

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

785015

ACC

10000/100/577
(VOL. I)

154 p.

COPY

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

785015

10000/100/577
(VOL. I)

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE,
FROM PW
OCT. 1942 - JULY 1943
(1 OF 2)

154/11

0002
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

GIUSEPPE DE FRANCESCO
ANTONINO BRANCATO
CHRISTOFARO SIRACUSA

0004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

41 Antonio Vincenzo di Umberto
42 Oreste Salustiana
43 Oliva Vincenzo. fu Domenico.
44 Cassini Arcangelo
45 Prefice Antonio di Leopoldo

There is a list -
 MOST RECENT copies files
 0 copies Main 23 Many POW Reports
 both for 2 - H. Earl H. H.
 8 May 1942
 Ask G. H. to merge -

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. A. T. Marshall

The following are extracts from Non-Operational Intelligence from P.W. in so far as they are of interest to ANCO. (File No. L-137/14).

1. Supplies.

Extract from Report No. 77 dated 8 April 1943 gives a very complete detail of Italian rationing methods. This is attached as Appendix A.

2. Finances.

(a) There is a note in Report No. 77 dated as above that at the beginning of the British occupation of French North Africa the population of Tripoli withdrew its deposits from North African banks and transferred them to Italy.

It is considered that there can be little doubt that the population of MOROCCO will follow a similar course as soon as the war in Tunisia appears to be drawing to its close. It seems certain that only a minimum of currency sufficient to permit of daily business on a very restricted scale can be expected to remain in the hands of MOROCCANS.

(b) In Report No. 72 dated 5 February 1943 the following are facts re the price of gold:

"Pre-war price of gold in Italy was 6/7 lire per gram. When the price reached Lire 30, a law came into force forbidding its sale, but it can still be obtained at Lire 100/200 per gram."

3. Economics.

In Report No. 75 dated 26 March 1943 there appears the following note on sulphur mines in MOROCCO.

"c) Sulphur Mines:

The sulphur mines of GROTTO SALIA (Province of ENNA) are controlled by the MONTECATINI concern.

"In 1941, personnel included some 3000 workers, of which 500 were normally employed on the actual mining underground (in two four shifts).

"The average production was 10 to 12 thousand tonnes per day per man. The average salary (still in 1941) was 15 to 20 Lire per day."

d. I-mine.

Report No. 72 dated 5 February 1943 gives details of Italian mine

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"Pre-war price of gold in Italy was 6/7 lire per gram. When the price reached Lire 30, a law came into force forbidding its sale, but it can still be obtained at Lire 100/200 per gram."

3. Economics.

In Report No. 76 dated 26 March 1943 there appears the following note on sulphur mines in MOROCCO.

"c) Sulphur Mines:

"The Sulphur mines of GROUPE GALLIA (province of ERBA) are controlled by the MONTICATINI concern."

"In 1941, personnel included some 3000 workers, of which 600 were normally employed on the actual mining underground (in two hour shifts)."

"The average production was 10 to 12 decaville trucks per day per man. The average salary (still in 1941) was 13 to 20 Lire per day."

4. Insurance.

Report No. 72 dated 5 February 1943 gives details of Italian state insurance for marriage and child births; the system ~~which~~ appears to be aimed at increasing the population. The text is given as Appendix B.

CAPPALE SEITCHEN-JONES
MEMO

By Force Ltd
Field
Encls. - 2

SECRET

Excerpt from Report No. 77, Pages 6, 7, 8.

ITALYEconomic(a) Rationing in Italy

P. N. was municipal secretary of COSMERINO (Prov. VERONA). In this capacity he dealt also with Rationing, Identification papers, etc., which makes information given below fairly reliable.

Ration Cards

Most food commodities are rationed in ITALY. Ration cards are issued by the municipal authorities; these are not in booklet form, but are large sheets of paper subdivided into coupons.

There are three types of cards, i.e.

- i. For Food. Cards cover a period of four months and are made up of coupons stating the items allowed. Thus there are coupons for bread or flour, oil or butter, MINISTRA which covers rice and macaroni, soap, etc.
- ii. Clothing. A points system is in force for articles of clothing. These cards are issued to cover a period of six months, and are divided on the same sheet into: 637
 1. Footwear - Each coupon bears a number.
 2. Clothes - Each coupon has a letter and number.
 3. Underwear - Each coupon bears a number.
 4. Various - Used for purchase of cotton, thread, wool etc.
- iii. Meat. The ration cards for this item are not uniform throughout ITALY, but each municipal authority has its own system.

Issue of new (ration) cards.

About a week before the expiration of cards, municipal agents visit all families, distributing the cards for the following period, against signature.

Apart from each coupon showing the date of validity, the cards differ from the previous ones, either by a change of colour or by being marked with coloured stripes or even a change of shape. This is in order to render them easily recognisable, without looking at the date.

In some small municipalities, which cannot afford to employ agents for the distribution of cards, the people are requested to collect them on certain dates.

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In some small municipalities, which cannot afford to employ agents for the distribution of cards, the people are requested to collect them on certain dates.

System of Drawing Rations.

Certain commodities are drawn daily, such as bread. The bread ration can be drawn for three days at a time. Other food items are drawn weekly. One is not allowed to accumulate, and if one fails to draw one's sugar ration during any one week, one cannot claim arrears the following week.

Cards for the Military.

A soldier on leave is issued with a ration card covering the journey to his home or to his unit (this covers only bread and minestra). Once he has arrived at his home town, he must present himself to the municipal authority, who will, on presentation of his leave pass, issue the necessary coupons covering the period in question. The coupons do not differ from the civilian ones, they are simply cut out from the ration cards which civilians obtain every four months.

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-2-

Meals in Restaurants.

There is no difference between meals provided for civilians or those for military personnel in restaurants. Both have to hand over the required coupons for rationed items such as bread, macaroni, rice. Meat, however, is the exception; twice a week meat is obtainable and can be had without coupons.

One can, however, pick out a meal for which no coupons are required, e.g. soup, meat when available, fish and vegetables. Apart from handing over the coupons for bread etc., consumed, the customer must also sign a declaration on paying the bill, stating that he has had a meal at such and such a place. P.M. believes that this formality is instituted in order to enable the restaurant to obtain the provisions required for its customers.

Cups of coffee, although sugar is rationed, are obtainable without presentation of coupons.

Change of Residence.

When somebody changes his residence from one town to another, ration cards must be handed in. A receipt is issued and presented at the municipality at which the person is taking up his new residence. Sufficient coupons are then issued to cover the remaining period of the term. For a trip of say a week, this formality is dispensed with.

IDENTIFICATION PAPERSIdentity Cards.

Uniform Identity Cards are issued throughout ITALY, valid for three years. It is not necessary to obtain a new one on changing residence.

FOGLIO DI COMANDO ILLIMITATO

The above documents are issued to soldiers discharged from the Army, but do not absolve the person from not being in possession of an identity card.

Personnel, once discharged from the Army and (carabinieri), issued with the above document, must present themselves to the G.O. R.R. station at their home town and hand in uniform and articles of equipment etc. They are then issued with a receipt, and the clothes are despatched to the military authorities by the G.O. R.R.

FOGLIO DI COMANDO LIMITATO

This is an exemption certificate granted to a person unfit for military service, and it is not to be confused with the FOGLIO DI COMANDO ILLIMITATO, which is issued to personnel discharged from the Army.

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POSLIO DI CONGEDO MILITARE

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Personnel, once discharged from the Army and (carabinieri) issued with the above document, must present themselves to the C.C. P.R. station at their home town and hand in uniform and articles of equipment etc. They are then issued with a receipt, and the clothes are despatched to the military authorities by the C.C. P.R.

POSLIO DI CONGEDO ASSIUTO

This is an exemption certificate granted to a person unfit for military service, and it is not to be confused with the POSLIO DI CONGEDO MILITARE, which is issued to personnel discharged from the Army.

ESSENTE DI ESONERAZIONE

These are exemption certificates issued to personnel in reserved occupations.

SECRET

c) Increasing the Population.

A captured letter issued by the propaganda section of Italian H.Q. in NORTH AFRICA, dated 15 Oct. 42, gives some up-to-date details of the Italian State Insurance for marriage and childbirths.

To qualify for a cash bonus under this scheme, a person must have been insured for at least two years, and must have paid at least one year's premium during the two years preceding the marriage or birth of a child.

The time-lag of two years is waived in the case of military personnel recalled after 1 May 39, whereas those recalled before this date may benefit under this scheme providing they have paid at least one premium towards one or other of the compulsory insurances controlled by the "Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale" (Fascist Bureau of Social Insurance).

Cash bonuses on the birth of children are issued at the following rates:-

Clerics and workmen (Farm labourers excluded) - 1st child Lit. 300,
2nd and 3rd child Lit. 350, 4th and subsequent children Lit. 400.

Agricultural labourers and colonial settlers - 1st child Lit. 150,
2nd and 3rd child Lit. 175, 4th and subsequent children Lit. 200.

The documents to be produced for collection of these bonuses included

6372

Birth certificate of the newly-born

Certificate of the family's civil status

A certificate to prove that the child is still living.

These documents must be dated at least 6 days after the birth of the child. The last-named certificate is not necessary if the birth certificate bears a statement by the issuing official to the effect that the child is still living.

From another captured document, it appears that family allowances of military personnel are increased on the birth of children according to the size or nature of the town or locality in which the family is resident. Thus, for example, the family allowance of Lit. 399.30 if resident in a district of 500,000 inhabitants (or in an Italian Colony or in the AEEU ISLANDS), but only Lit. 199.65 if the district has less than 20,000 inhabitants.

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Copy given to Brigadier Avery.

B.G.S. (1) 141 Force. Hlypt. Com 11:00.

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFAREQUESTIONSNAIREPREPARED FOR THE INTERROGATION OF PRISONERSCAPTURED IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN IN MAY, 1943GENERAL

It is believed that an appreciable proportion of German troops in Tunisia at the end of the Campaign had been recently withdrawn from factories in Germany. These prisoners are, clearly, the most valuable from the M.E.W. point of view, and any such should be subjected to detailed interrogation.

Generally speaking, M.E.W. is particularly on the look-out for evidence of falling production in any factory, but especially in:-

- (1) aircraft
- (2) shell filling
- (3) motor transport
- (4) tanks

6372

MANPOWER

- (1) Nationality, age, date of call-up and previous occupation of Prisoner of War.
- (2) Was the Prisoner of War ever in a reserved occupation, and if so, what?
- (3) What are the main categories of workers still reserved.
- (4) What have been the main age groups affected by the recent comb-out for the Armed Forces?
- (5) In the case of foreigners serving with the German Armed Forces, how were they recruited and from what localities?
- (6) If possible the actual place of residence at the time of recruitment should be stated.

EQUIPMENT AND ARMAMENTS

- (1) Acquired Fighting Vehicles

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ENGINEERING AND ARMAMENTS

(1) Armoured Fighting Vehicles

- (a) Any information leading to the identification of a factory assembling armoured fighting vehicles or manufacturing parts for armoured fighting vehicles. Information about the Mark VI tank is particularly required, and any other new type which may have come under notice (query 30 ton)
- (b) What is the view of the German Panzer personnel of the quality of armour on the Mark VI tank?

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- 2 -

(2) Artillery

Information about any new type of gun or the use of German, French or other foreign artillery by the German army. Where are self-propelled guns being assembled?

(3) Ammunition

- (a) In what proportion is ordinary armour piercing ammunition being used as compared with special AP AO (tungsten carbide core) ammunition in each calibred?
- (b) What was the general opinion of enemy artillery personnel on the efficacy of the special AP AO ammunition?
- (c) Full details of the make and sizes of motor vehicles being used by the Germans in North Africa. What proportion of military vehicles in any formation were requisitioned civilian lorries?

OIL

By the end of 1942 Axis oil stocks had fallen to precariously low levels and the shortage of fuel has been felt by all three of the fighting services. Whether supplies will be sufficient to meet the heavy demands to be expected during the 1943 campaigning season is causing the Germans considerable anxiety. It is important to ascertain how weak the position actually is.

Information from senior officials, and especially officers of the family services (Nachschubdienst), will help to assess the vulnerability of the Axis oil position.

The following leading questions might serve to provide discussion and elicit more detailed information:-

- (1) You wanted German oil, you failed to get it, how are you going to carry on without it?

(Present supplies are 16 million tons, of which one third comes from America, one third from other sources in Europe, and the remainder from synthetic oil plants. Information is wanted upon the location and present output of synthetic oil plants.)

- (2) The cutting off of oil supplies was one reason for the defeat in Africa. We have only to cut off supplies from America and the whole war would be defeated.

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(3) What was the general opinion of enemy artillery personnel on the efficacy of the special AP HQ ammunition?

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Information from Senior Officers, and especially officers of the Supply Services (Logistikabteilung), will help to assess the vulnerability of the Axis oil position.

The following leading questions might serve to provoke discussion and elicit more detailed information:-

(1) You wanted German oil, you failed to get it, how are you going to carry on without it?

(Present supplies are 16 million tons, of which one third comes from Rumania, one third from other sources in Europe, and the remainder from synthetic oil plants. Information is wanted upon the location and present output of synthetic oil plants.)

(2) The cutting off of oil supplies was one reason for the defeat in Africa. We have only to cut off supplies from Rumania and the whole Axis would be defeated.

(Information is wanted upon the extent and location of strategic oil reserves.)

(3) When fully active an armoured division uses 100 tons/day, a motorised infantry division 60 tons, and an infantry division 30 tons. This means that consumption by the German army must be between 250,000 and 500,000 tons a month. If there is added to this the consumption by the Luftwaffe and the Kriegsmarine, then Germany has surely used up all her reserves of oil and can only rely upon current supplies?

(These figures are broad estimates: information is

required upon the average daily consumption of different units, what operational reserves are normally maintained, and what is the usual allowance per unit for supply and routine purposes).

- (4) Is it true that the Wehrmacht is now so short of petrol that military transport in the occupied countries is now running on producer gas?

(Information is wanted upon the extent of the use of producer gas, alcohol and bottled gas, by army and air force units)

- (5) There is not enough oil to enable both the industrial front to make tanks and for the fighting front to operate them. Has not the High Command allotted too much oil to civilians at the expense of the Wehrmacht?

(Information is needed upon the extent to which munitions output is being impaired by lack of oil)

CHRONOLOGICALS

637

- (1) Considerable extensions are known to have been made, and continue to be made to the I.G. factories at Ludwigshafen and Leuna. What is the purpose of these extensions?
- (2) The recent developments in the German explosives industry are rather puzzling. Any Prisoner of war who has worked in, or knows about, any German or Italian explosives factory should be questioned very closely regarding the exact nature of the product produced at the factory in which he worked. If the factory was manufacturing propellant powders it is important to ascertain the "sizes" of propellants turned out.
- (3) Certain French explosives factories have recently been reopened under German control. From this the following questions arise:-
- (a) Why do the Germans find it necessary to take over these factories when their own explosives production is thought to be ample?
- (b) Exactly what do the Germans propose to manufacture in each of these factories?
- (c) Where are the products of these French factories to be sent, and by which section of the Armed Forces will they be consumed?

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QUESTIONS

637

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(b) Exactly what do the Germans propose to manufacture in each of these factories?

(c) Where are the products of these French factories to be sent, and by which section of the Armed Forces will they be consumed?

(d) Any Prisoner of War who has worked in, or knows about, the Jenbacher Berg und Hüttenwerke (Jenbach-Tyrol) should be examined closely regarding the nature and amount of the production of this factory.

(e) Has there been any increase in anti-gas precautions or training in the German forces (particularly those garrisoned in occupied countries)?

(f) Is the nylon type gas cape being used generally?

(g) Has there been an increased distribution (and particularly any free distribution) of gas masks to the German civilian population since the middle of February 1943?

- (h) Any Prisoner of War who has worked at, or knows about, the I.G. factories at Ludwigshafen, Leuna, Bitterfeld, Leverkusen, and Hoechst should be asked whether there has been any significant change in the products made at any of these factories in the last two years.
- (i) Do any Prisoners of War give the impression that there is any shortage of ammunition in the German forces apart from shortages in Africa due to transport difficulties?

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

- (1) Any indication of shortages of raw material in the composition of uniform cloth, equipment etc. Did any prisoners who were formerly on the Russian Front find their clothing or equipment inadequate, if so in what way?
- (2) Information about any new types of clothing or equipment for special purposes - i.e. anti-gas capes, parachutes, camouflage clothing etc. Have they been found satisfactory? If not, why not?
- (3) Details of location, output and number of workers etc. in important mills producing parachutes, anti-gas clothing, uniforms, nitro-cellulose.
- (4) Samples of anti-gas clothing, G.A.P. flying suits, bandages, camouflage clothing etc. if of new types of materials, or indicating the use of poor quality substitutes, i.e. paper bandages, wooden soled footwear etc.
- (5) What is present rate of any mills producing nylon, lanital, perlon, perlonat, almidin etc., and where are such mills located?
- (6) Is German and Italian military footwear adequate in quality and quantity? Has there been a noticeable decline in either?

ARMY BRANCH,

13th May, 1943.

- 0019
- Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015
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THIRD BRANCH,

13th May, 1943.

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Chen, H. and Wang, L. 2005. *Journal of Environmental Management* 77: 103-112.

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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
1970	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																														

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SECRET

SECRET

GERMANY

Military

- a. Chemical Warfare
- b. New Arms for German Forces
- c. Military Warfare & Operations

Background

- a. Group 100 - from Russian front
- b. Chemical Warfare Institute
- c. Chemical Warfare Institute
- d. Chemical Warfare Institute
- e. Chemical Warfare Institute
- f. Chemical Warfare Institute
- g. Chemical Warfare Institute
- h. Chemical Warfare Institute
- i. Chemical Warfare Institute
- j. Chemical Warfare Institute
- k. Chemical Warfare Institute
- l. Chemical Warfare Institute
- m. Chemical Warfare Institute
- n. Chemical Warfare Institute
- o. Chemical Warfare Institute
- p. Chemical Warfare Institute
- q. Chemical Warfare Institute
- r. Chemical Warfare Institute
- s. Chemical Warfare Institute
- t. Chemical Warfare Institute
- u. Chemical Warfare Institute
- v. Chemical Warfare Institute
- w. Chemical Warfare Institute
- x. Chemical Warfare Institute
- y. Chemical Warfare Institute
- z. Chemical Warfare Institute

1947 - The group worked with "a" laboratory been included in AFB, Command

SECRET

Military

- a. Chemical Warfare
- b. New Arms for German Forces
- c. Military Warfare & Operations

The following information has been given by a p.m. who is an extremely intelligent young chemist. He had specialized in gas reconnaissance and detection

RESEARCH CENTRE at HEIMLIN

This Centre - D.K.H. 100 - is divided into the following sections:

(1) Administration

- a. Chemical Warfare
- b. New Arms for German Forces
- c. Military Warfare & Operations
- d. Chemical Warfare
- e. New Arms for German Forces
- f. Military Warfare & Operations
- g. Chemical Warfare
- h. New Arms for German Forces
- i. Military Warfare & Operations
- j. Chemical Warfare
- k. New Arms for German Forces
- l. Military Warfare & Operations
- m. Chemical Warfare
- n. New Arms for German Forces
- o. Military Warfare & Operations
- p. Chemical Warfare
- q. New Arms for German Forces
- r. Military Warfare & Operations
- s. Chemical Warfare
- t. New Arms for German Forces
- u. Military Warfare & Operations
- v. Chemical Warfare
- w. New Arms for German Forces
- x. Military Warfare & Operations
- y. Chemical Warfare
- z. New Arms for German Forces

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- a) Chemical Warfare
- b) Military Morale & Operations
- c) Chemical Warfare
- d) Chemical Warfare
- e) Chemical Warfare
- f) Chemical Warfare
- g) Chemical Warfare
- h) Chemical Warfare
- i) Chemical Warfare
- j) Chemical Warfare
- k) Chemical Warfare
- l) Chemical Warfare
- m) Chemical Warfare
- n) Chemical Warfare
- o) Chemical Warfare
- p) Chemical Warfare
- q) Chemical Warfare
- r) Chemical Warfare
- s) Chemical Warfare
- t) Chemical Warfare
- u) Chemical Warfare
- v) Chemical Warfare
- w) Chemical Warfare
- x) Chemical Warfare
- y) Chemical Warfare
- z) Chemical Warfare

The following information has been given by a
 P.S. who is an extremely intelligent young chemist. He
 has specialized in gas administration and detection.
 (1) RESEARCH CENTER AT BERLIN - SPORELL
 ORGANIZATION
 This Centre - "G.S.H. 400" Prof. Dr. - is divided
 into the following sections -

- (1) Administration -
 - a) Chief of Staff
 - b) Chief of Staff
 - c) Chief of Staff
 - d) Chief of Staff
 - e) Chief of Staff
 - f) Chief of Staff
 - g) Chief of Staff
 - h) Chief of Staff
 - i) Chief of Staff
 - j) Chief of Staff
 - k) Chief of Staff
 - l) Chief of Staff
 - m) Chief of Staff
 - n) Chief of Staff
 - o) Chief of Staff
 - p) Chief of Staff
 - q) Chief of Staff
 - r) Chief of Staff
 - s) Chief of Staff
 - t) Chief of Staff
 - u) Chief of Staff
 - v) Chief of Staff
 - w) Chief of Staff
 - x) Chief of Staff
 - y) Chief of Staff
 - z) Chief of Staff
- (2) Chemical Warfare -
 - a) Chemical Warfare
 - b) Chemical Warfare
 - c) Chemical Warfare
 - d) Chemical Warfare
 - e) Chemical Warfare
 - f) Chemical Warfare
 - g) Chemical Warfare
 - h) Chemical Warfare
 - i) Chemical Warfare
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 - m) Chemical Warfare
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 - p) Chemical Warfare
 - q) Chemical Warfare
 - r) Chemical Warfare
 - s) Chemical Warfare
 - t) Chemical Warfare
 - u) Chemical Warfare
 - v) Chemical Warfare
 - w) Chemical Warfare
 - x) Chemical Warfare
 - y) Chemical Warfare
 - z) Chemical Warfare
- (3) Military Morale & Operations -
 - a) Military Morale & Operations
 - b) Military Morale & Operations
 - c) Military Morale & Operations
 - d) Military Morale & Operations
 - e) Military Morale & Operations
 - f) Military Morale & Operations
 - g) Military Morale & Operations
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 - p) Military Morale & Operations
 - q) Military Morale & Operations
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 - t) Military Morale & Operations
 - u) Military Morale & Operations
 - v) Military Morale & Operations
 - w) Military Morale & Operations
 - x) Military Morale & Operations
 - y) Military Morale & Operations
 - z) Military Morale & Operations

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Chemical Warfare (contd.)

(xii) VII L

a) Fully equipped workshop to make any testing equipment required.

b) M.T. workshop for development of C.W. vehicles.

Pilot plant.

Stores of chemicals, laboratory equipment, etc.

(xiii) VIII L

(xiv) MLNOTE: Prefix "F" = Forschung = RESEARCH.
Suffix "L" = Laboratorium = LABORATORY.Personalities

The more important persons - confirmed during a visit to the Christmas 1942 festivities whilst on leave are as under -

Technical Director

(usually at the OKH itself) Dr. WIRTH.

Ministerialrat. (Col) Professor

G.C. Administration Sec.
(at SPANERU itself).

Oberst (Col) DIELITZ

Section F 1

F 2

III L

IV L

V L

VII L

VIII L

ML

Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt Col)

Professor Dr. JUNG.

Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt Col).

KOELLIKER

Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt Col)

Dr. SCHULTZ-OVERBERG.

Regierungsbaureat (Major) Dr. SEITL.

(the O.C. of this Section

changes frequently - usually a

Stabsarzt (Medical Captain)

holds the appointment.)

Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt Col) Dr.

HOLZFORNER

Regierungsbaureat (Major) Dr. LANGE

Angestellte (Civil servant)

RUESTIG.

NOTE:

It may be helpful to observe that, whereas Civil

Stores of chemicals, laboratory equipment, etc.

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Technical Director
(usually at the OKW itself) Dr. WIRTH.

O.C. Administration Sec.
(at SPANDAU itself).
Oberst (Col.) DIEHLITZ

Section F 1	Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt. Col.) Professor Dr. JUNG.
F 2	Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt. Col.) KOEHLIKER
III L	Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt. Col.) Dr. SCHULTZ-OVERBERG.
IV L V L	Regierungsbaureat (Major) Dr. SEITL (the O.C. of this Section changes frequently - usually a Stabsarzt (Medical Captain) holds the appointment.)
VII L	Oberregierungsbaureat (Lt. Col.) Dr. HOLZFORMER
VIII L M L	Regierungsbaureat (Major) Dr. LANGER Angestellter (Civil servant) RUESTIG.

NOTE:

It may be helpful to observe that, whereas Civil Servants in the British War Office do not wear uniform, the German War Office makes its equivalents wear Army uniform as "Beamten" or officials and carry titles corresponding to Army ranks (Sgt. to Lt. Gen.).

Unit strength.

The total number of persons employed within the SPANDAU fort area is about five hundred. Outside working hours (0800 to 1700 hrs.), only guard personnel are within the area, unless one of the Sections is working late.

R.A.P. target

All German C.W. research is centered in the SPANDAU fort. If this Centre could be destroyed, all further progress in C.W. research would be arrested at once. As the area is rather large, the more important buildings can be pin-pointed on a map or identified from an aerial photograph. (Such maps and photographs not available in this theatre.)

Security at SPANDAU

Security at SPANDAU is extremely good. The whole area is wired in with two perimeters, the outer one being guarded by a smart military guard and the inner one by a civilian guard. Passes are renewed every week, and, no matter how well a person is known by sight, he (or she) has still to go through an identification drill on entering or leaving.

Reliability of staff

This has been very closely watched since September 1939 when the documents captured at the WARSAW C.W. Centre brought treachery to light. These documents were flown back to BERLIN and taken to SPANDAU for translation and appreciation. Amongst them were two photographs of high officials in SPANDAU itself with details of the bribes which they had accepted from Polish agents before the war in exchange for German C.W. information. These men were informed that they would be court-martialed. They shot themselves before trial. Since then, salaries are such that financial embarrassment is out of the question.

Axle collaboration

There is NO collaboration between the German and Italian C.W. Research Centres.

(11) CHEMICAL WARFARE - Research and Manufacture

This is apportioned as follows:

- (1) Research and determination of mass production possibilities are done at SPANDAU.
- (2) Testing and manufacture of most secret war gases are done at the Esterweide area and factory at

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Axis collaboration.

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(iii) CHEMICAL WARFARE - Research and Manufacture

This is apportioned as follows -

- i) Research and determination of mass production possibilities are done at SPANDAU.
- ii) Testing and manufacture of most secret war gases are done at the State owned area and factory at MURSTER (Brandenburg).
- iii) Only the simplest gases (lacrymatory etc.) are manufactured by other chemical plants and this under the strictest State control.
- iv) A. G. clothing, respirators, contamination and decontamination vehicles etc., are manufactured by private firms under supervision. AMER and DRAGER are the only two firms making respirators.

(iii) EQUIPMENT

Respirators A. G.

The latest pattern of respirator A. G. - Mark IV - contains a substance which realises carbon monoxide.

Gas detectors

The German gas detector (pink in colour) when compared with the British yellow type of detector (first captured at DUNKIRK) was found to be vastly inferior. P. W. understood that there was some question of "graft" involved in foisting an inferior article on the authorities before the war. With great difficulty the F.C. Farben-Industrie chemists determined the formula used for the preparation of the British type of detector and the German U.W. Branch had new stocks prepared on the British pattern. It was considered, however, too much work to withdraw stocks of detectors, publications, etc., apart from the fact that it might become obvious to all that the Germans had been obliged to copy the British.

In case of gas warfare being started, the new stocks would be released at once.

Chemical mines

The Germans do not intend to use chemical mines.

Impregnated clothing

There is no intention of impregnating persons' clothing as an anti-gas measure.

Gas shell markings

Gas shells will be marked with appropriate coloured crosses and RDT with coloured rings.

(iv) METHODS OF DETECTING ARSENICALS IN MUSTARD GAS.

Early in 1912, P. W. himself made an interesting discovery in the determination of arsenicals in gas contaminated clothing, which is necessary for the choice of the de-contamination process.

Normally, the GUTSIT test would have to be applied, but the equipment is too cumbersome to be available readily in the field.

His test consisted in pressing a strip of zinc on to the clothing for a moment or two and then holding it in the flame of a blow-lamp. If there is no arsenical content, the metal is not affected, but the presence of arsenic is confirmed by the appearance of

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His test consisted in pressing a strip of zinc on to the clothing for a moment or two and then holding it in the flame of a blow-lamp. If there is no arsenical content, the metal is not affected, but the presence of arsenic is confirmed by the appearance of distinct black spots. A test of this nature can be carried out with ease anywhere in the field.

b) New Arms for German Forces

(See COMIG APH, Report M.523 of 11th June, 1943).

A P.W. quoted confidential information which had passed through his hands as I.O. and Supply Officer of the 294 Arty. Regt. in stating that KIMMER had given orders that the entire armament of the German Army (excluding perhaps A.T. guns) would be reconstructed by October 1944. The preliminary tests and re-tooling were scheduled for March-May of this year. New equipment is said to include an 88 cm. railway gun, with range of 400 km.

a) Military Morale & Opinions.

(See COMDIO AFHQ Report, Army Serial No. MA/520 of 6th June, 1942.)

An officer and P.W. who can be considered reliable, is of the opinion that the German General Staff are taking up a more "realistic" attitude in their discussions of a German victory, i.e., they are not actually "defeatists" but are beginning to realise the real strength of the opposition, and the possibility of defeat.

The oft repeated remark was stressed that "More and more Germans are depending upon Britain and America to save Germany from the Russians."

The lack of supplies, especially petrol, was the main factor leading to surrender. The General Staff was well aware that units of the British 8th Army had been switched round to the Meuse Valley front, but there was no immediate supply of petrol to move the 10th and 21st Armored Divs. to the threatened area in time. Only elements of these Divisions were able to be shifted.

It was rumored that Rommel has possibly gone to Russia.

Preference was given to the younger members of the General Staff when evacuating from AMISIA. No reason given for this. The orders came from Hitler's H.Q.

Specialists, i.e., signal, intercept personnel, and many chiefs of staff received orders to leave about 1st May.

Allied Morale.

P.W. read reports on Allied morale in North Africa. The last report stated that American morale and especially security had improved tremendously.

The security of British P.W. varied according to the formation to which the P.W. belonged. It ranged from excellent to indifferent.

These reports were produced by Lieut-Langer of Army Interrogation Section. (Heeresvernehmungsgruppe).

c. Economic.a) German Moral from Russian Front.

According to P.W., a great number of A.P.V's.

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2. Economics

a) Scrap Metal from Russian Front.

According to P.W., a great number of A.P.V's. captured in RUSSIA were broken up behind the German lines for use as scrap metal. This was sent to steel works, especially to SLMYR in AUSTRIA and to UFFER SILESIA, but no figures could be given.

b) "SRECAVZ" Insulation Materials.

A captured G.A.P. N.O.G. mentioned two artificial materials now being extensively used for insulating electric cables, viz.

"PHENOSUREN"

used for heavy underground cables. This material is believed to be essentially an artificial resin on Phenol base, and is said to be extremely resistant against mechanical damage. On the other hand, once damaged, it is practically impossible to repair.

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SYNTHETIC Insulating Materials - contd.

SYNTHETIC an insulating tape made up of a synthetic material, the origin of which is unknown to source. Extensively used in aircraft.

c) Oil and Petrol

(See OSDIO, AFHQ Report No M-525 of 11th June, 1943.)

An officer P.W. who was in GERMANY with various units during the winter of 1941-1942 stated that there was a shortage of oil and petrol in that time. This position has now been alleviated, at least as far as supplies for the Army and Air Force are concerned. Civilians get very little in any case. In fact, too much P.O.L. was shipped to RUSSIA at one time. The very evident shortage in AFRICA was due wholly to the transport situation.

Synthetic petrol production, said to be 2-1/2 million tons at the beginning of the war, has increased greatly, and new factories are still being constructed. The synthetic product is said by P.W. to be better than that produced from human petrol.

Polley dictates that M.T. in occupied countries and GERMANY should be operated on producer gas and Propane.

d) Aluminium for Aircraft

From conversation with friends early in 1943, P.W. learned that the supply of aluminium sheets and plates to certain aircraft factories was not very satisfactory. Although he did not hear of any serious shortage affecting production, he is positive that the output was somewhat slowed down in a number of factories owing to delays in the delivery of light-metal sheets.

e) Aircraft Factory

P.W. a bricklayer by trade, was employed during 1941 and 1942 on the construction of an aircraft factory about 5 km North East of LISBON and 5-6 km North West of TACON. He could give no information on its production, as each workshop was fenced off immediately it was finished, and only workers with special passes

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b) Aircraft Factory.

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c) Synthetic Petrol Factory. (with sketch, attached). Appendix "A".

A member of the crew of an Italian ship sunk in December 1942 gives the following details of the ZRAJNKOHE-BENZIN A.O. It is located at SCHWARZHEIDE (Kreis CALAU) about 8 km east of KUHLAND (South West of GOTTBUS). (See Report MOI/RI - OSDIC, MG, of 24th May, 1943).

P.W. was employed there as manual labourer from June till December 1941.

The factory is engaged in making synthetic petrol out of coal. To comment, presumably lignite. It covers an area said by P.W. to be 3 miles square, and is surrounded by a barbed wire fence 20-25 ft high. There is one entrance on the north side and another on the south. The plant is in the open, and in 1941 was not camouflaged.

f) Synthetic Petrol Factory - contd.

The officers are said to be on the east side.

The railway enters the enclosure in the North West corner and the line divides, one going to the coal dump on the south side and one to the petrol filling point on the north side.

Coal (?) is brought in by train three times daily and emptied on a dump. From here it is fed by two belt elevators to two furnaces which are about 300 ft. high. The coal is fired in the furnaces, and the gas which is produced is fed into a cooling and condensation pipe, which goes right round the enclosure about 2 kms. inside the barbed wire on each side. This pipe, which is about 4 ft. in diameter and is surrounded by several smaller pipes, is supported on props and is about 30 ft. above ground. P.W. stated that the gas circulates through this system and then passes into four condensation tanks, where it remains some days before it has all liquified. It then passes on to a very large petrol tank at the northern end. From here the petrol is fed into railway tank-wagons at a siding on the north side and leaves the factory.

P.W. stated that about seventy railway tank wagons leave the factory filled each day. These tank-wagons were about 30 ft. long and of varying diameter. There were French and Dutch wagons as well as German ones. The petrol train used to leave about 1700 hrs. daily.

The factory worked 24 hrs. a day, and personnel did eight hour shifts, 0800-1400 hrs., 1400-2200 hrs. and 2200-0800 hrs. Altogether, 3,000 people were employed in 1941, including P.W. labour and Italian conscripts. When P.W. was there he knew of 200/300 French P.Ws., about 500 Polish P.Ws. and 70 Dutch P.Ws.

The Italian working party consisted of 140 men from the REPRES-SALIANO area. They left NAPLES in June 1941, in charge of a senior Fascist official in uniform and two so-called interpreters. They were supposed to be paid P.W. 5 per day but numerous 'deductions' for food and taxes reduced it to RM 3.

The Italians were billeted in four tents about 150 yds. south west of the factory enclosure where they also had a dining hall. Food was totally insufficient. It consisted of 250 grs. of bread, soup made of carrots

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The Italians were billeted in four battments about 150 yds. south west of the factory enclosure where they also had a dining hall. Food was totally insufficient. It consisted of 250 gms. of bread, soup made of carrots and potatoes, no coffee, sugar nor cigarettes, and no meat. Once a week the Italian Government sent a consignment of spaghetti, jam, butter, wine etc. but this was usually all consumed in one day. As the Italians had no ration cards they were unable to go to the town and buy themselves extra food.

Treatment of the Italians was extremely harsh. They were allowed, for example, to go to the village of ROHLAND, but were not allowed to talk to, let alone meet, any German girls. About 400 of the party had to be sent home after three months as they could not stand the work. Any Italian reporting sick was found not to have a temperature was immediately given seven days imprisonment. Rations in hospital were exactly the same as at the factory.

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The Italians were employed generally as manual labourers, on building work. Women in boiler suits and berets acted as foremen for each gang of labourers. Numerous police armed with revolvers and truncheons patrolled inside the factory area.

P.Ws. are said to have been paid RM 1. per day and to have been chiefly employed on road-making. The pitch remaining after the gas had been extracted from the coal was used on roads, etc.

The interpreters were paid RM 150. per month, and at the end of six months each got a gratuity of RM 1500. They had also collected a great deal of additional cash and the labourers believed that this had been acquired by "collecting" the "deductions" of RM 2 per man per day.

At the end of six months, determined efforts were made to force the Italians to renew their work contract for another six months. However, everyone refused, and there was considerable friction.

g) Synthetic Oil Plant

A P.W. mentioned the existence at FRIEDBERG, Prov. CHER-REGEN, of a "small plant" working on the Fischer - Tropach system. No figures of output could be given, and P.W. estimated the number of workers employed as between 500 and 1200.

h) Morale & Politics

e) Checking of Identity, etc.

(See CSNIG, A1 Report, M-523 of the 11th June 1943).

An Officer P.W. who left GERMANY in February 1943 stated that many more men are being stopped on the streets in GERMANY and asked to show identity cards or pay-books than formerly. This is partly due to the use of auxiliary police. Challenging men as to why they are not in the Army occurs seldom in industrial cities where there are many workers, but is a frequent occurrence at railroad stations.

During the onset of the "total war" draft policy, Gen. von UNKEL, stated one young

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3. Morale & Politics.

a) Checking of Identity, etc.

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During the onset of the "total war" draft policy, the draft director, Gen. von UNMUT, stopped one young man eligible for draft, while in the theatre, and proceeded to tell him where he should report, and where he would be sent to.

b) Comrade in FRANCE.

(1) FRANCE in general.

This P.W. who is not considered very reliable, was employed as interpreter for French in the G.A.P. for nearly 2 1/2 years. (Sep. 1940-Feb. 1943). Apart from occasional trips to PARIS, he spent most of that time near RENNES.

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FRANCE in general - cont'd

He affirms that the attitude of the French civilian population towards the Germans has undergone a marked change. Whereas in 1940 and up to the summer of 1941, hostility was shown more or less openly everywhere, since then, relations have gradually improved.

In P.W.'s opinion, they were fairly good at the time when he left FRANCE (Feb 1943). He attributes this change to the intensive and clever propaganda of the Laval régime, coupled with certain moves by the Nazis, e.g. the release of a certain number of P.Ws.

In P.W.'s opinion, the French people are only concerned with leading as peaceful a life as possible, and will soon get resigned to their fate and collaborate.

(11) North West of FRANCE

Another P.W. states that in the North West of FRANCE skilful propaganda, both German and French, has resulted in a marked change of attitude towards the army of occupation. He got the impression that roughly 40% of the population can be considered "friendly" from the German point of view, and the remainder "indifferent".

The entire population has, in his opinion, become reconciled to the occupation, provided everybody gets his daily bread. The above mentioned 40% go even farther.

P.W. is positive that part of the population of DUNKERQUE assisted the German defenders during the British raid of last year. They did not actually fight the British, but rendered the defenders innumerable small services, such as carrying water, stores, etc.

The subsequent release of some French P.Ws hailed from DUNKERQUE most in this connection be considered a very clever move of German propaganda.

c) H.H.G. Propaganda

P.W. stated spontaneously that the broadcasts in German from LONDON containing actual quotations from Hitler's speeches had a tremendous effect on him, and he only hoped that not too many people in Germany would be listening, lest the Home Front should

the Laval régime, coupled with certain moves by the Nazis, e.g. the release of a certain number of P.Ws. In P.W.'s opinion, the French people are only concerned with finding as peaceful a life as possible, and will soon get resigned to their fate and/collaborate.

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Another P.W. states that in the North West of FRANCE skilful propaganda, both German and French, has resulted in a marked change of attitude towards the Army of occupation. He got the impression that roughly 40% of the population can be considered "friendly" from the German point of view, and the remainder "indifferent".

The entire population has, in his opinion, become reconciled to the occupation, provided everybody gets his daily bread. The above mentioned 40% go even farther.

P.W. is positive that part of the population of DIEPPE assisted the German defenders during the British raid of last year. They did not actually fight the British, but rendered the defenders innumerable small services, such as carrying water, stores, etc.

