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

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Feb. 1946

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 33

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1946

DATE : 10 OCTOBER 46

COPY NO: 13

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. The period under review is characterised politically by the spread of the strike movement, culminating in two important strikes as well as myriad smaller ones. Hardly any violence has emerged from the movement. It appears to be well organised and well led by the two left wing parties.

2. Disturbances of unemployed showed a decrease during the first part of the month, but during the middle period they broke out afresh. Unlike the reasonable and orderly crowds of strikers who have jobs and are anxious to avoid violence, the meetings of the unemployed are always disorderly and sometimes violent; and during the period covered by this report Carabinieri and Police have beenfrequently called out to quell budding riots.

3. Generally the civil population remains calm but is becoming very concerned at the rapid increase of prices of all commodities and the danger of inflation.

4. The slow rate of repatriation is becoming a serious grievance amongst German PW/SEP. Cases have occurred of demonstrations taking place on trucks driving through NAPLES, but so far there are no indications of more extreme measures being adopted.

5. Accidents involving Allied vehicles are still the subject of adverse comment in the local press.

6. Four cases of wire cutting have been reported during the month of September.

7. Morale of troops continues to be good.

8. A further large and varied batch of rumours is circulating in the BARI and FOGGIA districts concerning British and American activities at the airports.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information - Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

German PW/SEP

A case was reported during the month of propaganda leaflets distributed in NAPLES

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PART II

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1. (a) Security of Information - Nothing to report

(b) Security of Personnel

German PW/SEP

A case was reported during the month of propaganda leaflets distributed in NAPLES from an unidentified truck on which German PWs were travelling. The leaflets, written in Italian, read as follows

"We German soldiers are prisoners of war, not volunteers. We do not want your bread and your work. 'Liberty' is our motto."

"Bread and work for the Italians. We want to go home. Our families are waiting for us."

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Trucks have also been seen driving through the streets displaying banners on which have been written in English " WE WANT TO GO HOME" and "SURVEY".

An investigation carried out by FS among German PW/SEP working in the NAPLES Area showed that on the whole they give little trouble and work extremely well. Repatriation, however, is a really sore point with them. At one camp there had been no repatriation for a long time, and when finally a contingent of eighty was due to depart, it was held back at the last moment as there was an error on the train.

Another complaint is that the pay (4s per week) is not adequate. American GIRLS are reported to have a bad influence on British SIRLS.

(c) Security of petroleum and installations

(i) Security of material

Incidents of fatal accidents continued to occur from explosives left behind by GOC 8.A.A. and handed over to the Italian authorities, who [illegible] SIS. While hoeing in the fields near BITONTO on the 1st Sept, a youth struck a grenade with a hoe and was mortally wounded. On 9th Sept 46 in BITONTO an explosion was heard during the night which led to considerable comment and alarm. No explanation of the explosion was forthcoming. On 14th Sept 46, CC.RR MOLFETTA stopped four children who were carrying a hand grenade before they could damage either themselves or others. The authorities have made further requests to the military unit concerned to increase the efficiency of their guards. 3

On Saturday 21st Sept 46 FS in BARI were informed by the Questura that a munitions deposit had been discovered within the city and assistance was required in following up investigations. The dump proved to be in the Picone district of BARI and consisted of 40 cases of 40 mm A.A. shells of American origin. Arrangements were made with an American unit to take possession of the shells.

Four workmen were arrested and revealed that the owner of the shells was VENTANI Reginaldo of Via Colo di Rienzo 23, ROME. VENTANI was arrested and declared that he had contracted a deal with a certain D'AMBROSIO Antonio, whose home is in NAPLES, to buy (for reasons unknown) 4,000 quintals of cartridge cases from the ARAR dumps near TERLIZZI and BITONTO. However, when these turned out to be not properly authorised and not empty, but 40 mm shells, he carried on with the deal and received from D'AMBR the 40 cases of shells in question which he knew to have been stolen from the farm of ULMER, MOLFETTA, the thief using a M[illegible] and, with the four arrested workmen, carrying the spoil [illegible] the firms dump (which is near TERLIZZI) to their present location.

These five persons have already been denounced for theft and illegal possession of arms to the proper authority. A widespread search is being made for D'AMBROSIO who is still at large. It is hoped that C.S. will be able to give an opinion in the near future of the motive for the theft and deal.

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Incidents of fatal accidents continued to occur from explosives left behind by Ger S.A.A. and handed over to the Italian authorities, as reported in the last weekly SITS. While hoeing in the fields near BITONTO on the 1st Sept, a youth struck a grenade with a hoe and was mortally wounded. On 9th Sept 46 in BITONTO an explosion was heard during the night which led to considerable damage and alarm. No explanation of the explosion was forthcoming. On 11th Sept 46, CC.RR MOLFETTA stopped four children who were carrying a hand grenade before they could damage either themselves or others. The authorities have made further requests to the military unit concerned to increase the efficiency of their guards.

On Saturday 21st Sept 46 FS in BARI were informed by the Questura that a munitions deposit had been discovered within the city limits of the city and their help was required in following up investigations. The deposit proved to be in the Picone district of BARI at a building about near the British Military Hospital. It consisted of 40 boxes of 40 mm A.A. shells of American origin. Arrangements were made with an American unit to take possession of the shells.

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(ii) Signals

Four cases of interference with communications were reported in this area:
On the 5th Sept 9 Boys [illegible] were removed on the CASERTA-CAPUA road near Santa Caterina.
On the 8th Sept on the TERRACINA-ROME line two Boys were removed between Sezze and Priverno.
On the 20th Sept on the NAPLES-ROME State Cable, 50 Km north of Naples, 22 metres of cable were cut.

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On the 23rd Sept the [illegible] State Cable had 20 metres of c[illegible] removed at a point 39 kilometres north of Naples. A hacksaw blade was f[illegible] here, but from its trade mark it has not yet been able to ascer[illegible] its country of origin.

FS along with CC.RR. have made investigations in all cases, but s[illegible] for the thieves have not been traced.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

Period checks by FS at ports in the area show that Italian authori[illegible] ties appear to be working satisfactorily. In spite however, of th[illegible] control along the S.E. coast Italian Coast Patrol has been unable prevent small fishing vessels from passing unhindered through their hands, and it is the opinion of CS that such vessels are not only engaged in contraband, but that they carry also numerous and daily increasing Yugoslav and Greek immigrants into Italy.

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")	To[illegible]
Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civic Officials including CC.RR.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	2	2
Civilians arrested by C.S.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	2

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(b) Important Individual Cases

VRKLJAN Ante, Yugoslav. Arrested as Wanted Yugoslav Quisling on Appendix "D" to CCG Bulletin No.3/A2 of 30 Aug 46. Arrested in NAPLES and conveyed to 209 P.W. Camp on 10 Sept 46.

JANKOVIC Milos, Yugoslav. Arrested by FS in BARI on 2 Sept 46 on suspicion of being the OZNA Agent of the same name listed in AFHQ List of OZNA Personalities, GBI.389.611.80-YG of 15 Aug 46. Born in BELGRADE on 3 [illegible] 1923. He arrived at BARDISI from DUBROVNIK on 19 Apr 46 and the following month was detained by 417 FS Section at ANCONA, but shortly afterwards released as no considered of security interest.
It has now been established that he is NOT the [illegible]

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Increasing flights of Greek immigrants into Italy.

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Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civic Officials including CC.RR.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	2	2
Civilians arrested by C.S.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	2

(b) Important Individuals Detained

VRNLJAK Jure, Yugoslav. Described as Wanted Yugoslav Quisling on Appendix "D" to CMH [illegible] 35/7/3/A2 of 30 Aug 46. Arrested in NAPLES and conveyed to PW Camp on 27 Sept 46.

JANKOVIC Milos, Yugoslav. Arrested by FS in BARI on 24 Sept 46 on suspicion of being the OZNA Agent of the same name listed in AMHQ List of OZNA Personalities, GBI.389.611.80-FS of 28 Aug 46. Born in BELGRADE on 3 [illegible] 1929. He arrived at ANTIBISI from DUBROVNIK on 19 Apr 46 and the following month was detained by 417 FS Section at ANCONA but shortly afterwards released as not considered of security interest.
It has now been established that he is NOT the JANKOVIC Milos mentioned in the AMHQ [illegible], and he was accordingly released on the 28 Sept 46.

BELLAMA Doing @ Said Abdul Sahib. Detained by FS in NAPLES on arrival from Egypt, where he had been refused admittance by the Egyptian police. In possession of a passport purporting to have been issued by the Muslim Mission in HAMBURG by order of the Musl. Supreme Council on 10 Jul 45. He claimed to be a member of the Moslem Diplomatic Corps and a friend of the GRAND MUFTI.

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On investigation it was found that the passport was a home-made affair issued by himself, and that the Moslem Mission in HAMBURG consisted of himself and WITHE Harry D Rasid As Salan (also detained by FS at ROME).
Final investigation showed that he was a German citizen, engaged in anti-British propaganda on the Arabic wireless programmes from HAMBURG during the war, and that there was no justification for the use of the Moslem name.
He has been handed over to the Italian authorities for internment and deportation as an undesirable alien.

FENNIS John, Dutch. LEWIS or LEWIN Harald, German. These men have now been handed over to the Italian authorities for deportation as undesirable aliens.

VIDOVIC, Stanislav, Yugoslav. In SIS for August this man was reported to be in gaol in ANCONA. 417 FS Section are now investigating the case.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest

(i) PUGLIA

The intervention and assumption of leadership in the economic disturbances by political parties has become the chief feature in developments in this area during the past month. Penetration into the Camera del Lavoro by the three mass political parties is complete; and the Communist Party has assumed the leadership of the farm workers' and peasants' organisation through the appointment of DE LEONARDIS, secretary of the Federazione Comunista di Lavoro di Bari, to the post of inspector general for the National Agricultural Workers Federation (the "Federterra") in the zone of PUGLIA.

On 6 Sept demonstrations occurred in BITONTO , CORATO, BARLETTA, BISCEGLIE, GIOIA del COLLE, CONVERSANO and MINERVINO. These were very orderly, and in each case were held outside the offices of the "Federterra" and called for the establishment in PUGLIA of an Agitation Committee for the area("Comitato di Agitazione Provinciale"), which would establish local agitation committees in the provincial towns. This Committee was called by the "Federterra" and met in BARI on the 10 and 11 Sept.

This was followed by general strike of all farm workers throughout the province of BARI which was called for by the "Federterra" on the 12 Sept. In the main agricultural centres such as MINERVINO and ANDRIA the strike was complete and all work in the towns was brought to a stand-still since other workers came out on strike in support of the farm workers. In these centres order was complete. In such towns as BARI and BARLETTA where the strike was partial short skirmishes between CC.RR. and strikers developed at intervals, but were easily brought under control by the town and strike authorities. The aims of the strike were a rise in wages, the better distribution of land, improvement in cultivation methods on the part of the landlords, provision for the employment of the unemployed farm workers, and certain modifications in the portioning of the crops between the peasant-farmers and the owners of the land. [illegible]

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The rapid conclusion of the strike was a source of lively satisfaction and the "Federterra" made wide spread conquest of public opinion by the speed with which its demands were answered, and by its ability to coordinate its movements throughout the province.

The second important strike to effect the area was that of the state employees, which initiated at TARANTO on the 9 Sept., thus bringing part of Southern Italy into line with Northern Italy. All work stopped at the TARANTO Arsenal and all state employees quitted their offices and posts. An enormous crowd gathered in front of the offices of the Camera del Lavoro and the aims of the strike were enunciated by representatives of the Communist and Socialist parties who assumed complete control of the movement. During the afternoon the strikers were joined by all the local employees and at a mass meeting (attendance was over 10,000) it was announced that all employees of either the state or local authorities had joined the movement. Next day they were joined by the Vigili Urbani, the fire brigade, school teachers etc., and from BRINDISI came the news that parallel measures had been adopted by state employees there, with equal success and with the same support from the employees of the local authorities. On the 11th the bank clerks came out and this, with the closing of all shops and cafes and restaurants, brought both TARANTO and BRINDISI to a standstill. At TARANTO a mass meeting of about 20,000 people proclaimed their determination to persist in their action until their demands were met. The strike was brought to a close on the 13 Sept by the government announcement of the grant of 3,000 Lire to all concerned and an immediate review of scales of pay.

Besides these two main strikes a number of local strikes have occurred during the period, and in almost every case the leaders have been noted left-wing personalities; and even in the few cases of strikes or demonstrations that they have not initiated the Socialist and Communist parties have taken over the lead. Almost every category of worker has been concerned.

The area has also been troubled by a rapid succession of small uneventful demonstrations due to unemployment and the sudden and unforeseen rise in prices. On 15 Sept 46 at PALAGIANELLO near TARANTO a demonstration by the local unemployed became disorderly, and all roads to and from the town were blocked while several acts of violence were reported. Police were rushed from TARANTO to disperse the crowds and six persons were put under arrest.

(ii) NAPLES

NAPLES has remained completely calm in the period under review and the only demonstrations have been of a very minor nature. A strike of bank clerks for increases of pay was terminated in a few days without a settlement of the dispute. Later a strike by the employees of the Radio Station and the Gas Company was settled in a calm and orderly manner. A demonstration against the increase of the cost of living on the 19 Sept was quite orderly and without incident.

(iii) Partito Comunista Internazionalista

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[illegible] assumed complete control of the movement. During the after- noon the strikers were joined by all the local employees [illegible] at a mass meeting (attendance was over 10,000) it was announced that all employees of either the state or local authorities had joined the movement. Next day they were joined by the Vigili Urbani, the fire brigade, school tea- etc., and from BRINDISI came the news that parallel measur- had been adopted by state employees there, with equal succ- and with the same support from the employees of the local authorities. On the 11th the [illegible] came out and this, with the closing of all shops and cafes and restaurants, brought both TARANTO and BRINDISI to a standstill. At TARA- a mass meeting of about 20,000 people proclaimed their det- ination to persist in their action until their demands wer- met. The strike was brought to a close on the 13 Sept by t- government announcement of the grant of 3,[illegible]0 Lire to all 30389 earned and an immediate review of scales of pay.

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(iii) Partito Comunista Internazionalista

The formation of this party in TARANTO was described in l- month's SIS. Further reports (reliability uncertain) sta- that it is now recruiting civilians for the purpose of s- them into Spain to form part of an opposition movement to t- Franco regime. The matter is being made the subject of an e- quiry. It is also said to be encouraging young men of the c- class now due for call-up to avoid military service.

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(iv) Partito Operai C[illegible]

A case of interception of mail has been brought to light of a new political organisation called the Partito Operai Comunisti (Communist Workers Party) at present in its infancy. This party preaches a communism opposed to that of Russia. Although it exists at the moment only as small groups it is said to be preparing to hold a meeting in one of the large cities.

(v) Anarchist Party

A certain Armando BORGHI is reported to be attempting to form an Anarchist Party in MILANO. He held two long and interesting meetings on the 3rd and 4th Sept before an enthusiastic crowd of citizens. It is not considered that the movement will be of security interest but it will be kept under observation.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. (a) Civilian Population

The Italian population is becoming very concerned at rising prices and the danger of inflation, particularly since prices had been stabilised for some months prior to the end of July. Foodstuffs have jumped 25% - 30% during the past month, and clothing, dress materials etc., have had a corresponding increase.
Among the causes of the increased effects of economic confusion may be mentioned

(i) increases in salary [illegible] as a result of the recent strikes.

(ii) imposition of a fixed price on [illegible] collection in the North of Italy. Although this government proposed to extend the measure to the South, nothing has yet been done. The result has been that while goods produced in the South have to be sold at a loss when they reach the North, goods coming from the North can be sold in the open market in the South without any price restriction. Furthermore, the fixed-price measures in the North have had the [illegible] effect of automatically causing the disappearance of the controlled commodities from the legal markets and throwing them on to the black market at increased prices. This has caused prices to fluctuate in the South no less than in the North.

(iii) The plan proposed by Finance Minister SCOCCI AMMO at the beginning of the month for taxation and expropriation of excess wealth has caused something like a panic in certain circles; and together with the threat of withdrawal of all currency in circulation to be replaced by a new issue, there is resulting a flight of capital from productive to unproductive enterprises, such as investment in gold sterling, jewels etc. This is having a consequent reaction on prices of consumer goods which tend to rise.

A scandal brought about by the disclosure of widespread corruption in the UPSEA (Ufficio [illegible] Agricoltura) on Saturday 21 Sept, the [illegible] General Giuseppe [illegible] it being revealed that numerous [illegible] and ex-Fascists [illegible] ing on illegal traffic in grain, etc. Popular opinion [illegible] general enquiry into many other public offices, and the [illegible] made the event an excuse for [illegible] gathering.

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citizens. [illegible]
security interest [illegible]

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Among the causes of the increased level of economic confusion may be mentioned

(i) increases in salary [illegible] employees as a result of the recent strikes.

(ii) imposition of a fiscal police [illegible] condition in the north of Italy. Although the government proposed to extend the measure to the South, results [illegible] yet been [illegible]. The result has been that while [illegible] for the South have to be sold at a loss when they reach the North, goods coming from the North can be sold in the open market in the South without any price restrictions. Further the fiscal police measures in the North have had the outward effect of automatically causing the disappearance of the concealed commodities from the legal markets and throwing them on to the black market at increased prices. This has caused prices to fluctuate in the South no less than in the North.

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A scandal brought about by the discovery of widespread corruption in the UPSEA (Ufficio [illegible] Stranieri or Foreigners Bureau of Agriculture) on Saturday 27 Sept, [illegible] caused great excitement, it being revealed that numerous officials [illegible] were engaging in illegal traffic in goods, etc. Popular opinion [illegible] general enquiry into many other [illegible] offices, and the scandal made the event an excuse for [illegible] unruly behaviour.

(b) Press

On the 27 Sept IL GIORNALE [illegible] reports of the "Bride Stabbed during the [illegible]". The report describes how, during festivities at [illegible], a party of Allied troops appeared on the scene, [illegible] they demanded that some signorine should be handed over to their disposal. The bride herself was stabbed in the abdomen [illegible]. The Questore was approached to ascertain the facts of the case, and

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he has issued a letter with his signature to the effect that no Allied personnel were implicated in the frescs. The matter is being taken up directly with the editors of IL GIORNALE.

Traffic accidents involving Allied vehicles still continue to be underlined and commented upon in the local press. ITALIA LIBERA bitterly recalls the announcement on the 6 Sept in which the Allied Command reported the establishment of special traffic control squads to check reckless driving.

The GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO made the 19 Sept., the anniversary of the execution of General BELLOMO a year ago, the occasion for a page long column in verbose praise of this "heroic scion of Puglia" which ended with the words "Knowing of the fatal injustice that was being done he refused to appeal so that entire responsibilty would fall upon his accusers. But his mortal remains are still denied to the fatherland." It will be remembered that BELLOMO was executed for the shooting of a British Officer in a POW Camp near BARI.

IL MOMENTO had harsh words for the Americans with regard to the trial of Lt Gen MAELTZER, sentenced for forcing 200 American PWs to march through the streets of Rome. The article recalled that MAELTZER had sacked Rome, forced thousands of Italians to go to Germany and ordered the death of hundreds more. It was commented that "having robbed the Italians and killed hundreds of them, that does not matter; but to have made some Americans march through the capital, what an insult to humanity!" (Note:the announcement of MAELTZER's pending trial before a British court on the charge of being responsible for the Ardeatine Caves massacre has since appeared in English language newspapers in this theatre, but not in the Italian ones).

(c) Rumours

FOGGIA

American activities on the airport have given rise to numerous rumours. Usual stories during the first part of the period were

(i) The American Government has bought the airport - this story is circulating throughout the area.

(ii) Reason for the purchase is the establishment of civil air lines (American) in Italy.

(iii) The removal of RAF personnel from FOGGIA to BARI has given rise to much talk of furious commercial competition between British and American firms for control of Italian civilian airlines.

(iv) The departure of the RAF for BARI provoked the rumour that the British had acquired the BARI [illegible] area.

(v) American soldiers are building a petrol pipe line from FOGGIA to BARI - BRINDISI - LECCE provinces and to all south Adriatic ports. (In fact, American soldiers have been seen in and outside BARI measuring roads, digging holes and piling up stocks of pipes.)

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(vi) An organisation sponsored by monarchist funds is sending German SEPs of continued Nazi adherence to Spain to help Franco

(vii) During the latter part of the period rumours began to speak of American experiments on FOGGIA aerodrome as V1 and V2 projectiles were being built and sites for the launching had been erected. No suggestion has been made about the atom bomb. The arrival of two beflagged siren-heralded and A/C accompanied staff cars

soon spread the information that several high ranking American Army scientific experts were on the aerodrome in connection with the experiments and had been accompanied to NAPLES by the recently arrived American Naval units in that port.

BARI

(i) The strength of the BARI airport personnel has been doubled and is still gaining in strength. A great part of the personnel has come from NAPLES. The duration of the airport has been fixed for at least two years. It will be the last to disband in Italy.

(ii) The arrival of the Americans is still expected from day to day and the figures become more astronomic as the delay in their arrival is protracted. Their coming is still connected with the invasion of Yugoslavia; this is also used to account for the experiments being conducted at FOGGIA airport.

These two batches of rumours of invasion and experiments received a fillip on 8 Sept when numbers of civilians declare they saw an object, soundless and high flying, passing over BARI in a westerly direction. At first this was taken to be of Russian origin and one of the missiles seen recently over Sweden. Later, however, it developed into one of the experiments from FOGGIA. From the number of people who claimed to be eye witnesses and the coincidence of their discriptions of the object as long, cylindrical, pointed nosed, silent and fast-flying, it would appear that something did fly over the town on this day.

Miscellaneous

A large number of Royalist Yugoslavs have been placed as guards on NAPLES - ROME - BOLOGNA railway trucks. They have all been given arms and their officers enjoy all privileges.

BRINDISI port is to be bought by the Americans and used as a naval base. Strong American naval units are patrolling this area of the Mediterranean.

The island of SASENO off the Albanian coast has been heavily fortified and is occupied by Russian troops.

Persistent rumours state that preparations are in hand for the return of ex-King Umberto II. It is said that even in MILAN people are swinging over to the monarchy, and that the Restoration will be carried out without bloodshed.

The Field Security in BARI will shortly cease to function and will be disbanded; its members will transfer to the British Consulate from where its activities will be directed.

(d) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) 213 PWs are reported as having escaped during the month of September.

(ii) 77 vettings were carried out during the month by FS Sections.

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(ii) 77 vettings were carried out during the month by FS Sections.

(iii) According to a reliable source who is a personal friend of his, PARISSI is founding a newspaper which will be purely monarchist in its policy.

(iv) UNRRA Transit Camp at BARI has been featured in headlines in the local press. It was visited by the GAZZETTA and declared to be a model village, in which everything was to the taste of the inhabitants. By the VOCE, on the other hand, it was declared a den of iniquity, crime, anti-patriotic commercialism, and in fact a veritable Dachau.

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The dispute arose out of the imprisonment of four Greeks. Both the Italian and Greek authorities assert that these were merely Greeks who had left Greece clandestinely for personal reasons, and being without documents they were imprisoned. Since this is true of most of the Greeks in the area, the VOCE seems to be right in saying that these are some sort of a special case, and insists that they are political refugees. The VOCE being a Communist party periodical, it should have certain information which has led it to believe that these four Greeks must be defended by the Italian Communist organisation.

The facts of the case appear to be that these men left Greece about six months ago in a small vessel and landed off the coast of Italy. On presenting themselves at the Questura instead of being sent to an UNRRA Camp, as is the normal practice, they were first interned at FOSSOLI where they were visited by the Greek Consul who declared that they were to be sent back to Greece. On being transferred to BARI they voiced their objection to being sent back to Greece on political grounds.

(v) There is wide spread comment among returning Italian PWs in TARANTO that the welcome they expected on their return is not at all warm hearted; and that the charitable organisations which abound in other parts of Italy are not functioning on their behalf. Accusations have been made against the local assistance board of misusing funds.

(vi) Italian authorities are investigating reports that the village of SERRACAPRIOLA, a remote and inaccesible point of the province of FOGGIA, is being terrorised by a band of Fascists who have already murdered the local Communist leader.

LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachment
58 FSS O.C. Lt S.P. AINLEY.	BARI Tel. 12708	TARANTO Flying Det. BARI
423 FSS	NAPLES Tel. 20917	
276 FSS O.C. Lt G.K. SPENCER	ROME Tel. 478445 Ext. 34	

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PTG/GH

(L.R. DAVIDSON) Capt,
G S I.

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1423

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G.S.I

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF JULY, 1946

DATE : 6 AUGUST 46

COPY No: 12

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. During the period under review the general political situation in South ITALY has been fairly quiet and public reactions to the Paris Conference decisions have diminished in intensity. The period between the end of the Big Four Conference and the beginning of the General Peace Conference on 29 July has been mainly occupied with the meetings of the new government. The latter has not yet won general or any particular enthusiasm and sessions have been marked by bitter invective and criticism from the opposition; this has been aimed chiefly at DE GASPERI with particular emphasis on what is thought to have been his pusillanimity in relations with the Big Four.

