. Arrested by 12 FSS on 16 Jul 45 at PERUGIA. Investigation completed and nothing of CI interest found. Released on AFHQ authority.

(n) Nine Caucasian Russians, suspected of collaborating with the Germans to form a puppet state of AZERBALJAN, were arrested at S. MARIA DI LEUCA on 21 Sep 45 on AFHQ. instructions and are held at No. 1 (Refugee) Transit Camp, BARI, pending the arrival of a specialist interrogator.

(ii) Suspects — Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest.

THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER:

(i) On the afternoon of 21 Sep, public order was seriously threatened in NAPLES when the Italian Prime Minister, PARRI, met delegations of Dockers, Post Office workers and returned Italian PW to discuss questions of unemployment and relief. For some days, feeling had run high in the city over the employment of German PW in the docks which, it was said, had caused wholesale dismissals of Italian labour. (In fact, the dismissals were due as much to the decreased use of the Port installations by PBS owing to redeployment as to any other cause). Large and unfriendly crowds waited upon PARRI outside the CAMERA DEL LAVORO, NAPLES and rowdies entered the building and destroyed furniture. As the PM's entourage left,

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

several cars were overturned, bottles thrown and the CC RR took fairly determined anti-riot measures. No-one was injured and, by 1800 hrs, the situation quietened. Following re-engagement of much of the Italian labour temporarily by the American authorities and a statement on the reasons why the PW were necessarily employed, calm was restored in the NAPLES area, though the problem which arises from unemployment and public dismay at the cost of living is only shelved for the present.

(ii) On 24 Sep at LECCE, the Builders' Union called a General strike in protest against the high cost of food and made several demands to the Prefect. On the following day, at 0800 hrs, a crowd of some ten-thousand - including many civil servants and employees of the Corporation, also on strike - marched on the Prefecture and a fracas ensued in which demonstrators disarmed CC RR and marines of the S.N.M.RCO regiment, shots were exchanged on both sides, and three civilians killed with many wounded. On 26 Sep, one hundred CC RR and reinforcements of S.N.M.RCO marines moved into the town, an early curfew was imposed and Allied troops in the vicinity were confined to barracks, which they guarded in strength. The funeral procession of those killed took place in an enforced calm, under the auspices of the Communist and Socialist parties and the Camera del Lavoro, and subsequently order was gradually restored.

(iii) On the night of 24/25, trouble from a Communist element was expected in TARANTO and Italian police reinforcements were brought in from outlying villages to protect the Italian administration. Nothing untoward occurred, however.

SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

During September, the EVIS organisation drew further attention to itself by sending a memorandum direct to the London Conference of Foreign Ministers with the request that the position of the Island as a separate political entity from Italy be reviewed. It was also clear that the Separatist Movement was gaining in strength and influence and there was much open talk about the necessity for armed revolt. On the 30 Sep, the arrests of three of the most prominent figureheads of the Movement - FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, VARVARO and RESTUCCIA - were ordered by the Ministry of the Interior at ROME, and these were effected at PALERMO in the evening of 1 Oct 45. At the same time, police raided EVIS meeting places throughout the Island. Present reports indicate that the island is calm and the main reaction to the arrests is pending. A report from a FSO visiting SICILY is awaited. The more dangerous Separatists, LUCIO PASCO and VIZZINI are believed to have gone to ground.

(d) Control of Movement. Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) Though poor conditions of service make a number of dissatisfied elements in the Italian Armed Forces inevitable, and though the morale of the undemobbed wartime soldiers is extremely low, the Italian Navy and certain regular regiments now in the District area, notably the SAN MARCO Regiment of Marines, continue in reasonable heart. The vast majority of these soldiers are pro-monarchist in

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

protest against the high cost of food and made several demands to the Prefect. On the following day, at 0800 hrs, a crowd of some ten-thousand - including many civil servants and employees of the Corporation, also on strike - marched on the Prefecture and a fracas ensued in which demonstrators disarmed CC RR and marines of the S.M MARCO regiment, shots were exchanged on both sides, and three civilians killed with many wounded. On 26 Sep, one hundred CC RR and reinforcements of S/M MARCO marines moved into the town, an early curfew was imposed and Allied troops in the vicinity were confined to barracks, which they guarded in strength. The funeral procession of those killed took place in an enforced calm, under the auspices of the Communist and Socialist parties and the Camera del Lavoro, and subsequently order was gradually restored.

(iii) On the night of 24/25, trouble from a Communist element was expected in TARANTO and Italian police reinforcements were brought in from outlying villages to protect the Italian administration. Nothing untoward occurred, however.

SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

During September, the EVIS organisation drew further attention to itself by sending a memorandum direct to the London Conference of Foreign Ministers with the request that the position of the Island as a separate political entity from Italy be reviewed. It was also clear that the Separatist Movement was gaining in strength and influence and there was much open talk about the necessity for armed revolt. On the 30 Sep, the arrests of three of the most prominent figureheads of the Movement - FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, VARVARO and RESTUCCIA - were ordered by the Ministry of the Interior at ROME, and these were effected at PALERMO in the evening of 1 Oct 45. At the same time, police raided EVIS meeting places throughout the Island. Present reports indicate that the island is calm and the main reaction to the arrests is pending. A report from a FSO visiting SICILY is awaited. The more dangerous Separatists, LUCIO PASCO and VIZZINI are believed to have gone to ground.

(d) Control of Movement. Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC RR

(i) Though poor conditions of service make a number of dissatisfied elements in the Italian Armed Forces inevitable, and though the morale of the undemobbed wartime soldiers is extremely low, the Italian Navy and certain regular regiments now in the District area, notably the SAN MARCO Regiment of Marines, continue in reasonable heart. The vast majority of these soldiers are pro-monarchist in sentiment and are undoubtedly encouraged in their faith by many of their seniors. Recently, in TRANI, near BARI, the local headquarters of the Communists was broken up by the SAN MARCO marines who, also later in the month, took part in a comb-out of the LUCANIA region with CC RR in an endeavour to find lawless elements. Forty-seven arrests were made and eighty-seven firearms confiscated but, probably the main value of the exercise, from the SAN MARCO viewpoint, was the opportunity to score off some of the local inhabitants, whose politics they did not approve.

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

Pro-monarchists in the Armed forces, it is reported, are watching the deliberations of the Consultative Assembly and its preparations for the National Elections with some anxiety as, to them, the question of retaining and, if necessary, protecting the throne is still a real one.

(ii) During the early hours of 26 Sep, posters were placarded in NAPLES exhorting the CC RR to adhere to a "Carabinieri del Popolo" (The Peoples' Carabinieri) Movement. Ostensibly written by CC RR, the manifesto claimed that there was a strong anti-monarchist element within the Force, and warned other CC RR that they were looked upon by the public, especially the internees returned from GERMANY, as fascists and reactionaries. The appearance of these posters caused much interest and some concern amongst Carabinieri personnel.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) A somewhat serious incident occurred between thirty Indian troops of the 4th. Frontier Force Rifles and a large crowd of Italians at BRINDISI on the afternoon of the 10 Sep 45. The immediate cause was an Indian soldier's reprisals against an Italian boy who had absconded with some cigarettes, but the long-term reason for dispute was, it is said locally, the fact that the advent of Indian guards in the neighbourhood replacing Italians at the local Petrol Depot and elsewhere, has brought about a striking reduction in the possibilities of pilferage. The crowd became vicious and set about the Indians, whom they very greatly outnumbered, with knives, stones and sticks, and persisted in stoning the lorries when our troops were evacuated from the scene under orders of their officers. CC RR were completely ineffective and the RAF Police and Provost dealt with the disturbance, assisted by armed NCOs of the Docks Operating Coy. The incident demonstrated that there is a section of the BRINDISI population who will not hesitate to turn its dislike of Indian troops into violent action on slight provocation.

(b) Three cases of wounding of British personnel and one killing by unknown civilians were reported in the last fortnight from the NAPLES Province. The fatality occurred when a British NCO, checking ammunition dumps near LAURO at 0920 hrs on 28 Sep 45, evidently surprised a thief, and was shot by the man before he made off. PRO are investigating these crimes which took place in an area long notorious for its lawlessness. On the 30 Sep, Public Safety, AMG, NAPLES, reported good results from a round-up in the NOLA region, in which over five hundred CC RR were employed, and in which PRO assisted. Several gangs of bandits were virtually eliminated and some Allied weapons were collected during wide searches of persons and property. A patrol of Allied armoured cars is also to be employed in this district to enforce respect for Law and order.

The motive behind this banditry is almost certainly robbery and no political aspect to these attacks has yet come to light.

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

manifesto claimed that there was a strong anti-monarchist [illegible] within the Force, and warned other CC RR that they were looked upon by the public, especially the internees returned from GERMANY, as fascists and reactionaries. The appearance of these posters caused much interest and some concern amongst Carabinieri personnel.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) A somewhat serious incident occurred between thirty Indian troops of the 4th. Frontier Force Rifles and a large crowd of Italians at BRINDISI on the afternoon of the 10 Sep 45. The immediate cause was an Indian soldier's reprisals against an Italian boy who had absconded with some cigarettes, but the long-term reason for dispute was, it is said locally, the fact that the advent of Indian guards in the neighbourhood replacing Italians at the local Petrol Depot and elsewhere, has brought about a striking reduction in the possibilities of pilferage. The crowd became vicious and set about the Indians, when they very greatly outnumbered, with knives, stones and sticks, and persisted in stoning the lorries when our troops were evacuated from the scene under orders of their officers. CC RR were completely ineffective and the RAF Police and Provost dealt with the disturbance, assisted by armed NCOs of the Docks Operating Coy. The incident demonstrated that there is a section of the BRINDISI population who will not hesitate to turn its dislike of Indian troops into violent action on slight provocation.

(b) Three cases of wounding of British personnel and one killing by unknown civilians were reported in the last fortnight from the NAPLES Province. The fatality occurred when a British NCO, checking ammunition dumps near LAURO at 0920 hrs on 28 Sep 45, evidently surprised a thief, and was shot by the man before he made off. PRO are investigating these crimes which took place in an area long notorious for its lawlessness. On the 30 Sep, Public Safety, AMG, NAPLES, reported good results from a round-up in the NOLA region, in which over five hundred CC RR were employed, and in which PRO assisted. Several gangs of bandits were virtually eliminated and some Allied weapons were collected during wide searches of persons and property. A patrol of Allied armoured cars is also to be employed in this district to enforce respect for law and order.

The motive behind this banditry is almost certainly robbery and no political aspect to these attacks has yet come to light.

1241

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

(c) A full SIB investigation was completed of the incident between Polish troops and Italian civilians at PALAGIANELLO, TARANTO Province (reported in this HQ. Security Summary, No. 20), and action is to be taken by the military and the civilian authorities against delinquents on both sides. During the early part of the month, incidents were reported of brawls and disturbances between Polish troops and civilians from the ANCONA, MACERATA and ASCOLI PICENO areas. It is believed, however, that strenuous efforts are being made by POLCORPS to instruct their soldiers in a correct attitude to take towards civilians - even provocative ones, and Polish MPs take energetic action against unruly troops. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the importance of many of the incidents has been deliberately magnified by local politicians who are out to agitate against the Polish Forces in ITALY. In MACERATA, the Communist Party recently posted leaflets in Polish and Italian calling for better relations and mutual admiration between the two sides.

(ii) Morale

Little fresh has occurred to raise civilian morale from the low level described in previous reports. Most Italians blame, firstly, the Government and, secondly, the Allies for their troubles and face the coming winter without over-confidence in either the competence of the former or the generosity of the latter. Some hopes were heard expressed that once the Government knew the demands to be made under the Peace Treaty, it could face squarely the problems of reconstruction, and anxiety is now felt that the Conference of Foreign Ministers in LONDON does not appear to have shown that measure of accord which would produce, amongst other agreements, a settlement for Italy. Isolated reports have been received of praise for the work of UNRRA in the BARI and NAPLES regions.

(a) Rumours

A vicious rumour in the BRINDISI area was that those responsible for the killing of the three Italian civilians in the LECCE riot of 26 Sep 45 were Polish troops. It was fairly widespread and would appear to be a deliberate attempt to discredit Polish troops.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The escape of CECCACCI Rodolfo from "U" PW Camp, reported in 3 District Intelligence Summary, No. 20, CIVIL SECURITY. 2 (b)(i), has been followed by the breakout of a further six detainees:- BUTTAZZONI Nino, Capitano (SCI "Z" - GIS; I page 26, O page 8 and 8 page 26 and 35.). MANENTE Erno (AFHQ letter, GBI 389.704/1 of 8 Aug 45). FACCHI Giovanni. PITZ Alceo. BUTTAZZONI Ferruccio. TOMELLERI Giordano.
The camp in question cannot be guarded adequately as it was originally designed as a Transit Camp. Arrangements are in hand to increase its effectiveness as a detention centre.

(ii) Following [illegible]

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

ANCONA, ASCOLI and RECOA PICENO are [illegible]. It is clear, however, that strenuous efforts are being made by POLCORPS to instruct their soldiers in a correct attitude to take towards civilians - even provocative ones, and Polish MPs take energetic action against unruly troops. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the importance of many of the incidents has been deliberately magnified by local politicians who are out to agitate against the Polish Forces in ITALY. In MACERATA, the Communist Party recently posted leaflets in Polish and Italian calling for better relations and mutual admiration between the two sides.

(ii) Morale

Little fresh has occurred to raise civilian morale from the low level described in previous reports. Most Italians blame, firstly, the Government and, secondly, the Allies for their troubles and face the coming winter without over-confidence in either the competence of the former or the generosity of the latter. Some hopes were heard expressed that once the Government knew the demands to be made under the Peace Treaty, it could face squarely the problems of reconstruction, and anxiety is now felt that the Conference of Foreign Ministers in LONDON does not appear to have shown that measure of accord which would produce, amongst other agreements, a settlement for Italy. Isolated reports have been received of praise for the work of UNRRA in the BARI and NAPLES regions.

(c) Rumours

A vicious rumour in the BRINDISI area was that those responsible for the killing of the three Italian civilians in the LECCE riot of 2[illegible] Sep 45 were Polish troops. It was fairly widespread and would appear to be a deliberate attempt to discredit Polish troops.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) The escape of CECCACCI Rodolfo from "U" PW Camp, reported in 3 District Intelligence Summary, No. 20, CIVIL SECURITY. 2 (b)(i), has been followed by the breakout of a further six detainees:- BUTTAZZONI Mino, Capitano (SCI "Z" - GIS; I page 26, O page 8 and Q page 28 and 35.). MANENTE Erno (AFHQ letter, GBI 389.704/1 of 8 Aug 45). FACCHI Giovanni. PITZ Alceo. BUTTAZZONI Ferruccio. TOMELLERI Giordano.
The camp in question cannot be guarded adequately as it was originally designed as a Transit Camp. Arrangements are in hand to increase its effectiveness as a detention centre.

(ii) Following a report from the NAPLES Questura that an Italian youth had been illegally detained in a so-called Jugoslav Transit Centre in the city, an investigation was made by CIC and FS of the use of the premises concerned. A full report was forwarded to AFHQ. It is already laid down that non-Italian missions may not carry out arrests in Italy, even of their own nationals, either for security reasons or for War Crimes, except through British and American agencies. Special provision is made for Polish authorities acting in areas occupied by their own troops.

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

(iii) A Palestinian, MEYER Adam, who claimed that he had served in the Red Army reported that he had been taken to premises in NAPLES, requisitioned by an Allied Military Mission, and there warned that he must return to RUSSIA or lose his life. Details of the incident were forwarded to AFHQ.

(iv) A leaflet in Polish was posted on the walls of Polish billets in the ANCONA Region. Moderate in tone, it encouraged the troops to return to their own country to aid in reconstruction. The leaflets were distributed locally through the Federazione Communista at ASCOLI, but any suggestion of Communist propaganda is avoided. In this connection, reports indicate a definite veering away from their anti-Russian attitude of a small proportion of Polish soldiers, mostly other ranks.

(v) A definite case of assistance to escaped German PW by Italian civilians near TARANTO was reported, and two Italians, the brothers CICCHIELLO, are held in the civil prison, TARANTO. It is believed certain that the aid given was for material gain rather than for political reasons.

(vi) An anti-Jugoslav poster alleging ill-treatment of Italian PW at SPLIT (Jugoslavia) was displayed at BARI, which urged by implication that reprisals should be taken by "the intelligent population of BARI" against local Jugoslavs. The author is thought to be a certain ex-Italian Naval correspondent, ROBERTI Vero, who visited Jugoslavia illegally on an UNRRA petrol vessel, thus evading security control, and responsible for a similar effusion in the local Press describing his exploits. ROBERTI is now in the TARANTO area and will be encouraged to remain in ITALY.

(vii) Some comment in ROME and local Press followed the execution of General BELLOMO, described as the "saviour of BARI", after he had been found guilty by a British Military Court of murdering a British Officer PW in November 1941. Surprise was expressed that his efforts against the Germans were not allowed for in the verdict, but public opinion did not doubt that he was, in fact, responsible for the crime.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 PSS (OC: Capt C.A. Oliver)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI. BRINDISI TARANTO
312 FSS (OC: Lt H.K Bonham)	NAPLES	SALERNO
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A Lascelles)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA.

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

(iv) ANCONA Region. Moderate in tone, it encourages ... to their own country to aid in reconstruction. The leaflets were distributed locally through the Federazione Communista at ASCOLI, but any suggestion of Communist propaganda is avoided. In this connection, reports indicate a definite veering away from their anti-Russian attitude of a small proportion of Polish soldiers, mostly other ranks.

(v) A definite case of assistance to escaped German PW by Italian civilians near TARANTO was reported, and two Italians, the brothers CICIRIELLO, are held in the civil prison, TARANTO. It is believed certain that the aid given was for material gain rather than for political reasons.

(vi) An anti-Jugoslav poster alleging ill-treatment of Italian PW at SPLIT (Jugoslavia) was displayed at BARI, which urged by implication that reprisals should be taken by "the intelligent population of BARI" against local Jugoslavs. The author is thought to be a certain ex-Italian Naval correspondent, ROBERTI Vero, who visited Jugoslavia illegally on an UNRRA petrol vessel, thus evading security control, and responsible for a similar effusion in the local Press describing his exploits. ROBERTI is now in the TARANTO area and will be encouraged to remain in ITALY.

(vii) Some comment in ROME and local Press followed the execution of General BELLOMO, described as the "saviour of BARI", after he had been found guilty by a British Military Court of murdering a British Officer PW in November 1944. Surprise was expressed that his efforts against the Germans were not allowed for in the verdict, but public opinion did not doubt that he was, in fact, responsible for the crime.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt C.A Oliver)	BARI	No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees), BARI. BRINDISI T.A.NTO
312 FSS (OC: Lt H.K Bonham)	NAPLES	SALERNO
314 FSS (OC: Lt J.A Lascelles)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA.

George Curtt

(GEORGE CURTT) Capt.
G S I.

SJ/VH.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
52 Area	1
54 Area	2
56 Area	3
61 Area	4
211 Sub-Area	5
22 AA Bde	6
66 AA Bde	7
38 FSS	8
312 FSS	9
314 FSS	10
British Tps, SICILY	11
GSI(b). HQ. BTA (2 copies)	12-13
ROME Area (G-2 Brit).	14
AFHQ. G-2 (CI) Sec. CMF (4 copies)	15-18
G-2 Sec. PBS	19

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
G-2 Sec. PBS (Southern District)	20
Security Intelligence HQ. AC.	21
SNO. Northern Adriatic. RN	22
No.5 SCI Unit, VENICE	23
GSI(b). 2 District	24
HQ. Field Security	25
SSO/Sy) c/o C-in-C Med.	26
NOIC. BARI	27
NOIC, TARANTO	28
Security Offr, HQ. AAFSC/MTO (APO 528 US Army)	29
ALCOM, Main HQ.	30
ALCOM, for Inf Div.	31
ALCOM, Liaison Offr, BARI	32
AMG. Pub Safety Offr, NAPLES	33
Movements, Liaison Offr	34
ADC for GOC	35
Circulation	36
War Diary	37-38
File	39
Spares	40-46

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

0001

Security Division
Secret
Book No. 9/1/2
File No. 6.2.1.03
Action ....
10/9.

File

SECRET

Copy No.: 25

6 Sep 45.

GSI(b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 20

Period 1 Aug to 31 Aug 45

10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

Increased thefts of ammunition in 61 Area confirm previous reports that a large quantity of illegal arms are being held in the North. Steps are being taken to improve the Security of installations in the Area.

In the South, pilfering from depots has diminished in the period under review due to a great extent to increased Security precautions.

Civil Security

There has been a series of strikes at TARANTO during the month of August, all of which, however, were settled peacefully.

Civil Security throughout the District is normal and gives no cause for alarm.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information

A number of SECRET and TOP SECRET documents belonging to Force 133 were found in one of a batch of strong boxes wrongly delivered to 2 Sub-Depot. As the boxes had been in the Sub-Depot for at least six weeks, it was impossible to trace whence they had come and there was no clue on the documents which could have determined the original holders. The documents were forwarded to AFHQ.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

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

G S I (c)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 20

Period 1 Aug to 31 Aug 45

(10)

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

Increased thefts of ammunition in 61 Area confirm previous reports that a large quantity of illegal arms are being held in the North. Steps are being taken to improve the Security of installations in the Area.

In the South, pilfering from depots has diminished in the period under review due to a great extent to increased Security precautions.

Civil Security

There has been a series of strikes at TARANTO during the month of August, all of which, however, were settled peacefully.

Civil Security throughout the District is normal and gives no cause for alarm.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information

A number of SECRET and TOP SECRET documents belonging to Force 133 were found in one of a batch of strong boxes wrongly delivered to 2 Sub-Depot. As the boxes had been in the Sub-Depot for at least six weeks, it was impossible to trace whence they had come and there was no clue on the documents which could have determined the original holders. The documents were forwarded to AFHQ.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Dnstallations.

(i) A drastic reorganisation of the civilian police force in the PONTECAGNANO area (Map Ref.: 750266) and the tightening-up of the security measures is reflected in the decrease of losses from 1 and 3 Sub-Depots, 557 B.C.D. during the last month.

(ii) At 16 B.A.D., losses have declined during the month. A det. of C.M.P. with CC.RR has been carrying out a special drive in the NOLA area recently and many arms have been found and confiscated.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(iii) In 61 Area, the situation gives cause for concern. During one week alone (21 - 28 Aug), more than 2,000,000 rds of SAA, 272 3" Mortar HE, 132 3" Mortar Smoke and 164 Fuses were pilfered from No. 1 Sub-Depot, 25 Adv Ammn Depot, MONTEMARCIANO (Map Ref.: S 4753).

No. 2 Sub-Depot of the same depot also lost by pilfering during the same period, more than 2,000 4.5 Gun cartridges, 1669 5.5 Gun cartridges and 195 7.2 How. cartridges.

(iv) ~~VITALE, Maria.~~ NOLA. This woman, mentioned in Summary No. 17, Part II, who was found with about 40 tons of WD metal in her possession, has been tried and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 lire.

(v) Two cases of cutting of copper uninsulated cable have occurred on the outskirts of CAVA DE TIRRENI (Map Ref.: N 6132), and a large quantity of the copper wire was stolen. Although the motive was almost certainly personal gain rather than sabotage, the effect on signal traffic was felt as this is one of the main signals routes to the south. CC.RR and FSS are co-operating in investigation.

(d) Security of Ports and Coast Line.

Part of the Port of ANCONA is being transferred to Italian Administration and policing w.e.f. 1 Sep 45. To preclude any deterioration in Security in both this part of the Port and also the British Zone, arrangements have been made for a continued supervisory interest in the functioning of the Italian controls, and emphasis has been laid on the necessity for full co-operation between both British and Italian authorities.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces			1	1
Civil Officials including CC.RR				
Miscellaneous Civilians				
Civilians arrested by CS			3	3

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

the same period, more than 2,000 4.5 Gun cartridges, 1689 5.5 Gun cartridges and 195 7.2 How. cartridges.

(iv) VITALE, Maria. NOLA. This woman, mentioned in Summary No. 17, Part II, who was found with about 40 tons of WD metal in her possession, has been tried and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 lire.

(v) Two cases of cutting of copper uninsulated cable have occurred on the outskirts of CAVA DE TIRRENI (Map Ref.: N 6132), and a large quantity of the copper wire was stolen. Although the motive was almost certainly personal gain rather than sabotage, the effect on signal traffic was felt as this is one of the main signals routes to the south. CC.RR and FSS are co-operating in investigation.

(d) Security of Ports and Coast Line.

Part of the Port of ANCONA is being transferred to Italian Administration and policing w.e.f. 1 Sep 45. To preclude any deterioration in Security in both this part of the Port and also the British Zone, arrangements have been made for a continued supervisory interest in the functioning of the Italian controls, and emphasis has been laid on the necessity for full co-operation between both British and Italian authorities.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces			1	1
Civil Officials including CC.RR				
Miscellaneous Civilians				
Civilians arrested by CS			3	3
TOTAL			4	4

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

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) DELLACOULA Elisabeta and Margherita. See Summary No. 19. Further investigation indicates that they are of no CI interest and they have been classified as displaced persons. No further trace has been found of DELLACOULA Alexandros.

(b) LUCIANI Umberto di Nicola e Bianci Marianna. See Summary No. 19. Investigations have established that Subject is identical with the LUCIANI Umberto who was a stay-behind W/T Operator for 10 Flotilla MAS.

(c) GOBESSI, Maria di Elicano e di Calligaris Florinda. See Summary No. 18. Nothing of CI interest has been established against Subject after investigation. She is wanted by MILAN Questura on a political charge and has been transferred to NAPLES Questura for onward transmission.

(d) SILVESTRI Vincenzo. Suspected agent of FAX 150 arrested at SALERNO by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Under interrogation, it was established that Subject had collaborated with the KOCH and BERNASCONI bands, but it has still to be proved that his collaboration extended to espionage and sabotage activities. Enquiries are being made through ROME, MILAN and TURIN CS Centres.

(e) TRINCHERI, Giulio fu Federico e di Oddone Rosa was arrested as a suspected enemy agent by 808 Bn CS NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Investigations proceed.

(f) MARTINI Pietro. Suspected enemy agent, major in Italian Air Force, arrested by 808 Bn CS, BARI on 22 Aug 45.

(g) CASSOTTA, Giuseppe di Valentino (Cover-name - "PINO"). Captured enemy agent taken over by 3 District from 1 District on 20 Aug 45, died in ANCONA Civil Hospital on 24 Aug 45.

(h) PANELLI, Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. Suspected enemy agent arrested by 808 Bn CS BRINDISI on 31 Aug 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) CECCACCI, Rodolfo. Capt. (AFHQ. GBI-389.704/1 dated 20 May 45). This important Security detainee escaped from "U" PW Camp recently and, so far, has evaded capture. CC.RR, the Questura and C.M.F. are investigating.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) STRIKES.

(a) On the 22 August 1945, a general strike was declared at the R... Arsenale, TARANTO, because of the ... i/c of ...

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

(b) LUCIANI Umberto di Nicola e Bianci Marianna. See Summary No. 19. Investigations have established that Subject is identical with the LUCIANI Umberto who was a stay-behind W/T Operator for 10 Flotilla MAS.

(c) GOBESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda. See Summary No. 18. Nothing of CI interest has been established against Subject after investigation. She is wanted by MILAN Questura on a political charge and has been transferred to NAPLES Questura for onward transmission.

(d) SILVESTRI Vincenzo. Suspected agent of FAX 150 arrested at SALERNO by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Under interrogation, it was established that Subject had collaborated with the KOCH and BERNASCONI bands, but it has still to be proved that his collaboration extended to espionage and sabotage activities. Enquiries are being made through ROME, MILAN and TURIN CS Centres.

(e) TRINCHERI, Giulio fu Federico e di Oddone Rosa was arrested as a suspected enemy agent by 808 Bn CS NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Investigations proceed.

(f) MARTINI Pietro. Suspected enemy agent, major in Italian Air Force, arrested by 808 Bn CS, BARI on 22 Aug 45.

(g) CASSOTTA, Giuseppe di Valentino (Cover-name - "PINO"). Captured enemy agent taken over by 3 District from 1 District on 20 Aug 45, died in ANCONA Civil Hospital on 24 Aug 45.

(h) FANELLI, Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. Suspected enemy agent arrested by 808 Bn CS BRINDISI on 31 Aug 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) CECCACCI, Rodolfo. Capt. (AFHQ. GBI-389.704/1 dated 20 May 45). This important Security detainee escaped from "U" PW Camp recently and, so far, has evaded capture. CC.RR, the Questura and C.M.P. are investigating.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) STRIKES.

(a) On the 22 August 1945, a general strike was declared at the R. Arsenale, TARANTO, because of the intended employment by the Admiral i/c of a number of ex-Squadrista. The strike was brought to an end by a statement that the Squadristi would not be employed.

(b) On the same date, further strikes took place in the shipyards and workshops at TARANTO as a protest against the arrest by the CC.RR of seven Italian communists who were suspected of the theft of 39 rifles from the Municipio at SAN GIORGIO. The Communists were released two days later and the strike terminated.

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

(c) Local Communist and Socialist party leaders in T.R.IETO have been conferring with the Prefect in order to control the sudden rise in prices of foodstuffs in the Market. It is probable that, unless this can be remedied, further strikes will occur among the workers, and street demonstrations are expected to take place.

(ii) SEPARATISM.

(a) The Separatists in SICILY are showing signs of activity and are attempting (though with no great measure of success) to obtain the support of the various bands of outlaws who are operating in SICILY, by promising them an eventual full pardon in return for their adherence to the movement.

(b) EVIS is canvassing for recruits, but so far this organisation has only a small number of members with no military training and a negligable amount of arms. Almost all of them are University students and violently anti-Communist in sentiment.

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Despite the natural relief felt among all ranks at the end of the war with Japan, morale in the Italian Army is low. The basic grievance is the apparent futility of maintaining so many classes under arms without any indication of an eventual demobilisation.

It is generally felt that the adoption of some organised system of release, the relaxation of an over-rigid application of discipline, and the introduction of a more progressive mentality among superior officers are steps that would go a long way towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Communist and Action Parties have not been slow to contact disaffected elements, and there has recently been an intensification of defeatist propaganda, especially among Naval circles.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied troops and Civilians.

The following information, received from Italian sources, was reported by 52 Area on 4 Sep 45:

On night 2 Sep a disturbance occurred in the village of P.L.GIANELLO (Map Ref.: P 515275) between Italian civilians and Poles. The Italians were painting Communist symbols on buildings, an act which the Poles apparently took exception to. In the resulting fight over possession of a machine-gun, the Poles shot one Italian dead and injured two others. Polish Military Police ordered the arrest of the Mayor and the Vice-Mayor of the village, the latter being the brother of the dead man. The disturb[illegible]

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

(a) The Separatists in SICILY are showing signs of activity and are attempting (though with no great measure of success) to obtain the support of the various bands of outlaws who are operating in SICILY, by promising them an eventual full pardon in return for their adherence to the movement.

(b) EVIS is canvassing for recruits, but so far this organisation has only a small number of members with no military training and a negligable amount of arms. Almost all of them are University students and violently anti-Communist in sentiment.

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Despite the natural relief felt among all ranks at the end of the war with Japan, morale in the Italian Army is low. The basic grievance is the apparent futility of maintaining so many classes under arms without any indication of an eventual demobilisation.

It is generally felt that the adoption of some organised system of release, the relaxation of an over-rigid application of discipline, and the introduction of a more progressive mentality among superior officers are steps that would go a long way towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Communist and Action Parties have not been slow to contact disaffected elements, and there has recently been an intensification of defeatist propaganda, especially among Naval circles.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied troops and Civilians.

The following information, received from Italian sources, was reported by 52 Area on 4 Sep 45:

On night 2 Sep a disturbance occurred in the village of P.L.GINELLO (Map Ref.: P 515275) between Italian civilians and Poles. The Italians were painting Communist symbols on buildings, an act which the Poles apparently took exception to. In the resulting fight over possession of a machine-gun, the Poles shot one Italian dead and injured two others. Polish Military Police ordered the arrest of the Mayor and the Vice-Mayor of the village, the latter being the brother of the dead man. The disturbance was finally stopped by Carabinieri.

As a result, in protest of the shooting and arrests, the dockyards at TARANTO went on strike at midday, 3 Sep. Anti-Polish demonstrations were planned for 1630 hrs, 3 Sep, in TARANTO but did not materialise as the Italian authorities mustered 800 armed sailors to discourage the meeting. The strike continues. An attempt by dockyard workers to make all shops close was thwarted by the Prefect.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

The strike leaders have requested that they should be granted an interview with the acting Area Cond (AQMG). AQMG. has agreed to see three of the leaders and the Prefect, and he will point out that the matter will be fully investigated, and that there is nothing to be gained by continued striking. A representative from AC. BARI will also be present, and it is hoped that after this conference the town will return to normal. The Area HQ. staff are not worried about the outcome.

SIB and Poles are still investigating the original incident and the Polish report is awaited.

(ii) Morale.

The morale of the civilian population shows no improvement both because of the present political and economic situation of the country and because of the high cost of living.

As a result of the scarcity of agricultural produce, owing to the persistent drought in PUGLIA, which is predominately agricultural, the situation appears difficult and a winter of hardships is feared.

(It was erroneously stated in para. 3 (b) iii of our last Summary that no wheat was being imported into Italy by the Allies. We have since been informed that the importation position for grain for the eight provinces of SW Italy is in the order of 40,000 tons a month.

It would be of great value if these figures could be made known to the general public, who are certainly not aware of the extent of Allied economic assistance to this country).

(c) Rumours.

That Italy will be deprived of her Intelligence Service - active and defensive - under the Armistice terms. (Reported by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO. This may be an attempt by Italian CI personnel to find out something about their own future prospects).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) On 29 Aug 45, Via Valle 3, JESI, a carpenter's shop occupied by BERNACCHIA Augusto, was raided and 14 small and 2 large Italian rifles, 2 German rifles, 4 bayonets, 714 rounds of ammunition and 16 assorted Italian military garments were found. BERNACCHIA and his assistant, RAFFAELI Oswaldo were arrested and kept under close confinement in the PS gaol, JESI.

BERNACCHIA, whose house was later searched with negative results, is the Secretary of one of the local Communist Party cells and the right-hand man of CONTUZZI Pietro, the Secretary of the whole of the Communist Party in JESI.

(ii) A number of leaflets manifesting a strong church tendency against Communist doctrines and teaching have appeared recently in the

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

SIB and Poles are still investigating the original incident and the Polish report is awaited.

(ii) Morale.

The morale of the civilian population shows no improvement both because of the present political and economic situation of the country and because of the high cost of living.

As a result of the scarcity of agricultural produce, owing to the persistent drought in PUGLIA, which is predominately agricultural, the situation appears difficult and a winter of hardships is feared.

(It was erroneously stated in para. 3 (b) iii of our last Summary that no wheat was being imported into Italy by the Allies. We have since been informed that the importation position for grain for the eight provinces of SW Italy is in the order of 40,000 tons a month.

It would be of great value if these figures could be made known to the general public, who are certainly not aware of the extent of Allied economic assistance to this country).