The subsequent release of some French P.Ws coming from DIEPPE must in this connection be considered a very clever move of German propaganda.

a) P.W.'s Propaganda

P.W. stated spontaneously that the broadcasts in German from LONDON containing actual quotations from Hitler's speeches had a tremendous effect on him, and he only hoped that not too many people in Germany would be listening, lest the Home Front should break down. (See also Report No. HOF/RO HILL, para 3b). In P.W.'s own opinion, the war is irretrievably lost for Germany.

a) Transfers from G.A.F. to Infantry

(See GEDIC, AFH, Report No. M 525 of 11th June,

1945)

The artillery officers of the BARENTHIN Regt., who were attached to 34 Arty Regt. related the following

(11) The BARENTIN Regt. was a collection of 6385 Air Force Bn. made up of the "square pegs" in the Air Force around holes. Those who failed at flying and who had earned disciplinary punishment and the like. The group was formed shortly before November 1942.

Officers, for the most part, had been paratroop Sergeants promoted to grade of Lieutenants. Discipline throughout the regiment was very strict. The formation of this regiment was a later development of the policy that had its origins in the disparity between trained Air Force personnel and the number of A.C. available in 1941. At the time of a crisis in the aircraft industry. As a result, the Infantry had asked that some of the idle Air Force personnel be transferred to their branch. Since punishment during war-time through the medium of restrictions and confinement can have little punitive effect, transfer of Air Force trouble-makers to the Infantry seemed an excellent solution. It was begun in RUSSIA, and had the proper effect.

(12) The HERMANN GOERING Air Force Division was originally to be organized as a force of picked troops, but after parachute troops, some artillery, and motorcycle troops had been organized by means of propaganda (recruiting of volunteers) the build-up was seen to be too slow, and troops were urgently needed.

For this reason, the order went out that men who were subject to punishment for minor disciplinary offences, and those who had not "made out" as flyers, should be transferred from their units to the H.G. Grenadier regiments.

The officers, however, volunteered and were sent to the unit in the belief that they were joining a crack regiment. Officers of the regiment to whom P.O. spoke were met with rage at taking command of companies made up of minor convicts and leavings of other regiments.

One indication that HERMANN cared no whit about his "elite troops" is that no attempt whatever was made to transport the troops from AFRICA.

785015

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One indication that HERMANN cared no whit about his "elite troops" is that he attempt whatever was made to transport the troops from AFRICA.

a) Treatment of Jews.

(See OSDIC, AFH, Report No. M 523 of 11th June, 1943.)

An officer P.W. volunteered the following information.

Experiments with poison gas are being carried out at Gas School THIERSTEIN on the ELBE (BOHEMIA) and THORN (former POLISH POMERANIA) P.W. contends that every known type of gas mask is being tried out here by means of poison gases sprayed from A.C. The "guinea pigs" are the inmates of the THIERSTEIN STUTT concentration camp, which is solely for Jews.

CELLE is still the main gas school.

SECRET

Treatment of Woes - contd.

Incidentally, P. states that the NYLON gas case has been generally substituted for the old impregnated paper type.

B. ITALYa. Self Inflicted Injuries in Italian Navy

The following is a translation of a captured document.

Ministry of Communications.Directorate of Merchant Shipping.

Div. III, Section I,
Lodger No. 115790.

To: The Royal Navy Administration authorities.

Subject - Leaving ships through accidents or sickness.

ROME.

23rd May, 1943.

Circular letter.

Confidential.

H. 9 of the Royal Navy have pointed out that the number of sailors who are leaving requisitioned ships through accidents or sickness is remarkably high, and cases occur much too frequently.

Since this causes the Command serious inconvenience, owing to the difficulty of replacing the men who leave, and since many cases of minor accidents which have occurred lately lead to the belief that these are due to self-inflicted wounds, this Ministry has ordered all the "CASER MORTIMI" that they should instruct doctors employed by them to be particularly strict in diagnosing diseases and especially accidents.

The "CASER MORTIMI" have assured us that

B. ITALY

a. Self Inflicted Injuries to Italian Navy

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The "CAPPS" (CAPTAINS) have assured us that they have issued the necessary instructions, but often the task of their employees is frustrated by the intervention of the Port M.O., who, when requested to do so by sailors, orders that they should leave the ships.

In some ports the intervention of the 1st Grade Medical Commission has been requested.

b) Italian Fire Fighting Service

F. H. signed on as a fully qualified "VIGILANTE" (Fireman) in NAPLES on 20th January, 1942, after having had three months training in fire fighting.

(1) Formation of the Fire Brigade Corps 6384

Each Fire Brigade CORPS is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, with a Major as 2nd in command. It is divided into 5 Coys. - 1 Engineer Coy., and 4 Fire Fighting Coys.

Each COMPANY is commanded by a Captain, and is divided into 4 Platoons.

Each PLATOON is under a Lieutenant, or 2nd Lieutenant, and consists of 2 Pump Trucks and one Ladder Truck.

Each SQUAD (or truck unit) is commanded by an N.C.O., and has a crew of 7 firemen.

(Pump truck: 1st Driver; 2nd Driver; 4 Firemen i/c pump and hoses; 2 Firemen i/c jet apparatus.

Ladder truck: 1st Driver; 2nd Driver; 4 Firemen i/c ladder guy ropes; 2 Firemen i/c ladder.

Equipment.

Each fireman was issued with 4 suits of clothes:-

- 1 suit waterproof oil overalls.
- 1 suit "Asbestos" (Brown, and in one piece, with helmet and gloves).
- 1 set of "Duty" clothes.
- 1 set of "Walking-out" clothes.

P.W.s particular Corps was equipped solely with petrol driven Alfa Romeo vehicles.

Auxiliary Corps & Their Equipment.

On the outbreak of war, Auxiliary Coys were formed and attached to Corps. They had the same strength as the regular Coys., but lighter equipment. (quantity unknown).

Seven Auxiliary Coys were added to P.W.s Corps: 3 Normal Coys. and 2 Engineer Coys. (These latter comprised 4 Platoons, and their purpose was demolition and clearance of obstacles).

Pay and Conditions.

As No. 2 on a pump, P.W. was paid 950 Lire a

785015

Lieutenant, and consists of 2 Pump Trucks and one Ladder Truck.

Each Squad (or truck unit) is commanded by an M.O.C., and has a crew of 7 firemen.

Pump truck: 1st Driver; 2nd Driver; 4 Firemen i/c pump and hoses; 2 Firemen i/c jet apparatus.

Ladder truck: 1st Driver; 2nd Driver; 4 Firemen i/c ladder guy ropes; 2 Firemen i/c ladder.

Equipment.

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Pay and Conditions.

As No. 2 on a pump, P.W. was paid 950 Lire a month, and given board and lodging. Extra pay was given for "detached duty", in cinema, theatres, etc. Firemen normally worked 12 hours on then 24 hours off, with one night duty shift per week. At the age of 45 a fireman usually retired on a pension based on the number of children he had.

(ii) Ranks of Fire Brigade.

(a) Officers

Colonel, Lieut-Colonel, Major,
Captain, Lieut., 2/Lieutenant

(b) O.Rs.

MARESCIALLO - SERgente Maggiore - SERgente
(M.O.C.) (M.O.C.) (Sgt.)

CAPORALE MAGGIORE - CAPORALE - VIGILE SOGLITO - VIGILE
(Lt/Sgt) (Cpl) (Lt/Sgt) (Fireman)

SECRET

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111) R.A.P. over NAPLES

P/W was on duty in NAPLES on the night of the raid in October 1941, when the Royal Arsenal (Army) and the Petrololum Refinery were hit by bombs dropped on the city. A large fire broke out which lasted for 4 days, destroying both these installations, and causing a number of deaths. During the same raid, the cruiser "POLA" was hit in NAPLES harbour, and damaged. P/W states that a number of buildings round the harbour area have been destroyed.

c) Germans in ITALY

The same P/W complained of the fact that a large number of German troops were stationed in NAPLES at the time of his stay there. He mentioned the fact that these troops occupied the best hotels and behaved as though NAPLES belonged to them. Apparently German troops are not very popular with the families of Italian girls. P/W is definitely anti-German in outlook, and did not appear to have appreciated the co-operation of the German troops in Africa.

d) Germans in SICILY

The attitude of the civilian population in SICILY is described by a reliable German P/W as comparable only to the one he experienced on the Channel Islands by the native British population. It is outspokenly hostile. German troops in shops or public houses are given the cold shoulder. Also, it constantly happens that a German is not given the article he asked for, allegedly because it has been sold out, when actually there is still an ample supply of it in the shop.

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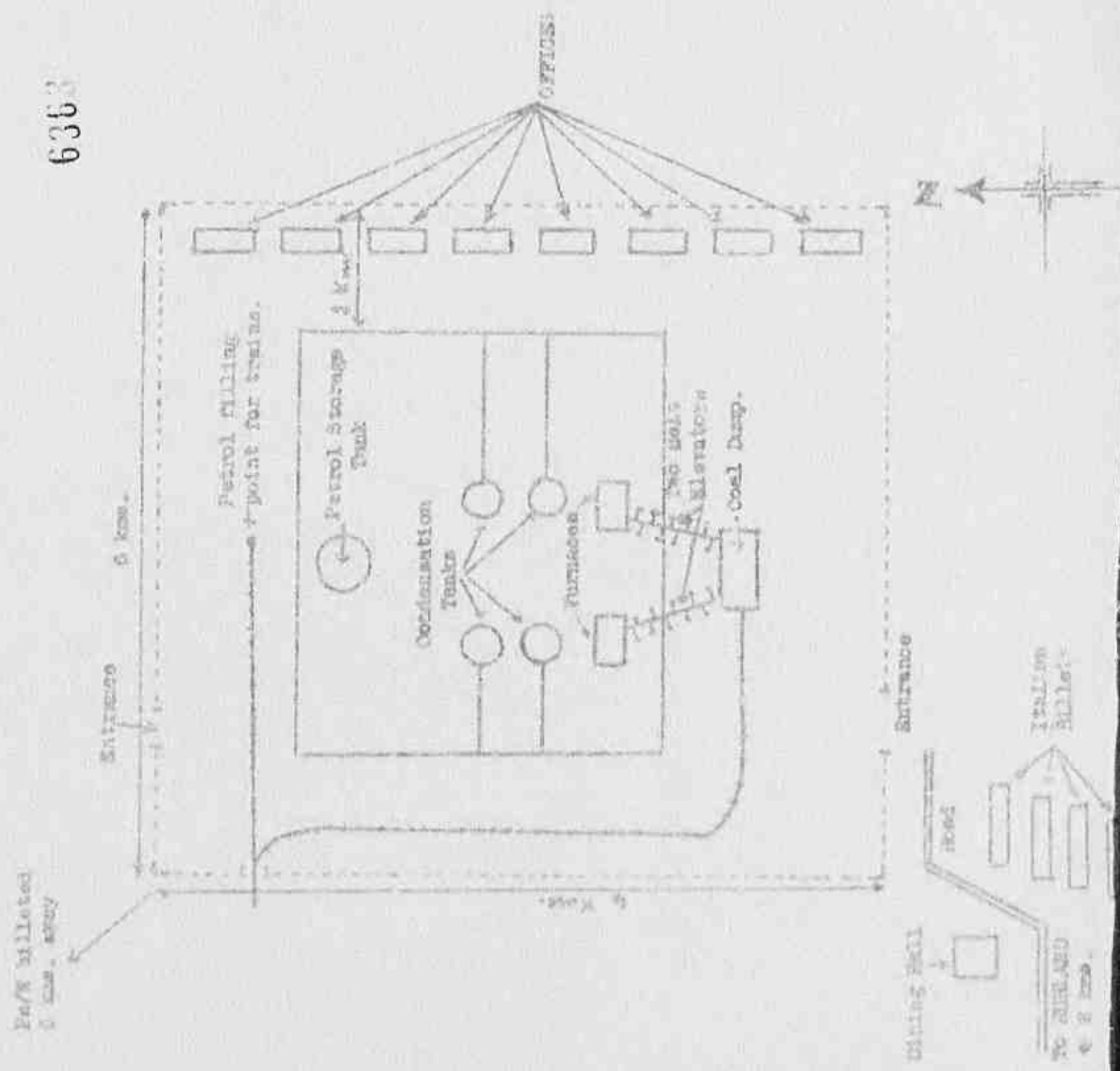
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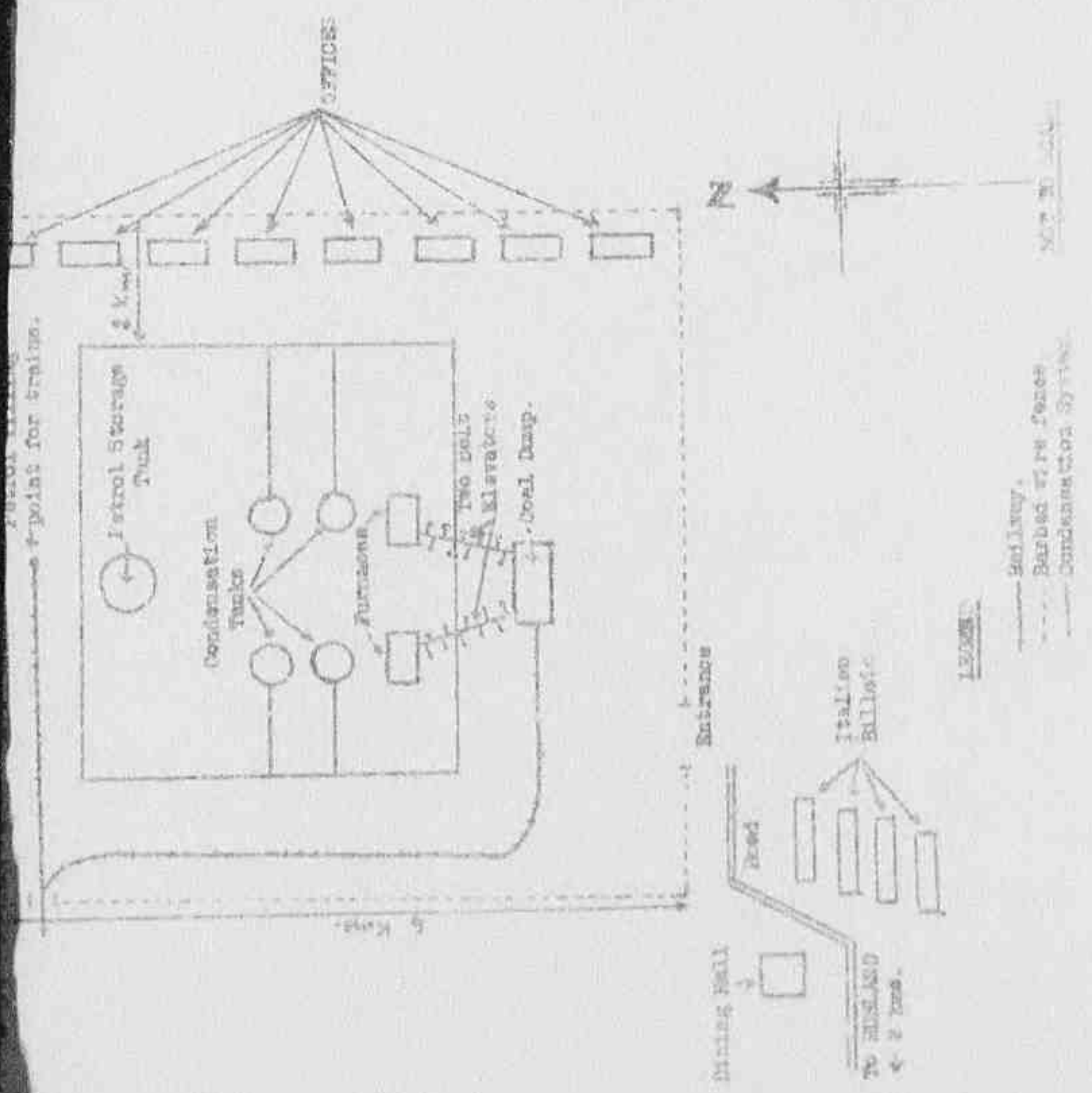
APPENDIX "A"

PLAN OF BANGORVILLE - BANGOR A.G. AT SCHENKSVILLE.



8049

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MASON RODD

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SECRET

This report deals with towns, roads and the adjoining countryside, railways, beaches, bridges, military installations and order of battle and health conditions in the area roughly West of a line from PALERMO to

AGRICENTO.

The report is to be read in con-

junction with Appendix sketches 1 - 9.

AP 7
G. G. R. R. R. R.
Capt. R. H.
G. G. R. R. R. R.

This report deals with towns, roads and the adjoining countryside, railways, beaches, bridges, military installations and order of battle and health conditions in the area roughly West of a line from PALEMBANG to

ASSIGMENT.

The report is to be read in conjunction with Appendix sketches 1 - 9.

W. J. L.
G. G. R. ROOD
Capt. R. N.
G. C. OSDIC Mac

G. S. D. I. O.
A. P. H. Q.
8 Jun 43.

M O S T S E C R E T

SOURCES

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Peter URSICH, BOJAN and BELKOVICH, CASIMIRO of the 10 Bersaglieri Regt were in SICILY for 2 years until 28 Nov 42. These two men are Yugoslavs. BELKOVICH is a Yugoslav nationalist. As far as URSICH is concerned his sentiments on nationalism are vague and secondary to his positive anti-fascist convictions. They were friendly and exceptionally co-operative during their long interrogation. Much of the information they have divulged has been checked against other sources and found to be confirmed, which lends credibility and reliability to what they say. They are intelligent and well-informed.

In SICILY they had an opportunity to observe a great deal during their runs as motorcycle despatch couriers for the 135 Coastal Regt stationed at ALICIA.

Peter URSICH was later the driver for the Propaganda Officer of Headquarters ASMA Division at PALERMO. The two P.M. were at different times stationed at SALERNO for 3 months and at ALICIA for 5 months. In the performance of their duties and during training exercises, they had occasion to become familiar with the location of SICILY roughly West of the line PALERMO - AGOSTINO.

D. TOWNS

1) Water

Only in the large cities is running water laid on in the houses; such as at PALERMO. Generally speaking, in the zone North of the line CASTELLARONE - ALICIA - PALERMO water is plentiful all the year round. But in the region about SALERNO - SALERNO - SALERNO and West to SALERNO water is scarce and in the winter it is available during certain hours of the day only.

a) PALERMO: Houses do not have water laid on. There are no fountains, but there are a few public taps scattered throughout town. In the summer, this source dries up, and it becomes necessary to fetch the water in "autobotte" (water tanker lorries) or in barrels transported by horse and cart from a reservoir located about 6 km to the S.W. at point (H 642936). This water is usually sold to the town people.

In the winter most people collect rain-water.

b) SALERNO: The town is served by an underground aqueduct. Not all houses have running water laid on. Each square has a tap. Water is scarce in summer.

c) SALERNO, NITPA: This community has no water. It is carried there by lorry or by train from stations where it is available.

d) ALICIA: Water is furnished by underground aqueducts and is plentiful.

e) AGOSTINO: This town has a scarcity of water.

ii) Sewerage

Only the large cities in SICILY have an underground sewerage system. The larger towns, like ALICIA have shallow gutters or drainage

Headquarters ASST Division at LUGANO. The two P.V. were at different times stationed at CALEMI for 8 months and at AUGONA for 5 months. In the performance of their duties and during training exercises, they had occasion to become familiar with the section of SICILY roughly West of the line BALDINO - ARRIENTO.

B. TOWNS

1) Water

Only in the large cities is running water laid on in the houses; such as at CALEMI. Generally speaking, in the zone North of the line CASTELLARTE - LUGANO - BALDINO water is plentiful all the year round. But in the region about SALICAPPA - SALICI - PASTORNA and West to TRIVANI water is scarce and in the winter it is available during certain hours of the day only.

a) PASTORNA: Houses do not have water laid on. There are no fountains, but there are a few public taps scattered throughout town. In the summer, this season dries up, and it becomes necessary to fetch the water in "autobotte" (water tanker lorries) or in barrels transported by horse and cart from a cistern located about 6 km to the S.W. at point (B 042936). This water is usually sold to the towns people.

In the winter most people collect rain-water.

b) SALICI: The town is served by an underground aqueduct.

Not all houses have running water laid on. Each square has a tap. Water is scarce in summer.

c) SALICAPPA: This community has no water. It is carried there by lorry or by train from stations where it is available.

d) ARRIENTO: Water is furnished by underground aqueducts and is plentiful.

e) TRIVANI: This town has a scarcity of water.

4) Sewerage

Only the large cities in SICILY have an underground sewerage system. The larger towns, like LUGANO have shallow gutters or drainage ditches which do not always provide adequate drainage which occasionally results in flooded streets. The system for the disposal of excreta is very rudimentary. In most of the smaller towns it is merely thrown out into the streets. Since very few of these small towns are built on the top of hills sometimes this waste is thrown over the precipices.

11) Hotels

ARRIENTO - has two hotels: one good one of 3 stories, and one fair one of 2 stories.

CASTELLARTE - None

SALICI - 1 small hotel with only 3 or 4 rooms.

TRIVANI - None

S. NICOLA - None

CASTELLARTE - None

/ PASTORNA

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Page 2

PARTANA - 1 fair hotel with 3 or 4 rooms.
 CASTELVETTERO - Several fairly good but small hotels.
 CASTELLAMARE - Many private summer villas, but very few hotels.

iv) Hospitals

ASCIOTTO - 1 civilian hospital, size and location unknown.

v) Electricity

Practically all the towns in Western SICILY have electricity. None of them have generating plants, but have transformers (cable electrification).

vi) Gas

None of the small towns, even including ASCIOTTO, have gas.

vii) Communications

The main occupation of the people is agriculture.

- a) Region around SALERNO known as the CONCA D'ORO raises citrus fruits as its principal product.
- b) The same S.W. of ISOLA DELLE PALME, and around PARTINICO raises some grain and citrus fruits but is principally cultivated with vines.
- c) The region around PARTINICO - ASCIOTTO is cultivated almost exclusively with vines.

d) The interior of the island, specifically from around CASALEONE to the vicinity of the West coast, is mostly cultivated with wheat.

e) The coastal region around MARSALA is cultivated mainly with vines.

c. MARITIME (VALERIO area)

i) ZICCHARELLI - MONACALUBO

Beach is rocky; there is NO sand. The water depth increases quickly. For a distance of about 50 metres in from coastal road, the countryside is cultivated with vegetables and vineyards.

ii) MONACALUBO - SANT'ERAMO

This is a public beach 2 - 5 metres wide; big rocks extend behind the beach for a distance of 2 - 5 metres. Beyond the rocks is the littoral road which is about 5 metres above the water level. The sand is hard packed and fit for M.T.

The water depth increases gradually.

iii) MONACALUBO - PARTINICO

There are entrances from the beach to the littoral road

vi) Gas

None of the small towns, even including ALAMO, have gas.

Vii) Connections

The main occupation of the people is agriculture.

a) Region around PALERMO known as the DOLLA D'ORO raises

citrus fruits as its principal product.

b) The same S.W. of ISOLA DELLE MESEME, and around PARTINICO

raises some grain and citrus fruits but is principally cultivated with vines.

c) The region around PARTINICO - ALAMO is cultivated almost exclusively with vines.

d) The interior of the island, specifically from around COSSERRE to the vicinity of the West coast, is mostly cultivated with wheat.

e) The coastal region around MARALIA is cultivated mainly with vines.

C. BEACHES (PALERMO area)

1) PIZZAZZELLI - ROMAGNULO

Beach is rocky; there is NO sand. The water depth increases quickly. For a distance of about 50 metres in from coastal road, the countryside is cultivated with vegetables and vineyards.

2) ROMAGNULO - SANT'ERAMO

This is a public beach 2 - 5 metres wide; big rocks extend behind the beach for a distance of 2 - 5 metres. Beyond the rocks is the littoral road which is about 5 metres above the water level.

The sand is hard packed and fit for M.T.

The water depth increases gradually.

3) ROMAGNULO - PALERMO

There are entrances from the beach to the littoral road through the rocks, passable for M.T.

Piers are scattered along the coast, some of which are 6 metres long, made of cement and wood and 5 metres above water, while other piers are even smaller. For the most part, fishing snacks tie up at these piers.

There are some houses of a permanent nature, inhabited year-round, on the waterfront.

iv) PORTICCIANO Inlet at S.M. MARINA

This inlet is used by fishing boats, and also by lighters which discharge coal for a gas works situated nearby. The lighters take on coal cargoes from large ships anchored further out.

The mouth of the inlet is about 100 metres in width and at least 15-20 metres deep. T. I. saw divers at work in this inlet.

/v) PORTICCIANO

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REST SECRET

Page 3

v) PONTACARONE Inlet to Navy H.Q. to the N.W.

This is a prohibited area. It includes a Guardia di Finanza HQ and barracks for officers of the Guardia. There are three piers in this area, 60-70 meters long, at which coastal patrol craft dock. P.W. was never allowed to view this area.

vi) WEST of PALERMO

The littoral road begins to rise at the digynis South of SOGUSANTA as far as PLAZZA DELL' where it reaches a height of 10 m. The road then levels off to ARZUFFO where there is a small bathing beach, which consists of rocks without sand. The coast from ARZUFFO northward has rocks, 1 - 2 meters high. On the far side of the littoral road is SANTA PELLEGRINA on which olive trees abound.

From CITTÀ DEL FORTI to COLONIA MARINA a good road climbs gradually and then levels off.

The coast is rocky as far as COLONIA MARINA. P.W. knows nothing of coast from COLONIA MARINA to LIDO DI MONTELEONE.

vii) LIDO DI MONTELEONE

This is a beautiful beach which extends inland from the water for a distance of about 50 meters at the widest part to the coast road. The beach is of soft sand, but fit only for heavy L-wheel drive M.T. The water is shallow; 50 meters out it is only 2 meters deep. The beach varies in width along the bay from 20 - 50 meters.

Between the sand and the road there is a concrete wall about 1 foot high which serves as a foundation for a 5 foot wire fence with wooden supports.

A pier, on which there is a bathing pavilion, juts out about 15 meters from the center of the beach. The pavilion runs parallel to the shore for about 40 meters. The pavilion is about 2 meters above the water which is about 2 meters in depth at this point.

At the town of MONTELEONE, North of the bathing pier, there is a concrete pier at a distance of 100 meters from the bathing pier; this pier is 3 meters above water and 5 meters long.

viii) CAPICCIANO - PUNTA DI MONTELEONE

A steep cliff extends for the entire distance. There is no road along this coast.

ix) PUNTA DI MONTELEONE - SPERANZA VILLA

This is a plain. There is a small narrow beach, 50-60 meters long, in the inlet at SPERANZA VILLA. The water is 2 meters deep 10 meters from shore; 100 meters out the water reaches a depth of 10 m.

At Ref point (B 344560) there is a deep-keeled concrete pier which extends North 10 meters and at its tip extends West for 6 meters.

the road then levels off to AZURELLA where there is a small bathing beach, which consists of rocks without sand. The coast fr. AZURELLA northward has rocks. 1 - 2 meters high. On the far side of the littoral reef is MATE PILLERINO in which olive trees abound.

From CIMITERO DEI FOTOLI to COLUMA MARINA, a good road climbs gradually and then levels off.

The coast is rocky as far as COLONIA MARINA. P.M. knows nothing of coast from COLONIA MARINA to LIDO DI MONTELLIC.

vii) LIDO DI MONTELLIC

This is a beautiful beach which extends inland from the water for a distance of about 50 metres at the widest part to the coast road. The beach is of soft sand, but fit only for heavy 4-wheel drive M.T. The water is shallow: 50 metres out it is only 2 metres deep. The beach varies in width along the bay fr. 20 - 50 metres.

Between the sand and the road there is a concrete wall about 1 foot high which serves as a foundation for a 5 foot wire fence with wooden supports.

A pier, on which there is a bathing pavilion, juts out about 15 metres from the centre of the beach. The pavilion runs parallel to the shore for about 40 metres. The pavilion is about 2 metres above the water which is about 1 meter in depth at this point.

At the town of MONTELLIC, North of the bathing pier, there is a concrete pier at a customs guard post where coast patrol craft tie up; this pier is 3 metres above water and 5 metres long.

viii) CAPO GALLIO - PUNTA DI MONTELLIC

A steep cliff extends for the entire distance. There is no road along this coast.

ix) PUNTA DI MONTELLIC - PUNTA DI MONTELLIC

This is a plain. There is a small narrow beach, 50-60 meters long, in the inlet at SPINACCIANO. The water is 2 metres deep 20 metres from shore; 100 metres out the water reaches a depth of 10 m.

At Ref point (3 344560) there is a dog-legged concrete pier which extends North 10 metres and at its tip extends West for 5 metres.

x) PUNTA DEL PASSAGGIO

This is a flat, grassy peninsula with hard ground. A beach extends from the West end of the PUNTA for 2 km; it is sandy, but hard and about 25 meters wide. It is fit for M.T.

Beyond the beach there are olive groves and cultivated ground. P.M. doesn't know the land from L. RUGA to the West, although they know it is generally flat and cultivated with olives, gardens etc.

At Ref point (3 296540) and to the West, the coastline is irregular; the flat coast consists of rocks and sand. Small craft can be beached at the coast from this point West to the town of MONTELLIC.

/ xi) CAPO RAI.

SECRETPage 4xi) CARO ALMA

There is a lighthouse at this point. A coastal plain 5-6 km above sea level extends South to MUÑO DI PORCO, where the land rises to about 10 meters above sea level. From here the coast slopes down to S. GALINDO. The coastline is rocky.

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xii) CALA DEI MUEZZI - CHURCH (D 191435)

This is a beach of sand and small stones, 75-100 meters long and 10 meters wide, situated between rising ground.

xiii) TORRE SAN GALINDO - TRAPETTO

At TORRE SAN GALINDO there is a small promontory. South of this point there is a small river at (D 180428) followed by another beach of small stones about 20 meters wide and 1 km long. This beach ends at point (D 169420) where there is a stream whose mouth is swampy. This beach can only be traversed on foot. From this point to TRAPETTO the coast is unknown to F.M.

xiv) TRAPETTO - BALESTRALE

The beach between these towns is about 10 meters wide. It consists of sand and small stones and is fit for M.T. The fly is 15 meters above sea level at this point.

xv) BALESTRALE - ALGAMO MARINA

This is a hard sandy beach with irregular scattered stones. A fly 10-15 meters inland runs parallel to the beach. The beach is suitable for M.T. F.M. knows nothing about water depths in vicinity.

xvi) ALGAMO MARINA, Port of Fly station at (D 045369)

The beach widens to 20-25 meters. The hard mud is suitable for M.T.

xvii) Railway Station - CASTELLASARE

The beach is 25 - 30 meters wide and consists of small and rock wet for M.T. It is irregular in height.

xviii) CASTELLASARE

This town is built on a steep slope. North of the town from (D 020380) to (D 007457) there is a cliff about 200 meters high along the coast.

xix) CARO SAN VITO FERRAGUDA

The East coast is rugged, mountainous, and largely uninhabited. F.M. knows nothing of the West coast, nor of the coast route to TRAPETTO.

785015

this point there is a small river at (N 108488) followed by another beach of small stones about 20 meters wide and 1 m. long. This beach ends at point (N 169420) where there is a stream whose mouth is swampy. This beach can only be traversed on foot. From this point to TAPERO the coast is unknown to P.M.

xiv) TAPERO - BALESTRA

The beach between these towns is about 10 meters wide. It consists of sand and small stones and is fit for M.T. The fly is 15 meters above sea level at this point.

xv) BALESTRA - ALVARO MARIN

This is a hard sandy beach with irregular scattered boulders. A fly 10-15 meters inland runs parallel to the beach. The beach is suitable for M.T. P.M. knows nothing about water depths in vicinity.

xvi) ALVARO MARIN West to Fly station at (N 015369)

The beach widens to 20-25 meters. The hard sand is suitable for M.T.

xvii) Railway Station - CASTELLANOS

The beach is 25 - 30 meters wide and consists of sand and rock not fit for M.T.

It is irregular in height.

xviii) CASTELLANOS

This town is built on a steep slope. North of the town from (N 010303) to (N 007407) there is a cliff about 100 meters high along the coast.

xix) CAYO SAN VITO Peninsula

The East coast is rugged, mountainous, and largely uninhabited. P.M. knows nothing of the West coast, nor of the coast route to TAPERO.

D. COMMUNICATIONS

1) Roads

General:

Most roads in SICRE have a rather high grade. The main state roads are allotted by section to a regularly organized and equipped crew of road builders who make repairs.

Most secondary roads have good solid foundations, though the condition of the surface varies. Most of them are very dusty. Gravel piles are placed along the dikes at intervals for purpose of repairs.

/s/ ALVARO - BALESTRA

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a) PALERMO - MARTINICO (Coastal route)

1. PALERMO - SAN LORINZO (B 440515): This stretch of road begins at PIAZZA MASSIMA in PALERMO. It is a good asphalt road over 25 meters wide, flanked by sidewalks on both sides. There are buildings along the road since this section is still within the populated part of the city.

2. SAN LORINZO - SPERDINAVALLIO (B 365577): The road here narrows to a width of 9 or 10 meters. The sidewalks continue up to SPERDINAVALLIO. This road forms the western limit of a park and residential section known as LA BARONIA, within which all roads are about 7 meters wide, asphalted, and bordered with shady trees. Along the main road on either side there are stone and cement walks about 1 meter high, beyond which are plots of land cultivated with vegetable and flower gardens and citrus trees. There is a level fly crossing at GROCCERA (B 380542), single track, standard gauge. Steel barriers are lowered by a fly guard thus blocking the road on both sides of the crossing. This barrier could be used as a road-block.

2a) Road-blocks: stationary road-blocks have been constructed on the East side of the above-mentioned level fly crossing. (see sketch 2). A deviation on the West side of the road would not be practicable since there is a rocky depression between the road and the fly. A deviation to the East of the road might be possible, not cross country on account of houses along the road, but via the network of secondary roads which branch off the main road about 200 m. S.E. of the level crossing. These road-blocks, though made of stone and concrete, are not very solid. The P.M. have seen them knocked over or crumble when struck by medium weight lorries.

Continuing northward, the road comes to another level crossing with barriers (as in sketch 2). In addition, there are road blocks consisting of two chevrons to front.

This whole length of road PALERMO - SPERDINAVALLIO is drained by gutter and underground sewerage.

3. SPERDINAVALLIO - CAGARI: No sidewalks, and drainage is by means of ditches on either side of road about 50 cm deep, which present no obstacle to wheeled traffic intending to cross them. Facing West of SPERDINAVALLIO the road narrows down to about 7 meters, but is still metalled and two-way. This whole stretch is level and flanked by flat country.

At point (B 355555) there is a bridge (unmarked on map Italy - 1:25 000 or 1:100 000) 20 meters long and about 5 meters above the bed of a stream which flows intermittently out of a ravine (see sketch 4). A similar bridge crosses the fly which runs parallel to this road about 100 meters further South (see sketch 5). In the road bridge

residential section known as La Piedad, within which all roads are about 7 meters wide, asphalted, and bordered with shady trees. Along the main road on either side there are stone and cement walks about 1 meter high, beyond which are plots of land cultivated with vegetable and flower gardens and citrus trees. There is a level rly crossing at CHONILLA (3 380512), single track, standard gauge. Steel barriers are lowered by a rly guard thus blocking the road on both sides of the crossing. This barrier could be used as a road-block.

2a) Road-blocks : stationary road-blocks have been constructed on the East side of the above-mentioned level rly crossing. (see sketch 2). A deviation on the West side of the road would not be practicable since there is a rocky depression between the road and the rly. A deviation to the East of the road might be possible, not across country on account of houses along the road, but via the network of secondary roads which branch off the main road about 200 m. S.E. of the level crossing. These road-blocks, though made of stone and concrete, are not very solid. The P.M. have been than knocked over or crumbled when struck by medium weight lorries.

Continuing northward, the road comes to another level crossing with barriers (see in sketch 2). In addition, there are road blocks consisting of two chevrons to Frisco.

This whole length of road PIEDRA - SPANICAVILLA is drained by gutter and underground sewerage.

3. SPANICAVILLA - D.F.M.: No sidewalks, and drainage is by means of ditches on sides of road about 50 cm deep, which present no obstacle to wheeled traffic intending to cross them. Going west of SPANICAVILLA the road narrows down to about 7 meters, but is still metalled and two-way. This whole stretch is level and flanked by flat country.

At point (3 355558) there is a bridge (unmarked on map ITMIX - 1:25 00 or 1:50 00) 23 meters long and about 5 meters above the bed of a stream which flows intermittently out of a ravine (see sketch 4). A similar bridge crosses the rly which runs parallel to this road about 100 meters further South (see sketch 5). If the road bridge should be destroyed, P.M. say that motor traffic can easily deviate and ford the stream on the side South of the bridge.

4. CAF. CI - THERASINI: Southward out of CAF. CI, the road immediately curves sharply to the West and descends a steep slope for 500 meters after which it levels off again. This gradient is such that lorries are compelled to climb it in low gear. Near Villa Guzman, beginning at point (3 292515) and Westward, there are 3 culverts about 1 km apart, swings around a spur. There are some sharp curves in the road as it it is steep and impossible to shoulder vehicles. Owing to the nature of the terrain, there are no other deviations.

At point (3 294511) the road comes close to the rly line at THERASINI Station, where the rly bed is about 2 meters lower than the road level. At point (3 295505) the road crosses a culvert. The country flanking this road in the region of THERASINI is flat and all other roads in the area are secondary.

/ S. THERASINI -

5. TERRELLINI - PATINICO: Southeast from TERRELLINI the road is fairly undulating and goes through a countryside full of olive trees. There is a gradual descent as it approaches the River MONTELLA at B 194433. About 100 meters North of the river the road runs parallel to it and then turns sharply South before it crosses the bridge (see sketch 5); thereafter, it curves West and climbs a steep winding course for about 800 meters where it curves sharply to the East and then levels off and runs in open country. All sharp curves in this road are banked and when the road follows the contour of a hillside, the outer edge of the road is protected by stone walls or granite posts about 1 meter high.

About 1 km N.W. of PATINICO there is a level crossing, and the road station. 300 meters S.E. of this crossing on the West side of the road there is an olive pressing plant.

5a) Road blocks: At approximately (B 222398) there are a series of concrete road blocks (see sketch 7). These can be circumvented on either side. On both sides of the road and at about 3 meters from its edges there are pill-boxes with L.M.F. covering the road. About 1 platoon of soldiers are billeted in a nearby house. C.O.M. also patrol this area frequently.

6) PALERMO - PATINICO (via MONTELLA and MONTELLA)

1. PALERMO - MONTELLA: This road begins at the port and crosses the city in a generally westerly direction. From the port to the MONTELLA in the city it is called CASSO VITTORIO BRACCHINI; thereafter as far as LA ROCCA its name becomes VIA CANTARINI. Between the port and LA ROCCA the road is wide and rutted. There are no tramlines since this stretch is served by trolley-buses and automobiles. Thence to LA ROCCA, there are double street-car tracks in the centre of the road. The tracks are separated from the road and are contained by curbing, with breaks at certain intervals where traffic can cross the tracks. The road on either side of the islands is for one way traffic, and is barely wide enough for two vehicles abreast. This for the road is level.

West of LA ROCCA the road suddenly climbs steeply and encounters many sharp turns. The climb continues to MONTELLA. Going into the town the road narrows from 7 meters to 5 or 6 meters.

There are sidewalks on both sides of the road from the port to MONTELLA.

2. MONTELLA - FIGGIO: Going West from MONTELLA, the road widens again to 7 meters and continues on a gradual ascent. There are few or no curves, and the Southern edge of the road is lined with safety posts and low walls. A 2 km stretch just East of FIGGIO is in a state of disrepair.

road are linked and when the road follows the center of a hillside, the outer edge of the road is protected by stone walls or granite posts about 1 meter high.

About 1 km N.W. of PARTINIO there is a level crossing, and the road station, 300 meters S.E. of this crossing on the West side of the road there is an olive pressing plant.

5a) Road blocks: At approximately (B 222398) there are a series of concrete road blocks (see sketch 7). These can be circumvented on either side. On both sides of the road and at about 3 meters from its edges there are pill-boxes with 14.5. covering the road. About 1 platoon of soldiers are billeted in a nearby house. OC.RI. also patrol this area frequently.

b) PILEPPO - PARTINIO (via MONTALE and ROSSIGNO)

1. PARTINIO - MONTALE: This road begins at the port and crosses the city in a generally westerly direction. From the port to the NORTH-MOUNTAIN in the city it is called CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE; thereafter as far as LA ROCCA its name becomes Via CALABRINI. Between the port and MONTANNOVA the road is wide and asphalted. There are no tram lines since this stretch is served by trolley-buses and minibuses. Thence to LA ROCCA, there are double street-car tracks in the center of the road. The tracks are separated from the road and are contained by curbing, with breaks at certain intervals where traffic can cross the tracks. The road on either side of the islands is for one way traffic, and is barely wide enough for two vehicles abreast. This for the road is level.