2. There has been an indication of considerable discontent and unrest among the Italian working classes which has existed throughout most parts of Italy. Agitation by labour has steadily increased since the general sit-down strike in TURIN which began on July 15. There has since been an epidemic of strikes on a large scale which have involved industrial and agricultural workers, state employees, newspaper printers, cafe and hotel workers and public servants. In the South of Italy strikes have been chiefly confined to areas in PUGLIA. There has been a certain amount of public disorder but no serious incidents have been reported. There is nothing to indicate a slackening off of unrest among workers but as yet no satisfactory solution has been reached.

3. Demonstrations by unemployed and rioting are continually reported from BARI. On 25 Jul at BARLETTA unemployed and strikers clashed with the police and there was an exchange of small-arms fire and subsequent arrests. Otherwise these manifestations have not been marred by any serious incidents.

4. Anti-Allied feeling has abated considerably during the period under review. This has been particularly noticeable in the press which has ceased to give prominence to incidents involving Allied troops and civilians. The incident at SALERNO on 23 Jul in which British and Polish troops conflicted with civilians, causing two deaths and 17 casualties, was reported in the Press with moderation and dispassion. The present policy of the Ufficio Stampa, at least for the duration of the Paris Conference, deprecates extravagant and provocative articles directed against the Allies.

5. Morale of Troops and general service conditions continue to be good.

6. General reporting indicates that relations between Polish personnel and civilians continue to deteriorate.

7. Appendix "A" is a report on civil security by O.C. BARI Centre 808 CS Bn.

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MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information - Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel - Nothing to report.

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(c) Security of materials and installations

(i) Depots and stores.

At 557 BOD No.1 Sub Depot losses have been very low and the Polish guards give reasonable satisfaction. It has been discovered on stock-taking that 1,000 tank bearings have disappeared but there is nothing to show where the theft took place. Other losses are explained by PW taking them out in their clothing. It is considered that these losses have a bearing on the number of escapes by PW who are employed by military units. There must be a ready sale for spare parts and PW most likely sell them a piece at a time in order to save enough money to be able to live while making their way home.

Two bombs exploded at 557 BOD for no apparent reason, but it is believed that they had been stolen and had been tampered with. FS are assisting the security police at 416 RVP in an endeavour to trace the persons responsible for heavy thefts of tyres. various persons have been interrogated and a few tyres recovered. As British, Polish, German, Croat and Italian personnel all appear to be involved to some extent, it is difficult to collect evidence to obtain a conviction.

(ii) Security of Material.

Cases of fuses and ammunition were found washed ashore to the south of BARI in the first part of the month, but the difficulty has been largely overcome since an officer from 501 BOD has been present when the ammunition is dumped overboard. Notices have been put in the press warning people of the danger of interfering with any form of explosive they find.

An explosion occurred in the vicinity of TUTURANO (Brindisi) on 1 Jul 46. This appears to have been caused by the tampering with a Kg 500 German bomb by fishermen who hoped to obtain the cordite from the warhead. It is believed that two Italian airmen took seven or eight fishermen to the bomb getting them past the sentries. The explosion blew fragments of all of them over a wide area.

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(iii) Signals

Two cases of wire theft occurred during the month. At PONTECAGNANO on night of 22/23 Jul 46 150 metres of quad cable was cut and stolen from the point where the cable issues from the U/G Box at the station and leads to the switchboard. As the line only came into operation on morning of 23 July it is impossible to tell when the cut occurred.

At 0300 hrs on 29 July all pairs were cut and removed between poles 115 and 117 near CAPUA. Carabinieri became suspicious of the movements of a lorry and six men. On challenging

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) NAPLES

Italian police continue to work satisfactorily. There were no stowaways apprehended during the month and this is considered to be largely due to the efficient manner in which the Scalo Marittimo check the identity of persons in the dock area and escort anyone without a pass off the docks.

There was one deportee; Sahib Abdu's SAMI. He sailed from NAPLES for Egypt on 16 July on board the S/S SESTRIERE on route for DAMASCUS on strength of a visa granted by British Consulate General at Naples. Permission to land in Egypt was refused as he was suspect. He was detained by FS on his return and is now being interrogated.

(ii) EAST COAST

A considerable strengthening of the seaward side of this control has been noted, and the Naval force involved has been doubled. This has been undoubtedly prompted by the frequent reports reaching the Italian authorities of the considerable traffic in grain, which, it is reported, is being carried on between Italian smugglers and Jugoslavia. No concrete instance of such smuggling has yet been brought to light, however. A special observation was made on the S/S NETI, a Jugoslav vessel which loaded salt at MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA, since there were frequent reports of the intention of the master to include contraband grain in his cargo. No evidence was forthcoming to substantiate the reports in spite of the closest vigilance on the part of the Italian Navy.

movement in

A marked improvement is also to be noted in the control of the ports in this area. There have been frequent instances of passengers from the Balkans being refused permission to land because their documents were not in order. Those given leave to land undergo interrogation by C.S. For example, on 27 Jul 46 a motor vessel marked C2 arrived in MOLA DI BARI with 10 Jugoslav subjects aboard. On stating that they had escaped from Jugoslavia they were at once passed to C.S. and Italian CSDIC, who are now in the process of establishing the truth of their statements. FS will be kept informed of developments. On the other hand, it was recently learnt that on 14 May 46 thirteen such Jugoslavs arrived at MANFREDONIA, only one of whom was apprehended and submitted to control, the other twelve making a clean get-away. At least one of them was last heard of in PARIS according to an informant.

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CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

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	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	1	1
Civilians arrested by C.S.	Nil	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	2

(b) Important Individual Cases.

NOVELLI Pietro @ PIERO. Arrested by C.S. BARI as an enemy agent. Interrogated. Owing to lack of proof and in view of his youth he was released as not constituting any danger to security. This arrest has not been reported elsewhere.

ZELENIC Josef. Three Jugoslavs. Arrested at CASERTA on
REBAR Valentine. 5 Jul 46 for alleged illegal possession of
CEH Alois. R/T sets and firearms. After examination of the sets by Signals it was found that they could be used only as receivers as the transmitting parts had not been installed. Prisoners were handed over to CMP for illegal possession of WD property and desertion from the RAF.

OPACIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested on 30 Jul 46 in NAPLES. He escaped on 25 Jul 46 from IBOLI camp and is suspected of Left Wing activities and is held for interrogation by PS. Report will follow in due course.

BELLETTIERI [illegible]. Italians. They recently travelled from
MIGLIETTA [illegible] ASMARA to Italy by air. It is alleged that they were concerned in the theft of baggage and secret documents from General DEMENOTI BOTZAPIS (Greek) at NAPLES. MIGLIETTA appears to have travelled also under the name of BELLETTIERI. Enquires are proceeding. Our 10/GSI/58 of 18 July 46 refers.

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FENNIS Johan.
LEWIS or LEWIN Harald. Dutch nationals. These two were arrested on 9 Mar 46 at PANTINICO by Pubblica Sicurezza agents for interrogation. Handed over to C.S.for investigation. LEWIS has proved a liar all the way through the interrogation and obstructed the interrogator to such an extent that his interrogation was finally concluded at the end of June. It is considered that they are definitely trying to conceal the real purpose of their journey to Sicily and their transfer to NAPLES has been requested so that further interrogations can be made by experienced interrogators. Further report will follow that of our 75/1/CSI of 1 Aug 46.

A list of outstanding cases for July 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix 'B' to this summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest

(i) NAPLES.
On morning of 25 Jul the Italian police discovered at the main entrance to NAPLES University in Corso Umberto, a black flag carrying a white M. Investigation showed that a British type hand grenade was attached to the flag. The bomb was rendered safe by Italian military personnel and the police are carrying out investigations.

(ii) BARI

The "Reduci" in BARI still continue their demonstrating for bread and work. Their protest marches have become almost a daily event. On 10 Jul 46 at 1130 hrs a group of about a 100 men gathered noisily outside the Prefettura, and were permitted to send a delegation to the Prefect, who made certain promises. On the arrival of the Carabinieri at 1200 hrs they dispersed with shouts of disapproval.

Outside BARI, also, agitation on the part of the unemployed is on the increase. At CORATO on 15 Jul 46 at 1430 hrs., about 6,000 demonstrators marched around the town, forcing shops and cafes to close, blocking the roadways, stopping all traffic, even the departure of the train. A delegation was sent to BARI, where the Prefect promised them that the programme of work already decided upon would be put into effect very soon. Although the demonstrations are continuing, things appear to be returning slowly to normal. Similar agitation has occurred in MODUGNO on 14 Jul 46 when the demonstrators broke into the Comune, destroying the office furniture and beat up the Sindaco. They also raided a macaroni factory, carrying off 50 quintals of pasta. ANDRIA and CERIGNOLA were subject to similar disturbances.

(iii) TARANTO

From TARANTO it is reported that there is some indication of renewed neo-Fascism. On the night of 11 Jul 46

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[redacted] be made by experienced investigators. Further report will follow that of our 75/[redacted]/GSI of 1 Aug 46.

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From TARANTO it is reported that there is some indication of renewed neo-Fascism. On the night of 11 Jul 46 handbills were pushed under shop doors and the doors of private houses, especially in the Old City, where most of the Communists live, with the following printed and stamped on them:-

"W LE SQUADRE AZZURRE MASSONICHE SUBMARCHISTE!
PICCOMATTE S..... F DI TARDI ITALIANE!"

No further propaganda of this nature has been reported to date.

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00374

Outside BARI, also, agitation on the part of the unemployed is on the increase. At CORATO on 15 Jul 46 at 1630 hrs., about 6,000 demonstrators marched around the town, forcing shops and cafes to close, blocking the roadways, stopping all traffic, even the departure of the train. A delegation was sent to BARI, where the Prefect promised them that the programme of work already decided upon would be put into effect very soon. Although the demonstrations are continuing, things appear to be returning slowly to normal. Similar agitation has occurred in NOCI on 14 Jul 46 when the demonstrators broke into the Comune, destroying the office furniture and beat up the Sindaco. They also raided a macaroni factory, carrying off 50 quintals of pasta. ANDRIA and CERIGNOLA were subject to similar disturbances.

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Outside BARI, also, agitation on the part of the unemployed is on the increase. At CORATO on 15 Jul 46 at 1900 hrs., about 6,000 demonstrators paraded around the town, forcing shops and cafes to close, blocking the roadways, stopping all traffic, even the departure of the train. A delegation was sent to BARI, where the Prefect promised them that the programme of work already decided upon would be put into effect very soon. Although the demonstrations are continuing, things appear to be returning slowly to normal. Similar agitation has occurred in NOCI on 14 Jul 46 when the demonstrators broke into the Comune, destroying the office furniture and beat up the Sindaco. They also raided a macaroni factory, carrying off 50 quintals of pasta. ANDRIA and CERIGNOLA were subject to similar disturbances.

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"W IL SQUADRISMO [illegible] MUSSOLINIANE SANGUARCHISTE!
RICORDATE S[illegible] W IL TERZO LITTORIO!"

No further propaganda of this nature has been reported to date.

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In the early morning of 28 Jun 46 several riotous unemployed farm-labourers united in the country roads of the village of LATERZA, on the TARANTO-POTENZA road, ready to proceed to a certain large wood called 'MURGE'. The majority of these labourers had been employed cutting trees in the woods but lost their employment when the proprietor gave the order to cease work before all the trees had been cut down. A large crowd of labourers also gathered in front of the Municipio, and threatened to continue with the work of cutting the wood if no attention was paid to their demands for work. The situation was critical, and disorders were averted solely by the timely arrival of reinforcements of Carabinieri from BARI.

The demands of the labourers were that the practice of hiring out the land to various people be discontinued; that the woods be returned to the community and that the unemployed be absorbed in the various works. These and other demands were examined by the Prefect of TARANTO, and he managed to meet some of them. Unrest continued in the village for some days but the situation slowly returned to normal without any further disorders.

On 29 Jun 46 a manifestation was held in TARANTO to celebrate the new Republic. Members of the various political parties took part, except the Liberal, Monarchist and Uomo Qualunque. No incidents occurred.

On the morning of 1 Jul 46, in TARANTO, approximately 500 Italian ex-servicemen met and formed a procession, complete with slogans and flags. They proceeded to the Italian H.Q. in Capo della Marina, asking that work be given them in the Arsenal, in public departments and also with private firms. No incidents occurred, and the demonstration dissolved at about 1900 hrs.

On the following morning (2 Jul 46) the procession was formed again. The usual larger streets of the town were visited, and some members of the crowd commenced to loot shops. The Italian police intervened and several arrests were made. The police were not successful in dispersing the participants, who started to act in a menacing manner. In Piazza Giordano Bruno, the centre of TARANTO, the police were obliged to fire shots in the air several times in order to keep the crowd at a safe distance. There were a few scuffles between police and demonstrators, several of whom were slightly hurt by rifle-butts and rubber truncheons. The period of tension, during which volleys were fired in the air by the police at intervals, lasted over half an hour. At the end of this time law and order were successfully restored.

In all, 16 persons were arrested, only three of whom are ex-servicemen. The others are persons charged with looting shops during the disturbance, with offering resistance to the police in the execution of their duty, there were also several wanted criminals. The three 'reduci' were released on the day of their arrest and the others charged with various offences.

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On 3 Jul 46 the news was given out by the Prefect of TARANTO that 55 ex-servicemen would be given work in the Arsenal. No further incidents occurred.

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On 8 Jul 46 a strike lasting only three hours was held in the Arsenal at TARANTO, as a protest against the situation in Venezia Giulia and TRIESTE. Workers also voiced their desire for a 20% increase in wages. A demonstration with the same purpose was held in TARANTO on 9 Jul46, lasting from 2000 hrs to 2130 hrs. The usual rounds of the town were made.

(iii) BRINDISI

At BRINDISI the situation is, in the words of the Prefect, "abnormally calm"

(iv) FOGGIA

It would seem that the situation in FOGGIAis, at least on the surface, one of calm expectancy on the development of the new Government's internal policy, in particular as it may affect the landowners and their workmen. As in all Puglia, this is the major problem, and the general feeling is that with the disappearance of the Monarchy and the change of government great changes are forthcoming. The town of FOGGIA has had few disturbances, none of great moment; in the Province there have been and still are many local flare-ups, most of which are caused by the communists' attempts at "communising" private property, while others are attributable to the efforts of the unemployed (mainly ex-combatants) to secure solutions to their problems. The chief centres of disturbances are CERIGNOLA, SAN FERDINANDO, LUCERA and SAN SEVERO, in that order.

(v) MOLA DI BARI.

On 17 July the Camera del Lavoro called a general strike in sympathy with the unemployed.
At SAN SEVERO an interesting situation arose when the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque decided to establish a new organisation to control the activities of the unemployed. This was regarded by the Camera del Lavoro as a direct challenge to its authority (the Camera del Lavoro of SAN SEVERO is said to be dominated by the Socialist and Communist parties) and the strike which it had already called for the morning of the 18th was brought forward to the evening of the 17th. The headquarters of the UQ section in the town was besieged, and only the intervention of the police prevented its destruction. Shots were fired into the air, and about a dozen people were injured, two of them seriously. Peace was restored at 0230 hrs.
The general strike called at MOLA DI BARI led to a riotous demonstration on 18 Jul 46. The strikers tried to construct a road-block but were foiled by the police, and had to content themselves with breaking into the Palazzo Comunale and shouting at the Sindaco, who promised to hasten a solution to the problem of unemployment in MOLA. The shops were forced to close, and the authorities at BARI had to intervene before the strikers would disperse. More promises of relief from the BARI Prefect led to the resumption of work on the 19th.
At GALLIPOLI a disturbance occurred that was religious rather than economic in nature. About 100 delinquents threw first invective and then a hand-grenade at the president of the committee charged with the organisation of festivities in honour of Santa Cristina. The Carabinieri restored order and the Communists were blamed. There were numerous wounded, and the cafe is said to

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From 19 to 25 Jul 46, repetition of the above incidents and demonstrations. This affected most of the area, including FOGGIA, CERIGNOLA, CANOSA and ALBEROBELLO.

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(vi) BARLETTA.

The general strike called in BARLETTA on 24 Jul 46 in sympathy with the unemployed developed on the evening of 25 Jul 46 into a violent demonstration in which armed pickets patrolled the streets and barricaded the roads leading out of the town. No traffic was allowed to pass and no foodstuffs permitted to enter the town. The shops and the market were forced to close. It was rumoured that the arms came from Communist sources, though this was denied vehemently by the Communist party. An exchange of small-arms fire between a picket on the BARI-BARLETTA road and a motorised platoon of Carabinieri sent from BARI to re-inforce the BARLETTA station resulted in the abandoning of the road-blocks by the strikers.
At GIOIA DEL COLLE unemployed peasants demonstrated from 12 hours outside the Municipio and dispersed on being promised consideration.
At BITONTO the unemployed demonstrated outside the Commune; there were no incidents of note.
At RUVO DI PUGLIA also there were demonstrations by the unemployed without noteworthy incidents.
At SQUINZANO, however, the unemployed demonstrations developed into something more violent when the crowd succeeded in forcing their way into the offices of the Camera del Lavoro and breaking up the office furniture. Carabinieri succeeded in quelling the rioters, but the authorities had to make large promises before the demonstrators were persuaded to disperse.
SAN SEVERO once more came into the news when a protest strike was declared against the action of the authorities in arresting 13 people in connection with the riotous conduct of the strikers noted above. Roadblocks stopped all traffic, and all shops and markets were forced to close. Strong reinforcements of Carabinieri succeeded in restoring order.
Meanwhile, in BARI, apart from the daily demonstration by the unemployed, the waiters in bars, cafes and restaurants had declared a strike. This is perhaps the most successful strike that has as yet been called. Asking for higher wages, the strikers came out on the morning of the 24th, and by the evening of the 25th all their demands had been granted. No violent incidents occurred, but blacking waiters were treated rather roughly, and in one or two cases the police had to intervene.
On 26 Jul 46 at BARLETTA the general strike came to an end when the richer members of the population guaranteed a loan of 10 million lire to the town authorities and the promises of these authorities were backed by hard cash. Two hand-grenades were thrown during a demonstration of about 1,000 persons in sympathy with eleven leaders of the recent disturbances who had been arrested. There were no casualties.
At BARI there were the usual unemployed demonstrations; no incidents occurred.
On 28 Jul 46 demonstrations without incidents by the unemployed took place at GRAVINA, MOLA DI BARI, RUTIGLIANO, BARI, MOLFETTA, BISCEGLIE, ANDRIA, CORATO, SPINAZZOLA, MINERVINO and many other centres.

(vii) The above list must not be considered in any way complete. It is of importance to note, however, the following points:-

(a) The economic nature of the demonstrations and acts of violence. The agitation is not the result of the propaganda or carcerism of

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(vii) The above list must not be considered in any way complete. It is of importance to note, however, the following points:-

(a) The economic nature of the demonstrations and acts of violence. The agitation is not the result of the propaganda or carcerism of any political party, but the unguided expression of the all too real economic difficulties into which the Italian working class has fallen.
(b) The movement is not organised, has no plan, and thereby loses most of the force which a highly centralised and organised movement of this nature might in other circumstances have.

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(c) There is no correlation between one town and another, and with one noteworthy exception the strikes are a spontaneous response to a local set of circumstances. The only success gained of any practical value was that of the waiters, which was well organised; action at BARI coincided with that at BRINDISI, LECCE, BARLETTA, FOGGIA and most other large centres in the area.

(d) The agitation is likely to spread as the economic conditions of the Italian working class deteriorate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Civilian Population.

The decisions of the Paris Conference gave rise to a spate of violent criticism of the Allies which manifested itself in virulent articles in the press and an increase of antipathy towards Allied troops. In the South of Italy however, there have been no incidents between our troops and civilians which compares with acts of hooliganism reported in the North. Expression of rancour was chiefly confined to articles in the press which were unsparing in their sarcasm and ridicule of the Allies. In 'Il Giornale' of 5 July a statement of Benedetto CROCE was particularly vindictive.

When the Big Four Conference in PARIS was terminated there was a distinct abatement of press and public criticism of the Allies and attention was directed towards the new government. The election of DE NICOLA as the provisional head of the state has been generally welcomed and it was felt that the choice of this distinguished Southerner with an unblemished political record would go a great way to heal the breach between the North and the South which has recently been aggravated by Monarchist manoeuvres.

The first meetings of the Government have not produced a very good impression on the public and the wrangling and bickering during sessions have shown that party interest overrides national requirements. There is the prospect of further crises which will not improve the temper of the people.

Meanwhile general unrest in industrial and agricultural labour has shown itself in a series of wide-spread strikes.

In the South there is marked unrest in areas in PUGLIA and demonstrations by strikers, unemployed and reduci are increasingly frequent.

In the TARANTO area the position is acute. TARANTO hitherto derived its income from Naval sources, but with the hand-over of the fleet and with the demobilisation of the greater part of naval personnel, economic conditions are likely to deteriorate considerably.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

Relations between Polish troops and civilians have not improved and there are continual reports of minor incidents involving misuse of firearms.
A more serious incident took place at SALERNO on 23 July. As

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A more serious incident took place at SALERNO on 23 July. As a result of a brawl between Polish and British OR's in a Wine-bar, Italian civilians were embroiled and 18 Italian casualties with two killed were reported. SALERNO was placed out of bounds to Allied troops from 23 July to 29 July while investigations were made by SIB.

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(ii) The following comments have particular reference to the situation in the LECCE area:-
While relations between Polish personnel and civilians certainly leave much to be desired, relations are not so strained as to have produced a situation that is of security interest. There is little doubt that in the past the attitude of Poles to Italians has been overbearing. It is therefore natural that the population of LECCE, almost without exception, should accuse Poles of various misdemeanours.
The civilian population in the LECCE area are convinced that the Polish forces stationed there are guilty of
(a) Large-scale black market activities, using Allied transport for the purpose;
(b) The sale of Allied military property;
(c) The wanton destruction of requisitioned premises which they are using as billets;
(d) Interfering in Italian political affairs by indulging in anti-Russian propaganda; (in this respect, it is interesting to note that what popularity the Poles have is confined to Monarchist and Right-wing elements)
(e) Dangerous driving; this seems to be a cause of considerable irritation to the LECCE people, and several highly exaggerated reports of the numbers of deaths resulting from Polish driving in other parts of the country are circulating in the city.
No recent incidents between Poles and civilians have been reported by authorities contacted, who, however, second very strongly the antipathy expressed by the population. Since many of the Polish troops have left the area and the rest are said to be leaving in the very near future, the active dislike of Poles described above has developed into a patient waiting for the day when what they regard as an incubus will be completely removed.

Press

A fairly new publication - LA RIVOLTA IDEALE is being carefully watched. It is published in ROME and distributed throughout Italy by the DIES publicity firm (branch in NAPLES). Copy for the week ending 13 Jul 46 is anti-allied from beginning to end attacking each ally separately and all jointly when discussing the decision of the four great powers.
Part of the articles abusing Great Britain are merely rehashes of pre-occupation Fascist propaganda. One of its leading points is the praiseworthy action of partisans who have given back their "Alexander" certificates or have burned them publicly. It gives wide publicity to these reports and goes on to set aside a fair size in set inviting all Italians who have received decorations from any of the allies to return them immediately to their respective embassies or Consulates.
From the "internal" point of view, the paper explains how much worse off Italy is now than it was in Fascist days.
IL GIORNALE of 11 Jul prints a letter by the ex-Partisan leader of APUANIA (Florence) to Admiral STONE stating that as a protest to the splitting up of Italy the patriots return the certificates of appreciation given them by the Allies. Comments such as "dirty international politics mutilating Italy" and "Italy betrayed by her liberators" and "useless and needless distruction brought by Allies in Italy" show the patriots' feeling. Same paper reports that at TREVISO the patriots publicly burnt the

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The civilian population in the LECCE area are convinced that the Polish forces stationed there are guilty of

(a) Large-scale black market activities, using Allied transport for the purpose;
(b) The sale of Allied military property;
(c) The wanton destruction of requisitioned premises which they are using as billets;
(d) Interfering in Italian political affairs by indulging in anti-Russian propaganda; (in this respect, it is interesting to note that what popularity the Poles have is confined to Monarchist and Right-wing elements)
(e) Dangerous driving; this seems to be a cause of considerable irritation to the LECCE people, and several highly exaggerated reports of the numbers of deaths resulting from Polish driving in other parts of the country are circulating in the city.

No recent incidents between Poles and civilians have been reported by authorities contacted, who, however, second very strongly the antipathy expressed by the population. Since many of the Polish troops have left the area and the rest are said to be leaving in the very near future, the active dislike of Poles described above has developed into a patient waiting for the day when what they regard as an incubus will be completely removed.