(c) Rumours.

That Italy will be deprived of her Intelligence Service - active and defensive - under the Armistice terms. (Reported by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO. This may be an attempt by Italian CI personnel to find out something about their own future prospects).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) On 29 Aug 45, Via Valle 3, JESI, a carpenter's shop occupied by BERNACCHIA Augusto, was raided and 14 small and 2 large Italian rifles, 2 German rifles, 4 bayonets, 714 rounds of ammunition and 16 assorted Italian military garments were found. BERNACCHIA and his assistant, RAFFAELI Oswaldo were arrested and kept under close confinement in the FS gaol, JESI.

BERNACCHIA, whose house was later searched with negative results, is the Secretary of one of the local Communist Party cells and the right-hand man of CONTUZZI Pietro, the Secretary of the whole of the Communist Party in JESI.

(ii) A number of leaflets manifesting a strong church tendency against Communist doctrines and teaching have appeared recently in the NAPLES area.

The Questura state these leaflets were probably printed in ROME and they suspect a priest of having brought them to NAPLES and disposed of them through a Catholic Library. Proceedings are being taken against persons responsible for this distribution.

It is considered very unlikely that the Catholic Church took any official part in the publication and dissemination of these leaflets.

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

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
12 FSS	JESI	AREZZO.
38 PSS	BARI	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees). BRINDISI. TARANTO.
312 FSS	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS	ANCONA	

MEH/VH.

(M.E. HARARI) Major,
G S I.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1238

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
52 Area	1
54 Area	2
56 Area	3
61 Area	4
211 Sub-Area	5
22 AA Bde	6
66 AA Bde	7
91 Garrison	8
12 FSS	9
38 PSS	10
312 FSS	11
314 FSS	12
British Tps, SICILY	13
GSI(b), HQ. BTA. (2 copies)	14-15
ROME Area (G-2 Brit).	16
CIC AAF.	17
AFHQ. G-2 (CI) Sec. (4 copies)	18-21
G-2 Sec. PBS.	22
G-2 Sec. PBS (Southern District)	23
214 Group. R.A.F.	24
Security Intelligence HQ. AC.	25
Public Safety Div. HQ. AMG. VENEZIA Region	26

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
Public Safety Div. HQ. AMG. EMILIA Region.	27
SNO. Northern Adriatic. RN.	28
No.5 SCI Unit, VENICE.	29
GSI(b), 2 District	30
HQ. Field Security	31
SSO(Sy) c/o C-in-C Med.	32
NOIC. BARI.	33
NOIC. TARANTO	34
Security Offr, HQ. AAFSC/MTO (APO 528 US Army).	35
ALCOM, Main HQ.	36
ALCOM, for Inf Div.	37
ALCOM, Liaison Offr, BARI	38
AMG Pub Safety Offr. NAPLES	39
Movements, Liaison Offr.	40
ADC for GOC	41
Circulation	42
War Diary	43-44
File	45
Spares	46-52

0007

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

3621

SECURITY DIV

SECRET

Copy No.: 36

6 Sep 45.

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 20

Period 1 Aug to 31 Aug 45

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

Increased thefts of ammunition in 61 Area confirm previous reports that a large quantity of illegal arms are being held in the North. Steps are being taken to improve the Security of installations in the Area.

In the South, pilfering from depots has diminished in the period under review due to a great extent to increased Security precautions.

Civil Security

There has been a series of strikes at TARANTO during the month of August, all of which, however, were settled peacefully.

Civil Security throughout the District is normal and gives no cause for alarm.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information

A number of SECRET and TOP SECRET documents belonging to Force 133 were found in one of a batch of strong boxes wrongly delivered to 2 Sub-Depot. As the boxes had been in the Sub-Depot for at least six weeks, it was impossible to trace whence they had come and there was no clue on the documents which could have determined the original holders. The documents were forwarded to AFHQ.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

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

Period 1 Aug to 31 Aug 45

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

Increased thefts of ammunition in 61 Area confirm previous reports that a large quantity of illegal arms are being held in the North. Steps are being taken to improve the Security of installations in the Area.

In the South, pilfering from depots has diminished in the period under review due to a great extent to increased Security precautions.

Civil Security

There has been a series of strikes at TARANTO during the month of August, all of which, however, were settled peacefully.

Civil Security throughout the District is normal and gives no cause for alarm.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information

A number of SECRET and TOP SECRET documents belonging to Force 133 were found in one of a batch of strong boxes wrongly delivered to 2 Sub-Depot. As the boxes had been in the Sub-Depot for at least six weeks, it was impossible to trace whence they had come and there was no clue on the documents which could have determined the original holders. The documents were forwarded to AFHQ.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) A drastic reorganisation of the civilian police force in the PONTECAGNANO area (Map Ref.: 750266) and the tightening-up of the security measures is reflected in the decrease of losses from 1 and 3 Sub-Depots, 557 B.O.D. during the last month.

(ii) At 16 B.A.D., losses have declined during the month. A det. of C.M.P. with CC.RR has been carrying out a special drive in the NOLA area recently and many arms have been found and confiscated.

9 SEP

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(iii) In 61 Area, the situation gives cause for concern. During one week alone (21 - 28 Aug), more than 2,000,000 rds of S.A., 272 3" Mortar HE, 132 3" Mortar Smoke and 164 Fuses were pilfered from No. 1 Sub-Depot, 25 Adv Ammn Depot, MONTEMARCIANO (Map Ref.: S 4753).

No. 2 Sub-Depot of the same depot also lost by pilfering during the same period, more than 2,000 4.5 Gun cartridges, 1689 5.5 Gun cartridges and 195 7.2 How. cartridges.

(iv) VITALE, Maria. NOLA. This woman, mentioned in Summary No. 17, Part II, who was found with about 40 tons of WD metal in her possession, has been tried and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 lire.

(v) Two cases of cutting of copper uninsulated cable have occurred on the outskirts of C.V.A. DE TIRRENI (Map Ref.: N 6132), and a large quantity of the copper wire was stolen. Although the motive was almost certainly personal gain rather than sabotage, the effect on signal traffic was felt as this is one of the main signals routes to the south. CC.RR and FSS are co-operating in investigation.

(d) Security of Ports and Coast Line.

Part of the Port of ANCONA is being transferred to Italian Administration and policing w.e.f. 1 Sep 45. To preclude any deterioration in Security in both this part of the Port and also the British Zone, arrangements have been made for a continued supervisory interest in the functioning of the Italian controls, and emphasis has been laid on the necessity for full co-operation between both British and Italian authorities.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces			1	1
Civil Officials including CC.RR				
Miscellaneous Civilians				
Civilians arrested by CS			3	3
TOTAL			4	4

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

(iv) VITALE, Maria. NOLAS. This woman, mentioned in Summary No. 17, Part II, who was found with about 40 tons of WD metal in her possession, has been tried and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 lire.

(v) Two cases of cutting of copper uninsulated cable have occurred on the outskirts of CIVA DE TIRRENI (Map Ref.: N 6132), and a large quantity of the copper wire was stolen. Although the motive was almost certainly personal gain rather than sabotage, the effect on signal traffic was felt as this is one of the main signals routes to the south. CC.RR and FSS are co-operating in investigation.

(d) Security of Ports and Coast Line.

Part of the Port of ANCONA is being transferred to Italian Administration and policing w.e.f. 1 Sep 45. To preclude any deterioration in Security in both this part of the Port and also the British Zone, arrangements have been made for a continued supervisory interest in the functioning of the Italian controls, and emphasis has been laid on the necessity for full co-operation between both British and Italian authorities.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces		1		1
Civil Officials including CC.RR				
Miscellaneous Civilians				
Civilians arrested by CS		3		3
TOTAL		4		4

1202

DECLASSIFIED
3 SEP 1942
ACO, AFHQ

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) DELLACQUIA Elisabeta and Margherita. See Summary No. 19. Further investigation indicates that they are of no CI interest and they have been classified as displaced persons. No further trace has been found of DELLACQUIA Alexandros.

(b) LUCIANI Umberto di Nicola e Bianci Marianna. See Summary No. 19. Investigations have established that Subject is identical with the LUCIANI Umberto who was a stay-behind W/T Operator for 10 Flotilla MAS.

(c) GOBESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda. See Summary No. 18. Nothing of CI interest has been established against Subject after investigation. She is wanted by MILAN Questura on a political charge and has been transferred to NAPLES Questura for onward transmission.

(d) SILVESTRI Vincenzo. Suspected agent of FAX 150 arrested at SALERNO by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Under interrogation, it was established that Subject had collaborated with the KOCH and BERNASCONI bands, but it has still to be proved that his collaboration extended to espionage and sabotage activities. Enquiries are being made through ROME, MILAN and TURIN CS Centres.

(e) TRINCHERI, Giulio fu Federico e di Oddone Rosa was arrested as a suspected enemy agent by 808 Bn CS NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Investigations proceed.

(f) MARTINI Pietro. Suspected enemy agent, major in Italian Air Force, arrested by 808 Bn CS, BARI on 22 Aug 45.

(g) CASSOTTA, Giuseppe di Valentino (Cover-name - "PINO"). Captured enemy agent taken over by 3 District from 1 District on 20 Aug 45, died in ANCONA Civil Hospital on 24 Aug 45.

(h) FANELLI, Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. Suspected enemy agent arrested by 808 Bn CS BRINDISI on 31 Aug 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) CECCACCI, Rodolfo. Capt. (AFHQ. GBI-389.704/1 dated 20 May 45). This important Security detainee escaped from "U" PW Camp recently and, so far, has evaded capture. CC.RR, the Questura and C.M.P. are investigating.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) STRIKES.

(a) On the 22 August 1945, a general strike was declared at the R. Arsenale, TARANTO, because of the intended employment by the Admiral i/c of a number of ex-Squadrista. The strike was brought to an end by

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

(b) LUCIANI Umberto di Nicola e Bianci Marianna. See Summary No. 19. Investigations have established that Subject is identical with the LUCIANI Umberto who was a stay-behind W/T Operator for 10 Flotilla MAS.

(c) GOBESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda. See Summary No. 18. Nothing of CI interest has been established against Subject after investigation. She is wanted by MILAN Questura on a political charge and has been transferred to NAPLES Questura for onward transmission.

(d) SILVESTRI Vincenzo. Suspected agent of FAX 150 arrested at SALERNO by 808 Bn CS, NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Under interrogation, it was established that Subject had collaborated with the KOCH and BERNASCONI bands, but it has still to be proved that his collaboration extended to espionage and sabotage activities. Enquiries are being made through ROME, MILAN and TURIN CS Centres.

(e) TRINGHERI, Giulio fu Fedrico e di Oddone Rosa was arrested as a suspected enemy agent by 808 Bn CS NAPLES on 7 Aug 45. Investigations proceed.

(f) MARTINI Pietro. Suspected enemy agent, major in Italian Air Force, arrested by 808 Bn CS, BARI on 22 Aug 45.

(g) CASSOTTA, Giuseppe di Valentino (Cover-name - "PINO"). Captured enemy agent taken over by 3 District from 1 District on 20 Aug 45, died in ANCONA Civil Hospital on 24 Aug 45.

(h) FANELLI, Giuseppe di Vito Pietro. Suspected enemy agent arrested by 808 Bn CS BRINDISI on 31 Aug 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) CECCACCI, Rodolfo. Capt. (AFHQ. GBI-389.704/1 dated 20 May 45). This important Security detainee escaped from "U" PW Camp recently and, so far, has evaded capture. CC.RR, the Questura and C.M.P. are investigating.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to Report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) STRIKES.

(a) On the 22 August 1945, a general strike was declared at the R. Arsenale, TARANTO, because of the intended employment by the Admiral i/c of a number of ex-Squadristi. The strike was brought to an end by a statement that the Squadristi would not be employed.

(b) On the same date, further strikes took place in the shipyards and workshops at TARANTO as a protest against the arrest by the CC.RR of seven Italian communists who were suspected of the theft of 39 rifles from the Municipio at S.N GIORGIO. The Communists were released two days later and the strike terminated.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) Local Communist and Socialist party leaders in TARANTO have been conferring with the Prefect in order to control the sudden rise in prices of foodstuffs in the Market. It is probable that, unless this can be remedied, further strikes will occur among the workers, and street demonstrations are expected to take place.

(ii) SEPARATISM.

(a) The Separatists in SICILY are showing signs of activity and are attempting (though with no great measure of success) to obtain the support of the various bands of outlaws who are operating in SICILY, by promising them an eventual full pardon in return for their adherence to the movement.

(b) EVIS is canvassing for recruits, but so far this organisation has only a small number of members with no military training and a negligable amount of arms. Almost all of them are University students and violently anti-Communist in sentiment.

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Despite the natural relief felt among all ranks at the end of the war with Japan, morale in the Italian Army is low. The basic grievance is the apparent futility of maintaining so many classes under arms without any indication of an eventual demobilisation.

It is generally felt that the adoption of some organised system of release, the relaxation of an over-rigid application of discipline, and the introduction of a more progressive mentality among superior officers are steps that would go a long way towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Communist and Action Parties have not been slow to contact disaffected elements, and there has recently been an intensification of defeatist propaganda, especially among Naval circles.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied troops and Civilians.

The following information, received from Italian sources, was reported by 52 Area on 4 Sep 45:

On night 2 Sep a disturbance occurred in the village of PALAGIANELLO (Map Ref.: P 515275) between Italian civilians and Poles. The Italians were painting Communist symbols on buildings, an act which the Poles apparently took exception to. In the resulting fight over possession of a machine-gun, the Poles shot one Italian dead and injured two others. Polish Military Police ordered the arrest of the Mayor and the Vice-Mayor of the village, the latter being the brother of the dead man. The disturbance was finally stamped

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

attempting [illegible] support of the various bands of outlaws who are operating in Sicily, by promising them an eventual full pardon in return for their adherence to the movement.

(b) EVIS is canvassing for recruits, but so far this organisation has only a small number of members with no military training and a negligable amount of arms. Almost all of them are University students and violently anti-Communist in sentiment.

(d) Control of Movement.

Nothing to Report.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Despite the natural relief felt among all ranks at the end of the war with Japan, morale in the Italian Army is low. The basic grievance is the apparent futility of maintaining so many classes under arms without any indication of an eventual demobilisation.

It is generally felt that the adoption of some organised system of release, the relaxation of an over-rigid application of discipline, and the introduction of a more progressive mentality among superior officers are steps that would go a long way towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Communist and Action Parties have not been slow to contact disaffected elements, and there has recently been an intensification of defeatist propaganda, especially among Naval circles.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied troops and Civilians.

The following information, received from Italian sources, was reported by 52 Area on 4 Sep 45:

On night 2 Sep a disturbance occurred in the village of P.L.GINELLO (Map Ref.: P 515275) between Italian civilians and Poles. The Italians were painting Communist symbols on buildings, an act which the Poles apparently took exception to. In the resulting fight over possession of a machine-gun, the Poles shot one Italian dead and injured two others. Polish Military Police ordered the arrest of the Mayor and the Vice-Mayor of the village, the latter being the brother of the dead man. The disturbance was finally stopped by Carabinieri.

As a result, in protest of the shooting and arrests, the dockyards at TARANTO went on strike at midday, 3 Sep. Anti-Polish demonstrations were planned for 1630 hrs, 3 Sep, in TARANTO but did not materialise as the Italian authorities mustered 800 armed sailors to discourage the meeting. The strike continues. An attempt by dockyard workers to make all shops close was thwarted by the Prefect.

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

The strike leaders have requested that they should be granted an interview with the acting Area Comd (AQMG). AQMG has agreed to see three of the leaders and the Prefect, and he will point out that the matter will be fully investigated, and that there is nothing to be gained by continued striking. A representative from AC. BARI will also be present, and it is hoped that after this conference the town will return to normal. The Area HQ. staff are not worried about the outcome.

SIB and Poles are still investigating the original incident and the Polish report is awaited.

(ii) Morale.

The morale of the civilian population shows no improvement both because of the present political and economic situation of the country and because of the high cost of living.

As a result of the scarcity of agricultural produce, owing to the persistent drought in PUGLIA, which is predominately agricultural, the situation appears difficult and a winter of hardships is feared.

(It was erroneously stated in para. 3 (b) iii of our last Summary that no wheat was being imported into Italy by the Allies. We have since been informed that the importation position for grain for the eight provinces of SW Italy is in the order of 40,000 tons a month.

It would be of great value if these figures could be made known to the general public, who are certainly not aware of the extent of Allied economic assistance to this country).

(c) Rumours.

That Italy will be deprived of her Intelligence Service - active and defensive - under the Armistice terms. (Reported by 808 Bn CS. PALERMO. This may be an attempt by Italian CI personnel to find out something about their own future prospects).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) On 29 Aug 45, Via Valle 3, JESI, a carpenter's shop occupied by BERNACCHIA Augusto, was raided and 14 small and 2 large Italian rifles, 2 German rifles, 4 bayonets, 714 rounds of ammunition and 16 assorted Italian military garments were found. BERNACCHIA and his assistant, RAFFAELI Oswaldo were arrested and kept under close confinement in the FS gaol, JESI.

BERNACCHIA, whose house was later searched with negative results, is the Secretary of one of the local Communist Party cells and the right-hand man of CONTUZZI Pietro, the Secretary of the whole of the Communist Party in JESI.

(ii) A number of leaflets manifesting a strong church tendency against Communist doctrines and teaching have appeared recently in the NAPLES area.

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

1208

Pcars are not worried about the outcome.

SIB and Poles are still investigating the original incident and the Polish report is awaited.

(ii) Morale.

The morale of the civilian population shows no improvement both because of the present political and economic situation of the country and because of the high cost of living.

As a result of the scarcity of agricultural produce, owing to the persistent drought in PUGLIA, which is predominately agricultural, the situation appears difficult and a winter of hardships is feared.

(It was erroneously stated in para. 3 (b) iii of our last Summary that no wheat was being imported into Italy by the Allies. We have since been informed that the importation position for grain for the eight provinces of SW Italy is in the order of 40,000 tons a month.

It would be of great value if these figures could be made known to the general public, who are certainly not aware of the extent of Allied economic assistance to this country).

(c) Rumours.

That Italy will be deprived of her Intelligence Service - active and defensive - under the Armistice terms. (Reported by 808 Bn CS, PALERMO. This may be an attempt by Italian CI personnel to find out something about their own future prospects).

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) On 29 Aug 45, Via Valle 3, JESI, a carpenter's shop occupied by BERNACCHIA Augusto, was raided and 14 small and 2 large Italian rifles, 2 German rifles, 4 bayonets, 714 rounds of ammunition and 16 assorted Italian military garments were found. BERNACCHIA and his assistant, RAFFAELI Oswaldo were arrested and kept under close confinement in the FS gaol, JESI.

BERNACCHIA, whose house was later searched with negative results, is the Secretary of one of the local Communist Party cells and the right-hand man of CONTUZZI Pietro, the Secretary of the whole of the Communist Party in JESI.

(ii) A number of leaflets manifesting a strong church tendency against Communist doctrines and teaching have appeared recently in the NAPLES area.

The Questura state these leaflets were probably printed in ROME and they suspect a priest of having brought them to NAPLES and disposed of them through a Catholic Library. Proceedings are being taken against persons responsible for this distribution.

It is considered very unlikely that the Catholic Church took any official part in the publication and dissemination of these leaflets.

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

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
12 FSS	JESI	AREZZO.
38 PSS	BARI	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees). BRINDISI. TARANTO.
312 FSS	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS	ANCONA	

MEH/VH.

(M.E. HARARI) Major,
G S I.

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
52 Area	1	Public Safety Div. HQ. AMG. EMILIA Region.	27
54 Area	2	SNO. Northern Adriatic. RN.	28
56 Area	3	No.5 SCI Unit, VENICE.	29
61 Area	4	GSI(b), 2 District	30
211 Sub-Area	5	HQ. Field Security	31
22 AA Bde	6	SSO(Sy) c/o C-in-C Med.	32
66 AA Bde	7	NOIC. BARI.	33
91 Garrison	8	NOIC. TARANTO	34
12 FSS	9	Security Offr, HQ. AAFSC/MTO (APO 528 US Army).	35
38 PSS	10	ALCOM, Main HQ.	36
312 FSS	11	ALCOM, for Inf Div.	37
314 FSS	12	ALCOM, Liaison Offr, BARI	38
British Tps, SICILY	13	AMG Pub Safety Offr. NAPLES	39
GSI(b), HQ. BTA. (2 copies)	14-15	Movements, Liaison Offr.	40
ROME Area (G-2 Brit).	16	ADC for GOC	41
CIC AAF.	17	Circulation	42
AFHQ. G-2 (CI) Sec. (4 copies)	18-21	War Diary	43-44
G-2 Sec. PBS.	22	File	45
G-2 Sec. PBS (Southern District)	23	Spares	46-52
214 Group. R.A.F.	24		
Security Intelligence HQ. AC.	25		
Public Safety Div. HQ. AMG. VENEZIA Region	26		

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE OR RECEIPT FORM BELOW

In lieu of AF A 16

RECEIPT FORM

To:- GSI, 3 District

Receipt is acknowledged of 3 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 20 dated 6 Sep 45.

COPY NO.: 36 SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____ ADDRESS: _____

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Security/11/Rev.

Security Division
Rec'd 11/8
Book No 9449
File No 621.03
Action

SECRET

Copy No. _____

8 Aug 45

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No.19

Period 1 Jul to 31 Jul '45

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

Thefts of Military stores continue to occur, especially at NCLA, where depots are so widely scattered that the question of guards presents a difficult problem. The Italian police are co-operating, but the limited resources at their disposal render them unable to cope with the large numbers of delinquents in the area. The prosecution of offenders in the Italian courts are unsatisfactory and the sentences inadequate.

000

Civil Security.

Action by the Italian authorities to call in illegally held arms, to round up ringleaders of outlaw bands and to recapture liberated convicts has been half-hearted and the results are negligible.

Lack of support and inadequacy of numbers and weapons are the reasons given by the CCRR and the Publica Sicurezza for this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Whereas there is considerable truth in their complaint, the real cause of the trouble lies in the weak attitude of the Italian government, which appears unable to decide on strong action for fear of provoking further outbursts of violence.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Two cases of suicide have been reported amongst Polish forces, reflecting the low state of morale amongst many of the Poles, who say they could not possibly go back to Poland with the present government in power.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) Extensive and deliberate damage occurred on 19 Jul to the San Teresa Submarine Cablehead, SIRACUSA (MR J155247). The circuits involved were the MESSINA - MALTA Teletype circuit.

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

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

Thefts of Military stores continue to occur, especially at NOLA, where depots are so widely scattered that the question of guards presents a difficult problem. The Italian police are co-operating, but the limited resources at their disposal render them unable to cope with the large numbers of delinquents in the area. The prosecution of offenders in the Italian courts are unsatisfactory and the sentences inadequate.

000 -

Civil Security.

Action by the Italian authorities to call in illegally held arms, to round up ringleaders of outlaw bands and to recapture liberated convicts has been half-hearted and the results are negligible.

Lack of support and inadequacy of numbers and weapons are the reasons given by the CCRR and the Publica Sicurezza for this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Whereas there is considerable truth in their complaint, the real cause of the trouble lies in the weak attitude of the Italian government, which appears unable to decide on strong action for fear of provoking further outbursts of violence.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

Two cases of suicide have been reported amongst Polish forces, reflecting the low state of morale amongst many of the Poles, who say they could not possibly go back to Poland with the present Government in power.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) Extensive and deliberate damage occurred on 19 Jul to the San Terosa Submarine Cablehead, SIRACUSA (MR J155247). The circuits involved were the MESSINA - MALTA Teletype circuit.

The above is the second exactly similar incident at this spot. The previous incident occurred on 3 Dec 44 and was reported in our Summary No.12 (Part II, para (c)(ii) refers).

The matter is under investigation by both 808 Bn CS and SIB. An Italian Military Guard is now mounted at the spot.

...../Sheet 2

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

(ii) Thefts of explosives and detonators (7,000 were stolen in one night) from 16 BADs are again causing concern. The theft of detonators is alarming but it may not have been an entire coincidence that at about that time there were a series of 'Festas' in the neighbourhood with impressive displays of fireworks nightly.

(d) Security of Ports and Coast Lines.

Two attempts to obtain possession by ruse or force of motor vessels of Albanian origin and to redirect them to Albanian Ports have been detected during the past month. Steps have been taken to tighten up the controls in the Ports of BARI and BRINDISI where these incidents occurred.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category 'A')	For Internment (Category 'B')	For detention pending further investigations. Category 'C')	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	
Civil Officials (incl CCRR)	-	-	-	
Misc civilians	-	-	-	
Civilians arrested by CS	-	-	10(x)	10
TOTAL			10	10

(x) Five of these were arrested in June but reports too late for inclusion in last month's summary.

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) KALB, Luigi, alias KALBI, Gino, alias KALBY, Luigi. See Summary No.18. Is being tried by Italian authorities on charges of espionage and collaboration with the enemy. Instructions have been given that, if acquitted, he is to be re-arrested and interned.

(b) BENVENUTO, Michele. See Summary No.18. Arrangements have been made for subject to be brought for trial beofre an Italian Military Tribunal.

(c) DE BIASE, Aldo di Enrico. See Summary No.18. He will be tried by an Italian court

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

of Albanian origin and to redirect them to Albanian Ports have been detected during the past month. Steps have been taken to tighten up the controls in the Ports of BARI and BRINDISI where these incidents occurred.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category 'A')	For Internment (Category 'B')	For detention pending further investigations. Category 'C')	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	
Civil Officials (incl CCRR)	-	-	-	
Misc civilians	-	-	-	
Civilians arrested by CS	-	-	10(x)	10
TOTAL			10	10

(x) Five of these were arrested in June but reports too late for inclusion in last month's summary.

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) KALB, Luigi, alias KALBI, Gino, alias KALEY, Luigi. See Summary No.18. Is being tried by Italian authorities on charges of espionage and collaboration with the enemy. Instructions have been given that, if acquitted, he is to be re-arrested and interned.

(b) BENVENUTO, Michele. See Summary No.18. Arrangements have been made for subject to be brought for trial beofre an Italian Military Tribunal.

(c) DE BIASE, Aldo di Enrico. See Summary No.18. He will be tried by an Italian court and, if acquitted, will be interned.

(d) FRANGOPOULOS Takis)
Agnes) See Summary No.18.
Poly)
Ulrich)

This family was connected with GFP and SD only as interpreters and it is considered they are of no CI interest.

.../Sheet 3

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

(e) D'AVENIA, Vincenzo, suspected enemy agent, (AA1/1455/4/GS1(b) of 30 Jul 44 refers) arrested at APRICENA, FOGGIA, by 808 Bn CS on 12 Jul 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(f) CASSESE, Filippo, suspected enemy agent (8 Army letter M336/2/1(b) of 7 Jun 44 refers) arrested at BARI by 808 Bn CS on 11 Jul 45. Enquiries are being made at relevant CS Centres to check up on his story that, whilst he has belonged to the Republican Air Force, he never served in the GIS.

(g) DEL VECCHIO, Gioacchino, suspected enemy agent (8 Army letter M/336/2/1(b) of 31 Mar 44 refers) arrested at BARI by 808 Bn CS on 13 Jul 45. Interrogation and enquiries proceed.

(h) PEZZAROSA, Pietro fu Annibale, suspected enemy agent (GBI 389.704/1 Serial 107 No.670 dated 1 Apr 45 refers) arrested by 808 Bn CS at MANDURIA (TARANTO) on 13 Jul 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio. See Summary No.18. Has been handed over to Italian authorities for trial by Military Tribunal. If acquitted, he will be interned.

(j) CANDIA, Guiseppe di [illegible]squale, suspected enemy agent, arrested at PALERMO by 808 Bn CS on 1[illegible] Jun. Enquiries proceed.

(k) ZAPPALA, Mario ei Frances[illegible] suspected saboteur agent, arrested at MESSINA by 808 Bn CS [illegible] on 16 Jun. Enquiries proceeding.

(l) DEFELICE, Delfo fu Nicola, [illegible]sted enemy agent, arrested in CATANIA by 808 Bn CS PALERM[illegible] on 27 Jun. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) SPERO, Vittorio, and his lover PAGLIARI, Ferdinanda di Benvenuto, were arrested in PALERMO by 808 Bn CS on 28 Jun. The man is reputed to be a German SS agent and the woman is suspected of complicity in these activities. Enquiries proceed.

(n) DELLACOVIA, Elisabeta and DELLACOVIA Margherita. See Summary No.18. A fairly reliable source states that the Greek Consul in BARI [redacted] seen DELLACOVIA, Alexandros, a number of times and has suggested that DELLACOVIA should remain in ITALY until the Greek elections are over and then return to GREECE if the Communists are not elected. The search for DELLACOVIA, Alexandros, continues.

(o) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola et Bianci Mariamna, believed to be W/T operator for 10 Flotilla MAS stay behind organisation BOLOGNA and MODENA arrested by 808 Bn CS at TORINO di SANGRO on 29 Ju. AFHQ disposal instructions are awaited.

NB. Ref items (j), (k), (l) and (m): These arrests were made in June, but reported too late for inclusion in last month's summary.

(ii) Suspects

(a) HEYDEN, Kurt. This man arrived at TARANTO by rail on 10 Jul 45 bearing documents signed and stamped with Military Government stamp and an AFHQ permit giving him permission to make his way to an Italian port for shipment to TURKEY. He claimed to be [illegible]

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

Enquiries are being made to ... his story that, whilst he has belonged to the Republican Air Force, he never served in the GIS.

(g) DEL VECCHIO, Gioacchino, suspected enemy agent (8 Army letter M/336/2/1(b) of 31 Mar 44 refers) arrested at BARI by 808 Bn CS on 13 Jul 45. Interrogation and enquiries proceed.

(h) PEZZAROSA, Pietro fu Annibale, suspected enemy agent (GBI 389.704/1 Serial 107 No.670 dated 1 Apr 45 refers) arrested by 808 Bn CS at MANDURIA (TARANTO) on 13 Jul 45. Interrogation proceeds.

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio. See Summary No.18. Has been handed over to Italian authorities for trial by Military Tribunal. If acquitted, he will be interned.

(j) CANDIA, Guiseppe di ... suspected enemy agent, arrested at PALERMO by 808 Bn CS on 1[illegible] Jun. Enquiries proceed.

(k) ZAPPALA, Mario ei Francesca, suspected saboteur agent, arrested at MESSINA by 808 Bn CS [illegible] on 16 Jun. Enquiries proceeding.

(l) DEFELICE, Delfo fu Nicola, ... suspected enemy agent, arrested in CATANIA by 808 Bn CS PALERMO on 27 Jun. Interrogation proceeds.

(m) SPERO, Vittorio, and his lover PAGLIARI, Ferdinanda di Benvenuto, were arrested in PALERMO by 808 Bn CS on 28 Jun. The man is reputed to be a German SS agent and the woman is suspected of complicity in these activities. Enquiries proceed.

(n) DELLACOVIA, Elisabeta and DELLACOVIA Margherita. See Summary No.18. A fairly reliable source states that the Greek Consul in BARI [illegible] seen DELLACOVIA, Alexandros, a number of times and has suggested that DELLACOVIA should remain in ITALY until the Greek elections are over and then return to GREECE if the Communists are not elected. The search for DELLACOVIA, Alexandros, continues.

(o) LUCIANI, Umberto di Nicola et Bianci Mariamna, believed to be W/T operator for 10 Flotilla MAS stay behind organisation BOLOGNA and MODENA arrested by 808 Bn CS at TORINO di SANGRO on 29 Ju. AFHQ disposal instructions are awaited.

NB. Ref items (j), (k), (l) and (m): These arrests were made in June, but reported too late for inclusion in last month's summary.

(ii) Suspects

(a) MEYDEN, Kurt. This man arrived at TARANTO by rail on 10 Jul 45 bearing documents signed and stamped with Military Government stamp and an AFHQ permit giving him permission to make his way to an Italian port for shipment to TURKEY. He claimed to be Turkish and to have spent 7 months in DOLLERSHEIM concentration camp in AUSTRIA. His story was broken down and he then admitted that he was a German with 2 sisters and 1 brother still in Germany. His movements as from 1933, when, he says, he was forced to leave Germany, are obscure and as his documents were proved to be false, further investigations are being carried out.

...../Sheet 4

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

(b) A woman, who gave her name on different occasions as GALLINA and SAVIC, and whose behaviour gave rise to suspicion, recently attempted to gain admittance to No.1 Transit Camp, BARI, as a refugee. She claimed to be the wife of a PW Lt, ex VLASOV Army, which had fought with the Germans. Whilst in the camp she expressed violent anti-communist sentiments and tried to persuade Russians to put their names down for emigration to CANADA. She was, however, distrusted by the older emigres and none of them would talk openly with her or about her. In view of her persistent attempts at propaganda, she was informed that, unless she desisted, she would be held as a suspect.

The next day she left camp and did not return. She was later seen in BARI wearing the Red Star and it is believed that she is connected with the Russian Mission.

She speaks Russian, German, Polish, French, Italian and Arabic and has a good knowledge of most European countries. Her age appears to be about 28 years. No further description is, for the moment, available.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

With the exception of the incident at MATERA on 1 August (reported separately at para 3 (d) of this summary) the period under review has been remarkably quiet. The Communist elements have been lying low, though there are indications that this may be rather from a sense of opportunism than through weakness; an outbreak of so called Partisan (but more probably merely criminal) activity in the NOLA area has been nipped in the bud by the commendable promptitude of the Italian Police authorities; in SICILY the Separatist Movement, though still working clandestinely, is continuing to use its influence to induce the more turbulent elements of EVIS to disband. Minor political organisations, such as the NUOVO RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO, are still holding meetings and opening local branches but on the whole their activity is slight and there are no leading public figures amongst the known members.

(d) Control of Movement.

With the departure of 410 PSS, the ports of TARANTO, BRINDISI and BARI are now covered by 38 PS Sec.

At TARANTO the screening of repatriates from the BALKANS is now the sole responsibility of the Italian Commission, although the PS detachment located in TARANTO is available for special cases when required.

In BARI PS are responsible for all security investigations of persons in No.1 Transit Camp, including the former SILO compound. The flow of refugees and displaced persons through this camp continues unabated.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) The Italian Government's declaration of war on Japan has not produced any enthusiasm amongst Italian Military circles, who are definitely averse to taking any active part in the war in the Far

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

none of them would talk openly with her or [illegible]. In spite of her persistent attempts at propaganda, she was informed that, unless she desisted, she would be held as a suspect.

The next day she left camp and did not return. She was later seen in BARI wearing the Red Star and it is believed that she is connected with the Russian Mission.

She speaks Russian, German, Polish, French, Italian and Arabic and has a good knowledge of most European countries. Her age appears to be about 28 years. No further description is, for the moment, available.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

With the exception of the incident at MATERA on 1 August (reported separately at para 3 (d) of this summary) the period under review has been remarkably quiet. The Communist elements have been lying low, though there are indications that this may be rather from a sense of opportunism than through weakness; an outbreak of so called Partisan (but more probably merely criminal) activity in the NOLA area has been nipped in the bud by the commendable promptitude of the Italian Police authorities; in SICILY the Separatist Movement, though still working clandestinely, is continuing to use its influence to induce the more turbulent elements of EVIS to disband. Minor political organisations, such as the NUOVO RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO, are still holding meetings and opening local branches but on the whole their activity is slight and there are no leading public figures amongst the known members.