West of LA ROCCA the road suddenly climbs steeply and encounters very sharp turns. The climb continues to MONTALE. Going into the town the road narrows from 7 meters to 5 or 6 meters.

There are sidewalks on both sides of the road from the port to MONTALE.

2. MONTALE - PILEPPO: Going West from MONTALE, the road widens again to 7 meters and continues on a gradual ascent. There are few or no curves, and the Southern edge of the road is lined with safety posts and low walls. A 2 km stretch just East of PILEPPO is in a state of disrepair.

3. PILEPPO - ROSSIGNO: West of PILEPPO at point (B 313382), the road takes a sharp turn to the South and descends about 15 meters to a bridge (similar to sketch 5) after which it ascends very steeply. 300 yards beyond the bridge the road to ROSSIGNO forks to the South. Beyond this fork the road is fairly level for 1 km, then it descends and winds through a valley and then through a deep ravine for a distance of about 4 km. In this stretch of ravine, the F.W. recall that there are at least 3 well windbreaks which bridge re-entrants in the mountain side. The road descends into ROSSIGNO. Within the town, there are many sharp dangerous corners.

4. ROSSIGNO - PARTINIO: Details of ROSSIGNO, the road descends steeply for about 1 km and then levels off as it approaches PARTINIO.

/c) PILEPPO -

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c) PALESTO - PARTINICO VIA MONTE LEBRE

This road is level as it leaves PALESTO until it reaches PASO DE HIGUANO about 3 km West of the city. Thence it climbs very steeply and throughout its entire length, with the exception of a few short stretches, it is full of sharp hairpin bends. The road is entirely metalled and uniformly about 7 meters wide. There are safety posts of stone along the dangerous curves. Owing to the steepness of the hills through which it runs and the winding turns, this road is little used by traffic.

d) PARTINICO - ALCAMO

With few exceptions this road is generally level. There is a bridge of (B 192354) made of concrete, that is a long and 7 m wide (wide as the road) supported by concrete pillars. The bridge is about 6 m above the bed of the river which is a torrent in the winter but becomes very shallow or dries up in the summer. Both approaches to this bridge are very steep and winding. The banks of the river are extremely high and steep making it impossible to ford with vehicles.

There is another bridge at (B 126332), similar to the one described above, except that it is above 10 m. above the water level. It is located at the apex of a sharp turn. Condition of the banks is such that it cannot be circumvented by fording.

There is a bridge at (B 111331), smaller than those described above. In case of destruction, fording by vehicles is believed possible.

The road passes through a cut just East of ALCAMO.

e) ROADS RUNNING NORTH FROM ROAD PARTINICO - ALCAMO

1. PARTINICO - TAPAYITO: The direct road is poor and little used except by horse-drawn vehicles. Reported to be impassable to M.V. in winter and very rough in summer. Motor traffic usually goes to TAPAYITO from PARTINICO via the road to ALCAMO to Road Junction (B 155356) and TAPAYITO. From the road junction to TAPAYITO the road is made of hard gravel, barely wide enough for 2-way heavy lorry traffic.

1a) Road blocks: At (B 128390) this road goes through a cut about 300 m long and about 5 m deep making a sharp S turn on the Northern part of which there are a series of concrete road blocks (see sketch 2).

1b) From TAPAYITO to TAPAYITO, the road is of hard earth, 4 or 5 meters wide. There is a level crossing just West of TAPAYITO.

2. All other roads in the area SAN CATALDO - PARTINICO - ALCAMO - TAPAYITO are either paths, or cart-tracks impassable to vehicles.

is little used by traffic.

1) MARTINICO - ALGAMO

With few exceptions this road is generally level. There is a bridge of (B 192354) made of concrete, about 15 m long and 7 m wide (wide as the road) supported by concrete pillars. The bridge is about 5 m above the bed of the river which is a torrent in the winter but becomes very shallow or dries up in the summer. Both approaches to this bridge are very steep and winding. The banks of the river are extremely high and steep making it impossible to ford with vehicles.

There is another bridge at (B 126332), similar to the one described above, except that it is about 10 m above the water level. It is located at the apex of a sharp turn. Condition of the banks is such that it cannot be circumvented by fording.

There is a bridge at (B 111331), smaller than those described above. In case of destruction, fording by vehicles is believed possible.

The road passes through a cut just East of ALGAM.

2) ROADS RUNNING NORTH FROM ROAD MARTINICO - ALGAMO

1. MARTINICO - TALLERES: The direct road is poor and little used except by horse-drawn vehicles. Reported to be impassable to M.F. in winter and very rough in summer. Motor traffic usually goes to TALLERES from MARTINICO via the road to ALGAMO to road junction (B 165356) and ALGAMATE. From the road junction to TALLERES the road is made of hard gravel, barely wide enough for 2 way heavy lorry traffic.

1a) Road blocks: At (B 128390) this road goes through a cut about 300 m long and about 5 m deep ending in a sharp S turn on the Northern part of which there are a series of concrete road blocks (see sketch 2).

1b) From TALLERES to MARTINICO, the road is of hard earth, 4 or 5 meters wide. There is a level crossing just West of TALLERES.

2. All other roads in the area SAN CATALDO - MARTINICO - ALGAM - TALLERES are either paths, or cart-tracks impassable to vehicles.

3. ALGAM - CASTELLANOS: Road is made of hard packed gravel for two way traffic. There is a level crossing just South of its junction with the coast road. Proceeding West from this junction (B 042367) there is a sharp curve approaching a bridge across RIVER PUEBLO. This bridge is about 3 meters long, 4 meters wide, and made of wood. Fording believed possible near here.

3a) Road blocks: On the curve just East of the above mentioned bridge, there are a series of concrete road blocks (see sketch 2) and stone de frise.

3b) Better than this above road to CASTELLANOS is the one that is West of RIVER PUEBLO and parallel to it.

3c) At (B 049305) the road crosses the RIVER PUEBLO by means of a concrete bridge 25 meters long, 7 m wide, 5 meters above the stream, and supported by three rows of 4 concrete pillars each. The banks of the river are not so steep as to prevent fording.

(3d) About -

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34) About 300 meters West of this bridge there is a level crossing; 100 meters further West of this level crossing, the main road turns sharply to the North and passes beneath a rly viaduct and ascends towards the West.

35) The rly viaduct is made of stone and cement, about 25 meters long and 5 meters wide, with a clearance of about 10 meters above the road which passes under its single arch.

36) Contrary to the indications on map IT-111 1:100,000 and correctly shown on map IT-111 1:25,000, the P.M. state that rly tunnel shown on the latter map at (B 036304) passes under the road.

37) At (B 029305) there is a road junction, 200 meters North of which the road, secondary in nature, passes under another rly bridge similar to the one in para (c) above. This road then crosses a narrow bridge over the RIVER O.LDO and proceeds North to CASTELLANOS.

f) CASTELLANOS - CAPO SAN VITO (Coastal road)

1. This road is made of gravel and rocks, not well maintained. It is two way from CASTELLANOS as far as (A 998305). Westward from there it narrows to a one way road as far as GUIDALCA, West of which it narrows down even more to a one way dirt track and climbs to SOCHILLO. Thence North to CAPO SAN VITO, the road dwindle to a foot path.

g) ROAD JUNCTION B 029305 - CALATAPIM

1. Road zig-zag around mountains and ravines to CALATAPIM.
2. At (A 991265) the road crosses the rly by means of a bridge 10 meters long with a marked hump.
3. Level-crossings: Map IT-111 1:25,000 shows three level crossings at points (B 003294), (B 001291) and (A 999285). The P.M. state cryptically that none of these crossings exist, and that the rly passes from one side of the highway to the other possibly by some tunnel unknown to them (One P.M. has traversed the stretch of road at least 6 times and the other P.M. 3 times, in the summer of 1962).
4. Bridge 1 (A 999285) The road running South towards this bridge, descends abruptly for 250 meters, crosses the bridge, turns sharply to the West and ascends a steep slope for 250 meters. The bridge is made of stone and cement, 10 meters long and crosses a stream in a deep ravine. A deviation would be, in the P.M. opinion, very difficult.

h) CALATAPIM - TRAMU

1. P.M. have no recollection of any specific bridges on this road, but know that there are several small ones.

38) At (E 029305) there is a road junction, 200 meters North of which the road, secondary in nature, passes under another fly bridge similar to the one in para (c) above. This road then crosses a narrow bridge over the RIVER CALDO and proceeds North to CASTELLANOS.

f) CASTELLANOS - CAPO SAN VITO (Coastal road)

1. This road is made of gravel and rocks, not well maintained. It is two way from CASTELLANOS as far as (A 998365). Westward from there it narrows to a one way road as far as (A 998365). West of which it narrows down even more to a one way cart track and climbs to SCOTELLO. Thence North to CAPO SAN VITO, the road divides to a foot path.

g) ROAD JUNCTION D 020305 - CALATAPIMI

1. Road climbs around mountains and ravines to CALATAPIMI.
2. At (A 991257) the road crosses the fly by means of a bridge 10 meters long with a marked hump.
3. Level-crossings: Map ITALY 1:25,000 shows three level crossings at points (D 003294), (A 001291) and (A 999285). The F.W. state cryptically that none of these crossings exist, and that the fly passes from one side of the highway to the other possibly by some tunnel unknown to them (One F.W. has traversed the stretch of road at least 6 times and the other 3 times, in the summer of 1942).
4. Bridge at (A 999285) The road running South towards this bridge descends steeply for 250 meters, crosses the bridge, turns sharply to the West and ascends a steep slope for 250 meters. The bridge is made of stone and cement, 10 meters long and crosses a stream in a deep ravine. A deviation would be, in the F.W. opinion, very difficult.

h) CALATAPIMI - TIRAPI

1. F.W. have no recollection of any specific bridges on this road, but know that there are several small ones.
2. The fly crossing at (A 843295) is incorrectly shown on map ITALY 1:100,000 where it appears as a level crossing. The map ITALY 1:25,000 is correct in showing the fly passing under the road. The difference between the levels of the road and the fly is about 10 meters.
3. In spite of indications to the contrary on map ITALY 1:100,000, the F.W. insist that the two level crossings shown near the S.W. corner of the map (A 020320) do not exist. They maintain that, near this point, the fly runs parallel and South of the road CALATAPIMI - TIRAPI, but does not cross it. Map ITALY 1:25,000 conforms with their contention.
4. Four miles East of TIRAPI, this road passes by the northern side of an airfield and then proceeds into the city.

i) CALATAPIMI - CASTELLANOS

1. CALATAPIMI - VITA: From junction (A 975237) Southwards the road is a good gravel 2 way road, but contains a full of curves. It climbs steeply to a point about 1 km North of VITA then it levels out.

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2. VITA - SALAMI : The road continues good, though unmetalled. It resembles a little, has fewer curves than the road in (1) above and is a little wider and easily permits passage of two large lorries.

3. SALAMI - SANTA NINFA : The town of SALAMI is high on a hill-top. This road passes below it. It is of the same general character as in (2) above. There is a gradual descent from SALAMI to the level crossing at (B 002126) where there are 2 level crossings, one over a narrow gauge and one over a standard gauge railway. Thence to SANTA NINFA the road climbs steeply and is full of curves. (There is a small stone bridge at (A 969132).)

4. SANTA NINFA - CASTELVETTERO : This stretch is good metalled 2-way highway, somewhat wider than the route mentioned above. About 1 km. South of SANTA NINFA there is a level crossing over a narrow gauge line. Thence the road becomes fairly level and straight to CASTELVETTERO. Bordering the road are fields cultivated with vines and olive groves, otherwise generally open country.

3) SANTA NINFA - PARTANA

1. From junction (B 000082) the road is hard-surfaced unmetalled gravel about 6 meters wide. Running southward it descends gradually about half way to PARTANA, and becomes fairly steeply to the railway crossing at (B 018038). About 150 meters beyond, there is a road junction, the roads, running one to the North and one to the South, both being entrances to PARTANA. The Southern branch is narrow and less travelled. The Northern branch is curved and ascends steeply, but is wider, in better condition and more generally used.

2) PARTANA - CASTELVETTERO via CROCI-ROLES (B 014996)

1. This is a secondary road with a hard gravel surface and only 5 meters wide. Nevertheless it has been greatly used by military convoys which travelled between the two cities.

3) SANTA NINFA - ALPAGO via GIBBILINA

1. SANTA NINFA - GIBBILINA : Good asphalt two-way road, built along the side of the hill. It has many curves but is generally level.
2. GIBBILINA - ALPAGO : Inside GIBBILINA the road is very poor, narrow, winding and unmetalled. Traffic must move very slowly. It is one way and it is very difficult for vehicles to pass each other. No deviations are possible. As the road proceeds out of the city it becomes wider, metalled and fairly level for about 2 km, then it descends with many curves in the next 5 km and levels off thereafter. The road continues northward with a gentle climb to ALPAGO.

4. SANTA NINFA - CASTELVETRANO: This stretch is good metalled 2-way highway, somewhat wider than the roads mentioned above. About 1 km South of SANTA NINFA there is a level crossing over a narrow gauge line. Thence the road becomes fairly level and straight to CASTELVETRANO. Bordering the road are fields cultivated with vines and olive groves, otherwise generally open country.

3) SANTA NINFA - PATTANNA

1. From Junction (B 000032) the road is hard-surfaced unmetalled gravel about 6 meters wide. Running southward it descends gradually about half way to FAREMMA and ascends fairly steeply to the railway crossing at (B 018938). About 150 meters beyond, there is a road junction, the roads, running one to the North and one to the South, both being entrances to FAREMMA. The Southern branch is narrow and less travelled. The Northern branch is curved and ascends steeply, but in older, in better condition and more generally used.

4) FAREMMA - CASTELVETRANO via CROSS-ROADS (B 014296)

1. This is a secondary road with a hard gravel surface and only 5 meters wide. Nevertheless it has been greatly used by military convoys which travelled between the two cities.

1) SANTA NINFA - ALZANO via GIBELLINA

1. SANTA NINFA - GIBELLINA: Good asphalt two-way road, built along the side of the hill. It has many curves but is generally level.

2. GIBELLINA - ALZANO: Inside GIBELLINA the road is very poor, narrow, winding and unmetalled. Traffic must move very slowly. It is one way and it is very difficult for vehicles to pass each other. No deviations are possible. As the road proceeds out of the city it becomes wider, metalled and fairly level for about 2 kms, then it descends with many curves in the next 6 kms and levels off thereafter. The road continues northward with a gentle climb to ALZANO.

2a) STONE QUARRY - 1 km South of ALZANO on East side of road. 2b) At (B 060273) a side road connecting the main highway with the Sta. ALZANO - G.I. FAREMMA; there is a single arch stone bridge, 2 way, and 6-7 meters long. The road itself has been improved to accommodate two-way traffic. The station is much used for storage and movement of military stores.

2) SALIZO - ALZANO

1. This is a secondary unmetalled road with hard smooth surface, 6 meters wide, with very shallow drainage ditches on flanks. From the part of the town called GIBELLINA the road ascends very steeply into

/ALZANO Square

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SALEMI Square. From there westward for 1 km the road is still on a fairly steep ascent, and then it gradually descends to the coastal plain and levels off to MARSA.

in) The only important bridge is the PONTE MINVUSA at (A 826124). It is 8 m long, about 5 m wide, made of stone and concrete, with a single arch 5 m above the stream level. The banks are gently sloped, and a deviation is very easily made.

n) PONTE BIDEUSA (A 826126) - ZAGERO

This road is 5 or 6 meters wide, unmetalled. From the bridge the road ascends gradually for about 4 km then descends. It crosses two small bridges over the FIUME DELLA JUDELL and over FIUME DI BOLDINO, about 1 1/2 km apart. These bridges are both of stone, single arch, 5 - 6 meters wide. These streams are intermittent and cross-country deviation is possible to N.E.

o) SALEMI - TRAFANI via Road Junction (A 920152)

Generally this road is winding and undulating for about 6 km. Then it slopes more gently until it crosses the FIUME DI BOLDINO, after which it is level. The surface and width varies in three sections.

1. Between Road Junction (A 929152) and point (A 855208) the road is 5 meters wide, with very rough surface and dangerous verges.
2. From point (A 855208) to the FIUME DI BOLDINO, the road is 5 meters wide, but is even more dangerous because it is in a state of disrepair. Repair work in progress in the summer of 42.
3. From FIUME DI BOLDINO to TRAFANI the road is about 6 meters wide, two-way with a hard earthen surface and in good condition.

p) TRAFANI - MARSA - M. ZARA DEL VALLO - CASTELVERDE - GELFIA

1. This is a state road, seven to eight meters wide, metalled and in excellent condition, crossing country that is in the main, flat, open or covered with low vines and occasional groves of fruit and olive trees. This road has many long straight stretches. Cross-country deviations are possible for M.S. almost anywhere.

2. All roads South of TRAFANI and West of the cutting A 900 are generally fit for M.S. The small country roads are passable, though only one-way. Deviations into the fields are possible. Most of the country is open, flat and very sparsely populated.

2a) During summer of 42, the 10 Bersaglieri Regt held anti-air invasion manoeuvres in areas bounded by cuttings A 740 and A 870 and northings A 200 and A 300.

q) MISCELLANEOUS ROAD FEATURES

o) SALEMI - TRAFIHI via Road Junction (A 929152)

Generally this road is winding and undulating for about 6 km. Then it slopes more gently until it reaches the FINE DI BORDINO, after which it is level. The surface and width varies in three sections.

1. Between Road Junction (A 929152) and point (A 855203) the road is 5 meters wide, with very rough surface and dangerous verges.
2. From point (A 855203) to the FINE DI BORDINO, the road is 5 meters wide, but is even more dangerous because it is in a state of disrepair. Repairs were in progress in the summer of 42.
3. From FINE DI BORDINO to TRAFIHI the road is about 6 meters wide, two-way with a hard northern surface and in good condition.

p) TRAFIHI - MUGGIA - LAZAR DEL VALLO - CASTELMAGGIO - SELLARA

1. This is a state road, seven to eight meters wide, metalled and in excellent condition, crossing country that is in the main, flat, open or covered with low vines and occasional groves of fruit and olive trees. This road has many long straight stretches. Cross-country deviations are possible for M.T. almost anywhere.

2. All roads South of TRAFIHI and West of the existing A 900 are generally fit for M.T. The small country roads are passable, though only one-way. Deviations into the fields are possible. Most of the countryside is open, flat and very sparsely populated.

2a) During summer of 42, the 10 Bersaglieri Regt held anti-air invasion manoeuvres in area bounded by eastings A 740 and A 870 and northings A 200 and A 300.

q) MUGGIA-VALLO ROAD FEATURES

1. There are several road-blocks and pill-boxes (see sketch 7) installed at unspecified points along the road MUGGIA-VALLO - PISTOIA.
2. Contrary to indication on map ITALY 1:100,000, P.M. insist that the road MUGGIA-VALLO is a first-class asphalt road. (P.M. were stationed at MUGGIA for 3 months).
3. On road North out of MUGGIA, the road passes under the rly at point (S 681630). The clearance under the stone arch is 5 or 6 meters, sufficient for passage of large lorries. At point (A 675650) the road passes over the rly, by means of a steel bridge.
4. The road North through SELLARA terminates at a sulphur mine located at (Q 668715).

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5. On road North of GATICATI, at point (G B46432), the road passes under the rly. There is sufficient clearance for heavy trucks.

6. Some impression of the quality of the state roads may be derived from the experience of one of the P.M. who traversed the following road in less than 24 hours on a motorcycle:

ALCAMO - GATICATI - TRAFANI - MARIOLA - MIZZALI DEL VALLO -
CASTELVERDINO - SCALOSA - AGRICENTO - GATICATI - CALANCONIA -
ENNA - LEONFORTE - CALVI - PETRALIA - CALTANUTURO - TRAPANI
MAGRATE - PALERMO - ISOLA DELLE FENICIE - PARTINICO - ALCAZ.

11) RAILWAYS

Narrow-gauge rly line SALERMI Station (B 40127) - SALERMI -
GATICATI:

This has never been built. A portion of it, from SALERMI Station to a point two or three kms north of GATICATI was begun. In this section, the road bed was prepared and gravel laid, but no sleepers or rails were laid. North of this point, only survey operations had been completed. P.M. do not believe much more of the rly will have been completed since the summer of 42 because the proposed land required the demolition of a number of buildings, and the undertaking of other construction operations. As far as P.M. know, the project was abandoned or indefinitely postponed since work on it had ceased.

2. MILITARY (Nov 42)

1) Italian Sixth Army

The Sixth Army included three army corps:

XII Army Corps

XVI Army Corps

and the (?) Army Corps which was stationed in CALABRIA.

The defence of the Western half of SICILY was entrusted to XII Corps, with HQ at CORLEONE, and the Eastern half to XVI Corps, with HQ near MESSINA.

XII Army Corps consisted of the 203 Coastal Div, the 2 Coastal Div; the AOSTA Div and III Army Corps Regt.

11) Personalities

Gen ROSI

Gen ARISIO

Gen ROSCI

Gen BRUNETTI

Africa around that time and became P.M. in less than a month

Gen MARCHESE O.C. AOSTA Inf Bde (Oct 42)

111) Location of units

ii) RAILWAYS

Marrow-roume rly line SALERNI Station (B 001127) - SALERMI -
CAIATAPIMI:

This has never been built. A portion of it, from SALERNI Station to a point two or three kms north of SALERMI was begun. In this section, the road bed was prepared and gravel laid, but no sleepers or rails were laid. North of this point, only survey operations had been completed. P.W. do not believe much more of the rly would have been completed since the summer of 42 because the personnel and required the demolition of a number of buildings, and the undertaking of other construction operations. As far as P.W. knew, the project was abandoned or indefinitely postponed since work on it had ceased.

E. MILITARY (Nov 42)

i) Italian Sixth Army

The Sixth Army included three army corps:

XII Army Corps
XVI Army Corps

and the (?) Army Corps which was stationed in CALABRIA.

The defence of the Western half of SICILY was entrusted to XII Corps, with HQ at ORTEGUA, and the Eastern half to XVI Corps, with HQ near MESSINA.

XII Army Corps consisted of the 208 Coastal Div, the ? Coastal Div, the AOSTA Div and III Army Corps Regt.

ii) Personalities

Gen BOSI
Gen ARISIO
Gen ROSSI
Gen RINUNZATI
Gen MARCHESI

O.C. Sixth Army
O.C. XII Army Corps
O.C. XVI Army Corps
O.C. AOSTA Div in July 42 (He was sent to Africa around that time and became P.W. in 1943 then a month)
O.C. AOSTA Inf Bde (Oct 42)

iii) Location of units

ENNA
ORLANDO
LASCIO (B 395445)
PARTICOLA
ALZANO

Sixth Army HQ
XII Army Corps HQ
208 Coastal Div HQ
AOSTA Div HQ
22 Arty Regt HQ
133 Coastal Regt HQ
19 Arty Sqn (Coastal) HQ
One bty of 22 Arty Regt.
109 Light Vehicle Bde HQ
One Blackshirt Legion HQ

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244 Coastal Bn HQ at E 209416 in Apr 43.
 This consisted of 4 coys scattered along
 the coast nearby.
 One B1 in mortar tp of 6 Inf Regt.
 One motorized M.G. coy near the town.
 5 Inf Regt HQ (A3874 Div)
 One bty of 22 Arty Regt at UJAI (A925162)
 109 Light Vehicle Park
 One bn 5 Inf Regt at CAPPUCCI (A947148)
 One bn 5 Inf Regt at S. CIR9 (A 937150)
 One B1 in mortar coy
 One 47 mm M.G. coy of 5 Inf Regt.
 One coy of "light" of 5 Inf Regt
 Two coys of 112 M.G. Bn (act)
 106th Div HQ Medical Coy.
 30 ENGINEER Coy Regt (banned)
 6 Inf Regt HQ, nearby, on road to
 MALINA.
 One bty 22 Arty Regt in outskirts
 near CALFONELLO.
 One bty not arty.
 One bn 5 Inf Regt (for C.D.)
 One bty not, Army Corps Arty.
 112 M.G. Bn (act); also one coy
 near BIRKALA and one coy near CALFONELLO.
 One bn medium tanks
 Some units of medium tank bn of BACEDD.
 One bn of 5 Inf Regt (2 km east of town)
 One bn of 6 Inf Regt nearby (for C.D.)
 One bty of 22 Arty Regt (A3874 Div)
 (about 105 km ?)
 One bn of 6 Inf Regt nearby (for C.D.)
 106th Div HQ
 Elements of 106th Div.
 Three or four coastal bns of 203 Coastal
 Div.
 12 Regt Army Corps A-bty HQ at PLAZA.
 GENERALA BARRING at foot of Mtn CALFONELLO.
 Depot and barrack North of stadium
 at E 435509.

NOTES:

Inf bns are generally served around once every three months.
 Every Arty Corps has its own "autocentro" or motor pool.
 Transport is usually assigned from here to infantry and service units
 as needed.

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CAMPALARI
BARRICA

MARINA DEL VILLO
(area)

S. MARCONI
BELLINI
CAPANI

PALECO
CALI-CAPINI
MARELLA

MARAI
CANTONELLO
CANTONELLO
CANTON-SCUTTA
SCUTTA
PALECO

One 47 mm A.T. coy of 5 Inf Regt.
One coy of "Avanti" of 5 Inf Regt.
Two coys of 112 M.G. Bn (not)
100th Div HQ Medical Coy.
50th Div HQ Coy Regt (Hornet)
6 Inf Regt HQ, nearby, on road to
Marella.
One 1st 22 Army Regt in outskirts
near CANTONELLO.
One 1st 22 Army Regt.
One 1st 6 Inf Regt (for C.D.)
One 1st 22 Army Regt, Army Corps Art.

112 M.G. Bn (not); also one coy
near RIBERA and one coy near CANTONELLO.
One 1st 22 Army Regt.
Some units of medium tank bn of 112 M.G.
One bn of 5 Inf Regt (2 kms East of town)
One bn of 6 Inf Regt nearby (for C.D.)
One 1st 22 Army Regt (ASST) -
(about 105 km?)
One bn of 6 Inf Regt nearby (for C.D.)
ASST Div HQ.
Elements of ASST Div.
Three or four coastal bns of 203 Coastal
Div.

12 Regt Army Corps Art (H) at F.L. 112.
GENERALI LIVING at foot of Mtn PHILIPINO.
Depot and barracks North of stadium
at B 425509.

NOTES:

Inf bns are generally moved around once every three months.
Every Army Corps has its own "Anteponere" or motor pool.
Transport is usually assigned from here to Infantry and service units
as needed.

Another 10 Bersaglieri Regt (H) was forming at the depot at FORTANOVIA,
in F.L. 112.

"Mucchi Colari" and "Mucchi anti-jar" (substantia) are motorized inf,
equipped with arty. They are scattered throughout SICILY and can be
moved quickly to any place where they are needed.

iv) MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

a) There is a blockhouse near CANTONELLO DEL ROSSI at B 449515
(see sketch - 9). Five meters South of this blockhouse there is a standard
road block (see sketch - 2). In July 42 F.L. saw a barbed wire fence
about 15 meters high extending about 150 meters along the coast. It
started at the S.E. corner of the CANTONELLO DEL ROSSI and ran from the
road opposite the blockhouse at B 449515 to the sea.

b) Coastal ty.

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b) Coastal up at B 373557; 0.P.5 on hill above it; 150 (?) 6348
calibre guns.

c) In Aug-Sep 42 P.W. saw at FUWU. WATSE West of GUERLAWALLO
barbed wire entanglements and several machine gun emplacements, although
only one M.G. About 30 soldiers lived in houses nearby. Soldiers were
seen working (on gun emplacements?) South of road at FUWU. WATSE.

Near GUERLAWALLO, there was a bathing establishment and hotel called
Gala MASILLO which served as barracks for about one doz of territorials.

1) One M.G. emplacement in a shallow dugout at (B 558352).

e) At the town of ISOLA COLLE REMANE at B 335558 there was a
sound locator.

NOTE: P.W. emphasises that from Jul - Sep 42 there were NO
large calibre naval guns along the N.W. coast, but that the coast
defences here are probably much stronger now.

f) At rly station, North of G.M.H. at B 285502, P.W. saw a train,
NOT armoured, which had a top of 4 M.G. 7 mm guns in camouflaged open
wagons. These guns were protected by L.A. and M.G. on the train. It
had about fifteen wagons in all, the remainder being used for men and
troop accommodation.

g) One Gaf troop at B 190483 - calibre of guns probably 105 or
150. The area is camouflaged and covered with barbed wire.

h) One troop of tractor-drawn heavy guns was seen under trees
in marshy order at (B 185486)

1) One M.G. of G.P. 40 mm at (B 191443).

j) A small church at G. GALLIO was used as a barracks for
soldiers.

k) P.W. saw soldiers building M.G. positions in olive groves on
the East side of a bend in the road at B 190437.

l) There are 4 or 5 pill-boxes (see sketch - 6) 100 meters from
the coast at (B 192437), with barbed wire between the coast and the
pill-boxes.

m) Two lines of territorials, 304 from G.M.H., the other (?)
from near G.M.H., were guarding the GUERLAWALLO - RILAWALLO road and
coast. The 304 was later sent to RILAWALLO.

n) M.G. position and pill-box at (B 045379) (see sketch 8) was
manned by a M.G. Coy. Some emplacements were already built, some
were still under construction. Barbed wire was strung out in front
of the emplacements, facing the sea.

o) One troop of (105 - 250 (?) guns in position at (B 158358)
Barracks were being built across the road from this position.

p) 1 troop (105, 150 mi (2)) at (B 057357).

q) S.W. of G.M.H. (A 044305) there were two hangar-shaped
buildings, 15 x 16 meters, with an arched roof, made of stone and con-
crete. They were formerly used by a vehicle park.

r) A military unit, probably patrol, was located North of the air-

NOTE: P.W. emphasizes that from Jul - Sep 42 there were NO large calibre naval guns along the H.M. coast, but that the coast defenses here are probably much stronger now.

f) At rly station, North of QUBIN at B 28502, P.W. saw a train, NOT armored, which had a 100 mm gun in camouflage open weapons. These guns were protected by A.C. and M.G. in the train. It had about fifteen weapons in all, the remainder being used for an anti troop accommodation.

g) One GAF troop at B 190433 - calibre of guns probably 105 or 150. The area is camouflaged and covered with barbed wire.

h) One troop of tractor-driven heavy guns was seen under trees in marshy area at (B 185450).

i) One M.G. of GAF in area at (B 191443).

j) A small church at S. MAFALDO was used as a barracks for soldiers.

k) P.W. saw soldiers building M.G. positions in olive groves on the East side of a bend in the road at B 190437.

l) There are 4 or 5 pill-boxes (see sketch - 6) 100 meters from the coast at (B 192437), with barbed wire between the coast and the pill-boxes.

m) Two lines of telegraph poles, 30m from MAFALDO, the other (?) from near BOME, were guarding the CASTELLANOS - BILBOBARRIA road and coast. The 30m was later sent to BILBOBARRIA.

n) M.G. position and pill-box at (B 043370) (see sketch 8) was manned by a M.G. Coy. Some emplacements were already built, some were still under construction. Barbed wire was strung out in front of the emplacements, facing the sea.

o) One troop of (105 - 150 mm) guns in position at (B 158356) Barracks were being built across the road from this position.

p) i troop (100, 150 mm) at (B 057357).

q) S.E. of coast road (B 043366) there were two hangar-shaped buildings, 15 x 36 meters, with an arched roof, made of stone and concrete. They were formerly used by a vehicle park.

r) A military bus, probably retired, was located North of the airport at BILBOBARRIA in area 755362. There were also, near in A.C. park, patrol drums scattered in area along the road, some running South of junction (A 744362).

s) Patrol bus on road ALBANO - GHELLER at (B 052294), with underground tanks in an area 150 meters square. 200 litre drums were camouflaged and scattered in the surrounding countryside.

The patrol bus via rail from BILBOBARRIA and was unloaded at the ALBANO - GHELLER station (B 056273).

Near this station there is a storage warehouse and a wine storage warehouse.

t) A divisional military bakery, located at (A 977133) was in a large requisitioned factory.

/ u) A military ..

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u) A military laundry was located at (A 970131).
v) At (B 094313) near ALGOMO, there was a mobile field bakery.

w) A B.W. Camp was located about 4 km West of SANTA NINFA at (A 965085). In the summer 42 there were 500 - 600 British P.W. there.

x) Barracks were located at ALGOMO near (B 100314), then occupied by the 22 Army Regt.

y) Near SALEM, the following are located:
Barracks of military troops on both sides of the road near (A 934110)

6 barracks at (A 947150)
109 Vehicle Park at (A 947153)
Electric transformer station at (A 952119)
6 barracks at (A 138952)

z) Field military hospitals, all in requisitioned houses, are located as follows:

ALGOMO at (B 095317) and are in construction at (B 090310).

ALGOMO at (B 021033)
VILLA near railroad at (A 964199).
aa) At (B 445467) near the Argacha is the BARRACKS at ALGOMO, German civilians worked to make landing barges 15 meters long by 5 - 6 meters wide. These barges are constructed to carry tanks; they are self-propelled and very maneuverable. The draft, when loaded with the tank, is 14 feet. Rate of production reported to be one per day. They were probably intended to be used for the invasion of MALINA in the summer of 1942.

bb) At ALGOMO (B 305385) there was an arm dump in the city itself, in a castle-like building. P.W. knew about this from friends who were in guard there.

cc) At ALGOMO (B 226221) there is an arm dump 2 km East of the town on the South side of the road.

v) MINES

The Gulf of Castellammare is probably mined.

At S. CAULIDE a mine which became functioning was washed ashore and exploded injured a guard.

g. MINING

1) Maloria

a) FINE FERRERO Valley

Malaria is prevalent in the valley of the FINE FERRERO from S. CAULIDE to the mouth of the river for about 1 km.

road near (A 934140)

5 barracks at (A 947150)

109 Vehicle Park at (A 947153)

Electric transformer station at (A 952119)

6 barracks at (A 138952)

c) Field military hospitals, all in requisitioned houses, are located as follows:

ALC/380 at (B 095317) and no in construction at

(B 090310).

ALC/381 at (B 021033)

VERA near railroad at (A 962199).

aa) At (B 466457) near the drydock at the LAGOON DE ELIMON, German civilians worked to make landing barges 13 meters long by 5 - 6 meters wide. These barges are constructed to carry tanks; they are self-propelled and very maneuverable. The draft, when loaded with one tank, is 14 feet. Rate of production reputed to be one per day. They were probably intended to be used for the invasion of MALTA in the summer of 1942.

bb) At LEP/300 (B 389385) there was an air dump in the city itself, in a castle-like building. P. knows about this from friends who were on guard there.

cc) At CAL/300, at approx (B 225221) there is an air dump 2 kms East of the town on the East side of the road.

v) MINES

The Gulf of Castellammare is probably mined.

At S. CAL/300 a mine which became disarmed was washed ashore and exploding injured a guard.

P. MEDICAL

1) Malaria

a) FINE FINE FINE Valley

Malaria is prevalent in the valley of the FINE FINE FINE from Stations AL/300 B/300 to the mouth of the river for about 1 km on either side. This region is largely uninhabited.

b) MAL/300

From the town of MAL/300, in the Southwest coast, as far inland as CAL/300 there is another malaria-infested region. In the summer of 42 the 112th, which was in C.D. duty from MAL/300 to CAL/300, had 50% infectives as a result of malaria.

c) Malaria prevention

Quinine pills were administered to troops in malaria region about 2 or 3 times weekly. No great effort was made on the part of the military authorities to compel the troops to take them regularly. Civilians in the MAL/300 region habitually took quinine.

/ S. CAL/300.

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G. GENERAL

1) In summer of 42, 40% of the Italian soldiers in SICILY were native Sicilians. (F.H. estimate). The VII Army Corps, which at one time was the only corps in SICILY, was composed almost entirely of Sicilians.

1i) FOUL

Coal and wood is extremely scarce in Western SICILY; cooking is done principally with charcoal (carboni d'aceto) which, probably comes from the region of BRINDISI or PICCOLI or is imported.

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ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The food rationing system applied to the PALERMO area, allows 150 to 400 gr. of bread daily per person; the exact amount depending upon the individual's status with reference to heavy work, light work, etc.. Even farmers in Sicily are rationed as to the amount of flour they may use for their own use.

Olive oil is abundant, but farmers must turn in all the oil above their own needs, to the government. Fruit is abundant and not rationed.

P/W said that the controlled price of bread in Jan. 42, was L. 2.30 per kg. and from L. 5.00 to 15.00 per kg., in the black market, if it is available at all. A letter dated Feb. 8, 43, addressed to a soldier in Africa by his mother, who lives near PALERMO, said that good wheat bread in the black market, costs as much as L. 25.00 per kg. The same letter states that eggs from the same source were as much as L. 5.00 each, and had been L. 2.00 each a short time ago. A liter of wine, in the black market, costs L. 3.00 and a kg. of salami "part L. 30.00.

P/W stated that in Sicily, many soldiers did not have shoes (he was last there in Nov. 42). Often they were shod from grill for as much as a week for lack of shoes.

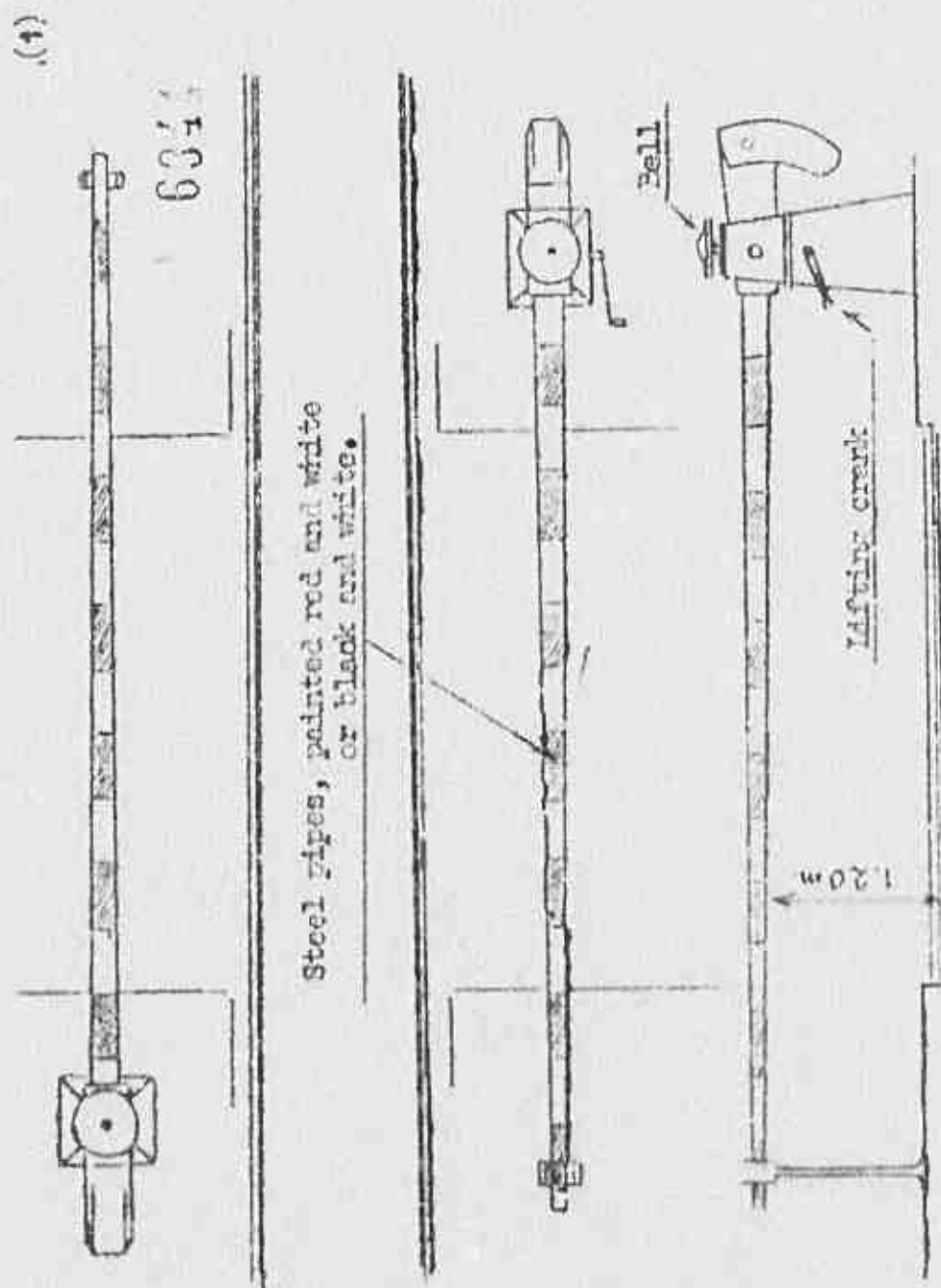
An order of say: four motor lorries, could expect to have two requisitioned by the government. Motor lorries still operating run on diesel oil. Petrol is allowed only to doctors, or for wedding or funerals. Kerosene is rationed for agricultural tractors in amounts said to be sufficient.