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IL GIORNALE of 23 Jul gave space to what it calls large scale grain smuggling from the NORTH to BARI and BRINDISI where, it is alleged, it is shipped to Yugoslavia. LA VOCE of 30 Jul accuses POLISH soldiers of being heavily involved in such traffic citing an incident near VENICE on 28 Jul when truck loads of POLISH troops forced the local police to allow a truck loaded with contraband grain to proceed. The paper also accuses ex German PW of engaging in this traffic.

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IL TEMPO of .7 Jul makes much of TRIESTE anti-Allied demonstrations.
ITALIA NUOVA of 5 Jul publishes a letter from the President of the Comitato Liberazione Nazionale in which occurs the phrase "Finally we see that our faith in the Allies was badly placed and we are insulted after two years of fighting and sacrifice at their side".
Most papers also refer to demonstrations in Piemonte Area against the cession of BRIGA and TENDA.
Posters appeared on walls in NAPLES sponsored by SOCIETA' DELL' ITALIANITA' DELLA VENEZIA GIULIA, addressed to, amongst others, Neapolitan women, Reduci and ex-Partisans. In NAPLES the local branch of FREEMASONRY called on Masons everywhere to protest against the TRIESTE decision.
Varying accounts of Governmental crises have been appearing in the press, the Demo-Christians being suspicious of TOGLIATTI's decision to stay out of the cabinet and they feel DE GASPERI should have remained as Foreign Minister until the peace treaty was signed. They feel that the SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS are manoeuvring for position with an eye on future elections. Thus the Demo-Christian papers had sharp clashes with Left Wing organs.
Reduci demonstrations at BAGNOLI, POZZUOLI, CASTELLAMMARE and TORRE ANNUNZIATA were reported.
RISORGIMENTO of 27 Jul gives prominence to a riot at BARLETTA on 25 Jul when strikers and unemployed came into collision with the police. Shots were fired and, it is alleged, grenades were thrown. Fifty persons are said to have been arrested. During the whole report period there have been strikes for higher wages, demonstrations by unemployed against the Government's lack of interest in their plight and, at the end, manifestations against the Peace terms. In the main the affairs were orderly.

(b) Rumours.

BARI

That the American Air Forces recently machine-gunned the whole of Albania. (Anti-Communist contact)
That British and American Air Force pilots often accept letters from Jugoslav refugees in BARI and smuggled them into Jugoslavia, smuggling back to the writers gold and valuables.
That 52 Sub Area is closing down on 31 Jul 46, and that the only Allied offices left will be Town Major and Claims and Hirings. Another rumour states that the Town Major will be leaving very soon. (Jugoslav and Italian civilians)

00038

FOGGIA.

That the Poles in Italy will be leaving very soon for Britain where they will join the British Army.

MOTTOLA.

That Poles in Transit to the U.K. escape when they arrive at Naples. (Italian civilians)

MATERA.

That on arrival of Polish troops in Britain only the veterans of 2 Corps will find work and protection, while those who worked in the Polish underground movement, those who were PW's in Germen hands from 1939 onwards and those who were formerly in the German Army will be sent back to Poland. (Polish troops)

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That 2 Corps will be reformed and sent back to Poland. (Italian Communists)

Apart from the above, BARI Area has produced a spate of rumours, all of which are related to the arrival of American forces in the area. So far only about 15 have really arrived, but the arrival of 15,000 is foreseen in certain BARI quarters; the figure was given as 20,000 at SANTO SPIRITO. Rumour has it that the purpose of this force is:-

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(i) The American Government is buying the port of MANFREDONIA and has decided to rebuild it with labour supplied by American soldiers discharged in this country. These ex-soldiers would also be entrusted with certain espionage tasks directed against the government of Jugoslavia.

(ii) At FOGGIA it is believed that the airport of FOGGIA has been bought by the American Government; on the other hand, in BARI it is thought that the same airport has been bought by UNO for its own use.

(iii) American and British overseas airlines are merely a cloak for maintaining military airports in commission, and American troops are being sent to FOGGIA with the express purpose of defending the airport from any future Russian aggression.

(c) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) 100 marriage vettings were completed by the F.S. Section in NAPLES during the month of July.

(ii) The newspaper SRBSKE NOVINE which is produced by two escapees from EBOLI Camp, DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC is anti-British in its views. It has not been possible so far to trace where the newspaper is printed.

(iii) Increasing numbers of German PW are escaping.
A certain BERANDI Ines of BARI arrested by CMP stated that an Italian intermediary offered her 100,000 lire to guide parties of German P.W. who intended to escape.

(iv) The Italian press of NAPLES is giving great prominence to all street accidents involving Allied vehicles. After reporting at great length an accident to the Hon. LABRIOLA Arturo when he was run down by a British ambulance, "IL GIORNALE" publishes an article immediately below headed "Pedestrians cry out in alarm". They refer to incompetent, drunk and thoughtless Allied drivers stating that 90% of the street accidents involve Allied vehicles. No excuse is made for jay-walkers who throng the streets.

00307

4. LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

Section.	Location.	Detachment.
38 FSS	BARI Tel. 12706	TARANTO Flying Det. BARI
423 FSS (OC: Lt J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES Tel. 20917	
276 FSS (OC: Lt G.K. SPENCER)	ROME Tel. 478445	

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00337

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38 FSS	BARI Tel. 12708	TARANTO Flying Det. BARI
423 FSS (OC: Lt J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES Tel. 20917	
276 FSS (OC: Lt G.K. SPENCER)	ROME Tel. 478445	

RRSW/RMB.

(R.R. STAFFORD-WRIGHT) Major,
G S I.

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Appendix "A"

CIVIL SECURITY

(Report submitted by 806 Bn CS.)

Counter-espionage Activities

The local situation arising out of the presence of numerous foreigners is very disturbing. Apart from the field of espionage, open as it is to all, in view of the limitations of the law in respect of foreigners, the regional economy suffers enormously from their illegal trafficking; they do not even bother now to conceal their misdeeds, which range from currency transactions to dealings in all kinds of goods stolen from the Allies. The increasing corruption, the legal and illegal protection of foreigners (I refer to the hybrid union between Communists and Slavs), the incapacity of the police confronted by this vast and complex problem, do not improve the position, neither does the unconcious acquiescence of the people or its susceptibility to the attractions of easy gains. The police are achieving much, but apart from the declaration of sojourn, which does permit the identification of individuals and the keeping of statistics, it cannot be affirmed that the huge number of foreigners spread over the region are or can be efficiently controlled. The activity of this Centre is directed at checking suspected foreigners, not only because they have no right to be inthe area, but also because of their mode of existence or because of the relationships they maintain. There are many such, who, because of the wide personal liberty they enjoy, will become rocks capable of withstanding the attacks of this Centre. An anti-foreign and especially anti-Slav current exists in BARI and becomes daily greater, caused by the derangement of the markets. For this reason, the newspaper campaign which lasted for a while having now died down, a violent action against Slavs and Jews in general is now foreseen. May I again draw attention to the seriousness of this fact, so that the removal ofrom the area of undesirable foreigners may be considered from the point of view of our service, or at least their influx be controlled.

00365

The Situation as effected by international events

The Paris Conference has finished its work for the time being, with a compromise on our peace treaty, a compromise which is the negation of the principles of previous discussions and which does not assure the longed-for lasting peace to Europe; instead, the solution has a purely negative value and is explained by the Anglo-American policy towards the demands of Russia. The struggle between East and West already outlined in previous meetings has, due to French meditation, died down, entirely to our disadvantage. The change-about of the West is evident from Byrnes' radio speech, in which he asserts that the conclusion reached is the best as it has averted armed conflict and continued tension between Italy and Jugoslavia. The conflict could not have been localised and would have led to a third World War. To avoid this, the West has preferred to make concessions to Russia. The optimism of Byrnes when he alludes with satisfaction to the conclusion of the Peace after 10 months of discussion is, however, not explicable. Undeniably, peace there will be, but it is necessary to consider its nature. This peace, in fact, insofar as it is the expression of the egoism of those able to decide its postulates, is uncertain. A true and lasting peace would have been attained if the much-heralded principles of the Atlantic Charter had been adhered to; that is, the people's right of self-expression. This peace is one of compulsion, because no notice has been taken of the findings of the commission of enquiry, which undertook to establish the proportions of the peoples in the territories under consideration. This peace, resting on fragile foundations, cannot last; the Conference, therefore, has perpetrated a grave

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The situation as affected by internal developements

The cabinet crisis has been finally solved by the formation of a cabinet consisting of the three major parties. The Government has presented an economic-financial programme which is the object of criticism in the Constituent Assembly, since by presenting such a programme they are assuming rights which belong exclusively to the Assembly. In fact, the reforms which the Constituent Assembly will carry into effect could be at variance with the present ones, and this could lead to a reaction on the part of those who foresee themselves deprived of that which today they are temporarily enjoying. The opposition, therfore, tries to draw the Government back into the right path and into questions of ordinary administration.

International policy has a damaging effect on the following :-

(a) Economy - With the cession to France of the electric power stations of the RESIA Valley, the industrial undertakings and the electrified railways of Liguria and Piemonte will suffer severe loss owing to diminished production. To this is added the loss of the riches, which are vital to the national economy, of that part of Venezia Giulia assigned to Jugoslavia.

(b) Unemployment - Linked with economy, because when there is no production there are no requests for workmen. Because of the reduced working of the factories due to lack of electricity, and the loss of the factories of Venezia Giulia and the closing of some because of the lack of raw materials, unemployment will increase more and more, and in consequence the strikes of workers looking for work will increase. The exodus of the Italians from the zones passing to the French or to the Jugoslavs will aggravate the situation.

State of the Parties

As a result of international events and the internal situation, the parties have assumed the roles of defenders of the rights of Italy against the unjust territorial mutilations and of propounders of reforms to bring improvements to the masses. In the provinces of this Giurisdizione the position of the parties is as follows :- 30000

Left Wing - Are continuing the demagogic policy, which today is an evil for the masses, as it is difficult to give what has been promised, and if some reforms can illegally be carried out, they will be harmful, in that they will have doubtful value in anticipation of those drawn up by the Constituent Assembly. They consider themselves the sole defenders of the workers, and through the Chambers of Commerce organise strikes to gain wage increases or to secure the engagement of workmen. However, it is to be remembered that there are defections from these parties by the honest section of the workers, because the latter wish to work peacefully and because they realise that increases in salaries would bring about an in-crease in the prices of necessities.

Centre - Are represented by the Democrazia Cristiana, which, whilst having the balance of power, has slid towards the Left, perhaps fearing to lose the support of the masses thirsting for reforms. This policy has been a disadvantage, because the party is beginning to lose many members who, being respecters of order, are passing over to the Right. This defection is to be ascribed also to the ambiguous attitude of De Gasperi in national policy. The Democrazia Cristiana, therefore, has, one might say, abandoned all work, both organising and political.

Right Wing - Remain firm to their policy based on legality. They admit the

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Right Wing - Remain firm to their policy based on legality. They admit the necessity for initiating gradual reforms to better the condition of the people. Their ranks are being enlarged by the flow of those discontented with the policy of the Left Wing Parties. A Right Wing bloc is already being formed.

Moral of the Armed Forces

The state of mental confusion and uneasiness persists. Seamen, airmen and soldiers perform their duties half-heartedly and without interest. Requests for demobilisation are numerous, even amongst the Carabinieri.

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Morale of the Population.

The decisions of the Paris Conference are affecting the morale of the people, who had for better times as a result of the peace treaty. As it represents a worsening, a reaction of the people against the Allies is understandable, , in fact in several cities there have been incidents reflecting this reaction. The Partisans have burned diplomas received for their participation in the liberation or else sent them back to Alexander, because the present state is incompatible with the sacrifices undertaken for the Allied cause.

In this Province a marked depression is noted, due to economic factors. Taranto had a source of income, being a maritime base, but now, with the cession of the fleet and the demobilisation of the best part of the personnel, this source will cease, with consequent loss to the whole province. Anothercontributory factor is the uncertain fate of the Arsenal, which employs a large number of workers from all parts of the Province. The fate of the Arsenal is the big question in the minds of the workers; at the best they see a reduction in the number employed, which will increase the unemployment problem that is already worrying the local authorities.

There have been strikes in many communes aimed at securing the absorption of labour. Luckily these have not resulted in much damage, being soon controlled by the police.

Rumours.

The rumour is spreading that a conflict between the three powers is imminent, and that Russia, in consequence will occupy Italy. England, not able to resist the initial blow, will be forced to repatriate her troops.

00084

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

APPENDIX "B" TO HQ No 3 DISTRICT SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 31.

INDIVIDUAL CASES OUTSTANDING.

ALVINO Corrado. Italian. To be handed over to Italian Military Tribunal for trial. GBI.389.701/PI/1013 of 1 Aug 46 refers Case closed.

CATALIOTTI Carmelo. Italian. C.S. Interrogation concluded. Recommended that he be finally released. It is the opinion that this view will be shared by AFHQ and this case can be considered closed.

CIANCIO Nicola. Italian. C.S. report received. Released as of no as of no C.I. interest. Case can be considered closed.

DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Handed over to Italian Military Tribunal on 14 May 46. Case closed.

FERET-MIKOWSKI Jan. Pole. Will be handed to 'A' Branch to ascertain if can be treated as a war criminal. Case considered closed.

PECORI Samuele. Italian. C.S. report received. To be forwarded in due course to AFHQ.

R.Y.L. Giuseppe. Italian. C.S. interrogation report awaited.

VIDOVIC Stanislav. Jugoslav. If Subject is still held at ANCONA, it is the intention to have him held at RICCIONE pending a decision. May instructions to this effect please be given.

30303

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

APPENDIX "G" TO HQ No 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 31.

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00832

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 29

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S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF MAY, 1946

DATE : 8 June 46 COPY No.: 11

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

Cutting of signal communication continues but there is no evidence to show that any of the incidents reported were motivated by subversive elements.

The security of Allied headquarters and military installations continues to be good.

The morale of Allied Troops, with the exception of a certain amount of discontent among Polish forces at recent Foreign office decisions is excellent.

Civil Security.

During the month under review there has been an ever increasing number of political demonstrations. All these demonstrations which have been preparative to the elections have been conducted in an atmosphere of extreme orderliness and absence of incident of note, except for the bomb throwing in NAPLES on 15 May.

Public disorder was not expected on 2 June but adequate precautionary measures were taken. Intelligence reports in general indicate that the critical period is likely to begin at a time during the counting of votes or immediately after publication of the result of the elections.

Sober and balanced opinion in Italian public-life indicates that there is a good prospect of the elections and the period following them being carried through without manifestations of public disorder.

At the present moment there is no information on hand that reveals any formulated plan on the part of either the extreme right or left that will provoke civil disorder on any considerable scale, although much speculation and extravagant opinions are in circulation.

The monarchists who had initiated a strong propaganda toward the end of May and who are likely to lose the Referendum by a small margin are not likely to accept defeat easily and there is current talk that the monarchist South will not accept the decision of the Republican North, that moreover the Referendum will not be considered as representing the entire will of the Italian people as it does not include the vote of Venezia Giulia and the P.W. not yet repatriated.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information - Nothing to report.

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GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

Cutting of signal communication continues but there is no evidence to show that any of the incidents reported were motivated by subversive elements.

The security of Allied headquarters and military installations continues to be good.

The morale of Allied Troops, with the exception of a certain amount of discontent among Polish forces at recent Foreign office decisions is excellent.

Civil Security.

During the month under review there has been an ever increasing number of political demonstrations. All these demonstrations which have been preparative to the elections have been conducted in an atmosphere of extreme orderliness and absence of incident of note, except for the bomb throwing in NAPLES on 15 May.

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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) Depots and Stores

16 BAD having closed down and the stores having been passed to the Italian authorities, this is no longer of British Security interest.

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The usual PS routine calls were made at No.1 Sub Depot 557 POD and the combined British and Chetnik guard, judging by the low incidence of theft, appears to be working well.

(ii) Signals

There were eight reported cases of wire cutting in the NAPLES area during the period under review. The usual investigations by PS and CC.RR. were carried out, but in spite of certain presumptive evidence of guilt in two cases the results of these enquiries were largely negative.

On the nights of 14, 15 and 16/17 May a plan was put into operation by mobile parties of PS and CC.RR. for the apprehension of wire-cutting thieves who regularly steal cable on the CASERTA/CAPUA lines. No thefts occurred on the nights mentioned.

(iii) Jettisoned Material.

A considerable quantity of explosives has been washed ashore at intervals recently in the vicinity of BARI. Much of this material has been looted by civilians before the competent authorities have been able to reach it.

Investigations undertaken with a view to preventing the recurrence of these incidents has been hampered by the fact that most of the types of material washed ashore are to be found in either British or American hands, irrespective of country of origin, and with the large quantities dumped or being dumped it is difficult to pin the blame. Understandable concern is being expressed by the Italian authorities regarding the possibilities of accidents or of the explosives falling into the wrong hands.

The arrangements for the dumping of explosives evidently need overhauling.

00035

(a) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) Passenger control at NAPLES is working smoothly and efficiently under the Italians. Lists are submitted promptly to PS for checking and an all-round improvement has been noted.

(ii) However, the same satisfaction cannot be expressed at the security of the port. Little difficulty is experienced by unauthorised people entering the port, and once in, they can walk around unmolested by the Italian police. Nine cases of stowing away were reported and after interrogation eight were handed over to Questura for disposal and the ninth, a Saudi Arabian, passed to AVERSA DP Camp for repatriation under normal procedure. In spite of this criticism, it must be admitted that the Port Authorities are doing the best they can with the personnel and material at their disposal.

(iii) Deportees.

(a) BENKO Bela, Hungarian, obtained

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(iii) Deportees.

(a) BENKO Bela, Hungarian, obtained permission from British Consulate to sign on a British ship and granted a port pass. Unable to obtain a job he joined a party of MT Repatriates and eventually managed to board the s/s ALMANZORA, only being discovered when he attempted to land in the U.K. Returned to NAPLES per m/v ANDES and handed over to Questura for deportation after interrogation by PS.

(b) FALCK Rudolf, claiming to be a South African, but is more probably a German. Stowed away at NAPLES in s/s DUCHESS OF BEDFORD on 14 April. Arrested at LIVERPOOL and returned here. Still under interrogation and investigation by PS.

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(iv) The Italian passenger control at BARI is not proving efficient: little effort appears to be made to check passengers against black lists. Lists of wanted persons issued by the Allies are left untouched and no attempt is made to introduce some system for checking passengers' names against these lists. Passengers without documents or with incorrect documents are allowed to land. Non-Italian speakers are practically ignored and no attempt is made to interrogate them. They appear to be unwilling to refuse leave to land on their own initiative.

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	2	9	6	17
Civilians arrested by CS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2	9	6	17

(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for May 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix "A" to this.

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

(i) May Day celebrations in this area passed off - rather unexpectedly - in an atmosphere of absolute calm. It seems probable that Left Wing leaders issued a definite prohibition against any demonstration.

The Partito d'Azione held a meeting in TARANTO on 4 May at which Avv. SCHIANO, Under Secretary to the Ministry of Marine, addressed an audience of some 4,000 persons. The meeting was followed by a number of slight street brawls.

On 16 May an "Order of the Day" of the Communist Party was

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On 16 May an "Order of the Day" of the Communist Party was intercepted by CS/NAPLES. The main point of interest in this document was that a number of local "reactionaries" were listed by name as people whose property would be confiscated and "re-distributed" as soon as the Elections put the Party in power.

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TOGLIATTI, Secretary General of the Communist Party was due to speak in BARI on 21 May but the meeting was cancelled.

On 25 May, TOGLIATTI addressed a Communist rally in Piazza della Vittoria, TARANTO. The meeting was uneventful.

On 27 May, SARAGAT, Leader of the Socialist Party, addressed a large meeting in BARI. He was well received and no incidents were reported.

TOGLIATTI was due to address a Communist rally in BARI on 29 May.

Frequent reports are received that arms are being run into Italy from Jugoslavia for the use of the Communist Party, should the Elections go against them. Persistent investigations by FS and CS in the localities involved have failed to establish the truth of these reports.

(ii) Right Wing Activity.

A public meeting of the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque took place in TARANTO on 12 May. A crowd numbering some 5,000 attended. The meeting was followed by a procession. Police prevented some elements of this gathering from carrying out their intention to wreck the local Communist HQ.

Another meeting of the FUQ was held in SAN GIORGIO JONICO near TARANTO on 15 May. A street demonstration by 1,000 or so sympathisers was prevented at the last moment from coming into serious collision with local Communists by the intervention of the police. A number of minor incidents took place however, in the course of which five people were wounded, three by firearms.

On 19 May a giant monarchist rally was held in NAPLES under the aegis of BENEDETTINI of the Unione Monarchica Italiana. King Umberto was present and addressed a large crowd in Piazza Plebiscito. Wreaths were laid on the War Memorial, on the statue of King Victor Emanuel II and on the Naval Memorial. The entire affair went off according to plan and without untoward incident.

GIANNINI, Leader of the FUQ, addressed a large open-air meeting in BARI on 25 May 46. No incidents occurred.

DE GASPERI, the Prime Minister, addressed a crowd of some 10,000 in BARI on 27 May. He was well received and no incidents were reported.

A public meeting of the Christian Democrat Party was held in Piazza della Vittoria, TARANTO on the 27 May. Communist intervention, in the shape of provocative speeches over competitive loud speakers on the other side of the square, gave rise to indiscriminate brawling in the course of which one ardent and vociferous monarchist was severely stabbed by a Communist who made good his escape. The meeting later dis-

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GIANNINI addressed a large meeting of the FUQ and its local sympathisers in Piazza Plebiscito, NAPLES on 28 May. The occasion was uneventful.

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Branches of the FUQ have now been opened at ACERRA, LETTORE, TORRE ANNUNZIATA, MARANO and MILANO. In all about 1,000 new members have been enrolled.

The Sezione Regionale Campana of the PARTITO DEL REDUCE ITALIANO is reported to have made considerable headway and is now about 3,000 strong. The HQ of this Party is in ROME at 248 Via Merulana. The Head of the NAPLES branch is DI PALMA Luigi 205, Via Roma. The party has distinct monarchist tendencies.

(iii) Neo Fascist Activity.

There have been a number of minor cases of neo-Fascist activity during the period under review, mostly instances of posters put up at night by unidentified individuals. There are no real signs of any sort of organised activity.

GUARDINI Giovanni, aged 25, a railway worker was recently arrested for writing W IL DUCE on a wall of NAPLES main station, for instance.

In the early hours of 9 May two discoveries were made by PS in NAPLES. A tricolour flag bearing Fascist emblems was found tied to a lamp post just off Corso Vittorio Emanuele, with an Italian hand-grenade attached to it. A card was appended bearing the legend TIREREMO DIRITTO and underneath, in English, German and Italian, the text "Danger - Bomb". Another bomb was found attached to a black flag in Piazza Cesare in TORRE ANNUNZIATA, with a notice enscribed "P.D.F. - Attenzione - Minato - Duce - W IL FASCISMO". The police are pursuing their enquiries.

On the night of 18/19 May a portrait of MUSSOLINI was deposited on the War Memorial at TORRE DEL GRECO.

The sporadic appearance of Fascist slogans on the walls of NAPLES University is being investigated by the Questura.

(iv) Threats to Public Order.

There has been the inevitable crop of brawls and demonstrations inseparable from Italian political campaigning. In addition to those mentioned under sub-paras (i) and (ii) above, there was an incident involving the throwing of a hand grenade by a Communist in NAPLES on 15 May. The whole affair has been exhaustively reported and discussed in the local press and has, on the whole, had a sobering effect on political campaigning in the city.

(v) Other Political Matters.

A NAPLES branch of the Centro per la Difesa dell'Italianita della Venezia Giulia has been opened at 254 Corso Vittoria Emanuele (Villa Maria). The policy of this group is self-evident. It appears to be run by students whose ages range from 20 to 22.

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3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) The Italian Navy.

Early in May a leaflet appeared in GALLIPOLI bearing the title "We will sink our ships". The leaflet which was distributed by Reduci and Italian naval personnel is reported to have met

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with popular sympathy and approval. On the night of 11 May two posters were put out in NAPLES which suggested that scuttling would be a more honourable solution than division of the Fleet. One of the posters read "Pupils of the Nautical Institute protest etc." while the other was signed by "The sailors of Italy".

Although there is general discontent among Naval circles and the subject is a continual topic of discussion the authorities are maintaining normal discipline.

(b) Italian Police.

There is evidence of continued increase in efficiency in the various branches of the Italian police forces. Reasoned and coordinated precautions were taken for possible disorder during the elections. Relations and liaison between Allied Intelligence agencies and the police continues to be close and beneficial to security interests, and Staff Intelligence is kept informed of Italian police operations that may have interest to Allied Military security.

(c) 808 CS Bn.

Personnel of CS centres has changed very little from that of a year ago and the experience of working with Allied agencies that has been gained since then is now found to be of great use at a time when Allied security agencies are growing increasingly thin on the ground. Unfortunately, owing to reduction of trucks allowed to CS by the Italian War Ministry there has been a decrease in mobility and smooth functioning and proportionately a certain deterioration in morale. Whether there is a possibility of remedy in this respect is a matter which lies between Allied Headquarters and the Italian War Ministry.