(d) Control of Movement.

With the departure of 410 PSS, the ports of TARANTO, BRINDISI and BARI are now covered by 38 PS Sec.

At TARANTO the screening of repatriates from the BALKANS is now the sole responsibility of the Italian Commission, although the PS detachment located in TARANTO is available for special cases when required.

In BARI PS are responsible for all security investigations of persons in No.1 Transit Camp, including the former SILO compound. The flow of refugees and displaced persons through this camp continues unabated.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) The Italian Government's declaration of war on Japan has not produced any enthusiasm amongst Italian Military circles, who are definitely averse to taking any active part in the war in the Far East.

(ii) Former Italian cooperators, now returned to Italian command and administration, are finding that they are not now so well off as they used to be. The standard of feeding is lower and the absence of the NAAFI ration is regretted.

.../Sheet 5

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

(b) Civil Population.

(i) The major necessity felt by all at this moment is for a complete and immediate re-establishment of order. For though it is true to some extent that social and economic factors are creating discontent amongst the poorer classes, there is no doubt that the various incidents which have occurred recently are caused by unruly elements who, under cover of the Communist party, seek to dominate the situation by committing acts of violence and terrorism.

As a result, today, on the whole, disorder is associated rightly or wrongly with the Communists and there is a widespread opinion that the Italian Government should have the courage to take energetic steps to disarm the organised bands of outlaws who can afford to disregard a weak and badly equipped police force.

(ii) The sensational results of the British elections have somewhat confused public opinion. The Left have interpreted the success of the Labour Party as a Communist victory and the prelude to a complete change in foreign policy. The Right, though somewhat shaken, still maintain their belief in the innate conservation of the English, but feel that the chances of survival of the monarchy in Italy have been greatly prejudiced by the change. They consider, however, that the difficult period of post-war reconstruction is beset with pitfalls for any Government and that, though England is inevitably following democratic world trends, the last word in party politics has not been said.

It is a source of amazement to all parties in a country which can only think in terms of dictatorship that a man who has wielded immense power at a critical time and over a period of years can be removed from office by the will of the majority without bloodshed and without the use of force.

(iii) A certain amount of uneasiness persists amongst the civil population over the questions of food and unemployment. This year's produce has been scanty; a minimum amount of wheat has been consigned to the Government granaries and nothing has been imported. The news that the Northern industrial plants had remained, for the most part, undamaged, had given rise to the belief that there would be a sharp fall in the price of manufactured goods and a decrease in unemployment. No coal has, however, been made available and neither of these hopes has been realised.

(c) Rumours

The rumour current amongst troops in the NAPLES area is that, after the release of group 26, no further groups will be demobilised until after the end of the Japanese war.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

On 1 August 1945 in MATERA, POTENZA PROVINCE, 1,000 unemployed workmen demonstrated as a protest against the rationing system, demanding that the Prefect should withdraw their ration cards and that food be released. The crowd became unruly and entered several public buildings, burning papers and furniture and releasing 49 prisoners from the local gaol. Reinforcements of Carabinieri and a detachment from the Garibaldi Regiment were sent from BARI but none of these troops were involved, as the crowd had dispersed and the town was quiet on their arrival. No report of casualties has been received.

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

or wrongly with the Communists and there is a widespread opinion that the Italian Government should have the courage to take energetic steps to disarm the organised bands of outlaws who can afford to disregard a weak and badly equipped police force.

(ii) The sensational results of the British elections have somewhat confused public opinion. The Left have interpreted the success of the Labour Party as a Communist victory and the prelude to a complete change in foreign policy. The Right, though somewhat shaken, still maintain their belief in the innate conservation of the English, but feel that the chances of survival of the monarchy in Italy have been greatly prejudiced by the change. They consider, however, that the difficult period of post-war reconstruction is beset with pitfalls for any Government and that, though England is inevitably following democratic world trends, the last word in party politics has not been said.

It is a source of amazement to all parties in a country which can only think in terms of dictatorship that a man who has wielded immense power at a critical time and over a period of years can be removed from office by the will of the majority without bloodshed and without the use of force.

(iii) A certain amount of uneasiness persists amongst the civil population over the questions of food and unemployment. This year's produce has been scanty; a minimum amount of wheat has been consigned to the Government granaries and nothing has been imported. The news that the Northern industrial plants had remained, for the most part, undamaged, had given rise to the belief that there would be a sharp fall in the price of manufactured goods and a decrease in unemployment. No coal has, however, been made available and neither of these hopes has been realised.

(c) Rumours

The rumour current amongst troops in the NAPLES area is that, after the release of group 26, no further groups will be demobilised until after the end of the Japanese war.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

On 1 August 1945 in MATERA, POTENZA PROVINCE, 1,000 unemployed workmen demonstrated as a protest against the rationing system, demanding that the Prefect should withdraw their ration cards and that food be released. The crowd became unruly and entered several public buildings, burning papers and furniture and releasing 49 prisoners from the local gaol. Reinforcements of Carabinieri and a detachment from the Garibaldi Regiment were sent from BARI but none of these troops were involved, as the crowd had dispersed and the town was quiet on their arrival. No report of casualties has been received.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments.
38 PS	BARI	No,1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI, BRINDISI-TARANTO.
312 FS Sec		NOLA - SALERNO

MEH/JDM

[signature] (ME HARARI) Major, GSI.

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

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

DISTRIBUTION	Copy No.	DISTRIBUTION	Copy No.
52 Area	1	GSI (b) 1 District	18
54 Area	2	GSI (b) 2 District	19
56 Area	3	HQ Field Security	20
91 Grn	4	SSO(sy) c/o C in C Med	21
British Tps SICILY	5	NOIC, BARI	22
ROME Area (G-2 Brit)	6	NOIC, TARANTO	23
22 AA Bde	7	Security Offr, HQ AAFSC/MTO (APO 528 US Army)	24
38 PSS	8	ALCOM, Main HQ	25
312 PSS	9	ALCOM, for Inf Div	26
CIC AAF	10	ALCOM, Liaison Offr, BARI	27
AFHQ (G-2(CI)(4 copies)	11-14	AMG Public Safety Offr, NAPLES	28
G-2 Sec PBS	15	Movements, Liaison Offr	29
G-2 Sec PBS (Southern District)	16	ADC for GOC	30
214 Group RAF	17	Circulation	31
		War Diary	32-33
		Spares	34-40

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
Information Division
Headquarters A.

8

SECRET.

Copy No.: 3 3

7 Jul 45.

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 16.

Period 1 June to 30 June '45.

621.03 CARDS

PART I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

F.S. Sections under command were reduced to three in number at the close of the period under review. One of the remaining sections has since received orders to move. Military activity in the L of C however, is not greatly reduced, and the feeding strength of the District is still over 340,000. Nevertheless Military Security is now no longer of sufficient importance to warrant the attention formerly directed to it by F.S. and there is therefore very little to report under this heading.

Civil Security.

00035

The capture of persons connected with GIS who had made their way south has revealed the necessity for the maintenance of an Intelligence organisation in the District. The various detachments of 808 C.S. Bn have proved invaluable in the present emergency and have co-operated fully with Allied security personnel.

An outburst of riots in the northern part of BARI Province, attributed to elements of the local Communist Party, has shown up the inability of the local authorities to maintain law and order with the forces at their disposal. In view of the ease with which arms have been obtainable throughout ITALY since the invasion and the weakness of the CC.RR in numbers, weapons and to some extent morale, these outbreaks may be calculated to get out of hand unless the Italian Authorities are given the means of dealing promptly and firmly with such situations.

PART II.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

A case in which a Palestinian soldier of [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785066

PART I.

62
CARDS

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

F.S. Sections under command were reduced to three in number at the close of the period under review. One of the remaining sections has since received orders to move. Military activity in the L of C however, is not greatly reduced, and the feeding strength of the District is still over 340,000. Nevertheless Military Security is now no longer of sufficient importance to warrant the attention formerly directed to it by F.S. and there is therefore very little to report under this heading.

Civil Security.

000035

The capture of persons connected with GIS who had made their way south has revealed the necessity for the maintenance of an Intelligence organisation in the District. The various detachments of 308 C.S. En have proved invaluable in the present emergency and have co-operated fully with Allied security personnel.

An outburst of riots in the northern part of BARI Province, attributed to elements of the local Communist Party, has shown up the inability of the local authorities to maintain law and order with the forces at their disposal. In view of the ease with which arms have been obtainable throughout ITALY since the invasion and the weakness of the CC.RR in numbers, weapons and to some extent morale, these outbreaks may be calculated to get out of hand unless the Italian Authorities are given the means of dealing promptly and firmly with such situations.

PART II.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

A case in which a Palestinian soldier of Polish origin was alleged to have made a proposition to two Polish F.S. NCO's involving their desertion and return to POLAND with JUGOSLAV aid has been investigated, but no further information on subject's contact with JUGOSLAV Partisans has come to light. Subject was found to be a Polish deserter of Communist persuasion who fraudulently enlisted into the British Forces and has been put under arrest.

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

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) Thefts of explosives and ammunition from B.A.D's in both NAPLES and BARI areas continue. The guarding of these enormously widespread installations presents much difficulty and has never been satisfactory. Arms and ammunition used in the recent disturbances at MERGELLINA (MR 0.7874) were possibly procured from this source; but it should be noted, however, that with the passage of the armies throughout ITALY there has at all times been evidence of the existence of arms among the civil population.

(ii) Two incidents involving the placing of mortar bombs stolen from 14 B.A.D. on railway tracks alongside the BITONTO/SANTO-SPIRITO Rd are under investigation by F.S. Fuse caps were missing from the bombs and in both cases the bombs received damage consistent with being run over. No explosions resulted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

Merchant Ships.

38 PSS.

BARI 6

410 PSS.

TARANTO 15
BRINDISI 21 (mainly LCT's - LST's and LCI's).

312 PSS.

NIL.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence. (Category "A").	For Internment. (Category "B").	For detention pending further Investigations. (Category "C").	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	2	-	1	3

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

armits throughout ITALY there has at all times been evidence of the existence of arms among the civil population.

(ii) Two incidents involving the placing of mortar bombs stolen from 14 B.A.D. on railway tracks alongside the BITONTO/BARI-BITONTO-SPIRITO Rd are under investigation by F.S. Fuse caps were missing from the bombs and in both cases the bombs received damage consistent with being run over. No explosions resulted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

Merchant Ships.

58 PSS.

BARI 6

410 PSS.

TARANTO 15
BRINDISI 21 (mainly LCT's - LST's and LCI's).

512 PSS.

NIL.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence. (Category "A").	For Internment. (Category "B").	For detention pending further investigations. (Category "C").	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	2	-	1	3
Civil Officials. including CC.RR.	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians.	-	-	8	8
Civilians arrested by CS.	-	-	7	7
TOTAL	2	-	16	18

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) ZAVANELLI, Giovanni di Alfredo, alias De SANTIS Vittorio, see Summary No. 17. On authority of AFHQ letter GBI-389.701/PF/1415 dated 13 Jun 45 has now been interned.

(b) CIANCAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. See Summary No. 17. Handed over to Italian Authorities at CHIETI for trial with instructions that if acquitted he is to be returned to Allies for interment in 'A' Civilian Internment Camp.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna, suspected enemy agent, arrested 7 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES who are interrogating him.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola di Pavone Labira. Arrested on suspicion of being identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent, at NERETO on 6 Jun by 469 FSS. Held in TERAMO gaol pending further enquiries by 38 FSS. He claims to have worked for 'A' Force subsequent to his being circularised as an enemy agent.

00007

(e) KALB, Luigi alias KARL, Gino alias KALBY, Luigi, enemy agent, arrested SALERNO on 12 Jun by 808 Bn CS. Investigations continue.

(f) GOBESSI, Maria di Eliseno e di Colligaris Florinda, suspected enemy agent arrested 13 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES.

(g) BENVENUTO, Michele, enemy agent arrested 15 Jun by 808 Bn CS BARI at TURSI. Investigations continue at Civil Prison, BARI.

(h) NICOLETTI, Raffaele di Nino e di MACCHIONE Maria, arrested by CS at NAPLES and held pending further interrogation in Poggioreale Prison. He is suspected of being an associate of AGOSTINI Antonio e DE ROBERTIS, Antonio a listed enemy agent and of MANCINI, Trento (arrested SD agent).

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio listed enemy agent arrested on 14 Jun by 808 Bn CS who are interrogating him.

(j) DE BLASE, Aldo di Enrico, suspected enemy agent 10th Flotilla Mas, swimmer saboteur, arrested SAN SEVERO (FOGGIA) by 808 Bn CS BARI on 19 Jun. Interrogation proceeds. An interim report states that charges of collaboration with the enemy may be preferred against this man. CS anticipate bringing him to trial before an Italian court.

(k) CANETTI, Giulio, listed enemy agent, arrested 20 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES. Interrogation continues.

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

(b) CIANCAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. See Summary No. 17. Handed over to Italian Authorities at CHIETI for trial with instructions that if acquitted he is to be returned to Allies for interment in 'A' Civilian Internment Camp.

(c) ZAFFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna, suspected enemy agent, arrested 7 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES who are interrogating him.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola di Pavonelabira. Arrested on suspicion of being identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent, at TERNO on 6 Jun by 409 FSS. Held in TERMO gaol pending further enquiries by 58 FSS. He claims to have worked for 'I' Force subsequent to his being circularised as an enemy agent.

(e) KALB, Luigi alias KALBI, Gino alias KALEY, Luigi, enemy agent, arrested SALERNO on 12 Jun by 808 Bn CS. Investigations continue.

(f) GOBESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda, suspected enemy agent arrested 13 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES.

(g) BENVENUTO, Michele, enemy agent arrested 16 Jun by 808 Bn CS BARI at TURSI. Investigations continue at Civil Prison, BARI.

(h) NICOLETTI, Raffaele di Nino e di MACCHIONE Maria, arrested by CS at NAPLES and held pending further interrogation in Poggioreale Prison. He is suspected of being an associate of AGOSTINI Antonio e DE ROBERTIS, Antonio a listed enemy agent and of MANCINI, Trento (arrested SD agent).

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio listed enemy agent arrested on 14 Jun by 808 Bn CS who are interrogating him.

(j) DE BLASE, Aldo di Enrico, suspected enemy agent 10th Flotilla MAS, swimmer saboteur, arrested SAN SEVERO (FOGGIA) by 808 Bn CS BARI on 19 Jun. Interrogation proceeds. An interim report states that charges of collaboration with the enemy may be preferred against this man. CS anticipate bringing him to trial before an Italian court.

(k) CANETTI, Giulio, listed enemy agent, arrested 20 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES. Interrogation continues.

(l) GRANATA, Antonio fu Raffaele. See Summary No. 17 (para 2(b)(i)(c). Interrogation by 808 Bn is not yet complete.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(m) FRANGOPOULOS, Takis. Greek. Husband.
" Agnes. German by birth, Greek by marriage. Wife.
" Poly. Greek. Daughter.
" Ulrich. Greek. Son.

Following information received from SIB/CS, 58 FSS detained the a/m Greek family at No.1 Transit Camp(5 Comp) (Refugees) on 20 Jun for their connection with the GFP and SD in PATRAS. Both son and daughter admit carrying out the duties of interpreter with GFP and SD, but deny further activities.
The whole family left PATRAS for VIENNA with the assistance of SD in Sept 44 to escape reprisals by Greek patriots.

(n) DELLACQUA, Elisabeta - Mother - Greek by marriage (Born MUNICH).
" Margherita - Daughter - Greek - aged 17.

The above were arrested, following information received from 410 FSS on 24 Jun as active collaborators with the Germans. DELLACQUA, Alexandros, husband and father of the above, is still at large and believed to be in ROME (276 FS Section advised). The women are in close confinement at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) and a full report is being prepared.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) COMMUNISM.

Communist activity is typified by recent events in BARI Province, where the local party is tending more and more to take direct action. Whereas the arbitrary and self appointed task of changing the name of the Via Principe Amedeo, BARI to Via Giacomo Matteotti was effected without incident (although not without protest from the Monarchist Party) the disturbances at MINERVINO reported in detail at para 3(d) of this summary were of a more serious nature and are a challenge to the maintenance of law and order. Such incidents are becoming more frequent and have already been commented on at some length in our previous summary.

(ii) EVIS (VOLUNTARY ARMY FOR SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE).

From time to time unconfirmed reports have been received of the existence of armed supporters of the Separatist

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

detained the c/a [illegible]
(Refugees) on 20 Jun for their connection with the GFP and SD in P.M.R.S. Both son and daughter admit carrying out the duties of interpreter with GFP and SD, but deny further activities.
The whole family left P.M.R.S for VIENNA with the assistance of SD in Sept 44 to escape reprisals by Greek patriots.

(n) DELL'ACQUA, Elisabeta - Mother - Greek by marriage (Born MENICH).
" Margherita - Daughter - Greek - aged 17.

The above were arrested, following information received from 410 FSS on 24 Jun as active collaborators with the Germans. DELL'ACQUA, Alexandros, husband and father of the above, is still at large and believed to be in ROME (276 FS Section advised). The women are in close confinement at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) and a full report is being prepared.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) COMMUNISM.

Communist activity is typified by recent events in M.R.I Province, where the local party is tending more and more to take direct action. Whereas the arbitrary and self appointed task of changing the name of the Via Principe Amadeo, R.M.I to Via Giacomo Matteotti was effected without incident (although not without protest from the Monarchist Party) the disturbances at MINERVINO reported in detail at part 3(d) of this summary were of a more serious nature and are a challenge to the maintenance of law and order. Such incidents are becoming more frequent and have already been commented on at some length in our previous summary.

(ii) EVIS (VOLUNTARY ARMY FOR SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE).

From time to time unconfirmed reports have been received of the existence of armed supporters of the Separatist Movement living in camps in the interior of the island. As the result of action by Italian troops at least one group has been identified, and a small quantity of arms, ammunition and equipment has been seized. Leaders of the Separatist Movement who are opposed to violence are endeavouring to persuade the EVIS groups to disband and are meeting with some success. The CC.IT are watching the situation and are taking action whenever necessary.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) A serious bottleneck has developed at TARANTO due to shortage of trained personnel for the screening of DODECANESE and ALBANIAN repatriates. The departure of 410 PSS will be a grave loss to the Italian Screening Commission, who will no longer have the benefit of FS advice and assistance.

(ii) 38 PSS has taken over security responsibilities at No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) from SILO.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied Troops and Civilians.

Reports of minor incidents between the local population and troops in NOCI (MR P.6448, Sheet 20) and PUTIGNANO (MR P.6355, Sheet 20) have been received. In both places locally-stationed Polish troops were involved. In PUTIGNANO two Polish soldiers tried to pull the Communist flag down from outside the Party's HQ and were badly mauled. In NOCI Polish troops tried to disperse a Communist meeting without success.

(ii) Morale.

The new BARI government has been received with indifference by the public, who do not believe any government can seriously get on with the work of reconstruction until the status of ITALY as an Ally has been definitely established. Though price levels are slightly lower, the economic situation is still acute, and it is felt that substantial Allied help is necessary before the winter months.

(c) Rumours.

From BARI civilians comes the rumour that a body of gunmen is being formed in ALBANIA for the purpose of dealing with such ALBANIANS as the Partisans consider to be war criminals, and who have not been handed over to them by the Allies. When trained, these men will be infiltrated into ITALY where they will be supplied with arms by the local Communists.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

On 24 Jun 45, MINERVINO CC.RR arrested 11 people, including 4 Communists, for local robberies. The next day, an armed Communist band about 35 strong, attacked the CC.RR barracks,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) 38 PSS has taken over security responsibilities at No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) from SILO.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied Troops and Civilians.

Reports of minor incidents between the local population and troops in NOCI (MR P.6448, Sheet 20) and PUTIGNANO (MR P.6355, Sheet 20) have been received. In both places locally-stationed Polish troops were involved. In PUTIGNANO two Polish soldiers tried to pull the Communist flag down from outside the Party's HQ and were badly mauled. In NOCI Polish troops tried to disperse a Communist meeting without success.

(ii) Morale.

The new PARRI government has been received with indifference by the public, who do not believe any government can seriously get on with the work of reconstruction until the status of ITALY as an Ally has been definitely established. Though price levels are slightly lower, the economic situation is still acute, and it is felt that substantial Allied help is necessary before the winter months.

(c) Rumours.

From BARI civilians comes the rumour that a body of gunmen is being formed in ALBANIA for the purpose of dealing with such ALBANIANS as the Partisans consider to be war criminals, and who have not been handed over to them by the Allies. When trained, these men will be infiltrated into ITALY where they will be supplied with arms by the local Communists.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

On 24 Jun 45, MINERVINO CC.RR arrested 11 people, including 4 Communists, for local robberies. The next day, an armed Communist band about 35 strong, attacked the CC.RR barracks, disarmed and imprisoned 80 CC.RR and released seven of the prisoners. Strong CC.RR rfts were held off and after a night of desultory fighting, they were withdrawn to ANDRIA on the Prefect's instructions following an agreement that the interned CC.RR should be released.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

On 27 Jun 45, ANDRIA gaol was stormed and 46 prisoners released. The CC.RR refused to leave ANDRIA and barricaded themselves in the barracks. After a conference at 5th Army HQ, four Bri. Italian Pnr Coys were placed under command of General DOSELLI, HQ 227 Italian Div., but later were stood down as the Prefect did not call for Army assistance.

Disturbances in ANDRIA, CORATO and TRANI continued on 27 and 28 Jun., despite an appeal by Minister of Labour, BARBARESCHI at ANDRIA, but later things quietened down considerably and no further disorders have been reported. The casualties involved were:-

8	CC.RR	wounded	3 killed
1	Civilian	wounded	5 killed.

It is obvious that the prestige of CC.RR has been greatly affected by this and other incidents of a similar nature. The Garibaldi regiment has now been put under command 3 District for employment in the Bari area on internal security duties. The use of regular Italian troops to quell such disturbances appear to be preferable to the employment of CC.RR who, apart from being invariably outnumbered, are also the object of particular hatred on the part of the Communists whom they have been keeping in check for the past quarter of a century.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
38 PS Sec.	BARI	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI - BRINDISI
312 PS Sec	NAPLES	NOL. SALERNO
410 PS Sec.	TARANTO	BRINDISI

MEH/JR.

(ME HARARI) Major
G S I

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

DISTRIBUTION.	COPY NO.	DISTRIBUTION.	COPY NO.
52 Area.	1	CSI(b) 1 District	23
54 Area.	2	CSI(b) 2 District	24
56 Area.	3	HQ Field Security	25
94 Sub-Area	4	S.O. (SY) Naples	26
91 Garrison	5	S.O. (SY) Adriatic Coast	27
British Tps Sicily	6		
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	7	NOIC, BARI	28
22 AA Bde	8	NOIC, TARANTO	29
38 FSS	9	CISD XII Air Force	30
312 FSS	10	CISD XV Air Force	31
CIC AAF	11	ALCOM, Main HQ	32
AFHQ, G-2 (CI) (4 copies)	12-15	ALCOM, for Inf Div	33
AFHQ, F.C.I.	16	ALCOM, Liaison Officer, BARI	34
CSI(b), Main Eighth Army	17	AMG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	35
CSI(b), 15 Army Group	18	Movements, Southern Italy	36
G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	19	ADC for GOC	37
G-2 Sec. P.B.S.	20	Circulation	38
G-2 Sec. P.B.S. (Southern District)	21	File	39
244 Group, R.A.F.	22	War Diary	40-[illegible]
		Spares	42-51

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW,

8 JUL 1943

SECRET.

Copy No.: 7

7 Jul 45.

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 18.

Period 1 June to 30 June '45.

Security Division
Rec'd 9/7
Book No 3663
File No 621.03
Action

PART I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

F.S. Sections under command were reduced to three in number at the close of the period under review. One of the remaining sections has since received orders to move. Military activity in the L of C however, is not greatly reduced, and the feeding strength of the District is still over 340,000. Nevertheless Military Security is now no longer of sufficient importance to warrant the attention formerly directed to it by F.S. and there is therefore very little to report under this heading.

Civil Security.

The capture of persons connected with GIS who had made their way south has revealed the necessity for the maintenance of an Intelligence organisation in the District. The various detachments of 808 C.S. Bn have proved invaluable in the present emergency and have co-operated fully with Allied security personnel.

An outburst of riots in the northern part of BARI Province, attributed to elements of the local Communist Party, has shown up the inability of the local authorities to maintain law and order with the forces at their disposal. In view of the ease with which arms have been obtainable throughout ITALY since the invasion and the weakness of the CC.RR in numbers, weapons and to some extent morale, these outbreaks may be calculated to get out of hand unless the Italian Authorities are given the means of dealing promptly and firmly with such situations.

00084

PART II.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

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

Period 1 June to 30 June '45.

Security Division
Record 9/7 ...
Book No 8661.
File No 621.03
Action ....

PART I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

F.S. Sections under command were reduced to three in number at the close of the period under review. One of the remaining sections has since received orders to move. Military activity in the L of C however, is not greatly reduced, and the feeding strength of the District is still over 340,000. Nevertheless Military Security is now no longer of sufficient importance to warrant the attention formerly directed to it by F.S. and there is therefore very little to report under this heading.

Civil Security.

The capture of persons connected with GIS who had made their way south has revealed the necessity for the maintenance of an Intelligence organisation in the District. The various detachments of 303 C.S. Bn have proved invaluable in the present emergency and have co-operated fully with Allied security personnel.

An outburst of riots in the northern part of BARI Province, attributed to elements of the local Communist Party, has shown up the inability of the local authorities to maintain law and order with the forces at their disposal. In view of the ease with which arms have been obtainable throughout ITALY since the invasion and the weakness of the CC.RR in numbers, weapons and to some extent morale, these outbreaks may be calculated to get out of hand unless the Italian Authorities are given the means of dealing promptly and firmly with such situations.

00004

PART II.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel.

A case in which a Palestinian soldier of Polish origin was alleged to have made a proposition to two Polish F.S. NCO's involving their desertion and return to POLAND with JUGOSLAV aid has been investigated, but no further information on subject's contact with JUGOSLAV Partisans has come to light. Subject was found to be a Polish deserter of Communist persuasion who fraudulently enlisted into the British Forces and has been put under arrest.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) Thefts of explosives and ammunition from D.A.D's in both NAPLES and BARI areas continue. The guarding of these enormously widespread installations presents much difficulty and has never been satisfactory. Arms and ammunition used in the recent disturbances at MINERVINO (MR 0.7874) were possibly procured from this source; but it should be noted, however, that with the passage of the armies throughout ITALY there has at all times been evidence of the existence of arms among the civil population.

(ii) Two incidents involving the placing of mortar bombs stolen from 14 D.A.D. on railway tracks alongside the BITONTO/SANTO-SPIRITO Rd are under investigation by F.S. Fuse caps were missing from the bombs and in both cases the bombs received damage consistent with being run over. No explosions resulted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

Merchant Ships.

38 PSS.

BARI 6

410 PSS.

TARANTO 15
BRINDISI 21 (mainly LCT's - LST's and LCI's).

312 PSS.

NIL.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence. (Category "A").	For Internment. (Category "B").	For detention pending further investigations. (Category "C").	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	2	-	1	3

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

be noted, however, that with the passage of the armies throughout ITALY there has at all times been evidence of the existence of arms among the civil population.

(ii) Two incidents involving the placing of mortar bombs stolen from 14 B.A.D. on railway tracks alongside the BITONTO/SANTO-SPIRITO Rd are under investigation by F.S. Fuse caps were missing from the bombs and in both cases the bombs received damage consistent with being run over. No explosions resulted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

Merchant Ships.

38 PSS.

BARI 6

410 PSS.

TARANTO 15
BRINDISI 21 (mainly LCT's - LST's and LCI's).

512 PSS.

NIL.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For Trial for a Security Offence. (Category "A").	For Internment. (Category "B").	For detention pending further investigations. (Category "C").	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	2	-	1	3
Civil Officials. including CC.RR.	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians.	-	-	8	8
Civilians arrested by CS.	-	-	7	7
TOTAL	2	-	16	18

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested.

(a) ZAVANELLI, Giovanni di Alfredo, alias De SANTIS Vittorio, see Summary No. 17. On authority of AFHQ letter GBI-389.701/PF/1415 dated 13 Jun 45 has now been interned.

(b) CLARAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. See Summary No. 17. Handed over to Italian Authorities at CHIETI for trial with instructions that if acquitted he is to be returned to Allies for internment in 'A' Civilian Internment Camp.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna, suspected enemy agent, arrested 7 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES who are interrogating him.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola di Pavonelabira. Arrested on suspicion of being identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent, at TERETO on 6 Jun by 409 FSS. Held in TERAMO gaol pending further enquiries by 38 FSS. He claims to have worked for 'A' Force subsequent to his being circularised as an enemy agent.

(e) KALB, Luigi alias KALBI, Gino alias KALBY, Luigi, enemy agent, arrested SALERNO on 12 Jun by 808 Bn CS. Investigations continue.

(f) GOSESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda, suspected enemy agent arrested 13 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES.

(g) BENVENUTO, Michele, enemy agent arrested 16 Jun by 808 Bn CS BARI at TURSI. Investigations continue at Civil Prison, BARI.

(h) NICOLETTI, Raffaele di Nino e di MACCHIONE Maria, arrested by CS at NAPLES and held pending further interrogation in Poggioreale Prison. He is suspected of being an associate of AGOSTINI Antonio e DE ROBERTIS, Antonio a listed enemy agent and of MINCINI, Trento (arrested SD agent).

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio listed enemy agent arrested on 14 Jun by 808 Bn CS who are interrogating him.

(j) DE BLASE, Aldo di Enrico, suspected enemy agent 10th Flotilla Mas, swimmer saboteur, arrested S.M. SEVERO (FOGGIA) by 808 Bn CS BARI on 19 Jun. Interrogation proceeds. An interim report states that charges of collaboration with the enemy may be preferred against this man. CS anticipate bringing him to trial before an Italian court.

(k) CANETTI, Giulio, listed enemy agent, arrested 20 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES. Interrogation continues.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) CLANCAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. See Summary No. 17. Handed over to Italian Authorities at CHIETI for trial with instructions that if acquitted he is to be returned to Allies for internment in 'A' Civilian Internment Camp.

(c) ZANFAGNA, Marcello fu Nicola e di SESSA Anna, suspected enemy agent, arrested 7 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES who are interrogating him.

(d) GUIDOBALDI, Guido di Nicola di Pavone&Sabina. Arrested on suspicion of being identical with BALDI Guido, wanted enemy agent, at NERETO on 3 Jun by 409 FSS. Held in TERMO gaol pending further enquiries by 36 FSS. He claims to have worked for 'A' Force subsequent to his being circularised as an enemy agent.

(e) BALB, Luigi Alias BALBI, Gino alias BALDY, Luigi, enemy agent, arrested SALERNO on 12 Jun by 808 Bn CS. Investigations continue.

000[illegible]

(f) GOBESSI, Maria di Elibano e di Calligaris Florinda, suspected enemy agent arrested 15 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES.

(g) BENVENUTO, Michele, enemy agent arrested 16 Jun by 808 Bn CS BARI at TURSI. Investigations continue at Civil Prison, BARI.

(h) NICOLETTI, Raffaele di Nino e di MACCHIONE Maria, arrested by CS at NAPLES and held pending further interrogation in Poggioreale Prison. He is suspected of being an associate of AGOSTINI Antonio e DE ROBERTIS, Antonio a listed enemy agent and of MANCINI, Trento (arrested SD agent).

(i) PISPISA, Vittorio listed enemy agent arrested on 14 Jun by 808 Bn CS who are interrogating him.

(j) DE BLASE, Aldo di Enrico, suspected enemy agent 10th Flotilla MAS, swimmer saboteur, arrested S.M SEVERO (FOGGIA) by 808 Bn CS BARI on 19 Jun. Interrogation proceeds. An interim report states that charges of collaboration with the enemy may be preferred against this man. CS anticipate bringing him to trial before an Italian court.

(k) CANETTI, Giulio, listed enemy agent, arrested 20 Jun by 808 Bn CS NAPLES. Interrogation continues.

(l) GRANATA, Antonio fu Raffaele. See Summary No. 17 (para 2(b)(i)(c). Interrogation by 808 Bn is not yet complete.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(m) FRANGOPOULOS, Tekis. Greek. Husband.
" Agnes. German by birth, Greek by marriage. Wife.
" Poly. Greek. Daughter.
" Ulrich. Greek. Son.

Following information received from SDM/CS, 30 FSS detained the a/m Greek family at No.1 Transit Camp(5 Comp) (Refugees) on 20 Jun for their connection with the GFP and SD in PATRAS. Both son and daughter admit carrying out the duties of interpreter with GFP and SD, but deny further activities.
The whole family left PATRAS for VIENNA with the assistance of SD in Sept 44 to escape reprisals by Greek patriots.

(n) DELLACOULA, Elisabeta - Mother - Greek by marriage (Born MUNICH).
" Margherita - Daughter - Greek - aged 17.

The above were arrested, following information received from 410 FSS on 24 Jun as active collaborators with the Germans. DELLACOULA, Alexandros, husband and father of the above, is still at large and believed to be in ROME (276 FS Section advised). The women are in close confinement at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) and a full report is being prepared.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) COMMUNISM.

Communist activity is typified by recent events in BARI Province, where the local party is tending more and more to take direct action. Whereas the arbitrary and self appointed task of changing the name of the Via Principe Amedeo, BARI to Via Giacomo Matteotti was effected without incident (although not without protest from the Monarchist Party) the disturbances at MINERVINO reported in detail at para 3(d) of this summary were of a more serious nature and are a challenge to the maintenance of law and order. Such incidents are becoming more frequent and have already been commented on at some length in our previous summary.

(ii) EVIS (VOLUNTARY ARMY FOR SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE).

From time to time unconfirmed reports have been received of the existence of armed supporters of the Separatist Movement living in camps in the interior of the island. As the result of action by Italian troops at least one group has been identified, and a small quantity of arms,

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

detained the a/m Greek family at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) on 20 Jun for their connection with the GFP and SD in PARIS. Both son and daughter admit carrying out the duties of interpreter with GFP and SD, but deny further activities.
The whole family left PARIS for VIENNA with the assistance of SD in Sept 44 to escape reprisals by Greek patriots.

(n) DELLACQUA, Elisabeta - Mother - Greek by marriage (Born MARICH).
" Margherita - Daughter - Greek - aged 17.

The above were arrested, following information received from 410 PSS on 24 Jun as active collaborators with the Germans. DELLACQUA, Alexandros, husband and father of the above, is still at large and believed to be in ROME (276 PS Section advised). The women are in close confinement at No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) and a full report is being prepared.

(ii) Suspects.

Nothing to report.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) COMMUNISM.