II. POLITICAL CONDITIONS

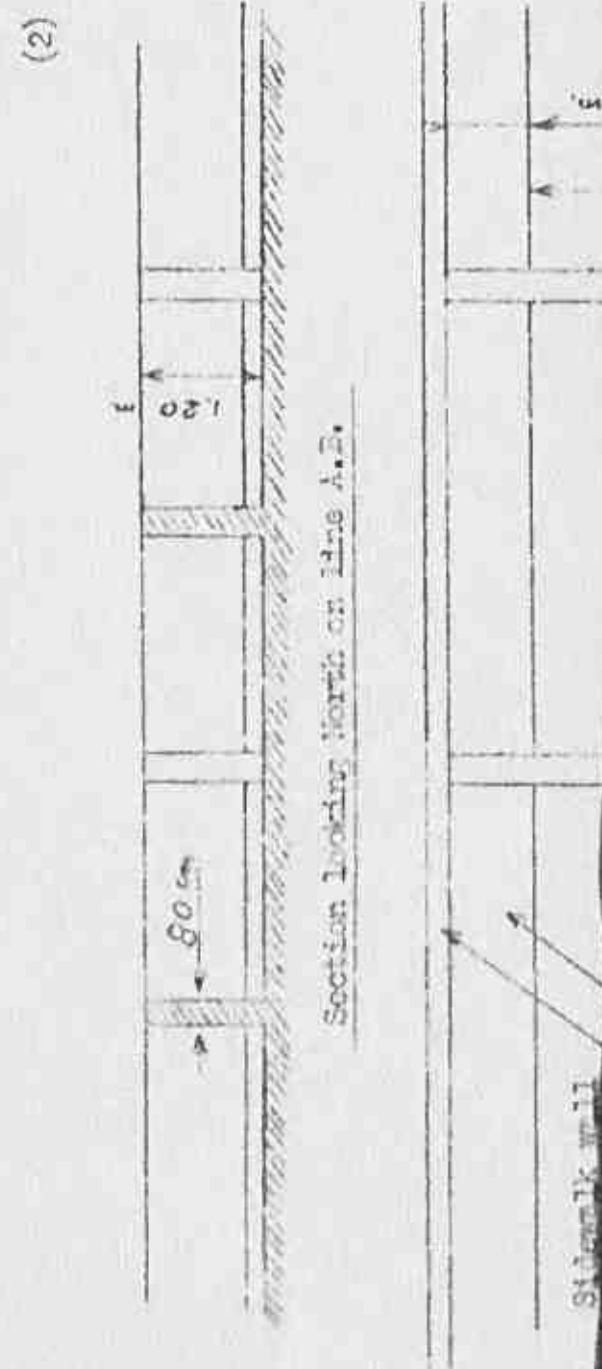
According to P/W, the Sicilians as well as Italians generally differentiate between the Crown and Fascism. Most Sicilians are loyal to the Crown, but rather indifferent to the party.

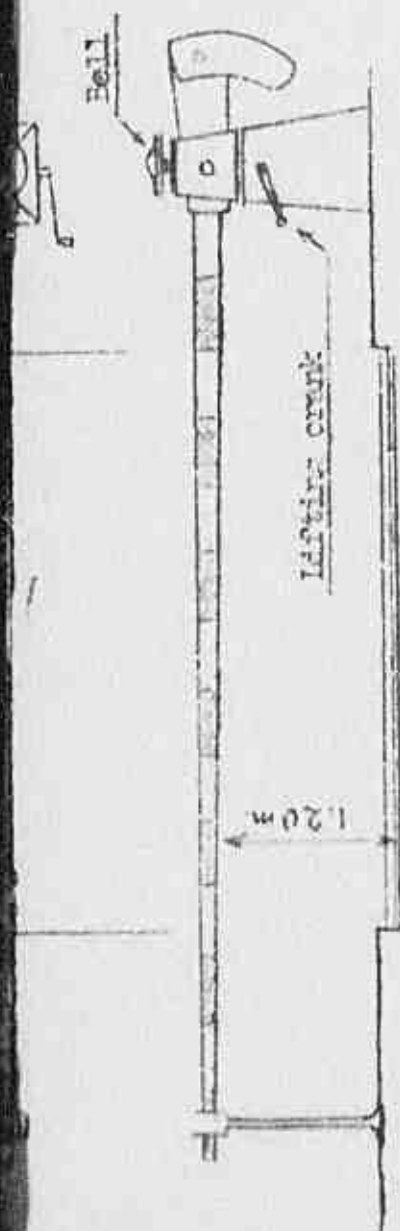
Germans in Sicily are not hated as soldiers, but their arrogance, attitude towards Sicilian women, and general behaviour are deeply resented. The attitude towards Germans is perhaps best described as one of tolerance.

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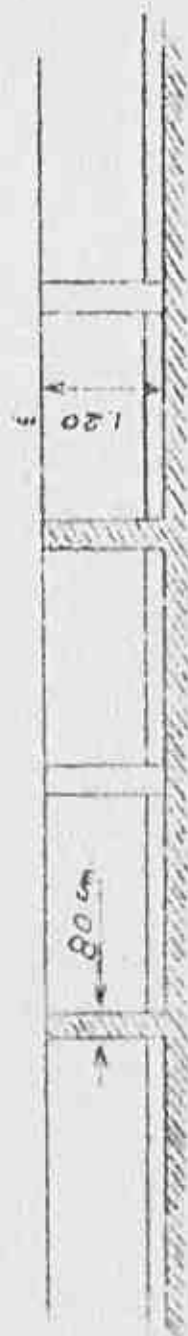
Railway crossing gate near GROSSETO
(Standard Italian level crossing gate)



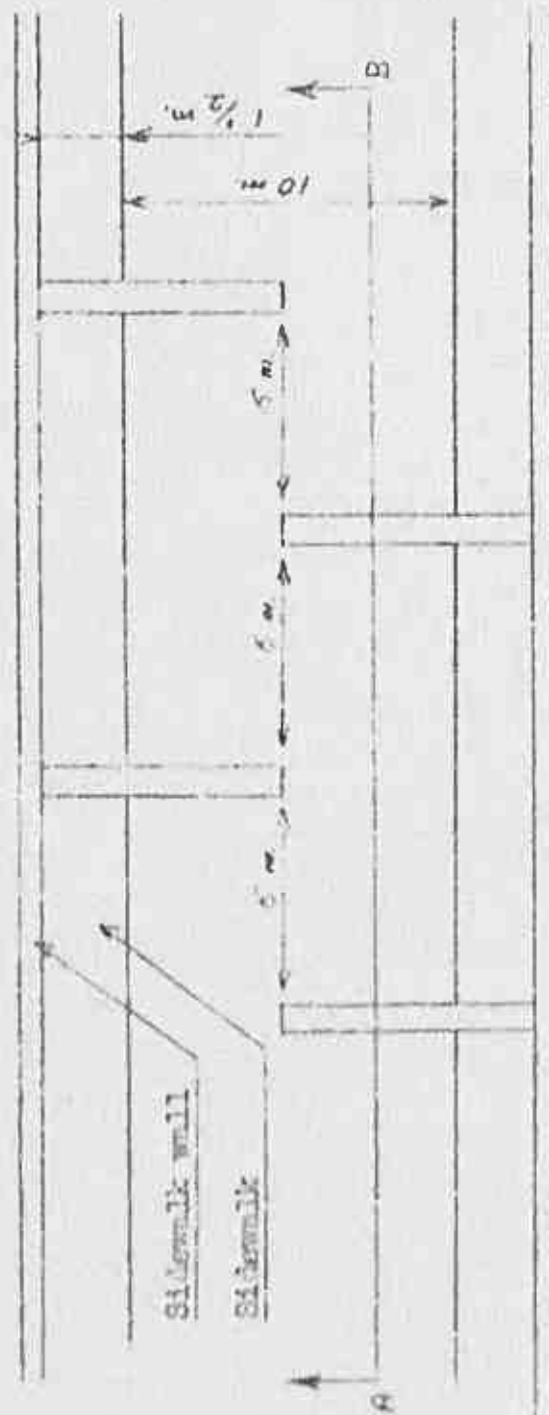


Railway crossing gate near GROSSETO
(Standard Italian level crossing gate)

(2)



Section looking North on line A.B.



Road block at GROSSETO

(Stone and cement structure)

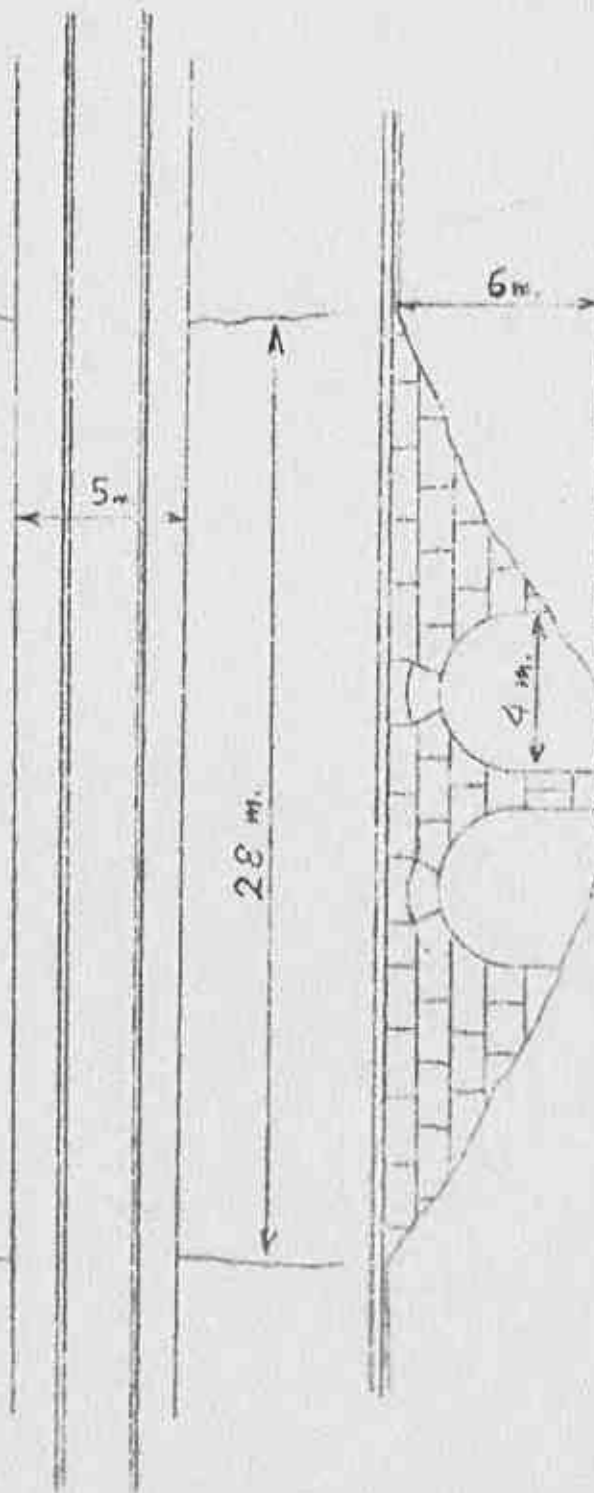
Appendix

(3)

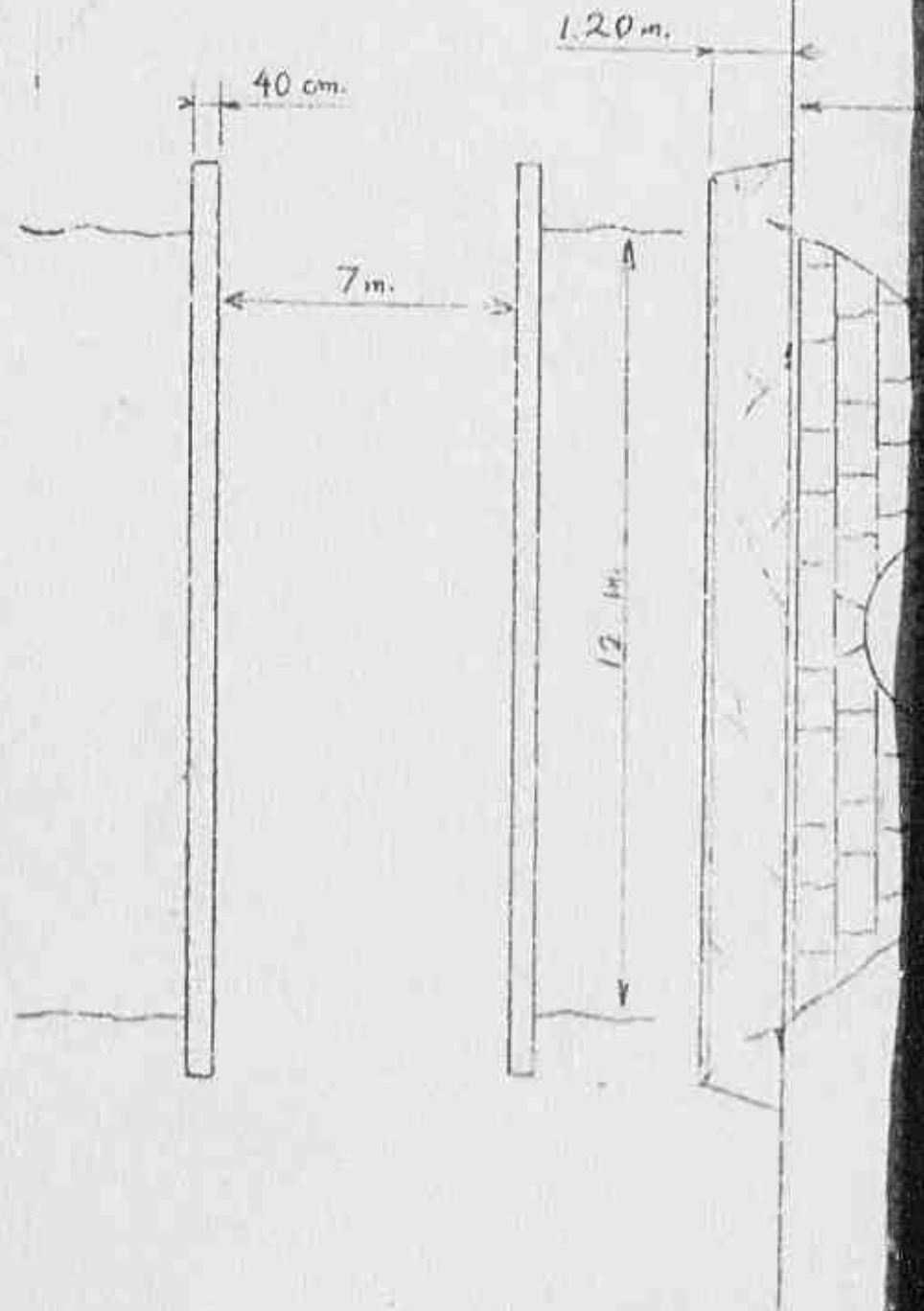
Redman bridge at (P-755558)

(Stone and masonry structure)

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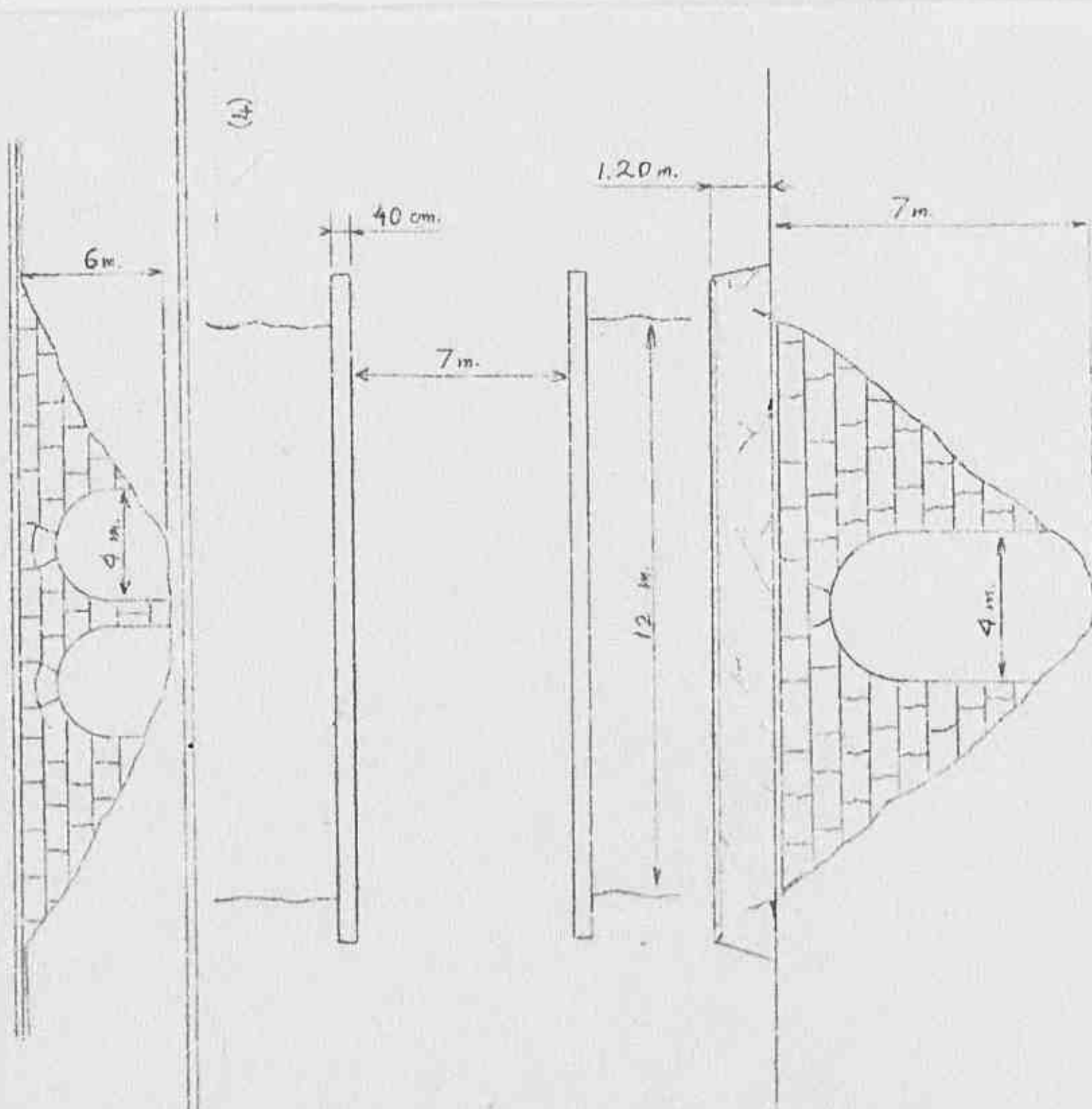


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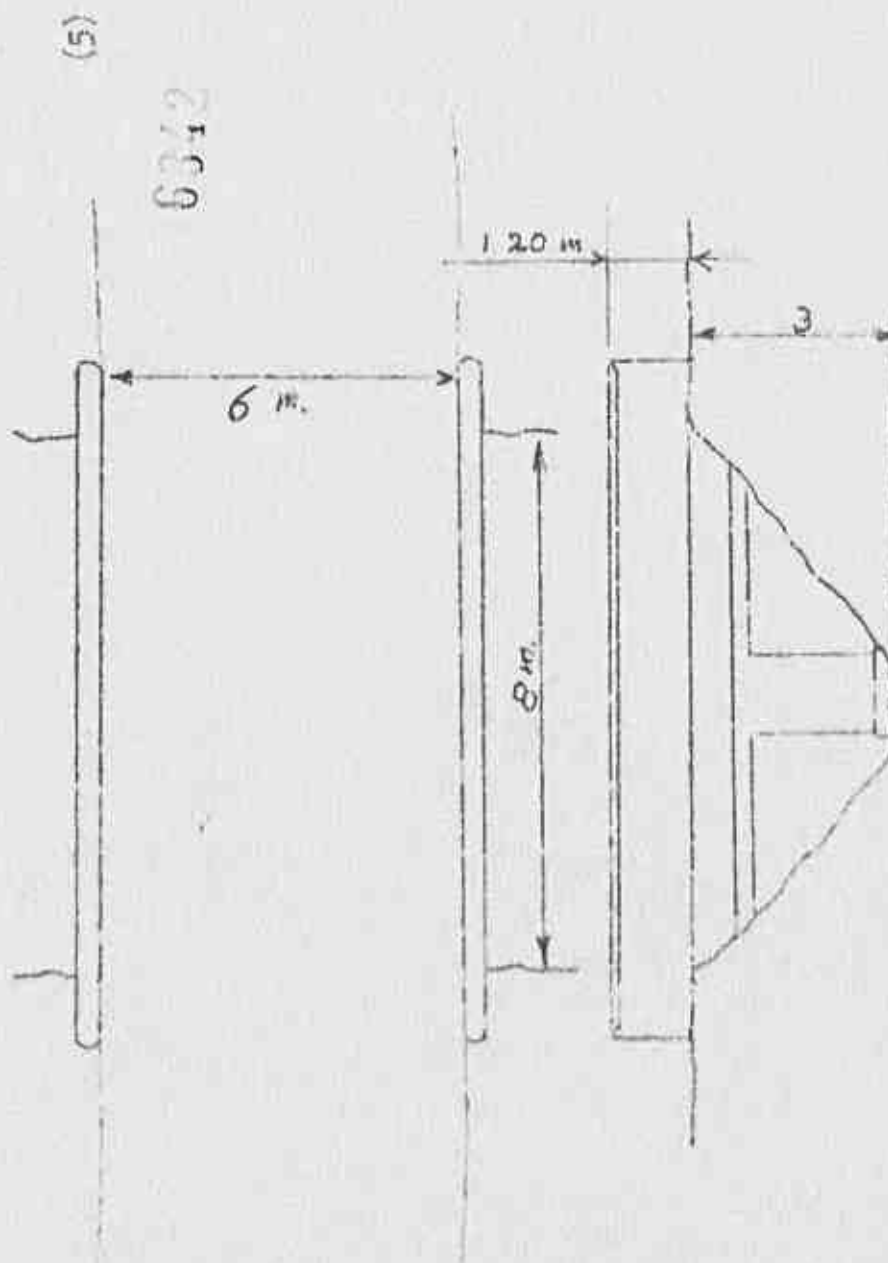
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Road bridge at (P- 355558)

(Stone and masonry structure)

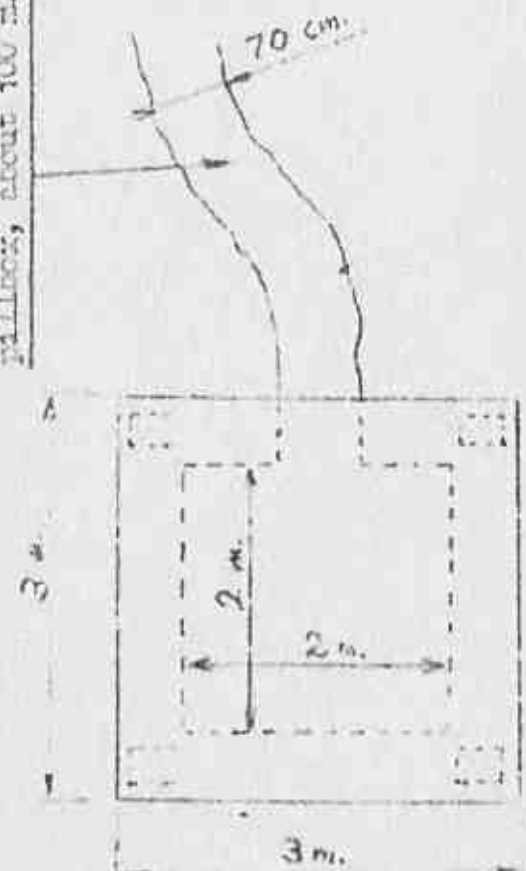
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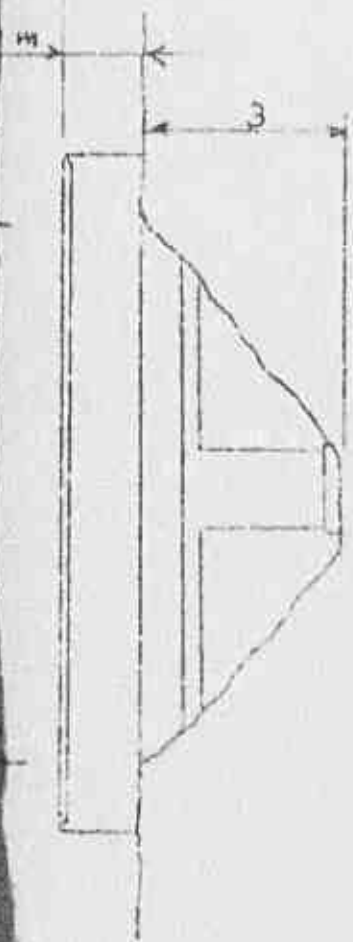


Road bridge near S. CATALDO (Palermo)

(All concrete structure)

(6)
Trench leading to next
pillbox, about 100 m. away.

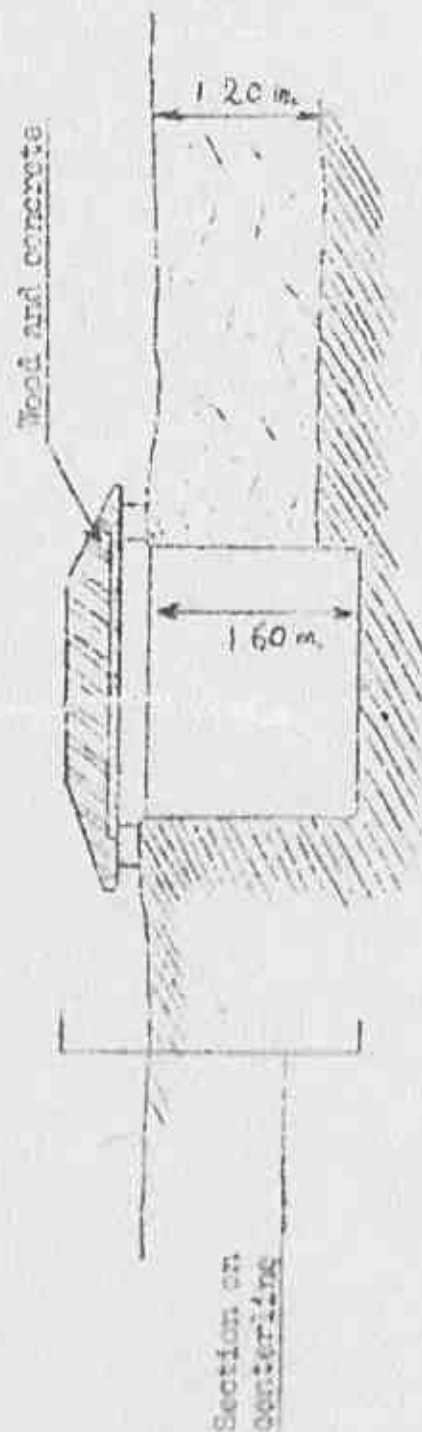
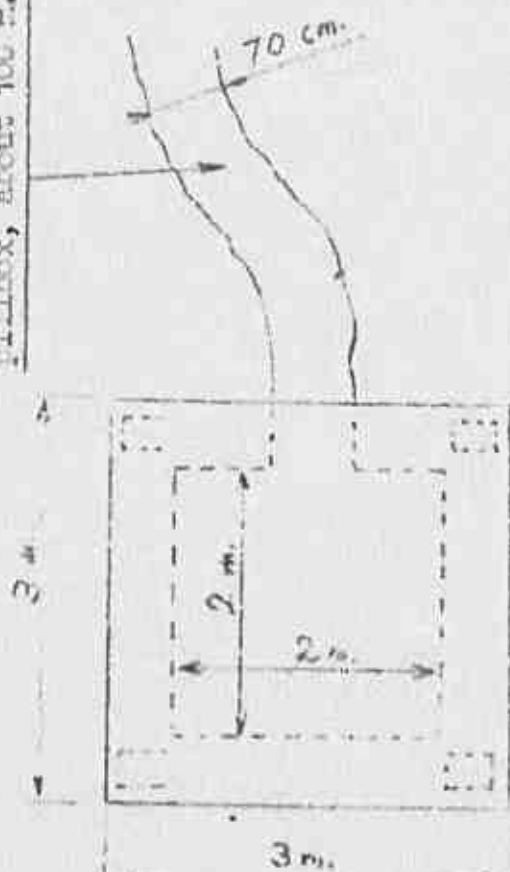




Road bridge near S. CATALDO (Palermo)

(All concrete structure)

(6)
Trench leading to next
pillbox, about 100 m. away.



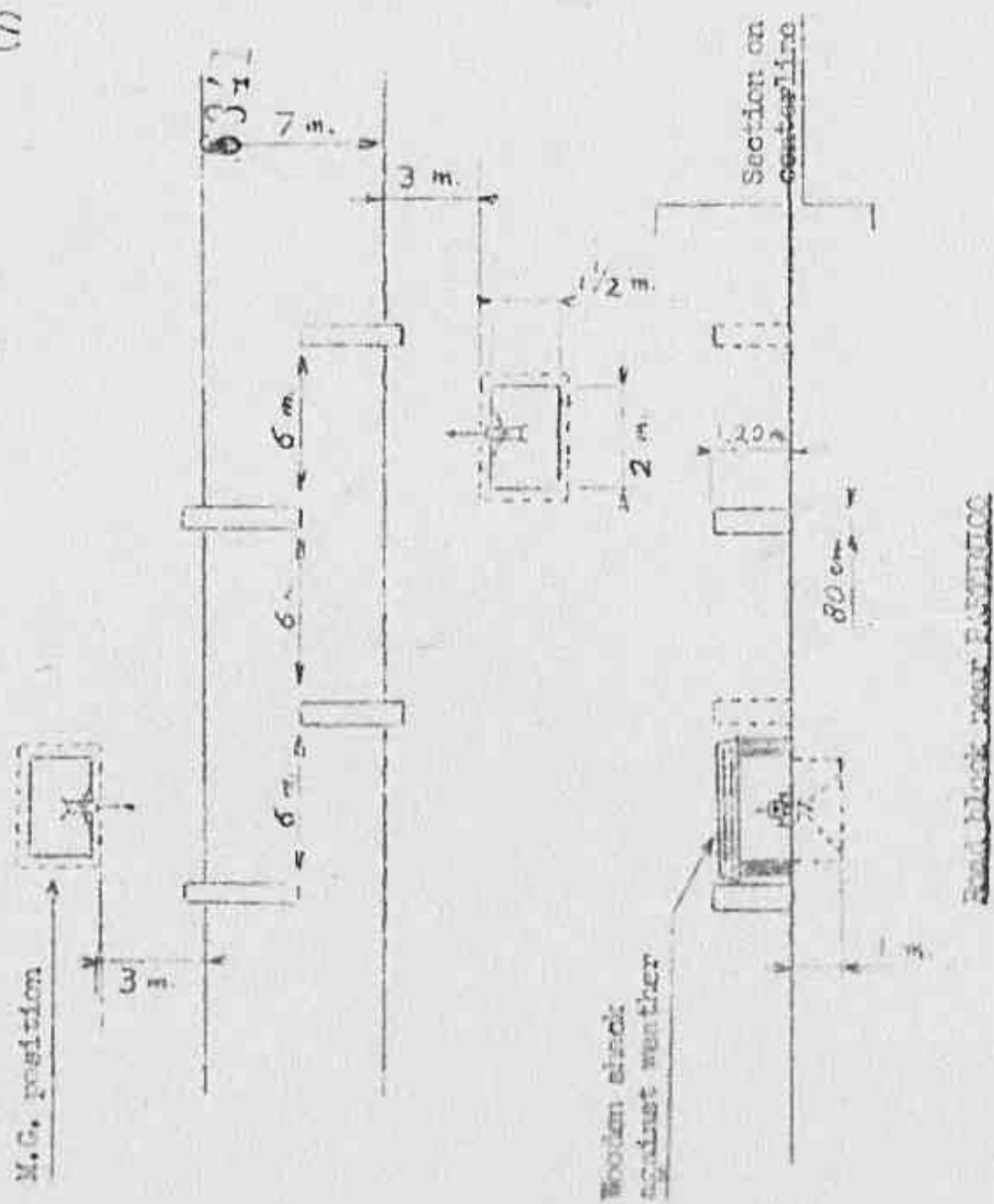
Pillbox near S. CATALDO (Palermo)

Appendix

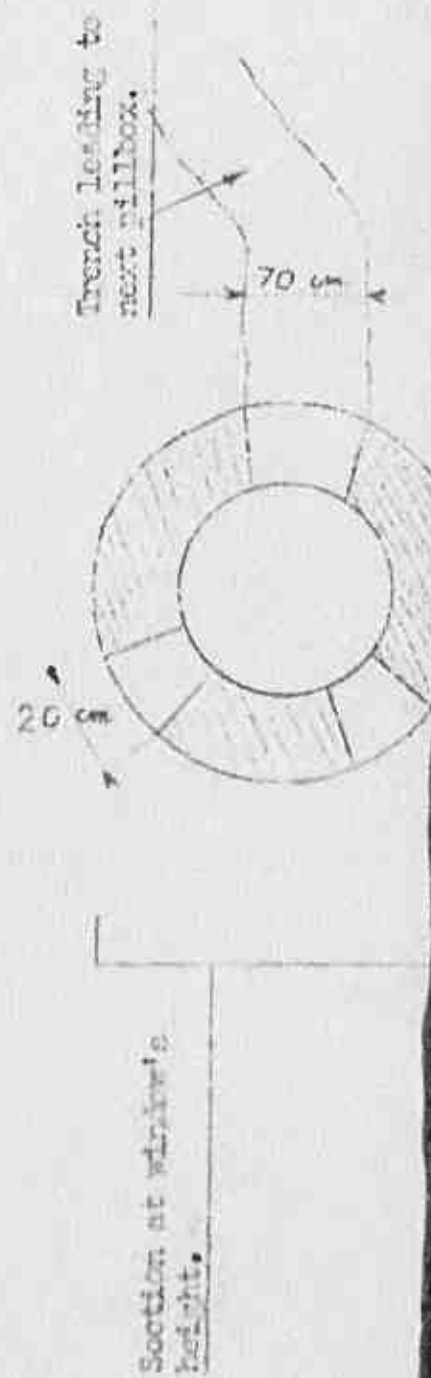
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

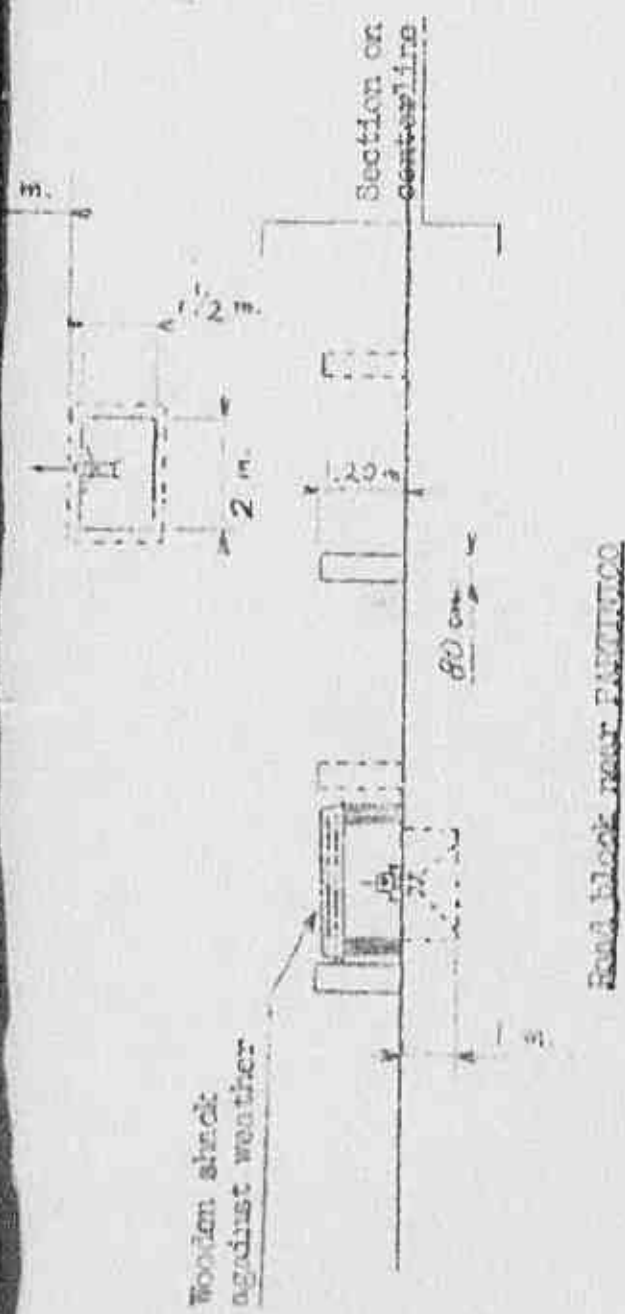
785015

(7)

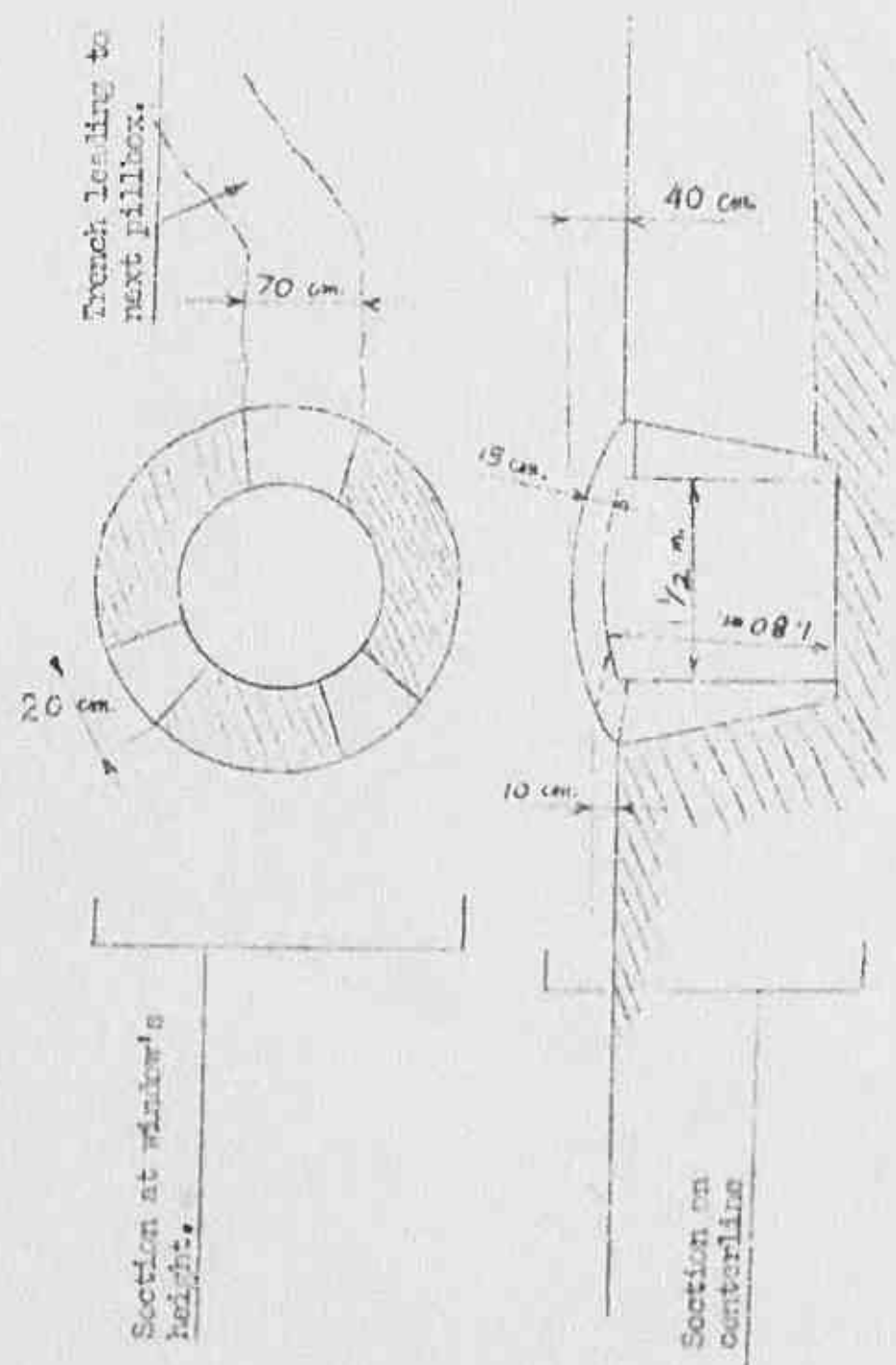


(8)