Whereas CS reports on the political situation continue to be prejudicial and of little informative value, their work in supplementing FS security investigations etc. is invaluable.

(d) Civilian Population.

Press.

Election campaigns are naturally in full swing and party addresses are published at great length. Both right and left wings are trying hard for the "reduce" vote. IL CENTRO was bitterly sarcastic over the Demochristian decision to vote republican. ITALIA NUOVA charged left wing elements with buying votes of people who were dead at MILAN and RAVENNA. At S.F ARCANGELLO TRIMONTE (AVELLINO) it is stated that for a legal voting list of 715, 722 votes were recorded and that control at the booths was nil. A protest has been lodged with the Magistrate of AVELLINO. PNF stands apparently neither for Monarchy nor Republic but for a United States of Europe Party which it 'explains' at great length without clearly defining anything. All parties threaten their opponents that any attempt to stage demonstrations or disorders on polling day will be met with counter demonstrations, in a glorious sabre rattling campaign. Regarding the Italian

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reported in the left wing Press, whilst the Liberals made much of CORBINI's speech complaining at Italy having to pay for POLISH Army as well as British. He also suggested that if Italy has too many battleships, demolition and not partition is the fairer solution. UQ attacks Britain for being more liberal with promises during the war than in honouring them now the war is over.

On the abdication there was a sharp division. IL GIORNALE took the line that it was a purely internal affair with no political significance. L'. VOCE - there has been no king since the decree of 5 Jun 44 therefore there has been no abdication. Left Wing papers were up in arms over the "stealthy manoeuvre" to gain votes for the Monarchy. IL GIORNALE takes TOGLIATTI to task over the matter and says that his vehemence shows how much his republic is in danger. L'. VOCE states that the Confederazione Generale D'Italia Del Lavoro is mobilising all its forces against Savoian provocation. It asks people to keep calm but to be ready in case more action may be needed to defend the rights of the people. As a final thrust L'. VOCE considers Umberto's reign will only last 20 days.

Referring to the mechanics of the actual elections, L'. VOCE points out that C.L.N. who is in charge of the technical preparations for the NAPLES COMUNE is himself a Christian-democrat. It is suggested that through him the Socialist vote-checkers received Christian Dem propaganda and that the list of the Communist checkers has disappeared. The paper goes on to suggest that Monarchist elements may make house to house calls to buy voting papers.

During the past few days a great variety of posters has appeared in BRINDISI praising USA., President Truman, and Fiorello La Guardia. It is possible that the sudden awakening of the population's friendship for the USA is inspired by the recent arrival of three Liberty ships all of which unloaded foodstuffs here.

00074

(c) Rumours.

It is rumoured among BARI sources that the King will attempt a coup d'état. The rumour comes in two forms: the first suggests that the monarchists will act following an attack on Italy by TITO, the second that the King's act will provoke an attack by TITO. No specific dates are mentioned.

Repeated rumours of a revolution in ALBANIA have occurred in BARI throughout the period under review. The Army is said to be killing off all who are directing operations. It is further rumoured that ALBANIA will shortly declare itself a member of the Soviet Union, and that Russian officers in plain clothes are occupying all the municipal offices of towns in ALBANIA.

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If Italy has to give some of her fleet to Communist countries, naval personnel will undoubtedly scuttle all vessels destined for these countries.

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(f) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Jugoslav Activities.

(a) A Jugoslav newspaper called the JUGO SLOVENSKE NOVINE was started at EBOLI Camp, but production was stopped after the second number owing to the local printer refraining to accept further orders on the plea of pressure of business. Up to date, no success has rewarded their efforts to find another printer.

(b) On 7 May, a Guardia Giurata - ALESSIO Giuseppe - was murdered at CONTRADA CASTELLUCCIO AGRO (MATTIPAGLIA) by unknown Jugoslavs, the supposed motive being revenge for the recent death of a Jugoslav at the hands of Italians. Capt. STINGONE of the local CC.RR. sent a long telegram to 111 Provost Coy asking for the camp to be removed.

(ii) The telephone number of 3 District Northern Detachment is 13594 and not as shown in Summary No. 28.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section.	Location.	Detachments.
38 FSS (OC: Capt R. WHITE)	BARI	BRINDISI. TARANTO.
423 FSS (OC: Lt. J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES	

60373

Stanhope-Wright

(R.R. STANHOPE-WRIGHT) Major, G S I.

RRSW/PEG.

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APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 29

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25&26. Further Investigations are being carried out.

(b) ANGELETTI Pietro fu Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25. CS informed subject to be denounced to MILAN Courts of Assize. Result of trial is awaited.

(c) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Further CS reports are still awaited.

(d) BONFIGLIOLI Reno (alias BONETTI Sergio). Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. CS are still making further investigations on this subject.

(e) CAMPOGIANI Giorgio. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Subject is held at disposition of Italian Authorities for prosecution. Result of trial awaited.

(f) CARLETTI Artemio fu Enrico. Italian. Subject is at disposal of Italian authorities for trial, result of which is awaited. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/2664 dated 12 Mar 46 refers.

(g) CASTORANI Elmo. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Instructions have been given for subject to be released, in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389-701/PF/1025 dated 6 May 46.

(h) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo et Licant Angela. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

(i) CIANCIO Nicola di ignoto et Ciancio Angela nato Francavilla Angitola. Interrogation report still awaited.

(j) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25 & 26. Subject is now being further interrogated on the basis of information obtained from SCI Z Memo, on W/T activity of Abt VI/S Personnel.

(k) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Owing to descrepancies in statement while under further interrogation, underwent Psychiatric examination and found mentally deficient. (this HQ signal GI 181 of 021655B refers). Disposal instructions are awaited. (this HQ letter 32/II/GSI/122 refers).

(l) MONACO Armando di Nicola e fu Russolillo Raffaela alias DE MILLERI alias MILLERI. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. CS now informed this case may be closed. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.704/1 dated 17 May 46 refers).

(m) PECORI Samuele di Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further investigations are still in hand on this subject.

(n) PITZ Alcea. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

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(b) ABBELETTI Pietro fu Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25. CS informed subject to be denounced to MILAN Courts of Assize. Result of trial is awaited.

(c) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Further CS reports are still awaited.

(d) BONFIGLIOLI Reno (alias BONETTI Sergio). Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. CS are still making further investigations on this subject.

(e) CAMPOGIANI Giorgio. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Subject is held at disposition of Italian Authorities for prosecution. Result of trial awaited

(f) CARLETTI Artonio fu Enrico. Italian. Subject is at disposal of Italian authorities for trial, result of which is awaited. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/2664 dated 12 Mar 46 refers.

(g) CASTORANI Elmo. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Instructions have been given for subject to be released, in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389-701/PF/1025 dated 6 May 46.

(h) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo et Licant Angela. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

(i) CIANCIO Nicola di ignoto et Ciancio Angela nato Francavilla Angitola. Interrogation report still awaited.

(j) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25 & 26. Subject is now being further interrogated on the basis of information obtained from SCI Z Memo, on W/T activity of Abt VI/S Personnel.

(k) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Owing to descrepancies in statement while under further interrogation, underwent Psychiatric examination and found mentally deficient. (this HQ signal GI 181 of 021655B refers). Disposal instructions are awaited. (this HQ letter 32/II/GSI/122 refers).

(l) MONACO Armando di Nicola e fu Russolillo Raffaela alias DE MILLERI alias MILLERI. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. CS now informed this case may be closed. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.704/1 dated 17 May 46 refers).

(m) PECORI Samuele di Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further investigations are still in hand on this subject.

(n) PITZ Alcea. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

(o) RAYA Giuseppe di Oreste et Noto Maryherita. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Interrogation report still awaited.

(p) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. CS PALERMO have been instructed to denounce subject to an Italian Military Tribunal for Intelligence with the enemy, (this HQ letter 3/GSI/125 refers).

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(q) GALLO Giuseppe } Italians. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Further
VARETTO Silvio } enquiries are still being carried out by CS TURIN and will be reported in due course. (This HQ letter 4/GSI/27 refers).

(r) VELICHKOV Anna. Greek. Arrested by CS on 22 May 46. Interrogation report on subject awaited. (This HQ letter 140/GSI dated 29 Nov 45 Category 'C' refers).

(s) VIDOVIC Stanislav di Matteo. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Disposal instructions are still awaited from AFHQ.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) ALLANO Michele. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Subject has been passed to CS for trail by a Military Tribunal in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389.701/P1/193 dated 7 May 46.

(b) FERET-MIKOWSKI Jan. Polo. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Instructions from AFHQ are still awaited.

(c) MANGEON Lucrezio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. A further report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ ref 5/II/GSI/8 dated 9 May 46.

(d) SALER Anton. (Jugoslav of German Origin). See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Subject has been handed to RAI for disposal. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.610 (42) dated 15 May 46 refers).

(e) ZITNIK Vinico. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further enquiries regarding this subject are being made in ROME.

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APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 29

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25&26. Further Investigations are being carried out.

(b) ANGELETTI Pietro fu Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25. CS informed subject to be denounced to MILAN Courts of Assize. Result of trial is awaited.

(c) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Further CS reports are still awaited.

(d) BONFIGLIOLI Reno (alias BONETTI Sergio). Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. CS are still making further investigations on this subject.

(e) CAMPOGIANI Giorgio. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Subject is held at disposition of Italian Authorities for prosecution. Result of trial awaited

(f) CARLETTI Artemio fu Enrico. Italian. Subject is at disposal of Italian authorities for trial, result of which is awaited. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/2664 dated 12 Mar 46 refers.

(g) CASTORANI Elmo. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Instructions have been given for subject to be released, in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389-701/PF/1025 dated 6 May 46.

(h) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo et Licant Angela. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

(i) CIANCIO Nicola di ignoto et Ciancio Angela nato Francavilla Angitola. Interrogation report still awaited.

(j) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25 & 26. Subject is now being further interrogated on the basis of information obtained from SCI Z Memo, on W/T activity of Abt VI/S Personnel.

(k) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Owing to descreparcies in statement while under further interrogation, underwent Psychiatric examination and found mentally deficient. (this HQ signal GI 161 of 021655B refers). Disposal instructions are awaited. (this HQ letter 32/II/GSI/122 refers).

(l) MOLLICO Armando di Nicola e fu Russolillo Raffaela alias DE MILLERI alias MILLERI. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. CS now informed this case may be closed. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.704/1 dated 17 May 46 refers).

(m) PECORI Samuele di Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further investigations are still in hand on this subject.

(n) PITZ Alcea. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

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(b) ANGELETTI Pietro fu Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25. CS informed subject to be denounced to MILAN Courts of Assize. Result of trial is awaited.

(c) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Further CS reports are still awaited.

(d) BONTIGLIOLI Reno (alias BONETTI Sergio). Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. CS are still making further investigations on this subject.

(e) CAMPOGIANI Giorgio. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Subject is held at disposition of Italian Authorities for prosecution. Result of trial awaited

(f) CARLETTI Antonio fu Enrico. Italian. Subject is at disposal of Italian authorities for trial, result of which is awaited. (AFHQ letter GBI.309.701/PF/2654 dated 12 Mar 46 refers.

(g) CASTORINI Elmo. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Instructions have been given for subject to be released, in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389-701/PF/1025 dated 6 May 46.

(h) CATALIOTTI Carmelo fu Francesco Paolo et Licari Angela. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Interrogation report still awaited.

(i) CIANCIO Nicola di ignot. et Ciancio Angela nato Francavilla Angitola. Interrogation report still awaited.

(j) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 25 & 26. Subject is now being further interrogated on the basis of information obtained from SCI Z Memo, on W/T activity of Abt VI/S Personnel.

(k) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Owing to descrepancies in statement while under further interrogation, underwent Psychiatric examination and found mentally deficient. (this HQ signal GI 181 of 021655B refers). Disposal instructions are awaited. (this HQ letter 32/II/GSI/122 refers).

(l) MOLLO Armando di Nicola e fu Russolillo Raffaela alias DE MILLERI alias MILLERI. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. CS now informed this case may be closed. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.704/1 dated 17 May 46 refers).

(m) PECORI Samuele di Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further investigations are still in hand on this subject.

(n) PITZ Alcea. Enemy Agent. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Interrogation report still awaited.

(o) RAYA Giuseppe di Oreste et Noto Margherita. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. Interrogation report still awaited.

(p) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 26. CS PALERMO have been instructed to denounce subject to an Italian Military Tribunal for Intelligence with the enemy, (this HQ letter 3/GSI/125 refers).

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(q) GALLO Giuseppe } Italians. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Further
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(r) VELIMIROV Anna. Greek. Arrested by CS on 22 May 46. Interrogation report on subject awaited. (This HQ letter 140/GSI dated 29 Nov 45 Category 'C' refers).

(s) VIDOVIC Stanislav Zi Matteo. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Disposal instructions are still awaited from AFHQ.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) ALLANO Michele. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Subject has been passed to CS for trail by a Military Tribunal in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389.701/PW/193 dated 7 May 46.

(b) FERET-MIKOWSKI Jan. Pole. See this HQ Int Summary No 27. Instructions from AFHQ are still awaited.

(c) MANGEON Lucrezio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. A further report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ ref 5/IL/GSI/8 dated 9 May 46.

(d) SALER Anton. (Jugoslav of German Origin). See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Subject has been handed to RAP for disposal. (AFHQ letter GBI.389.610 (42) dated 15 May 46 refers).

(e) ZITNIK Vinico. See this HQ Int Summary No 28. Further enquiries regarding this subject are being made in ROME.

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SECRET

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

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S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 5 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF JULY, 1946

DATE : 6 AUGUST 46 COPY No: 29

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. During the period under review the general political situation in South ITALY has been fairly quiet and public reactions to the Paris Conference decisions have diminished in intensity. The period between the end of the Big Four Conference and the beginning of the General Peace Conference on 29 July has been mainly occupied with the meetings of the new government. The latter has not yet been greeted with any particular enthusiasm and sessions have been marked by bitter invective and criticism from the opposition; this has been aimed chiefly at DE GASPERI with particular emphasis on what is thought to have been his pusillanimity in relations with the Big Four.

2. There has been an indication of considerable discontent and unrest among the Italian working classes which has spread throughout most parts of Italy. Agitation by labour has steadily increased since the general sit-down strike in TURIN which began on July 16. There has since been an epidemic of strikes on a large scale which have involved industrial and agricultural workers, state employees, newspaper-printers, cafe and hotel workers and public servants. In the South of Italy strikes have been chiefly confined to areas in PUGLIA. There has been a certain amount of public disorder but no serious incidents have been reported. There is nothing to indicate a slackening off of unrest among workers and as yet no satisfactory solution has been reached.

3. Demonstrations by unemployed and reduci are continually reported from BARI. On 25 Jul at BARLETTA unemployed and strikers clashed with the police and there was an exchange of small-arms fire and subsequent arrests. Otherwise these manifestations have not been marked by any serious incidents.

4. Anti-Allied feeling has abated considerably during the period under review. This has been particularly noticeable in the press which has ceased to give prominence to incidents involving Allied troops and civilians. The incident at SALERNO on 23 Jul in which British and Polish troops conflicted with civilians, causing two deaths and 13 casualties, was reported in the Press with moderation and dispassion. The present policy of the Ufficio Stampa, at least for the duration of the Paris Conference, deprecates extravagant and provocative articles directed against the Allies.

5. Morale of Troops and general service conditions continue to be good.

6. General reporting indicates that relations between Polish personnel and civilians continue to deteriorate.

7. Appendix "A" is a report on civil security by O.C. BARI Centre 808 CS Bn.

PART II

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

South ITALY has been fairly quiet and public reactions to the Paris Conference decisions have diminished in intensity. The period between the end of the Big Four Conference and the beginning of the General Peace Conference on 29 July has been mainly occupied with the meetings of the new government. The latter has not yet been greeted with any particular enthusiasm and sessions have been marked by bitter invective and criticism from the opposition; this has been aimed chiefly at DE GASPERI with particular emphasis on what is thought to have been his pusillanimity in relations with the Big Four.

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7. Appendix "A" is a report on civil security by O.C. BARI Centre 808 CS Bn.

PART III.

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information - Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel - Nothing to report.

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(c) Security of materials and installations

(i) Depots and stores.

At 557 BOD No.1 Sub Depot losses have been very low and the Polish guards give reasonable satisfaction. It has been discovered on stock-taking that 1,000 tank bearings have disappeared but there is nothing to show where the theft took place. Other losses are explained by PW taking them out in their clothing. It is considered that these losses have a bearing on the number of escapes by PW who are employed by military units. There must be a ready sale for spare parts and PW most likely sell them a piece at a time in order to save enough money to be able to live while making their way home.

Two bombs exploded at 557 BOD for no apparent reason, but it is believed that they had been stolen and had been tampered with. FS are assisting the security police at 416 RVP in an endeavour to trace the persons responsible for heavy thefts of tyres. Various persons have been interrogated and a few tyres recovered. As British, Polish, German, Croat and Italian personnel all appear to be involved to some extent, it is difficult to collect evidence to obtain a conviction.

(ii) Security of Material.

Cases of fuses and ammunition were found washed ashore to the south of BARI in the first part of the month, but the difficulty has been largely overcome since an officer from 501 BOD has been present when the ammunition is dumped overboard. Notices have been put in the press warning people of the danger of interfering with any form of explosive they find.

An explosion occurred in the vicinity of TUTURANO (Brindisi) on 1 Jul 46. This appears to have been caused by the tampering with a Kg 500 German bomb by fishermen who hoped to obtain the cordite from the warhead. It is believed that two Italian airmen took seven or eight fishermen to the bomb getting them past the sentries. The explosion blew fragments of all of them over a wide area.

(iii) Signals

Two cases of wire theft occurred during the month. At PONTECAGNANO on night of 22/23 Jul 46 150 metres of quad cable was cut and stolen from the point where the cable issues from the U/G Box at the station and leads to the switchboard. As the line only came into operation on morning of 23 July it is impossible to tell when the cut occurred.

At 0300 hrs on 29 July all pairs were cut and removed between poles 115 and 117 near GIRIFALCO.

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At 0300 hrs on 29 July all pairs were cut and removed between poles 115 and 117 near CAPUA. Carabinieri became suspicious of the movements of a lorry and six men. On challenging the men they escaped in the lorry but left the wire behind. CC. RR. are hopeful of identifying the truck and arresting the men.

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline.

(i) NAPLES

Italian police continue to work satisfactorily. There were no stowaways apprehended during the month and this is considered to be largely due to the efficient manner in which the Scalo Marittimo check the identity of persons in the dock area and escort anyone without a pass off the docks.

There was one deportee; Sahib Abdu's SAAL. He sailed from NAPLES for Egypt on 18 July on board the S/S SESTRIERE on route for DAMASCUS on strength of a visa granted by British Consulate General at Naples. Permission to land in Egypt was refused as he was suspect. He was detained by FS on his return and is now being interrogated.

(ii) EAST COAST

A considerable strengthening of the seaward side of this control has been noted, and the Naval force involved has been doubled. This has been undoubtedly prompted by the frequent reports reaching the Italian authorities of the considerable traffic in grain, which, it is reported, is being carried on between Italian smugglers and Jugoslavia. No concrete instance of such smuggling has yet been brought to light, however. A special observation was made on the S/S NETI, a Jugoslav vessel which loaded salt at MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA, since there were frequent reports of the intention of the master to include contraband grain in his cargo. No evidence was forthcoming to substantiate the reports in spite of the closest vigilance on the part of the Italian Navy.

movement in

A marked improvement is also to be noted in the control of the ports in this area. There have been frequent instances of passengers from the Balkans being refused permission to land because their documents were not in order. Those given leave to land undergo interrogation by C.S. For example, on 27 Jul 46 a motor vessel marked C2 arrived in MOLA DI BARI with 10 Jugoslav subjects aboard. On stating that they had escaped from Jugoslavia they were at once passed to C.S. and Italian CSDIC, who are now in the process of establishing the truth of their statements. FS will be kept informed of developments. On the other hand, it was recently learnt that on 14 May 46 thirteen such Jugoslavs arrived at MANFREDONIA, only one of whom was apprehended and submitted to control, the other twelve making a clean get-away. At least one of them was last heard of in PARIS according to an informant.

CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

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There was one deportee; Sahib Abdu's SAMI. He sailed from NAPLES for Egypt on 18 July on board the S/S SESTRIERE on route for DAMASCUS on strength of a visa granted by British Consulate General at Naples. Permission to land in Egypt was refused as he was suspect. He was detained by FS on his return and is now being interrogated.

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CIVIL SECURITY

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests

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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civic Officials including CC.RR.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	1	1
Civilians arrested by C.S.	Nil	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	2

(b) Important Individual Cases

000:4

NOVELLI Pietro @ PIERO. Arrested by C.S. BARI as an enemy agent. Interrogated. Owing to lack of proof and in view of his youth he was released as not constituting any danger to security. This arrest has not been reported elsewhere.

ZELENIC Josef.
BEBAR Valentine.
CEH Alois.

Three Jugoslavs. Arrested at CASERTA on 5 Jul 46 for alleged illegal possession of R/T sets and firearms. After examination of the sets by Signals it was found that they could be used only as receivers as the transmitting parts had not been installed. Prisoners were handed over to CMP for illegal possession of WD property and desertion from the RAF.

OPACIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested on 30 Jul 46 in NAPLES. He escaped on 25 Jul 46 from EBOLI Camp and is suspected of Left Wing activities and is held for interrogation by PS. Report will follow in due course.

BELLETTIERI [illegible].
MIGLIETTA [illegible].

Italians. They recently travelled from ASMARA to Italy by air. It is alleged that they were concerned in the theft of baggage and secret documents from General DEMETROTI BOTZARIS (Greek) at NAPLES. MIGLIETTA appears to have travelled also under the name of BELLETTIERI. Enquires are proceeding. Our 10/GSI/58 of 18 July 46 refers.

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Italian Armed Forces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Civic Officials including CC.RR.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	1	1
Civilians arrested by C.S.	Nil	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	2

(b) Important Individual Cases

00014

NOVELLI Pietro @ PIERO. Arrested by C.S. BARI as an enemy agent. Interrogated. Owing to lack of proof and in view of his youth he was released as not constituting any danger to security. This arrest has not been reported elsewhere.

ZELENIC Josef. BERAR Valentine. CEH Alois. Three Jugoslavs. Arrested at CASERTA on 5 Jul 46 for alleged illegal possession of R/T sets and firearms. After examination of the sets by Signals it was found that they could be used only as receivers as the transmitting parts had not been installed. Prisoners were handed over to CMP for illegal possession of WD property and desertion from the RAF.

OPACIC Milan. Jugoslav. Arrested on 30 Jul 46 in NAPLES. He escaped on 25 Jul 46 from EBOLI Camp and is suspected of Left Wing activities and is held for interrogation by PS. Report will follow in due course.

BELLETTIERI [illegible]. MIGLIETTA [illegible]. Italians. They recently travelled from ASMARA to Italy by air. It is alleged that they were concerned in the theft of baggage and secret documents from General DEMETROTI BOTZARIS (Greek) at NAPLES. MIGLIETTA appears to have travelled also under the name of BELLETTIERI. Enquires are proceeding. Our 10/GSI/68 of 18 July 46 refers.

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FENNIS Johan.
LEWIS or LEWIN Harald. Dutch nationals. These two were arrested on 9 Mar 46 at PARTINICO by Pubblica Sicurezza agents for interrogation. Handed over to C.S. for investigation. LEWIS has proved a liar all the way through the interrogation and obstructed the interrogator to such an extent that his interrogation was finally concluded at the end of June. It is considered that they are definitely trying to conceal the real purpose of their journey to Sicily and their transfer to NAPLES has been requested so that further interrogations can be made by experienced interrogators. Further report will follow that of our 75/1/GSI of 1 Aug 46.

A list of outstanding cases for July 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix 'B' to this summary.

(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security Interest

(i) NAPLES.
On morning of 25 Jul the Italian police discovered at the main entrance to NAPLES University in Corso Umberto, a black flag carrying a white M. Investigation showed that a British type hand grenade was attached to the flag. The bomb was rendered safe by Italian military personnel and the police are carrying out investigations.

(ii) BARI

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The "Reduci" in BARI still continue their demonstrating for bread and work. Their protest marches have become almost a daily event. On 10 Jul 46 at 1130 hrs a group of about a 100 men gathered noisily outside the Prefettura, and were permitted to send a delegation to the Prefect, who made certain promises. On the arrival of the Carabinieri at 1200 hrs they dispersed with shouts of disapproval.

Outside BARI, also, agitation on the part of the unemployed is on the increase. At CORATO on 15 Jul 46 at 1030 hrs., about 6,000 demonstrators marched around the town, forcing shops and cafes to close, blocking the roadways, stopping all traffic, even the departure of the train. A delegation was sent to BARI, where the Prefect promised them that the programme of work already decided upon would be put into effect very soon. Although the demonstrations are continuing, things appear to be returning slowly to normal. Similar agitation has occurred in MOLA on 14 Jul 46 when the demonstrators broke into the Comune, destroying the office furniture and beat up the Sindaco. They also raided a macaroni factory, carrying off 50 quintals of pasta. ANDRIA and CERIGNOLA were subject to similar disturbances.