Communist activity is typified by recent events in PARI Province, where the local party is tending more and more to take direct action. Whereas the arbitrary and self appointed task of changing the name of the Via Principe Amedeo, PARI to Via Giacomo Matteotti was effected without incident (although not without protest from the Monarchist Party) the disturbances at MONTEVINO reported in detail at para 3(d) of this summary were of a more serious nature and are a challenge to the maintenance of law and order. Such incidents are becoming more frequent and have already been commented on at some length in our previous summary.

(ii) EVIS (VOLUNTARY ARMY FOR SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE).

From time to time unconfirmed reports have been received of the existence of armed supporters of the Separatist Movement living in camps in the interior of the island. As the result of action by Italian troops at least one group has been identified, and a small quantity of arms, ammunition and equipment has been seized. Leaders of the Separatist Movement who are opposed to violence are endeavouring to persuade the EVIS groups to disband and are meeting with some success. The CO.IR are watching the situation and are taking action whenever necessary.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) A serious bottleneck has developed at TARANTO due to shortage of trained personnel for the screening of DODECANESE and ALBANIAN repatriates. The departure of 410 PSS will be a grave loss to the Italian Screening Commission, who will no longer have the benefit of FS advice and assistance.

(ii) 38 PSS has taken over security responsibilities at No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) from SILO.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied Troops and Civilians.

Reports of minor incidents between the local population and troops in NOCI (MR P.6448, Sheet 20) and PUTIGNANO (MR P.6355, Sheet 20) have been received. In both places locally-stationed Polish troops were involved. In PUTIGNANO two Polish soldiers tried to pull the Communist flag down from outside the Party's HQ and were badly mauled. In NOCI Polish troops tried to disperse a Communist meeting without success.

(ii) Morale.

The new PARRI government has been received with indifference by the public, who do not believe any government can seriously get on with the work of reconstruction until the status of ITALY as an Ally has been definitely established. Though price levels are slightly lower, the economic situation is still acute, and it is felt that substantial Allied help is necessary before the winter months.

(c) Rumours.

From BARI civilians comes the rumour that a body of Germans is being formed in ALBANIA for the purpose of dealing with such ALBANIANS as the Partisans consider to be war criminals, and who have not been handed over to them by the Allies. When trained, these men will be infiltrated into ITALY where they will be supplied with arms by the local Communists.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

On 24 Jun 45, MINERVINO CC.RR arrested 11 people, including 4 Communists, for local robberies. The next day, an armed Communist band about 35 strong, attacked the CC.RR barracks, disarmed and imprisoned 30 CC.RR and released seven of the prisoners. Strong CC.RR rfts were held off and after a night

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

(11) [illegible]
No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) from SILO.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces.

Nothing to report.

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Relations between Allied Troops and Civilians.

Reports of minor incidents between the local population and troops in NOCI (MR P.6448, Sheet 20) and PUTIGNANO (MR P.6355, Sheet 20) have been received. In both places locally-stationed Polish troops were involved. In PUTIGNANO two Polish soldiers tried to pull the Communist flag down from outside the Party's HQ and were badly mauled. In NOCI Polish troops tried to disperse a Communist meeting without success.

(ii) Morale.

The new PARRI government has been received with indifference by the public, who do not believe any government can seriously get on with the work of reconstruction until the status of ITALY as an Ally has been definitely established. Though price levels are slightly lower, the economic situation is still acute, and it is felt that substantial Allied help is necessary before the winter months.

(c) Rumours.

From BARI civilians comes the rumour that a body of garrison is being formed in ALBANIA for the purpose of dealing with such ALBANIANS as the Partisans consider to be war criminals, and who have not been handed over to them by the Allies. When trained, these men will be infiltrated into ITALY where they will be supplied with arms by the local Communists.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

On 24 Jun 45, MINERVINO CC.RR arrested 11 people, including 4 Communists, for local robberies. The next day, an armed Communist band about 55 strong, attacked the CC.RR barracks, disarmed and imprisoned 80 CC.RR and released seven of the prisoners. Strong CC.RR rfts were held off and after a night of desultory fighting, they were withdrawn to ANDRIA on the Prefect's instructions following an agreement that the interned CC.RR should be released.

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

On 27 Jun 45, ANDRIA gaol was stormed and 46 prisoners released. The CC.RR refused to leave ANDRIA and barricaded themselves in the barracks. After a conference at 5A Area HQ, four Bri. Italian Par Coys were placed under command of General BOSELLI, HQ 227 Italian Div., but later were stood down as the Prefect did not call for Army assistance.

Disturbances in ANDRIA, CORATO and TRANI continued on 27 and 28 Jun., despite an appeal by Minister of Labour, BARBARESCHI at ANDRIA, but later things quietened down considerably and no further disorders have been reported. The casualties involved were:-

8	CC.RR	wounded	3 killed
1	Civilian	wounded	5 killed.

It is obvious that the prestige of CC.RR has been greatly affected by this and other incidents of a similar nature. The Garibaldi regiment has now been put under command 5 District for employment in the Bari area on internal security duties. The use of regular Italian troops to quell such disturbances appear to be preferable to the employment of CC.RR who, apart from being invariably outnumbered, are also the object of particular hatred on the part of the Communists whom they have been keeping in check for the past quarter of a century.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
38 PS Sec.	BARI	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees) BARI - BRINDISI
312 PS Sec	NAPLES	NOLA. SALERNO
410 PS Sec.	TARANTO	BRINDISI

MEH/JR.

(ME HARARI) Major
G S I

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

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

DISTRIBUTION.	COPY NO.	DISTRIBUTION.	COPY NO.
52 Area	1	GSI(b) 1 District	23
54 Area	2	GSI(b) 2 District	24
56 Area	3	HQ Field Security	25
94 Sub-Area	4	S.O. (SY) Naples	26
91 Garrison	5	S.O. (SY) Adriatic Coast	27
British Tps Sicily	6		
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	7	NOIC, BARI	28
22 AA Bde	8	NOIC, TARANTO	29
38 PSS	9	CISB XII Air Force	30
312 PSS	10	CISB XV Air Force	31
GIC ..F	11	AICOM, Main HQ	32
..TO, G-2 (CI) (4 copies)	12-15	AICOM, for Inf Div	33
..TO, F.C.I.	16	AICOM, Liaison Officer, BARI	34
GSI(b), Main Eighth Army	17	..G Public Safety Officer, NAPLES	35
GSI(b), 15 Army Group	18	Movements, Southern Italy	36
G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	19	ADC for GOC	37
G-2 Sec. P.B.S.	20	Circulation	38
G-2 Sec. P.B.S. (Southern District)	21	File	39
21 Group, R...F.	22	War Diary	40-41
		Spares	42-50

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW.

SECRET

Copy No.: 34

8 Jun 45

G S I (b)

2 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 17

Period 1 May to 31 May 45

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

During the period covered by this Summary, the Military Security situation has remained unchanged. Wire cutting continues. In every case which has been investigated, the motives appear to be theft.

Civil Security

The tendency towards deflation and the consequent decrease of the Black Market has caused general satisfaction as has the firm attitude adopted by Field Marshal Alexander with regard to the question of TRIESTE.

Uneasiness is felt over the hooliganism of Communist bands against which the local police is powerless to act.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Cable Cutting At 1730 hrs on 10 May 45, 50 yards of underground cable were found cut at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (M.R. N 575393). The cable, however, had been cut into lengths but not removed. A patrol of CC.RR and PS agents was accordingly organised and two youths were captured when they returned to collect the cable. They are being interrogated to ascertain their accomplices and intended method of disposal and will be tried for sabotage.

(ii) The underground main cable was cut near S. MARIA LA BRUNA (M.R. N 330404) at about 1230 hrs on 26 May 45. The culprits were not caught, but as the cutting took place at midday within 100 yards of a level-crossing keeper's hut, he is at present held for

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PART I

10 JUN 1945

A. G.

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

During the period covered by this Summary, the Military Security situation has remained unchanged. Wire cutting continues. In every case which has been investigated, the motives appear to be theft.

Civil Security

The tendency towards deflation and the consequent decrease of the Black Market has caused general satisfaction as has the firm attitude adopted by Field Marshal Alexander with regard to the question of TRIESTE.

Uneasiness is felt over the hooliganism of Communist bands against which the local police is powerless to act.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Cable Cutting At 1730 hrs on 10 May 45, 50 yards of underground cable were found cut at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (M.R. N 375393). The cable, however, had been cut into lengths but not removed. A patrol of CC.RR and PS agents was accordingly organised and two youths were captured when they returned to collect the cable. They are being interrogated to ascertain their accomplices and intended method of disposal and will be tried for sabotage.

(ii) The underground main cable was cut near S. MARIA LA BRUNA (M.R. N 350404) at about 1230 hrs on 26 May 45. The culprits were not caught, but as the cutting took place at midday within 100 yards of a level-crossing keeper's hut, he is at present held for close questioning as a possible accomplice. Two yards of cable were cut and removed. It is considered that the motive was theft of the lead covering.

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

(iii) On the night of 1/2 May 45 at ROSETO degli ABRUZZI (Teramo Province), the telephone wire serving the railway (which is a WD installation) had been cut and approximately 300 yards removed. Searches of houses in the vicinity and interrogation of local metal dealers produced negative results. The wire was copper covered and the motive almost certainly theft.

(iv) Fifteen pieces of 200 lb. iron wire, 40 yards in length, were cut and removed from E/3 Quad Suspension Wire on the main telephone route to SAN SEVERO (Foggia Prov.) on 26 May 45. Again the motive appears to have been theft. CC.RR have been advised and are carrying out local searches in an endeavour to trace the offenders.

(v) At 16 D.A.D., NOLA, good work by the defence platoon led to the discovery of a woman metal dealer who had, in her possession, about 40 tons of metal of WD origin. The woman is being brought to trial by the Italian authorities.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
409 FSS	N I L		
38 FSS	BARI	73	130
	MONOPOLI	-	19
	MOLFETTA	2	55
501 FSS	RODI	-	12
	MANFREDONIA	2	15
	BARLETTA	2	67
410 FSS	TARANTO	66	-
	BRINDISI	76	52
312 FSS	N I L		

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Interrment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed	-	-	-	-

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

Again the [illegible] advised and are carrying out local searches in an [illegible] trace the offenders.

(v) At 16 B.A.D., NOLA, good work by the defence platoon led to the discovery of a woman metal dealer who had, in her possession, about 40 tons of metal of WD origin. The woman is being brought to trial by the Italian authorities.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:-

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
409 FSS	N I L		
36 FSS	BARI	73	130
	MONOPOLI	-	19
	MOLFETTA	2	55
301 FSS	RODI	-	12
	MANFREDONIA	2	15
	BARLETTA	2	67
410 FSS	TARANTO	66	-
	BRINDISI	76	52
312 FSS	N I L		

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civil Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	3	3
TOTAL	-	-	3	3

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

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) ZAVARELLI, Giovanni di Alfredo, alias DE SANTIS Vittorio.
A listed enemy espionage agent arrested by 409 FSS at PATERNO DI CAMPLI (Prov. of TERAMO) on 25 May 45 at the house of his uncle. An Interrogation Report has been forwarded to AFHQ., G-2 (CI), and disposal instructions are awaited.

(b) CIANCAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. Cover names: GAMBERINI Bruno and SERA Bruno.
A listed enemy sabotage agent arrested by 409 FSS at ATESSA (Prov. of CHIETI) on 30 May 45. It seems clear from interrogation that Subject had no intention of carrying out his mission. A preliminary Interrogation Report has been forwarded to AFHQ., G-2 (CI), and disposal instructions are awaited.

(c) GRANATA, Antonio fu Raffaele.
This listed enemy agent was arrested by 808 Bn. C.S., NAPLES on 26 May 45 in the course of their investigations into the LOCATELLI case. Interrogation is proceeding.

(ii) Suspects

Nothing to Report.

CIVIL SECURITY

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) LEGA ADRIATICA:
(a) An intense propaganda campaign is apparently being conducted through the medium of the Jugo-Slav Consulate maintained by Marshal Tito in NAPLES. Jugoslav recruiting agents have been actively contacting members of the Italian Armed Forces, including CC.RR whose homes are in the TRIESTE - FIUME area and, by threat of reprisals against their families, have attempted to induce them to desert and go to Jugoslavia. Several hundred desertions of this character have so far occurred.

(ii) FASCIST ACTIVITY:
(a) During the night 26/27 May 45, unknown elements attempted to burn down the headquarters of the Communist Party at STATTE (Taranto Province). CC.RR arrested 10 persons in the house of one of whom a quantity of fascist pamphlets were discovered.

(b) At TERAMO, there has been a further distribution of fascist literature similar to that reported in our previous Summary. It would appear that this activity is a form of reaction against the violent methods employed by the Communist Party.

(iii) COMMUNIST ACTIVITY:
(a) On 9 May, an affray took place at FRANCAVILLA (Taranto Province) in which two Communists and two persons believed by the Communists to be fascists were killed. CHIONNA Francesco, awaiting trial

0362

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

awaited.

(b) CIANCAGLINI, Sebastiano di Nicola. Cover names: GAMBERINI Bruno and SERA Bruno.
A listed enemy sabotage agent arrested by 409 FSS at ATESSA (Prov. of CHIETI) on 30 May 45. It seems clear from interrogation that Subject had no intention of carrying out his mission. A preliminary Interrogation Report has been forwarded to AFHQ., G-2 (CI), and disposal instructions are awaited.

(c) GRANATA, Antonio fu Raffaele.
This listed enemy agent was arrested by 808 Bn. C.S., NAPLES on 26 May 45 in the course of their investigations into the LOCATELLI case. Interrogation is proceeding.

(ii) Suspects

Nothing to Report.

CIVIL SECURITY

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) LEGA ADRIATICA:
(a) An intense propaganda campaign is apparently being conducted through the medium of the Jugo-Slav Consulate maintained by Marshal Tito in NAPLES. Jugoslav recruiting agents have been actively contacting members of the Italian Armed Forces, including CC.RR whose homes are in the TRIESTE - FIUME area and, by threat of reprisals against their families, have attempted to induce them to desert and go to Jugoslavia. Several hundred desertions of this character have so far occurred.

(ii) FASCIST ACTIVITY:
(a) During the night 26/27 May 45, unknown elements attempted to burn down the headquarters of the Communist Party at STATTE (Taranto Province). CC.RR arrested 10 persons in the house of one of whom a quantity of fascist pamphlets were discovered.

(b) At TERAMO, there has been a further distribution of fascist literature similar to that reported in our previous Summary. It would appear that this activity is a form of reaction against the violent methods employed by the Communist Party.

(iii) COMMUNIST ACTIVITY:
(a) On 9 May, an affray took place at FRANCAVILLA (Taranto Province) in which two Communists and two persons believed by the Communists to be fascists were killed. CHIONNA Francesco, awaiting trial for wounding four communists on 24 Mar 45, had been released pending trial. As a communist victory procession passed the house in which he and his brother were, some young communists believed they noticed a defiant attitude on the part of the two men. Eight communists approached the house and were fired on with revolvers, two communists being killed and one injured. After the news had spread, a number of communists armed with knives, sticks, and hand grenades attacked the house, overpowered the CC.RR and set fire to the building. CC.RR

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

succeeded temporarily in restoring order but, at 0700 hrs, the CHIONNA brothers were driven out by the fire and were done to death by the crowd. Their bodies were dragged to the main square, soaked in petrol and burned. CC.RR have NOT succeeded in identifying the leader of the mob.

(b) At CRISPIANO (TARANTO Province) on 8 May 45, communists attacked a victory procession which was carrying the Italian flag bearing the royal crown. One communist threw a hand grenade wounding eight persons. Three persons are in custody.

(c) At TARANTO on 15 May 45, a communist delegation called on the Prefect demanding a 50% lowering of prices. The Prefect issued an order for reduction of prices of perishable goods by 20% and other goods by 30%. In the province, Communist patrols now circulate at night to prevent goods being taken from the town and communist representatives visit shops to see that this order is enforced.
On the night 15/16 May 45, the name 'Piazza Maria Immacolata' was removed and the square 'renamed' 'Piazza della Giustizia e Liberta' in red paint. A number of ropes were put in position as a preliminary to the convening of a "People's Court" in the square.

(d) In TROIA (Map Ref.: Italy Road Map 1/200,000, Sheet 13, J 0908), the Sindaco PASQUALICCHIO, who is also the leader of the Communist Party in the town, had became a law unto himself, running his own private police force and defying the authority of the Prefect of FOGGIA. Authority was obtained from ROME for his arrest, which was effected on 19 May by a company of 150 CC.RR drawn from as far afield as BARI. It was expected that he would resist arrest but, in fact, he went quietly along with eight of his followers. The party had barely reached BARI, however, when the TROIA communists so intimidated the Prefect of FOGGIA with threats of violence that he ordered the release of the Sindaco, who immediately returned in triumph to TROIA. Though deposed from his official position, he has been replaced by one of his followers, with the result that there has been no real change. The authority of the CC.RR in the area has been gravely weakened and, as the only British unit in the town is on the point of leaving, the local Communists will be undisputed masters.

(d) Control of Movement

(i) 5790 Italians from CRETE, 2099 from the BALKANS and 1456 from ALBANIA have been repatriated and screened in the period under review.

(ii) A refugee train containing, unescorted, 400 Ustashi Croats, many of whom were members of the PAVELITCH Administration and known war criminals, arrived at TARANTO from FORLI on 27 May 45. Several of these war criminals were recognised by the local Jugoslav inhabitants and denounced to FS. The party was conducted under escort to No. 1 Transit Camp, BARI.

(iii) A second refugee train from FORLI containing inter alia 120 Ustashi Croats arrived at TARANTO on 31 May 1945. It was stated that several members of the party left the train during the course of the journey. The Croats were routed [illegible]

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

the Prefect demanding a 30% lowering [illegible] issued an order for reduction of prices of perishable goods by 20% and other goods by 30%. In the province, Communist patrols now circulate at night to prevent goods being taken from the town and communist representatives visit shops to see that this order is enforced.
On the night 15/16 May 45, the name 'Piazza Maria Immacolata' was removed and the square 'renamed' 'Piazza della Giustizia e Liberta' in red paint. A number of ropes were put in position as a preliminary to the convening of a "People's Court" in the square.

(d) In TROIA (Map Ref.: Italy Road Map 1/200,000, Sheet 18, J 0908), the Sindaco PASQUALICCHIO, who is also the leader of the Communist Party in the town, had become a law unto himself, running his own private police force and defying the authority of the Prefect of FOGGIA. Authority was obtained from ROME for his arrest, which was effected on 19 May by a company of 150 CC.RR drawn from as far afield as BARI. It was expected that he would resist arrest but, in fact, he went quietly along with eight of his followers. The party had barely reached BARI, however, when the TROIA communists so intimidated the Prefect of FOGGIA with threats of violence that he ordered the release of the Sindaco, who immediately returned in triumph to TROIA. Though deposed from his official position, he has been replaced by one of his followers, with the result that there has been no real change. The authority of the CC.RR in the area has been gravely weakened and, as the only British unit in the town is on the point of leaving, the local Communists will be undisputed masters.

(d) Control of Movement

(i) 5790 Italians from CRETE, 2099 from the BALKANS and 1456 from ALBANIA have been repatriated and screened in the period under review.

(ii) A refugee train containing, unescorted, 400 Ustashi Croats, many of whom were members of the PAVELITCH Administration and known war criminals, arrived at TARANTO from FORLI on 27 May 45. Several of these war criminals were recognised by the local Jugoslav inhabitants and denounced to PS. The party was conducted under escort to No. 1 Transit Camp, BARI.

(iii) A second refugee train from FORLI containing inter alia 120 Ustashi Croats arrived at TARANTO on 31 May 1945. It was stated that several members of the party left the train during the course of the journey. The Croats were routed to No. 1 Transit Camp, BARI for S.I.L.O.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces

The drastic reduction in the strength of CC.RR for the provision of personnel for the Northern provinces has reached such a point that practically no patrolling and no enquiries can be effected in many parts of the District.

(b) Civil Population

The liberation of the North and the removal of travel restrictions has produced a flood of goods to the South which has, to some extent, eased the economic situation and dealt a severe blow to the Black Market. Prices are lower than they have been for a considerable time and speculators are suspending their activities until the situation has become more stabilised. The Communist Party has lost many supporters over the vexed question of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA and concern is felt at the disorderly behaviour of Communist bands in various parts of the country. It is realised that Partisans in the North have still retained a large quantity of arms and will be prepared to use them to influence the elections as soon as our occupation is ended. Many Italians feel, therefore, that our continued presence in the country is a guarantee that law and order will be maintained and that the only hope for the future of Italy lies in a political and economic control by the Allies.

(c) Rumours

US XV Air Force is reported to be moving to Russia where Air Bases for bombing Japan have been granted.

(SOURCE: US TROOPS, TARANTO)

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

In the BARI area on 24 May 45, a mutiny developed involving some 400 troops belonging to Syrian/Lebanese Dock Operating Coys, under command No. 5 Port Operating Coy, RE. They refused to perform their duties but, apart from calling names at officers and throwing stones, no acts of violence were committed. British Infantry troops rounded up the Lebanese, who offered no resistance, and confined them in a stockade belonging to US Forces. Fifty Lebanese who acted as ringleaders were confined in the CC.RR gaol. The cause of the mutiny seems to have been dissatisfaction at the non-fulfilment of promises made to them concerning leave and treatment as inferiors by other troops in canteens and places of entertainment in the town. Another possible contributory cause was the news of disturbances in Syria and Lebanon. The necessary disciplinary action has been taken.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments		
38 PS Sec	BARI	MOLFETTA		
312 PS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE.	NOLA.	SALERNO.
410 PS Sec	TARANTO	BRINDISI		
301 PS Sec	FOGGIA	BARLETTA.	MANFREDONIA.	RODI.

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

(b) Civil Population

The liberation of the North and the removal of travel restrictions has produced a flood of goods to the South which has, to some extent, eased the economic situation and dealt a severe blow to the Black Market. Prices are lower than they have been for a considerable time and speculators are suspending their activities until the situation has become more stabilised. The Communist Party has lost many supporters over the vexed question of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA and concern is felt at the disorderly behaviour of Communist bands in various parts of the country. It is realised that Partisans in the North have still retained a large quantity of arms and will be prepared to use them to influence the elections as soon as our occupation is ended. Many Italians feel, therefore, that our continued presence in the country is a guarantee that law and order will be maintained and that the only hope for the future of Italy lies in a political and economic control by the Allies.

(c) Rumours

US XV Air Force is reported to be moving to Russia where Air Bases for bombing Japan have been granted.

(SOURCE: US TROOPS, TARANTO)

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

In the BARI area on 24 May 45, a mutiny developed involving some 400 troops belonging to Syrian/Lebanese Dock Operating Coys, under command No. 5 Port Operating Coy, RE. They refused to perform their duties but, apart from calling names at officers and throwing stones, no acts of violence were committed. British Infantry troops rounded up the Lebanese, who offered no resistance, and confined them in a stockade belonging to US Forces. Fifty Lebanese who acted as ringleaders were confined in the CC.RR gaol. The cause of the mutiny seems to have been dissatisfaction at the non-fulfilment of promises made to them concerning leave and treatment as inferiors by other troops in canteens and places of entertainment in the town. Another possible contributory cause was the news of disturbances in Syria and Lebanon. The necessary disciplinary action has been taken.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
38 PS Sec	BARI	MOLFETTA
312 FS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE. NOLA. SALERNO.
410 PS Sec	TARANTO	BRINDISI
301 FS Sec	FOGGIA	BARLETTA. MANFREDONIA. ROMI.
409 FS Sec	PESCARA	CHIETI. AQUILA. TERAMO.

MEH/VH.

(M.E. HARARI) Major
G S I

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1316

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
52 Area	1	G-2 Sec. P.D.S.	21
54 Area	2	G-2 Sec. PES (Southern District)	22
56 Area	3		
94 Sub-Area	4	214 Group. R.A.F.	23
91 Garrison	5	CSI(b). 1 District	24
British Tps Sicily	6	CSI(b). 2 District	25
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	7	HQ. Field Security	26
22 AA Bde	8	SILO. (c/o 54 Area)	27
38 PSS	9	S.O. (SY) Naples	28
301 PSS	10	S.O. (SY) Adriatic Coast	29
312 PSS	11	NOIC., BARI	30
CIC AAF	12	NOIC., TARANTO	31
410 PSS	13	CISB. XII Air Force	32
409 PSS	14	CISB. XV Air Force	33
AFHQ. G-2 (CI) (4 copies)	15-18	ALCOM. Main HQ.	34
AMHQ. F.C.I.	19	ALCOM. For Inf Div.	35
CSI (b), Main Eighth Army	20	ALCOM. Liaison Officer, BARI	36
CSI (b), 15 Army Group	54	AMG Public Safety Officer, NAPLES.	37
G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	55	Movements, Southern Italy	38
		ADC for GOC	39
		Circulation	40
		File	41
		War Diary	42-43
		Spares	44-53

00027

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

SECURITY BR.

SECRET

Copy No: 4

1 May 45

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 16

Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 45

Security Division
185
283
6.21,03
Sectio.....

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

During the period under review the Military Security situation has been generally quiet. Five Field Security Sections have been withdrawn for operational requirements from under command this HQ. In consequence Security personnel throughout the District is thin on the ground, Sicily having been completely stripped. The period covered by this Summary has seen a sharp increase in cutting of signal telephone cable, although a drive against this activity produced salutary effects during the latter part of the month.

Civil Security

Events have moved so fast that the civilian population has not yet had time to readjust itself to the new situation. There is a feeling of expectancy pending information about conditions in the liberated north and extreme sensitiveness about Italy's share of postwar reparations. Security conditions continue to be normal.

00026

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Signal Cable Cutting. 20 cases of wire cutting have been reported to FS and investigated by them during the last month. Four arrests have been effected in Sicily, and before leaving the island FS instructed CC.RR to press for exemplary punishment in all cases. One civilian in RODI, found in possession of American "E" type signal wire was arrested on 17 Apr. He was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

During the period under review the Military Security situation has been generally quiet. Five Field Security Sections have been withdrawn for operational requirements from under command this HQ. In consequence Security personnel throughout the District is thin on the ground, Sicily having been completely stripped. The period covered by this Summary has seen a sharp increase in cutting of signal telephone cable, although a drive against this activity produced salutary effects during the latter part of the month.

Civil Security

Events have moved so fast that the civilian population has not yet had time to readjust itself to the new situation. There is a feeling of expectancy pending information about conditions in the liberated north and extreme sensitiveness about Italy's share of postwar reparations. Security conditions continue to be normal.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(1) Signal Cable Cutting. 28 cases of wire cutting have been reported to FS and investigated by them during the last month. Four arrests have been effected in Sicily, and before leaving the island FS instructed CO.RR to press for exemplary punishment in all cases. One civilian in RODI, found in possession of American "E" type signal wire was arrested on 17 Apr. He was handed over to CO.RR who are prosecuting with the recommendation that a maximum sentence be given. It would appear that in nearly every instance the motive was theft, copper wire being particularly useful for the manufacture of copper sulphate for agricultural purposes.

.....2.

105 283 6.21.03

00826

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Only one case when a cable was cut but not removed may be attributed to sabotage. This occurred on 4 Apr at TORRE ANNUNZIATA and the culprits were not traced. Representations have been made to Prefects and Sindaci with the suggestion that all judicial authorities be requested to treat such incidents as serious and recommending drastic sentences on conviction. They have also been requested to draw the attention of the populace to the dire consequences attending such acts. Co-operation on the part of the Italian authorities has been good, and the necessary notices have duly appeared in the communes mostly affected. In some places, the assistance of the local priest has been enlisted and in MANFREDONIA warning announcements were made by the Town Crier for the benefit of illiterates.

The recent thinning out of Field Security Personnel will, in some cases, render investigations by them impossible, and in others, an unavoidable time lag will largely nullify their enquiries. Close liaison, however, is being maintained with CC.RR who will in future have to conduct most of the investigations.

(ii) During the last fortnight in Apr there have been recent thefts of corrugated iron sheets used for roofing ammunition shelters from 16 BAD. Searching of metalsmiths' establishments has produced examples of misappropriation, in nearly every case the metal being adapted for the manufacture of water scoops for irrigation plants. Prosecutions have been instituted and all smiths in the area warned against dealing in WD material. In addition, 1,900 parachutes from 2" Mortar illuminating were stolen from an unguarded compound. This ammunition has now been placed under guard.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS			
	RODI	-	38
	MANFREDONIA	28	89
	BARLETTA	14	101
	TERMOLI	-	46
	VIESTE	-	57
38 PSS			
	BARI	76	132
	MONOPOLI	3	26
	MOLFETTA	-	52
410 PSS			
	TARANTO	82	-
37 PSS			
	SALERNO	-	22
301 PSS			
	BRINDISI	67	51
	OTRANTO	-	44
	GALLIPOLI	2	37
21 PSS			
	REGGIO	1	42
	MESSINA	7	29

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

The recent thinning out of Field Security Personnel will, in some cases, render investigations by them impossible, and in others, an unavoidable time lag will largely nullify their enquiries. Close liaison, however, is being maintained with CC.RR who will in future have to conduct most of the investigations.

(ii) During the last fortnight in Apr there have been recent thefts of corrugated iron sheets used for roofing ammunition shelters from 16 BAD. Searching of metalsmiths' establishments has produced examples of misappropriation, in nearly every case the metal being adapted for the manufacture of water scoops for irrigation plants. Prosecutions have been instituted and all smiths in the area warned against dealing in WD material. In addition, 1,900 parachutes from 2" Mortar illuminating were stolen from an unguarded compound. This ammunition has now been placed under guard.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are as follows:

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS			
	RODI	-	38
	MANFREDONIA	28	89
	BARLETTA	14	101
	TERMOLI	-	46
	VIESTE	-	57
38 PSS			
	BARI	76	132
	MONOPOLI	3	26
	MOLFETTA	-	52
410 PSS			
	TARANTO	82	-
37 PSS			
	SALERNO	-	22
301 PSS			
	BRINDISI	67	51
	OTRANTO	-	44
	GALLIPOLI	2	37
21 PSS			
	REGGIO	1	42
	MESSINA	7	29
	CATANIA AND RIPOSTO	16	172
	AUGUSTA AND BROCOLI	-	49
	SYRACUSA	4	62
54 PSS			
	PALERMO	9	69
	TRAPANI	-	39
	PORTO EMPEDOCLE	-	-

.....3.

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

In addition 74 ships anchored within the boom at AUGUSTA. A percentage of these were checked.

(ii) The Security Schooner "MARIS STELLA" has now been transferred from her base at MARSEILLES to ANCONA as it was considered that her activities failed to produce sufficient results to warrant the full time attention of an FS representative.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civil Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	20	20
TOTAL	-	-	20	20

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested

00020

LOCATELLI CASE. Further to our previous summary, paras 2(b) i and 2 (c)i. A total of twenty-five more arrests have been made this month, all of persons suspected of forming part of the embryonic Fascist organisation in CASTELLAMMARE. Five of these have since been released. Most of the arrested persons are students, some extremely young, and their participation in the organisation did not result in any form of important or concrete subversive action. The evidence they provide is principally of use in inculpating such persons as IOELE and ROSETTI who were mainly responsible for misdirecting the enthusiasms of adolescents. The persons now arrested fall into the following categories:-

(1) Enemy Agents

(a) Proven enemy agents: LOCATELLI GALLITTO CAROTENUTO SIDARI (arrested by 5 Army)

(b) Suspected Enemy Agents: The CONSOLE brothers, FUINA Filippo (contact of SIDARI)

(c) Persons who aided (a) above, knowing their identity and purpose, e.g. IOELE, ROSETTI and MASCOLO

(2) Political Group

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

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security Offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Civil Officials including CC.PR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	-	-	20	20
TOTAL	-	-	20	20

00825

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested

LOCATELLI CASE. Further to our previous summary, paras 2(b) i and 2 (c)i. A total of twenty-five more arrests have been made this month, all of persons suspected of forming part of the embryonic Fascist organisation in CASTELLAMARE. Five of these have since been released. Most of the arrested persons are students, some extremely young, and their participation in the organisation did not result in any form of important or concrete subversive action. The evidence they provide is principally of use in inculpating such persons as IOELE and ROSETTI who were mainly responsible for misdirecting the enthusiasms of adolescents. The persons now arrested fall into the following categories:-

(1) Enemy Agents

(a) Proven enemy agents: LOCATELLI CALLETTO CAROTENUTO SIDARI (arrested by 5 Army)

(b) Suspected Enemy agents: The CONSOLE brothers. FUINA Filippo (contact of SIDARI)

(c) Persons who aided (a) above, knowing their identity and purpose, e.g. IOELE, ROSETTI and MASCOLO

(2) Political Group

(a) Persons principally active in forming a Fascist organisation, IOELE, ROSETTI ABBATE.

(b) A large number of young persons of minor culpability who were organised by (a) above.

.....4.

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

The present situation may now be summarised as follows:-
(a) No sabotage was achieved by any of the group. LOCATELLI completed one mission.

(b) The prompt arrests prevented the formation of an effective espionage network.

(c) The political group were never able to assume dangerous proportions or strengthend its adherents were of poor quality.

As agreed with AFHQ this HQ will now take complete responsibility for the ultimate disposal of all but the principals in the case, and will not therefore in future forward reports on the numerous minor personalities.

The activities of all participants having been neutralised, the case may be considered as successfully closed.

(b) RASPANTI Maria Antonietta

See previous summary. After further investigation on lines suggested by SCI it was concluded that there was no evidence against her and she has been released.

(c) DE MESTRIA Gerardo

See previous summary. Italian authorities are charging him with inciting a mob to violence.

(ii) Suspects

NIL report

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisation of Security Interest

(i) Unimportant cases of Fascist propaganda in the form of crudely printed pamphlets have come to light in TERAMO, PIEDMONTE D'ALIFE (H 3106), SALERNO and MELDURIA (L 0806). Investigations have shown that the culprits were mostly students and there is no indication that they were acting under the control of any superior organisation.

(ii) Demonstrations in favour of the retention of Trieste by Italy were staged at FOGGIA, BENEVENTO and TARANTO by bodies of students. These episodes provoked a lively reaction on the part of the local Communists.

(iii) The Communist party continues to be active, a fact which is causing considerable uneasiness in right wing circles. In Salerno, an Independent anti-Fascist movement has been created under its auspices, and the formation of "Action Squads" appears to indicate dissatisfaction with the work of the Epuration Committee.

Reports from Brindisi that the local Communists were acquiring arms have so far been unsubstantiated.

(a)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) The political group were never able to assume dangerous proportions or strength and its adherents were of poor quality.

As agreed with ..HQ this HQ will now take complete responsibility for the ultimate disposal of all but the principals in the case, and will not therefore in future forward reports on the numerous minor personalities.

The activities of all participants having been neutralised, the case may be considered as successfully closed.

(b) RASPANTI Maria Antonietta

See previous summary. After further investigation on lines suggested by SCI it was concluded that there was no evidence against her and she has been released.

(c) DE MESTRIA Corrado

See previous summary. Italian authorities are charging him with inciting a mob to violence.