(8)



Appendix

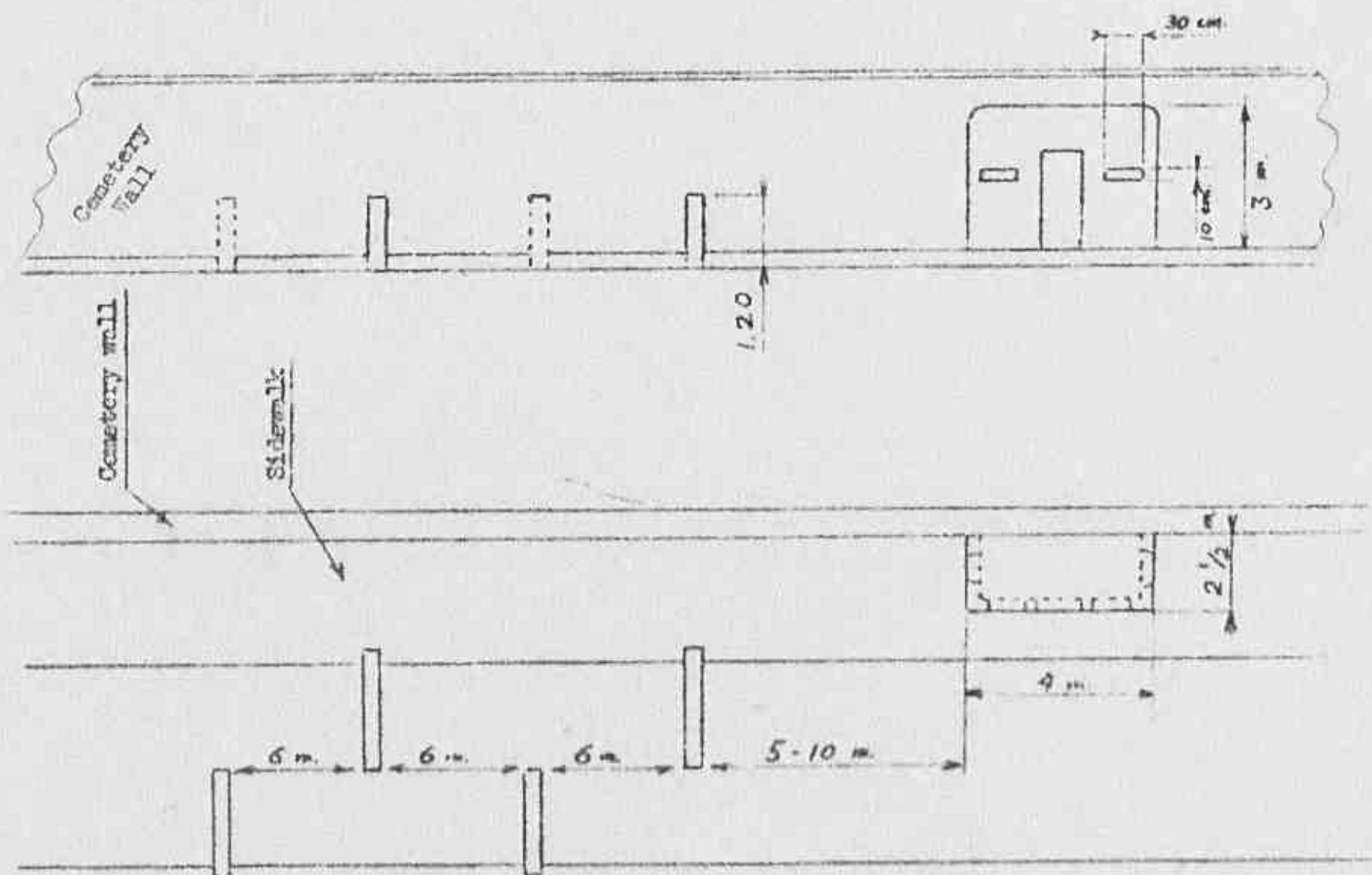
(Concrete structure)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

785015

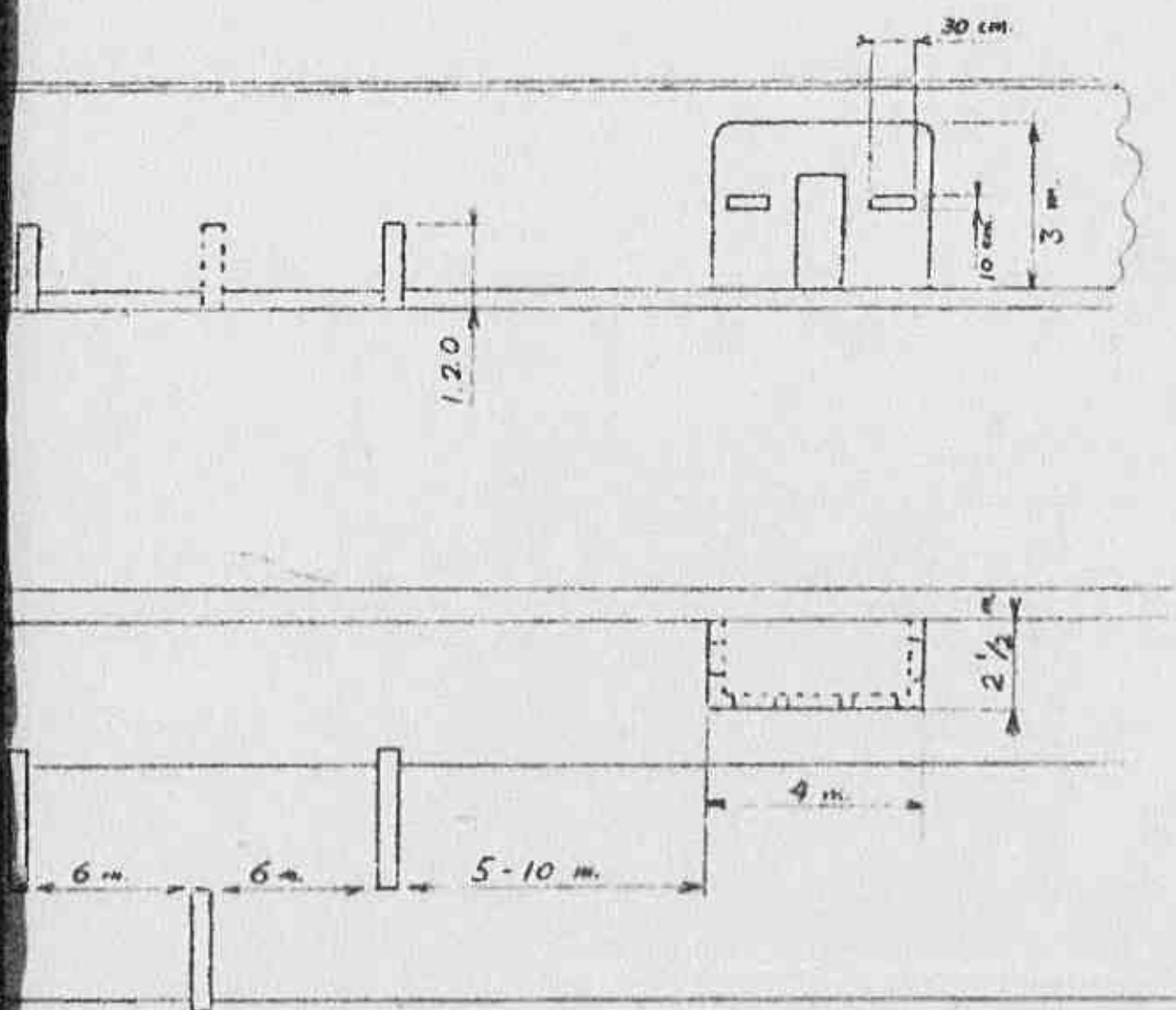
(5)

6329



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

785015



Roadblock and pillbox near Cimitero del Rotolo (D-449515)

(Stone and concrete structures)

Appendix

0004

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

785015

ADQUARTERS

7878009
6330

FORCE 141

9516

MOST SECRET - OFFICERS ONLY

Ref. No. SS/V

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To Set

Major Rodd

~~Redding~~ 12/1/16

6338

MO ST SE C R E T

I N D E X

This report contains information on the following places and items:-

1. CANICATTI (Prov. Agrigento)
2. CALENTINI (Prov. Syracuse)
3. FLORIDIA (Prov. Syracuse)
4. GIARRE - RIPOSTO (Prov. Catania)
5. PORTO EMPEDOCLE
6. ECONOMIC and POLITICAL
7. PERSONALITIES
8. APPENDIX A - RELIGES near CANICATTI
9. APPENDIX B - BRIDGES near FLORIDIA
10. APPENDIX C - PORTO EMPEDOCLE, installations and defences

W. J. Z. J.

G. G. R. RODE

Commander R. N.

O.S. C.S.D.I.S.-Med.

MOST SENSITIVE

DANICATTI (PROV. AMBUENGO)

6337

A SOURCE

P/W PASUNING, Angelo, a former from DANICATTI, called up in June 62. Returned in December 62, for 2 days. He seems fairly reliable and observant.

B TOWN

i) POPULATION

30,000

ii) WATER

DANICATTI has adequate water supply. It is brought to the town in pipes. The rich families have running water in their homes, but the poorer families must go to the various street fountains. During the summer months the water is shut off one day per week.

iii) ELECTRICITY

DANICATTI has its own power plant. The streets are illuminated either by lights hanging from wires strung across the streets, or by light fixtures attached to buildings. Nearly all houses have electricity. The central is a one-story building with metal chimney stacks 10-15 m. high, located about 1/2 km. to the N.E. of town on the CALIQUITA-CAVITAN road. Coal was used to generate the current. This station also supplies the following villages: PASUNING, CAVITAN, SUNDATA and LULA. Isolated farm houses around DANICATTI have no electricity.

iv) C.R.

Means, all cooking and heating is done by charcoal or wood.

v) POSTAL SERVICES

No telephone lines. Telegraph lines link the town with AMBUENGO, PASUNING, LULA and other towns. The Post Office is located on CALIQUITA road. Mail arrives once a day by train.

vi) GAIL

Only a provisional jail exists which is also used as the 100 M. (police) station. It is situated in the western section of the town.

vii) HOSPITAL

A municipal hospital, also used as an orphanage and home for the aged is also located in the western part of town, and can accommodate a maximum of 100 people. Dr. GARCIA is the chief surgeon.

viii) SCHOOLS

There are a number of small lodging houses, the largest and best being the HOTEL SUNDATA, located on the main square.

ix) STREETS

A primary school with a capacity for about 150 children is the only school building. Most the children attend summer classes while the other half go in the afternoon.

x) INDUSTRIES

None. Mining is main occupation. Industries have not been worked since Oct. 62, due to labor shortage.

Poorer families must go to the various street fountains. During the summer months the water is shut off one day per week.

iii) ELECTRICITY

CALICANTI has its own power plant. The streets are illuminated either by lights hanging from wires strung across the streets, or by light fixtures attached to buildings. Nearly all houses have electricity. The central is a one-story building with metal chimney stack 10-15 m. high, located about 4-5 km. to the N.E. of town on the CALICANTI-CALAGUITAN road. Coal was used to generate the current. This station also supplies the following villages: CALAGUITAN, CALAGUITAN, CALAGUITAN, CALAGUITAN and HELL. Isolated farm houses around CALICANTI have no electricity.

iv) GAS

No gas. All cooking and heating is done by charcoal or wood.

v) POSTAL SERVICES

No telephone lines. Telegraph lines link the town with CALAGUITAN, CALAGUITAN, CALAGUITAN and other towns. The Post Office is located on CORRO CALICANTI. Mail arrives once a day by train.

vi) COAL

Only a provisional coal exists which is also used as the COAL (police) station. It is situated in the western section of the town.

vii) HOSPITAL

A municipal hospital, also used as an ordinary address for the area is also located in the western part of town, and can accommodate a maximum of 100 people. Dr. CALICANTI is the chief surgeon.

viii) HOTELS

There are a number of small lodging houses, the largest and best being the HOTEL CALICANTI, located on the main square.

ix) SCHOOLS

A primary school with a capacity for about 150 children is the only school building. Half the children attend morning classes while the other half go in the afternoon.

x) INDUSTRIES

None. Mining is main occupation. Sulphur mines have not been worked since Oct. 42, due to labour shortage.

C. FACTORIES

None navigable. A small stream starts directly S. of CALICANTI, running in a southerly direction. It has many other tributaries from the water shed further south. This stream is used for irrigation of the adjoining lands. The sewerage system of CALICANTI empties into this stream near the town.

D. COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

i) CALICANTI - CALAGUITAN

A dirt road, rutted surface, many bridges, with usual drainage ditches. Road runs along the side of a hill, retaining walls have been built both sides of the road, particularly on the western side. These walls are on the average 2 m. high and are made of stone. This road as far as CALAGUITAN is fairly level and without sharp

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MOST SECRET

CANICATTI (cont 2) PROV. AGRICENTO

sharp bends.

About two Km. S. of CANICATTI the road passes over Rly line by means of stone bridge about 10 m. long and permitting one-way traffic only. Bus service along this road was discontinued in June 42, all buses having been requisitioned by the State. Several large culverts will be found on this road.

14) CANICATTI - AGRICENTO

This is also a metalled road about 6 m. wide with drainage ditches. The road is level as far as CASTROVILLUPPO and very straight. There is a small one-arch stone bridge, about 6 m. wide, permitting only one-way traffic, about 3 Km. W. of CANICATTI. A bus service was maintained over this road.

141) CANICATTI - BELLA DI PAICO

Same as roads (i and 14). A level crossing with swinging gates about 2 Km. N. of town. Secondary earthen surface roads lead from this road to the E. and W.

iv) CANICATTI - BELLA

A gravel road flanked by drainage ditches; will not permit two-way traffic in places. No sharp bends, but a few long hills. A single arch stone bridge crosses a steep-banked stream about 1-1 1/2 Km. W. of BELLA. The arch of the bridge is about 6 m. high, 5 m. wide and the bridge itself about 10 m. long, 3 m. wide. It has stone railings about 1 1/2 m. high. It permits only one-way traffic. (See sketch Appendix A)

b) RAILWAYS

AGRICENTO - CANICATTI - CALABISSETTA

A single track, standard gauge Rly line passes through CANICATTI in the station the track is double. Only one siding about 100m. long. No loading platform exists.

A narrow gauge line was in process of being abandoned.

c) COUNTRYSIDE

The terrain around CANICATTI is mostly level and cultivated. In places trees are close together, but foliage is not thick as they are mostly olive or almond trees. Vineyards dot the landscape. Towards the S. the ground is marshy in places and subject to inundation. Fields of different owners are divided by uncultivated strips 1 m. wide or low stone walls.

F MILITARY

No information available.

G AIR RAIDS

S/W recalls that in 41, when the town was bombed, not one shot was fired.

This is also a installed road about 6 m. wide with drainage ditches. The road is level as far as CASTROVILLINO and very straight. There is a small one-arch stone bridge, about 6 m. wide, permitting only one-way traffic, about 3 Km. W. of CANICATTI. A bus service was maintained over this road.

iii) CANICATTI - SEIRA DI FALCO

Same as roads (i and ii). A level crossing with swinging gates about 2 Km. N. of town. Secondary earthen surface roads lead from this road to the E. and W.

iv) CANICATTI - DELLA

A travel road flanked by drainage ditches; will not permit two-way traffic in places. No sherry benis, but a few long hills. A single arch stone bridge crosses a steep-banked stream about 1-1 1/2 Km. W. of DELLA. The arch of the bridge is about 6 m. high, 5 m. wide and the bridge itself about 10 m. long, 3 m. wide. It has stone railings about 1 1/2 m. high. It permits only one-way traffic. (See sketch Appendix A)

b) RAILWAYS

AGRIGENTO - CANICATTI - CALAMISSETTA

A single track, standard gauge Rly line passes through CANICATTI. In the station the track is double. Only one siding about 100 m. long. No loading platform exists.

A narrow gauge line was in process of being abandoned.

E COUNTRYSIDE

The terrain around CANICATTI is mostly level and cultivated. In places trees are close together, but foliage is not thick as they are mostly olive or almond trees. Vineyards dot the landscape. Towards the S. the ground is marshy in places and subject to inundation. Fields of different owners are divided by uncultivated strips 1 m. wide or low stone walls.

F MILITARY

No information available.

G AIR RAIDS

P/W recalls that in 41, when the town was bombed, not one shot was fired by the A.A. Since then it has been free from Air Raids.

MOST SECRET

CARLENTINI (Prov. Syracuse)

A SOURCE

GULIZZI, Giuseppe, a 19 year old farmer, who lived all his life 4 Km. outside CARLENTINI. Although quite bright, his knowledge is practically zero, apart from the countryside between his farm and the township. He was called up only in April 43.

B TOWN

I) POPULATION

About 12,000

II) WATER

The water supply is brought in by pipe line from SOGGINO. In the center of the town, it is laid on in houses, but on outskirts, fountains are used.

III) ELECTRICITY

The town is provided with it.

IV) GAS

None.

V) SEWAGE

None, as far as P/W was aware.

VI) RAIL

No rail station is believed to have a few calls.

VII) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a small Post Office. P/W did not know whether telegraph or telephone services were available.

VIII) HOTELS

Two, very small one-story buildings.

IX) SCHOOLS

Situated in a small 7-8 room building.

C WATER COURSES AND COUNTRYSIDE

P/W has never seen any water in any of the small streams marked on 1:25,000 map sheets 274 IV S.S. and IV N.S. area, between latitudes 90 and 94, and longitudes 42 and 53. The banks of these so called water courses are however steep and not passable to MT.

P/W used to walk once a week into CARLENTINI across country from his farm "MISERILI, CASSARA" Map Ref. H. 923505. The whole of the countryside between this point and CARLENTINI is cultivated with grain, except for some orange groves at COVENTINO itself, a narrow strip west of this farm, and a further area north of the road.

The ground between CARLENTINI and CASSARA is hilly and boulder strewn, so much so, that farm tractors work of little use and only oxen were used at COVENTINO where there was some fairly clear ground. CARLENTINI itself is on the top of a hill with steep sides all around.

B TOWN

1) POPULATION

About 12,000

ii) WATER

The water supply is brought in by pipe line from SONTIND. In the center of the town, it is laid on in houses, but on outskirts, fountains are used.

iii) ELECTRICITY

The town is provided with it.

iv) GAS

None.

v) SEWERAGE

None, as far as F/W was aware.

vi) RAIL

CC RR station is located here a few miles.

vii) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a small post office. F/W did not know whether telegraph or telephone services were available.

viii) HOTELS

One, very small one-story building.

ix) SCHOOLS

Situated in a small 7-8 room building.

C WATER COURSES AND COUNTRY

F/W has never seen any water in any of the small streams marked on 1:25,000 map sheets 274, 275, 276, and 277. These, between castings 90 and 94, and northings 49 and 53. The banks of these so called water courses are however steep and not passable to M.

F/W used to walk once a week into CALLENTINI cross country from his farm "MASSEUIL CHASSAUA" Map Ref. H. 933505. The whole of the countryside between this point and CALLENTINI is cultivated with grain, except for some orange groves at CONTEZARZO itself, a narrow strip west of this farm, and a further grove north of the road.

The ground between CALLENTINI and CONTEZARZO is hilly and boulder strewn, so much so, that farm tractors were of little use and only oxen were used at 1. CONTEZARZO where there was also fairly clear ground. CALLENTINI itself is on the top of a hill with steep sides all around.

D OBSERVATIONS

a) ROUTES

1) CALLENTINI - SONTIND

F/W only knows this road, from CALLENTINI to Map Ref. H. 912527. From where he used to take the small path running in a southerly direction. The road is two-way traffic and unsurfaced, with small drainage ditches on each side. From CALLENTINI it sweeps S.W. and then E. along a hill in a N.E. direction in view of the steep hill it has to negotiate. At point Map Ref. H. 915 527 it crossed a small stone bridge, over a dry river bed. The bridge is about 7-8 m. long and is the width of the road with a 2 m. parapet. The distance from the bottom of the river bed to the bridge is about 3 m. The banks are fairly steep and not negotiable by M.

The land on either side of the road is cultivated with wheat and while fairly level to the north, there is a slight upward gradient south of the road.

01031
MOST SECRET 6331

CABLENTINI (cont 2)

b) RAILWAYS

The nearest Rly line passes about 2 Km. north of CABLENTINI

c) MILITARY

P/N who left CABLENTINI only two months ago, states that he has never seen any military traffic or personnel in neighbourhood.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

6337
MOST SECRET

ZULCARI, I. A. (PROV. SIRACHUSA)

A. SOURCE

FAIRBANKS, Sebastiano; Born in FLORENCE in 1899. Baker. Left FLORENCE in March 1941. Seems very truthful and simple.

B. TOWN

i) POPULATION

About 20,000. Only occupation is farming. Traffic: Only Via ROMA and Corso V. MANFREDI will permit wheeled traffic.

ii) WATER SUPPLY

It consists of wells in everybody's back yard. No fountain in squares or streets. The water is not good, and persons became ill after long usage, suffering from gall stones. It was rumored that water would be brought in from the hills by means of an aqueduct, but P/W does not know if the project has been put into effect. No shortage of water during summer months.

iii) ELECTRICITY

It is brought to FLORENCE from the power plant in SIRACHUSA. The line follows the SIRACHUSA-FLORENCE road. Streets are lit by single lamps at each street corner. The majority of homes have electricity; the average cost being about 5-6 lire per month, plus a minimal charge of 3 lire for the use of the meter.

iv) GAS

None. All heating and cooking done by charcoal or wood.

v) POSTAL FACILITIES

Post Office in Via ROMA. It is a one-story building, housing also the telegraph.

vi) CAFE

Situated on Via MANFREDI but serves also as the 10th Station commanded by a Carabinieri. Prisoners serving long term sentences are sent to Syracuse.

vii) HOSPITAL

None. There is a home for the aged 1 km. to the N.W. of town, at SANTELLI, which can accommodate about 20 persons. Lately it was also used to feed orphans.

viii) SPOONING

None. Sanitation facilities are very poor. Only CORSO V. MANFREDI has a sewer line, having its outlet into a stream south of the town. There are no on this street have pits which are emptied once a year.

ix) HOTELS

The only hotel is LUNEDUZZI, near the post office, owned by SIO. GALLIO. It is a two-story building. The ground floor may possibly be a restaurant.

x) SCHOOLS

A two-story building at SANTELLI, near the home for the aged, accommodating about 100 children, divided into morning and afternoon classes.

It consists of wells in everybody's back yard. No fountain in squares or streets. The water is not good, and persons become ill after long usage, suffering from gall stones. It was rumored that water would be brought in from the hills by means of an aqueduct, but P/W does not know if the project has been put into effect. No shortage of water during summer months.

(iii) ELECTRICITY

It is brought to FLORENTIN from the power plant in STRANDE. The line follows the STRANDE-FLORENTIN Road. Streets are lit by single lamps at each street corner. The majority of homes have electricity; the average cost being about 5-6 lire per month, plus a nominal charge of 3 lire for the use of the meter.

(iv) GAS

None. All heating and cooking done by charcoal or wood.

v) POSTAL FACILITIES

Post Office is in VIA ROMA. It is a one-story building, housing also the telegraph.

vi) CAFE

Situated on Via LOMBARDE there serves also as the CC RS Station surrounded by a barbershop. Prisoners serving long term sentences are sent to STRANDE.

vii) HOSPITALS

None. There is a home for the aged 1/2 Km. to the N.W. of town, at SANTUCCI, which can accommodate about 20 persons. Lately it was also used to feed orphans.

viii) SCHOOLS

None. Sanitation facilities are very poor. Only CORSO V. EMANUELE has a sewer line, having its outlet into a stream south of the town. Homes not on this street have pits which are emptied once a year.

ix) HOTELS

The only hotel is ALBERGO ROMA, near the post office, owned by Sig. GEMELLI. It is a two-story building. The ground floor may possibly be a restaurant.

x) SCHOOLS

A two story building at SANTUCCI, near the home for the aged, accommodates about 100 children, divided into morning and afternoon classes.

c. WATER COURSES

i) RIVER ARNO

In the summer it is very shallow where the river is 30-50 m. wide, whilst in other places where it narrows, the water is 1-2 m. deep. In places the banks are very low; in the winter the adjacent land is flooded. Even in winter, the river can be forded at low water places. At the narrow places the banks are very steep and about 1-1 1/2 m. above water level. The river has in sandy, with few occasional large rocks. Along the banks bushes have been planted to keep the ground firm. Water from this river is not used for irrigation. Only in the winter is there a strong current, and during this season people drink for sale.

ii) STREAM SOUTH OF FLORENTIN (known as FLORENTINO)

It is dry during summer months and water in which from 15 to 30 m.

633

MOST SECRET

FLORIDIA (Cont. 2)

The bed is very rocky and would not permit wheeled traffic. The banks vary in height from 3 to 5 m. Sustaining walls 2-3 m. high have been built where the banks are not rocky. This stream runs East to West immediately South of FLORIDIA.

E COMMUNICATIONSc) ROADS1) FLORIDIA - SCLARINO - SIRACUSA ROAD

This is a straight, flat road. Metalled surface about 6 m. wide with drainage ditches; it permits two way traffic. From FLORIDIA to SCLARINO, road is flanked by stone walls about 1-1.5 m. high. From FLORIDIA to SIRACUSA, stone walls are found in most places. 5 km. East from FLORIDIA, there is a level crossing with a hand operated barrier.

The land to the East of FLORIDIA along this road is very flat and cultivated with vineyards and almond trees 3-4 m. tall, planted far enough apart not to block visibility. The vines, about 4 ft. apart, are about 30 cm. high and tied to bamboo sticks. West of FLORIDIA, the ground rises gradually; it is cultivated and has thick olive groves.

11) FLORIDIA - PULICIA ROAD

Road is gravel topped; it permits two way traffic and has drainage ditches. One km. north of FLORIDIA, road crosses Rly line by means of a level crossing. A watchman is stationed here and there are two culverts about 300 m. apart north of this point, which are only 50 cm high. This road, as far as the bridge PULICIA over the ARRO, has stone walls about 3-4 m. high on each side. The level on either side of road up to bridge is rolling, with vineyards, olive and almond trees. To the north of the PULICIA bridge, the road climbs gradually up to PULICIA. P/M has never traveled beyond bridge.

The bridge over the ARRO River (Map ref. J 023347) is of stone with a masonry parapet; it permits two-way traffic. It is about 150-200 m. long, 10-15 m. high, from river bed, with a 1.5 m. high parapet. (See Sketch 1, Appendix B)

South of FLORIDIA, (Map reference J 024318) a bridge crosses the stream MALINKILO. It is about 100 m. long, 25 m. above stream bed and about 7 m. wide with 40 cm wide pavement. The parapets are about 1.5 m. high.

These bridges permit the passage of all loads. (See Sketch 2 Appendix B)

COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

1) FLORIDIA - SOLARINO - SIRACUSA ROAD

This is a straight, flat road. Metalled surface about 6 m. wide with drainage ditches; it permits two way traffic. From FLORIDIA to SOLARINO, road is flanked by stone walls about 1-1.5 m. high. From FLORIDIA to SIRACUSA, similar walls are found in most places. 5 km. East from FLORIDIA, there is a level crossing with a hand operated barrier.

The land to the East of FLORIDIA along this road is very flat and cultivated with vineyards and almond trees 3-4 m. tall, planted far enough apart not to block visibility. The vines, about 4 ft. apart, are about 30 cm. high and tied to bamboo sticks. West of FLORIDIA, the ground rises gradually; it is cultivated and has thick olive groves.

11) FLORIDIA - PICCOLO FIORE

Road is gravel topped; it permits two way traffic and has drainage ditches. One km. north of FLORIDIA, road crosses Rly line by means of a level crossing. A waterman is stationed here and stretches a chain across the road when trains are due to pass. There are two culverts about 500 m. apart north of this point, which are only 50 cm high. This road, as far as the bridge DIBBINO over the AMARO, has stone walls about 1-1.5 m. high on each side. The land on either side of road up to bridge is rolling, with vineyards olive and almond trees. To the north of the DIBBINO bridge, the road rises gradually up to PICCOLO FIORE. It has never travelled beyond bridge.

The bridge over the AMARO River (Map Ref. J 023347) is of stone with a masonry parapet; it permits two-way traffic. It is about 150-200 m. long, 10-15 m. high, from river bed, with a 1.5 m. high parapet. (See Sketch 1, Appendix B)

South of FLORIDIA, (Map Reference J 024318) a bridge crosses the stream MILLINELLO. It is about 100 m. long, 25 m. above stream bed and about 7 m. wide with 40 cm wide pavement. The parapets are about 1.5 m. high.

These bridges permit the passage of all loads. (See Sketch 2, Appendix B)

b) RAILWAYS

SIRACUSA - FLORIDIA - SOLARINO

Narrow gauge, single track, coal burning, with wooden sleepers about 1 m. apart. The station is a two-story building, but has no loading platform. There is a siding about 50 m. long, and another one, about 100 m. long, to allow east bound trains to pass.

c) COUNTRYSIDE

For about 3 km. around it is fairly level and thickly planted mainly with olive, almond and vine trees. Fields of different crops are separated by low stone walls or by uncultivated strips of land. The land is firm and would permit wheeled traffic. Artesian wells or springs are plentiful in the country-side.

MOST SECRET

GIARRI - RIPOSTO (Prov. CATANIA)

6331

A. SOURCE

FYEMA, Sebastiano, a fisherman from RIPOSTO, was last home in Feb. 43; truthful but ignorant.

B. TOWN

1) POPULATION

GIARRI - RIPOSTO population about 30,000.
In RIPOSTO, the majority of the population are fishermen - and in GIARRI the main occupation is farming.

41) WATER

Plentiful. Brought into town by pipeline. P/M does not know the source. Many houses have running water.

44) ELECTRICITY

Installed in the streets and houses. Its source unknown.

47) GAS

None

v) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a telephone and telegraphic service.

vi) GAIL

It is located in GIARRI; capacity unknown to P/M.

vii) HOSPITAL

There is one in GIARRI

viii) HOTELS

There are none in RIPOSTO, but one or two in GIARRI

ix) SCHOOLS

One in RIPOSTO, on the main street to GIARRI

C. HARBOUR

There is a small harbor in RIPOSTO, used only by small boats. Within the harbor there is a depth of 7 ft. at a distance of 150 m. from shore. It is protected by a breakwater 200 m. long, 2 m. wide, 7 ft. above sea level, with no loading or discharging facilities; boats do not tie up here. The port is not mined nor is there a submarine net. Fishing is forbidden at night.

D. BEACHES

No beach in front of RIPOSTO. North from RIPOSTO to FUNDACIELLO the beach has a length approximately 3 km, and a maximum width of 200 m. at FORTILLA. (Refer to Map 1:50,000 Sheet 252 - II.) North from this point it narrows. The beach consists of pebbles and sand. P/M considers that a two wheeled cart loaded with sand, pulled by two horses being bogged on this beach. 15 m. offshore the water has a main depth of 6 ft.

The country immediately behind the beach is cultivated; there are many lemon, vine and various fruit trees.

Only one road leads from the beach at (ref. ref. D 072098) FUNDACIELLO to GIARRI/51.

Pleasant. Brought into town by pipeline. P/W does not know the source.
Many houses have running water.

III) ELECTRICITY

Installed in the streets and houses. Its source unknown.

IV) GAS

None

V) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a telephone and telegraphic service.

VI) BACE

It is located in GIARRE; capacity unknown to P/W.

VII) HOSPITAL

There is one in GIARRE

VIII) HOTELS

There are none in RIPOSTO, but one or two in GIARRE

IX) SCHOOL

One in RIPOSTO, on the main street to GIARRE

C. HARBOR

There is a small harbor in RIPOSTO, used only by small boats. Within the harbor there is a depth of 7 ft. at a distance of 150 m. from shore. It is protected by a breakwater 200 m. long, 2 m. wide, 7 ft. above sea level, with no loading or discharging facilities; boats do not tie up here. The port is not mined nor is there a submarine net. Fishing is forbidden at night.

D. BEACHES

No beach in front of RIPOSTO. North from RIPOSTO to POMACCELLO the beach has a length approximately 3 km. and a maximum width of 200 m. at POMACCELLO. (Refer to Map 1:50,000 Sheet 262 - II) North from this point it narrows. The beach consists of pebbles and sand. P/W remembers that a two wheeled cart loaded with sand, pulled by two horses beached on this beach. 10 m. offshore the water has a main depth of 6 1/2 ft.

The country immediately behind the beach is cultivated; There are many lemon, vine and various fruit trees.

Only one road leads from the beach to (Map Ref. D 072078) POMACCELLO to CARRUBIA.

E. WATER RESOURCES

All small creeks north of RIPOSTO are fordable. Their bottom is rocky and they are flanked by stone walls 2 m. high to prevent floods during the rainy season.

F. COMMUNICATIONS

a) RAILS

1) RIPOSTO to GIARRE

Paved with flag stones, two-way traffic with one level crossing.

b) RAILWAYS

The Station is GIARRE - RIPOSTO. It has three sidings. The line goes north to TROVATI. Single track standard gauge. Wooden sleepers.

6330

MOST SECRET

GIARRD-RIFOSTIC (cont. 2)

G. COUNTRY

Land and vines are mainly cultivated. Wheat is grown in this area.

H. MILITARY

T/W's states that they are no defenses along the coast. (sic)

MOST SECRET

PORTO EMPEDOCLE (see sketch map Appendix 633)

A. SOURCE

INTERVIEW, GASTANO; Sailor; Seems to be quite reliable. Was in town from Aug. 39 to Dec. 42.

B. TOWN

i) POPULATION

15,000. Main occupation farming.

ii) WATER

It is piped into town and laid on in houses. In some cases the pipe-line runs from house to house, instead of being laid into individual town-houses from the main. Water is also available at street fountains.

iii) ELECTRICITY

Laid on in houses and also in the streets. The power is generated in town. Location of plant shown in sketch (No 2)

iv) GAS

No information

v) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a telephone service in town. P/W does not know about tele-graph. There is a small Post Office; for location see sketch (17)

vi) CLOD

Small, temporary pool at Police Station; for location see sketch (18)

vii) HOSPITALS

There is a military hospital in town, two story high, with about 50 beds. It is next to the school. See sketch (16)

viii) HOTELS

There are two, 2nd class, two-story hotels as shown on sketch No (23)

ix) SCHOOLS

See sketch (23)

x) INDUSTRIES

There is one school in town. See sketch No 15. It is two story high and about 20 m. long and 10 m. wide.

xi) INDUSTRIES

P/W knows of no special industries of any size. For the main establishments in the town refer to sketch. Ice factory at No (1). Old factory area at No (8). P/W claims there is no activity here and that some families live in the buildings. Fish market at No (19). Post Office at No (20). Town Hall at No (21).

xii) SEWAGE

The town sewerage is carried by pipes to the port and empties at police shown on the sketch No (21)

C. REMARKS

All three moles in this harbor are at the same height above water, about 14 m. Moles are roughly constructed of large stones. The surface is not too smooth and is unsuitable for vehicles. The standard gauge Rly serves the town as shown on the sketch No (5). The spur on MULO SE LITTONIO is used

785015

line and from house to house, instead of being led into individual
 ponds from the main. Water is also available at street fountains.

iii) ELECTRICITY

Laid on in houses and also in the streets. The power is generated
 in town. Location of plant shown in sketch (No 2)

iv) GAS

No information

v) POSTAL SERVICES

There is a telephone service in town. P/W does not know about tele-
 graph. There is a small Post Office; for location see sketch (17)

vi) UAC

Small, temporary coal at Police Station; for location see sketch (18)

vii) HOSPITALS

There is a military hospital in town, two story high, with about 50
 beds. It is next to the school. See sketch (16)

viii) HOTELS

There are two, 2nd class, two-story hotels as shown on sketch No (22)

ix) SCHOOLS

There is one school in town. See sketch No 15. It is one story high
 and about 20 m. long and 10 m. wide.

x) INDUSTRIES

P/W knows of no special industries of any size. For the main establish-
 ments in the town refer to sketch. Ice factory at No (1), old factory
 area at No (3). P/W claims there is no activity here and that some
 families live in the buildings. Fish market at No (19). Post office at
 No (20). Town Hall at No (21).

xi) SEWERAGE

The town sewerage is carried by pipes to the port and empties at point
 shown on the sketch No (24)

C. HARBOURS

All three moles in this harbour are at the same height above water, about
 14 m. Moles are roughly constructed of large stones. The surface is not too
 smooth and is unsuitable for vehicles. The standard gauge railway serves the
 port as shown on the sketch No (5). The spur on MOLO DE LITTONIO is used
 only to short empty wagons. No loading or discharging takes place at this
 point.

The main quay is between the MOLO DE LITTONIO and the center mole, parallel
 to the Rly. (see sketch) It has accommodations for 2,000 and a 3,000 T. ship,
 and to 200. The water depth here is about 7 1/2 m. South from this quay and
 passing the central mole to the eastward, the water is deeper. At the area No 26
 on the sketch, the water depth reaches about 10 m. Here incoming, loaded ships
 anchored at night moor to the MOLO DE LITTONIO, about 10 m. from it. They
 were partially unloaded by use of motor barges, before proceeding to the quay.
 At the entrance of the outer harbour, the water is deeper, measuring about 12 m.
 on the east side.

The slips in the western portion of the harbour, accommodate sailing
 fishing boats only; The water is shallow, depth unknown. The inner port and the
 eastern portion of the outer port are new, entirely military and closed to
 civilian shipping. Pilots are taken on by all vessels entering or leaving
 harbour.

SECRET

PORPO EMPLOYED (cont. 2)

There are 2 houses in the harbour, about 40 m. above the mole. (See sketch No 6) Pilot's house at No (7) No repair docks or facilities exist except for the repair of very small fishing boats less than 10 m. long. The work is carried out at the slipways and beach to the west of the center mole.

The harbour is protected by an anti-submarine net, located at the entrance as shown at No 13. It is held afloat by steel drums, and is opened by hand-operated winches shown at No 14. The boom is pivoted in the center; the eastern portion opening to the N.W.

P/W knows of no mine fields near the harbour, but 4 large fishing vessels operated as mine sweepers from this port. P/W who was on a mine sweeper, mentioned the finding of occasional Italian mines which had broken loose from their mooring. They were floating in the sea, at a distance of about 20 miles from shore, in a stretch of about 15 miles N.W. of PORTO EMPLOYED.

REMARKS

1) VIEW OF PORTO EMPLOYED.

Immediately east of the MULO DE LITTONIO and adjacent to it there is an area filled in with rocks and gravel, to prevent the sea from washing away the beach. (See sketch No 10). * Its southern foundation wall extends into the sea, therefore there is no contact along the beach at this point. East of the power station (see No 2), the beach is about 300 m. wide. It narrows gradually and at a point 1 1/2 km. away, it narrows to about 4 m.

All along this stretch the beach slopes gently into the sea. It consists of sand and earth without rocks. There are no outlying rocks in the water. P/W does not definitely know the water depth along this stretch, but believes the sea bottom to be sloping gently as the beach. The land behind this beach rises abruptly and there is a masonry retaining wall, beginning at point No (11) and extending eastward for about 800 m. to a point where the fly tunnel begins. The southern, narrow gauge fly line is at the same level as the top of this wall and within about 1 ft of it. The wall is about 2 m. in height and 1/2 m. wide.

2) VIEW OF PORTO EMPLOYED

The beach from the MULO DE LITTONIO runs N.W. for 250 m. to the wall stream. It is a good, sandy, bathing beach. Many people come to bathe from the town and from SCHICHI. It varies in width from 50 to 150 m. The water along this beach has a 36 uniform slope. Dunes are built along this stretch but removed in winter as the waves then wash to a wall, at rear of the beach, which runs along this entire stretch. It is 1 1/2 m. high and 1/2 m. wide. It continues through the harbour area and ends at the water's edge, just west of the power station. See sketch No (12). This wall constitutes a barrier to civilians and excludes them from the military port. In the port area there are two gates, permitting pedestrians and trains to pass through this wall. See sketch No (25). The eastern gate is for fly traffic.