(iii) TARANTO

From TARANTO it is reported that there is some indication of renewed neo- Fascism. On the night of 11 Jul 46 handbills were pushed under shop doors and the doors of

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Full purpose of their journey to Sicily and their transfer to NAPLES has been requested so that further interrogations can be made by experienced interrogators. Further report will follow that of our 75/1/GSI of 1 Aug 46.

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(iii) TARANTO

From TARANTO it is reported that there is some indication of renewed neo- Fascism. On the night of 11 Jul 46 handbills were pushed under shop doors and the doors of private houses, especially in the Old City, where most of the Communists live, with the following printed and stamped on them:-

"W LE SQUADRE AZZURRE MUSSOLINIANE SAMARCHISTE!
RICORDATE S...N. W LE TRUPPE ITALIANE!"

No further propaganda of this nature has been reported to date.

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In the early morning of 28 Jun 46 several riotous unemployed farm-labourers united in the country roads of the village of LATERZA, on the TARANTO-POTENZA road, ready to proceed to a certain large wood called 'MURGE'. The majority of these labourers had been employed cutting trees in the woods but lost their employment when the proprietor gave the order to cease work before all the trees had been cut down. A large crowd of labourers also gathered in front of the Municipio, and threatened to continue with the work of cutting the wood if no attention was paid to their demands for work. The situation was critical, and disorders were averted solely by the timely arrival of reinforcements of Carabinieri from BARI.

The demands of the labourers were that the practice of hiring out the land to various people be discontinued; that the woods be returned to the community and that the unemployed be absorbed in the various works. These and other demands were examined by the Prefect of TARANTO, and he managed to meet some of them. Unrest continued in the village for some days but the situation slowly returned to normal without any further disorders.

On 29 Jun 46 a manifestation was held in TARANTO to celebrate the new Republic. Members of the various political parties took part, except the Liberal, Monarchist and Uomo Qualunque. No incidents occurred.

On the morning of 1 Jul 46, in TARANTO, approximately 500 Italian ex-servicemen met and formed a procession, complete with slogans and flags. They proceeded to the Italian H.Q. in Capo della Marina, asking that work be given them in the Arsenal, in public departments and also with private firms. No incidents occurred, and the demonstration dissolved at about 1900 hrs.

On the following morning (2 Jul 46) the procession was formed again. The usual larger streets of the town were visited, and some members of the crowd commenced to loot shops. The Italian police intervened and several arrests were made. The police were not successful in dispersing the participants, who started to act in a menacing manner. In Piazza Giordano Bruno, the centre of TARANTO, the police were obliged to fire shots in the air several times in order to keep the crowd at a safe distance. There were a few scuffles between police and demonstrators, several of whom were slightly hurt by rifle-butts and rubber truncheons. The period of tension, during which volleys were fired in the air by the police at intervals, lasted over half an hour. At the end of this time law and order were successfully restored.

In all, 16 persons were arrested, only three of whom are ex-servicemen. The others are persons charged with looting shops during the disturbance, with offering resistance to the police in the execution of their duty, three were also arrested wanted criminals. The three 'reduci' were released on the day of their arrest and the others charged with various offences.

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On 3 Jul 46 the news was given out by the Prefect of TARANTO that 55 ex-servicemen would be given work in the Arsenal. No further incidents occurred.

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On 8 Jul 46 a strike lasting only three hours was held in the Arsenal at TARANTO, as a protest against the situation in Venezia Giulia and TRIESTE. Workers also voiced their desire for a 20% increase in wages. A demonstration with the same purpose was held in TARANTO on 9 Jul46, lasting from 2000 hrs to 2130 hrs. The usual rounds of the town were made.

(iii) BRINDISI

At BRINDISI the situation is, in the words of the Prefect, "abnormally calm".

(iv) FOGGIA

It would seem that the situation in FOGGIAis, at least on the surface, one of calm expectancy on the development of the new Government's internal policy, in particular as it may affect the landowners and their workmen. As in all Puglia, this is the major problem, and the general feeling is that with the disappearance of the Monarchy and the change of government great changes are forthcoming. The town of FOGGIA has had few disturbances, none of great moment; in the Province there have been and still are many local flare-ups, most of which are caused by the communists' attempts at "communising" private property, while others are attributable to the efforts of the unemployed (mainly'reduci') to secure solutions to their problems. The chief centres of disturbances are CERIGNOLA, SAN FERDINANDO, LUCERA and SAN SEVERO, in that order.

(v) MOLA DI BARI .

On 17 July the Camera del Lavoro called a general strike in sympathy with the unemployed.
At SAN SEVERO an interesting situation arose when the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque decided to establish a new organisation to control the activities of the unemployed. This was regarded by the Camera del Lavoro as a direct challenge to its authority (the Camera del Lavoro of SAN SEVERO is said to be dominated by the Socialist and Communist parties) and the strike which it had already called for the morning of the 18th was brought forward to the evening of the 17th. The headquarters of the UQ section in the town was besieged, and only the intervention of the police prevented its destruction. Shots were fired into the air, and about a dozen people were injured, two of them seriously. Peace was restored at 0230 hrs.

The general strike called at MOLA DI BARI led to a riotous demonstration on 18 Jul 46. The strikers tried to construct a road-block but were foiled by the police, and had to content themselves with breaking into the Palazzo Comunale and shouting at the Sindaco, who promised to hasten a solution to the problem of unemployment in MOLA. The shops were forced to close, and the authorities at BARI had to intervene before the strikers would disperse. More promises of relief from the BARI Prefect led to the resumption of work on the 19th.
At GALLIPOLI a disturbance occurred that was religious rather than economic in nature. About 100 delinquents threw first invective and then a hand-grenade at the president of the committee charged with the organisation of festivities in honour of Santa Cristina. The Carabinieri restored order and the Communists were blamed. There were

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From 19 to 25 Jul 46, repetition of the above incidents and demonstrations. This affected most of the area, including FOGGIA, CERIGNOLA, CANOSA and ALBEROBELLO.

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(vi) BARLETTA.

The general strike called in BARLETTA on 24 Jul 46 in sympathy with the unemployed developed on the evening of 25 Jul 46 into a violent demonstration in which armed pickets patrolled the streets and barricaded the roads leading out of the town. No traffic was allowed to pass and no foodstuffs permitted to enter the town. The shops and the market were forced to close. It was rumoured that the arms came from Communist sources, though this was denied vehemently by the Communist party. An exchange of small-arms fire between a picket on the BARI-BARLETTA road and a motorised platoon of Carabinieri sent from BARI to re-inforce the BARLETTA station resulted in the abandoning of the road-blocks by the strikers.
At GIOIA DEL COLLE unemployed peasants demonstrated from 12 hours outside the Municipio and dispersed on being promised consideration.
At BITONTO the unemployed demonstrated outside the Commune; there were no incidents of note.
At RUVO DI PUGLIA also there were demonstrations by the unemployed without noteworthy incidents.
At SQUINZANO, however, the unemployed demonstrations developed into something more violent when the crowd succeeded in forcing their way into the offices of the Camera del Lavoro and breaking up the office furniture. Carabinieri succeeded in quelling the rioters, but the authorities had to make large promises before the demonstrators were persuded to disperse.
SAN SEVERO once more came into the news when a protest strike was declared against the action of the authorities in arresting 13 people in connection with the riotous conduct of the strikers noted above. Roadblocks stopped all traffic, and all shops and markets were forced to close. Strong reinforcements of Carabinieri succeeded in restoring order.
Meanwhile, in BARI, apart from the daily demonstration by the unemployed, the waiters in bars, cafes and restaurants had declared a strike. This is perhaps the most successful strike that has as yet been called. Asking for higher wages, the strikers came out on the morning of the 24th, and by the evening of the 25th all their demands had been granted. No violent incidents occurred, but blackleg waiters were treated rather roughly, and in one or two cases the police had to intervene.
On 26 Jul 46 at BARLETTA the general strike came to an end when the richer members of the population guaranteed a loan of 10 million lire to the town authorities and the promises of those authorities were backed by hard cash. Two hand-grenades were thrown during a demonstration of about 1,000 persons in sympathy with eleven leaders of the recent disturbances who had been arrested. There were no casualties.
At BARI there were the usual unemployed demonstrations; no incidents occurred.
On 28 Jul 46 demonstrations without incidents by the unemployed took place at GRAVINA, MOLA DI BARI, RUTIGLIANO, BARI, MOLFETTA, BISCEGLIE, ANDRIA, CORATO, SPINAZZOLA, MINERVINO and many other centres.

(vii) The above list must not be considered in any way complete. It is of importance to note, however, the following points:-

(a) The economic nature of the demonstrations and acts of violence. The agitation is not the result of the propaganda or carcerism of any political party, but the unguided expression of the all too

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(vii) The above list must not be considered in any way complete. It is of importance to note, however, the following points:-

(a) The economic nature of the demonstrations and acts of violence. The agitation is not the result of the propaganda or carcerism of any political party, but the unguided expression of the all too real economic difficulties into which the Italian working class has fallen.

(b) The movement is not organised, has no plan, and thereby loses most of the force which a highly centralised and organised movement of this nature might in other circumstances have.

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(c) There is no correlation between one town and another, and with one noteworthy exception the strikes are a spontaneous response to a local set of circumstances. The only success gained of any practical value was that of the waiters, which was well organised; action at BARI coincided with that at BRINDISI, LECCE, BARLETTA, FOGGIA and most other large centres in the area.

(d) The agitation is likely to spread as the economic conditions of the Italian working class deteriorate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. (a) Civilian Population.

The decisions of the Paris Conference gave rise to a spate of violent criticism of the Allies which manifested itself in virulent articles in the press and an increase of antipathy towards Allied troops. In the South of Italy however, there have been no incidents between our troops and civilians which compares with acts of hostility reported in the North. Expression of rancour was chiefly confined to articles in the press which were whispering in their sarcasm and ridicule of the Allies. In 'Il Giornale' of 5 July a statement of Benedetto CROCE was particularly vindictive.

When the Big Four Conference in PARIS was terminated there was a distinct abatement of press and public criticism of the Allies and attention was directed towards the new government. The election of DE NICOLA as the provisional head of the state has been generally welcomed and it was felt that the choice of this distinguished Southerner with an unblemished political record would go a great way to heal the breach between the North and the South which has recently been aggravated by Monarchist manoeuvres.

The first meetings of the Government have not produced a very good impression on the public and the wrangling and bickering during sessions have shown that party interest overrides national requirements. There is the prospect of further crises which will not improve the temper of the people.

Meanwhile general unrest in industrial and agricultural labour has shown itself in a series of wide-spread strikes.

In the South there is marked unrest in areas in PUGLIA and demonstrations by strikers, unemployed and reduci are increasingly frequent.

In the TARANTO area the position is acute. TARANTO hitherto derived its income from Naval sources, but with the hand-over of the fleet and with the demobilisation of the greater part of naval personnel, economic conditions are likely to deteriorate considerably.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

Relations between Polish troops and civilians have not improved and there are continual reports of minor incidents involving misuse of firearms.
A more serious incident took place at SALERNO on 23 July. As a result of a brawl between Polish and British OR's in a Wine-bar Italian civilians were embroiled and 18 Italian casualties with two killed were reported. SALERNO was placed out of bounds

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(ii) The following comments have particular reference to the situation in the LECCE area:-
While relations between Polish personnel and civilians certainly leave much to be desired, relations are not so strained as to have produced a situation that is of security interest. There is little doubt that in the past the attitude of Poles to Italians has been overbearing. It is therefore natural that the population of LECCE, almost without exception, should accuse Poles of various misdemeanours.
The civilian population in the LECCE area are convinced that the Polish forces stationed there are guilty of
(a) Large-scale black market activities, using Allied transport for the purpose;
(b) The sale of Allied military property;
(c) The wanton destruction of requisitioned premises which they are using as billets;
(d) Interfering in Italian political affairs by indulging in anti-Russian propaganda; (in this respect, it is interesting to note that what popularity the Poles have is confined to Monarchist and Right-wing elements)
(e) Dangerous driving; this seems to be a cause of considerable irritation to the LECCE people, and several highly exaggerated reports of the numbers of deaths resulting from Polish driving in other parts of the country are circulating in the city.
No recent incidents between Poles and civilians have been reported by authorities contacted, who, however, second very strongly the antipathy expressed by the population. Since many of the Polish troops have left the area and the rest are said to be leaving in the very near future, the active dislike of Poles described above has developed into a patient waiting for the day when what they regard as an incubus will be completely removed. 00035

Press

A fairly new publication - LA RIVOLTA IDEALE is being carefully watched. It is published in ROME and distributed throughout Italy by the DIES publicity firm (branch in NAPLES). Copy for the week ending 13 Jul 46 is anti-allied from beginning to end attacking each ally separately and all jointly when discussing the decision of the four great powers.
Part of the articles abusing Great Britain are merely rehashes of pre-occupation Fascist propaganda. One of its leading points is the praiseworthy action of partisans who have given back their "Alexander" certificates or have burned them publicly. It gives wide publicity to these reports and goes on to set aside a fair size in set inviting all Italians who have received decorations from any of the allies to return them immediately to their respective embassies or Consulates.
From the "internal" point of view, the paper explains how much worse off Italy is now than it was in Fascist days.
IL GIORNALE of 11 Jul prints a letter by the ex-Partisan leader of APUANIA (Florence) to Admiral STONE stating that as a protest to the splitting up of Italy the patriots return the certificates of appreciation given them by the Allies. Comments such as "dirty international politics mutilating Italy" and "Italy betrayed by her liberators" and "useless and needless distruction brought by Allies in Italy" show the patriots' feeling. Same paper reports that at TREVISO the patriots publicly burnt the certificates. No Neapolitan paper expresses its own anti-Allied feelings but reports such feelings from elsewhere.
IL GIORNALE of 23 Jul gave [illegible] what it calls large scale

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IL GIORNALE of 11 Jul prints a letter by the ex-Partisan leader of APUANIA (Florence) to Admiral STONE stating that as a protest to the splitting up of Italy the patriots return the certificates of appreciation given them by the Allies. Comments such as "dirty international politics mutilating Italy" and "Italy betrayed by her liberators" and "useless and needless distruction brought by Allies in Italy" show the patriots' feeling. Same paper reports that at TREVISO the patriots publicly burnt the certificates. No Neapolitan paper expresses its own anti-Allied feelings but reports such feelings from elsewhere.
IL GIORNALE of 23 Jul gave space to what it calls large scale grain smuggling from the NORTH to BARI and BRINDISI where, it is alleged, it is shipped to Yugoslavia. LA VOCE of 30 Jul accuses POLISH soldiers of being heavily involved in such traffic citing an incident near VENICE on 28 Jul when truck loads of POLISH troops forced the local police to allow a truck loaded with contraband grain to proceed. The paper also accuses ex German PW of engaging in this traffic.

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IL TEMPO of 7 Jul makes much of TRIESTE anti-Allied demonstrations.
ITALIA NUOVA of 5 Jul publishes a letter from the President of the Comitato Liberazione Nazionale in which occurs the phrase "Finally we see that our faith in the Allies was badly placed and we are insulted after two years of fighting and sacrifice at their side".
Most papers also refer to demonstrations in Piemonte Area against the cession of BRIGA and TENDA.
Posters appeared on walls in NAPLES sponsored by SOCIETA' DELL' ITALIANITA' DELLA VENEZIA GIULIA, addressed to, amongst others, Neapolitan women, Reduci and ex-Partisans. In NAPLES the local branch of FREEMASONRY called on Masons everywhere to protest against the TRIESTE decision.
Varying accounts of Governmental crises have been appearing in the press, the Demo-Christians being suspicious of TOGLIATTI's decision to stay out of the cabinet and they feel DE GASPERI should have remained as Foreign Minister until the peace treaty was signed. They feel that the SOCIALISTS and COMMUNISTS are manoeuvring for position with an eye on future elections. Thus the Demo-Christian papers had sharp clashes with Left Wing organs.
Reduci demonstrations at BAGNOLI, POZZUOLI, CASTELLAMMARE and TORRE ANNUNZIATA were reported.
RISORGIMENTO of 27 Jul gives prominence to a riot at BARLETTA on 25 Jul when strikers and unemployed came into collision with the police. Shots were fired and, it is alleged, grenades were thrown. Fifty persons are said to have been arrested. During the whole report period there have been strikes for higher wages, demonstrations by unemployed against the Government's lack of interest in their plight and, at the end, manifestations against the Peace terms. In the main the affairs were orderly.

(b) Rumours. 00997

BARI

That the American Air Forces recently machine-gunned the whole of Albania. (Anti-Communist contact)
That British and American Air Force pilots often accept letters from Jugoslav refugees in BARI and smuggled them into Jugoslavia, smuggling back to the writers gold and valuables.
That 52 Sub Area is closing down on 31 Jul 46, and that the only Allied offices left will be Town Major and Claims and Hirings. Another rumour states that the Town Major will be leaving very soon. (Jugoslav and Italian civilians)

FOGGIA.

That the Poles in Italy will be leaving very soon for Britain where they will join the British Army.

MOTTOLA.

That Poles in Transit to the U.K. escape when they arrive at Naples. (Italian civilians)

MATERA.

That on arrival of Polish troops in Britain only the veterans of 2 Corps will find work and protection, while those who worked in the Polish underground movement, those who were PW's in [illegible] formerly in

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MOTTOLA.

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MATERA.

That on arrival of Polish troops in Britain only the veterans of 2 Corps will find work and protection, while those who worked in the Polish underground movement, those who were PW's in Germen hands from 1939 onwards and those who were formerly in the German Army will be sent back to Poland. (Polish troops)
That 2 Corps will be reformed and sent back to Poland. (Italian Communists)

Apart from the above, BARI Area has produced a spate of rumours, all of which are related to the arrival of American forces in the area. So far only about 15 have really arrived, but the arrival of 15,000 is foreseen in certain BARI quarters; the figure was given as 20,000 at SANTO SPIRITO. Rumour has it that the purpose of this force is:-

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(i) The American Government is buying the port of MANFREDONIA and has decided to rebuild it with labour supplied by American soldiers discharged in this country. These ex-soldiers would also be entrusted with certain espionage tasks directed against the government of Jugoslavia.

(ii) At FOGGIA it is believed that the airport of FOGGIA has been bought by the American Government; on the other hand, in BARI it is thought that the same airport has been bought by UNO for its own use.

(iii) American and British overseas airlines are merely a cloak for maintaining military airports in commission, and American troops are being sent to FOGGIA with the express purpose of defending the airport from any future Russian aggression.

(c) Other matters of General Security Interest.

(i) 100 marriage vettings were completed by the F.S. Section in NAPLES during the month of July.

(ii) The newspaper SRBSKE NOVINE which is produced by two escapees from EBOLI Camp, DJUJIC and JEVDJEVIC is anti-British in its views. It has not been possible so far to trace where the newspaper is printed.

(iii) Increasing numbers of German PW are escaping. A certain BERANDI Ines of BARI arrested by CMP stated that an Italian intermediary offered her 100,000 lire to guide parties of German P.W. who intended to escape.

(iv) The Italian press of NAPLES is giving great prominence to all street accidents involving Allied vehicles. After reporting at great length an accident to the Hon. LABRIOLA Arturo when he was run down by a British ambulance, "IL GIORNALE" publishes an article immediately below headed "Pedestrians cry out in alarm". They refer to incompetent, drunk and thoughtless Allied drivers stating that 90% of the street accidents involve Allied vehicles. No excuse is made for jay-walkers who throng the streets.

00030

4. LOCATION OF FS SECTIONS.

Section.	Location.	Detachment.
38 FSS	BARI Tel. 12708	TARANTO Flying Det. BARI
423 FSS (OC: Lt J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES Tel. 20917	
276 FSS (OC: Lt G.K. SPENCER)	ROME Tel. 478445	

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(R.D. SHERWOOD-WRIGHT) Major,
F.S.I.

RRSW/RMB.

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Appendix "A"

CIVIL SECURITY

(Report submitted by 808 Bn CS.)

Counter-espionage Activities

The local situation arising out of the presence of numerous foreigners is very disturbing. Apart from the field of espionage, open as it is to all, in view of the limitations of the law in respect of foreigners, the regional economy suffers enormously from their illegal trafficking; they do not even bother now to conceal their misdeeds, which range from currency transactions to dealings in all kinds of goods stolen from the Allies. The increasing corruption, the legal and illegal protection of foreigners (I refer to the hybrid union between Communists and Slavs), the incapacity of the police confronted by this vast and complex problem, do not improve the position, neither does the unconscious acquiescence of the people or its susceptibility to the attractions of easy gains. The police are achieving much, but apart from the declaration of sojourn, which does permit the identification of individuals and the keeping of statistics, it cannot be affirmed that the huge number of foreigners spread over the region are or can be efficiently controlled. The activity of this Centre is directed at checking suspected foreigners, not only because they have no right to be inthe area, but also because of their mode of existence or because of the relationships they maintain. There are many such, who, because of the wide personal liberty they enjoy, will become rocks capable of withstanding the attacks of this Centre. An anti-foreign and especially anti-Slav current exists in BARI and becomes daily greater, caused by the derangement of the markets. For this reason, the newspaper campaign which lasted for a while having now died down, a violent action against Slavs and Jews in general is now foreseen. May I again draw attention to the seriousness of this fact, so that the removal ofrom the area of undesirable foreigners may be considered from the point of view of our dervice, or at least their influx be controlled.

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The Situation as effected by international events

The Paris Conference has finished its work for the time being, with a compromise on our peace treaty, a compromise which is the negation of the principles of previous discussions and which does not assure the longed-for lasting peace to Europe; instead, the solution has a purely negative value and is explained by the Anglo-American policy towards the demands of Russia. The struggle between East and West already outlined in previous meetings has, due to French meditation, died down, entirely to our disadvantage. The change-about of the West is evident from Byrnes' radio speech, in which he asserts that the conclusion reached is the best as it has averted armed conflict and continued tension between Italy and Jugoslavia. The conflict could not have been localised and would have led to a third World War. To avoid this, the West has preferred to make concessions to Russia. The optimism of Byrnes when he alludes with satisfaction to the conclusion of the Peace after 10 months of discussion is, however, not explicable. Undeniably, peace there will be, but it is necessary to consider its nature. This peace, in fact, insofar as it is the expression of the egoism of those able to decide its postulates, is uncertain. A true and lasting peace would have been attained if the much-heralded principles of the Atlantic Charter had been adhered to; that is, the people's right of self-expression. This peace is one of compulsion, because no notice has been taken of the findings of the commission of enquiry, which undertook to establish the proportions of the peoples in the territories under consideration. This peace, resting on fragile foundations, cannot last; the Conference, therefore, has perpetrated a grave

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The situation as affected by internal developments

The cabinet crisis has been finally solved by the formation of a cabinet consisting of the three major parties. The Government has presented an economic-financial programme which is the object of criticism in the Constituent Assembly, since by presenting such a programme they are assuming rights which belong exclusively to the Assembly. In fact, the reforms which the Constituent Assembly will carry into effect could be at variance with the present ones, and this could lead to a reaction on the part of those who foresee themselves deprived of that which today they are temporarily enjoying. The opposition, therfore, tries to draw the Government back into the right path and into questions of ordinary administration.

International policy has a damaging effect on the following :-

(a) Economy - With the cession to France of the electric power stations of the RESIA Valley, the industrial undertakings and the electrified railways of Liguria and Piemonte will suffer severe loss owing to diminished production. To this is added the loss of the riches, which are vital to the national economy, of that part of Venezia Giulia assigned to Jugoslavia.

(b) Unemployment - Linked with economy, because when there is no prduction there are no requests for workmen. Because of the reduced working of the factories due to lack of electricity, and the loss of the factories of Venezia Giulia and the closing of some because of the lack of raw materials, unemployment will increase more and more, and in consequence the strikes of workers looking for work will increase. The exodus of the Italians from the zones passing to the French or to the Jugoslavs will aggravate the situation.

State of the Parties

As a result of international events and the internal situation, the parties have assumed the roles of defenders of the rights of Italy against the unjust territorial mutilations and of prepounders of reforms to bring improvements to the masses. In the provinces of this Giurisdizione the position of the parties is as follows :-

0003*

Left Wing - Are continuing the demagogic policy, which to-day is an evil for the masses, as it is difficult to give what has been promised, and if some reforms can illegally be carried out, they will be harmful, in that they will have doubtful value in anticipation of those drawn up by the Constituent Assembly. They consider themselves the sole defenders of the workers, and through the Chambers of Commerce organise strikes to gain wage increases or to secure the engagement of workmen. However, it is to be remembered that there are defections from these parties by the honest section of the workers, because the latter wish to work peacefully and because they realise that increases in salaries would bring about an in-crease in the prices of necessities.