(ii) Suspects

NIL report

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisation of Security Interest

(i) Unimportant cases of Fascist propaganda in the form of crudely printed pamphlets have come to light in TERAMO, PIEDMONTE D'ALIFE (H 5106), SALERNO and MANDURIA (L 0806). Investigations have shown that the culprits were mostly students and there is no indication that they were acting under the control of any superior organisation.

(ii) Demonstrations in favour of the retention of Trieste by Italy were staged at FOGGIA, BARI, TARANTO and TARANTO by bodies of students. These episodes provoked a lively reaction on the part of the local Communists.

(iii) The Communist party continues to be active, a fact which is causing considerable uneasiness in right wing circles. In Salerno, an Independent anti-Fascist Movement has been created under its auspices, and the formation of "Action Squads" appears to indicate dissatisfaction with the work of the Epuration Committee.

Reports from Brindisi that the local Communists were acquiring arms have so far been unsubstantiated.

(d) Control of Movement

(i) There has been a further tightening of control at GALATINA airport. Italian Military personnel are no longer permitted to accompany medical supplies going to TIRANA. Albanian partisans are not allowed to return to their country without APHQ authority. Pilots and crews of aircraft proceeding from GALATINA to ALBANIA will be future be in possession of M.T.A.

.....5.

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

(ii) 3575 Italian repatriates from the Balkans and Crete have arrived during the period under review and have been screened by an Italian Commission in conjunction with FS.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces

The morale of Italian troops seems to have improved since the news of the successful action of Partisans in Northern Italy. Censorship extracts show a sudden revival of patriotism, and many evaders from the call up are now presenting themselves for service. The attractions of the army have never appeared so obvious as now that the war is over.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Relations with Allied Forces

Incidents between Polish troops and Italians were frequent in the early part of April, but the measures since taken by the Polish Authorities, C.M.P. and CC.RR appear to have produced good results. On the whole, relations between troops and civilians continue to be good, though Italian tempers are much shorter nowadays, and the population is apt to re-act violently to irregular conduct by our forces.

00024

(ii) Morale

Now that an Allied victory is a forgone conclusion and the last vestiges of Allied Control are gradually disappearing, more attention is being paid to home affairs. The prospect is not a cheering one. The increasing shortage of staple commodities is forcing up prices and encouraging inflation; the unemployment problem is serious, and is likely to get worse; the Government is weak and inspires no confidence. The future may hold surprises for Italy, but none of them can possibly be pleasant ones. The time for settling up is drawing near, and Italy's last desperate effort to save something by claiming Allied status has failed. A feeling of uneasiness and apprehension about the future is replacing the elation which followed on the news of the liberation of the north and the end of the war in Italy.

(c) Rumours

(i) The peace terms which the Allies will impose on Italy are more than ever now a matter for anxious conjecture and the following clauses are reported to have been decided upon:

(a) LAMPEDUSA and PANTELLERIA are to be ceded to Britain as Naval Bases.

(b) NAPLES, GENOA, and BARI will remain under Allied Control after the war for economic purposes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(a) Italian Armed Forces

The morale of Italian troops seems to have improved since the news of the successful action of Partisans in Northern Italy. Censorship extracts show a sudden revival of patriotism, and many evaders from the call up are now presenting themselves for service. The attractions of the army have never appeared so obvious as now that the war is over.

(b) Civil Population

(i) Relations with Allied Forces

Incidents between Polish troops and Italians were frequent in the early part of April, but the measures since taken by the Polish Authorities, CMP and CC.RR appear to have produced good results. On the whole, relations between troops and civilians continue to be good, though Italian tempers are much shorter nowadays, and the population is apt to re-act violently to irregular conduct by our forces.

00024

(ii) Morale

Now that an Allied victory is a forgone conclusion and the last vestiges of Allied Control are gradually disappearing, more attention is being paid to home affairs. The prospect is not a cheering one. The increasing shortage of staple commodities is forcing up prices and encouraging inflation; the unemployment problem is serious, and is likely to get worse; the Government is weak and inspires no confidence. The future may hold surprises for Italy, but none of them can possibly be pleasant ones. The time for settling up is drawing near, and Italy's last desperate effort to save something by claiming Allied status has failed. A feeling of uneasiness and apprehension about the future is replacing the elation which followed on the news of the liberation of the north and the end of the war in Italy.

(c) Rumours

(i) The peace terms which the Allies will impose on Italy are more than ever now a matter for anxious conjecture and the following clauses are reported to have been decided upon:

(a) LAMPEDUSA and PANTELLERIA are to be ceded to Britain as Naval Bases.

(b) NAPLES, GENOA, and BARI will remain under Allied Control after the war for economic purposes.

(c) ELBA will be ceded to France.

(d) The Italian Fleet will be handed to Britain.

(e) Large indemnities are to be paid by Italy.

.....6.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) The rumour that B.DOGLIA has committed suicide is fairly general and has been heard at AVELLINO, BARI and NAPLES.

(iii) As was inevitable, many Italians are convinced that the BARI explosions were the result of an act of sabotage, and civilians in TARANTO fear that a similar incident may occur in that port.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
91 FS Sec	FOGGIA	BARI. BARLETTA. MANFREDONIA. RODI
38 FS Sec	BARI	MONOPOLI. MOLFETTA.
312 FS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE. NOLA. SALERNO.
410 FS Sec	TARANTO	-
301 FS Sec	LECCE	BRINDISI. GALLIPOLI.
62 FS Sec	BENEVENTO	AVELLINO. ARIANO.
409 FS Sec	PESCARA	CHIETI. LANCIANO. TERAMO. VASTO.

(M. E. HARARI) Major
G S I

MEH/HI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1328

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO
52 Sub-Sec	1	G3I(b) 2 District	30
53 Sub-Sec	2	HQ Field Security	31
56 Sub-Sec	3	SILO (C/O 5th Area)	32
94 Sub-Sec	4	S.O.(SY) N.P.P.S.	33
91 Garrison	5	S.O.(SY) Adriatic Coast	34
British Tps Sicily	6	NOIC BARI	35
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	7	NOIC TARANTO	36
22 A. Bde	8	CICA XII Air Force	37
56 PSS	9	CICA XV Air Force	38
301 PSS	10	ALCOM Main HQ	39
312 PSS	11	ALCOM for Inf Div	40
CIC ADP	12	ALCOM Liaison Officer B.R.I	41
91 PSS (Copy for CIC Det)	13 - 14	ANC PUBLIC Safety Officer N.P.P.S.	42
410 PSS	15	Movements Southern Italy	43
62 PSS	16	ADC for GOC	44
409 PSS	17	Circulation	45
APO G-2 (CI) (4 copies)	18 - 21	File	46
APO F. A. I.	22	War Diary	47 - 48
G3I(b) 15 Army Group	23	Spares	49 - 60
G-2 Sec Fifth Army	24		
G3I(b) Main Eighth Army	25		
G-2 Sec P.B.S.	26		
G-2 Sec PSS (Southern District)	27		
24 Comp HQP	28		
G3I(b) 1 District	29		

00326

1329

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

File

Director, Public Safety S.C.

V.P. expressed a wish to see all Rome Security reports. This one from No. 1 District (comprising Southern Italy and Sicily) deals with a lot of trouble during the past month.

Main items are Fascist cell in Naples area - page 4.
Communist disturbance and death of a CCRR - page 4
Armed bands near Eboli - Salerno. - page 6
" " Venosa - Potenza. - page 7

and a suggestion that in order to maintain order it is desirable to increase considerably the CCRR in these regions.

thank you

17.4.45.

J. Hanvey
Major,
Security Divn.

SECRET

Copy No: 51

5 Apr 45

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary, No. 15

Period 1 Mar to 31 Mar 45

Security Division
Rec'd 12/4
Book No 4617
File No 621.03
Action

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

No incidents of note have occurred to mark the general military security situation. Sporadic wire cutting and pilfering from military dumps and depots continues, but these activities have been on a reduced scale, due in no small measure to the energetic measures adopted by FS.

Civil Security

The absence of elementary necessities and the ever rising cost of living are a source of anxiety to the population, while the maladministration of Red Cross supplies by the local authorities has caused general discontent.

The relinquishment of control by AC is felt to be to the detriment rather than to the advantage of the country, and it is anticipated that it will lead to an increase of party activity. The international standing of Italy creates pessimism. Gloomy conjectures are made about the future of Trieste.

Despite the low state of morale, the situation remains quiet. Slight Communist and Fascist activity has been observed and dealt with during the period under review. Separatism appears to be losing ground.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Signal cable cutting has continued during the period covered by this summary, though on a reduced scale. Some nine cases were reported to and investigated by FS resulting in one arrest. In all cases it is clear that the motive was theft.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Security Division
12/4
Sec'd .....
Book No 4617
File No 621.03
Action .....

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

No incidents of note have occurred to mark the general military security situation. Sporadic wire cutting and pilfering from military dumps and depots continues, but those activities have been on a reduced scale, due in no small measure to the energetic measures adopted by FS.

Civil Security

The absence of elementary necessities and the ever rising cost of living are a source of anxiety to the population, while the maladministration of Red Cross supplies by the local authorities has caused general discontent.

The relinquishment of control by AC is felt to be to the detriment rather than to the advantage of the country, and it is anticipated that it will lead to an increase of party activity. The international standing of Italy creates pessimism. Gloomy conjectures are made about the future of Trieste.

Despite the low state of morale, the situation remains quiet. Slight Communist and Fascist activity has been observed and dealt with during the period under review. Separatism appears to be losing ground.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Signal cable cutting has continued during the period covered by this summary, though on a reduced scale. Some nine cases were reported to and investigated by FS resulting in one arrest. In all cases it is clear that the motive was theft.

(ii) Enquiries following on the theft from 16 BAD of 50 metal AA Ammunition boxes on the night of 7/8 Mar resulted in the recovery of 40 of the boxes and 7 prosecutions.

.....(iii).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(iii) Ref this HQ Summary No. 14 under this heading para (ii). A report from CAO PANTELLERIA makes it clear that, in fact, no arms have been taken from the dump situated on the Island.

(iv) Thefts of petrol from the NAPLES/ROME petrol pipe line have continued during the period under review. The arrival of additional Italian and American personnel have now improved the physical security of the line, and energetic measures by FS have resulted in some ten arrests being effected. It was not possible in all cases to establish guilt of theft but at least 50% of the arrestees are being prosecuted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month.

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS			
	RODI	-	14
	MANFREDONIA	24	89
	BARLETTA	19	65
	TERMOLI	-	10
	VIESTE	-	16
38 PSS			
	BARI	109	142
	MONOPOLI	3	36
	MOLFETTA	-	47
410 PSS			
	TARANTO	48	
312 PSS			
	TORRE ANNUNZIATA	5	17
	CASTELLAMMARE	2	19
37 PSS			
	SALERNO	1	36
301 PSS			
	BRINDISI	61	49
	OTRANTO	-	18
	GALLIPOLI	3	29
21 PSS			
	REGGIO	3	78
	MESSINA	3	46
	CATANIA and RIPOSTO	21	240
	AUGUSTA and BROCOLI	-	63
	SYRACUSA	8	112
51 PSS			
	PALERMO	21	126
	TRAPANI		101
	PORTO EMPEDOCLE	-	5

In addition 208 ships in convoy anchored within the boom at AUGUSTA. A percentage of these were checked.

(ii) During the period under review, 91 PSS reassumed security responsibilities at the port of TERMOLI.

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

security of the line, and energetic measures by FS have resulted in some ten arrests being effected. It was not possible in all cases to establish guilt of theft but at least 50% of the arrestees are being prosecuted.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month.

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 FSS			
	RODI	-	14
	MANFREDONIA	24	89
	BARLETTA	19	63
	TERMOLI	-	10
	VIESTE	-	16
38 FSS			
	BARI	109	142
	MONOPOLI	3	36
	MOLFETTA	-	47
410 FSS			
	TARANTO	48	
312 FSS			
	TORRE ANNUNZIATA	3	17
	CASTELLAMARE	2	19
37 FSS			
	SALERNO	1	36
301 FSS			
	BRINDISI	61	49
	OTRANTO	-	18
	GALLIPOLI	3	29
21 FSS			
	REGGIO	3	78
	MESSINA	3	46
	CATANIA and RIPOSTO	21	260
	AUGUSTA and BROCOLI	-	65
	SYRACUSA	8	112
51 FSS			
	PALERMO	21	126
	TRAPANI		101
	PORTO EMPEDOCLE	-	5

In addition 206 ships in convoy anchored within the boom at AUGUSTA. A percentage of these were checked.

(ii) During the period under review, 91 FSS reassumed security responsibilities at the port of TERMOLI.

(iii) On 25 Feb 45 the security schooner "LORIS STELLA" patrolled the VIESTE area, and stopped the fishing vessel No. 754, based on MANFREDONIA. 7 half-pound blocks of TNT (to be used for fishing) were found on board. The crew of three were arrested and handed over to CCRR.

.....2.

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

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For Trial for a Security offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigations (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	1	-	1	2
Civil Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	5	-	30	35
TOTAL	6	-	31	37

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) Twenty six arrests have so far been made by FS and SIM/CS in connection with an elaborate espionage and sabotage organisation which was recently been discovered in Naples. The names of the principals who are held by 808 (CS) Bn are as follows:

LOCATELLI LUIGI
GALLITO Bartolo, Sotto TENENTE
CAIOTENUTO Sabato
IOELE Rosario, Alias ENOTRIO
MAGISTRELLI Dante.
CONSOLE Guiseppe
CONSOLE Giovanni
CONSOLE Vito
CONSOLE Salvatore.

A brief outline of the case is given in para (c)(i) of this summary.

00021

(b) ACCARDI Beatrice. Listed as enemy agent by G-2(CI) AFHQ (B.389.704/1 dated 10, 15 and 29 Oct 44 refer). Arrested on 20 Feb 45 by 51 FSS and released on AFHQ authority GSI-389.701/PF/945 of 1 Apr 45.

(c) GALLINI Teresa. Listed as enemy agent by G-2(CI) AFHQ (B.389.704/1 dated 29 Oct 44 refers). Arrested on 20 Feb 45 by 51 FSS and released on AFHQ authority GSI-389. 701/PF/945 of 1 Apr 45.

(d) RASPANTI Mario. Employed in the Civil Censorship Office, Palermo. Arrested on 30 Jan by 51 FSS for interrogation in connection with Secret Ink Messages. Investigations continue.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

	(Category "A")	(Category B)	(Category "C")	
Italian Armed Forces	1	-	1	2
Civil Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	5	-	30	35
TOTAL	6	-	31	37

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) Twenty six arrests have so far been made by FS and SIM/CS in connection with an elaborate espionage and sabotage organisation which was recently been discovered in Naples. The names of the principals who are held by 808 (CS) Bn are as follows:

LOCATELLI LUIGI
CALLITO Bartolo, Sotto [illegible]
CIROTENUTO Salvato
IOELE Rosario, Alias AMOTRIO
MAGISTRELLI Dante.
CONSOLE Guiseppe
CONSOLE Giovanni
CONSOLE Vito
CONSOLE Salvatore.

A brief outline of the case is given in para (c)(i) of this summary.

00301

(b) ACCARDI Beatrice. Listed as enemy agent by G-2(CI) AFHQ (B.389.704/1 dated 10, 15 and 29 Oct 44 refer). Arrested on 20 Feb 45 by 51 FSS and released on AFHQ authority CSI-389.701/PF/945 of 1 Apr 45.

(c) GALENI Teresa. Listed as enemy agent by G-2(CI) AFHQ (B.389.704/1 dated 29 Oct 44 refers). Arrested on 20 Feb 45 by 51 FSS and released on AFHQ authority CSI-389.701/PF/945 of 1 Apr 45.

(d) RASPANTI Mario. Employed in the Civil Censorship Office, Palermo. Arrested on 30 Jan by 51 FSS for interrogation in connection with Secret Ink Messages. Investigations continue.

(e) DE MESTRIL Gerardo. Since May 44 this man has been consistently denounced for anti Allied activity. He has a strong Fascist record and was arrested by 515 FSS while inciting a mob in [illegible] (Matera Province) to a hostile demonstration against British Military personnel.

.....(ii)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) Suspects

Dr. IRMEY, the Right Reverend. Reference 5 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 14 for period 1st Feb - 1st Mar, Part II para 2 (b) (ii)(b).

The results of the check by the Questura in Rome show that his credentials are in order and that nothing is known to his detriment from a Security point of view. He has been warned to refrain from showing undue interest in matters of a military nature.

(c) Subversive Movements & Political Organisations of Security Interest

(i) Recent arrests and interrogations have revealed the existence in Naples of an extensive espionage and sabotage organisation with contacts throughout liberated Italy and Sicily. Liberally supplied with funds and reinforced by a trained saboteur and a radio telegraphist who were dropped by parachute and have now been captured, this group intended to recruit personnel for the fulfilment of sabotage missions and the dissemination of subversive propaganda.

Whereas it is not believed that they were able to complete any acts of sabotage before being arrested, it is possible that these agents may be responsible for a number of subversive incidents which have occurred at different times and in various parts of the country.

(ii) Fascist activity has been noted at Bari (where a Fascist Republican News sheet entitled "Onore e Combattimento" was destributed clandestinely) at Brindisi, at Palermo, and in the bigger towns of Eastern Sicily. In every case the necessary action has been taken.

(iii) The Communist party was not slow to take advantage of the escape of ROATTA to attack the government with accusations of corruption in high circles and there have been recent demonstrations in FROSINONE, BARI, TARANTO and PALERMO. In the latter town, a skirmish took place between Communists and Separatists, though both these parties, are hostile to the CC.RR, who have been carrying out large scale raids of houses in Piana dei Greci (B 5724) in a general search for arms.

Extract - 157

At Minervino (MR 7578) a Communist disturbance took place on 19 Mar which resulted in the death of a Carabinieri. The arrest of a prominent Communist by CC.RR as a sequel to this incident caused a crowd of 200 persons to gather in front of the municipio to demand his release. No hostile action was taken and the crowd eventually dispersed.

(iv) Separatism in Sicily appears to be losing a certain amount of ground. In Messina posters have appeared saying "Down with the Fascist Finocchiaro Aprile", though allegations in Rome Newspapers that the latter is in contact with Roman Fascist

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

(c) Subversive Movements & Political Organisations of Security Interest

(i) Recent arrests and interrogations have revealed the existence in Naples of an extensive espionage and sabotage organisation with contacts throughout liberated Italy and Sicily. Liberally supplied with funds and reinforced by a trained saboteur and a radio telegraphist who were dropped by parachute and have now been captured, this group intended to recruit personnel for the fulfilment of sabotage missions and the dissemination of subversive propaganda.

Whereas it is not believed that they were able to complete any acts of sabotage before being arrested, it is possible that these agents may be responsible for a number of subversive incidents which have occurred at different times and in various parts of the country.

(ii) Fascist activity has been noted at Bari (where a Fascist Republican News sheet entitled "Onore e Combattimento" was destributed clandestinely) at Brindisi, at Palermo, and in the bigger towns of Eastern Sicily. In every case the necessary action has been taken.

(iii) The Communist party was not slow to take advantage of the escape of ROATTA to attack the government with accusations of corruption in high circles and there have been recent demonstrations in FROSINONE, BARI, TARANTO and PALERMO. In the latter town, a skirmish took place between Communists and Separatists, though both these parties, are hostile to the CC.RR, who have been carrying out large scale raids of houses in Piana dei Greci (B 3724) in a general search for arms.

At Minervino (MR 7578) a Communist disturbance took place on 19 Mar which resulted in the death of a Carabinieri. The arrest of a prominent Communist by CC.RR as a sequel to this incident caused a crowd of 200 persons to gather in front of the municipio to demand his release. No hostile action was taken and the crowd eventually dispersed.

(iv) Separatism in Sicily appears to be losing a certain amount of ground. In Messina posters have appeared saying "Down with the Fascist Finocchiaro Aprile", though allegations in Rome Newspapers that the latter is in contact with Roman Fascist groups are generally discounted. Finocchiaro was booed at GELA (H 2551) when he arrived there on Mar 5 and in Syracuse about one hundred Separatists have lately left the movement to join the Italian Republican Party, which favours a Federal Republic after the model of Switzerland.

.....5.

Extract - 157

Extract 176

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

Nothing daunted, Finocchiaro has addressed an appeal to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in which he pleads the case for an Independent Sicily. The U.S. Consul General has declined to forward the letter, and it is presumed that the British Vice Consul will conform.

(d) Control of Movement

(i) On 16 Mar an instruction was received from FCI that Palermo, Italian Under Secretary of State for War, should not be allowed to proceed by air to Tirana unless in possession of AFHQ travel authority.

It was found, however, that Palermo had left Galatina airport (Lecce) for Tirana on 14 Mar. (He returned by the same route on 17 Mar.)

Arrangements previously made with Galatina Airport have been confirmed, and AFSC will inform FS of any persons arriving at or leaving the airfield other than British or US Military and Italian Air Force personnel.

(ii) Road blocks and control of hotels and boarding houses throughout the district have been carried out during the period under review. There is nothing of security interest to report.

(iii) 2150 Italian repatriates from the Balkans have arrived at Taranto and have been screened by an Italian Commission in conjunction with FS. The Garibaldi Division which arrived from Brindisi by rail and which numbers approximately 2900 is in the process of being screened.

(iv) A problem is raised by Italian soldiers serving with various regiments in Southern Italy, who are not provided with leave passes or any form of pay book. Though many of them are deserters, CC.RR do not know what to do about them, as they state that no action is taken against the offenders when they are escorted back to their regiments.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) Fewer complaints have been heard recently against service with the Italian Armed Forces and calling up of classes for military service. It is believed that this is largely due to the fact that those reporting for duty and training have found actual conditions far better than they expected. A notable increase in response to the call up has been experienced.

(ii) The morale of the Navy, however does not appear to be satisfactory. Sailors from the Italian battleship "Doria" state that conditions on board are so bad that if they cannot desert they would prefer to go into action rather than remain in a home port. Dissatisfaction with their officers appears general.

(iii) From Catania, several incidents have been reported in which

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

(d) Control of Movement

(i) On 16 Mar an instruction was received from FCI that Palermo, Italian Under Secretary of State for War, should not be allowed to proceed by air to Tirana unless in possession of AFHQ travel authority.

It was found, however, that Palermo had left Galatina airport (Lecce) for Tirana on 14 Mar. (He returned by the same route on 17 Mar.)

Arrangements previously made with Galatina Airport have been confirmed, and APSC will inform FS of any persons arriving at or leaving the airfield other than British or US Military and Italian Air Force personnel.

(ii) Road blocks and control of hotels and boarding houses throughout the district have been carried out during the period under review. There is nothing of security interest to report.

(iii) 2150 Italian repatriates from the Balkans have arrived at Taranto and have been screened by an Italian Commission in conjunction with FS. The Garibaldi Division which arrived from Brindisi by rail and which numbers approximately 2900 is in the process of being screened.

(iv) A problem is raised by Italian soldiers serving with various regiments in Southern Italy, who are not provided with leave passes or any form of pay book. Though many of them are deserters, CC.RR do not know what to do about them, as they state that no action is taken against the offenders when they are escorted back to their regiments.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Italian Armed Forces

(i) Fewer complaints have been heard recently against service with the Italian Armed Forces and calling up of classes for military service. It is believed that this is largely due to the fact that those reporting for duty and training have found actual conditions far better than they expected. A notable increase in response to the call up has been experienced.

(ii) The morale of the Navy, however does not appear to be satisfactory. Sailors from the Italian battleship "Doria" state that conditions on board are so bad that if they cannot desert they would prefer to go into action rather than remain in a home port. Dissatisfaction with their officers appears general.

(iii) From Catania, several incidents have been reported in which British Troops have been beaten up after dark by a superior number of Italian troops. The motive appears to be one of jealousy on the part of the Italians, who are envious of the better living conditions of the British Troops.

.....(iv).

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

(iv) The Garibaldi Division, having been screened in Taranto, proceeded to make a nuisance of themselves in the town. The usual haircutting threats against Italian women consorting with Allied troops were made and in some cases put into execution. The Division was consequently confined to camp for two days, the offenders were severely punished, and Divisional police patrols have been instituted in the town.

(b) Civil Population

(i) The usual Anti-Allied criticism and complaints have been temporarily silenced by our rapid advance into Germany and the hope of consequent early developments on the Italian front. There is however, a feeling in some circles that the sudden liberation of Northern Italy may lead to complications. It is believed that the Northern Italians will have little in common with the present Government, and will not hesitate to take action if they do not obtain what they want.

This is linked up with the dread of Communism which is an obsession with many Italians. The industrial north has always been a centre of Communist activity, and it is feared that the liberation of the north may result in complete anarchy throughout Italy.

(ii) Economic conditions continue to cause concern and little has been done to control prices or to relieve unemployment. In consequence beggars, robbers and contrabandists still abound, and general discontent persists.

(iii) There is little faith in the present Government, and anxiety is expressed about the future of Italy. Allied support is considered essential for a considerable period after the war in Europe is over.

(c) Rumours

(i) There have been the usual crop of rumours about peace bids and negotiations between the Allies and high German officials. In some quarters it is believed that an armistice has already been signed.

(ii) Roatta is reported to have escaped to Lisbon with the help of the British Intelligence Service, for whom he is purported to have worked during the war with Italy.

(iii) V 2 sites are being prepared in Milan for the bombardment of Italy. (Source - Civilians Salerno).

(d) Other Matters of Security Interest

(i) On interrogation, SCHAFFLER Hugo, a German PW escapee, stated that before his recapture, he had in his wanderings, stumbled upon an armed band hiding in the hills in the region of EBOLI CONTURSI (Salerno Prov). British and American deserters are alleged to form part of the band. The nature of the country lends itself to such activity particularly in the areas where large [illegible]

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

(i) The usual anti-Allied criticism and complaints have been temporarily silenced by our rapid advance into Germany and the hope of consequent early developments on the Italian Front. There is however, a feeling in some circles that the sudden liberation of Northern Italy may lead to complications. It is believed that the Northern Italians will have little in common with the present Government, and will not hesitate to take action if they do not obtain what they want.

This is linked up with the dread of Communism which is an obsession with many Italians. The industrial north has always been a centre of Communist activity, and it is feared that the liberation of the north may result in complete anarchy throughout Italy.

(ii) Economic conditions continue to cause concern and little has been done to control prices or to relieve unemployment. In consequence beggars, robbers and contrabandists still abound, and general discontent persists.

(iii) There is little faith in the present Government, and anxiety is expressed about the future of Italy. Allied support is considered essential for a considerable period after the war in Europe is over.

(c) Rumours

(i) There have been the usual crop of rumours about peace bids and negotiations between the Allies and high German officials. In some quarters it is believed that an armistice has already been signed.

(ii) Reatta is reported to have escaped to Lisbon with the help of the British Intelligence Service, for whom he is purported to have worked during the war with Italy.

(iii) V 2 sites are being prepared in Milan for the bombardment of Italy. Source - Civilians Salerno).

(d) Other Matters of Security Interest

(i) On interrogation, SCHEFFLER Hugo, a German PW escapee, stated that before his recapture, he had in his wanderings, stumbled upon an armed band hiding in the hills in the region of EBOLI CONTURSI (Salerno Prov). British and American deserters are alleged to form part of the band. The nature of the country lends itself to such activity particularly in the areas where large grottoes exist. According to SCHEFFLER the location of the band is well hidden and would be difficult to find. He saw about 120 persons, but states that the total number is more than this. Investigations continue and it is hoped to be able to take action in the near future.

.....(ii).

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

(ii) Reports have been received of outbreaks of lawlessness in isolated districts of Southern Italy. This takes the form of active armed resistance to the present call-up of Italian military classes, and armed bands recruited locally attempt to impose their will on the established authorities. The following examples are quoted:-

(a) At VENOSA (Potenza Prov) on 22 Feb 45 a batch of recruits on their way to catch the 0940 train to POTENZA were surrounded by an armed party about 100 strong who forced the recruits to accompany them to some caves in the hills near VENOSA. The Maresciallo of CC.RR and his personnel went to the spot immediately and was met by fire from pistols and hand grenades. His returning fire was so effective, that the band dissolved and fled. Thirty of the band, including the ring-leaders were arrested.

(b) At MELFI (Potenza Prov) local men due for call up formed themselves into a protective armed band about 150 to 200 strong and announced their intention of resisting the call up by force of arms. They also terrorised local farmers into providing them with food. Between the end of Jan 45 and 6 Feb 45 powerful CC.RR reinforcements resulted in the arrest of 20 of the ring-leaders and the agreement of the remainder to obey the call-up.

These two incidents are typical of others which took place in IRSINA (Matera Prov) and ANDRIA (Bari Prov). It would seem desirable, in order to maintain order in these communities, considerably to increase the number of CC.RR personnel and to impose severer penalties for illegal possession of firearms.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
428 FS Sec.	ARPINO	CAPUA. PIUGGI. VENAFRO
91 PS Sec.	FOGGIA	MANFREDONIA. BARLETTA. TRANOLI. RODI.
315 FS Sec.	BARI	-
38 PS Sec.	BARI	MONOPOLI. MOLFETTA.
312 FS Sec.	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE. NOLA.
37 FS Sec.	SALERNO	MONTE CORVINO. SORRENTO CAPACCIO. NOCERA. EBOLI.
410 PS Sec.	TARANTO	-
301 FS Sec.	BRINDISI	LECCE. GALLIPOLI.

00013

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(a) At VENOSA (Potenza Prov) [illegible] recruits on their way to catch the 0940 train to POTENZA were surrounded by an armed party about 100 strong who forced the recruits to accompany them to some caves in the hills near VENOSA. The Maresciallo of CC.RR and his personnel went to the spot immediately and was met by fire from pistols and hand grenades. His returning fire was so effective, that the band dissolved and fled. Thirty of the band, including the ring-leaders were arrested.

(b) At MELFI (Potenza Prov) local men due for call up formed themselves into a protective armed band about 150 to 200 strong and announced their intention of resisting the call up by force of arms. They also terrorised local farmers into providing them with food. Between the end of Jan 45 and 6 Feb 45 powerful CC.RR reinforcements resulted in the arrest of 20 of the ring-leaders and the agreement of the remainder to obey the call-up.

These two incidents are typical of others which took place in IRSINA (Matera Prov) and ANDRIA (Bari Prov). It would seem desirable, in order to maintain order in these communities, considerably to increase the number of CC.RR personnel and to impose severer penalties for illegal possession of firearms.

00313

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Location	Detachments
428 PS Sec.	AVELLINO	CAPUA. PIUGGI. VENAFRO
91 PS Sec.	FOGGIA	MANFREDONIA. BARLETTA. TERMOLI. RODI.
315 PS Sec.	BARI	-
38 PS Sec.	BARI	MONOPOLI. MOLFETTA.
312 PS Sec.	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE. NOLA.
37 PS Sec.	SALERNO	MONTE CORVINO. SORRENTO CAPACCIO. NOCERA. EBOLI.
410 PS Sec.	TARANTO	-
301 PS Sec.	BRINDISI	LECCE. GALLIPOLI.
51 PS Sec.	PALERMO	TRAPANI. AGRIGENTO. TERMINI CALTANISSETTA.
21 PS Sec.	CATANIA	MESSINA. REGGIO. AUGUSTA. SYRACUSE.
62 PS Sec.	BENEVENTO	AVELLINO. CAMPOBASSO.

(M. E. HARARI) Major
G S I

MEH/HH

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1344

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO
52 Area	1	GSI. 2 District	35
54 Area	2	HQ. Field Security	36
56 Area	3	SILO (C/o 54 Area)	37
204 Sub-Area	4	S.O. (Sy) NAPLES	38
94 Sub Area	5	S.O. (Sy) Adriatic Coast	39
208 Sub-Area	6	NOIC BARI	40
210 Sub-Area	7	NOIC TARANTO	41
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	8	CISB XII Air Force	42
22 Air Dic	9	CISB XV Air Force	43
37 FSS	10	ALCOM Main HQ	44
38 FSS	11	ALCOM for Inf Div	45
51 FSS	12	ALCOM Southern Region	46
301 FSS	13	ALCOM Lazio Region	47
312 FSS	14	ALCOM Southern Region for Public Safety Div	48
315 FSS (Copy for CIC Det)	15 - 16	ALCOM Sicilian Region for Public Safety Div	49
428 FSS	17	ALCOM Lazio Region for Public Safety Div	50
21 FSS	18	ALCOM Abruzzi-Marche Region for Public Safety Div	51
91 FSS (Copy for CIC Det)	19 - 20	MOV East Italy	52
410 FSS	21	MOV West Italy	53
62 FSS	22	MOV NAPLES, West Ports	54
AFHQ G-2(CI) (4 copies)	23 - 26	ADC for GOC	55
AFHQ. F.C.I.	27	Circulation	56
GSI(b) 15 Army Group	28	File	57
G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	29	War Diary	58 - 59
GSI(b) Main Eighth Army	30	Spares	60 - 69
G-2 Sec. PBS	31		
G-2 Sec PBS (Southern District)	32		
214 Gp RAF	33		
GSI 1 District	34		

000216

Security

HEADQUARTERS
SEP 1945
G-2

SECRET

Copy No.: 52.

8 Feb 45

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 13

Period 1 Jan to 31 Jan 45

Seen by Col. Chapman

Security Division
Rec'd 10/2
Book No 4808
File No 621.03.
Action .....

Appendix "A" filed in "156"

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

There is little to report under this heading. Sporadic wire-cutting and ~~extensive pilferage continue~~.

Civil Security

The main preoccupation of the civilian population is food. Inevitably they compare their present miserable condition with life under Fascism. It is hardly surprising therefore to find the past Regime gaining in favour and a consequent hardening in attitude against the Allies.

PART II

00017

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

(i) The movement southwards of large bodies of troops belonging to 46 Div gave rise to a general belief in area PESCARA (C 1829) that the formation was destined for GREECE.

(ii) Extensive derequisitioning in SULMONA (G 9483) disclosed that a Canadian Division would not, after all, move into that area. The story was then circulated that the Canadians were returning to the front because the Corps which was to replace them had been sent to GREECE.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Theft of petrol from the NAPLES - ROME pipeline is reported as very considerable. The thieves are determined and readily resort to the use of arms. As the result of one such incident, an exchange of shots with an Italian Guard occurred on 16 Jan: one thief was killed and

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

Division 10/2
Rec'd 4808
Book No
File No 621.03.
Action
Appendix "A" Files in "156"

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

There is little to report under this heading. Sporadic wire-cutting and extensive pilferage continue.

Civil Security

The main preoccupation of the civilian population is food. Inevitably they compare their present miserable condition with life under Fascism. It is hardly surprising therefore to find the past Regime gaining in favour and a consequent hardening in attitude against the Allies.

00017

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

(i) The movement southwards of large bodies of troops belonging to 46 Div gave rise to a general belief in area PESCARA (C 1829) that the formation was destined for GREECE.

(ii) Extensive derequisitioning in SULMONA (G 9483) disclosed that a Canadian Division would not, after all, move into that area. The story was then circulated that the Canadians were returning to the front because the Corps which was to replace them had been sent to GREECE.

(b) Security of Personnel

Nothing to Report.