P/W knows there are no barbed wire entanglements in the harbour or

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D. BEACHES

1) EAST OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE.

Immediately east of the MULO DE LITTONIO and adjacent to it there is an area filled in with rocks and gravel, to prevent the sea from washing away the beach. (See sketch No 10). * Its southern foundation wall extends into the sea, therefore there is no contact along the beach at this point. East of the power station (see No 2), the beach is about 300 m. wide. It narrows gradually and at a point 1 1/2 km. away, it narrows to about 1 m.

All along this stretch the beach slopes gently into the sea. It consists of sand and earth without rocks. There are no sunbathing rocks in the water. P/W does not definitely know the water depth along this stretch, but believes the sea bottom to be sloping gently as the beach. The land behind this beach rises abruptly and there is a rocky retaining wall, beginning at point No (11) and extending westward for about 800 m. to a point where the fly tunnel begins. The southern, narrow gauge fly line is at the same level as the top of this wall and within about 1 ft of it. The wall is about 2 m. in height and 1 m. wide.

11) WEST OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE

The beach from the MULO DE LITTONIO runs N.W. for 550 m. to the small stream. It is a good, sandy, bathing beach. Many people come to bathe from the town and from AGICENTRA. It varies in width from 50 to 150 m. The water along this beach has a 3/4 uniform slope. Caisins are built along this stretch but removed in winter as the waves then wash to a wall, at rear of the beach, which runs along this entire stretch. It is 1 1/2 m. high and 1 m. wide. It continues through the harbour area and ends at the water's edge, just west of the power station. See sketch No (12). This wall constitutes a barrier to civilians and excludes them from the military port. In the port area there are two gates, permitting pedestrians and trains to pass through this wall. See sketch No (25). The eastern gate is for fly traffic.

P/W insists there are no barbed wire installations in the harbour or along the beaches.

E. COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

1) PORTO EMPEDOCLE - AGICENTRA

A two-way asphalt road. There are some scattered remaining walls and steep banks along it. P/W does not know if very well and knows little about bridges.

b) RAILWAYS

There are both a standard and narrow gauge fly in town as shown on sketch at No (4) and (5). The station is 600 m. west of the power station. There are several sidings, P/W does not recall how many. All lines and sidings at the station and port are on the same level.

The narrow gauge fly running west of the port is protected by the sea wall as described above. The rails are at the same level as the base of the wall. See No 12.

* Just east of this area is the power station (2)

6327

MOST SECRET

PORTO EMPEDOCLE (cont 3)

On the other hand, to the East of town, the rail level is at the top of the sea wall shown at No (11).

E. COUNTRYSIDE

There are many steep hills in the vicinity of the town. No large cultivation of fruit or olive trees. They are, however, quite numerous just out of town on the north side of the ASHIGENO road. To its south are vegetable gardens.

There are steep slopes all along the north edge of the town.

G. MILITARY

There is a military barrack to the east of the port. (See No 9)
There are two AA batteries, manned by Coastal Militia (Milmarc) See sketch No 3. Each battery was manned by about 15 men who lived on the spot. P/W does not know the caliber of the guns.

There are also some gun positions in vicinity of the cemetery, 700 m. north of the base of MULO DE IMPERO. P/W could give no further information on this point.

F. P. O. I.

Diesel oil was used by the mine sweepers operating from this port. They picked it up at the quay, in steel drums containers. It was brought here by lorries but P/W did not know the location of the main dump.

6326

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ECONOMIC and POLITICAL CONDITIONS

1. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economic conditions in the various Sicilian communities covered by this report are obtained from P/W

a) CASALENTINI

A P/W called up to the columns, only April 10, 49, reported the following ration allowances and prices at that time: (No draw these rations once a week in CASALENTINI)

	Heavy Laborers	Men	Women	Price
Bread (daily)	250 gr.	200 gr.	150 gr.	Lira 4,50 per kg.
Macaroni (daily)	200 gr.	150 gr.	100 gr.	Lira 3,00 per kg.
Meat (available once a month)				Lira 9,50 per kg.
Wine				Lira 1,70 per liter

P/W did not know of any black market in CASALENTINI. He supplemented his ration by baking extra bread from flour provided in his farm. All olive oil consumed was also produced on the farm.

He stated that his father's farm produced about 200 quintals of wheat, of which 2/3 was requisitioned by the Government at the rate of Lira 200, per quintal. The remaining 1/3 includes the grain required for seed for the next season.

Wheat in this area is ordinarily sown in December and January and harvested in June and July. A farm in the neighborhood had a tractor for which the owner received a small weekly ration of diesel oil; exact quantity not known.

Most of the males have been requisitioned by the Government, so that the remaining bring a high price. An ass is said to be worth from 1,000 to 5,000 Lira.

b) PORTO PISCARELLI

A fisherman who resided there from Aug. 39 to Dec. 42, reported the following ration allowances and prices:

Daily bread ration		Price in Lira
for working people	200 gr.	2,20 per kg.
for non-workers	150 gr.	
Fortnightly macaroni ration		
for working people	1 kg.	2,40 per kg.
for non-workers	70 gr.	
Weekly meat ration	150 gr.	18,00 per kg.
Fortnightly olive oil ration	750 gr.	9,70 per liter

Heavy
Labourers
Bread (daily) 250 gr.
Meat (daily) 200 gr.
Milk (available once a week) 100 gr.
Wine

F/W did not know of any black market in LUGERWITZ. He supplemented his ration by buying extra bread from flour produced on his farm. All olive oil consumed was also produced on the farm.

He stated that his father's farm produced about 200 quintals of wheat, of which 2/3 was requisitioned by the Government at the rate of Lire 200, per quintal. The remaining 1/3 included the grain required for seed for the next season.

Wheat in this area is ordinarily sown in December and January and harvested in June and July. A farm in the neighbourhood had a tractor for which the owner received a small weekly ration of diesel oil; exact quantity not known.

Most of the miles have been requisitioned by the Government, so that those remaining bring a high price. An ass is said to be worth fr. 1,000 to 2,000 Lire.

b) RATION REQUIREMENTS

A Fisherman who resided there from Aug. 39 to Dec. 42, reported the following ration allowances and prices:

		Price in Lire	
Daily bread ration		300 gr.	2,20 per kg.
For working people		150 gr.	
For non-workers		1 kg.	2,30 per kg.
For working people		70 gr.	700!
For non-workers		150 gr.	18.00 per kg.
Weekly meat ration		750 gr.	9.70 per liter
Partially olive oil ration			
There is said to be no rationing of cheese because of the almost complete lack of it. Butcher shops in this community are open only on Sunday evening. The black market flourishes in this town, where even the poor people try to supplement their rations.			
For rural personnel who eat at home, instead of in the mess hall, the following daily ration allowance apply			
Grain	600 gr.	(?)	
Meat	200 gr.		
Olive oil	100 gr.		
Cheese	60 gr.		
Wine	250 gr.		
Milk	250 gr.		

ECONOMIC POLITICAL CONDITIONS (cont 2)

6321

[illegible]

	in	in	in
1,20	3,00	3,00	3,00
1,00	2,25	2,25	2,25
1,50	3,25	3,25	3,25
	10,00	10,00	10,00
	5,00	5,00	5,00

look up!

Order Total	2.00
Subtotal	2.00
Tax	0.00
Total	2.00

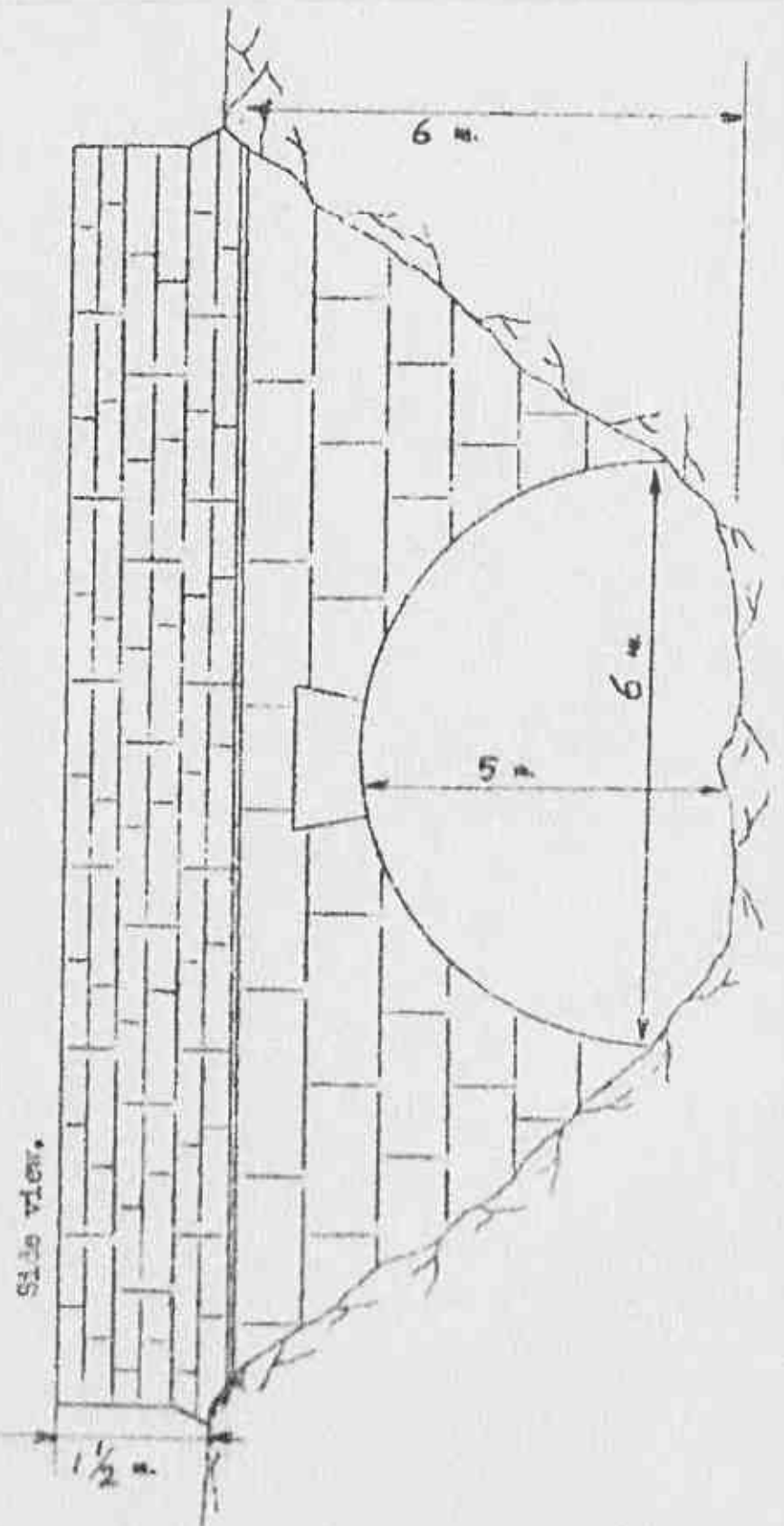
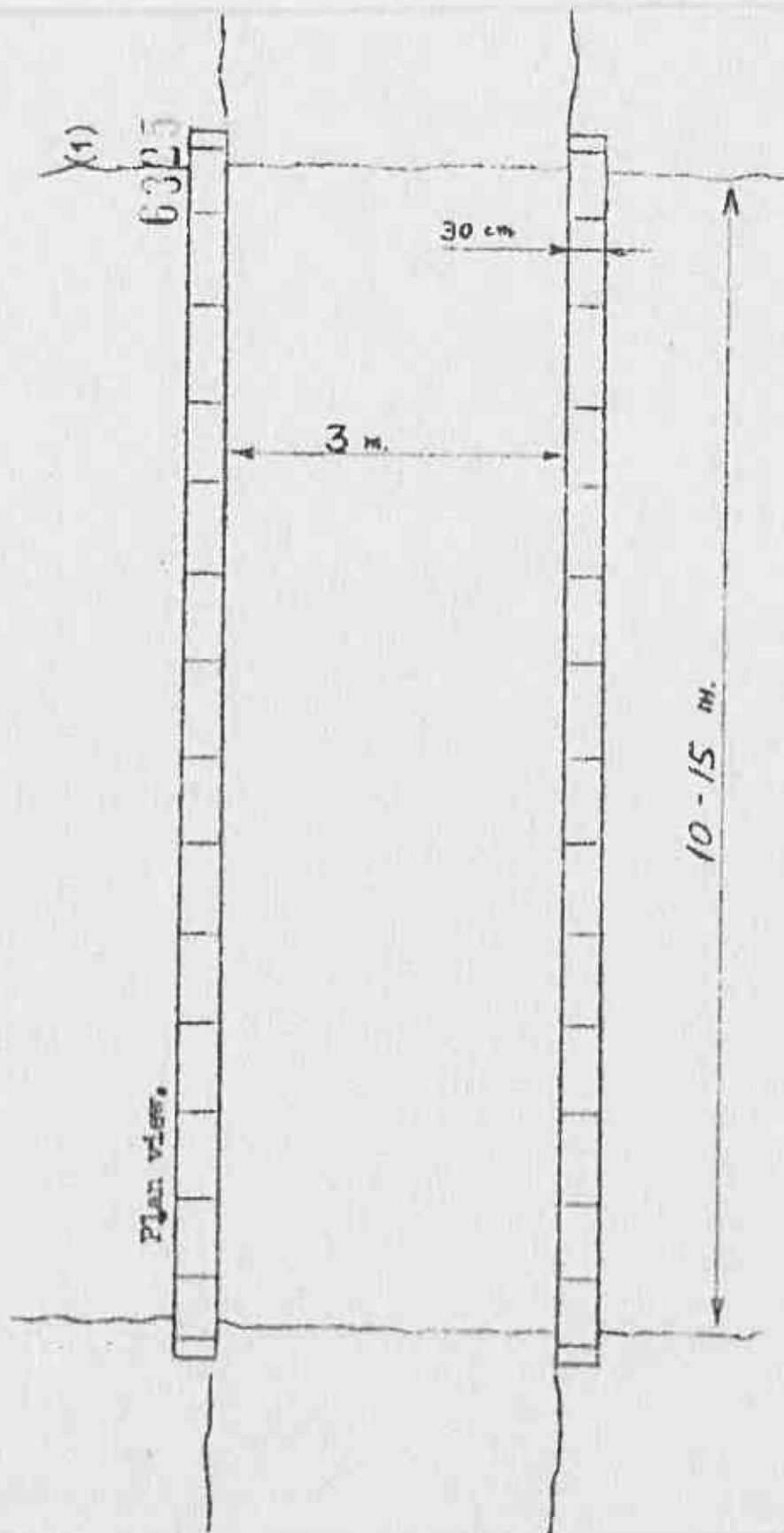
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Concentration (mg/ml)	Initial Inhibitor Price
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30.00 - 35.00	30.00
45.00	15.00 - 20.00

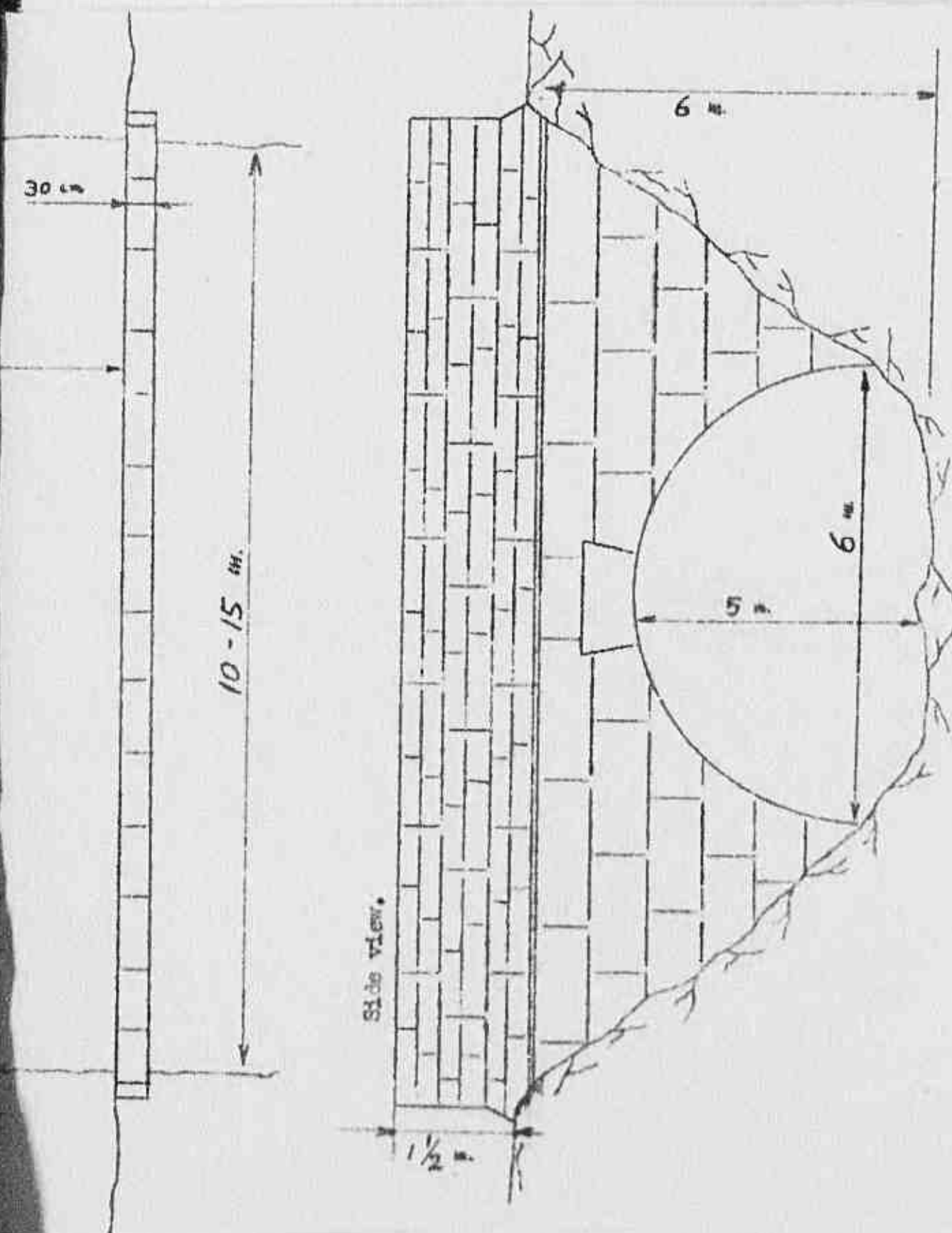
the Tenth Muse
 a sister & contemporary

01201

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Bridge on road CANHOCCHI - DETHA

(Stone and masonry structure)

Appendix A

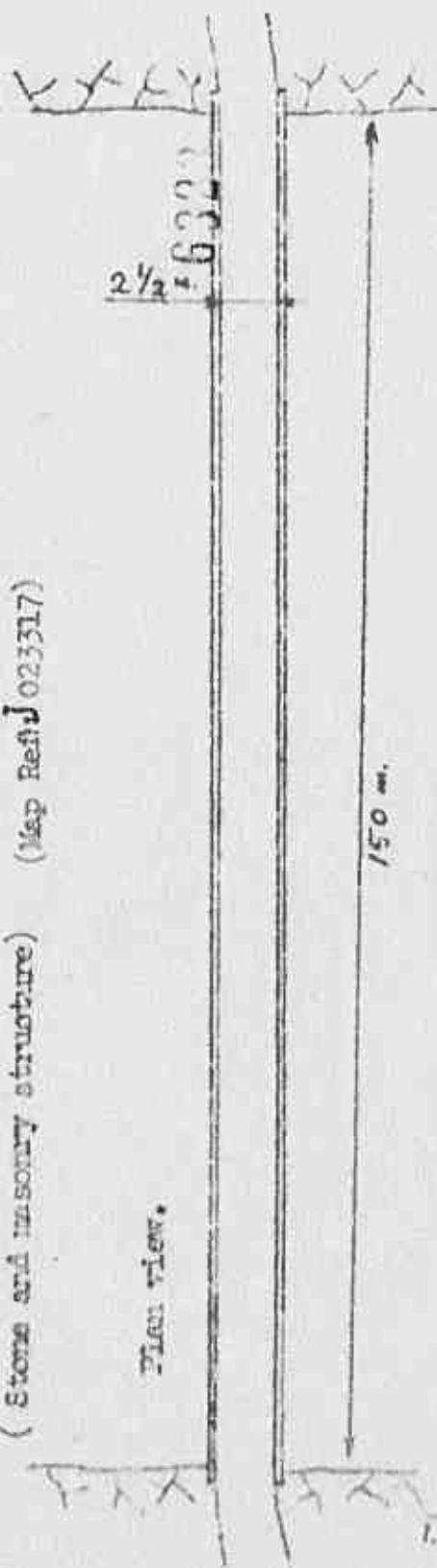
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(1)

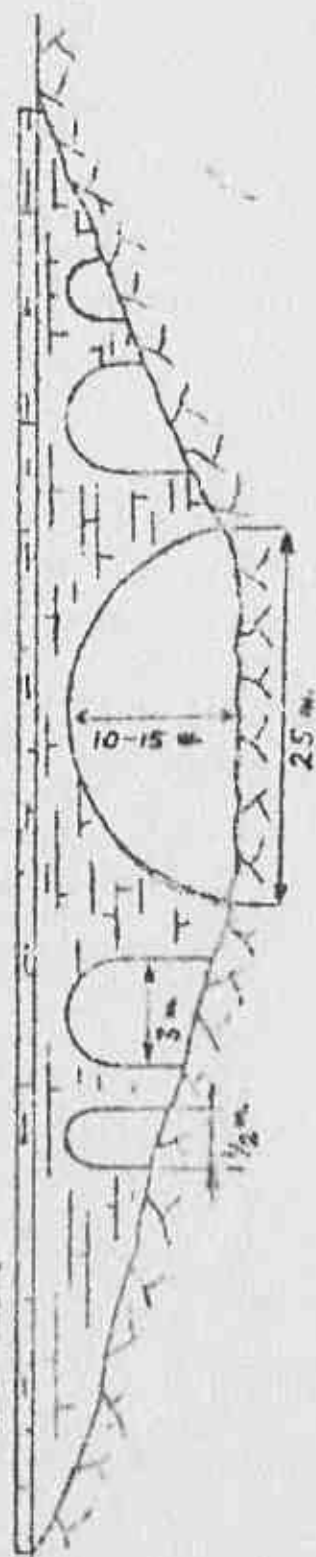
Ponte DEDINO over river ANAPO
north of FLORIDIA (Siracusa)

(Stone and masonry structure) (Map Ref: J 023317)

Plan view.



Side view.

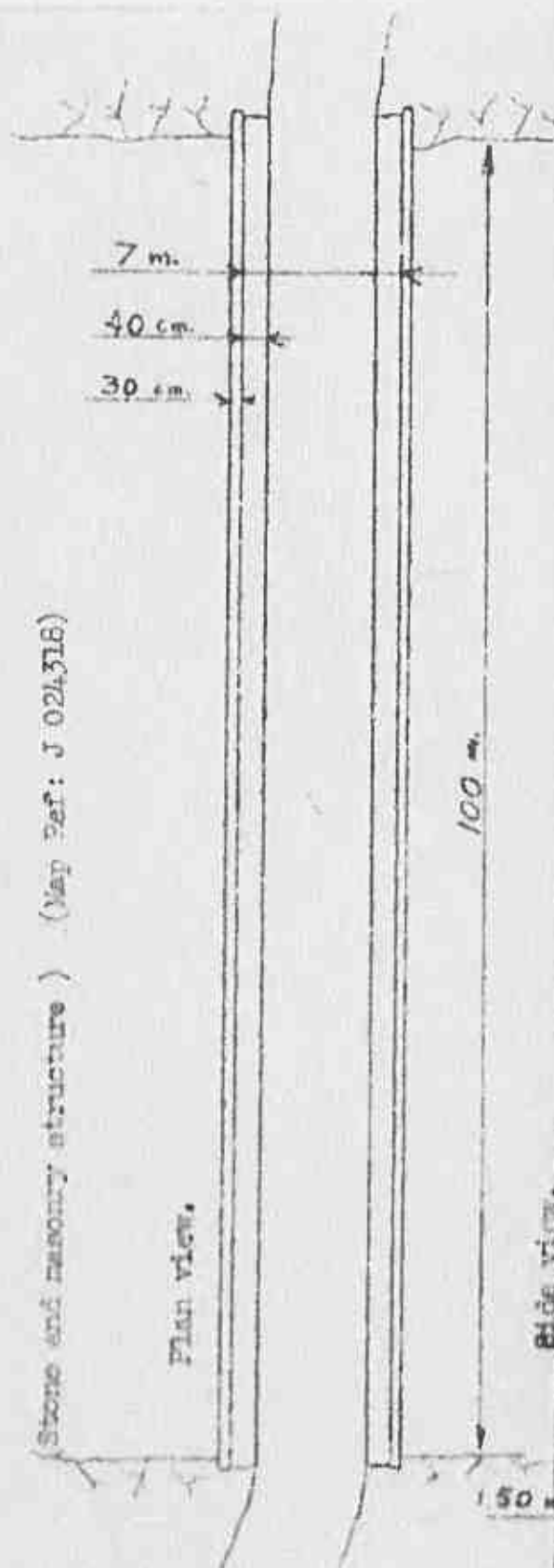


(2)

Ponte MELINGELLO
South of FLORIDIA (Siracusa)

(Stone and masonry structure) (Map Ref: J 024318)

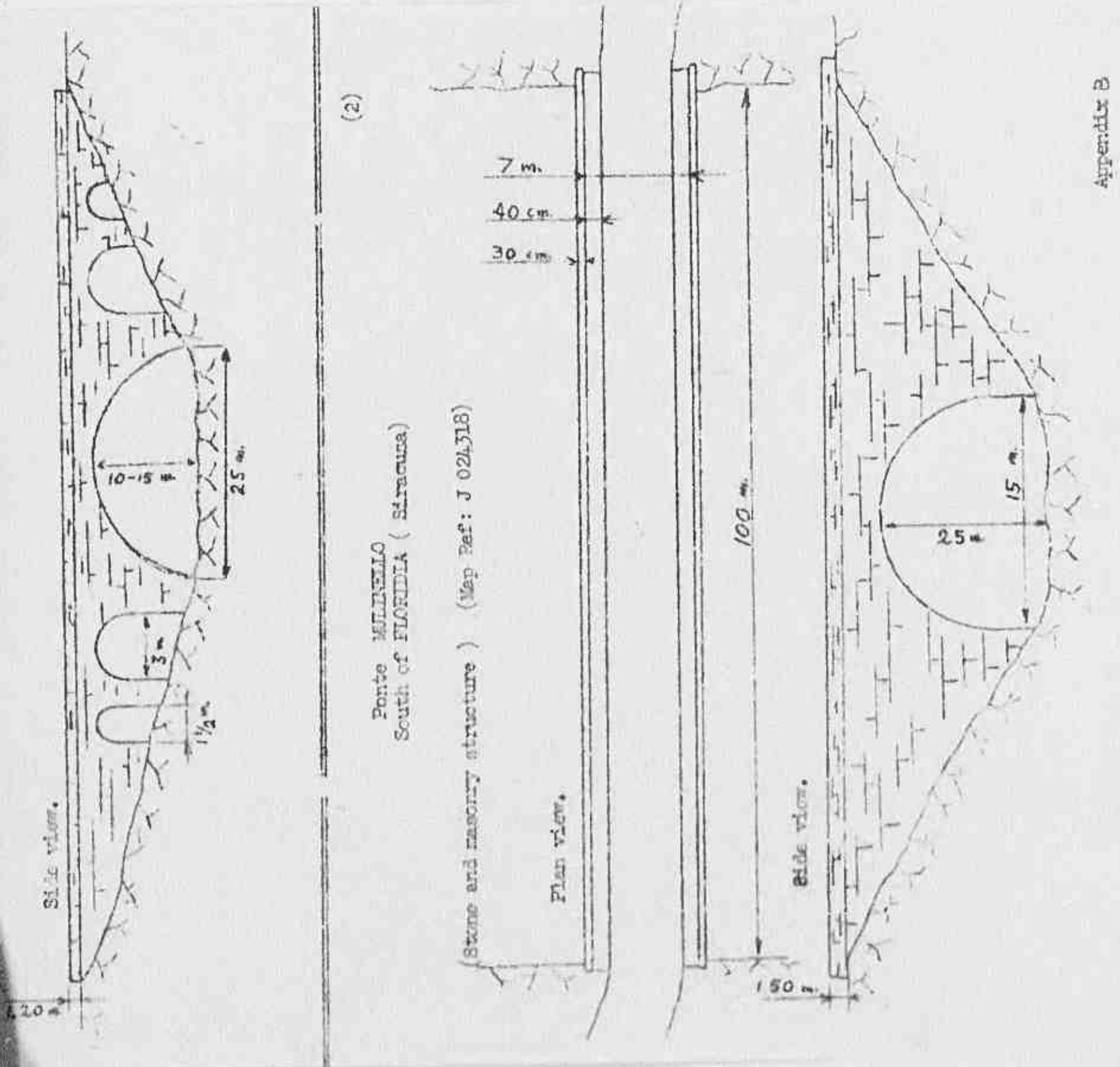
Plan view.



Side view.

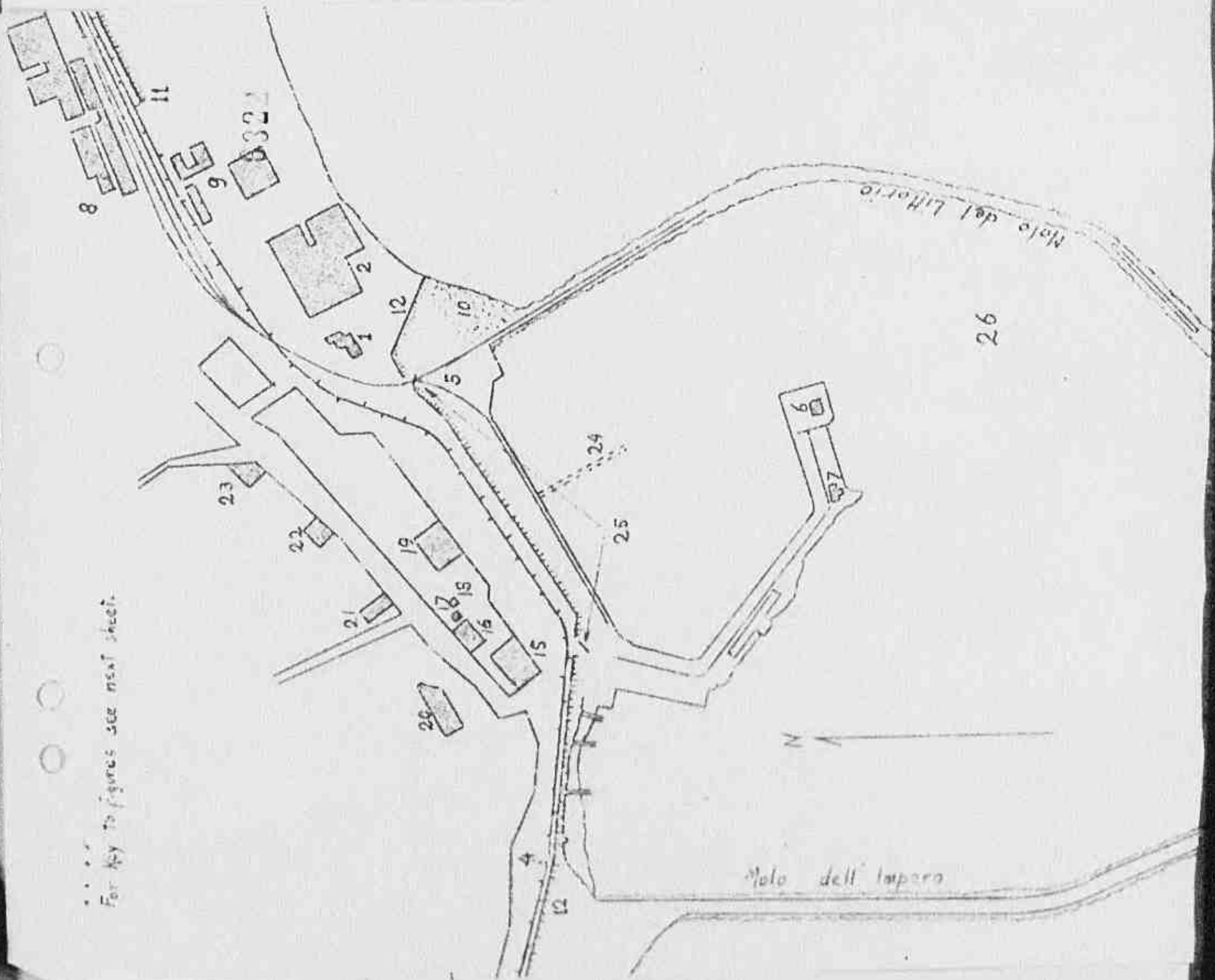
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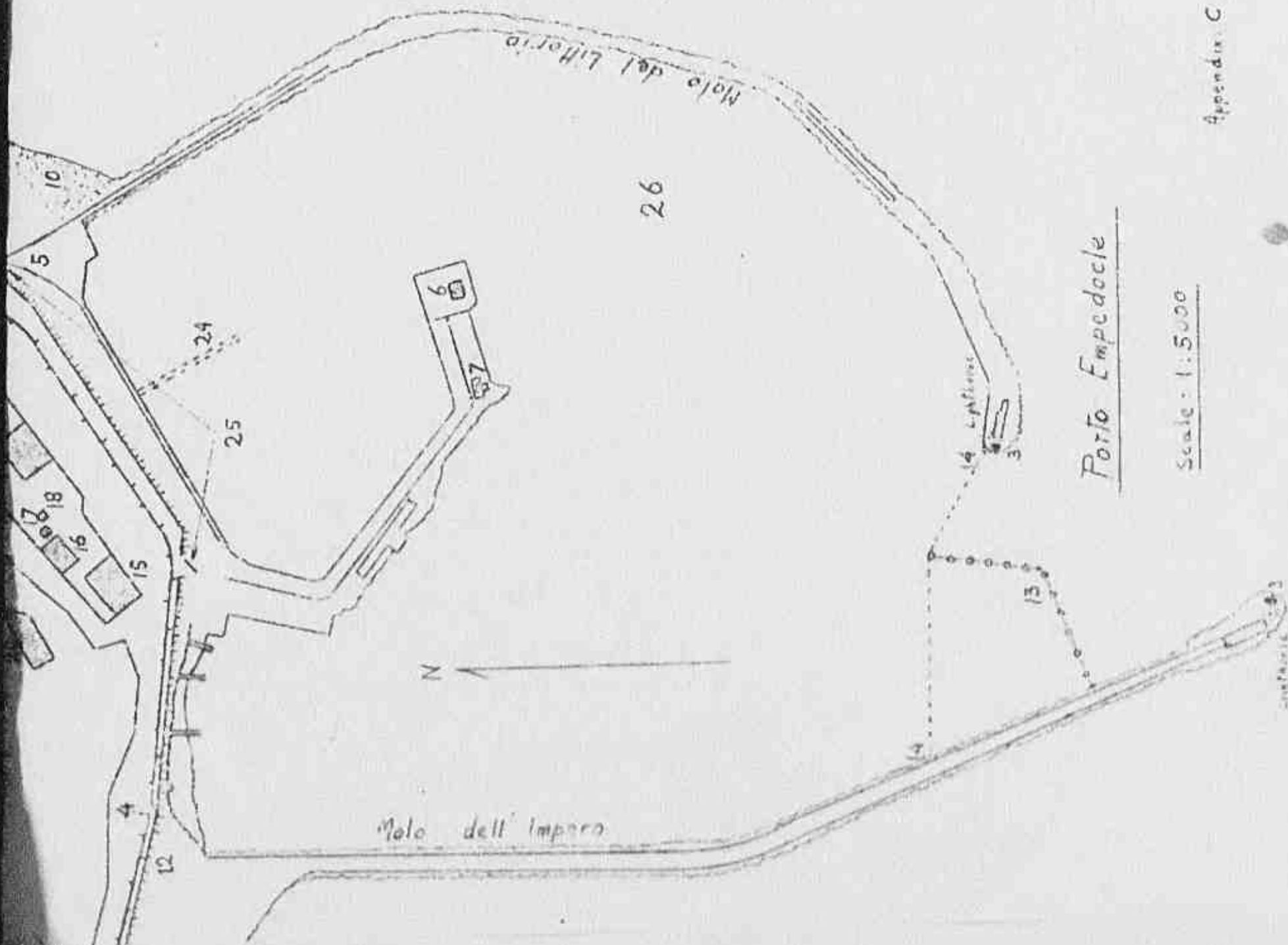
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For key to figures see next sheet.

01251

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PONTO EMPLOYMENT

APPENDIX C

KEY TO FIGURES

6321

1. Ice Factory
2. Power Station
3. A.A. Batteries
4. Narrow Gauge Rly.
5. Standard Gauge Rly.
6. Abode of Light-house Keeper
7. Pilot House
8. Factory Area
9. Military Barracks
10. Gravel Filled Beach
11. Rly retaining wall
12. Stone Wall
13. Boom (Open)
14. Hand-operated opening and closing winches
15. School
16. Military Hospital
17. Post Office
18. Police Station
19. Market
20. Post Offices
21. Town Hall
22. Hotel (Albergo Moderno)

01271

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

4. Narrow Gauge Rly.
5. Standard Gauge Rly.
6. Abode of Light-house Keeper
7. Pilot House
8. Factory Area
9. Military Barracks
10. Gravel Filled Trench
11. Rly retaining wall
12. Stone Wall
13. Boom (Crane)
14. Hand-operated opening and closing winches
15. School
16. Military Hospital
17. Post Office
18. Police Station
19. Market
20. Post Offices
21. Town Hall
22. Hotel (Albergo Moderno)
23. Hotel
24. Sewer Line
25. Iron Gates
26. Deep Anchorage

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

785015

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
CSDIC.

8

WA/1(L)/7/643.

5 June 1943.

To : Civil Affairs, 141 Force.

It has be reported by an Officer recently repatriated from Italian P/W. Camp No. 21 at CHEST, that there is a Captain CROCE on the Staff of this camp who should be black-listed for his behaviour to Prisoners of War.

6319

W. H. Rodd
G.C.R. RODD.
Commander. R.N.
Cmdg. C.S.D.I.C. MED.

Copy to G-2.

HEADQUARTERS
DATE 6 JUN 1943
N ^o 7878
FORCE 141

To SEE

MAJOR ROBB

6320
[Signature]
6
7/6

AM 605.
[initials]

HEADQUARTERS

DATE: 6 JUN 1943

N: 7878

FORCE 141

SECRET

NOT OPERATIONAL IN THE FIELD

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE WHOSE CREDITS ARE NOT KNOWN. IT SHOULD BE TREATED AS UNRELIABLE UNTIL CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES.

Report to: HQ/BL, HILL

23th May, 1943

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P.I.C., H.E.	1
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Major R. R. R. R. R.

H. P. GOLD - Major, I. O.

For Commandant, C. S. D. I. C.

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1951 6/6

785015

6318

REPORTING HOURS

2

A. ITALY1. Military

- a) Leave for troops
- b) Leave in Italy
- c) R.A.F. over Italy

2. Economic

- a) Industrial Schools
- b) Women replacing men
- c) Fishing restrictions

3. Political and Morale

- a) Anti-Fascist students
- b) Allied leaflets
- c) Life at Caltanissetta

B. GERMANY (Economic)

- a) Synthetic petrol plant
- b) Aircraft repairs

NOTE:-

The items marked with * have already been included in U.S.D.I.C. operational reports circulated in A.F. H.Q. Command.

ITALY1. Military

- a) Leave for troops

A soldier proceeding on leave receives a printed authorization from his Company Office, and this is all he requires if travelling by military train.

Other ranks are forbidden to travel by ordinary train, unless with special authorization. This authorization is written on the back of the leave permit, and indicates whether the holder obtains a free ticket or 70% reduction. The free ticket is red in colour and a soldier is allowed one per year.

The ticket with 70% reduction is green, and is granted to troops returning home on compassionate grounds, extra leave, etc.

Officers may travel by ordinary train.

Control on military trains is strict but on ordinary trains very often does not take place.