Centre - Are represented by the Democrazia Cristiana, which, whilst having the balance of power, has slid towards the Left, perhaps fearing to lose the support of the masses thirsting for reforms. This policy has been a disadvantage, because the party is beginning to lose many members who, being respecters of order, are passing over to the Right. This defection is to be ascribed also to the ambiguous attitude of De Gasperi in national policy. The Democrazia Cristiana, therefore, has, one might say, abandoned all work, both organising and political.

Right Wing - Remain firm to their policy based on legality. They admit the necessity for initiating gradual reforms to better the condition of the people.

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Right Wing - Remain firm to their policy based on legality. They admit the necessity for initiating gradual reforms to better the condition of the people. Their ranks are being enlarged by the flow of those discontented with the policy of the Left Wing Parties. A Right Wing bloc is already being formed.

Morale of the Armed Forces

The state of mental confusion and uneasiness persists. Seamen, airmen and soldiers perform their duties half-heartedly and without interest. Requests for demobilisation are numerous, even amongst the Carabinieri.

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Morale of the Population.

The decisions of the Paris Conference are affecting the morale of the people, who had for better times as a result of the peace treaty. As it represents a worsening, a reaction of the people against the Allies is understandable, , in fact in several cities there have been incidents reflecting this reaction. The Partisans have burned diplomas received for their participation in the liberation or else sent them back to Alexander, because the present state is incompatible with the sacrifices undertaken for the Allied cause.

In this Province a marked depression is noted, due to economic factors. Taranto had a source of income, being a maritime base, but now, with the cession of the fleet and the demobilisation of the best part of the personnel,this source will cease, with consequent loss to the whole province. Anothercontributory factor is the uncertain fate of the Arsenal, which employs a large number of workers from all parts of the Province. The fate of the Arsenal is the big question in the minds of the workers; at the best they see a reduction in the number employed, which will increase the unemployment problem that is already worrying the local authorities.

There have been strikes in many communes aimed at securing the absorption of labour. Luckily these have not resulted in much damage, being soon controlled by the police.

Rumours.

The rumour is spreading that a conflict between the three powers is imminent, and that Russia, in consequence will occupy Italy. England, not able to resist the initial blow, will be forced to repatriate her troops.

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APPENDIX "B" TO HQ No 3 DISTRICT SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 31.

INDIVIDUAL CASES OUTSTANDING.

ALVINO Corrado. Italian. To be handed over to Italian Military Tribunal for trial. GBI.389.701/PI/1013 of 1 Aug 46 refers Case closed.

CATALIOTTI Carmelo. Italian. C.S. Interrogation concluded. Recommended that he be finally released. It is the opinion that this view will be shared by AFHQ and this case can be considered closed.

CLANCIO Nicola. Italian. C.S. report received. Released as of no as of no C.I. interest. Case can be considered closed.

DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. Handed over to Italian Military Tribunal on 14 May 46. Case closed.

FERET-MIKOWSKI Jan. Pole. Will be handed to 'A' Branch to ascertain if can be treated as a war criminal. Case considered closed.

PECORI Samuele. Italian. C.S. report received. To be forwarded in due course to AFHQ.

R.A.L. Giuseppe. Italian. C.S. interrogation report awaited.

VIDOVIC Stanislav. Jugoslav. If Subject is still held at ANCONA, it is the intention to have him held at RICCIONE pending a decision. May instructions to this effect please be given.

00032

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

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H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No.27

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S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF MARCH, 1946

DATE: 8 Apr 46 COPY No. 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security

There was general apathy amongst POLISH Forces on receipt of the British Government's memorandum on repatriation and disbandment.

Thieves continued to attack signal communications and storage installations.

Travel control passed into Italian hands throughout District territory: part sections will now be used in other security tasks.

Civil Security

During the month, municipal elections were held in an atmosphere of calm: two unusual incidents occurred at MARTINA FRANCA (TARANTO province) and ANDRIA (BARI province) where the Italian authorities investigated disturbances allegedly created to influence voting.

DDD29

Reduci riots in protest against economic conditions in various localities in the south were dealt with by the Italian civil powers. At all times, the rioters were correct in their attitude to the occupying forces and Allied troops were not involved.

There was some improvement in civilian morale: rumours of reinforcement of their forces by the Allies were very prevalent, particularly in Southern Italy.

PART II

MILITARY SECURITY

1. (a) Security of Information

Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

All observers agreed that POLISH forces were generally apathetic in their reception of the British Government's memorandum on the conditions of repatriation and disbandment. An unconfirmed report from ANCONA stated that on the day the manifesto was distributed, one hundred and fifty soldiers were due to depart for the Repatriation Camp at CERVINARA but that after perusal of the text only fifty odd actually left. Relations between POLISH and BRITISH troops were not affected by the announcement; in passing, it should

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Nothing to report.

(b) Security of Personnel

All observers agreed that POLISH forces were generally apathetic in their reception of the British Government's memorandum on the conditions of repatriation and disbandment. An unconfirmed report from ANCONA stated that on the day the manifesto was distributed, one hundred and fifty soldiers were due to depart for the Repatriation Camp at CERVINARA but that after perusal of the text only fifty odd actually left. Relations between POLISH and BRITISH troops were not affected by the announcement; in passing, it should be recorded that the troublesome incidents between POLISH troops and Italian civilians recorded in this HQ summary for Feb (page 7 para (c)) decreased in numbers during the month, and that POLISH SIB worked extremely hard to prevent and to investigate causes of friction

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(c) Security of Material and Installations

Losses by Theft

(i) In view of the persistent thefts from 13 Vehicle Park, 38 Vehicle Coy RAOC, POLIGNO, a special squad, commanded by an officer, was organised early in the month by 61 AREA to carry out an armed patrol. On the night of 8 Mar, after an exchange of shots, four would-be thieves, including an ex-Maresciallo of CC.RR from PERUGIA, were taken into custody. The area in the vicinity of the depot had been visited on several occasions by a gang of thugs who threatened a local farmer with death if he complained of their activities, and even issued an ultimatum in bad German to the German guards warning them not to interfere in looting operations.

(ii) BAD losses continued in spite of all precautions possible with the present state of manpower: the chief items pilfered were ammunition boxes, cordite and cloth bags. In the latter half of the month, intensive house searches in the NOLA area resulted in six arrests, many implicated civilian personnel employed at 16 BAD.

(iii) On the night 16/17 Mar, several persons were caught stealing tyres from 557 BOD and others were subsequently arrested as a result of denunciations and house searches.

(iv) The Garrison Police, PERUGIA recovered a considerable quantity of WD material taken from a former N.Z. dump at SAINT'EGIDIO. A complete JEEP and six JEEP engines which had been buried in a field were among the items.

00028

Wire Cutting

Cases of wire cutting were still prevalent over District area though a slight improvement over last month could be recorded. In the NAPLES area, seven cases of theft were reported between 15 and 31 Mar and a series of house searched were organised in the CAPUA/CASORIA area. The fact that no wire was anywhere to be found confirmed the view that gangs operating from NAPLES itself were responsible to a far greater degree than local inhabitants.

61 Area issued a further injunction to all PREFECTS on the increase in damage to cables, especially in the BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO - PESCARA zone. CC.RR patrols were augmented and local mayors were again required to give their assistance. CC.RR ROSETO arrested a civilian in highly suspicious circumstances near ATRI (TERAMO province). He had hurriedly disposed of a parcel containing copper wire when discovered near the scene of a theft. It is not known at present if it will be possible to sustain a charge against him.

(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) As from the beginning of March, the American zone of the port of NAPLES went under Italian control, the majority of U.S. shipping being diverted to LEGHORN. On and after 26 Mar port and passenger control at TARANTO, BARI and ANCONA passed entirely into the hands of the Italian authorities, and the role of British port security became almost entirely advisory. Arrangements were made in each port for persons wanted for

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(ii) Coastal security in the ANCONA area gave rise to concern, as the Italian services were considered to be incapable of controlling the illegal entry of Jugoslavs to this region. F.S. ANCONA were in close touch with the commander GG FF on this matter and an improvement was promised. Control is more efficient at the port itself than along the coastline. On the 8 Mar, a woman arriving ANCONA from POLA on board the SS "ESMERALDA", and in possession of valid travel documents, was found to be carrying anti- TITO leaflets - as this propaganda is frequently published in ITALY, the case was left to the Italian Questura authorities to deal with.

ROME newspapers recently carried reports of unidentified aircraft reconnoitering the ADRIATIC coast and of numerous Italians landing from DALMATIA with anti-TITO atrocity stories. These were date-lined "ANCONA" but all local journalists deny responsibility for them. An enquiry was started in ROME to ascertain the authors and if there is any basis in fact for these tales.

(iii) 38 Port Security Section, NAPLES. Application for the disbandment of this Section was made during the month. Its duties will be taken over by 423 FSS NAPLES in addition to the greatly reduced port work now envisaged, this latter section will shortly take over the duties of 312 FSS NAPLES, also due for disbandment at an early date.

CIVIL SECURITY.

2. (a) Analysis of Arrests.

00027

	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	1	Nil	2	3
Civilians arrested by CS	Nil	Nil	4	4
TOTAL	1	Nil	6	7

(b) Important Individual Cases

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(b) Important Individual Cases

A case-list for MARCH 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix "A" to this summary.

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(c) Subversive Movements and Political Developments of Security.

Interest

(i) On the whole, municipal elections which took place during the period under review passed off calmly and no incidents involving the occupying forces were reported. Allied troops observed the general warning not to interfere and it was noted that the attitude of POLISH troops of POLCORPS was most correct. Immediately before polling days in the MARCHE region, BGS 2 POLCORPS issued an instruction drawing the attention of all ranks to an earlier order by the Corps Commander that "under no circumstances will POLISH troops disturb Italian subjects in exercising their right of voting, one of the elementary rights of every citizen which we POLES hold particularly dear". During election days POLISH troops were confined to barracks, and the avoidance of political incidents similar to those reported in this HQ Summary for Feb was complete.

(ii) Voting was generally high in most communes, the average poll reported being between 70 - 80%. In general, the socialist-communist block gained the majority in the cities, with the Demo christians in second place. In the country districts and towns these placings were usually reversed. In all, the Demo christians emerged as the most powerful single party in the South.

(iii) F.U.Q.

The lack of confidence of the electors in the programme of the FRONTE DELL'UOMO QUALUNQUE did not interfere with strenuous efforts made to recruit new members in the central provinces and throughout the south. New branches were opened in the BARI and NAPLES areas, and seventeen "nuclei" developed in the latter city. A visit of GIANNINI, the leader, to NAPLES early in April was the subject of much publicity towards the end of the month.

(iv) NEO-FASCIST TRENDS. 55326

Isolated and unimportant cases of neo-fascist propaganda occurred as follows:

(a) On 10 Mar in LOCORO TONDO (BARI province), a Communist found a number of anti-Communist and pro-Fascist leaflets which had been scattered about during the early morning. These were crude in design; being printed in ink and pencil. It is thought that they were intended to influence electioneering on the 11 Mar.

(b) At ANCONA in early Mar, lists of election-candidates were mutilated with strips of paper bearing the Fascio and a rough sketch of Mussolini. The posters were at once replaced and the QUESTURA arrested as responsible a certain MORPURGO Corrado di Benodetto, a Jew belonging to no political party, though of leftist tendencies. A full report on the arrest and facts of the case is not yet to hand.

(c) On the night of 24 Mar, at TALSANO (TARANTO province), Fascist and anti-Communist slogans were painted on the walls. These were obliterated by the CC.RR who are

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These manifestations indicate that a small minority of disgruntled Fascists will occasionally give evidence of their convictions but they appear to be without resources and unorganised. Returning "reduci" demonstrations were watched for any signs of neo-fascist sentiments; though many "reduci" were rabidly anti-Communist, no pro-fascist feeling was recorded.

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(v) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Some cases were reported of isolated Communist truculence over political affairs prior to the elections. The communist sindaco of MONTICIANO (SIENA province) refused to accept the Demochristian list of candidates, and a visit from a representative of the Prefect of SIENA was of no avail in making him change his mind: eventually, local pressure caused the list to be admitted. Interference with Christian Democrat meetings was reported from CORTONA (AREZZO province) and SUSANO, near ORVIETO and at MONTEMESOLA (TARANTO province) where razors and knives were used on 3 Mar and four persons injured.

(vi) THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

Italian CS reported a serious disturbance attributed to Communists which occurred at BODOLATO, near CATANZARO on 4 Mar. About seventy members of the "FUQ" were attacked on their way to the local HQ of the PARTITO DEL LAVORO; shots were fired and hand grenades thrown, resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of eight. The Italian police authorities were unable to find the authors of the disturbance.

(vii) On the afternoon of 5 Mar a rebellion against the Italian administration broke out in ANDRIA (BARI province). Armed civilians took possession of the town, disarmed some of the police and besieged the CC.RR in their barracks. Fighting between the rebels and the police, and troops which had been sent in to reinforce the local CC.RR continued until the morning of the 7 Mar. Large numbers of police were subsequently drafted into the town and over one hundred arrests were made during the enquiries. Weapons which had been captured from the CC.RR barracks were all recovered, but none of the weapons used by the rebels were found: it was estimated that these included machine carbines, rifles and hand grenades.

The cause of the trouble was ascribed locally to discontent caused by unemployment inflamed by Communist agitators who hoped to influence the elections by a show of violence. The elections, due about the 11 Mar were postponed until Apr as a result of the disturbance.

00029

During the course of the fighting, a representative of ALCOM was able to visit the town to observe what was going on, and was quite unmolested by the townsfolk. Allied forces were of course not involved in the disturbance.

A translation of the official report by the Officer Commanding, CC.RR BARI on the incident is given at Appendix "B" to this report.

(viii) On 9 Mar the SINDACO of MARTINA FRANCA (TARANTO province) held a meeting at the HQ of the Demochristian party: shortly after this, the village was shaken by the explosion of a hand made bomb which had been placed on the Mayors doorstep. A Questura investigation resulted in seven arrests, the persons concerned being variously charged with violation of the political rights of citizens, endangering public safety, and for keeping two revolvers illegally.

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The Questura charge in the case read "DI LONARDO, SELLARI, MASTRO VITO, GNISCI and CASTELLANO are responsible for attempting, under DI LONARDO AND SELLARI (principal members of the MARTINA FRANCA Communist party) with violence to prevent free use of political rights, and to provoke the dismissal of the Sindaco MOTOLESE Alfonso, with the object of getting

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favourable influence for the Communist candidate at the preliminary elections."

In the course of the investigations it was discovered that the "bomb" had been manufactured from powder stolen at the BUFFOLUTO powder-works, near TARANTO. The Questura also confiscated a small number of assorted weapons held illegally in the town which were found by the police at the time of the incident.

The case against the men concerned is now proceeding.

(ix) On 30 Mar, FOGGIA was the scene of food riots of considerable magnitude. The rioters, from one thousand to three thousand strong, sacked the Commune HQ and pillaged a train standing in the station which was thought to contain produce for the Black Market. It was claimed locally that UNRRA supplies were also available on the Black Market and that goods were being illegally shipped to Jugoslavia and Greece by profiteers.

Anti-Communist feeling was shown by the demonstrators and at one time the riot appeared to be taking a political turn, with trouble-makers making the most of the situation. Desultory outbreaks took place until 3Apr when the Italian authorities restored order. The movement of U.S. troops stationed in the vicinity were restricted during the troubles as a precautionary measure, but no anti-Allied feeling was shown by the demonstrators.

(x) SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

A number of disorderly incidents were reported from SICILY. These were either caused by Separatists or riots resultant on difficult economic conditions.

In general, however, the authorities had the situation in hand. These troubles included:

11 Mar. General strike in PALERMO which demanded higher wages and reduced cost of living. Rioters burned Tax office records and endeavoured to destroy records and ration cards at the UFFICIO ANNONARIO. Police fired on rioters. On 14 Mar, the strike ended; PALERMO was at that time patrolled by troops. Total casualties were 6 killed, including one CC.RR, and 20/25 wounded, including one Italian army officer.

0002*

22 Mar. At CENTURIPE (ENNA) CC.RR were ambushed by bandits with automatic weapons. Casualties were 2 CC.RR killed and 5 wounded.

22 Mar. A strike commenced in MESSINA. Unemployed burnt down tax and finance offices. The CONSORZIO AGRARIO and an UNRRA warehouse were raided and supplies stolen. One soldier of the Italian 46 Inf. Regt. was killed and 34 persons injured.

23 Mar In MESSINA a number of Royal Navy trucks were damaged by strikers during a riot. The Questura building was also attacked.

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25 Mar In MESSINA a number of Royal Navy trucks were damaged by strikers during a riot. The Questura building was also attacked.

25 Mar. PIOPPO near MONREALE (PALERMO). One CC.RR killed whilst on leave. A note found on the body stated "This is the end deserved by all who spy against Giuliano". Giuliano is a well known separatist leader whose brother and two sisters were arrested on 31 Mar 46.

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28 Mar. Some 5000 people awaited the arrival at PALERMO airport of FINOCCHIARO APRILE. Separatist rosettes and flags were very much in evidence and leaflets distributed reading "W La Independenza Siciliana - W Finocchiaro Aprile - Varvaro Restuccia - La Sicilia ai Siciliani".

(d) Control of Movement.

Itinerant Jugoslav DP's continued to tour Italy in large numbers; cases of interest were investigated by F.S. and arrangements were completed for their return to their home camps. These measures, however, were invalidated by the fact that camps are op en and anyone wishing to regain their freedom can do so.

On 20 Mar, 61 Area completed arrangements to transfer back to EBOLI (Chetnik) Camp some two hundred persons, who in the past months had emigrated to JESI Camp. The operation met with some success as over a hundred persons were sent off: the rest managed to make themselves scarce when they saw the arrival of POLES detailed to escort them.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC.RR

(i) Disturbances in Southern Italy and elsewhere continued to tax the resources of the CC.RR and although reinforcements, including many recruited from amongst the ranks of returned PW, were added to the regiment, shortage of personnel still impaired overall efficiency.

(ii) General criticism of the Italian army was heard in the Central Provinces: there were some unruly incidents in the province of MACERATA due to the calling-up of the 1924 class, and on 3 Mar handwritten posters in JESI called on the youth of Italy "not to answer the call up of the Fascist monarchy", and accusing the Army of being "organised brigandage".

Left wing propagandists in these provinces also protested against the use of the Italian NEMBO division to keep order during the elections: though it is true that the NEMBO is predominately monarchist in sympathy, during the period under review it carried out its duties with a very fair degree of impartiality.

(b) Civilian Population

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians. 00025

(a) Relations between British troops and civilians remained satisfactory.

(b) As was recorded earlier in this Summary, there was an overall improvement during the month in relations between POLISH troops and civilians, particularly in the South. However, one unpleasant incident occurred at BRINDISI on the 4 Mar when a mob of insensed civilians stoned a unit HQ and other disturbances were reported from S. ANGELO (MACERATA province), from ANCONA; and from SENIGALLIA on the 24 Mar. In this last case, an Italian civilian was killed in the course of a brawl, and there was much activity on the part of the local Trade Union [illegible]

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In contrast to the bad feeling caused by these troubles, villagers in Southern Italy expressed satisfaction when on 6 Mar a rumour that the POLISH Army was immediately to be dissolved was denied in the press: apparently, the POLISH troops are well liked in many country districts, where they are considered as a safeguard against unruly behaviour by irresponsible left wing sympathisers.

(ii) Morale

A general scarcity of "pasta" made existence harder for the poorer class in the south. The advent of finer weather and the easing of prices, however, offset this to a certain extent. Hopes of increased aid from UNRRA were raised by the appointment of Fiorello LA GUARDIA as chief of that organisation. Difficulties in the international situation and the uncertainty as to terms of the Peace Treaty for ITALY, which again seemed likely to be postponed, continued to have an unsettling effect on many.

(c) Rumours

Strong rumours were in circulation amongst the Italian civilian population of Allied moves for an early conflict with the USSR. Details were given of alleged preparations in Southern Italy, particularly by the U.S. Air Forces. In BARI, it was said that PALESE and other air fields would be redeveloped by U.S. Forces, that planes were already arriving and had been in use over ALBANIA. British ammunition was said to be on its way to GREECE.

ANCONA also reported that rumours amongst railwaymen in the FABRIANO area which described additional movements of munition trains by night bound for the North via ANCONA: the arrival of strong British and American reinforcements was said to be imminent at NAPLES.

A more engaging sort of rumour was brought to the attention of Allied Commission, BARI: it was said that any Italian male marrying a Polish girl in Italy would receive a substantial payment, a bridal suite and a car; this gave rise to a number of written applications being received! Unfortunately for the suitors, neither ALCOM nor the POLISH authorities know anything of these attractive arrangements.

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest. 00022

(i) Hidden Arms

Prosecutions were initiated at CHIUSI (SIENA province) and at LORO CIUFFENNA (ANCONA province) against holders of caches of arms. At CHIUSI, the CC.RR had discovered one mortar, one machine-gun and eighteen German handgrenades, hidden on a farm by BETTI Libero, an ex-Partisan who could give no explanation for his act. The second case concerned CECCHERINI Guiseppe who was charged with being in possession of a German rifle, ammunition and a Beretta. Proceedings were also taken against three men in the MACERATA area and against four men in the CETAGNA and OSIMO areas of ANCONA province. Each was guilty of

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A general scarcity of "pasta" was [illegible] the poorer class in the south. The advent of finer weather and the easing of prices, however, offset this to a certain extent. Hopes of increased aid from UNRRA were raised by the appointment of Fiorello LA GUARDIA as chief of that organisation. Difficulties in the international situation and the uncertainty as to terms of the Peace Treaty for ITALY, which again seemed likely to be postponed, continued to have an unsettling effect on many.

(c) Rumours

Strong rumours were in circulation amongst the Italian civilian population of Allied moves for an early conflict with the USSR. Details were given of alleged preparations in Southern Italy, particularly by the U.S. Air Forces. In BARI, it was said that PALESE and other air fields would be redeveloped by U.S. Forces, that planes were already arriving and had been in use over ALBANIA. British ammunition was said to be on its way to GREECE.

ANCONA also reported that rumours amongst railwaymen in the FABRIANO area which described additional movements of munition trains by night bound for the North via ANCONA: the arrival of strong British and American reinforcements was said to be imminent at NAPLES.

A more engaging sort of rumour was brought to the attention of Allied Commission, BARI: it was said that any Italian male marrying a Polish girl in Italy would receive a substantial payment, a bridal suite and a car; this gave rise to a number of written applications being received! Unfortunately for the suitors, neither ALCOM nor the POLISH authorities know anything of these attractive arrangements.

00022

(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Hidden Arms

Prosecutions were initated at CHIUSI (SIENA province) and at LORO CIUFFENNA (ANCONA province) against holders of caches of arms. At CHIUSI, the CC.RR had discovered one mortar, one machine-gun and eighteen German handgrenades, hidden on a farm by BETTI Libero, an ex-Partisan who could give no explanation for his act. The second case concerned CECCHERINI Guiseppe who was charged with being in possession of a German rifle, ammunition and a Beretta. Proceedings were also taken against three men in the MACERATA area and against four men in the OFFAGNA and OSIMO areas of ANCONA province. Each was guilty of holding one revolver or pistol. In ANCONA itself, GIORGETTI Alberto was found with one sten gun ammunition and five handgrenades; he is awaiting trial as are three others who hold revolvers illegally.

A report from POLISH sources that there exists a hidden arms dump at POLLENZA (MACERATA province) is being followed up by PS and CC.RR.

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(ii) FS NAPLES interrogated as many re-captured PW/SHP as possible in an endeavour to prove or disprove the existence of an escape organisation: so far, only individual and unaided escapers are involved. Enquiries were begun into a story advanced by a Czech PW who claimed that a civilian had approached him with an offer of aid to return home. The Security officer at 557 RSD German SHP Camp RAVENSBRUCK also reported finding maps and tracings of what might be escape-routes through ITALY amongst effects of PW. One tracing, which did not appear to be three years old as it was stated, was drawn most carefully by hand and showed the BRENNER area in detail.

It was noted that in many German SHP camps, there was a general intention to escape in large numbers with the fine weather, and many inmates spoke openly of their intentions. The main reason appeared to be lack of news from families in the RUSSIAN zone and also reports that SHP on recapture revert to PW status and may then be repatriated.

(iii) According to the Communist newspaper, LA VOCE, a general protest was made to ALCOM by the local inhabitants of EBOLI and district against the constant thefts, some accompanied by violence, allegedly perpetrated by the CHETNIKS. Though the press report was bitter and somewhat exaggerated, it is a fact that the lawlessness of the CHETNIKS caused disturbances in the BATTIPAGLIA area where robberies were frequent, particularly during the early half of the month.

(iv) TAILPIECE. "HE SHOULD KNOW".