(c) Security of Material and Installations

(i) Theft of petrol from the NAPLES - ROME pipeline is reported as very considerable. The thieves are determined and readily resort to the use of arms. As the result of one such incident, an exchange of shots with an Italian Guard occurred on 16 Jan; one thief was killed and three were wounded. Two further arrests have been made.

(ii) Several scattered instances of cable-cutting for motives of theft have occurred throughout the District. The most serious case occurred on 2 Jan. The main cable alongside the railway NAPLES - SALERNO was cut near RESINA (N 2944). Investigation by FS revealed that the section of cable removed had been taken into a nearby factory in course of construction: CC RR traced the culprits as two youths engaged in the works. The receiver of the stolen material has been identified and arrested.

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

(iii) An attempted raid by armed Italian civilians in possession of a lorry on a grenade dump at 16 BAD was foiled by the vigilance of the guard.

(iv) All but a few important parts of some secret radio equipment ("S" phones) that had been dumped by thieves has been recovered as the result of lengthy enquiries by Field Security.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month:

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS			
	RODI	-	10
	MANFREDONIA	12	53
	BARLETTA	20	38
38 PSS			
	BARI	98	64
	MONOPOLI	6	26
	MOLFETTA	-	42
62 FSS			
	OTRANTO	-	13
	GALLIPOLI	1	3
410 FSS			
	TARANTO	64	14
8 Cdn FSS			
	CIVITAVECCHIA	-	-
312 FSS			
	TORRE ANNUNZIATA	8	27
	CASTELLAMMARE	4	21
37 FSS			
	SALERNO	2	37
301 FSS			
	BRINDISI	57	16
21 FSS			
	REGGIO	5	76
	MESSINA	10	52
	CATANIA & RIPOSTO	30	136
	AUGUSTA & BROCOLI	-	38
	SYRACUSE	6	88
51 FSS			
	PALERMO	-	62
	TRAPANI	-	32

(ii) At DEMAGNO SPUGNE, 6 miles north of TERMOLI, a fishing boat of Venetian or Jugoslav type, about 20 feet long and 8 feet beam without sail or motor was found on the beach. Investigations reveal that the boat came ashore on the night of 24/25 Dec 44. Inside were found 5 Kgs of fish (about 2 days old), a tattered shirt and a pair of socks. The number of the boat is 2712 S. There are no other marks of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

91 PSS			
	RODI	-	10
	MANFREDONIA	12	53
	BARLETTA	20	38
38 PSS			
	BARI	98	64
	MONOPOLI	6	26
	MOLFETTA	-	42
62 PSS			
	OTRANTO	-	13
	GALLIPOLI	1	3
410 PSS			
	TARANTO	64	14
8 Cdn FSS			
	CIVITAVECCHIA	-	-
312 FSS			
	TORRE ANNUNZIATA	8	27
	CASTELLAMMARE	4	21
37 FSS			
	SALERNO	2	37
301 FSS			
	BRINDISI	57	16
21 PSS			
	REGGIO	5	76
	MESSINA	10	52
	CATANIA & RIPOSTO	30	136
	AUGUSTA & BROCOLI	-	38
	SYRACUSE	6	88
51 FSS			
	PALERMO	-	62
	TRAPANI	-	32

(ii) At DEMAGNO SPUGNE, 6 miles north of TERMOLI, a fishing boat of Venetian or Jugoslav type, about 20 feet long and 8 feet beam without sail or motor was found on the beach. Investigations reveal that the boat came ashore on the night of 24/25 Dec 44. Inside were found 5 Kgs of fish (about 2 days old), a tattered shirt and a pair of socks. The number of the boat is 2742 S. There are no other marks of identification. No details of strangers in the area have been found, and Regia Marina have been asked to endeavour to obtain information as to the port of registration.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

	For trial for a Security offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further invegtigation (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	6	6
Civil Officials including CC RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	2	2	11	15
TOTAL	2	2	17	21

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) BORRONI, Enrico. See our Summary No. 12 for December 44. This enemy agent was executed on 17 Jan 45.

(b) COPERSINO, Gioacchino. See Summary No. 12. The Legal Branch, AC have now been requested to bring him to trial for espionage under Art. 54 of the Codice Militare Penale. He is held in BARI gaol.

(c) GIORGI, Ornella. See Summary No. 12. She has now been interned for the duration on the authority of AFHQ.

(d) PANEBLANCO, Giuseppe di Unberto. See Summary No. 12. The results of his interrogation for complicity in the CHETRY case are still awaited. He is in BARI civil gaol.

(e) MASCHIETTI, Domenico di Alessandro. See Summary No. 12. This suspected enemy agent has, on the authority of AFHQ, been released, subject to supervision by FSS/CC RR.

(f) FONTANA, Domenico
MAGGIO, Luigi
CARAVANO, Giampiero. See Summary No. 12. The final interrogation, on specific lines determined by AFHQ, of these three agents dropped in SICILY, is nearing completion.

(g) LANNES, George John Henry. In Oct 44 was held in Z Repatriation Centre, but escaped when his suspicions were aroused. He reached S. FRANCE whence he returned to NAPLES. Now held at 56 Area Fd Punishment Centre for safe custody and interrogation. His highly romantic story of being a shipwrecked Canadian sailor escaped from a German Camp was clearly false and aroused considerable suspicion.

13496

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

	For trial for a Security offence (Category "A")	For Internment (Category "B")	For detention pending further invegtigation (Category "C")	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	6	6
Civil Officials including CC RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians	2	2	11	15
TOTAL	2	2	17	21

(b) Important Individual Cases

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) BORRONI, Enrico. See our Summary No. 12 for December 44. This enemy agent was executed on 17 Jan 45.

(b) COPERSINO, Gioacchino. See Summary No. 12. The Legal Branch, AC have now been requested to bring him to trial for espionage under Art. 54 of the Codice Militare Penale. He is held in BARI gaol.

(c) GIORGI, Ornella. See Summary No. 12. She has now been interned for the duration on the authority of AFHQ.

(d) PANEBLANCO, Giuseppe di Unberto. See Summary No. 12. The results of his interrogation for complicity in the CHETRY case are still awaited. He is in BARI civil gaol.

(e) MASCHIETTI, Domenico di Alessandro. See Summary No. 12. This suspected enemy agent has, on the authority of AFHQ, been released, subject to supervision by FSS/CC RR.

(f) FONTANA, Domenico
MAGGIO, Luigi
CARAVANO, Gianpiero. See Summary No. 12. The final interrogation, on specific lines determined by AFHQ, of these three agents dropped in SICILY, is nearing completion.

(g) LANNES, George John Henry. In Oct 44 was held in Z Repatriation Centre, but escaped when his suspicions were aroused. He reached S. FRANCE whence he returned to NAPLES. Now held at 56 Area Fd Punishment Centre for safe custody and interrogation. His highly romantic story of being a shipwrecked Canadian sailor escaped from a German Camp was clearly false and aroused considerable suspicion.

Interrogation has so far elicited the fact that he is a French subject who had collaborated with the Germans in S. FRANCE and who was arrested by U.S. Forces on their entry into that country.

It is not at present considered that he is an enemy agent, but enquiries continue.

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

(ii) Suspects

(a) GUETTI, Domenico. See Summary No. 12. Subject has been charged by CC RR for illegal detention of arms. The security interest in the case is considered to be very slight now that the denunciations and counter-denunciations have developed into a family squabble which the protagonists have been advised to settle through Italian legal channels. The case may be considered closed.

(b) MANGANO, Romeo. See Summary No. 12. No fresh information has come to light about this man's activities and he remains under general surveillance as a man of dubious political antecedents, and a potential trouble-maker.

(c) Suspected Enemy Agent - name unknown. On 30 Jan 45, the parachutes and equipment of what is believed to be an enemy agent were discovered in the area of PAESTUM - CAPACCIO (Prov. of SALERNO), approx. map ref N 8705. An unidentified plane, flying low, had been heard in the area, early in the morning of 30 Jan 45. From the civilian clothes included in the equipment, it is concluded that the parachutist was of medium height and athletic build. Tears in one of the parachutes and small bloodstains on some of the clothes indicate that the parachutist made a bad landing and injured himself to some extent. No other firm conclusions can be drawn from the equipment found.

FS and CC RR are making a thorough search of the surrounding areas, so far without results. A possibility of the suspect having travelled by train to REGGIO CALABRIA is also being investigated.

(d) SCAMBATI, Raffaele di Umberto. History: Subject was Political Secretary of SPOLTORE (PESCARA Prov.). He was reported to have been ardent in collaboration with the Germans during their occupation of the area and to have been particularly assiduous in forcing Italians to enrol in the Fascist Republican Army. It is also alleged that he worked as an agent for SS and Gestapo, and finally went North with the Germans.

Recent information: (i) that he has been seen in RAVENNA accompanied by his mistress, who is nick-named "TOPOLINA" on account of her small stature. (ii) that he was seen about 27 Dec 44 in the same town in the company of UNGARO Michele, another enthusiastic fascist, and that both were dressed as friars. (iii) rumours current in SPOLTORE suggest that he has returned to ACT.

As he is a type of man capable of accepting a mission for the Germans, the above details and the description have been forwarded by 409 FS Sec to 47 PS Sec.

Description: Height: 1m.77. Hair blond, eyes blue, regular features, fresh complexion, handsome, slim, 30 years of age.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) Separatist Movement, SICILY. Following the disturbances in SYRACUSE, the leaders of the movement have on the whole been keeping quiet, possibly through fear of police action. There are again rumours of division within the movement. The Separatist National Committee met

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

(b) MANGANO, Romeo. See Summary No. 12. No fresh information has come to light about this man's activities and he remains under general surveillance as a man of dubious political antecedents, and a potential trouble-maker.

(c) Suspected Enemy Agent - name unknown. On 30 Jan 45, the parachutes and equipment of what is believed to be an enemy agent were discovered in the area of PAESTUM - CAPACCIO (Prov. of SALERNO), approx. map ref N 8705. An unidentified plane, flying low, had been heard in the area, early in the morning of 30 Jan 45. From the civilian clothes included in the equipment, it is concluded that the parachutist was of medium height and athletic build. Tears in one of the parachutes and small bloodstains on some of the clothes indicate that the parachutist made a bad landing and injured himself to some extent. No other firm conclusions can be drawn from the equipment found.

FS and CC RR are making a thorough search of the surrounding areas, so far without results. A possibility of the suspect having travelled by train to REGGIO CALABRIA is also being investigated.

(d) SGAMBATI, Raffaele di Umberto. History: Subject was Political Secretary of SPOLTORE (PESCARA Prov.). He was reported to have been ardent in collaboration with the Germans during their occupation of the area and to have been particularly assiduous in forcing Italians to enrol in the Fascist Republican Army. It is also alleged that he worked as an agent for SS and Gestapo, and finally went North with the Germans.

Recent information: (i) that he has been seen in RAVENNA accompanied by his mistress, who is nick-named "TOPOLINA" on account of her small stature. (ii) that he was seen about 27 Dec 44 in the same town in the company of UNGARO Michele, another enthusiastic fascist, and that both were dressed as friars. (iii) rumours current in SPOLTORE suggest that he has returned to AOT.

As he is a type of man capable of accepting a mission for the Germans, the above details and the description have been forwarded by 409 FS Sec to 47 PS Sec.

Description: Height: 1m.77. Hair blond, eyes blue, regular features, fresh complexion, handsome, slim, 30 years of age.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) Separatist Movement, SICILY. Following the disturbances in SYRACUSE, the leaders of the movement have on the whole been keeping quiet, possibly through fear of police action. There are again rumours of division within the movement. The Separatist National Committee met on 15/16 Jan and included delegates from all the provinces of the island. After four long and animated sessions, the committee decided to issue an ultimatum demanding either (a) the handing over of power (in SICILY) to the Separatist Movement, or (b) military re-occupation of the island on the part of the Allies, and to this end an order of the day was distributed in PALERMO. Text is given at Appendix "A".

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

There is still no tangible evidence that the Separatists intend to use force in the immediate future.

A tentative estimate (source: Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency) ascribes the following capabilities to the Separatist Movement.

(a) Should a plebiscite be granted to SICILY, the Separatists would probably win the election and would be satisfied.

(b) Should the plebiscite be refused, the Separatists state that they will start a civil war as soon as hostilities have ended. (Source adds the comment that he believes they would.)

(c) On the other hand, the Separatists openly state that 1945 will see the realisation of their dreams. However, the leaders do not want bloodshed, at least for the time being, and armed insurrection sponsored by the movement would only take place if the younger agitators rejected the leadership of the FINOCCHIARO - TASCA group. This opinion is backed by the attitude of neutrality adopted by the movement towards the most recent anti-call-up riots in SICILY."

(ii) Manifestations and rumours of revived Fascist activity are current in many localities and seem to have connection with the general opposition to the call-up. It would seem to implicate therefore the various youth and student organisations. This activity is most pronounced in SICILY. The disorders at NARO (G 8256) when the town was occupied by armed demonstrators who held out against Italian military and police for a considerable time is attributed more to the handiwork of fascist-hooligan elements than Separatist agitators.

A noticeable activity is the circulation of Fascist and anti-Allied leaflets. A translation of one of the most virulent, found in a MESSINA Cinema, is attached at Appendix "B". 00013

In BARI, a few copies of a clandestine Fascist Republican News-sheet "ONORE e COMBATTIMENTO" have been found, while in SALERNO and adjacent areas there are rumours of Fascist meetings coupled with fascist mural inscriptions and the posting of manifestoes lauding MUSSOLINI and condemning the call-up.

(iii) In NAPLES, a political society styled the MOVIMENTO dei PATRIOTI has shown some activity. It is notable that the principal members of the movement are well-known local criminals. Its literature savours strongly of fascism and one of its principles is the retention of arms.

(iv) The activities of the REGGIO CALABRIA section of the MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO is viewed with suspicion by the local Italian authorities. It is believed to have arms at its disposal and to be in the hands of politically unstable elements lead by MUSOLINO Agostino who claims to have fought the Germans as a partisan on the GARIGLIANO. About 19 Jan, ROCCO Emilio, alleged to be leader of the Movement in ROME, visited REGGIO-CALABRIA and appears to have effected some re-organisation of the local movement. The general political tendency of the movement locally is left-wing and anti-Monarchist.

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) As the towns of MESSINA and REGGIO-CALABRIA [illegible]

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

(b) Should the plebiscite be refused, the Separatists state that they will start a civil war as soon as hostilities have ended. (Source adds the comment that he believes they would.)

(c) On the other hand, the Separatists openly state that 1945 will see the realisation of their dreams. However, the leaders do not want bloodshed, at least for the time being, and armed insurrection sponsored by the movement would only take place if the younger agitators rejected the leadership of the FINOCCHIARO - TASCA group. This opinion is backed by the attitude of neutrality adopted by the movement towards the most recent anti-call-up riots in SICILY."

(ii) Manifestations and rumours of revived Fascist activity are current in many localities and seem to have connection with the general opposition to the call-up. It would seem to implicate therefore the various youth and student organisations. This activity is most pronounced in SICILY. The disorders at NARO (G 8256) when the town was occupied by armed demonstrators who held out against Italian military and police for a considerable time is attributed more to the handiwork of fascist-hooligan elements than Separatist agitators.

A noticeable activity is the circulation of Fascist and anti-Allied leaflets. A translation of one of the most virulent, found in a MESSINA Cinema, is attached at Appendix "B". 00015

In BARI, a few copies of a clandestine Fascist Republican News-sheet "ONORE e COMBATTIMENTO" have been found, while in SALERNO and adjacent areas there are rumours of Fascist meetings coupled with fascist mural inscriptions and the posting of manifestoes lauding MUSSOLINI and condemning the call-up.

(iii) In NAPLES, a political society styled the MOVIMENTO dei PATRIOTI has shown some activity. It is notable that the principal members of the movement are well-known local criminals. Its literature savours strongly of fascism and one of its principles is the retention of arms.

(iv) The activities of the REGGIO CALABRIA section of the MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO is viewed with suspicion by the local Italian authorities. It is believed to have arms at its disposal and to be in the hands of politically unstable elements lead by MUSOLINO Agostino who claims to have fought the Germans as a partisan on the GARIGLIANO. About 19 Jan, ROCCO Emilio, alleged to be leader of the Movement in ROME, visited REGGIO-CALABRIA and appears to have effected some re-organisation of the local movement. The general political tendency of the movement locally is left-wing and anti-Monarchist.

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) As the towns of MESSINA and REGGIO-CALABRIA constitute a bottle-neck through which travellers between SICILY and Northern Italy normally pass, it has been considered desirable to tighten up the Security control of hotel and rationing registrations in these two places. Theoretically, the Italian system of hotel registration is water-tight, but there has been slackness and evasion in its application.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(ii) At 0800 hrs on 22 Jan 45, the following four men were detained at TERMOLI station:-

EVANGELISTA, Francesco
ZANDARINI, Lino
CALAON, Arturo
GLARETTA, Erminio

Two of them, ZANDARINI and EVANGELISTA were, at the time of the Armistice, working in MONTENEGRO. They escaped and joined the Partisan forces. On the arrival of the British in Yugo-slavia, they obtained employment with a British DID at DUBROVNIK. GLARETTA and CALAON were serving in the Italian Navy at the time of the Armistice. They also joined the Partisans and later worked at the same DID. When the DID was recalled to Italy on 20 Jan 45, they came with it, stowing away in the unit transport. Arrived at BARI on 21 Jan 45 they were able to slip away unchecked and made their way to BARI railway station. They intended to proceed to the home of EVANGELISTA at the village of VITTORITO (Prov. AQUILA). They have been despatched under CC RR escort to BARI for interrogation by SILO. (ii)

MISCELLANEOUS

3. (a)

(i) CC RR

It is reliably reported that the Sicilian CC RR did not distinguish itself in dealing with the recent disturbances on the island, having shown neither resolution nor initiative. In some cases they allowed themselves to be disarmed without putting up any show of resistance.

On the other hand, Italian garrison troops under command of Generals BRISOTTO and RONCO showed, in the same circumstances, a reasonably satisfactory state of morale.

(ii) The Call-up

The general poor response to the call-up continues for the now well-known reasons of universal apathy, political disillusionment, mistrust of Italian officers, the unsatisfactory conditions of pay and family allowances and shortage of clothing. The political objection to enrolment is still held to be the obscure position of the Italians in respect of Allied post-war plans and the non-publication of the Armistice terms.

It is said that while highly-placed persons in the Italian Army know the degree of assistance which the Allies are giving to them, the rank and file do not, and that suitable publicity would have a good effect, as was illustrated by the favourable comments heard in FOGGIA when an Italian Regiment, fully equipped with British material, passed through the town recently. A large percentage of those presenting themselves willingly for the call-up are reported to be Communists.

(iii) Italian Paratroops

Reports received from two separate sources show that Italian paratroops are particularly undisciplined, and that they appear always to be in possession of their arms, including hand-grenades, even when off-duty.

The following incident is typical of similar ones where, even if arms are not fired, they are used menacingly: a party of Italian troops

1355

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Armistice, working in MONTENEGRO. They escaped and joined the Partisan forces. On the arrival of the British in Yugo-slavia, they obtained employment with a British DID at DUBROVNIK. GIARETTA and CALON were serving in the Italian Navy at the time of the Armistice. They also joined the Partisans and later worked at the same DID. When the DID was recalled to Italy on 20 Jan 45, they came with it, stowing away in the unit transport. Arrived at BARI on 21 Jan 45 they were able to slip away unchecked and made their way to BARI railway station. They intended to proceed to the home of EVANGELISTA at the village of VITTORITO (Prov. AQUILA). They have been despatched under CC RR escort to BARI for interrogation by SILO.

MISCELLANEOUS (ii)

3. (a)

(i) CC RR

It is reliably reported that the Sicilian CC RR did not distinguish itself in dealing with the recent disturbances on the island, having shown neither resolution nor initiative. In some cases they allowed themselves to be disarmed without putting up any show of resistance.

On the other hand, Italian garrison troops under command of Generals BRISOTTO and RONCO showed, in the same circumstances, a reasonably satisfactory state of morale.

(ii) The Call-up

The general poor response to the call-up continues for the now well-known reasons of universal apathy, political disillusionment, mistrust of Italian officers, the unsatisfactory conditions of pay and family allowances and shortage of clothing. The political objection to enrolment is still held to be the obscure position of the Italians in respect of Allied post-war plans and the non-publication of the Armistice terms.

It is said that while highly-placed persons in the Italian Army know the degree of assistance which the Allies are giving to them, the rank and file do not, and that suitable publicity would have a good effect, as was illustrated by the favourable comments heard in FOGGIA when an Italian Regiment, fully equipped with British material, passed through the town recently. A large percentage of those presenting themselves willingly for the call-up are reported to be Communists.

(iii) Italian Paratroops

Reports received from two separate sources show that Italian paratroops are particularly undisciplined, and that they appear always to be in possession of their arms, including hand-grenades, even when off-duty.

The following incident is typical of similar ones where, even if arms are not fired, they are used menacingly: a party of Italian troops on 14 Jan 45 in the AURORA CINEMA, NAPLES, approached the orchestra, and, threatening them with hand-grenades, ordered them to play, amongst other songs, the fascist song, "GIOVINEZZA".

Difficulty in the control of these troops by the Italian police is increased by the fact that they are allowed on short leave by their units without any written pass.

The above points have been brought to the attention of the LO MMIA to this HQ.

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

(b) Civil Population.

(i) The most important and serious event during the month was the rebellious activity in RAGUSA Province, SICILY. The situation is now quiet. The measures taken by the authorities subsequent to the quelling of the disturbances have had their effect. Up to 24 Jan 45, a total of 413 persons had been arrested at RAGUSA, VITTORIA, COMISO and GIARRANTANA. Arrests continue. A proclamation ordering the handing-in of arms without penalty, provided they were handed in by 18 Jan, produced two machine-guns, about 50 rifles and muskets and a large amount of ammunition. There must however be still a quantity of arms which have not been surrendered.

(ii) A threatened stoppage of work among Government and Public Administration employees in BARI district and elsewhere on the east coast has not so far come to a head. Discontent exists among all Government employees due to their salaries not having been raised in a manner commensurate with the increases which have been authorised for commercial employees and employees of the Allied Forces. The general strike, as such, was originally fixed for 25 Jan, but has been postponed following the return of a delegation to ROME. No increase in wages has, in fact, been obtained, a further meeting is to be held but the date is not yet fixed. Any lead given by the BARI workers will almost certainly be followed at TARANTO and probably at FOGGIA, BRINDISI and LECCE. Any such general strike would present considerable problems not only in maintaining undertakings essential to the Allied war effort, but would lead to additional problems of security in maintaining public order. The possibility of rioting and looting by hungry strikers being judged almost inevitable.

(iii) The existant unrest is primarily due to economic conditions aggravated by the call-up which removes potential bread-winners without any recompense to an already starving family. This has led to a certain amount of anti-Allied feeling which shows signs of hardening.

(c) Rumours

00014

(i) As can be expected following the spectacular Russian advances, a crop of rumours have gained currency and Germany is variously reported to have:

(a) Asked for peace terms.
(b) Sent a special mission to Spain to discuss Armistice terms with the Allies.
(c) Sent Von Papen to Spain to negotiate.

As a result of the Russian offensive, HITLER is said to have had a meeting with KESSELRING at which it was decided that the Germans would evacuate Northern Italy. Rumour has it in NAPLES Province that BERLIN has already been evacuated and the German people are in revolt.

(ii) It is rumoured among civilians generally in the TARANTO area that fighting has broken out again in GREECE.

(iii) In the FOGGIA area, rumour has it that MIHAJLOVIC had flown to Italy to place himself at the disposal of the Allies.

(iv) It was rumoured among RN personnel that the L.C.Ts at MANFREDONIA were

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

18 Jan, produced two machine-guns, about 50 rifles and muskets and a large amount of ammunition. There must however be still a quantity of arms which have not been surrendered.

(ii) A threatened stoppage of work among Government and Public Administration employees in BARI district and elsewhere on the east coast has not so far come to a head. Discontent exists among all Government employees due to their salaries not having been raised in a manner commensurate with the increases which have been authorised for commercial employees and employees of the Allied Forces. The general strike, as such, was originally fixed for 25 Jan, but has been postponed following the return of a delegation to ROME. No increase in wages has, in fact, been obtained, a further meeting is to be held but the date is not yet fixed. Any lead given by the BARI workers will almost certainly be followed at TARANTO and probably at FOGGIA, BRINDISI and LECCE. Any such general strike would present considerable problems not only in maintaining undertakings essential to the Allied war effort, but would lead to additional problems of security in maintaining public order. The possibility of rioting and looting by hungry strikers being judged almost inevitable.

(iii) The existant unrest is primarily due to economic conditions aggravated by the call-up which removes potential bread-winners without any recompense to an already starving family. This has led to a certain amount of anti-Allied feeling which shows signs of hardening.

(c) Rumours

03014

(i) As can be expected following the spectacular Russian advances, a crop of rumours have gained currency and Germany is variously reported to have:

(a) Asked for peace terms.
(b) Sent a special mission to Spain to discuss Armistice terms with the Allies.
(c) Sent Von Papen to Spain to negotiate.

As a result of the Russian offensive, HITLER is said to have had a meeting with KESSELRING at which it was decided that the Germans would evacuate Northern Italy. Rumour has it in NAPLES Province that BERLIN has already been evacuated and the German people are in revolt.

(ii) It is rumoured among civilians generally in the TARANTO area that fighting has broken out again in GREECE.

(iii) In the FOGGIA area, rumour has it that MIHAJLOVIC had flown to Italy to place himself at the disposal of the Allies.

(iv) It was rumoured among RN personnel that the L.C.Ts at MANFREDONIA were intended for a raid on FIUME which has now been cancelled.

(v) It is thought in commercial circles in NAPLES that the lire will be further devalued to 800 to the pound. This rumour is of limited diffusion.

(vi) In AGRIGENTO (Sicily) it is being said that Russia has concealed six months' supplies of arms, etc. from her Allies in order to attack England after the defeat of Germany.

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

(d) Other Matters of Security Interest.

(i) Despite a Prefectorial Decree requiring all arms held by residents in the NOLA area to be surrendered by 31 Dec 44, the actual response has been exceedingly poor. House searches by CMP and FS have disclosed arms and ammunition. CC RR have been exceedingly dilatory and loath to take action. Representations are being made to AC in order to ensure more effective action.

(ii) Crime continues on a high level in SICILY. In the Province of AGRIGENTO alone since Christmas, 28 armed hold-ups and four cases of kidnapping for ransom have been reported. During the course of the month, an FS MCO was held up by an armed band, detained for some hours and, in spite of vigorous protests, had to submit at pistol point to being robbed of personal effects, including his boots.

LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS.

4.

Section	Location	Detachments
313 FS Sec	AQUILA	TERAMO, SULMONA
409 FS Sec	PESCARA	CHIETI, LANCIANO, TERMOLI
8 Cdn FS Sec	RIETI	CIVITA CASTELLANA
428 FS Sec	ARPINO	CAPUA, FIUGGI, SORA
91 PS Sec	FOGGIA	MANFREDONIA, BARLETTA, S. SEVERO, RODI.
315 FS Sec	BARI	-
38 PS Sec	BARI	MONOPOLI
312 FS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE, NOLA
37 FS Sec	SALERNO	MONTE CORVINO, SORRENTO, CAPACCIO, NOCERA, EBOLI.
410 PS Sec	TARANTO	-
301 FS Sec	BRINDISI	LECCE
51 FS Sec	PALERMO	TRAPANI, AGRIGENTO, TERMINI, CALTANISSETTA.
21 PS Sec	CATANIA	MESSINA, REGGIO, AUGUSTA, SYRACUSE.
11 Cdn Res Det FS	BENEVENTO	AVELLINO, CAMPOBASSO

TCT/VH.

(T.C. TOWNSEND) Capt
G.S.I

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

1360

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
Eastern Det. 3 Dist	1	GSI(b) Main Eighth Army	38
52 Area	2	G-2 Sec. PBS	39
54 Area	3	G-2 Sec. PBS (Southern Detachment)	40
56 Area	4	214 Gp RAF	41
204 Sub-Area	5	GSI 1 District	42
94 Sub-Area	6	GSI 2 District	43
208 Sub-Area	7	HQ. Field Security	44
209 Sub-Area	8	SIILO (c/o 54 Area)	45
210 Sub-Area	9	SO (Sy) NAPLES	46
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	10	SO (Sy) Adriatic Coast	47
201 Sub-Area	11	NOIC, BARI	48
22 AA Bde	12	NOIC, TARANTO	49
37 FSS	13	CISB XII Air Force	50
38 PSS	14	CISB XV Air Force	51
51 FSS	15	AICOM Main HQ	52
301 FSS	16	AICOM for Inf Div	53
312 FSS	17	AICOM Southern Region	54
313 FSS	18	AICOM Lazio Region	55
315 FSS (Copy for CIC Det)	19-20	AICOM Southern Region for Public Safety Div	56
409 FSS	21	AICOM Sicilian Region for Public Safety Div	57
428 FSS	22	AICOM Lazio Region for Public Safety Div	58
21 PSS	23	AICOM Abruzzi-Marche Region for Public Safety Div	59
91 PSS (Copy for CIC Det)	24-25	Mov East Italy	60
410 PSS	26	Mov West Italy	61
8 Cdn FSS	27	Mov NAPLES, West Ports	62
11 Cdn Res Det FS, 2 CBRD	28	ADC for GOC	63
300 FS Det BARI	29	Circulation	64
291 FSS	30	File	65
AFHQ G-2 (CI)(4 copies)	31-34	War Diary	66-67
AFHQ F.C.I.	35	Spares	68-77
GSI(b) 15 Army Group	36		
G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	37		

00010

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON RECEIPT FORM BELOW

SECRET 7513

Security Br.

Copy No.: 51

2 Jan 45

G S I (b)

3 District Security Intelligence Summary No. 12

Period 1 Dec to 31 Dec 44

Security Division Records Booking No. 10/aw 4038 Action 671.03

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security

The main problems of military security continue to be theft of stores and ammunition and the disruption of signal communication, due to cable cutting. Hitherto, the theft of ammunition has been viewed with concern, but there were no indications that those thefts were in any way linked with intended sabotage. The recent discovery by CIC of phosphorus grenades in vehicles in and around NAPLES docks is disquieting.

Civil Security

The period under review has been notable for riots, demonstrations and disturbances generally. There is a latent discontent which is potentially dangerous. Any worsening in the food situation is calculated to bring strong reaction and resultant disorder. The possibility of strikes owing to non-adjustment of wage rates to meet rising cost of living in administrative, public utility and other important undertakings, may well endanger the food supply. Although the demonstrations to date have not been primarily directed against the Allies, there is an under-current of hostility against the Allies.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

(i) The destination of the British forces concentrated at TARANTO has become common knowledge among troops and has gained a wide currency among local civilian population. No specific breaches of security of information have been noted. The situation in Greece and the fact that embarkations have taken place in small craft in full view of the local population account for this leakage.

(ii) On 10 Dec 44 three LCIs carrying British Army personnel put into GALLIPOLI (MR Q 4069) on account of bad weather. The troops were allowed ashore and gave away their destination.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) News from Greece has caused a great deal of dismay and a general lowering of morale. A rising tide of adverse criticism is being directed against our foreign policy. During the night 9/10 Dec 44, typewritten notices on OHMS economy labels were posted on various [illegible] the Via ROMA, NAPLES and were worded, "Hands off

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Military Security

The main problems of military security continue to be theft of stores and ammunition and the disruption of signal communication, due to cable cutting. Hitherto, the theft of ammunition has been viewed with concern, but there were no indications that those thefts were in any way linked with intended sabotage. The recent discovery by CIC of phosphorus grenades in vehicles in and around NAPLES docks is disquieting.

Civil Security

The period under review has been notable for riots, demonstrations and disturbances generally. There is a latent discontent which is potentially dangerous. Any worsening in the food situation is calculated to bring strong reaction and resultant disorder. The possibility of strikes owing to non-adjustment of wage rates to meet rising cost of living in administrative, public utility and other important undertakings, may well endanger the food supply. Although the demonstrations to date have not been primarily directed against the Allies, there is an under-current of hostility against the Allies.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

(i) The destination of the British forces concentrated at TARANTO has become common knowledge among troops and has gained a wide currency among local civilian population. No specific breaches of security of information have been noted. The situation in Greece and the fact that embarkations have taken place in small craft in full view of the local population account for this leakage.

(ii) On 10 Dec 44 three LCIs carrying British Army personnel put into GALLIPOLI (MR Q 4069) on account of bad weather. The troops were allowed ashore and gave away their destination.

(b) Security of Personnel.

(i) News from Greece has caused a great deal of dismay and a general lowering of morale. A rising tide of adverse criticism is being directed against our foreign policy. During the night 9/10 Dec 44, typewritten notices on OHMS economy labels were posted on various shop windows in the Via ROMA, NAPLES and were worded, "Hands off the Greek working classes. The NAZIS are the enemy".

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

HEADQUARTERS
9 JAN 945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) 2 Air Formation Signals report that signal lines in the GARGANO Peninsula are being damaged by Allied troops shooting at insulators.

(ii) On 3 Dec 44, the MALTA - SYRACUSE - AUGUSTA T/P circuit was maliciously damaged at the S. TERESA cable hut (MR J 1223). The damage to the hut and to the cable connections was considerable.

(iii) Following upon the attempted sabotage at ORTE Railway Station (MR A 6730) reported in this HQ Summary, No. 11, Part II, para. 1 (o)(i), the guard, in view of his suspicious behaviour, arrested on 3 Dec VIRGILI [redacted], and Italian soldier. His haversack was found to contain four 2 pound tins of TNT and 50 detonators. He was handed over to CC RR for investigation and identification.

(iv) It is suspected that vehicles undergoing repair, etc. at "L" Sec. 750 Base Workshops, REME (CAPUA N 1778) are being subjected to minor acts of sabotage such as the removal of engine bolts. Civilian employees are being re-checked by FS.

(v) Thefts of ammunition and explosives from 16 BAD continue. Young children are apparently being trained and encouraged in this activity. A 4-year old boy has been caught removing augmenting charges from mortar bombs. It is certain that the phosphorus grenades placed in American vehicles and in vicinity of Naples Docks were stolen from this depot. These particular cases affected American installations and were investigated by CIC and are not therefore reported in detail by this HQ.

(vi) The loss of 40 pistols from an Ordnance Depot near SALERNO is under investigation jointly by FS and SIB. Arrests, including some SICILIANS, have been effected. On the evidence available, it would seem that the arms were destined for SICILY. Every endeavour is being made to discover the organisation (if any) behind this activity.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are:

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS	TERMOLI	-	52
	RODI	-	18
	MANFREDONIA	-	83
	BARLETTA	-	6
38 PSS	BARI	97	100
	MONOPOLI	2	21
	BARLETTA	9	21
62 FSS	OTRANTO	-	35
	GALLIPOLI	5	2
410 PSS	TARANTO	77	-
14 Cdn FSS			

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

(iii) Following upon the attempted sabotage at ORTE Railway Station (MR A 6730) reported in this HQ Summary, No. 11, Part II, para. 1 (c)(i), the guard, in view of his suspicious behaviour, arrested on 3 Dec, VIRGILI [illegible], and Italian soldier. His haversack was found to contain four ½ pound tins of TNT and 50 detonators. He was handed over to CC RR for investigation and identification.

(iv) It is suspected that vehicles undergoing repair, etc. at "L" Sec. 750 Base Workshops, REGGIO (CAPUA N 1778) are being subjected to minor acts of sabotage such as the removal of engine bolts. Civilian employees are being re-checked by PS.

(v) Thefts of ammunition and explosives from 16 BAD continue. Young children are apparently being trained and encouraged in this activity. A 4-year old boy has been caught removing augmenting charges from mortar bombs. It is certain that the phosphorus grenades placed in American vehicles and in vicinity of Naples Docks were stolen from this depot. These particular cases affected American installations and were investigated by CIC and are not therefore reported in detail by this HQ.

(vi) The loss of 40 pistols from an Ordnance Depot near SALERNO is under investigation jointly by PS and SIB. Arrests, including some SICILIANS, have been effected. On the evidence available, it would seem that the arms were destined for SICILY. Every endeavour is being made to discover the organisation (if any) behind this activity.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastlines.

(i) Particulars of vessels berthing and dealt with during the month are:

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
91 PSS	TERMOLI	-	52
	RODI	-	18
	MANFREDONIA	-	83
	BARLETTA	-	6
38 PSS	BARI	97	100
	MONOPOLI	2	21
	BARLETTA	9	21
62 FSS	OTRANTO	-	35
	GALLIPOLI	5	2
410 PSS	TARANTO	77	-
14 Cdn FSS	CIVITAVECCHIA	-	-

312 FSS ...

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

		Merchant Ships	Schooners
312 FSS			
	TORRE ANNUNZIATA	10	15
	CASTELLAMMARE	6	56
37 FSS			
	SALERNO	-	37
301 PSS			
	BRINDISI	63	21
21 PSS			
	REGGIO MESSINA CATANIA & RIPOSTO AUGUSTA & BROCCLI SYRACUSE	Report not received in time for inclusion.	
51 FSS			
	PALERMO	12	61
	TRAPANI	-	93

(ii) Responsibility for the Security of the Port of BARLETTA has now been assumed by 91 PSS, the commitment having been relinquished by 38 PSS. Security of the port of TERMOLI, previously the responsibility of 91 PSS, has now been handed over to 409 FSS.

(iii) The physical security of the Port of MANFREDONIA is in the process of being tightened up. Recommendations by FS have been accepted and wiring of the approaches to the Port is under way. The NOIC has had the Naval Mole wired by his own engineers and, when all the work has been completed, security of access will be good.

(iv) A detachment of REGIA MARINA personnel have arrived in PESCARA. They are undertaking guard duties in the Port Area and have agreed to coast watch under the direction of FS as soon as transport is available.

CIVIL SECURITY.

00041

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security offence (Category 'A')	For Internment (Category 'B')	For detention pending further investigation (Category 'C')	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	1	-	2	3
Civil Officials including CC.RR				-
Miscellaneous Civilians.	4	2	14	20

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

21 PSS

REGGIO MESSINA CATANIA & RIPOSTO AUGUSTA & BROCCLI SYRACUSE	Report not received in time for inclusion.

51 PSS

PALERMO	12	61
TRAPANI	-	93

(ii) Responsibility for the Security of the Port of BARLETTA has now been assumed by 91 PSS, the commitment having been relinquished by 38 PSS. Security of the port of TERMOLI, previously the responsibility of 91 PSS, has now been handed over to 409 FSS.

(iii) The physical security of the Port of MANFREDONIA is in the process of being tightened up. Recommendations by FS have been accepted and wiring of the approaches to the Port is under way. The NOIC has had the Naval Mole wired by his own engineers and, when all the work has been completed, security of access will be good.

(iv) A detachment of REGIA MARINA personnel have arrived in PESCARA. They are undertaking guard duties in the Port Area and have agreed to coast watch under the direction of FS as soon as transport is available.

00011

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security offence (Category 'A')	For Internment (Category 'B')	For detention pending further investigation (Category 'C')	TOTAL.
Italian Armed Forces.	1	-	2	3
Civil Officials including CC.RR	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civilians.	4	2	14	20
TOTAL	5	2	16	23

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

(b) Important Individual cases.

(1) Persons Arrested.

(a) BORRONI, Enrico. Enemy agent, subject of previous reports. Tried in camera at CATANIA by an Allied General Military Court. Found guilty under Art 59, "Codice Militare di Guerra" and sentenced to death.

(b) FILIPPELLA, Alfredo di Filipo
MEI, Ezio Guido di Silvio Ref. our Summary, No. 11, para. 2 (b)(i). Both the above agents have now been transferred to ROME.

(c) COPERSINO, Gioacchino. Ref. our Summary No. 11. This agent, who has been interrogated on specific lines requested by AFHQ, remains in the hands of SIM/CS, BARI pending disposal instructions.

(d) GIORGI, Ornella. Ref. our Summary, No. 11. Still held at PALERMO pending disposal instructions from AFHQ. Interrogation continues on lines indicated by AFHQ.

(e) CHIODO, Adelmo fu Benvenuto. See Summary No. 11. Now interned for the duration.

(f) BARBERIO, Giuseppe. See Summary No. 11. Authority for his release from Category "C" arrest has been requested from AFHQ owing to suspicions against him having been cleared.

(g) PANEBIANCO, Sebastiano
PANEBIANCO, Giuseppe di Umberto. See Summary No. 11. The former has been released as not being the man of that name involved in the CHETRY case.

The latter is to be placed in BARI civil prison and interrogated in order to discover whether he was so involved.

(h) MASCHIETTI, Domenico di Alessandro e di Elvira DE MOLLA. Enemy agent signalled in AFHQ letter, GBI-389.704/1 of 25 Nov 44. Arrested in BARI on 13 Dec 44 by 315 FS Sec. Preliminary interrogation reports have been submitted to AFHQ and, as a result, he is now being interrogated in detail on specific lines.

(i) FONTANA, Domenica. Enemy agent dropped by parachute at PACE del MELA, SICILY (MR D 1354) on 30 Dec 44. Arrested by CC RR at MESSINA. His equipment, including a radio set, was also found. His immediate interrogation enabled CC RR to arrest two other agents (described immediately below). Preliminary interrogation reports by SIM/CS are being forwarded.

(j) MAGGIO, Luigi. Alias "TANTO". Enemy agent dropped in SICILY, Messina Area, by parachute on 30 Dec 44. Arrested 3 Jan 45 by CC RR and held at MESSINA. Intended to work in conjunction with FONTANA. Preliminary reports being forwarded.

(k) CARAVANA, Giampiero. Alias "MARES". Enemy agent dropped by parachute in PALERMO district on night of 31 Dec 44. Arrested 3 Jan 45 by CC RR. He was furnished with a transmitting set. Preliminary reports being prepared.

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

MEI, Ezio Guido di Silvio [illegible] transferred to Rome.
2 (b)(i). Both the above agents have now been transferred to Rome.

(c) COPERSINO, Gioacchino. Ref. our Summary No. 11. This agent, who has been interrogated on specific lines requested by AFHQ, remains in the hands of SIM/CS, BARI pending disposal instructions.

(d) GIORGI, Ornella. Ref. our Summary, No. 11. Still held at PALERMO pending disposal instructions from AFHQ. Interrogation continues on lines indicated by AFHQ.

(e) CHIODO, Adelmo fu Benvenuto. See Summary No. 11. Now interned for the duration.

(f) BARBERIO, Giuseppe. See Summary No. 11. Authority for his release from Category "C" arrest has been requested from AFHQ owing to suspicions against him having been cleared.

(g) PANEBIANCO, Sebastiano
PANEBIANCO, Giuseppe di Umberto. See Summary No. 11. The former has been released as not being the man of that name involved in the CHETRY case.

The latter is to be placed in BARI civil prison and interrogated in order to discover whether he was so involved.

(h) MASCHIETTI, Domenico di Alessandro e di Elvira DE MOLLA. Enemy agent signalled in AFHQ letter, GBI-389.704/1 of 25 Nov 44. Arrested in BARI on 13 Dec 44 by 315 FS Sec. Preliminary interrogation reports have been submitted to AFHQ and, as a result, he is now being interrogated in detail on specific lines.

(i) FONTANA, Domenica. Enemy agent dropped by parachute at PACE del MELA, SICILY (MR D 1354) on 30 Dec 44. Arrested by CC RR at MESSINA. His equipment, including a radio set, was also found. His immediate interrogation enabled CC RR to arrest two other agents (described immediately below). Preliminary interrogation reports by SIM/CS are being forwarded.

(j) MAGGIO, Luigi. Alias "TANTO". Enemy agent dropped in SICILY, Messina Area, by parachute on 30 Dec 44. Arrested 3 Jan 45 by CC RR and held at MESSINA. Intended to work in conjunction with FONTANA. Preliminary reports being forwarded.

(k) CARAVANA, Giampiero. Alias "MARES". Enemy agent dropped by parachute in PALERMO district on night of 31 Dec 44. Arrested 3 Jan 45 by CC RR. He was furnished with a transmitting set. Preliminary reports being prepared.

(l) D'ALBENZIO, Guido
DI CESARE .....

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

(l) D'ALBENZIO, [illegible]dc
DI CESARE — The former was arrested by the CC RR of NOTARESCO for "Reato Annonario" (offences against Food laws). He was discovered also to have been the founder in MONTESILVANO of a branch of the "Movimento Partigiano" and had continued to organise after the PESCARA movement had been closed down through the arrest and subsequent internment of its leader, ZOLESI. (See our Summary, No. 11, paras 2 (b)(i) and 2 (c)(ii)).

Together with DI CESARE, he took away a part of a large number of bombs which the Germans had left behind in the house of a peasant. Like ZOLESI, he had also usurped the function of the CC RR, even to the extent of running his own road blocks.

The latter was a member of the MONTESILVANO Branch of the Movement. He assisted D'ALBENZIO in concealing a quantity of Italian hand grenades of which three cases have now been found.

The Questura of PESCARA is instituting proceedings against both men.

(m) GALLO, Michele di Gennaro. Ref. our Summary, No. 10, Part II, 2 (b), para. (g). It was established that the above was not identical with a signalled agent and he was released.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) GUETTI, Clara. A censorship intercept dated 5 May 44, signed by the above-mentioned living at Via del BORGO, RAZZANO, (AQUILA) gave rise to the suspicion that she had strong anti-Allied feelings. FS and CC RR were informed at the address that Clara GUETTI had been dead for over a year as a victim of a bomb attack ! Examination of the house disclosed a quantity of Italian and German ammunition, including a bag of cordite. GUETTI Domenico, to whom it belonged, has been questioned upon it, and upon a pistol found in his AQUILA lodgings, and is held in prison pending enquiries. The whole of the GUETTI family is now being investigated, especially as they are the subject of counter-denunciations by persons whom they themselves previously denounced.

(b) CAROSI, Guilo. Living at SAN ANGELO in FORMIS (AR N 2279), the above-mentioned had been a prominent German collaborator and, furthermore, was suspected of dishonest practices. On the recommendation of FSS, AC has dismissed him from his post in Capo Ufficio Zona, Ufficio Commercio Statistico dell agricoltura. [illegible]

(c) DALLA FIORE Dott Giuseppe. Address: Via Turrena 11, PIACENZA. Arrested on 15 Dec 44 by CIC at Check Point on Route 7, near CAPUA, for being in possession of suspicious documents, viz. a pass issued by OSS (X-2 Branch) NAPLES, and a curfew pass for NAPLES, both of which were no longer valid since his employment with OSS had terminated. The OSS pass read literally as follows:- "Doctor DALLA FIORE, Giuseppe identity chart no. 5, 100 234 - 5033. He his in service who agent for urgent mission of the character secret. We should very much greatfull if from the same will be given that assistance of he had need want. Himself go from ROME to NAPLES and returned for to make his mission ... Signed ....."

OSS CASERTA confirmed his employment and agreed that the documents should have been withdrawn on expiry. They also undertook in future to have them written in correct English in order to avoid complications.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

the extent of running his own food trade.

The latter was a member of the [illegible] Branch of the Movement. He assisted D'ANGELO in concealing a quantity of Italian hand grenades of which three cases have now been found.

The Questura of PESCARA is instituting proceedings against both men.

(m) GALLO, Michele di Gennaro. Ref. our Summary, No. 10, Part II, 2 (b), para. (E). It was established that the above was not identical with a signalled agent and he was released.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) GUETTI, Clara. A censorship intercept dated 5 May 44, signed by the above-mentioned living at Via del BORGO, RAZZANO, (AQUILA) gave rise to the suspicion that she had strong anti-Allied feelings. FS and CC RR were informed at the address that Clara GUETTI had been dead for over a year as a victim of a bomb attack ! Examination of the house disclosed a quantity of Italian and German ammunition, including a bag of cordite. GUETTI Domenico, to whom it belonged, has been questioned upon it, and upon a pistol found in his AQUILA lodgings, and is held in prison pending enquiries. The whole of the GUETTI family is now being investigated, especially as they are the subject of counter-denunciations by persons whom they themselves previously denounced.

(b) CAROSI, Guido. Living at SAN ANGELO in FORMIS (HR N 2279), the above-mentioned had been a prominent German collaborator and, furthermore, was suspected of dishonest practices. On the recommendation of FS, AC has dismissed him from his post in Capo Ufficio Zona, Ufficio Comunale Statistico dell agricoltura.

(c) DALLA FIORE Dott Giuseppe. Address: Via Turroni 11, PIACENZA. Arrested on 15 Dec 44 by CP at Check Point on Route 7, near CAPUA, for being in possession of suspicious documents, viz. a pass issued by OSS (X-2 Branch) AAI, and a curfew pass for NAPLES, both of which were no longer valid since his employment with OSS had terminated. The OSS pass read literally as follows:- "Doctor DALLA FIORE, Giuseppe identity chart no. 5, 100 234 - 3033. He has in service who agent for urgent mission of the character secret. We should very much greatfull if from the same will be given that assistance of he had need want. Himself go from ROME to NAPLES and returned for to make his mission ..... Signed .....

OSS CASERTA confirmed his employment and agreed that the documents should have been withdrawn on expiry. They also undertook in future to have them written in correct English in order to avoid complications.

(d) MARGANO, Romeo .....

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

(d) MANGANO, Romeo. Address: Via Felice Cavalotti 4, FOGGIA. The leader of a new unrecognised party, known as the "Fourth International", believed anti-Communist and possibly anti-Allied. MANGANO is thought to have been an OVRA agent, and information available states that he used the pseudonym of "ALFA". It is further thought that he denounced many anti-fascists during his OVRA period. He is also President of a students' anarchist party in FOGGIA, called "Universita Popolare". In view of his political activities and past record, further enquiries about him are being pursued.

(e) LORISO, Alfredo. Centurione of the 129 Legione della Milizia and "Aiutante Maggiore" of its CO, Col. ATTILI at PIANELLA. This man has been detained under Category "C" arrest pending enquiries into the GIANNANTONIO, CHIODO, Del BIONDO case of a stay-behind organisation. He has now been released because the recent confrontation of GIANNANTONIO with CHIODO (see our Summary, No. 11, part 2 (b), para. (1)(e), relieves the former from suspicion and, in consequence, clears to some extent, the suspicions held against LORISO. He remains, nevertheless, a person to be watched.

(f) PASSARIELLO, Ennio. Of CIVITELLA CASANOVA (PESCARA). Was Capo Squadra in the HQ of 129 Legione della Milizia, and worked under Cap. CONSORTI, head of the Ufficio Politico of the Milizia at PIANELLA (a notorious collaborator of the GESTAPO who is now believed to be in EGT). Known to have worked with German SS personnel in uniform and in plain clothes. This man, like LORISO above, is being kept under surveillance although there is not sufficient evidence to intern him.

(g) DE ANGELIS, Claudio Avvocato. Resident of PIANELLA. Is a brother of the former Podesta of CATIGNANO and Ragg. DE ANGELIS, Ligurgo of TORRE dei PASSERI, who worked for GIANNANTONIO, mentioned above. He is an intimate friend of the Marchese DE FELICE, Sabucchi, and joined with her in assisting the Germans during their stay in PIANELLA. He is said to have been one of the principal informers of the Ufficio Politico, run by the Cap CONSORTI, mentioned above.

He remains under surveillance through lack of evidence upon which he might be interned.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(i) Separatism. The activities of the Separatist Party have been highly suspect during the period under review in connection with the numerous riots, disturbances and demonstrations which have taken place in the latter half of the month in SICILY. It was to be expected that any such occurence as the unpopular military call-up would be exploited by the movement. SIM/CS regard the Separatists as the more guilty element (there is a belief that underground Fascist organisations also made capital of the occasion) in sponsoring the riots and go so far as to express the opinion that, without Separatist influence, the incidents would not have occured. Undoubtedly, Separatist propaganda was directed in no mean measure against the call-up through the medium of its young members' branch (the LEGA GIOVANNILE), especially in Eastern SICILY.

Reliable informants from MESSINA state that a "sealed letter" distributed to all provincial committees of the movement in SICILY has [illegible]

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

(e) LORISO, Alfredo. Centurione of the 129 Legione della Milizia and "Aiutante Maggiore" of its CC, Col. ATTILI at PIANELLA. This man has been detained under Category "C" arrest pending enquiries into the GIANNANTONIO, CHIODO, Del BIONDO case of a stay-behind organisation. He has now been released because the recent confrontation of GIANNANTONIO with CHIODO (see our Summary, No. 11, part 2 (b), para. (1)(e), relieves the former from suspicion and, in consequence, clears to some extent, the suspicions held against LORISO. He remains, nevertheless, a person to be watched.

(f) PASSARIELLO, Ennio. Of CIVITELLA CASANOVA (PESCARA). Was Capo Squadra in the HQ of 129 Legione della Milizia, and worked under Cap. CONSORTI, head of the Ufficio Politico of the Milizia at PIANELLA (a notorious collaborator of the GESTAPO who is now believed to be in EOT). Known to have worked with German SS personnel in uniform and in plain clothes. This man, like LORISO above, is being kept under surveillance although there is not sufficient evidence to intern him.

(g) DE ANGELIS, Claudio Avvocato. Resident of PIANELLA. Is a brother of the former Podesta of CATIGNANO and Ragg. DE ANGELIS, Ligurgo of TORRE dei PASSERI, who worked for GIANNANTONIO, mentioned above. He is an intimate friend of the Marchese DE FELICE, Sabucchi, and joined with her in assisting the Germans during their stay in PIANELLA. He is said to have been one of the principal informers of the Ufficio Politico, run by the Cap CONSORTI, mentioned above.

He remains under surveillance through lack of evidence upon which he might be interned.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Organisations of Security Interest.

(1) Separatism. The activities of the Separatist Party have been highly suspect during the period under review in connection with the numerous riots, disturbances and demonstrations which have taken place in the latter half of the month in SICILY. It was to be expected that any such occurence as the unpopular military call-up would be exploited by the movement. SIM/CS regard the Separatists as the more guilty element (there is a belief that underground Fascist organisations also made capital of the occasion) in sponsoring the riots and go so far as to express the opinion that, without Separatist influence, the incidents would not have occured. Undoubtedly, Separatist propaganda was directed in no mean measure against the call-up through the medium of its young members' branch (the LEGA GIOVANNILE), especially in Eastern SICILY.

Reliable informants from MESSINA state that a "sealed letter" distributed to all provincial committees of the movement in SICILY has now been opened. They further state that it calls for open hostility to the call-up and that instructions are given which indicate the formation of an armed force to be concentrated in the interior of the island. No evidence of the existence of the force or its activities has been obtained.

In his public utterances .....

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

In his public utterances, FINOCCHIARO APRILE, leader of the party, confines his expressions of enmity to the present and all future Italian Governments and states that they, the Separatists, have not taken forceful action to achieve their independance of the Italian State, out of consideration for the Allies.

The possibility of a "Coup d'etat" by the Separatists is still thought to be remote. It is not known how genuine is the desire "not to embarrass the Allies". In the meantime, the party continues to organise itself and attract members. The possibility of further rioting, either in connection with further phases of the call-up or reduction in bread ration, is still likely to be backed by the Movement, which aims at discrediting the Italian Government.

(ii) It is suspected that Fascists who have returned from ROME and FLORENCE are sounding local fascist elements in CATANIA with the object of organising a fascist element. SIM/CS even suspect the use of party funds. It is believed that the organisation has an intelligence side, interested in morale and public order as well as in the Sicilian Political situation. It is alleged that details of events which had taken place in CATANIA on the previous day were broadcast by Italian Social Republic Radio on 15 Dec 44, giving rise to the suspicion that a radio transmitter is operating in Eastern SICILY. Enquiries are being pursued in the area S.E. of ENNA. There has also been a recrudescence of Fascist activity in PALERMO. Handbills, posters and mural inscriptions attributed to Fascists have been noted.

(iii) Reference para. 2 (c)(iv) of last Summary, there have been no further incidents in the Province of TERAMO and, as far as can be ascertained, those responsible were not members of any one organisation or subversive group.

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) Periodical road checks by PS have revealed a number of cases where civilians are entering or leaving the restricted province of FOGGIA without having in their possession the necessary AC permit. The majority of these cases have no security interest, the journeys undertaken being of a purely innocuous nature, and the absence of AC permits being explained as due largely to a genuine ignorance of existing travel regulations. Accordingly, AC have been asked to give this matter wider publicity. The enforcement of a travel control in and out of the province presents but little difficulty to PS, but, as the main road from South East Italy to ROME passes through it, it is considered that over stringent measures would serve only as an added irritant to civilians already somewhat harried with other preoccupations.

(ii) On 10 Dec 44, the Questore of the province of NAPLES sent a reminder to the Sindaci, CC RR and PS Offices, stressing the necessity for accurately reporting the presence of visitors staying at inns, pensions, private houses, etc. This was done after representations had been made by PS and SIM/CS. It has also been noticed that some travellers are given lodging in various religious houses, no record of such persons being kept. Representations were therefore made to the Archbishop of NAPLES that, without renouncing their pious work, such religious institutions should obtain and pass to Public Safety authorities the same information as is required from hotel

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

embarrass the Allies". In the meantime, the party continues to organise itself and attract members. The possibility of further rioting, either in connection with further phases of the call-up or reduction in bread ration, is still likely to be backed by the Movement, which aims at discrediting the Italian Government.

(ii) It is suspected that Fascists who have returned from ROME and FLORENCE are sounding local fascist elements in CATANIA with the object of organising a fascist element. SIM/CS even suspect the use of party funds. It is believed that the organisation has an intelligence side, interested in morale and public order as well as in the Sicilian Political situation. It is alleged that details of events which had taken place in CATANIA on the previous day were broadcast by Italian Social Republic Radio on 15 Dec 44, giving rise to the suspicion that a radio transmitter is operating in Eastern SICILY. Enquiries are being pursued in the area S.E. of ENNA. There has also been a recrudescence of Fascist activity in PALERMO. Handbills, posters and mural inscriptions attributed to Fascists have been noted.

(iii) Reference para. 2 (c)(iv) of last Summary, there have been no further incidents in the Province of TERAMO and, as far as can be ascertained, those responsible were not members of any one organisation or subversive group.

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) Periodical road checks by FS have revealed a number of cases where civilians are entering or leaving the restricted province of FOGGIA without having in their possession the necessary AC permit. The majority of these cases have no security interest, the journeys undertaken being of a purely innocuous nature, and the absence of AC permits being explained as due largely to a genuine ignorance of existing travel regulations. Accordingly, AC have been asked to give this matter wider publicity. The enforcement of a travel control in and out of the province presents but little difficulty to FS, but, as the main road from South East Italy to ROME passes through it, it is considered that over stringent measures would serve only as an added irritant to civilians already somewhat harried with other preoccupations.

(ii) On 10 Dec 44, the Questore of the province of NAPLES sent a reminder to the Sindaci, CC RR and FS Offices, stressing the necessity for accurately reporting the presence of visitors staying at inns, pensions, private houses, etc. This was done after representations had been made by FS and SIM/CS. It has also been noticed that some travellers are given lodging in various religious houses, no record of such persons being kept. Representations were therefore made to the Archbishop of NAPLES that, without renouncing their pious work, such religious institutions should obtain and pass to Public Safety authorities, the same information as is required from hotel proprietors.

(iii) Snap checks by FS in VASTO on 18 and 19 Dec 44 revealed two civilians who were operating illicit lodging houses. Both were arrested and proceedings against them are being taken by CC RR.

(iv) At TARANTO, ...

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

(iv) At TARANTO, 6248 Italian Military personnel have been repatriated from the Balkans during the period under review. They have been accommodated in St. Andrew's PW area for screening by Italian SIM/CS Commission under G-2 (CI) supervision.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. (a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) Reaction to the call-up of 1923 - 1924 age groups has been strongest in SICILY. The figures for SICILY relating to the first phase are as follows:-

Due to report:	32,000	(approx.)
Actual number reporting:	3,200	(approx.)
Number accepted:	1,386	
Number required:	8,050	

The second phase was scheduled for the first week in January and the third and last for the third week in January.

Throughout the country, there is no strong desire among Italians to serve in the Armed Forces. Youths are loud in their protests against the call-up. There are some signs of unrest among serving soldiers.

(ii) Morale among CC RR personnel is also low. Apart from the complaints of low rate of pay, lack of transport and uniform, their numbers have, in many cases, been drastically cut. For example, in the town and district of CASORIA, which is deemed a "black area", there are, at present, 1 NCO and 2 men as compared with the former strength of 2 NCOs and 18 men. In addition, there have been many postings with the result that such personnel as are available are new to the district in which they serve, and are not, therefore, as conversant with personalities generally as they might be.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) The solution of the political crisis in the early part of the month, and the formation of the new BONOMI government did nothing to improve morale of the Italian civil population. The present government is considered unrepresentative and too weak to achieve any useful functions.

(ii) Meanwhile, the economic position of the country continues to deteriorate. Employment with the Allies is declining, notably in Naples district, while black-market prices still increase. The effect has been to encourage unrest.

But for the economic plight of SICILY, it is doubtful whether the recent disorders could have been anything more than mild demonstrations. The Italian needs very little extra incentive under prevailing conditions, to give way to violence. Thus, in SALERNO province, there have been a number of demonstrations arising out of the collection of olives and the official price offered. In BITONTO (BARI), disorder reigned as the result of certain unfortunate conduct in effecting house searches for government property, stolen from the nearby Ordnance Depot. There have been rumours of food demonstrations in Naples. An orderly procession, displaying banners demanding work and food, took place at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (MR N 3739) on 3 Dec 44.

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

(i) Reaction to the [illegible] SICILY. The figures for SICILY relating to the [illegible] follows:-

Due to report:	32,000	(approx.)
Actual number reporting:	3,200	(approx.)
Number accepted:	1,386	
Number required:	8,050	

The second phase was scheduled for the first week in January and the third and last for the third week in January.

Throughout the country, there is no strong desire among Italians to serve in the Armed Forces. Youths are loud in their protests against the call-up. There are some signs of unrest among serving soldiers.

(ii) Morale among CC RR personnel is also low. Apart from the complaints of low rate of pay, lack of transport and uniform, their numbers have, in many cases, been drastically cut. For example, in the town and district of CASORIA, which is deemed a "black area", there are, at present, 1 NCO and 2 men as compared with the former strength of 2 NCOs and 18 men. In addition, there have been many postings with the result that such personnel as are available are new to the district in which they serve, and are not, therefore, as conversant with personalities generally as they might be.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) The solution of the political crisis in the early part of the month, and the formation of the new BONOMI government did nothing to improve morale of the Italian civil population. The present government is considered unrepresentative and too weak to achieve any useful functions.

(ii) Meanwhile, the economic position of the country continues to deteriorate. Employment with the Allies is declining, notably in Naples district, while black-market prices still increase. The effect has been to encourage unrest.

But for the economic plight of SICILY, it is doubtful whether the recent disorders could have been anything more than mild demonstrations. The Italian needs very little extra incentive under prevailing conditions, to give way to violence. Thus, in SALERNO province, there have been a number of demonstrations arising out of the collection of olives and the official price offered. In BITONTO (BARI), disorder reigned as the result of certain unfortunate conduct in effecting house searches for government property, stolen from the nearby Ordnance Depot. There have been rumours of food demonstrations in Naples. An orderly procession, displaying banners demanding work and food, took place at TORRE ANNUNZIATA (MR N 3739) on 3 Dec 44.

(iii) There was sharp reaction to the comment on Italy and Italian politics in reference to the proposed appointment of Count SFORZA in the new government. The blunt reminder of Italy's position as a conquered nation naturally created no pleasure. Much was made of American journalistic opposition to Britain's attitude.

(iv) There is little ....

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

(iv) There is little that is new to report under the heading of relations between troops and civilains. The Greeks still show a marked animosity towards Italians while the marked anti-communist tendancy of the Poles has brought them into conflict with adherents to Communism in the town of GALLIPOLI (MR Q 3969).

(c) Rumours.

(i) In the NAPLES and SALERNO areas, rumour has it that the Germans have erected launching sites for V's in MILAN and GENOA for the purpose of blasting Southern Italy. The rumour is of fairly wide diffusion among civilians generally.

(ii) In the AGRIGENTO and PALERMO areas of Sicily, it is rumoured among civilians that RUSSIA has broken off relations with Great Britain and the United States, while civilians in SALERNO are saying that RUSSIA has formed an alliance with GERMANY. This, it is said, explains the slow Russian progress. The version of this rumour coming from civilians in MESSINA and SYRACUSE is that VOROSHILOV is in BERLIN and that a secret treaty has been signed between RUSSIA, GERMANY and FASCIST ITALY.

(iii) Among civilians in MESSINA. That General de GAULLE has refused to accept Allied Military Currency in FRANCE.

(iv) Also among civilians in MESSINA, it is rumoured that CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT are in disagreement over lease-lend for ITALY. CHURCHILL is for and ROOSEVELT against it.

(v) There have been fairly wide rumours of an Allied retreat on the Italian front. FLORENCE is said to have been recaptured and the fall of ROME to the Germans will not be long delayed.

(vi) In the FOGGIA area, it is rumoured that the Combined Training Centre is moving to SALERNO to train for another landing.

(vii) Rumour also has it in FOGGIA that the King and Queen of Italy with BADOGLIO have been moved to England for protection.

(d) Other Matters of Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS.

4.

Section	Location	Detachments
313 FS Sec	AQUILA	TERAMO SULMONA
409 FS Sec	PESCARA	CHIETI, ORTONA, TERMOLI, VASTO
8 Cdn FS Sec	RIETI	CIVITA CASTELLANA
428 FS Sec	ARPINO	CAPUA, FIUGGI, SORA
91 PS Sec	FOGGIA	MANFREDONIA, RODI, BARLETTA, S. SEVERO
315 FS Sec	BARI	-
38 PS Sec	BARI	MONOPOLI
312 FS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE, NOLA
62 FS Sec	LECCE	BRINDISI, OTRANTO, GALLIPOLI

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

(i) In the NAPLES and SALERNO areas, rumour has it that the Germans have erected launching sites for V1s in MILAN and GENOA for the purpose of blasting Southern Italy. The rumour is of fairly wide diffusion among civilians generally.

(ii) In the AGRIGENTO and PALERMO areas of Sicily, it is rumoured among civilians that RUSSIA has broken off relations with Great Britain and the United States, while civilians in SALERNO are saying that RUSSIA has formed an alliance with GERMANY. This, it is said, explains the slow Russian progress. The version of this rumour coming from civilians in MESSINA and SYRACUSE is that VOROSHILOV is in BERLIN and that a secret treaty has been signed between RUSSIA, GERMANY and FASCIST ITALY.

(iii) Among civilians in MESSINA. That General de GAULLE has refused to accept Allied Military Currency in FRANCE.

(iv) Also among civilians in MESSINA, it is rumoured that CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT are in disagreement over lease-lend for ITALY. CHURCHILL is for and ROOSEVELT against it.

(v) There have been fairly wide rumours of an Allied retreat on the Italian front. FLORENCE is said to have been recaptured and the fall of ROME to the Germans will not be long delayed.

(vi) In the FOGGIA area, it is rumoured that the Combined Training Centre is moving to SALERNO to train for another landing.

(vii) Rumour also has it in FOGGIA that the King and Queen of Italy with BADOGLIO have been moved to England for protection.

(d) Other Matters of Security Interest.

Nothing to report.

9883

LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS.

4.

Section	Location	Detachments
313 FS Sec	AQUILA	TERAMO SULMONA
409 FS Sec	PESCARA	CHIETI, ORTONA, TERMOLI, VASTO
8 Cdn FS Sec	RIETI	CIVITA CASTELLANA
428 FS Sec	ARPINO	CAPUA, FIUGGI, SORA
91 PS Sec	FOGGIA	MANFREDONIA, RODI, BARLETTA, S. SEVERO
315 FS Sec	BARI	-
38 PS Sec	BARI	MONOPOLI
312 FS Sec	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE, NOLA
62 FS Sec	LECCE	BRINDISI, OTRANTO, GALLIPOLI
37 FS Sec	SALERNO	CAPACCIO, NOCERA, SORRENTO, EBOLI
410 PS Sec	TARANTO	-
301 FS Sec	BRINDISI	-
51 FS Sec	PALERMO	TRAPANI, AGRIGENTO, TERMINI
21 PS Sec	CATANIA	MESSINA & REGGIO, AUGUSTA, SYRACUSE
11 Cdn Pgs Det PS	BENEVENTO	CAMPOBASSO, AVELLINO.

W Parks
Lt col
G S
(C F PARKS)

TCT/VH

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1379

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

DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.	DISTRIBUTION	COPY No.
Eastern Det. 3 Dist	1	GSI(b) 15 Army Group	36
52 Area	2	G-2 Sec. Fifth Army	37
54 Area	3	GSI(b) Main Eighth Army	38
56 Area	4	G-2 Sec. P.B.S.	39
204 Sub-Area	5	214 Gp RAF	40
94 Sub-Area	6	GSI 1 District	41
208 Sub-Area	7	GSI 2 District	42
209 Sub-Area	8	HQ Field Security	43
210 Sub-Area	9	SILO (c/o 54 Area)	44
Rome Area (G-2 Brit)	10	SO (Sy) NAPLES	45
201 Sub-Area	11	SO (Sy) Adriatic Coast	46
22 AA Bde	12	NOIC, BARI	47
37 FSS	13	NOIC, TARANTO	48
38 FSS	14	CISB XII Air Force	49
51 FSS	15	CISB XV Air Force	50
62 FSS	16	ACC Main HQ	51
301 FSS	17	ACC for Inf Div	52
312 FSS	18	ACC Southern Region	53
313 FSS	19	ACC Lazio Region	54
315 FSS (Copy for CIC Det.)	20-21	ACC Southern Region for Public Safety Div	55
409 FSS	22	ACC Sicilia Region for Public Safety Div	56
428 FSS	23	ACC Lazio Region for Public Safety Div	57
21 FSS	24	ACC Abruzzi-Marche Region for Public Safety Div	58
21 FSS	25	Mov East Italy	59
410 FSS	26	Mov West Italy	60
8 Cdn FSS	27	Mov NAPLES, West Ports	61
11 Cdn Res Det, 2 CBRD	28	ADC for GOC	62
5 NZ FSS, 2 NZEF	29	Circulation	63
300 FS Det, BARI	30	File	64
291 FSS	31	War Diary	65-66
AFHQ G-2 (CI)(3 copies)	32-34	Spares	67-76
AFHQ F.C.I.	35		

626 Info Rec (Cents) 6-104

SECRET

Copy No.....