Among the new parties started in NAPLES during March was the PARTITO NAZIONALE ITALIANO - its aims were to cooperate with the Government for the "political and moral reconstruction" of ITALY. One of its promoters, PEPITONE, has been charged twenty-two times in the last thirty four years for offences ranging from the organisation of illegal lotteries, theft, attempted homicide, slander, armed violence and fraud.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

00021

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt. R. WHITE)	BARI	BRINDISI. TARANTO.
312 FSS (OC: Lt. J.W. JOHNSON)	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS (OC: Capt. J.A. LASCELLES)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

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tracings of what might be escape-routes through ITALY amongst effects of PW. One tracing, which did not appear to be three years old as it was stated, was drawn most carefully by hand and showed the BRENNER area in detail.

It was noted that in many German SBP camps, there was a general intention to escape in large numbers with the fine weather, and many inmates spoke openly of their intentions. The main reason appeared to be lack of news from families in the RUSSELL zone and also reports that SBP on recapture revert to PW status and may then be repatriated.

(iii) According to the Communist newspaper, LA VOCE, a general protest was made to ALCON by the local inhabitants of ENOLI and district against the constant thefts, some accompanied by violence, allegedly perpetrated by the CHETNIKS. Though the press report was bitter and somewhat exaggerated, it is a fact that the **lawlessness** of the CHETNIKS caused disturbances in the BARI PAOLI area where robberies were frequent, particularly during the early half of the month.

(iv) PALLIPECE. "WE SHOULD KNOW!"

Among the new parties started in NAPLES during March was the PARTITO NAZIONALE ITALIANO - its aims were to cooperate with the Government for the "political and moral reconstruction" of ITALY. One of its promoters, PEPITONE, has been charged twenty-two times in the last thirty four years for offences ranging from the organisation of illegal lotteries, theft, attempted homicide, slander, armed violence and fraud.

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GC/PFG.

(GEORGE CURRIE) Major, G.S.I.

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APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No. 3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE
SUMMARY No. 27

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) BRULLO Claudio. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 22. From enquiries carried out by C.S. Subject is not considered to be of C.I. interest (This HQ 4/GSI dated 4 Apr refers). Disposal instructions are awaited.

(b) CAMPOGIANI Giorgio. Ex-enemy agent who escaped from TERNI internment camp on 30 Oct 45 subsequently arrested by CC.RR at ANCONA on 17 Feb 46. Now held in ANCONA gaol at disposition of Questura TREVISO who are to prosecute him for collaborationist activities. In the event of an acquittal subject will be returned to 'B' internee camp TERNI in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/1856 dated 15 Mar 46.

(c) CARLETTI Artemio fu Enrico. Italian. Arrested by Italian authorities on a charge of collaborationism 28 Aug 44. A recent C.S. ex-enemy agent list was the cause of further interrogation of Subject, which revealed he had been trained by GIS. At the moment Subject remains at the disposal of the Italian authorities and further developments will be advised as requested in AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/2664 of 12 Mar 46.

(d) CHETCUTI Fr Paul Ignatius. Maltese Renegade arrested by F.S. 20 Mar 46 in accordance with AFHQ signal FX. 62296.

(e) D'ALESSANDRO Guiseppe. Italian. Arrested on 21 Feb 46 at TUFARA (Campobasso) by C.S. as a prominent Fascist. This HQ letter 5/GSI/92 of 23 Mar to AFHQ refers. Interrogation reports are being forwarded.

(f) DASSO Emilio. Sardinian. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 25. Subject was released on 1 Mar 46 as nothing was discovered against him. (RAC letter No. 2811 dated 23 Mar 46).

(g) GALLO Guiseppe. }
VARETTO Silvio. } Italians. Subjects arrested by Naples Questura 21 Feb 45 as suspected collaborators. Interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under 4/GSI/27 of 28 Mar 46. Further enquiries are being carried out by C.S. in TURIN.

(h) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 25. Probable agent. It is suggested Subject be sent to CSDIC for specialist interrogation. C.S. interrogation forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 32/GSI/47. Disposal instructions are awaited.

(i) MONACO Armando di Nicola e fu Russolillo Raffaela alias DE MILLERI alias MILLERI. Italian. Subject member of German GS and enemy agent arrested by C.S. NAPLES 14 Mar 46. Interrogation report awaited from C.S. This HQ signal GI711 of 16 Mar 46 refers

(j) PECORI Semuele di Guiseppe. Italian. Enemy agent arrested by C.S. NAPLES 14 Mar 46. Interrogation reports awaited from C.S. This HQ signal GI 711 of 16 Mar 46 refers.

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(j) PECORI Semuele di Guiseppe. Italian. Enemy agent arrested by C.S. NAPLES 14 Mar 46. Interrogation reports awaited from C.S. This HQ signal GI 711 of 16 Mar 46 refers.

(k) PERRI Guiseppe. Italian. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 26. Subject is being proceeded against by an Italian Court. This HQ 30/GSI of 9 Mar 46 refers.

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(i) (l) RATTO Mario Giovanni. Italian. Subject an Italian security internee arrived BARI by air from CAIRO 6 Mar 46. Handed over to Questura of BARI in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/2659 dated 29 Mar 46.

(m) TRABUCCO Rodolfo. Italian. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 26. In accordance with AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/IT/115 of 18 Mar 46 Subject is being kept in custody whilst further enquiries are being made.

(n) VIDOVIC Stanislav di Matteo. Jugoslav. Arrested 15 Mar 46 at Jesi D.P. Camp. Identified by two Serbs as member of Gestapo at GRAZ, but accusation denied by Subject. Further interrogation of Subject is awaited. This HQ letter 46/II/GSI/95 of 29 Mar refers.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) BARTOSZEK Alfred. Arrested by Polish Military authorities as a suspected agent, and interrogated by F.S. Considered of insufficient C.I. interest to warrant further investigation and handed to Polish Forces for disposal as deserter. Authority AFHQ letter GBI.389.455/21 of 19 Feb 46.

(b) FERETOMKOWSKI Jan. Pole. Believed to have held rank of Major in Todt organisation and it is recommended that he be deported to POLAND. This HQ 5/GSI/102 of 29 Mar 46 refers.

(c) MANGEON Lucrezio. Italian. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 26. Subject being interviewed again to clear up discrepancies in his original statement, in accordance with instructions in AFHQ letter GBI.389.455/20 dated 18 Mar 46. para 4.

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(h) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav. See this HQ Intelligence Summary No. 26. Probable agent. It is suggested Subject be sent to CSDIC for specialist interrogation. C.S. interrogation forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ reference 32/GSI/47. Disposal instructions are awaited.

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APPENDIX "B"

PUBLIC ORDER IN ANDRIA.

(Report submitted by Legione Terr. di CC.RR di BARI)

At about half past three on the afternoon of 5 March, about 400 or 500 unemployed, demobilised military and agricultural workers suddenly staged a violent demonstration of protest against the failure to engage labour. Groups of demonstraters seized landowners from their houses and took them along to the Camera del Lavoro, treating them somewhat roughly. Fourteen Pubblica Sicurezza agents intervened to restore order, and were overpowered and disarmed by the demonstrators. The Comandante of the Carabinieri of ANDRIA, Tenente ANDREUSSI Giovanni, together with the head of the P.S. attempted every means possible to deal with the situation with the forces at their disposal - some 60 men of the CC.RR and the P.S. They met with no success because of the size of the demonstration. Threatened with complete overpowering, the officers withdrew their men to their respective barracks, and organised a stand there. Not before about 6 o'clock was it possible to telephone to BARI a partial account of the events.

The CC.RR Command, in collaboration with the Prefect and the P.S., immediately organised the sending of motorised reinforcements; they mobilised all available personnel (70 CC.RR of BARI and 10 P.S. agents), placing them under the command of the Comandante of the Gruppo Esterno, Major FIASCHETTI Edoardo. Captain CHIAPPARO Luigi took command of the reinforcements on arrival at BARLETTA, adding to them 10 CC.RR and 2 armoured vehicles, which had been on detachment at BARLETTA.

At 0530 hrs of the 6th, the column was drawn up near ANDRIA. Conflict ensued owing to attack by a dense crowd of rebels. Numerical superiority of the attackers gave them, if only for a short time the supremacy. The two armoured vehicles were forced to fire warning shots into the air, in order not to hit the military and the crowd. By reason of the bulk the vehicles succeeded in pushing the crowd back. During the conflict Appuntato a Cavallo TURCO Pietro met a glorious death; 5 CC.RR were lightly wounded.

In the centre of the town, groups of armed scoundrels ran about the streets letting off firearms. Major FIASCHETTI, together with Vice- Questore MARDONE, already in ANDRIA, were able to maintain liaison with Captain CHIAPPARO and his column during the above-mentioned conflict by means of agents in civilian clothes.

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At 0830 hrs the Comitato di Liberazione and representatives of the agricultural workers, together with the Bishop, went to the CC.RR barracks to confer with Major FIASCHETTI and the Vice-Questore, with a view to getting them to order the withdrawal of CHIAPPARO(s troops, which procedure, they thought, would suffice to placate the people's fury. Towards dusk - ammunition being almost exhausted - Captain CHIAPPARO succeeded in disengaging from the attackers, and returned to BARLETTA with all the arrested.

This Legion, meanwhile, via the communications it managed to maintain, ordered Major FIASCHETTI to resist to the utmost. It formulated a plan fully adequate for the situation, and feverishly organised, by agreement with the Prefect, reinforcements; on its own initiative it arranged for more armoured vehicles. It provided, in fact, for the sending to ANDRIA of three columns, in all 270 men with 4 armoured vehicles, under the command of Major Caico Attilio. A fourth column (motorised was provided by the territorial military command, on the request of the Prefect, with a battalion of the 9th Infantry Regt (300 men). The advance of the three columns was coordinated with oper-

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At about 1630 hrs, before the arrival of the new reinforcements, the rebels told Major FIASCHETTI to surrender within 10 minutes, handing over arms and the barracks. The surrender being refused fire was opened with rifles and automatic weapons, directed against the barracks. Firing lasted for several hours, but was fortunately without consequences except for broken windows. Heavy counterfire from the carabinieri kept the rebels at a distance, and Major FIASCHETTI, who behaved in intrepid fashion, was assured by the Commdante of the Legion of the sending of more reinforcements, thus confirming the order to resist to the utmost.

During the night the motorised column of Capt MONTEMUSCO entered first into ANDRIA, and, having fired shots as a signal, reached the barracks. The armoured column of Maj CAICO also made its entry, coming from BARLETTA. At the first houses of the town and near the barracks this column overcame very heavy attack from firearms and handgrenades. The rebels suffered losses not ascertained, because many were concealed. The loss of one carabiniere was suffered - ROMEO Carlo, struck in the chest by a bullet - and four others were wounded. An agent of the P.S. was also wounded. Immediately afterwards the battalion of the 9th Infantry Regt entered the town, encountering no resistance.

During the 7th, intermittent fire was maintained from balconies by the rebels, whilst all life in the town remained paralysed, and the police forces established control in several areas with mixed patrols of CC.RR, infantry and P.S. On the morning of the 7th, the Commdante of the Legion, Lt-Col TUCCARI, who was continuously following operations, went to the site - whilst firing was still going on - together with the 2nd in command, in order to expedite the mopping-up of armed persons and weapons, especially in the more dangerous parts of the town. Intermittent fire continued from snipers, even near the hospital, where the dead and wounded were. In the evening, shortly after his departure, On. DI VITTORIO, of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, arrived in ANDRIA, and at about 2000 hrs went into the crowded square of the Municipio. While he was attempting to pacify the mob, unknown persons fired shots. At the sound of the shots many fled; others said the shots had been fired from a good-class house overlooking the square, and burst into the house. It was inhabited by four sisters of good family and morals. The scoundrels attacked the four unfortunate sisters; two were roughly handled and beaten, the other two were killed and the unrecognisable corpses left in the street. CIRIELLO Francesco, of good class and well-to-do, who lived with the sisters was seriously wounded by seven stabbings. The rebels set fire to the house and pillaged it. This criminal episode occurred very quickly, and the police were powerless to prevent it. Intermittent fire occurred during the rest of the night. 0001c

On the morning of the 8th, groups of barbarians expressed their intentions of mutilating the bodies of the two girls. The intervention of the police forces, with Maj FIASCHETTI at the head, succeeded in warding off the new peril and in dispersing the crowd. There was a spontaneous show of applause for the Army and for the CC.RR in particular.

At 1100 hrs on the 8th, On. DI VITTORIO held a public meeting, beseeching the populace to remain calm, to hand over all arms and to respect the police forces.

Little by little the situation became calmer. In the afternoon representatives of the Government and of the parties arrived in ANDRIA, with the task of ascertaining the causes of the uprising.

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the Legion or the sending of more reinforcements, while continuing to resist to the utmost.

During the night the motorised column of Capt MONTEMUSCO entered first into ANDRIA, and, having fired shots as a signal, reached the barracks. The armoured column of Maj CAICO also made its entry, coming from BARLETTA. At the first houses of the town and near the barracks this column overcame very heavy attack from firearms and handgrenades. The rebels suffered losses not ascertained, because many were concealed. The loss of one carabiniere was suffered - ROMEO Carlo, struck in the chest by a bullet - and four others were wounded. An agent of the P.S. was also wounded. Immediately afterwards the battalion of the 9th Infantry Regt entered the town, encountering no resistance.

During the 7th, intermittent fire was maintained from balconies by the rebels, whilst all life in the town remained paralysed, and the police forces established control in several areas with mixed patrols of CC.RR, infantry and P.S. On the morning of the 7th, the Comandante of the Legion, Lt-Col TUCCARI, who was continuously following operations, went to the site - whilst firing was still going on - together with the 2nd in command, in order to expedite the mopping-up of armed persons and weapons, especially in the more dangerous parts of the town. Intermittent fire continued from snipers, even near the hospital, where the dead and wounded were. In the evening, shortly after his departure, On. DI VITTORIO, of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, arrived in ANDRIA, and at about 2000 hrs went into the crowded square of the Municipio. While he was attempting to pacify the mob, unknown persons fired shots. At the sound of the shots many fled; others said the shots had been fired from a good-class house overlooking the square, and burst into the house. It was inhabited by four sisters of good family and morals. The scoundrels attacked the four unfortunate sisters; two were roughly handled and beaten, the other two were killed and the unrecognisable corpses left in the street. CIRIELLO Francesco, of good class and well-to-do, who lived with the sisters was seriously wounded by seven stabbings. The rebels set fire to the house and pillaged it. This criminal episode occurred very quickly, and the police were powerless to prevent it. Intermittent fire occurred during the rest of the night. 0001

On the morning of the 8th, groups of barbarians expressed their intentions of mutilating the bodies of the two girls. The intervention of the police forces, with Maj FLASCHETTI at the head, succeeded in warding off the new peril and in dispersing the crowd. There was a spontaneous show of applause for the Army and for the CC.RR in particular.

At 1100 hrs on the 8th, On. DI VITTORIO held a public meeting, beseeching the populace to remain calm, to hand over all arms and to respect the police forces.

Little by little the situation became calmer. In the afternoon representatives of the Government and of the parties arrived in ANDRIA, with the task of ascertaining the causes of the uprising.

More than 100 persons have been arrested.

The results of the action have been greatly appreciated by the authorities and by the population of the whole region.

Solemn funerals of those who fell in the course of duty took place in BARI.

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SECRET

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S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, No. 26

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S E C R E T

H.Q. No. 3 DISTRICT

G S I

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY : MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1946.

DATE : 8 Mar 46 COPY No.: 10

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

Military Security.

During the month, a general recrudescence of wire-cutting interrupted signal communications. Investigations showed that theft was the motive: a basic cause was the present shortage of patrols, both Allied and Italian. One arrest was made at COSENZA in connection with the severing of the ROME - SICILY cable.
There was generally less emphasis on Port Security and it was hoped soon to employ the majority of this personnel on landward duties.

Civil Security.

The period of relative calm and political apathy continued despite the imminence of Elections: conditions generally improved and there was greater confidence in the Central Government.
The Separatist revolt in SICILY was considered by the Government representatives to be well in hand.
A serious deterioration in ITALO-POLISH relations was noted in the MARCHE and PUGLIE regions.

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) During the month, signal lines at widely scattered points over District territory were attacked by thieves and serious dislocations of communications, amounting in their effects to sabotage, resulted on several occasions. At least twelve cases were reported in the general area of NAPLES, two in the BARI district, two on the ANCONA - PESCARA line and there was an incident on 5 Feb in the COSENZA area when the circuits of S.I.R.T.I. (Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interurbane), connecting SICILY and the mainland were severed by an axe.

In every case where manpower resources permitted, PS made vigorous investigations, including house searches, but only one result of importance was recorded. This was in the COSENZA region in the toe of ITALY where it had been suggested in preliminary reports that the interruption of all links with

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In every case where manpower resources permitted, PS made vigorous investigations, including house searches, but only one result of importance was recorded. This was in the COSENZA region in the toe of ITALY where it had been suggested in preliminary reports that the interruption of all links with SICILY was deliberate sabotage in order to hinder ITALIAN Government communications with its representatives and to embarass the forces of public order generally while the

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Separatist revolt was in progress. Two FS NCOs and an ITALIAN CS investigator were despatched from NAPLES to assist the local CCRR who were instructed to spare no efforts. On the 13 Feb, a peasant, PERRI Giuseppe, was arrested and charged with the offence, which he later admitted. He had stolen the length of cable for the value of the lead covering, and was considered to be entirely free of any sabotage motive. As it was not thought likely that an Allied Military Court would deal with this matter, PERRI's trial was left to the ITALIAN authorities after representations had been made to the CCRR to emphasize the seriousness of the offence when it was brought to court. The sentence passed will be reported to this HQ.

CCRR FANO (PESARO province) considered that the two incidents which occurred on the ANCONA - PESARO line on 9 Feb and 22 Feb were entirely due to thieves and FS assisted in the efforts to trace the offenders. On the night of 13/14 Feb, at a point on Route 16 north of FANO, where the same line emerges from the ground to a test-box, lead covering was removed and damage inflicted to the installation. In this instance, it is believed that local fishermen had taken the material which is in great demand for the weighting of nets.

FS NAPLES made a series of investigations into cutting-(aided by location charts of incidents prepared by HQ No.3 District Signals)- on four occasions on Route 6, one on the night of 9 Feb, immediately north of CASSINO and the remainder on the 16, 22 and 28 Feb near COLLEFERRO. Houses in the vicinities concerned were searched but no trace of the material could be found; this added to the belief that gangs operate along the highway and transport the wire away as soon as possible. It will be recalled that a temporary stop to thieving of this sort was effected in Dec 45 by the Wire Security Patrols organised by this HQ, though shortage of personnel made it impossible to continue these special measures.

Arrangements are in hand for a patrol of armoured cars to operate in the CASORIA and CAIVANO areas outside NAPLES city where thefts were a daily occurence for a period during the month. Continued cutting of the cable running along the NAPLES - TORRE ANNUNZIATA railway line was reported by 11 L of C Sigs and FS organised a scratch patrol of Railway police and labourers to supplement the five CCRR detailed for this area; in one instance, the arrival of a labour gang disturbed the thieves and though the cable was cut none was removed.

0012

A full report on the recrudescence of signal cutting was submitted to G-2 AFHQ (this HQ 30/GSI/58 of 26 Feb refers) and was passed by them to CSO GHQ for information. While every effort is made by FS in these matters, both with their own resources and by goading the ITALIAN authorities into action, it is to be envisaged that cutting will continue (and great inconvenience caused) because the very extensive network of lines used for military purposes cannot be continuously or even intermittently patrolled by the forces now available in ITALY.

(ii) Thefts from RADs continued. In connection with these at 25 RAD MONTE MARCIANO (ANCONA), attempts were made to establish a network of informants in the vicinity and a report that a "conversion" plant exists in the SENIGALLIA area is being followed up. On 19 Feb, five ITALIANS were arrested by FS BARI whilst on their way to pilfer explosives from 501 RAD at BITONTO in a military truck. An attempt had been made to bribe the Polish driver but he informed his CO in time for arrangements to be made for their capture. Under interrogation, they admitted their intention of stealing the material for the manufacture of bombs to be used in fishing. They were held for further enquiries but it appears likely that they will be handed over to the ITALIAN Civil Police for prosecution.

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(ii) Thefts from BADs continued. In connection with these at 25 AAD MONTE MARCIANO (ANCONA), attempts were made to establish a network of informants in the vicinity and a report that a "conversion" plant exists in the SENIGALLIA area is being followed up. On 19 Feb, five ITALIANS were arrested by FS BARI whilst on their way to pilfer explosives from 501 BAD at BITONTO in a military truck. An attempt had been made to bribe the Polish driver but he informed his CO in time for arrangements to be made for their capture. Under interrogation, they admitted their intention of stealing the material for the manufacture of bombs to be used in fishing. They were held for further enquiries but it appears likely that they will be handed over to the ITALIAN Civil Police for prosecution.

According to two NAPLES Newspapers, four ITALIANS, two of whom were identified, were killed by the explosion of a shell which they were stealing from an Allied Camp at S. GENNARO VESUVI on the night of 25/26 Feb. It was noted that ammunition thefts fell sharply after the disasterous results of the explosion at TORRE ANNUNZIATA in January and this second incident may check the activities of the thieves for some little while.

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(d) Security of Ports and Coastline

(i) It was anticipated that a security detachment would be necessary in TARANTO after the target date for the closing of that port, viz 28 Feb, as certain investigations developing in the HEEL of ITALY can best be effected from that centre. Port Security measures will be continued at NAPLES, BARI and ANCONA though it is expected that all routine checks will now pass into ITALIAN hands and Security personnel will be used almost entirely on "landward" duties". Experience shows that the greater attention should be given to developments outside the main ports, particularly on the ADRIATIC coastline and that in future only a few major arrivals and departures need Allied security in attendance.

Travel Control.

(ii) Port Security sections now undertake various vettings and documentation of passengers which it will be difficult if not impossible to continue when the numbers of personnel are reduced and areas of responsibility widened. Over a thousand civilians arriving at NAPLES were documented by Port Security between 1 - 21 Feb, and two thousand three hundred odd on their departure from ITALY. Fifty eight investigations in connection with the issue of Consular Visas to various parts of the world were also carried through for the British Consulate General.

(iii) In cooperation with "I" Branch, disposal was effected of the eighty-five security suspects which arrived at NAPLES from SPAIN on the vessel "PLUS ULTRA" late in Jan. After preliminary screening by Port Security, AFHQ indicated that detailed interrogations of twenty-two were necessary - finally, three of these were dispatched to No. 1 SEP Holding Centre and the remainder classified as DPs, recalcitrant or ordinary PW.

(iv) With the impending closure of the SOUTHERN DETACHMENT of PBS on the 10 Mar and the diversion of much US shipping from NAPLES to LEGHORN, it was expected that command of 86 PSS would pass to this HQ. This British Security Section worked under US Control since the arrival of the Allies in NAPLES and enjoyed the fullest measure of assistance from its parent HQ at all times. This Branch would also like to record the complete and greatly appreciated cooperation of the G-2 (and later G-5) Section of HQ PBS (South) while Allied security agencies worked in NAPLES under the two HQs.

CIVIL SECURITY.

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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	1	1

(b) Allies

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Civic Officials including CC RR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Civilians	Nil	Nil	1	1
Civilians arrested by CS	1	Nil	2	3
TOTAL	1	Nil	3	4

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(b) Important Individual Cases.

A case-list for FEBRUARY 1946 is given in duplicate at Appendix "A" to this summary.

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

(i) The period of relative tranquility and political apathy noted in the January summary continued throughout the month despite preparations by the professionals and civic authorities for municipal electioneering in March. The alarms and excursions noted below therefore only affected a minority of Italian citizens.

(ii) L'UOMO QUALUNQUE.

On 3 Feb, the Fronte held a large meeting at BARI with GIANNINI, the Leader, as principal speaker. No undue excitement resulted, though Communists chose the same day for a mass meeting at the PICCINNI theatre. There was a slight brawl, during which one Qualunquista was stabbed and a Communist taken into custody. An imposing force of CC RR preserved order. The party was considered to be gaining ground in the ANCONA and ASCOLI provinces; its development in PERUGIA province, where new sections were formed at CORCIANO and MARCIANO caused peaceful Communist demonstrations. In TERNI province, Communist reaction was more lively - at AMELIA posters announcing the formation of the F.U.Q. led to free fights and at ORVIETO the Secretary of the Movement was advised to retire on grounds of continued health.

(iii) COMMUNIST activity.

There were slight disturbances reported from NARNI (TERNI province) between Italian sailors acting as a Guard at an Italian prison camp and young Communists who objected to the pro-royalist attitude of the sailors. The local CC RR intervened: this force was also in demand at SIENA on 5 Feb when a series of Press attacks by the Party on the Archbishop of SIENA (whose car was also stoned on one occasion) culminated in attempts to break up an AZIONE CATTOLICA meeting on the steps of the Cathedral.

(iv) On the night 23/24 Feb, a small number of S.A.M. posters were displayed on the walls in Via Alessandro Scarlatti, NAPLES. The text ran - "Neapolitans did you lack bread and work when you had Mussolini amongst you." This manifestation was not considered important but was energetically investigated by the Italian police.