3 Jul 44

G S I (b).

3 Dist Security Intelligence Summary No. 6

Period 1 June to 30 June 44

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

There is very little to report under this heading. Certain Field Security Sections have hardly had time to do more than explore their new territories. Many units have been on the move, no cases of leakage of information have been reported.

Civil Security.

The increase in the bread ration has been well received, though it is generally feared that the unwillingness of farmers to pool their grain may make it difficult for this increase to be maintained.

A certain resentment has been felt at the refusal by A C to increase wages in proportion to the cost of living, and this has found expression in strikes on the part of workers. No serious incidents have been reported.

There is pessimism as to the future of Italy, and lack of confidence in the present Government. Many prominent Italians have been heard to express the hope that the Allies will continue to maintain order in Italy after the war.

The Christian Democrat party appears to be gaining the support of the conservative landowners. This has become even more evident after the fall of ROME.

In Sicily, Separatist activity continues.

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

5 Dist Security Intelligence Summary No. 6

Period 1 June to 30 June 44

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

There is very little to report under this heading. Certain Field Security Sections have hardly had time to do more than explore their new territories. Many units have been on the move, no cases of leakage of information have been reported.

Civil Security.

The increase in the bread ration has been well received, though it is generally feared that the unwillingness of farmers to pool their grain may make it difficult for this increase to be maintained.

A certain resentment has been felt at the refusal by AMG to increase wages in proportion to the cost of living, and this has found expression in strikes on the part of workers. No serious incidents have been reported.

There is pessimism as to the future of Italy, and lack of confidence in the present Government. Many prominent Italians have been heard to express the hope that the Allies will continue to maintain order in Italy after the war.

The Christian Democrat party appears to be gaining the support of the conservative landowners. This has become even more evident after the fall of ROME.

In Sicily, Separatist activity continues.

000 3

RECEIVED BY INFO DIV ACC
Date 7/12 Time 1550
File Spec Info 205

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

As the result of checks on photographers in SALERNO area a number of photographs were confiscated. These included photographs of heavy guns and much other material. Apart from the breach of security revealed by the photography of forbidden subjects, there is definite proof that cameras are being taken by troops into forward areas. The attention of GSI(b) AAI has been drawn to this matter and the photographs passed to G-2 Sec PBS.

(b) Security of Personnel.

NIL

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) 16 BAD. A marked decrease in the theft of explosives has been noted.

(ii) 2 Sub Depot 557 AOD. Losses from the depot have been considerably reduced as the result of increased wiring which has improved security of access. Greater attention has also been paid to the detection of dishonest civilian employees.

(iii) Nine cases of signallcable cutting have been reported in the period under review. All except one occurred in and around NAPLES. Sabotage has not been attributed as the motive in any of these cases.

(iv) On two occasions AA Ammunition has been rendered useless by removal of the propulsive explosive. 90 rds of 40 mm shells were affected in one instance. The guard of the Arty Pl RASC responsible for this dump has been doubled.

(v) Three escapes have occurred from 371 PW (Internment) Camp during the period under review. Two of the escapes were effected jointly by tunnelling under a wall. The escape of three PW from 220 PW Camp SICILY is also reported. No captures have so far been made.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) SALERNO. It was discovered that the Italian Port Commander was not keeping records of the departure of fishing schooners registered at the port. This has now been rectified.
30 Merchant vessels and trading schooners were checked during the course of the month.

(ii) CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA and TORRE ANNUNZIATA. Responsibility for Port Control of these ports was taken over by 312 FS Sec from CIC with effect from 19 June.

(iii) PALERMO. 51 FS Sec have now taken over Port Security duties and also cover TRAPANI which latter is used only by Italian schooners, ACC and RASC requisitioned vessels. During the period [illegible] - 29 June seven merchant vessels were checked at PALERMO.

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

subjects, there is definite proof that cameras are being taken by [illegible] areas. The attention of GSI(b) AAI has been drawn to this matter and the photographs passed to G-2 Sec PBS.

(b) Security of Personnel.

NIL.

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) 16 BAD. A marked decrease in the theft of explosives has been noted.

(ii) 2 Sub Depot 557 AOD. Losses from the depot have been considerably reduced as the result of increased wiring which has improved security of access. Greater attention has also been paid to the detection of dishonest civilian employees.

(iii) Nine cases of signallcable cutting have been reported in the period under review. All except one occurred in and around NAPLES. Sabotage has not been attributed as the motive in any of these cases.

(iv) On two occasions AA Ammunition has been rendered useless by removal of the propul[illegible]ve explosive. 90 rds of 40 mm shells were affected in one instance. The guard of the Arty Pl RASC responsible for this dump has been doubled.

(v) Three escapes have occurred from 371 PW (Internment) Camp during the period under review. Two of the escapes were effected jointly by tunnelling under a wall. The escape of three PW from 220 PW Camp SICILY is also reported. No captures have so far been made.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) SALERNO. It was discovered that the Italian Port Commander was not keeping records of the departure of fishing schooners registered at the port. This has now been rectified.
30 Merchant vessels and trading schooners were checked during the course of the month.

(ii) CASTELLAMMARE DI STARIA and TORRE ANNUNZIATA. Responsibility for Port Control of these ports was taken over by 312 FS Sec from CIC with effect from 19 June.

(iii) PALERMO. 51 FS Sec have now taken over Port Security duties and also cover TRAPANI which latter is used only by Italian schooners, ACC and RASC requisitioned vessels. During the period [illegible] - 29 June seven merchant vessels were checked at PALERMO.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security offence. (category A)	For Internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigation (Category C)	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials Including CCRR				
Miscellaneous Civilians		20	2	22
TOTAL		20	2	22

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) Luigi and Carlo IACCARINO, owners of the Pension in ROME which was used by the Germans as an interrogation centre and torture chamber, have been arrested and are being held by 37 FSS. It is believed that they collaborated with the Germans and may be in possession of interesting information.

(b) CASTELLI Vincenzo fu Vincenzo. On information received from SOS Natousa, the a/n was located by 51 FSS at TRAPANI and arrested by CIC. His case history revealed that he was on 1st Army Blacklist in TUNIS and had been condemned to 20 years imprisonment for espionage, but released on occupation of Tunisia by Axis.

(c) Four leaders of an active Fascist clique which was operating in TERMINI IMERESE (B7533) have been arrested by 51 FSS and will be interned. Their names are GULLO Pietro, CARMENI Fillipo, MACRO Giacinto, BONELLO Vincenzo. It is felt that this action may check further Fascist activities in the neighbourhood.

(ii) Suspects.

An unknown individual dressed in American overalls was arrested by American MPs at MESSINA and brought to PALERMO with a view to tracing his unit. He claimed to have lost his memory, but his story is unconvincing and he has been caught out telling lies. It is thought that he may be a Canadian deserter and possibly an agent.

(c) Subversive Movements.

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

Italian Armed Forces			
Civil Officials Including CCRR			
Miscellaneous Civilians	20	2	22
TOTAL	20	2	22

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons Arrested.

(a) Luigi and Carlo IACCARINO, owners of the Pen ion in ROME which was used by the Germans as an interrogation centre and torture chamber, have been arrested and are being held by 37 FSS. It is believed that they collab ated with the Germans and may be in possession of interesting information.

(b) CASTELLI Vincenzo fu Vincenzo. On information received from SOS Natousa, the a/n was located by 51 FSS at TRAPANI and arrested by CIC. His case history revealed that he was on 1st Army Blacklist in TUNIS and had been condemned to 20 years imprisonment for espionage, but released on occupation of Tunisia by Axis.

(c) Four leaders of an active Fascist clique which was operating in TERMINI IMERESE (B7533) have been arrested by 51 FSS and will be interned. Their names are GULLO Pietro, CARMENI Fillipo, MAGRO Giacinto, [illegible] Vincenzo. It is felt that this action may check further Fascist activities in the neighbourhood.

(ii) Suspects.

An unknown individual dressed in American overalls was arrested by American MPs at MESSINA and brought to PALERMO with a view to tracing his units. He claimed to have lost his memory, but his story is unconvincing and he has been caught out telling lies. It is thought that he may be a Canadian deserter and possibly an agent.

(c) Subversive Movements.

(i) An organisation calling itself 'Associazione Monarchia Liberale per la Riconstruzione' has been recently formed with HQ at NAPLES, Via Cavalleriezze 37. Conceived on Fascist lines and supported by Italian Army Officers, it has been responsible for several clashes with members of the Communist party. The activities of a certain Major VIOLANTE who appears to be the ringleader of the SALERNO Branch are being watched.

(ii).....

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

(ii) On 2 Jun, four youths set out from CALTANISETTA with the intention of joining the Germans. Two returned to their families voluntarily, while the other two, who were preparing to cross over to the mainland, were arrested at MESSINA. Interrogation revealed that these youths had been encouraged and financed by a Fascist organisation known as the "Lega Italica". This association has now been dissolved and its more active members are being dealt with.

(d) Control of Movement.

Unauthorised traffic on the road between NAPLES and ROME continue to be considerable. Refugees are full of praise for the co-operation afforded to illicit travellers by Allied transport drivers. Steps are being taken in conjunction with CMP to establish some form of control, but the problem of the disposal of the hundreds of persons who will be turned back remains unsolved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) The task of clearing out Fascist elements is proceeding slowly and unenthusiastically. Either the senior officers responsible for this work do not wish to evict their friends from the forces, or they themselves are too implicated in Fascism to take any drastic action.

(ii) Concern has been expressed by Italian Air Force personnel that the Ministries of War and Air have been combined under the new government. They fear that this may imply the subordination of the Air Force to the Army to the detriment of the former.

(iii) CS and CCRR are co-operating satisfactorily.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Far greater enthusiasm has been shown following on the fall of ROME than on the invasion of Europe. Italians to-day have little interest in the war except as far as it concerns themselves and their own country.

(ii) The increase in rations has been much appreciated and has already had a satisfactory effect on black market prices (bread has fallen from 120 lire to 60 lire a kilo in NAPLES)

(iii) The majority of Allied troops are popular with the Italians and are welcomed to their homes. Acts of robbery with violence by troops however are on the increase and cases have been reported in PAGANI and SCAFATI. Further cases have occurred near AVELLINO and BENEVENTO and are believed to be the work of an organised gang. The population is at a loss to understand why well paid troops should wish to rob an impoverished and friendly people of the little they possess.

(iv) Refugees from FORNIA report excesses on the part of Moroccan troops.

(c) Rumours.

(i) That 50,000 people have been killed by flying bombs in England. (Civilians Salerno). The effectiveness of this weapon has considerably impressed Italians, though they believe that counter measures will soon be found.

(ii) That the boundaries of [illegible]

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

junction with CMP to establish some form of control, but the problem of the disposal of the hundreds of persons who will be turned back remains unsolved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Italian Armed Forces.

(i) The task of clearing out Fascist elements is proceeding slowly and unenthusiastically. Either the senior officers responsible for this work do not wish to evict their friends from the forces, or they themselves are too implicated in Fascism to take any drastic action.

(ii) Concern has been expressed by Italian Air Force personnel that the Ministries of War and Air have been combined under the new government. They fear that this may imply the subordination of the Air Force to the Army to the detriment of the former.

(iii) CS and CCRR are co-operating satisfactorily.

(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Far greater enthusiasm has been shown following on the fall of ROME than on the invasion of Europe. Italians to-day have little interest in the war except as far as it concerns themselves and their own country.

(ii) The increase in rations has been much appreciated and has already had a satisfactory effect on black market prices (bread has fallen from 120 lire to 60 lire a kilo in NAPLES)

(iii) The majority of Allied troops are popular with the Italians and are welcomed to their homes. Acts of robbery with violence by troops however are on the increase and cases have been reported in PAGANI and SCAFATI. Further cases have occurred near AVELLINO and BENEVENTO and are believed to be the work of an organised gang. The population is at a loss to understand why well paid troops should wish to rob an impoverished and friendly people of the little they possess.

(iv) Refugees from FORNIA report excesses on the part of Moroccan troops.

(c) Rumours.

(i) That 50,000 people have been killed by flying bombs in England. (Civilians Salerno). The effectiveness of this weapon has considerably impressed Italians, though they believe that counter measures will soon be found.

(ii) That the boundaries of King's Italy will move north, but that Naples will remain under Allied control. (Civilians generally).

(iii) That an Allied bridgehead will shortly be established in the neighbourhood of Genoa. (Civilians Sorrento).

(iv) That Allied troops will shortly evacuate Sicily. (Civilians Trapani).

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

1368

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

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

SICILY.

Sicily came under comd 3 District on 18 Jun. 51 FS Section and 21 FS Section have been instructed to carry on as in the past until such time as a GSI representative from this HQ can visit the Island.

4. LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

Section.	Location.	Detachment.
312 FS Section	NAPLES	NOLA CASTELLAMMARE
37 FS Section	SALERNO	AMALFI SORRENTO CAPPACIO NOCERA EBOLI
416 FS Section	AVELLINO	BENEVENTO ARIANO CERVINARA
51 FS Section	PALERMO	TRAPANI MAZARA AGRIGENTO CALTANISSETTA LICATA
21 FS Section	SIRACUSE	CATANIA
14 Cdn FS Section	CAPUA (?)	ANZIO
~~340 FS Section~~	MESSINA (moving to CAPUA).	

(M E HARART)

1389

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

DISTRIBUTION

55 Area
56 Area
57 Area
59 Area
94 Sub Area
64 Garrison
Br Tps ANZIO
22 AA Bde
2 Indep Para Bde Gp
Rome Area Allied Comd
214 Gp RAF
312 FS Sec
37 FS Sec
418 FS Sec
14 Cdn FS Sec
51 FS Sec
21 PS Sec
310 FS Sec
371 PW Camp
FCI (AFHQ) CMF
GSI(b) AAI
G-2 Sec 5 Army
GSI(b) Main 8 Army
GSI 1 District
GSI 2 District

Copy No	DISTRIBUTION	Copy No.
1	G-2 Sec PBS	27
2	FBSO, NAPLES	28
3	Main HQ ACC	29
4	ACC for Inf Div	30
5	Telecomms & Postal)	31
6	Sub Comm. HQ ACC)	32
7	PWB Unit No. 8 APO.512	33
8	I Region	34
9	II Region	35
10	III Region	36
11	IV Region	37
12	Pub Safety Div I Region	38
13	Pub Safety Div II Region	39
14	Pub Safety Div III Region	40
15	Pub Safety Div IV Region	41
16	Mov West Italy	42
17	Mov NAPLES (ast Ports)	43
18	ADC for GOC	44
19	Circulation	45
20	File	46-47
21-22	War Diary	48-55
23	Spares	
24		
25		
26		

Information Bl

S-2299

SECRET

Copy No. 23

May 44

(1)

G S I (b)

3 Dist Security Intelligence Summary No. 4

Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 44.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

A disquieting increas in losses of and damage to Ordnance and other stores has been noted. Telephone wire cutting continues but has been on a somewhat reduced scale during the period under review. Losses of stores not only from depots but also in transit have become very considerable. It is noteworthy that the losses continue in spite of the vigilance of such guards as are available. The record of one such guard during the course of a week was 4 killed, 1 wounded and 11 captured; all Italians. A small detachment of Military Police dogs is being brought into use.

Civil Security.

The main pre-occupation of the civil population is its material wants. So long as the basic ration continues below the level necessary to sustain even a reasonable state of nutrition, recourse must be made to the black-market. Attempts to suppress the Black Market by price control and police activity, are therefore adversely criticised since the effect is to intensify that which it is intended to destroy.

Comment concerning the constitution of the new government under Marshal BADOGLIO has been restrained and, if not on the whole unfavourable, doubts as to its value as an effective instrument of government, are being aired.

Any fears that may attach to the present security situation would, it is considered, be largely resolved by an all round improvement in the economic and administrative situation.

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

G S I (b)

3 Dist Security Intelligence Summary No. 4

Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 44.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY.

Military Security.

A disquieting increas in losses of and damage to Ordnance and other stores has been noted. Telephone wire cutting continues but has been on a somewhat reduced scale during the period under review. Losses of stores not only from depots but also in transit have become very considerable. It is noteworthy that the losses continue in spite of the vigilance of such guards as are available. The record of one such guard during the course of a week was 4 killed, 1 wounded and 11 captured; all Italians. A small detachment of Military Police dogs is being brought into use.

Civil Security.

The main pre-occupation of the civil population is its material wants. So long as the basic ration continues below the level necessary to sustain even a reasonable state of nutrition, recourse must be made to the black-market. Attempts to suppress the Black Market by price control and police activity, are therefore adversely criticised since the effect is to intensify that which it is intended to destroy.

Comment concerning the constitution of the new government under Marshal BADOGLIO has been restrained and, if not on the whole unfavourable, doubts as to its value as an effective instrument of government, are being aired.

Any fears that may attach to the present security situation would, it is considered, be largely resolved by an all round improvement in the economic and administrative situation.

5/6 1930

File Equal Info

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

PART II.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. (a) Security of Information.

(i) The loss of a mail bag has been reported in the area between TORRE ANNUNZIATA (N.3839) and GRAGNANO (N.4432). It appears that although the canopy of the 15 cwt. truck, in which the mail bag was being carried, was securely fastened, the bag had fallen out of the back of the truck. The mail contained was not secret, but it might easily have been. Disciplinary action has been taken against the orderly who should have been in the back of the truck with the mail.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(ii) Three breaches of security occurred on the move of units of USAAF and RAF from PAESTUM (N.8703) area in the PBS enclave.
(a) local inhabitants in the PAESTUM area were fully aware of the future destination of units concerned.
(b) unit vehicles were seen proceeding to embarkation pt. at SALERNO with the unit markings clearly visible.
(c) on the beach itself, the control of civilians was totally inadequate, and the destination of the convoy was freely discussed by troops involved.

In the case of (c) which is now a 3 District responsibility (see part II para 1, sub para d (i) of this summary) proper civilian control will be exercised in future, and a specialist Port Security NCO has been attached to 276 FS Sec in SALERNO.

(Source : 276 FS Sec)

(iii) The security of USAAF personnel on CAPRI is still not satisfactory.
(a) operations are discussed openly in the bars, which employ English speaking civilians.
(b) the merits of different Allied and German planes are freely discussed in public. From these discussions it appears that Messerschmidt fighters are the best in the world.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(iv) After the closing of cafes and restaurants at night, troops are in the habit of frequenting private houses for the purpose of drinking. Not only are unpleasant incidents apt to occur between troops and civilians in these "drinking dens", but it is considered that considerable leakage of information occurs in this way. Great efforts are being made to locate the places. Already a number have been put out of bounds especially those where British and American Naval personnel are involved.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(v) Italian Military personnel are often found to carry no military documents, and state that they have not yet been issued with paybooks.

(Source : 14 Cdn FS Sec)

(b) Security of Personnel.

1392

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

TORRE ANNUNZIATA (N.3839) and GRAGNANO (N.4432). It appears that although the canopy of the 15 cwt. truck, in which the mail bag was being carried, was securely fastened, the bag had fallen out of the back of the truck. The mail contained was not secret, but it might easily have been. Disciplinary action has been taken against the orderly who should have been in the back of the truck with the mail.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(ii) Three breaches of security occurred on the move of units of USAAF and RAF from PAESTUM (N.8703) area in the PBS enclave.
(a) local inhabitants in the PAESTUM area were fully aware of the future destination of units concerned.
(b) unit vehicles were seen proceeding to embarkation pt. at SALERNO with the unit markings clearly visible.
(c) on the beach itself, the control of civilians was totally inadequate, and the destination of the convoy was freely discussed by troops involved.

In the case of (c) which is now a 3 District responsibility (see part II para 1, sub para d (i) of this summary) proper civilian control will be exercised in future, and a specialist Port Security NCO has been attached to 276 FS Sec in SALERNO.

(Source : 276 FS Sec)

(iii) The security of USAAF personnel on CAPRI is still not satisfactory.
(a) operations are discussed openly in the bars, which employ English speaking civilians.
(b) the merits of different Allied and German planes are freely discussed in public. From these discussions it appears that Messerschmidt fighters are the best in the world.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(iv) After the closing of cafes and restaurants at night, troops are in the habit of frequenting private houses for the purpose of drinking. Not only are unpleasant incidents apt to occur between troops and civilians in these "drinking dens", but it is considered that considerable leakage of information occurs in this way. Great efforts are being made to locate the places. Already a number have been put out of bounds especially those where British and American Naval personnel are involved.

(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(v) Italian Military personnel are often found to carry no military documents, and state that they have not yet been issued with paybooks.

(Source : 14 Cdn FS Sec)

(b) <u>Security of Personnel</u>.

NIL.

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

(c) Security of Material and Installations.

(i) On April 12 approx. 120 yds of copper wire were cut from the overhead permanent telephone routes SALERNO - AVELLINO at MR 651337. Investigations still proceeding.
(Source : 276 FS Sec)

(ii) On departure of USAAF and RAF units from PAESTUM (N.8703) a large amount of abandoned WD material was found, including at least 100 boxes of amn., most of them still sealed, and a quantity of engine oil.
(Source : 276 FS Sec)

(iii) During the air raid on NAPLES on night 26/27 Apr no effort was made to black out the island of CAPRI, The Island could make an excellent landmark for an air attack on NAPLES, and if bombed itself, the loss of trained pilots might be considerable.
(Source : 37 FS Sec)

(iv) The loss of cordite and augmenting charges from 16 BAD, NOLA area (N.4458) as referred to in our summary No. 3 dated 6 Apr is on the upgrade. In one night alone 300 3" mortar bombs were rendered useless by the extraction of augmenting charges. While there is no doubt that the purpose is theft, for providing fuel or the manufacture of shot gun cartridges, the effect is the same as if it had been deliberate sabotage.
It has been possible to increase the guard to 4 patrols nightly, but a large country area is involved, and the lack of CCRR makes the enforcing of curfew regulations extremely difficult.
(Source : 312 FS Sec)

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) No. 1 sub sec, CIC has been withdrawn from SALERNO port, and 276 FS Sec have taken over its commitments.

(ii) Further to Summary No. 3, part II para d (ii), reporting that schooner "CARLO GIORGIO" would, after calling at TORRE del GRECO (N.3142), proceed to AMALFI (N.5126) to take on a quantity of arms destined for SICILY. On receipt of this report 276 FS Sec arranged with US Navy to have the ship searched at AMALFI. The schooner, however, actually loaded at TORRE del GRECO and having been cleared from NAPLES was routed to VIBOVALENTIA (CALABRIA). She did however put into AMALFI, but merely for night berth, and she did not come alongside. She left without being checked by Security personnel. It is understood that Naval ops SALERNO are not informed of night berth points for coastwise schooners. It is therefore suggested that when clearance for these boats is given, the night berths should also be allotted, when possible in controlled ports, otherwise at points notified to naval authorities in advance. If this is not done, it is impossible to maintain a security check on the movements of such vessels.

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

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

	For trial for a Security offence (Category A)	For internment (Category B)	For detention pending further investigation (Categary C)	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials Including CCRR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians.	1	1	1	3
TOTAL				3

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested

None of importance

(ii) Suspects

SESSA Francesco, SALERNO, reported by CIC as having made arrangements to travel to GENOA. He is being kept under close observation by SIM. He is engaged in the wood and building trade and travels to POTENZA and BARI. At present there is no evidence of his having been in contact with a forwarding agency for Northern ITALY. Investigation continues.

MASCIA Adriano, ARIANO, formerly resident in TUNISIA from where he escaped by aeroplane two days before the arrival of the Allies. Is under suspicion of being in contact with his brother Guglichmo. The latter is at present in enemy occupied Italy, but is believed to have visited ARIANO two months ago.

(c) Subversive Movements.

(i) Squadra D'Azione.

Ref para 2 (c) of Security Intelligence Summary No. 3 and the two arrests made by SIM in conjunction with 276 FS Sec. Investigations in CATANZARO reveal the whole matter to have been one of foolish braggadoccio. CURCIO, the most dangerous element, proved to be a deserter from the Italian Navy and has been handed over thothe Italian authorities.

(ii) Alleged Fascist organizations are reported in the ARIANO district. Anti-Allied propaganda in this area is attributed to possible members of one or other of these organisations.

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

Italian Armed Forces				
Civil Officials Including CCRR.				
Miscellaneous Civilians.	1	1	1	3
TOTAL				3

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Persons arrested

None of importance

(ii) Suspects

SESSA Francesco, SALERNO, reported by CIC as having made arrangements to travel to GENOA. He is being kept under close observation by SIM. He is engaged in the wood and building trade and travels to POTENZA and BARI. At present there is no evidence of his having been in contact with a forwarding agency for Northern ITALY. Investigation continues.

MASCIA Adriano, ARIANO, formerly resident in TUNISIA from where he escaped by aeroplane two days before the arrival of the Allies. Is under suspicion of being in contact with his brother Guglichmo. The latter is at present in enemy occupied Italy, but is believed to have visited ARIANO two months ago.

(c) Subversive Movements.

(i) Squadra D'Azione.

Ref para 2 (c) of Security Intelligence Summary No. 3 and the two arrests made by SIM in conjunction with 276 FS Sec. Investigations in CATANZARO reveal the whole matter to have been one of foolish braggadoccio. CURCIO, the most dangerous element, proved to be a deserter from the Italian Navy and has been handed over thothe Italian authorities.

(ii) Alleged Fascist organizations are reported in the ARIANO district. Anti-Allied propaganda in this area is attributed to possible members of one or other of these organisations.

/(iii).....

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

(iii) Endeavours are being made to trace an organization in NAPLES which, according to an FS informant is recruiting Italian youths and passing them over to enemy territory.

(iv) An extract from one of three pamphlets published by the PORTICI Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale, read "when the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is, for the people and every part of the people, the most sacred and indispensible of duties." The Comitato has been called to task by Field Security and the circumstances reported to the local ACC officer.

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) Control of hotels and boarding houses.

Field Security continue their endeavours to improve the efficiency of this method of check on unauthorised travel. It has been suggested that an improvement in efficiency of control would result if the onus of registration were made to fall on the traveller and not primarily on the hotel keeper. If a seeker of lodgings had to register with the local police before obtaining accommodation his presence in the area would come to light much quicker and if the present procedure were also retained a double check would result.

(ii) Re-imposition of restriction on inter-provincial movement.

The proclamations re-imposing control of inter-provincial movement have not so far been published.
A meeting of FS Officers to discuss the problems arising out of this proposed activity and more particularly those peculiar to the District was held on 18 Apr. The more remote areas of the district do not present undue difficulty of control. On the other hand traffic on the direct route SALERNO - NAPLES is extremely heavy and much of it is of a local character.
Snap checks that have been held have revealed further difficulties in that where passes are held their authenticity is difficult to determine since they are issued by all and sundry and are little better than scraps of paper. It is hoped that the new form of permit will be more generally used by AMG/ACC and the authorised Italian authorities in future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Italian Armed Forces.

The dissatisfaction among Italian troops with their meagre rations and pay has again been noted. The reaction to the call up of the 1920-22 classes is far from satisfactory and is calculated to add yet another cause of discontent. Every possible means of evasion is being resorted to and of 50 who who were called up in TORRE ANNUNZIATA only 10 reached their destination. On the other hand where Italian Military Units are employed on guard duties and properly handled they carry out their functions efficiently.

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

the rights of the people, insurrection is, for the people and every part of the people, the most sacred and indispensible of duties." The Comitato has been called to task by Field Security and the circumstances reported to the local ACC officer.

0002

(d) Control of Movement.

(i) Control of hotels and boarding houses.

Field Security continue their endeavours to improve the efficiency of this method of check on unauthorised travel. It has been suggested that an improvement in efficiency of control would result if the onus of registration were made to fall on the traveller and not primarily on the hotel keeper. If a seeker of lodgings had to register with the local police before obtaining accommodation his presence in the area would come to light much quicker and if the present procedure were also retained a double check would result.

(ii) Re-imposition of restriction on inter-provincial movement.

The proclamations re-imposing control of inter-provincial movement have not so far been published.
A meeting of FS Officers to discuss the problems arising out of this proposed activity and more particularly those peculiar to the District was held on 18 Apr. The more remote areas of the district do not present undue difficulty of control. On the other hand traffic on the direct route SALERNO - NAPLES is extremely heavy and much of it is of a local character.
Snap checks that have been held have revealed further difficulties in that where passes are held their authenticity is difficult to determine since they are issued by all and sundry and are little better than scraps of paper. It is hoped that the new form of permit will be more generally used by AMG/ACC and the authorised Italian authorities in future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Italian Armed Forces.

The dissatisfaction among Italian troops with their meagre rations and pay has again been noted. The reaction to the call up of the 1920-22 classes is far from satisfactory and is calculated to add yet another cause of discontent. Every possible means of evasion is being resorted to and of 50 who who were called up in TORRE ANNUNZIATA only 10 reached their destination. On the other hand where Italian Military Units are employed on guard duties and properly handled they carry out their functions efficiently.

/(b) Civil.....

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

(b) Civil Population.

(i) Better food distribution in SALERNO has led to a decrease in the Black Market for food. Conditions elsewhere however are not so satisfactory and distribution methods are the subject of debate among civilians who cannot understand why maccaroni is obtainable in SALERNO but not in SORRENTO. It is also alleged that transport despatched to bring vegetables to the NAPLES market is being diverted by Italian Officials in SALERNO to the benefit of the latter region.

(ii) An outstanding problem among the civilian population is the unfortunate plight of the middle-classes dependent on salaries fixed at little more than pre-invasion rates. This class, fundamentally the honest backbone of the country, is being led to gain a living by dishonest means. In addition to the moral predicament it is in, its political predicament cannot be overlooked, as it must be a fertile field for seeds of more violent political theories.

(iii) The period has been marked by a sharp rise in ill-feeling between civilians and troops, to a large extent it is regretted to say, as a result of the latter's bad behaviour, which reached a climax over the Easter weekend. Signs of an improvement have been noted as the result of concerted action by CMP, US MP and CCRR.

(c) Rumours.

(i) That the Allies had withdrawn 30 kms at CASSINO (Civilians, SALERNO- believed origin Radio ROME)
(ii) That slips of paper signed by Hitler were being handed around in SALERNO warning the people to leave the town as both NAPLES and SALERNO would be heavily bombed. (Civilians SALERNO, Apr 29 - The rumour is under investigation)
(iii) That the Allies had landed in YUGOSLAVIA (Br. tps SALERNO)
(iv) That all French tps on the Fifth Army Front are being withdrawn to be sent to ANZIO. (French tps SALERNO)
(v) That some big action was about to take place as six supposedly Hospital ships had been seen. (SORRENTO. The ships seen were Liberty ships)
(vi) Various rumours have been heard among tps of impending landing operations either in Italy or South of France.
(vii) That the LECLERC Div was going to England ("Foyer du Soldat" - NAPLES)

4. Location of FS Sections.

Section	Location	Detachments.
312 FS Section.	NAPLES	
37 FS Section.	CASTELLAMMARE	CAPRI, SORRENTO, CAPACCIO VICO EQUENSE, BARONISI
276 FS Section.	SALERNO.	
97 FS Section.	With CSDIC PORTICI	RAVELLO, POSITANO, PADULA CAPACCIO NAPLES and NOLA.
14 Canadian FS Section	AVELLINO	ARIANO and BENEVENTO. The section has taken over part of rear Eight Army Bdy from S. GIULIANO del SANNINA to GUADIA
17 FS Section	GRAGNANO	

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

bring vegetables to the NAPLES market is being [illegible] by Officials in SALERNO to the benefit of the latter region.

(ii) An outstanding problem among the civilian population is the unfortunate plight of the middle-classes dependent on salaries fixed at little more than pre-invasion rates. This class, fundamentally the honest backbone of the country, is being led to gain a living by dishonest means. In addition to the moral predicament it is in, its political predicament cannot be overlooked, as it must be a fertile field for seeds of more violent political theories.

(iii) The period has been marked by a sharp rise in ill-feeling between civilians and troops, to a large extent it is regretted to say, as a result of the latter's bad behaviour, which reached a climax over the Easter weekend. Signs of an improvement have been noted as the result of concerted action by CMP, US MP and CCRR.

(c) Rumours.

(i) That the Allies had withdrawn 30 kms at CASSINO (Civilians, SALERNO- believed origin Radio ROME)
(ii) That slips of paper signed by Hitler were being handed around in SALERNO warning the people to leave the town as both NAPLES and SALERNO would be heavily bombed. (Civilians SALERNO, Apr 29 - The rumour is under investigation)
(iii) That the Allies had landed in YUGOSLAVIA (Br. tps SALERNO)
(iv) That all French tps on the Fifth Army Front are being withdrawn to be sent to ANZIO. (French tps SALERNO)
(v) That some big action was about to take place as six supposedly Hospital ships had been seen. (SORRENTO. The ships seen were Liberty ships)
(vi) Various rumours have been heard among tps of impending landing operations either in Italy or South of France.
(vii) That the LECLERC Div was going to England ("Foyer du Soldat" - NAPLES)

4. Location of FS Sections.

Section	Location	Detachments.
312 FS Section.	NAPLES	CASTELLAMMARE
37 FS Section.	CASTELLAMMARE	CAPRI, SORRENTO, CAPACCIO VICO EQUENSE, BARONISI
276 FS Section.	SALERNO.	RAVELLO, POSITANO, PADULA CAPACCIO
97 FS Section.	With CSDIC PORTICI	NAPLES and NOLA.
14 Canadian FS Section	AVELLINO	ARIANO and BENEVENTO. The section has taken over part of rear Eight Army Bdy from S. GIULLIANO del SANNINA to GUADIA
17 FS Section	GRAGNANO	Greater part of Section is now with 5 Div Rear Details, having been withdrawn from ANZIO

(T C TOWNSEND)
Capt
GSI

TOS B

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1401

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

Distribution	Copy No.	Distribution	Copy No.
57 Area	1	GSI 1 District	19
94 Sub Area	2	GSI 2 District	20
59 Area	3	G-2 Sec PBS	21
22 AA Bde	4	FBSO, NAPLES	22
62 AA Bde	5	Main HQ, ACC	23
66 AA Bde	6	ACC for Inf Div.	24
203 Fixed Defences	7	Telecomms & Postal)	25
312 FS Sec	8	Sub Com. HQ, ACC)	
37 FS Sec	9	PWB Unit No 8 APO.512	26
276 FS Sec	10	2 Region	27
97 FS Sec	11	3 Region	28
14 Cdn FS Sec	12	Pub. Safety Div 2 Region.	29
17 FS Sec c/o 5 Div Rear Details)	13	Pub Safety Div. 3 Region.	30
		ADC for GOC	31
371 Civil PW Camp	14	Circulation	32
GSI(b) AAI	15	File	33
~~HQ, AAI (Adm Echs)~~	~~16~~	War Diary	34-35
G-2 Sec 5 Army	17	Spares	36-47
GSI(b) Main 8 Army	18		

1402