(v) Generally over the South, the Christian Democrat party developed steadily and there was a fair amount of sympathy with the idea of a 'reformed Monarchy. A quick review of the political situation in CALABRIA - an isolated area without Allied installations, seldom visited by Allied troops and inhabited by a mainly rural population - showed the Church actively backing the D.C. party and encouraging the women to prepare to vote on these lines. L'UOMO QUALUNQUE was looked on as being "new fangled" and Left Wing parties were not much [illegible] there seemed to be [illegible] tendencies.

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THREATS TO PUBLIC ORDER.

(vi) A mobile patrol organised by 61 APM stood by on 24 Feb to to prevent a crowd of women from attacking the LIAP feeding halt at PESCARA as they had announced: the precaution proved to be unnecessary. A strike at the TOSI shipyard at TARANTO on 25 Feb passed off peacefully.

(vii) Almost as though VIA ROMA, NAPLES should not enjoy a month free from riots, a battle began between French soldiers and Italian sailors about 2215 hrs on 22 Feb. The basic excuse was the alleged ill treatment of a child by the French and a free fight in the street ended with the French retiring to their Mess, at 5 VIA MARIANNA, and opening fire on the hostile crowd gathered outside. An Italian Navy picquet which arrived returned the fire and suffered two casualties. Finally, after one Italian civilian had been killed - and sensational rumours spread about the city, - Allied MP's restored order and disarmed both sides. The following night 25 Feb, another incident outside the same Mess was prevented when the Italian Civil Police broke up a crowd of demonstrators.

SEPARATISM IN SICILY.

(viii) During the month, the Italian High Commissioner for SICILY, Dr. ALDISIO and the Questore of PALERMO, ROSELLI both expressed the view that the Government's show of force had mastered the Separatists, that reinforcements were arriving steadily in the Island and that the situation was in hand.

Isolated incidents occurred as follows:-

8 Feb MONTE LEPRE (PALERMO prov) area - Two jeeps containing CC RR attacked by approximately one hundred EVIS. One policeman wounded. Clean-up of area by additional troops and armoured cars.

21 Feb Capt MAZOLA, well known Sicilian bandit, now of EVIS captured in PALERMO province. Report from 11 BLU that three hundred suspected bandits were taken into custody and grenades, rifles, ammunition and over two hundred 32 mm cannon sequestered in PALERMO and AGRIGENTO provinces.

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(d) Control of Movement.

According to FS ANCONA, UNRRA recently announced that all cash assistance is now to be refused and that the only help given to DP's will be in DP camps. From the FS point of view, this should assist considerably the control of refugees.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC.RR

It will be appreciated how often the CC.RR is called upon to

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00079

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5. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Italian Armed Forces and CC.RR

It will be appreciated how often the CC.RR is called upon to restore order, particularly in Southern Italy and it is thought that the following views by a senior officer Commanding a Division of CC.RR within District area are of interest.

'The three main problems which face a public order force are:

(1) Unemployment. (2) Political Extremists and (3) Arms.

Unemployment is affecting a particularly dynamic and turbulent class of the population, including a large number

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of ex-Partisans and "Reduci"; even in many classes which have not so far been affected by unemployment (e.g. the office workers) there is much discontent owing to the inadequacy of wages in comparison with cost of living:

Political Extremism is making the most of the present economic difficulties and crime is still increasing proportionately to public discontent:

Arms. It seems certain that large quantities of arms especially automatics are in the hands of political extremists and rogues. Owing to the competent way in which they have been hidden, it is difficult to discover their whereabouts without house to house searches.

In general, the CC.RR need immediate help with regard to reinforcements, arms, and transport. The position at the moment is that in the small towns (e.g. of a population of 10,000 - 15,000) there are rarely more than 4 CC.RR, including the Maresciallo in charge. Besides the obvious difficulties regarding hours of duty, it is inevitable that when two go out on patrol at night, only one is left at the Station - an easy prey for local rogues. In few cases have these CC.RR an automatic weapon, whereas it is reckoned that the extremists of the towns may have a dozen such arms at their disposal. In many cases telephonic communication with a neighbouring town is lacking, as is a means of transport.' (These conditions applied to SICILY and enabled the Separatist revolt to make considerable headway at first).

'In this connection, the opinion held by the Force is that every demand made by CC.RR for these facilities, either to Prefects, or to the Italian Government itself, is ignored. Discarded Allied transport is presented or sold to all kinds of Italian firms and organisations, whereas the requirements of the forces of public order, who should have supreme claim, go unsatisfied. The impression persists that certain factions in the Govt are deliberately undermining the re-establishment of a strong police force, with one of two aims: either to ensure that the elections are not carried through in a free manner - or to encourage disorder and thus discredit their political opponents whom they now fear may win the elections. The Questura and the Prefect do not afford anything like the necessary backing, and are markedly inactive in matters involving political extremists, largely, due, no doubt, to their uncertainty as to the result of the forthcoming elections.'

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'Neither, in the opinion of the CC.RR does the present Italian Army render their task easier. In fact many of the incidents they are called on to deal with are provoked by Italian soldiers themselves. The Army in general, not excluding the officers, use their transport for large-scale black market activities, and discipline does not exist.

Another factor which causes difficulties is the incapacity of the Italian Law Courts to deal with outstanding cases in the time at their disposal; for example ANCONA Court of Assizes has recently set off on its tour of the MARCHE provinces, and will not try any more cases in ANCONA until July. In the meantime, the cases pile up (an authoritative source states that in Italy at least 50,000 cases are pending) and the accused, among whom are many Left Wing supporters, are

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(b) Civilian Population.

(i) Relations between Troops and Civilians.

(a) Relations between British troops and civilians are satisfactory.

(b) An open letter written by Commander, NAPLES Area to the Press on 29 Jan, giving details of the losses by theft of Allied materials intended for relief work following the TORRE ANNUNZIATA disaster brought forth a considerable volume of indignant comment in early Feb. The journalists generally sought to demonstrate that if Italians were dishonest, it was their victors who had set them the example, and arch references were made to the sale by Allied soldiery of military equipment. The Left Wing "IL VOCE" was more strident than most, taking a Marxian dialectic line that as all thieving depended on economic conditions, and all economic conditions depended on the Allied treatment of Italy, Brigadier Cripps was largely to blame himself. Despite the clamour and the official protest the terms of the letter by the NAPLES CMA, the need for the Commander's message and the truth of his assertions was widely appreciated by the public and if the Press campaign had any other object but that of salving wounded consciences, it failed miserably. In all events, the subject was 'dead' by 17 Feb.

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(c) The month saw a serious deterioration in relations between POLISH troops stationed in the ANCONA and MARI areas and Italian citizens. Isolated incidents showing ill feeling had been reported previously from the MARCHE provinces but complaints that Polish troops in the various towns were interfering in purely civilian matters came to a head when trouble occurred at a 'Patriots' (Left Wing) Dance in ANCONA on 3 Feb. Polish soldiers forced their way into the hall, extinguished the lights and fired several shots, causing injuries. On 4 Feb the Right and Left press of the entire region carried articles of protest and on the 5 Feb representatives of all anti-FASCIST parties met at ANCONA to draw up an 'Order of the Day' which demanded the intervention of the Allied Command in Italy and that of the Polish and Italian authorities. Left Wing comments and cartoons in the press were particularly bitter and implied British responsibility for what was called "POLISH terrorism" in ITALY (and by agents in POLAND) much on the same lines as the recent Russian protest to UNO.
Further incidents in ANCONA province took place on the 16 and 17 Feb: the first centred around a private dance at SENIGALLIA where POLISH soldiers fired shots, and injured two of the guests; the second was more serious as a householder, a certain OLIVIERI Saverio, whose home had evidently been mistaken for a brothel, was attacked by two disappointed POLES and suffered a fatal skull injury. POLISH CMP and CC.RR were not able to find the murderers. On 10 Feb, five POLISH soldiers at MONTERUBBIANO (ASCOLI

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(c) The month saw a serious deterioration in relations between POLISH troops stationed in the ANCONA and BARI areas and Italian citizens. Isolated incidents showing ill feeling had been reported previously from the MARCHE provinces but complaints that Polish troops in the various towns were interfering in purely civilian matters came to a head when trouble occurred at a 'Patriots' (Left Wing) Dance in ANCONA on 3 Feb. Polish soldiers forced their way into the hall, extinguished the lights and fired several shots, causing injuries. On 4 Feb the Right and Left press of the entire region carried articles of protest and on the 5 Feb representatives of all anti-FASCIST parties met at ANCONA to draw up an 'Order of the Day' which demanded the intervention of the Allied Command in Italy and that of the Polish and Italian authorities. Left Wing comments and cartoons in the press were particularly bitter and implied British responsibility for what was called "POLISH terrorism" in ITALY (and by agents in POLAND) much on the same lines as the recent Russian protest to UNO.
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Committee of Protest to the local POLISH HQ.
From the FOGLIE region, reports were received of fighting between POLES and civilians on the 9, 11, 12 and 21 Feb. In the cases cited, the POLES appear to have been the aggressors and readily resorted to use of firearms. Grenades were thrown during a fight at BITONTO on the evening of 9 Feb; an Italian citizen of Russian descent was "kidnapped" in BARI by POLISH troops on 12 Feb; a POLISH soldier was shot dead at VILLANOVA BITONTO on 16 Feb; and at TORRE A MARE (BARI) on 21 Feb (the scene of previous trouble on the afternoon of the 9 Feb) three POLES fired tommy-gun bursts at a tavern injuring the landlords daughter. This series of incidents was the subject of a memorandum to the Italian Government by the Prefect of BARI - in it, he regretted the presence of troublesome elements on both sides and noted that POLISH provost were always ready to assist the CC.RR in making investigations and restoring order. PS investigated a disturbance between POLES and civilians in NAPLES on the night of 20/21 Feb.
POLISH irritation at the present time over Communist activity around them - some of which might be described as deliberately provocative - is understandable and the majority of their soldiers behave with commendable restraint. Some, however, do not hesitate to use weapons when roused and seem to carry arms off duty to an alarming extent. It is obviously essential to avoid any action by Allied troops which can be unfavourably interpreted abroad as "interference with elections" prior to the Elections, and it is hoped that means of avoiding incidents prior to polling days will be found. Full reports on the disturbances were submitted to AFHQ (this HQ letter 31/GSI of 16 and 27 Feb and 4 Mar refer)

(ii) Morale.

In most areas of District territory, there was a definite improvement in public morale, largely due to lowering prices and to a greater feeling of confidence in the Central Government. Household goods, clothing and food were all more plentiful, though in TUSCANY there was some apprehension over the grain situation - supplies were said to be only sufficient for MARCH - and south of NAPLES a shortage of pasta was predicted. Largely owing to the numbers of returned PW's, unemployment rose but there were no serious demonstrations and conditions appeared generally easier. The situation with regard to landlessness still caused public concern; a gang of bandits was reported to be operating along the FOGLI - FLORENCE road and citizens blamed the CC.RR for non-intervention in this quarter. Gangsters used arms against the CC.RR during a skirmish at TURI (BARI province) on the night of 24/25 Feb.

(c) Rumours.

Several rumours current amongst German PW were found to be causing much unrest in the camps in the south and PS investigated the possibility of a deliberate campaign in this matter. These tales included stories of uprisings in

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Several rumours current amongst German PW were found to be causing much unrest in the camps in the south and PS investigated the possibility of a deliberate campaign in this matter. These tales included stories of uprisings in Germany against the occupational forces, a report that all Germans being repriated to the Russian Zone in Germany after employment by the British would be treated as War Criminals, and of propositions for wholesale evacuation of PW's to the UK. Results of the investigations were passed to OC's of the camps concerned.

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(d) Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) Further to FS reports on the internal situation in the NAPLES Questura, it was noted with interest that Dott. BROCCOLI Michele had been placed on the Ministry of the Interior Disposal List and that Dott. COGLITURE Domenico had been nominated for NAPLES. There were no Press comments on this change.

(ii) District FS cleared forty two marriage vettings during the month. Delays occasioned by the slowness of Questura and CS communications to isolated parts by post or messenger, caused requests for "expeditos" which were met whenever possible.

(iii) It was reported that internal control by Gen. DJILAS MOVIC, Chief of the ERCOLI 'Chetnik' camp, was weakening as his followers no longer generally believed that their cause was best served by remaining organised in the present cadres. Over two hundred escapes were reported during ten days of the month of Feb and the flow away from the Camp continues.

4. LOCATION OF SECTIONS.

Section	Location	Detachments
38 FSS (OC: Capt. R. WHITE)	BARI	BRINDISI. TARANTO
312 FSS (OC: Lt. J.R.ASHWORTH)	NAPLES	SALERNO. NOLA.
314 FSS (OC: Lt. J.A.LASCELLES)	ANCONA	JESI. PERUGIA. SIENA. MACERATA.

(GEORGE CURRY) Major,
G S I.

GC/PFG.

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APPENDIX "A" TO HQ No.3 DISTRICT SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 26.

IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) Persons Arrested

(a) ALEKSIC Radomiv. Jugoslav. See this HQ Int Summary No.25. After interrogation of Subject, this HQ is satisfied that he is neither of CI interest nor in need of having his activities supervised. Accordingly, his return to JESI Camp has been authorised in this Branch letter 46/II/GSI of 19 Feb 46.

(b) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summaries Nos 24 and 25. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal. This HQ letter 3/XII/GSI of 30 Nov 45, to AFHQ, G-2 (CI) Section refers.

(c) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No.25. AFHQ have authorised in their GBI.389.701/PF/2589 of 13 Feb 46 that Subjects case should be prepared by the Italians for trial. In the event of an acquittal, he is to be interned.

(d) CASARETTI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. Interrogation report now received and forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 3/GSI dated 11 Feb 46. 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) are of the opinion that Subject is lying and disposal instructions will not be requested until further investigations have been completed and forwarded to AFHQ.

(e) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. AFHQ concur in their GBI.389-701/PF/2523 of 11 Feb 46 that Subject is not of CI interest and his release is thereby authorised.

(f) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. Preliminary interrogation report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 4/GSI dated 12 Feb 46. 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) are not satisfied with Subjects truthfulness, however, and disposal instructions will not be requested until further investigations have been completed and forwarded to AFHQ.

(g) CANETTI Giulio. Italian. Subject was listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI-389.704/1 of 21 Nov 44 and 31 Dec 44. His arrest was effected by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 20 Jun 45 and notified to AFHQ by this HQ in signal, GI.320 of 21 Jun 45. AFHQ agree that Subject is not of CI interest and, in view of time spent already in prison, his release is authorised in GBI.389.701/PF/1804 of 8 Feb 46.

(h) SPADA Vittorio. Italian. Listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI.389.704/1 of 17 Apr 45 (Serial No.121) and 27 Apr 45 (Serial No.133). Arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 6 Feb 46 and now lodged in Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Preliminary interrogation report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter, 3/GSI dated 25 Feb 46 but SPADA, who was connected with the LOCATELLI - CAROTENUTO case, is considered by CS to have withheld information. Disposal instructions will

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his return to JESI Camp has been authorised in this Branch letter 4.6/II/GSI of 19 Feb 46.

(b) ROVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summaries Nos 24 and 25. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal. This HQ letter 3/XII/GSI of 30 Nov 45, to AFHQ, G-2 (CI) Section refers.

(c) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No.25. AFHQ have authorised in their GBI.389.701/PF/2539 of 13 Feb 46 that Subjects case should be prepared by the Italians for trial. In the event of an acquittal, he is to be interned.

(d) CASARETTI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. Interrogation report now received and forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 3/GSI dated 11 Feb 46. 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) are of the opinion that Subject is lying and disposal instructions will not be requested until further investigations have been completed and forwarded to AFHQ.

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(h) SPADA Vittorio. Italian. Listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI.389.704/1 of 17 Apr 45 (Serial No.121) and 27 Apr 45 (Serial No.133). Arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 6 Feb 46 and now ledged in Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Preliminary interrogation report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter, 3/GSI dated 25 Feb 46 but SPADA, who was connected with the LOCATELLI - CAROTENUTO case, is considered by CS to have witheld information. Disposal instructions will be requested, therefore, when investigations have been completed.

(i) ZSCHILLDRICH Werner Ferdinando. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.22. Despite contradictory interrogation results, Subject appears to be an escaped PW. AFHQ uphold this HQ's recommendation for his transfer to a PW Camp in their letter, GBI.389-701/PF/2456 of 27 Feb 46.

(j) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. Subject. listed by CS as an enemy agent, was arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 4 Feb 46. Preliminary Interrogation Report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 3/GSI/62 of 22 Feb 46. Further CS reports are awaited but, meanwhile, Subject has been allowed to remain free, conditional to his staying in NAPLES.

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(k) RAIA Giuseppe di Orsto et Noto Margherita. Italian. CS PALERMO report arrest of Subject on 21 Feb 46 at BOCCADIFALCO (Prov.PALERMO). Notified by this HQ to AFHQ in weekly sitrep, GI 623 of 3 Mar 46, and interrogation report now awaited.

(l) TRABACCA Rodolfo. AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/115 of 23 Jan 46, listed three TRABACCAs living at BRINDISI and wishing to return to EGYPT. One of these was thought to be a suspected enemy agent of Egyptian nationality. FS investigated and arrested the above named on 16 Feb 46. Interrogation reports have been forwarded to AFHQ.

(m) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav, arrested on 11 Feb46 by 308 Bn CS at PALERMO. AFHQ letter, GBI.389.611.8G-1 Pf (c) of 1 Mar 46 refers. Interrogation report awaited from CS.

(n) FERRI Giuseppe. Italian. Arrested 12 Feb 46 by CC.RR (COSENZA) at CAMPANZANO for stealing signals cable near the SAVUTO bridge. Theft and not sabotage is considered to be behind his alleged cutting of the ROME - SICILY land line. This HQ letter 30/GSI/40 of 13 Feb 46 and signal, GI.623 of 3 Mar 46 refer.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) RADOSALVJEVIC Stevan - alias "STEFANI Mario" - See this HQ Int Summary No.25. Interrogation now reveals Subject not to be of CI interest and "A" Branch, GHQ have been requested to arrange for his transfer from ANCONA to "U" Overseas PW Camp, EBOLI. This HQ letter, 5/GSI/65 of 26 Feb 46, to AFHQ G-2 (CI) Section refers.

(b) MANGEON Lucrezio (And family) - Italians. Investigations on the possible pro-fascist background of this family were requested by AFHQ in their GBI.389.455/20 of 19 Feb46. FS, reporting back through this HQ find the MANGEONs anti-fascist feelings confirmed by their neighbours. These findings have been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter, 5/GSI/74 dated 6 Mar 46.

(c) ZORIC Nikola. Croat. Subject arrived at MANFREDONIA in a small motor vessel from PONTE, Jugoslavia. He was taken to BARI, interrogated, and lodged in the Italian Civil Gaol there. AFHQ have been asked for disposal instructions in this HQ letter 8/GSI/47 of 10 Feb 46 which enclosed the interrogation report.

(d) PAETZOLD Werner. German. See this HQ Int Summary, No.25. Results of enquiries in TARANTO are awaited still from 808 Bn CS through 38 FSS.

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(b) RCVITUSO Giuseppe. Italian. See this HQ Int Summaries Nos 24 and 25. Disposal instructions are still awaited for this enemy agent who is recommended by this HQ for trial by an Italian Military Tribunal. This HQ letter 3/XII/GSI of 30 Nov 45, to AFHQ, G-2 (CI) Section refers.

(c) DI NAPOLI Antonio. Italian. See this HQ Int Summary No.25. AFHQ have authorised in their GDI.389.701/PF/2589 of 13 Feb 46 that Subjects case should be prepared by the Italians for trial. In the event of an acquittal, he is to be interned.

(d) CASARETTI Alberto. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. Interrogation report now received and forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 3/GSI dated 11 Feb 46. 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) are of the opinion that Subject is lying and disposal instructions will not be requested until further investigations have been completed and forwarded to AFHQ.

(e) GIANNUZZI Ignazio. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. AFHQ concur in their GBI.389-701/PF/2523 of 11 Feb 46 that Subject is not of CI interest and his release is thereby authorised.

(f) ALVINO Corrado. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.25. Preliminary interrogation report now forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 4/GSI dated 12 Feb 46. 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) are not satisfied with Subjects truthfulness, however, and disposal instructions will not be requested until further investigations have been completed and forwarded to AFHQ.

(g) CANETTI Giulio. Italian. Subject was listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI-389.704/1 of 21 Nov 44 and 31 Dec 44. His arrest was effected by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 20 Jun 45 and notified to AFHQ by this HQ in signal, GI.320 of 21 Jun 45. AFHQ agree that Subject is not of CI interest and, in view of time spent already in prison, his release is authorised in GBI.389.701/PF/1804 of 8 Feb 46.

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(g) CARETTI Giulio. Italian. Subject was listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI-389.704/1 of 21 Nov 44 and 31 Dec 44. His arrest was effected by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 20 Jun 45 and notified to AFHQ by this HQ in signal, GI.320 of 21 Jun 45. AFHQ agree that Subject is not of CI interest and, in view of time spent already in prison, his release is authorised in GBI.389.701/PF/1804 of 8 Feb 46.

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(h) SPADA Vittorio. Italian. Listed by AFHQ as an enemy agent in their bulletins, GBI.389.704/1 of 17 Apr 45 (Serial No.121) and 27 Apr 45 (Serial No.133). Arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 6 Feb 46 and now lodged in Poggioreale Prison, NAPLES. Preliminary interrogation report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter, 3/GSI dated 25 Feb 46 but SPADA, who was connected with the LOCATELLI - CAROTENUTO case, is considered by CS to have witheld information. Disposal instructions will be requested, therefore, when investigations have been completed.

(i) ZSCHILLDRICH Werner Ferdinando. Italian. See this HQ Int. Summary No.22. Despite contradictory interrogation results, Subject appears to be an escaped PW. AFHQ uphold this HQ's recommendation for his transfer to a PW Camp in their letter, GBI.389-701/PF/2456 of 27 Feb 46.

(j) AZZURRO Mario. Italian. Subject. listed by CS as an enemy agent, was arrested by 808 Bn CS (NAPLES) on 4 Feb 46. Preliminary Interrogation Report has been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ 3/GSI/62 of 22 Feb 46. Further CS reports are awaited but, meanwhile, Subject has been allowed to remain free, conditional to his staying in NAPLES.

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(k) RAVA Giuseppe di Oreste et Noto Margherita. Italian. CS PALERMO report arrest of Subject on 21 Feb 46 at BOCCADIFALCO (Prov.PALERMO). Notified by this HQ to AFHQ in weekly sitrep, GI 623 of 3 Mar 46, and interrogation report now awaited.

(l) TRABACCA Rodolfo. AFHQ letter GBI.389.701/PF/115 of 23 Jan 46, listed three TRABACCAs living at BRINDISI and wishing to return to EGYPT. One of these was thought to be a suspected enemy agent of Egyptian nationality. FS investigated and arrested the above named on 16 Feb 46. Interrogation reports have been forwarded to AFHQ.

(m) KOVACIC Vladimiro fu Lorenzo and Maurinas Augusta. Jugoslav, arrested on 11 Feb46 by 808 Bn CS at PALERMO. AFHQ letter, GBI.389.611.8G-1 Pf (c) of 1 Mar 46 refers. Interrogation report awaited from CS.

(n) FERRI Giuseppe. Italian. Arrested 12 Feb 46 by CC.RR (COSENZA) at CARIANZANO for stealing signals cable near the SAVUTO bridge. Theft and not sabotage is considered to be behind his alleged cutting of the ROME - SICILY land line. This HQ letter 30/GSI/40 of 13 Feb 46 and signal, GI.623 of 3 Mar 46 refer.

(ii) Suspects.

(a) RADOSALVJEVIC Stevan - alias "STEFANI Mario" - See this HQ Int Summary No.25. Interrogation now reveals Subject not to be of CI interest and "A" Branch, GHQ have been requested to arrange for his transfer from ANCONA to "U" Overseas PW Camp, EBOLI. This HQ letter, 5/GSI/65 of 26 Feb 46, to AFHQ G-2 (CI) Section refers.

(b) MANGEON Lucresio (And family) - Italians. Investigations on the possible pro-fascist background of this family were requested by AFHQ in their CBI.389.455/20 of 19 Feb46. FS, reporting back through this HQ find the MANGEONs anti-fascist feelings confirmed by their neighbours. These findings have been forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter, 5/GSI/74 dated 6 Mar 46.

(c) ZORIC Nikola. Croat. Subject arrived at MANFREDONIA in a small motor vessel from PONTE, Jugoslavia. He was taken to BARI, interrogated, and lodged in the Italian Civil Gaol there. AFHQ have been asked for disposal instructions in this HQ letter 8/GSI/47 of 10 Feb 46 which enclosed the interrogation report.

(d) PAETZOLD Werner. German. See this HQ Int Summary, No.25. Results of enquiries in TARANTO are awaited still from 808 Bn CS, through 38 FSS.

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