All military personnel are issued with ration coupons to cover the period of travel. These are as follows:-

ITALY (Economic)

- a) Reducing works
- b) The Vienna "arsenal"
- c) Other armament works
- d) New military constructions
- e) Prisons in Vienna

2. JUGOSLAVIA (Military)

- a) Guerrilla activities
- b) Health of troops

3. GREECE (Military)

- a) Leave and entertainments
- b) Food and commodities

4. BELGIUM (Military)

- a) P.O. Camp
- b) Anti-Nazi organization
- c) Frontier with Germany

3. Polished and Mosaic.

- e a) Anti-Fascist students.
- e b) Allied leaflets.
- c) Life at Caltanissetta.

B. GERMANY. (Economic).

- a) Synthetic Petrol Plant.
- b) Aircraft Repairs.

E. GREECE (Military).

- a) Leave and entertainments.
- b) Food and Commodities.

F. BELGIUM (Military).

- e a) P.M. Camp.
- e b) Anti-Nazi organization.
- e c) Frontiers with Germany.

NOTE:-

The items marked with * have already been included in C.I.S.-D.I.G. operational reports circulated in A.P. H.Q. Command.

ITALY.1. Militarya) Leave for troops.

A soldier proceeding on leave receives a printed authorization from his Company Officer, and this is all he requires if travelling by military train.

Other ranks are forbidden to travel by ordinary train, unless with special authorization. This authorization is written on the back of the leave permit, and indicates whether the holder obtains a free ticket or 70% reduction. The free ticket is red in colour and a soldier is allowed one per year.

The ticket with 70% reduction is green, and is granted to troops returning home on compassionate grounds, extra leave, etc.

Officers may travel by ordinary train.

Control on military trains is strict but on ordinary trains very often does not take place.

All military personnel are issued with ration coupons to cover the period of travel. These are as follows:-

150 grams Pasta	Risotto	100 grams Pasta
150 grams Pasta	Risotto	100 grams Pasta

Each strip represents one day's food and can either be exchanged for military rations before leaving, or used in station buffets, restaurants, etc. to obtain a meal at mid-day and in the evening. The "150 gr. Pasta" represents the day's bread ration, and the "100 gr. Risotto" and "100 gr. Pasta" a meal. These ration coupons are issued in blocks of six colours to Company Officers.

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On arrival at destination, the soldier has his leave permit stamped at once by the Carabinieri, and then obtains ration coupons for the period of his stay from the food control office. On the final day of his leave, his permit is again stamped by the Carabinieri.

Agricultural leave up to 30 days is still granted in ITALY during ⁶30 days and harvesting seasons. Up to 3 months' leave may be granted during the olive season.

Proof that the soldier's services are required must be produced before the leave is granted.

b) Malaria in S. Italy.

A P.M. serving with 101 A. Tank Bn. stated that this unit received no anti-malaria pills when in AFRICA.

When this Source was recovering from typhus at a hospital in MOCCA INTERIORE (SALERNO) in 1942, many cases of malaria were brought in. These men had all been serving in SOUTHERN ITALY.

Another Source states that in Tunisia, "ITALICINA", a quinine substitute similar to AMERINIL was issued to troops in doses of two pills twice a week, or one pill every four days. No ill effects resulted from these pills. ITALICINA is also issued in malaria districts of SICILY, such as CATANIA and PATERNO.

c) R.A.F. over ITALY.1) MILAN.

a) CORSO BUONO - AIRS. - Going towards PIAZZALE OLIVIERO, a very large building on the right is half destroyed.

b) The railway station of PORTA GENOVA is destroyed.

c) A number of buildings have been destroyed in PIAZZA TRICOLORI.

Installations like the ALFA-ROMEO, PIRELLI, and CAMRONI do not appear from outside to have been touched, although there have been a number of near-misses.

(All this was seen by the prisoner during a two-days' leave in September 1942).

The A.A. Militia had a very bad reputation in ITALY for their inaccuracy and general lack of discipline. During an air raid warning, the men of one of these batteries were found drunk, whereupon the Prince of BENDIT insisted that a number of A.A. batteries be manned by the Army. (This resulted in a great improvement of the A.A. defences. In MILAN, a number of guns are manned by Germans).

b) Febrile in S. Italy.

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Another Source states that in Tunisia, "ITALICINA", a quinine substitute similar to ASPIRIN was issued to troops in doses of two pills twice a week, or one pill every four days. No ill effects resulted from these pills. ITALICINA is also issued in malarial districts of SICILY, such as CATANIA and PALERMO.

c) R.A.F. over ITALY.

1) MILAN.

a) CORSO BUONO - AIRS. - Going towards PLAZZALE OLINDA, a very large building on the right is half destroyed.

b) The railway station of PORTA GENOA is destroyed.

c) A number of buildings have been destroyed in PLAZZA TRICOLOR.

Installations like the ALFA-ROMEO, FIAT, and CAIRONI do not appear from outside to have been touched, although there have been a number of near-misses.

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.....

The Italian people tend to believe what is no doubt Fascist or German propaganda, i.e., that all crews employed in raids over ITALY are volunteers from the DOMINIONS, and that no British crews participate.

.....

11) PALERMO

From a letter dated 18th February 1943:-

...We are well despite the bombardments and you must not be worried about us. We are ready to evacuate to the villages if things get worse, and perhaps we shall do it shortly. I am not going to tell you that everything is normal here, as this is not true.

...As regards news, there is one thing which will grieve you; Dino's parents died at Palermo when the house was machine-gunned by enemy war planes...

111) RACINA.

This letter came from DOMINICATA (Ragusa), dated 15th February 1943. 631

".....aujourd'hui même, les oiseaux sont allés là-bas et ont causé la mort de 15 petits lapins et 25 blaesés, mais n'aie aucune inquiétude vu que jusqu'aujourd'hui ils se sont pas fait voir ici et espérons que nous ne les verrons pas.

Ne t'inquiète pas pour nous; nous devons résister jusqu'à la fin".

2. Economic.

a) Industrial Schools.

After qualifying as an "Aggiustatore e Fornitore qualificato" (foreman adjuster and turner?) at the "Scuola Industriale" at Naples, a P.W. was placed in charge of a class at the MILAN school. Here he taught boys of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd "professionale" class how to work metals with lathes and other tools.

The pupils at the MILAN school numbered about 1,000.

The school included sections for "FUSATURA", "AGGIUSTAGGIO", turning and designing.

In the last-named section, diesel engines, combustion engines, and the general lay-out of cars and trucks were the subjects taught. School hours were: in the morning from 0830 to 1300 hrs., and in the afternoon from 1400 to 1700 hrs. Boys followed courses for 5 years. Each class numbered about 30 pupils.

These schools are paying schools, and not free schools to which boys of the lower classes are sent. Each pupil pays approximately 200 - 300 lire per scholastic year. The classes comprise the 1st, 2nd and 3rd "Industriale", and the boys finish up as "Aggiustatori and Fornitori qualificati".

The MILAN school is situated roughly between Via LAROCCHI and Via SETTEMBRINI. P.W. was paid 980 lire per month while instructing there.

In August 1943, P.W. went for one month to the Industrial School in SAVONA, where new and improved systems were taught. This school was more developed than the one in MILAN, and foremen instructors went there to learn of the latest developments.

In none of these schools was any war material studied, built or repaired, and P.W. states that they are still solely used as civilian technical schools. These schools have recently been re-named: "Scuole Tecniche Industriali", instead of "Scuole Industriali Commerciali", and the courses given are more advanced than formerly.

b) men replacing men.

In January 1943, there was a general mobilisation of manpower. Since then, many women have taken over men's jobs in order to release the latter for the army. In NORTHERN ITALY especially, even those with children have replaced men in war industries, the postal services, as drivers, etc.

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c) Fishing Restrictions.

Fishing is extremely restricted along the Italian coast. A P.M. definitely stated in interrogation that fishermen were not allowed to put to sea at night. Those allowed to fish during daylight hours must remain at a certain distance from the shore. Before leaving, they must obtain a permit from the Custom guards authorizing the fisherman to be out with his boat on a certain day between certain hours. In large ports fishing is sometimes permitted within the port itself.

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3. Political and Moral.

a) Anti-Fascist Students.

Since arrival in AFRICA, a certain P. 7. had heard that the students of MILAN, TURIN and BOLOGNA Universities had formed an anti-Fascist Society which was known as the "LIVIA" (Movimento Universitario di Rivoluzione Italiana). - P. 7. could give further details.

b) Allied Leaflets.

P. 7. was in MILAN and TURIN when leaflets were dropped, but did not see any. He explained that during the "Alert" in ITALY, it is forbidden for anyone to be on the streets. When leaflets are dropped during a raid, the "Alert" is continued until the militia have had a chance to collect them all. Anyone seen picking up a leaflet is arrested. However, some always land on roofs and balconies and their contents are soon passed around.

P. 7. thought the leaflet giving comparative figures of rations in various countries would have the most effect, provided the figure for ITALY was correct.

c) Life at CALABRITTO (Sicily).

From a letter dated 22nd February 1943:-

"If you could only be here at Calabritto, you would understand our position. The town resembles a desert. All the shops are empty, nothing sold, and nothing can be found."

ECONOMY.

Economic.

a) Synthetic Petrol Plant.

There is a plant belonging to the GRAUDEMUN-BRENN A.G. concern, BRENN, situated at BOHE, about 10 miles from LEIPZIG, close to a lignite mine of the "A.G. SACHSMEYER". It is connected to this mine by a pipe-line, for pumping crude lignite-tar from the mine's coke-oven into the storage-tanks of the petrol plant. The output per day of 24 hours is about 300 - 400 tons of petrol (both ordinary motor-spirit and aviation-fuel), 4,000 bottles of PROPANE and BUTANE gas and 50 - 60 tons of an alkaline fluid. The petrol and gas are filled into railway-tankers and hauled off once in 24 hours (at 0800 hours) on to the main line. The whole output of gas goes to the "LEIPZIG" plant.

The total number of employees is 1,600; of which 800 - 900 work in the plant proper, and the rest are employed in the workshops, laboratory, on

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c) Life at CATTANEOVARE (Sicily).

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ARMY.

Economic.

a) Synthetic Petrol Plant.

There is a plant belonging to the BRANCO-MILANO A.G. concern, situated at BOHLE, about 10 miles from LEIPZIG, close to a lignite mine of the "A.G. SACHSEN-BOHLE". It is connected to this mine by a pipe-line, for pumping crude lignite-tar from the mine. Coke-oven into the storage-tanks of the petrol plant. The output per day of 24 hours is about 300 - 400 tons of petrol (both ordinary motor-spirit and aviation-fuel), 4,000 bottles of PROPANE and BUTANE gas and 50 - 60 tons of an alkaline fluid. The petrol and lye are filled into railway-tankers and hauled off once in 24 hours (at 0800 hours) on to the main line. The whole output of lye goes to the "LEIPZIG-BOHLE".

The total number of employees is 1,600; of which 800 - 900 work in the plant proper, and the rest are employed in the workshops, laboratory, on transport and general administration.

The work is done in three shifts, viz:-

<u>day</u>	<u>1 shift</u>	<u>2 shift</u>	<u>3 shift</u>
Monday up to 6 including Saturday.	0800 - 1400	1400 - 2000	2000 - 0600 hrs.
Sunday	0800 - 1500	1500 - 0600	-
Total hours per week.	60	60	48

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There is only one break of 15 minutes for a meal during each shift.

The gross pay of the labourers working in the plant proper is R.Mk. 0.77 per hour, and the following reductions are made fortnightly:-

Income-tax	R.Mk. 16.00 (probably including D.A.F. and Winterhilfe contributions).
Sickness - insurance	" 3.00
Invalidity & old age - insurance	" 2.00
Insurance against accident	" 1.50
Bus-fare	" 7.50 (When unmarried). " 2.50 (When married).
Contribution for K & P (Welfare)	" 0.50

Hours spent on particularly dirty work are paid an additional R.Mk. 0.20. Apart from the unpaid-for break of 24 hours in 21 days (changing from 3 shift to 1 shift with an interval from Sunday 0600 hrs. to Monday 0600 hrs.) each labourer is entitled to 1 shift off in 21 days on full pay. Working clothes and hot showers with 1 piece of soap per month (considered far from sufficient) are provided free of charge, but no working boots, which is very much resented because of the particularly heavy wear and tear.

Owing to lack of accommodation, only about 70 - 80% of the workers live within reasonable distance of the factory, the remainder live in villagen sometimes as far away as 47 miles. P.M. himself lived at BUNDELT, 47 miles from the factory, and like many other workers, spent four hours daily travelling to and from his work. Thus, not 6 but at least 12 hours were spent away from home.

The only air-raid made on the plant which P.M. remembers took place around Christmas 1941. Three bombs were dropped, but only very superficial damage was caused to the administrative building.

Other plants belonging to the same concern are situated at MACHENBURG, SCHWARZENBERG 1/2, LAUSITZ, ZEPPEL, HUX (Sudetens) and STETTLIN. They are all believed to be of the same capacity as the BOELKE plant.

b) Aircraft Repairs.

A P.M. has given some details concerning a repair workshop at MACHENBURG (see MACHENBURG), where damaged aircraft are taken for

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Invalidity & old age - Insurance	"	2.00
Insurance against accident	"	1.50
Bus-fare	"	7.50 (when unmarried).
"	"	2.50 (when married).
Contribution for K d P (Welfare)	"	0.30

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The only air-raid made on the plant which P.W. remembers took place around Christmas 1941. Three bombs were dropped, but only very superficial damage was caused to the administrative building.

Other plants belonging to the same concern are situated at MAGDEBURG, SCHWANZLING 1/2-M.-LAUSITZ, ZEITZ, HEUX (Sudeten) and STETTLIN. They are all believed to be of the same capacity as the BOHE plant.

b) Aircraft Repairing.

A P.W. has given some details concerning a repair workshop at HEILIGENHILL (near WIGSBURG), where damaged aircraft are taken for overhaul and reconditioning. The plant is equipped with machinery for the dismantling, vetting, reassembling, testing, etc., of engines.

Though normally well provided with spare parts, the workshops were seriously short of DRAHMEHILH plates and sections in the Autumn of 1942.

Work is carried out in some 20 to 24 buildings, including 5 large sheds measuring approximately 45 by 160 yards.

Personnel numbers 1000 to 1,500, and consists mainly of skilled workers.

AUSTRIA.

Economic.

a) Engineering works.

The OLANZ-SCHNEIDER concern has two plants in VIENNA: the first

in the ENGERTSTRASSE (2nd District), and the other in premises formerly belonging to the "KARL L. REBE A.G." in the LEOPOLDENSTRASSE 313 FLORISDORF (21st District).

The plant in Engertstrasse used to produce electro-motors, but now turns out parts for A.F.Vs. (probably bogey-wheels). Source knows little about other SIEBER-SCHUCHERT plants, beyond the fact that large searchlights are also produced and that the Austrian branches of the firm have now taken over some of the production of the HEBLII main works, since the latter were damaged by air-raids. The firm's buildings in the 2nd District are camouflaged, and have artificial trees on the roofs.

Work in all SIEBER-SCHUCHERT departments is done in two shifts of 12 hours each, 6 days a week and 2 shifts of 9 hrs., on Sundays, the first shift working from 0800 to 1800 hrs., the second from 1800 to 0600 hrs., with breaks of 15 and 30 minutes for meals. I.V. estimates the total number of employees in all SIEBER-SCHUCHERT departments in AUSTRIA at 30,000.

b) The Vienna "Arsenal"

Soon after World War I, the group of buildings known as the "ARSENAL" was transformed nearly entirely into popular tenement buildings. After the ASSCHLUS, however, the original lay-out of the buildings was re-established and machines re-installed; and today the ARSENAL, under the new name of "OSTERREICH" apparently houses a very important assembly-plant, mainly for A.F.Vs. and guns. The works consist of a block of red brick-faced buildings in the ARSENALSTRASSE (on the border between the 2nd and the 10th districts), close to the big OSTBAHN-PARK.

c) Other Armament Works.

The "SAURER" lorry factory, the SIEBER & HALSKO, and the BIRG & WACHNER A.G. are known to be engaged in armament work. (I.O's comment: BIRG & WACHNER are a well-known firm whose pre-war activities were confined to the construction of steel bridges and steel structures in general). The last-named firm has erected a new plant at VOISLAU, 15-16 miles south of VIENNA, believed to turn out chassis for A.F.Vs., guns and gun-barrels. The plant consists of wooden huts and is situated immediately east of the railway VIENNA - BADEN BAU VIEN.

d) New Military Constructions

The following new military installations are known to P.I. as having been completed by the end of 1942, or as having been under construction:-

shifts of 12 hours each, 6 days a week and 2 shifts of 9 hrs., on Sundays, the first shift working from 0600 to 1800 hrs., the second from 1800 to 0600 hrs., with breaks of 15 and 30 minutes for meals. P.A. estimates the total number of employees in all STEIN-SCHNEIDER departments in AUSTRIA at 30,000.

b) The Vienna "Arsenal"

Soon after World War I, the group of buildings known as the "ARSENAL" was transformed nearly entirely into popular tenement buildings. After the ANSCHLUS, however, the original lay-out of the buildings was re-established and machines re-installed; and today the ARSENAL, under the new name of "OSTERREICH" apparently houses a very important assembly-plant, mainly for A.F.Vs. and guns. The works consist of a block of red brick-faced buildings in the ARSENAL-STRASSE (on the border between the 3rd and the 10th districts), close to the big OSTBAHN-PLATZ.

c) Other Armament Works.

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d) New Military Constructions

The following new military installations are known to P.A. as having been completed by the end of 1942, or as having been under construction:-

SCHEUCH, near VIENNA:	New big aerodrome, new artillery barracks.
TULLN, near VIENNA:	Huge aerodrome; 15,000 workers are said to have been working on the runways and hangars.
ASPERG, near VIENNA:	Old aerodrome substantially enlarged.
FISCHAU, near VIENNA:	Aircraft factory substantially enlarged.

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SECRETe) Prices in VIENNA

P.A., who is very well-informed, gave the following prices of commodities, as in force at the end of 1942:-

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Official Price. S.Mk.</u>	<u>Black Mkt. Price. S.Mk.</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Bread	0.70 - 0.90	3.00	Kilogram
Bread ration card for 1 Kilogram.	-	3-4.00	Piece.
Fats (pig or margarine).	6.00	120.00	Kilogram.
Pork-meat	2.40	60-80	"
Beef-meat	1.80	60-70	"
Sausages (mixed pork-horse-meat).	1.30	50	"
Eggs	0.12	1.00	Piece.
Milk (sterilized).	0.12	1.0-1.2	Litre.
Cheese (mager).	12.00	30-40	Kilogram.
Potatoes	0.12	0.80	"
Garden lettuce.	0.10	1.0-2.0	Piece.
Spinach	0.40	2.0-4.0	Kilogram.
Bitter.	4.20	80	"
Sugar (German).	2.20	12-16	"
" (Czech).	-	15-20	"
Apples	1.20	6.00	"
Tangerines	1.80	4-6	"
Lemons	0.10-0.15	0.4-0.8	Piece.
Coffee	-	150	Kilogram

Pats (pig or margarine).	6.00	120.00	Kilogram.
Pork-meat	2.40	60-80	"
Beef-meat	1.80	60-70	"
Sausages (mixed pork-horse-meat).	1.50	50	"
Eggs	0.12	1.00	Piece.
Milk (skinned).	0.12	1.0-1.2	Litre.
Cheese (mager).	12.00	30-40	Kilogram.
Potatoes	0.12	0.80	"
Garden lettuce.	0.10	1.0-2.0	Piece.
Spinach	0.40	2.0-4.0	Kilogram.
Butter.	4.20	80	"
Sugar (German).	2.20	12-16	"
" (Czech).	-	18-20	"
Apples	1.20	6.00	"
Tangerines	1.80	4-6	"
Lemons	0.10-0.15	0.4-0.6	Piece.
Coffee	-	150	Kilogram.
Tea.	-	100-130	"
Beer (E-S Alcohol).	0.50	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ Litre.
Wine (Austrian light).	-	1.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ Litre.
Whiskies	0.36	0.42	Bor
Cigarettes (cheap type).	0.05	0.55	Piece.
Cloth rayon cord with 150 points.	-	170	Piece.
Cloth (cotton-rayon)	25.00	50-80	L.D sq yd.
Men's suit ready-made.	80-150	-	Suit.
Men's shirts, cotton.	10-14	30-55	Piece.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Official Price, R.Mk.</u>	<u>Black Mkt. Price, R.Mk.</u>	<u>Unit.</u>
Men's shirts, poplin.	20-22	40	Piece.
Men's socks, cotton.	3-3.50	10	Pair.
Ladies' stockings, cotton.	6-8	18	"
Men's shoes with bunn-soles.	23	80	"
Ladies' shoes, wooden soles.	11-12	50-55	"
Men's felt hats.	70	150-170	"

YUGOSLAVIAMilitarya) Guerilla Activities

According to a P.M. there are numerous small independent bands of "brigands" taking advantage of troubled conditions in the Balkans to carry on their activities. Even the local population suffers at their hands.

The patriots are organized in bands of about 2,000. Documents captured by the Italians were found to be signed by the O.C. of the "Bn." and countersigned by a Political Commissar. These patriots have been very successful in carrying out sabotage but have suffered from a shortage of food during the past winter.

Very few trains run to and from Ljubljana, as the journey is too dangerous. Troops for Greece and the Aegean Islands are generally transported by ship from Southern Italy.

b) Health of Troops.

The health of the Italian troops in YUGOSLAVIA was very good, and there were few cases of malaria. Quinine was issued regularly.

Troops returning to Italy from YUGOSLAVIA were formerly kept in quarantine for 3 - 4 weeks, but this was discontinued at the end of 1942, as being unnecessary.

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Men's shoes with bunn-soles.	25	80
Ladies' shoes, wooden soles.	11-12	30-35
Men's felt hats.	70	150-170

JUGOSLAVIA

Military

a) Guerrilla Activities

According to a P.M. there are numerous small independent bands of "brigands" taking advantage of troubled conditions in the Balkans to carry on their activities. Even the local population suffers at their hands.

The patriots are organized in bands of about 2,000. Documents captured by the Italians were found to be signed by the O.C. of the "Bn." and countersigned by a Political Commissar. These patriots have been very successful in carrying out sabotage but have suffered from a shortage of food during the past winter.

Very few trains run to and from LJUBLJANA, as the journey is too dangerous. Troops for GREECE and the ADRIATIC Islands are generally transported by ship from SOUTHERN ITALY.

b) Health of troops.

The health of the Italian troops in JUGOSLAVIA was very good, and there were few cases of malaria. Malaria was issued regularly. Troops returning to ITALY from JUGOSLAVIA were formerly kept in quarantine for 3 - 4 weeks, but this was discontinued at the end of 1942, as being unnecessary.

GREECE

Military

a) Leave and Entertainments

During his stay in GREECE, Aug. - Nov. 1942, P.M. only went to ATHENS five times, three times on duty and twice on day leave. O.R.s were not allowed to leave camp at night except occasionally within a radius of 5 kilometres. Conditions were much easier for officers, however, who were allowed into town practically every night.

.....

All troops had to be fully armed whenever they left camp. Normally, they carried their rifle plus thirty-six rounds of ammunition.

.....

Report No. 81

- 10 -

SECRET

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Troops could go on trips to and from GREECE by train, in 3rd Class trucks. A "kitchen" truck was attached to each train. P.H. saw one or two canteens in GREECE, but admittance was most expensive, and they appeared to be reserved for officers.

b) Food and Commodities

Army rations in GREECE did not differ from the food given to troops in ITALY, except the bread which was baked in GREECE and of a slightly lower standard. - Soup and tobacco were also issued.

No food could be bought from civilians, except grapes and wine, which were both excessively dear. (One kilo. of grapes cost 1,000 drachmas). Other commodities had completely disappeared from shops and markets, and the little that could be obtained was always on the Black Market.

.....

The Black Market is thriving in GREECE. Italian soldiers sold all they could of their personal belongings - and even items of Army kit - so that they could buy extra food to supplement the rations issued. A fountain pen or watch would fetch as much as 30-35,000 drachmas. Black Marketeers visited Army camps daily. (Apparently they are the only members of the Greek population who have any direct contact with Italian troops.)

.....

BELOUSE

Military

a) P.I. Camp

There is a camp at BELOUSE which was originally used as a P.I. Camp for Polish soldiers captured during the Polish campaign. They were forced to do manual labour.

Later, the camp was used for Russian P.I. When P.I. was in BELOUSE on leave in October 1942, the camp was then occupied by large numbers of Belgian civilians who had been conscripted for labour service. These Belgians were issued with brown uniforms and then sent to work on the clearance of bomb debris in German cities.

b) Anti-Air Defence

slightly lower standard. - Soap and tobacco were also issued.

No food could be bought from civilians, except grapes and wine, which were both excessively dear. (One kilo. of grapes cost 1,000 drachmas). Other commodities had completely disappeared from shops and markets, and the little that could be obtained was always on the Black Market.

The Black Market is thriving in Athens. Italian soldiers sold all they could of their personal belongings - and even items of Army kit - so that they could buy extra food to supplement the small rations issued. A fountain pen or watch would fetch as much as 20-30,000 drachmas. Black Marketeers visited Army camps daily. (Apparently they are the only members of the Greek population who have any direct contact with Italian troops.)

HELLEN

Military

a) P.I. Camp

There is a camp at ELIMBOPOL which was originally used as a P.I. Camp for Polish exiles captured during the Polish campaign. They were formed to do manual labour.

Later, the camp was used for Russian P.I.

When P.I. was in ELIMBOPOL on leave in October 1942, the camp was then overcrowded with large numbers of Belgian civilians who had been conscripted for labour service. These Belgians were issued with brown uniforms and then sent to work on the clearance of bomb debris in German cities.

b) Anti-Land Organization

While at SOFIA, P.I. heard from a Belgian civilian teacher that there is a big secret organization in ELIMBOPOL working against the GERMANS. It is composed of FLEMISH Nationals and Communists, and they are equipped with arms.

c) Frontier with GREECE

In the winter of 1941, P.I. often made illicit journeys across the frontier into HELLAS. He used to cross at HESTIAEOTIDA, near VRYLIS. He was known to the officials at the Customs House, and could easily bribe them with 100 HELL. or some bacon, etc. He also heard that the frontier control has recently become more strict, and that now the only means of crossing is by traversing the trench on either side of the road. This is still done.

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These reports contain information on the following places:-

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | AVULI |
| 2 | PELLASSO |
| 3 | IRRA |
| 4 | MARZALI DEL VILLO |
| 5 | ANTURNO |
| 6 | PORTO EMERSONE |
| 7 | PORTALIO |

8 ECONOMIC & POLITICAL CONDITIONS

LA 9 PRESQU'ILE

10 TRANSLATION OF CAPTURED DOCUMENT BEYLING WITH

• 7700S 151A OF DESTROYED STILLS.
FURNITS REMOVED TO VISIT STILLS.

IT
STATION WITH A WEST BRIDGE

W. J. L. L.

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- 3 CHIL
- 4 MEXICO DEL VALLO
- 5 INTERNO
- 6 PORTO IMPEDICION
- 7 POTANILLO
- 8 ECONOMIC & POLITICAL CONDITIONS
- 9 PERSONALITIES
- 10 TRANSLATION OF CAPTURED DOCUMENT RELATING WITH
FRENCH REMAINED TO VISIT SIGHT.
- 11 SKETCH MAP OF LA RIVERA BRIDGE

W. L. L.
G.C. R. R. R.

Continued R. N.

O.C. C.S.D.A.C. R.

MOST SECRETAVOLAA. SOURCE:

CARUSO, Giuseppe an illiterate farmer who left Avola about Oct. 1939 for military service but has returned there for several short leaves. P/W knows little of the surrounding country.

B. TOWN: 1) Electricity:-

Electricity has been installed in the houses at Avola but not at Avola Vecchia.

2) Gas: At AVOLA there is only a small gas used temporarily to house prisoners before they are sent to SIRACUSA.

3) Military District:-

Avola depends from Syracuse

C. DISTRICT:Type of Country:-

S.W. of AVOLA towards AVOLA VECCHIA the ground slopes gently for about 3 km, and is thickly covered with olive and almond trees as well as well marked gardens. Trees would afford good cover for M.I.

2 km as the crow flies between Avola Vecchia and Avola, the ground is a fairly busy level out again North of this village forming a plateau. Here wheat is extensively grown.

D. COMMUNICATIONSa) Roads:1) AVOLA to AVOLA VECCHIA and beyond.

This road is only about 9 ft wide and has a very poor surface (earth, gravel or stones). There is a 2 ft ditch on each side and immediately beyond stone walls about 4 to 6 ft high have been built and are maintained by the individual land owners.

The portion of the road constituting the winding climb to AVOLA VECCHIA is very steep and is bordered on one side by a wall of rock and the other is a sheer drop. Apart from blasting the rock it would be extremely difficult to widen this stretch of road.

There are no bridges along this road to at least 13 km beyond AVOLA.

2) AVOLA to SIRACUSA:

This is a good asphalt road with asphalt surface and a crown, carrying two way traffic. There are no appreciable drainage ditches on the sides. The surrounding country is on the same level as the road. Many 5 ft high stone walls run parallel to points on both sides of the road.

111) Military District:-

Avola depends from Syracuse

C. DISTRICT:

Type of Country:-

W. of AVOLA towards AVOLA VECCHIA the ground slopes gently for about 3 km, and is thickly covered with olive and almond trees as well as mill market gardens. Trees would afford good cover for M.I.

2 km. on the way before arriving at Avola Vecchia, the ground rises slightly but levels out again North of this village forming a plateau. The ground is extensively green.

D. COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS:

1) AVOLA to AVOLA VECCHIA and beyond.

This road is only about 9 ft wide and has a very poor surface (earth, gravel or stones). There is a 2 ft ditch on each side and immediately beyond stone walls about 4 to 6 ft high have been built and are maintained by the individual land owners.

The portion of the road constituting the winding climb to AVOLA VECCHIA is very steep and is bordered on one side by a wall of rock and the other in a sheer drop. Apart from blasting the rock it would be extremely difficult to widen this stretch of road.

There are no bridges along this road to at least 13 km beyond AVOLA.

11) AVOLA to SYRACUSE:

This is a good metalled road with asphalt surface and a crown, permitting two way traffic. There are no appreciable obstructions on the side. The surrounding country is on the main level of the road. Many 3 ft high stone walls run parallel at points on both sides of the road.

About 2 km. South of CASABILE the road crosses the river of the same name. P/W could not give much information concerning the bridge, except that it was built on stone pillars which support it in river. The bridge was reinforced by concrete. However, there is definite that it was a stone bridge. Beyond CASABILE towards Syracuse there are a number of other bridges built on the same principle.

b) RAILWAYS:

The line AVOLA-SYRACUSE is stated to be a single line track without electric.

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Summary

Raymonds was born on a 10 day furlough in Aug. 12.

Information and Learning Systems

collected, and the cost of the

120

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[illegible]

NEAR BELFORD STATION AND P/W IS TOLD SUPPLIES CONTAINING WITH

[illegible]
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

The most reported is influenza but one polymerase M73 and one H1N10 are isolated every week to show pandemic need for it and stating our system & each week to show spreading.

C. WAYR COLLECTS IN DISTRICT

the living situation, which includes the stereo, and in

[illegible]

Automation as to control the system.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. (Common reed)

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Area 3 covered 1,000 km² and included 117 settlements and 100,000 people. The area was divided into 10 sub-areas, each with a different level of development.

d. **CONTRIBUTIONS:**

KEY WORDS: aging; depression; health status; life expectancy

1) STUSSCO - 8 MMAL - 51721411A - DIZING is a two way mac-
advised road. No much in 2 sides. Having certain 20
flat and there are many 200 miles at various points

P/W do not know just where. Those able to afford it have running water in their houses.

near BELPASSO, partly underground and exposed in places, passes near BELPASSO Station and P/W is told supplies CATANIA with water.

ii) Electricity

There is electric lighting in both, BELPASSO and BORELLO. BELPASSO has an electrical sub-station. P/W believes that the power comes from CATANIA but has not observed any wires or other installations leading there.

iii) Hospitals

The nearest hospital is in CATANIA but one P/W received a letter from home 2 months ago stating that it had been destroyed by bombing.

C. RIVER COURSES IN DISTRICT

Generally there is a scarcity of water. There are many intermittent streams which are completely dry in summer. Generally erosion has caused a problem to be formed; in a great many cases the stream beds being as much as 10 meters lower than the surrounding terrain. A great many culverts pass water under roadways during the winter months.

The river DITTANO, which empties into the SIMETO, flows up in the summer time. SIMETO is not navigable near PATERNÒ. No information as to possibility of navigation.

At the BELLA bridge, 5 Km. S.E. of Paternò, the bank is 10m high, sloping gradually up and down stream from the bridge till the river bed is almost at the same level as the terrain.

This is about 1 1/2 Km away from the bridge in both directions. Here the stream overflows its banks in winter, becomes very wild, and the surrounding ground is marshy.

D. COMMUNICATIONS:

a) Roads:-

i) BELPASSO - CATANIA - BORELLO - ADAMO is a two way non-adapted road. It follows a ridge. Mostly terrain is flat and there are many stone walls at various points about 1.5 m. high.

There is an iron bridge about 5 miles long the small stream midway between S. Maria and BORELLO. The bridge is narrower than the road and the vehicles pass with great difficulty. P/W knows of trucks with a ton load using this road.

ii) BELPASSO - PATERNÒ road is two-way and unpaved. No ditches on sides.

iii) PATERNÒ - LA BELLA BRIDGE road is two-way with surfaces in fair condition. This road has ditches on each side about 2 ft deep.

One Km. South of PATERNÒ the road passes over the railway. It is a stone bridge, no way.

iv) LA BELLA BRIDGE - BORELLO - ADAMO road is 2 way, unpaved road. The LA BELLA bridge is 20 to 25 m. long, steel construction, but permit only traffic only. Trucks

BELPASSO (cont.)

NOT SECRET

630

carrying 4 tonally-de pairs over this bridge.

STIDRATO bridge is made of stone and permits one way traffic only. Trucks loaded with 10 tons of wheat pass over this bridge. This bridge is 10 m over water level and about 18 m. long.

v) CATANIA-UGULUNIA-BELPASSO Road is modernized, permitting 2 way traffic not too comfortably. There are no bridges on this road. A bus service from CATANIA to BELPASSO takes about 1 1/2 hrs to make the trip. The capacity is about 30 persons. There are no stop houses; the road rising gently from CATANIA to BELPASSO. There are numerous stone walls about 1 1/2 meters high along this road. No ditches.

vi) CATANIA-PATRINO road is a good modernized, two way road. No ditches and no bridges.

vii) BELPASSO south to BELPASSO STATION is a two way road with earth surface. No bridges.

B) RAILROADS.

i) MONTICONE-CATANIA Single track, Standard gauge.

ii) Fly road of PATRINO is single track, steam, standard gauge.

iii) Fly road of PATRINO to CATANIA is single track, narrow gauge, steam railway.

C. COUNTRYSIDE

PATRINO to MONTICONE is a 1000 m. road with many orange, olive and almond trees, planted apparently which afford a good deal of cover.

There is a lot of scrub, which lies about 11 km S. of Belpasso in thickly covered with orange, olive and almond trees.

Area around CATANIA, lying between MONTICONE and CATANIA is all wheat. Scrub area is on a hill with many olive and orange trees around.

N. W. and S. of BELPASSO there are many olive and almond trees and some figs. This vegetation is not arranged into orderly rows and is quite thick.

There are vineyards on both sides of the road from MONTICONE to PATRINO except in the central 1/3 portion which is covered with logs. Vineyards are very low, about 2 ft high and not supported in any way.

There is cultivated ground to the S. of the BELPASSO-BELPASSO Station, road, for a distance of 1 1/2 km S. of BELPASSO. The rest of the way to the station there are extensive low fields on both sides of the road. However in patches the low has been cleared to permit cultivation. There are scattered trees growing wild throughout this area.

F. INDUSTRIES

No industry exists in vicinity.

There is an olive oil refining plant at VILLAGE, which lies

from CATANIA to BELPASSO. There are numerous stone walls about 2 1/2 meters high along this road. No ditches.

vi) CATANIA-BELPASSO road is a good road, two way road. No ditches and no bridges.

vii) BELPASSO south to BELPASSO STATION is a two way road with earth surface. No bridges.

B. RAILROADS

i) Messina-CATANIA single track, standard gauge.

ii) N. of CATANIA is single track, standard gauge.

iii) N. of CATANIA to CATANIA is single track, narrow gauge, steam railway.

C. COUNTRY

i) From CATANIA to BELPASSO there are many orange, olive and almond trees, planted together which afford a good deal of cover.

ii) Just west of CATANIA, which lies about 11 km S. of BELPASSO is thickly covered with orange, olive and almond trees.

iii) From CATANIA, lying between CATANIA and CATANIA is all wheat. A small town is on a hill which many olive and orange trees grow around.

iv) N. of BELPASSO there are many olive and almond trees and many figs. This vegetation is not arranged into orderly orchards and is quite thick.

v) There are vineyards on both sides of the road from BELPASSO to BELPASSO except in the central 1/3 portion which is covered with lava. Vines are very low, about 2ft high and not supported in any way.

vi) There is cultivated ground to the S. of the BELPASSO-BELPASSO road, for a distance of 1 1/2 km S. of BELPASSO. The rest of the way to the station there are extensive lava fields on both sides of the road. However in patches the lava has been cleared to permit cultivation. There are scattered trees growing wild throughout this area.

D. INDUSTRIES

i) No oil refineries in vicinity.

ii) There is an olive oil refining plant at CATANIA which lies about 1 km N. of CATANIA.

E. MILITARY

i) P/A saw numerous German soldiers at CATANIA and in back country during May and August 42.

ii) BELPASSO STATION. In the vicinity of BELPASSO, military training is conducted for those reaching age of 18 yrs. This is carried on by 2 regular army officers. The men live at home and receive 1 day a week training in drill, tactics, etc and rifle marksmanship. This training will be called up to the regular army. The group numbered 600 at the time P/A received training. During the rest of the week the officers taught at school in town.

MOST SECRET

CELA

630

A) SOURCE Amarelli Angelo a P/W from the S. Marco Regt. ex Navy. A very cooperative individual. Lived at CELA till 1939 when called up and returned for one month in Sept. 42.

B) TOWN population about 40,000 - inhabitants are either farmers, road-workers or fishermen.

i. Electricity Electric light in nearly all houses and streets.

ii. GAS Nil.

iii. Water running water in every house.

iv. Sanitation town is provided with a sewage system.

v. Postal Service Post Office is in a separate building from telegraph office.

Telephone are fitted but extremely few, even CC. PR. station does not possess one.

vi. Hospital There are two hospitals, one near beach and a further one in center of the town.

vii. Coal A very small pool is maintained.

viii. Hotel The town sports one four-story hotel.

C) COMMUNICATIONS

A) ROADS

i. Coastal Road This is a metalled road suitable for two-way traffic with small drainage ditch on either side. The country on either side of the road is flat and at some points small stone walls run parallel to the highway.

Rest of CELA it crosses the river of the same name by means of a concrete single-span bridge about 25 m. long further east.

Road running SE parallel to river CELA

A secondary road with hard earth surface - country on either side level with the road.

Road running N of CELA W of head of

This is a very bad road. P/W described it as nothing more than a cart track not wide enough to allow two-way traffic. In the winter it is worse than usual owing to the rain.

Road CELA - BENTON

This has a hard earth surface and although fairly narrow allows two-way traffic. It is level for about 5 - 6 km. and then it begins to climb with many bad dips just before arriving at BENTON.

B) RAILWAY

The Rly passing through CELA is a single-track normal-gauge line with wooden sleepers. At the CELA station itself there are about 2 or 3 sidings. W of CELA the Rly. passes over the river CELA by means of a single-span steel bridge. P/W cannot give any description of same, but he seemed definite that it had no support piles.

- iv. Telephone town is provided with a telephone system.
- v. Postal Service Post Office is in a separate building from telegraph office.
- Telephones are fitted but extremely few, even CC. BR. station does not possess one.
- vi. Hospitals There are two hospitals, one near beach and a further one in center of the town.
- vii. Cool A very small pool is maintained.
- viii. Hotel The town sports one four-story hotel.

C) COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

- i. Coastal Road This is a metalled road suitable for two-way traffic with small drainage ditches on either side. The country on either side of the road is flat and at some points small stone walls run parallel to the highway.
- ii. East of GELA is crossed the river of the same name by means of a concrete single-span bridge about 25 m. long further east.
- iii. Road running NE parallel to river GELA
A secondary road with hard earth surface - country on either side level with the road.
- iv. Road running N of GELA N of Road iii.
This is a very bad road. P/W described it as nothing more than a cart track not wide enough to allow two-way traffic. In the winter it is worse than usual owing to the rain.
- iv. Road GELA - MYRZA
This has a hard earth surface and although fairly narrow allows two-way traffic. It is level for about 5 - 6 km. and then it begins to climb with many hairpin bends just before arriving at MYRZA.

b) RAILWAY

The Rly passing through GELA is a single-track narrow-gauge line with wooden sleepers. At the GELA station itself there are about 2 or 3 sidings. N of GELA the Rly. passes over the river GELA by means of a single-span steel bridge. P/W cannot give any description of same, but he seemed definite that it had no support piles.

c) BEACHES

Sandy beaches extend both east and west of the town. E of town it is about 150 m. wide but W it becomes slightly narrower. Behind the beach the ground rises steeply and P/W does not consider it feasible for MT to leave beach except by the one road leading down to it from GELA. Personnel can climb to high ground by several narrow paths. P/W did not see any barbed wire in Sept. 42.

The sea is extremely shallow. P/W said he could wade out to sea for about 200 m. and had to cross two false beaches. The bottom is all sand but during the winter it changes formation and heavy waves seem to clear away the false beaches to some extent.

MOST SECRET

G E L A - Cont.

3) PIER

From the middle of CELA a pier juts out into the sea. During the winter months the depth of water at its extreme end is about 3 m., but much shallower in the summer time owing to the accumulation of sand.

The pier is made entirely of concrete, with concrete piles. It's length is about 300 m. and has a main width of 4 m. widening at the end into a platform about 6 - 8 m. wide.

F) WATER COURSES

i. RIVER CELA P/W could not give the depth of the river, but at its mouth, the water would reach his knees - about 2 feet deep. There is a constant flow of water.

ii. Various streams in district

These small streams dry up in part during the summer months or are reduced to a trickle of water.

iii. Lake East of CELA "Stagno di Riviere"

This lake is used mostly by visitors for shooting duck and fishing - it is supposed to be fairly deep. The area around the lake is infested by mosquitoes, and natives consider it unhealthy to sleep in its vicinity because afraid of malaria.

G) COUNTRYSIDE

The flat country around CELA is completely cultivated with grain and vines, the latter are grown individually and not trained on trellises.

Fields of different owners are just separated by paths. Only very few have Indian fig hedges.

Trees are mainly olive and where these are grown the ground is left uncultivated.

a) MILITARY

When P/W was on leave in CELA in Sept. 42 he noticed both German and Italian troops in town but could give no indication of any defenses.

CC. BB. about 20 under a Marasciallo.

MOST SECRET

MAZZARA DEL VALLO

6302

A) SOURCE

P/W is a 35 year old ex fisherman of MAZZARA DEL VALLO but has left in 1939. For past few months he was embarked on motor schooner "STELLA MARIS" plying between PORTO HONOLULU and PANAMA.

B) BEACH

CAPO FETO - PUNTA GRANITOLA

Average width about 6 m. consisting of soft sand. Unsuitable for MT which would sink into the sand in P/W's opinion.

Immediately inland ground is flat and in parts marshy.

The sea is very shallow and even small boats cannot come close inshore.

C) COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROAD - COASTAL TRACK

Running parallel with the beach there is a cart track which however is wide enough to allow passage of two vehicles. The track is flanked by bushes and scrubbery. Somewhat further inland there are fruit trees and miscellaneous vegetation.

b) RIVER MAZZARA

The river reaches the sea immediately S of MAZZARA. About 1 km. from its mouth a single arch-stone bridge crosses the river. It has a span of about 40 m. with the center of the arch about 25 m. above the water's level in order to allow fishing boats to pass underneath without having to lower their masts. The bridge allows two-way traffic.

Fairly close to the river's mouth it can be crossed by means of a ferry, which is pulled across by hand. The rope when not in use is allowed to rest on the river bed thus allowing the passage of boats. At the Eastern end of the ferry there is a small landing stage made of wood and built parallel with the bank. About a dozen small fishing boats can tie up alongside, and to land. During the summer months the river would be practically blocked at this point by boats tied up alongside each other.

The river is navigable by shallow-draft 12 m. boats for about 1 km. beyond the bridge.

c) RAILWAY

The Fly. line from MAZZARA to MISERIA is a normal-gauge single track with an unspecified number of sidings. All bridges along this stretch of the line are made of steel.

d) METEOR.

MAZZARA The coast region from MAZZARA to CAPO FETO is relatively safe. Officially during the hot weather. The inhabitants of the region were in

CARO FETO - PUNTA GRANITOOLA

Average width about 6 m. consisting of soft sand. Unsuitable for AT which would sink into the sand in P's opinion.

Immediately inland ground is flat and in parts marshy.

The sea is very shallow and even small boats cannot come close inshore.

c) COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS COASTAL TRACK

Running parallel with the beach there is a cart track which however is wide enough to allow passage of two vehicles. The track is flanked by bushes and shrubbery. Somewhat further inland there are fruit trees and miscellaneous vegetation.

b) RIVER MAZARA

The river reaches the sea immediately E of MALILA. About 4 km. from its mouth a single arch-stone bridge crosses the river. It has a span of about 40 m. with the centre of the arch about 15 m. above the water's level in order to allow fishing boats to pass underneath without having to lower their masts. The bridge allows two-way traffic.

Rather close to the river's mouth it can be crossed by means of a ferry, which is pulled across by hand. The rope when not in use is allowed to rest on the river bed thus allowing the passage of boats. At the Eastern end of the ferry there is a small landing stage made of wood and built parallel with the bank. About a dozen small fishing boats can tie up alongside, end to end. During the summer months the river would be practically blocked at this point by boats tied up alongside each other.

The river is navigable by shallow-draft 12 m. boats for about 4 km. beyond the bridge.

c) RAILWAY

The Rly. line from MALILA to MABALA is a narrow-gauge single track with an unspecified number of sidings. All bridges along this stretch of the line are made of steel.

d) AGRICULTURE

MALILA The coast region from MALILA to CARO FETO is malarial especially during the hot weather. The inhabitants of the region were in the habit of taking quinine regularly.

e) FISHING

Fishing is very restricted and permits issued by Port authorities are required, and these are only obtained with difficulty. No fishing vessels are allowed out after dusk.

SECRET

P A T E R N O

A) SOURCE

PATERNANO, ALFIO from PATERNANO, Prov. CATANIA. Called into military service May '40 and last at PATERNANO Nov. '42. P/N's information seems very reliable.

B) TOWN

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| i. | <u>Population</u> | About 34,000. |
| ii. | <u>Hotels and Theater</u> | There are three fair-sized hotels as well as a large theater. |
| iii. | <u>Hospital</u> | The Hospital is of sufficient size to serve the needs of the community, but some medical cases are transferred to CATANIA. |
| iv. | <u>Prison</u> | Capable of dealing with about 400 guests, however, not all can be accommodated in cells. |
| v. | <u>Postal Garrison</u> | Telegraph and telephone services are available. |
| vi. | <u>Water</u> | Laid on in houses and also drawn from street fountains. |
| vii. | <u>Cold Storage</u> | There is no cold storage plant in the town although an ice manufacturing plant is installed. |
| viii. | <u>Sanitary</u> | The town is fitted with sewerage system for wash water which is taken by pipe line to some rocky terrain about 2 Km. S. of PATERNANO, E. of LA BIRCA bridge road. Sewage is deposited in cesspools, usually located in the rear of buildings and emptied about every ten years. Contents fetch a good price, being regarded as a good fertilizer for orange groves. |
| ix. | <u>Industry</u> | PATERNANO is a fruit packing centre. |

C) WATERSHEDS

The SICULO River is non-navigable. It places its waters widely and floods the surrounding terrain. This happens in the area N. of PATERNANO, where the orange orchards on both sides of the stream are flooded in winter. S. of PATERNANO, at LA BIRCA bridge, the stream is canalized and the depth of the water at this point is 1 to 2 m. in summer. In this vicinity the river is regularly used by fishermen using nets. During the winter flood period, the water has been known to reach the roadway of the LA BIRCA bridge. (See sketch map of LA BIRCA bridge for dimensions.) Beginning at a point about 2 1/2 Km. S. of LA BIRCA bridge, and following the river for about 2 Km., is a system of dikes. These are formed by placing iron cases end to end and side by side along the banks. These cases are lightly constructed and filled with rocks. Dimensions are 6 x 4 x 14-in. The width and height varies from 1 to 3 cases both laterally and vertically. Depending on the height of the bank and the strength of the current.

- iii. Hospital
 iv. Prison
 v. Postal Services
 vi. Water
 vii. Cold Storage
 viii. Recreation
 ix. Industry

a large theater.
 The Hospital is of sufficient size to serve the needs of the community, but some medical cases are transferred to CANAL.
 Capable of dealing with about 400 guests, however, not all can be accommodated in cells. Telegraph and telephone services are available. Laid on in houses and also drawn from street fountains.
 There is no cold storage plant in the town although an ice manufacturing plant is installed. The town is fitted with sewerage system for wash water which is taken by pipe line to some rocky barren soil 2 km. S. of PATENCO, E. of LA RAGA bridge road. Recreates is deposited in casapools, usually located in the rear of buildings and emptied about every ten years. Contents fetch a good price, being regarded as a good fertilizer for orange groves.
 PATENCO is a fruit packing centre.

c) WATERWAYS

The SURETO River is non-navigable. At places it meanders widely and floods the surrounding terrain. This happens in the area N. of PATENCO, where the orange orchards on both sides of the stream are flooded in winter. S.W. of PATENCO, at LA RAGA bridge, the stream bed is consolidated and the depth of the water at this point is 1/2 to 2 m. in summer. In this vicinity the river is regularly used by fishermen using nets. During the winter flood period, the water has been known to reach the roadway of the LA RAGA bridge. (See sketch map of LA RAGA bridge for dimensions.) Beginning at a point about 2 1/2 km. S. of LA RAGA bridge, and following the river for about 2 km., is a system of dikes. These are formed by placing iron cages and to end and side by side along the bank. These cages are lightly constructed and filled with rocks. Dimensions are 6 x 4 x 14 m. The width and height varies from 1 to 3 m. both laterally and vertically, depending on the height of the bank and the strength of the current.

d) COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

- i. PATENCO to SURETO. This is a two-way macadamized road without drainage ditches.
- ii. PATENCO to ALLASO. This is also a two-way macadamized road without drainage ditches.
- iii. PATENCO to SURETO. This is a two-way macadamized road narrow-lane to one-way traffic over LA RAGA bridge.

b) RAILWAYS

- i. The line S. of PATENCO is a narrow-gauge steam railroad.
- ii. The railroad N. of PATENCO is standard-gauge. The PATENCO station for the standard-gauge line has four sidings, 1 km. N. of PATENCO, immediately S. of the station, the line crosses the road by means of a single-arch viaduct.

6300

MOST SECRET

P A T E R N O' - Cont.E) COMPARISONS

The country surrounding PATERNO', for a radius of about 5 Km., is almost entirely fruit growing with no large land-owners. The chief fruit grown is oranges, but almonds, figs, cherries, pears and grapes are also produced.

The orange trees are arranged in orchards but in most cases the branches touch each other, thus completely shading the ground. In view of this very few attempts are made to cultivate vegetables etc. within the orchards.

4 1/2 Km. due W. of PATERNO' the ground rises sharply into a mountainous region.

The ground on both sides of the SUTTO River N. of LA BACCA bridge is constantly flooded in winter and is quite soft.

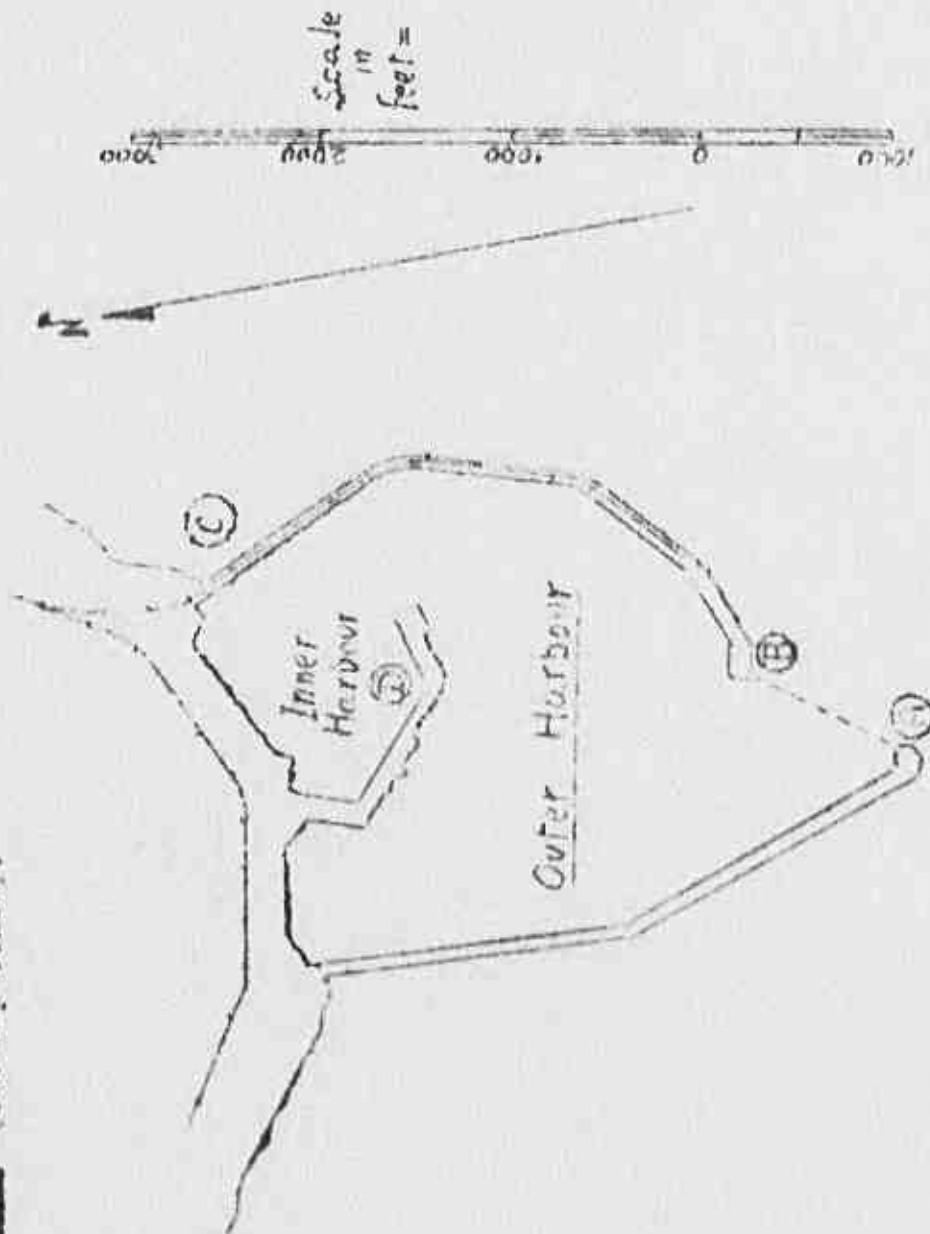
The lava beds E. and S. of BELLASSO could probably be navigated by MT but would play havoc with rubber trees.

SECRET

PORTO EMPEDOCLE

A) SOURCE Sailors LONARDO and OGGIO both forming part of crew of schooner "STELLA MARIS" plying from this port.

B) HARBOUR (see map below).



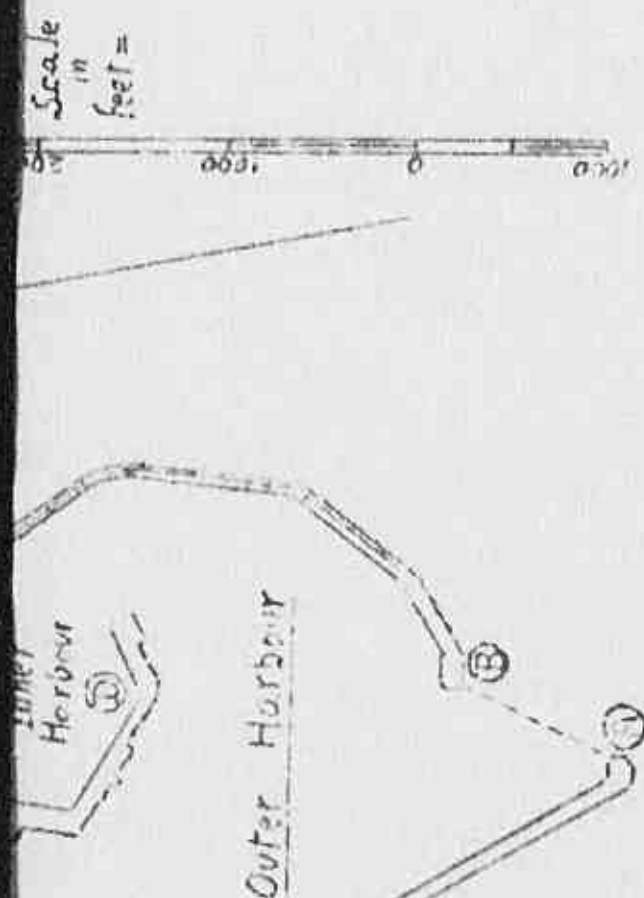
Harbour entrance was closed by a boom or anti submarine nets stretching from A to B. P/W noticed a number of drums strung across entrance. The boom was opened by a motor vessel at point 'B'. Entry was effected without Pilot or launch to guide vessel.

The exact depth of the harbour was unknown to P/W, but it would permit the entry of ships up to 1000 T.

The vessel a 300 T motor schooner would usually tie up at the centre quay (D) in the inner harbour. This quay is long enough to accommodate about six vessels of 500/1000 T each. The boat which had 2 m. freeboard was about 50 cm. below the level of quays when loaded and slightly above when light.

Along Eastern mole runs a normal range fly.

C) DEFENSE A.A. L.M.G. are placed on all mules and quays along the waterfront.



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C) DEFENCES

A.A. L.M.G. are placed on all moles and quays along the waterfront.

One P/W saw at least two German guards on the waterfront which is also patrolled by CC. MR. and custom guards.

During an air raid at night one P/W saw gun flashes from the hill behind the town, but could not give an indication of number or calibre of guns.

SECRET

POZZALLO

A. SOURCE

SOMMA FRANCESCO, master of motor schooner "Stella Maria".
F/M has lived most of his life at POZZALLO and knows his home
town and surroundings fairly well.

B. TOWN

629

i) POZZALLO has a population of about 14,000 inhabitants with
only one school. There are no buildings higher than 2 stories.

ii) Water supply:-

Water has been brought to the town in recent years by the
construction of a pipe line. The water is good, but only some of
the residents of POZZALLO have it laid on in the houses. During
very dry summers the water supply may be cut off during day time
and only resumed between certain hours during the night. F/M
remembers that this condition lasted during a whole month, one
summer.

iii) Sewerage System:-

None existent.

iv) Electricity:-

The town is provided with electricity.

C. BEACHES

i) W. of POZZALLO there is a small sandy beach extending for
about 1 km. It has a width of about 100 m. The country immediately
behind is level and cultivated. At one point it forms a small
depression which during the raining season forms a pool of about
60 x 50 m.

The sea along this beach is very shallow and only a small row
boat can come close inland as the water is only about 1m deep for
a distance of 500 m.

ii) E. of POZZALLO there is a larger sandy beach extending for
about 3 km. at which point it ends in a rocky foreshore. These
rocks only last for a very short distance then the beach continues
East for a further 3 km.

Width of beach about 150 m. and fairly flat though the sand
is soft.

Behind the beach the land is firm interspersed with a few
rocks and largely cultivated.

iii) Immediately in front of the township of POZZALLO there is no
beach and coast is backed up with boulders as a protective

construction of a pipe line. The water is good, but only some of the residents of POZUALILLO have it laid on in the house. During very dry seasons the water supply may be cut off during day time and only sporadic between certain hours during the night. P/h remarks that this condition lasted during a whole month, one summer.

(ii) Sewerage System:-
Non-existent.

(iv) Electricity:-

The town is provided with same.

C. BEACHES

i) N. of POZUALILLO there is a small sandy beach extending for about 1 km. It has a width of about 100 m. The country immediately behind is level and cultivated. At one point it forms a small depression which during the raining season forms a pool of about 60 x 50 ft.

The sea along this beach is very shallow and only a small row boat can come close inland as the water is only about 1 m deep for a distance of 500 m.

ii) E. of POZUALILLO there is a larger sandy beach extending for about 3 km. at which point it ends in a rocky foreshore. These rocks only last for a very short distance than the beach continues East for a further 3 km.

Width of beach about 150 m. and fairly firm though the sand is soft.

Behind the beach the land is firm interspersed with a few rocks and largely cultivated.

(iii) Immediately in front of the town of POZUALILLO there is no beach and coast is backed up with boulders in a protective measure.

D. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Roads

i) POZUALILLO to SINGAPORE

This road has a hard earth surface and it is sufficiently wide to allow two way traffic. It has two well draining ditches on either side. Traffic practically nil.

ii) POZUALILLO to HONGKONG

This road has recently been tarred throughout its entire length. It is in good condition with small drainage ditches on both sides. No traffic.

iii) POZUALILLO to SINGAPORE

P/h is not very familiar with this road, but remarks that it has a hard earth surface and is sufficiently wide to allow two way traffic.

6297

POZZALLO (cont.)

MOST SECRET

b) Railroads:-

i) POZZALLO STATION two tracks in station and two or three sidings of an approximate length of 750 m. No water tanks.

ii) POZZALLO to S. ACCIARONE

Normal gauge, single track with wooden sleepers. There are no bridges or tunnels.

iii) POZZALLO to SCIOLI

This is the continuation of the above line. On this stretch there are a number of bridges, but I/W cannot recollect their number or structure.

E COORPUSCIE

This is fairly flat and planted with vines, grain, barley, olive and almond trees.

F MILITARY

I/W does not know any unit stationed near or in POZZALLO. Ordinary security patrols are carried out by one Maresciallo and five other CC.RR.

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MOST SECRET

Economic and Political Conditions

I. Economic Conditions

From the statements of POWs, economic interruptions are the subject of this report, food conditions and prices in Sidiy ap-pear to vary considerably from section to section. This variation naturally depends to some extent on local crop conditions and the nature of the crops grown in particular areas. Food rationing is general, but the amounts obtainable through the rationing system vary, according to statements made by POWs, from adequate quantities to amounts insufficient to support the usual living standard. The existence of a black market is widespread but here, too, considerable variation is evident in the matter of prices. The average man can afford to buy in the black market of some localities but in others black market prices are two or three times the legitimate prices.

Food conditions in particular localities are indicated by the following excerpts from statements of POWs:

a.) Gela

POW who lived all his life in Gela up to April, 1939 and who was at home for a month in September, 1942 stated that although there was a surplus of wheat in this area, food shortages of all kinds existed. A recent letter from his mother reported that little food was available and that there was real suffering from hunger. Black market prices are considerably above the regular prices but are still within the reach of the average person. A comparison of regular and black market prices for the important commodities shows:

Prices in Lira	
Regular	Black Market
2.20	4
6 to 7	12 to 14

Macaroni, per kg.
Olive oil, per liter

Money for food workers used to be fixed at 4 to 4.50 lire an hour, but now runs as high as 70 lire a day for one who is a good baker.

b.) Catania Area

Food the statements of 1942 whose interrogations are one subject of this report, food conditions and prices in Sicily appear to vary considerably from section to section. This variation naturally depends to some extent on local crop conditions and the nature of the crops grown in particular areas. Food rationing is general, but the amount obtainable through the rationing system vary, according to statements made by POW, from adequate quantities to amounts insufficient to support the usual living standard. The existence of "black markets" is widespread but here, too, considerable variation is evident in the matter of prices. The average man can afford to buy in the black market of some localities but in others black market prices are two to three times the legitimate prices.

Food conditions in particular localities are indicated by the following excerpts from statements of POW:

c.) Catania

POW who lived all his life in Catania up to April, 1939 and who was at home for a month in September, 1942 stated that although there was a surplus of wheat in this area, food shortages of all kinds existed. A recent letter from his mother reported that little food was available and that there was real suffering from hunger. Black market prices are considerably above the regular prices but are still within the reach of the average person. A comparison of regular and black market prices for two important commodities shows:

Prices in Lire	
Regular	Black Market
2.30	4
6 to 7	12 to 14

Wheat, per kg.
Olive oil, per liter

Wages for road workers used to be fixed at 4 to 4.50 lire an hour, but now run as high as 70 lire a day for one who is a good bargainer.

d.) Catania Area

The plain west of Catania is a large wheat-growing area, where the wheat is grown in November and harvested in June. There is said to be a considerable amount of surplus in the part of peasants in this agricultural area who have surpluses of particular commodities.

All food is rationed in this area, but who is not. Food is said to be available in fair quantities in the rationing localities and at prices that are generally the same as those prevailing before the war (sic). Rations of certain important items are reported as follows (in May and August, 1942):

MUST SECRET

Meat - 200 gr. weekly per person
Bread - 300 gr. daily for women
400 gr. daily for men

Cheese - Amount not known, but said to be plentiful

Olive oil supplies appear plentiful; no butter is available.

An extensive black market exists in this region, according to a good extent by the fact that it is a large food-price-raising section. Prices in the black market are two to three times the regular prices and are hence within the reach of only the well-to-do. In Catania itself black market prices are even higher.

c.) Syracuse

All food and clothing in this locality are said to be rationed. Reports as to the adequacy of the amounts available through the rationing system are contradictory. The crops in the area are reported good. Few who had been there in Sept. and Nov., 1942 and in February, 1943 reported the following prices on the regular rationing basis and in the black market, which is extensive:

	<u>Prices in Lire</u>	
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Black Market</u>
Macaroni, per kg.	2	10
Bread, per kg.	3	20
Olive oil, per liter	12(2)	"oldest double"
Meat (once a week by ration), per kg.	10	
Fish, per kg.	"as high as 20"	

The average worker in this locality earns 60 to 70 lire per day.

d.) Palermo

It was reported here recently that meat was available only one day a week, but that some could be obtained through the black market. The price of bread was 2.50 per kg. Wine in the black market cost as much as 10 lire per liter.

e.) L.

In all cases where I have made statements about the supply of motor fuel, shortages were reported. Few who had been in the area reported that trucks transport-

ing section. Prices in the black market are two to three times the regular prices and are hence within the reach of only the well-to-do. In Catania itself black market prices are even higher.

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	Prices in Lire	
	Regular	Black Market
Macaroni, per kg.	2	10
Beans, per kg.	3	20
Olive oil, per liter	11(?)	"almost double"
Wheat (once a week by ration), per kg.	10	
Fish, per kg.	was high	
	as 20	

The average worker in this locality earns 60 to 70 lire

per day.

d.) Palermo

Few who had been here recently reported that meat was available only one day a week, but that some could be obtained through the black market. The price of bread was 2.50 per kg. Wines in the black market cost as much as 10 lire per liter.

e.)

In all cases where raw made statements about the supply of motor fuel, shortages were reported. Few who had been in the Catania area in May and August, 1942 reported that trucks transporting food and other essential materials, as well as buses and official cars, used naptha gas. Agricultural tractors run on kerosene but are very much reduced in numbers. Many private cars have been requisitioned by the government and the rest immobilized. Few who had been in Syracuse in November, 1942, reported the rationing of petrol very strict and that only the cars of important personalities are still running. The lack of petrol in this area is said to prevent agricultural tractors from working. The latter statement was also said to be true in the Gela area.

629:
MOST SECRET

3.

II. Political Conditions

The attitude of people in Sicily toward the Germans was reported to range from indifferent and tolerant to one of acute dislike. Some blame the Germans for Italy's present condition, some blame Mussolini. One PW who had been in Palermo recently reported seeing many Germans there. Drunken German soldiers would shout insults at the Italians, fights would result and sometimes Italians would be shot in brawls by the Germans. The Germans in Palermo were said to molest the women and for this reason, among others, were hated by the people in general.

TW from Syracuse reported that enthusiasm for Fascism is deteriorating. PW from the Gela and Catania areas stated their personal loyalty to the crown but that they resented the fascist regime. TW from Syracuse stated that the King is seldom mentioned.

Personnel

Gela: Town mayor is Cavaliere Navarra, a "man of good deeds".

Catania Area: Bonlocchi is a very large owner of wheat land just east of Raccon.

Palermo: Cavaliere Giuni is mayor.

Syracuse: Mosera, Dattaro and Meniera are the heads of the fascist club, Spina Angolo.
Town mayor is Comandante Cavaliere, who owned a munitions factory that was bombed.
Vice Mayor: Mr. Fusco.

many Germans there. Drunken German soldiers would shout insults at the Italians, fights would result and sometimes Italians would be shot in brawls by the Germans. The Germans in Palermo were said to molest the women and for this reason, among others, were hated by the people in general.

POW from Syracuse reported that enthusiasm for Fascism is deteriorating. POW from the Gela and Catania areas stated their personal loyalty to the crown but that they resented the fascist regime. POW from Syracuse stated that the King is seldom mentioned.

Personnel

Gela: Town mayor is Cavaliere Navarra, a "man of good deed".

Catania Area: Bonicucci is a very large owner of wheat land just west of Ramacca.

Potenza: Cavaliere Giuni is mayor.

Syracuse: Messers. Bottaro and Mariani are the heads of the fascist club "Unione Invalori".

Town mayor is Comandante Comiliani, who owned a meat and factory that was bombed.
Vice Mayor: Mr. Negro.

May 28, 1943

MOST SECRET

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT FROM CAPTURED DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY H.Q. IN 1943
 ORDER OF THE DAY NO. 6, DATED 10 APRIL 43

PASSAGE FROM AND TO SICILY:

Transcribed circular 115420 of 11/3/43 from Minister of War-Cabinet

The Ministry of Interior with circular 442/3598 of the 11th of March 43 sets out the following rules governing the concession of passes from and to Sicily. The pertinent section is transcribed:

As from the 30th inst. whenever attempts to go to Sicily from any locality of the Kingdom or from any territory under the sovereignty of Italy must have a special pass.

The required pass will be issued by the "Ufficio" of applicants residence in the event of there being no such authority, then pass will be issued by the Police (M. I. A. SICILIANA) for the H.Q. of each. The application is to be made on plain paper by the interested party and will be granted only for special and approved reasons. Previous verification and approval by the Police of the province to which the applicant desires to go is necessary.

It is valid for only one trip, except for renewal in case of special justification requests. Only in case of exceptional urgency, the Police (M. I. A. SICILIANA) under its own responsibility, can authorize the applicant to go to Sicily, notifying the Sicilian Police (M. I. A. SICILIANA) concerned in advance.

The pass may also be of a permanent character and can be given to those who for reasons of business, position or work are obliged to go periodically to Sicily.

Directors, technicians and workers belonging to enterprises which operate for military administration, located in Sicily, must be furnished with passes upon the request of the military authorities, which will be held responsible for the regularity of their request.

Also those who intend to go from Sicily to the Continent must have a pass which will be given by the Police (M. I. A. SICILIANA) of the residence of the applicant or by the H.Q. of the area after ascertaining the necessity for the trip.

Excluded from the solicitation for a pass are those belonging to M. I. A. (M. I. A. Siciliana - Military Personnel), Italian Air Force, who go to Sicily or return for reasons of service, furlough, etc.

In those cases where external passes have the prescribed, justifying documents (trip ticket or a furlough paper) besides personal identification and will be required to show them upon request of the agents of the public police.

The functionaries, technicians and the workers which depend upon the State administration, temporarily located in Sicily for reasons of service, can, in substitution of the pass, be furnished with a document of service in

The personal pass will be issued by the "M. TURA" of applicants' residence. In the event of there being no such authority, then pass will be issued by the Police (PUMICA STUMERZA) or the H.Q. of CORR. The application is to be made on plain paper by the interested party and will be granted only for special and approved reasons. Previous verification and approval by the Police of the province to which the applicant desires to go is necessary.

It is valid for only one trip, except for renewal in case of special justified requests. Only in case of exceptional urgency, the Police (QUER- TURA) concerned, under its own responsibility, can authorize the applicant to go to Sicily, notifying the Sicilian Police (MISTURA) concerned in advance.

The pass may also be of a permanent character and can be given to those who for reasons of business, position or work are obliged to go periodically to Sicily.

Directors, technicians and workers belonging to enterprises which operate for military operations, located in Sicily, must be furnished with passes upon the request of the self-administrations, which will be held responsible for the regularity of their request.

Also those who intend to go from Sicily to the continent must have a pass which will be given by the Police (M. TURA) of the residence of the applicant or by the M. TURA, after ascertaining the necessity for the trip.

Excluded from the obligation for a pass are those belonging to P.F.A. (Force Armata - Military Personnel), Italian and German, who go to Sicily or return for reasons of service, furlough, etc..

In those cases then concerned must have the prescribed, justified documents (trip ticket or a furlough paper) besides personal identification and will be required to show them upon request of the agents of the public police.

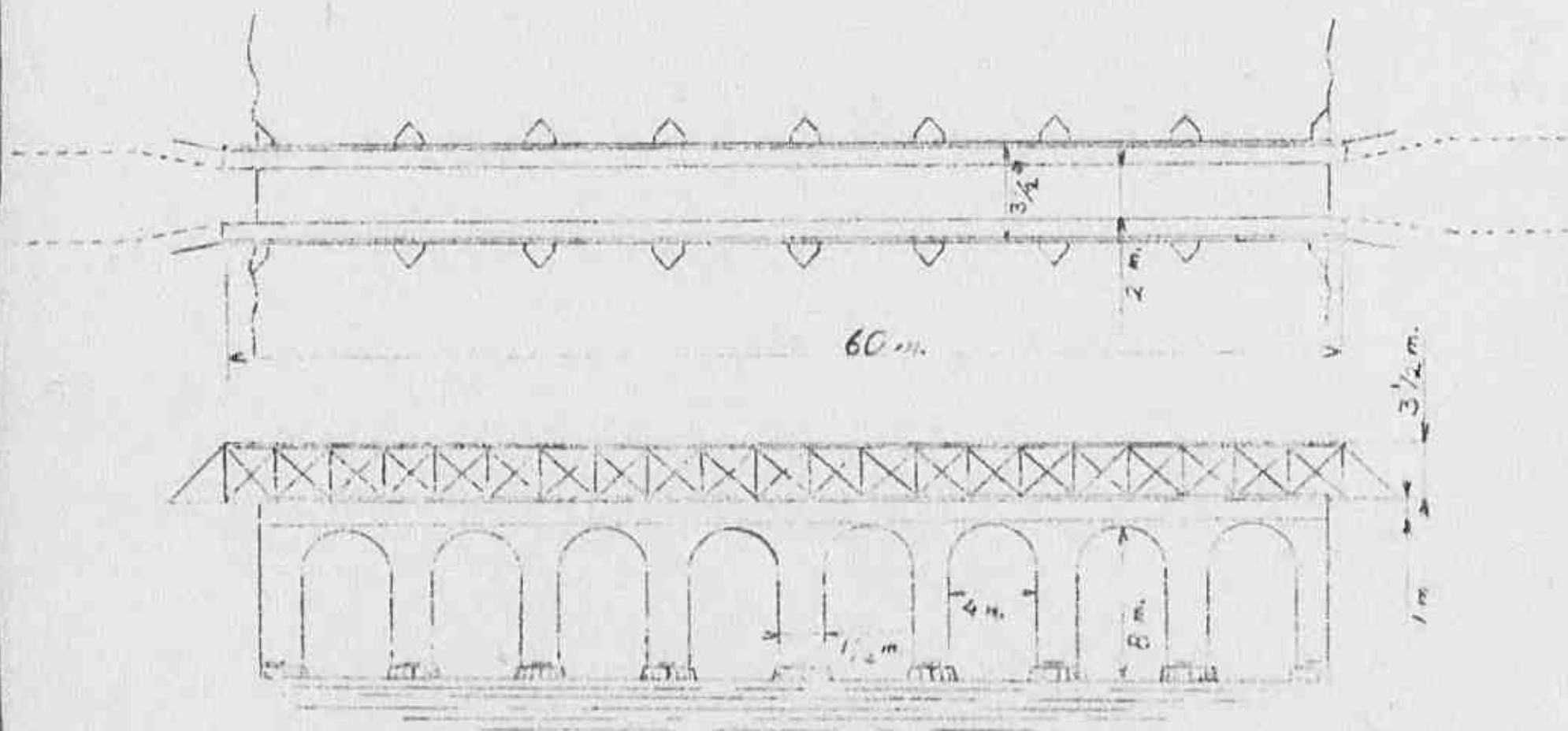
The functionaries, technicians and the workers which depend upon the State Administration, temporarily located in Sicily for reasons of service, can, in substitution of the pass, be furnished with a document of service, in addition to the personal identification, as is prescribed for those belonging to the P.F.A. of the State.

The possession of the pass does not dispense with the obligation of providing documents of personal identification.

By order of the M. TURA of the CORR.

Signature illegible
The Commander of General Headquarters
Major Salvatore Felotta

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015



Ponte la Barca
(1:100000 - Study Sheet 269) (77-82)

785015

SECRET

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.F. AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES. - - -

Report No. WOL/30. M(L).

19 May, 1963.

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1 (of Appendix 3 only)

17 DEC 1963

31 MAR 7.

2878.

FOURTH

(S.P. GED) - Major, I.O.

01821

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HEADQUARTERS

21 MAY.

2878.

FOUR 141

H.P.D.

(A.P. COLP) -- Major, I.O.

for Commandant, G.S.D.I.O.

Major *Quik*

C.S.A. has been told you will be clearing soon.

Manager, bank - open

2. 4th copy to 1st copy in same file as 1st

Back to 1st

TS 311

10-166

see

Dr. AUGUSTA

No. 101-160789-1

- b } Matthew & Desm. lions.
- c } Soldier Parrot.

a) Composition of the...

4. ~~The new book is very interesting.~~
a) Clothing.
11) HAIRFOOT -
a) footballs.
b) Broccoli for S.3.
c) Angry and kind for S.3.
d) Shortage of Pen for S.3.

5. *linearis* and *poliflori*.

- a. Morale & Anecdotes.
- b. Anti-Jew and anti-religion.
- c. Religion.
- d. Press and Radio.

11

11. *Capital from Economic World*

[illegible]

a) Calling ID.

They always are being taken to the German Army. 400 German were at the camp in Nov. 42, and had already been fully clothed and equipped for service with 700 lbs. They could not be brought to the camp, and were not taken to the camp. They were taken to the camp, and were not taken to the camp.

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b) Calling ID.

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... (a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

(1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

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In October 1944, "Prisoner-Exchange" (Prisoner-Exchange) described that since the beginning of the war, the German army has given the opportunity of re-established their homes, and of being re-absorbed into the community of the German people, and all concentration camps and prisons were called out.

The prisoner-exchange was held in a very primitive way and practically only by the army and the police. Two special representatives were named, one for the army and one for the police. The prisoner-exchange was held in a very primitive way and practically only by the army and the police. Two special representatives were named, one for the army and one for the police.

6) Concentration Camps.

(a) Prisoner-Exchange. This is a concentration camp for police, both military and civilian, both men and women. Conditions there are not so bad as at Buchenwald, and there is some communication with the world outside. Nevertheless, the camp is guarded by 10-15 prisoners who have a big machine gun (7.5 cm) and they are very much afraid of the prisoners. There are 10-15 prisoners who have a big machine gun (7.5 cm) and they are very much afraid of the prisoners. There are 10-15 prisoners who have a big machine gun (7.5 cm) and they are very much afraid of the prisoners.

(b) Special Concentration Camps. (a) Prisoner-Exchange. This is a concentration camp for police, both military and civilian, both men and women. Conditions there are not so bad as at Buchenwald, and there is some communication with the world outside. Nevertheless, the camp is guarded by 10-15 prisoners who have a big machine gun (7.5 cm) and they are very much afraid of the prisoners. There are 10-15 prisoners who have a big machine gun (7.5 cm) and they are very much afraid of the prisoners.

7.2. Special Concentration Camps

(a) Prisoner-Exchange.

Of the 10 camps in the Special Concentration Camps, 3 and 7 are 1-2. LAUER (Special Concentration Camp). Of these, 3 is in Buchenwald and 7 is in Buchenwald.

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Camp No. 2 held 1700 prisoners, all ranks,
Camp No. 3 held 800.
Camp No. 7 held 200.

These camps had a total of 150 men, all old S.A. men wearing the uniform of the BRITISH police, but with military rank badges, etc. Each camp commanded by an S.A. SUPERVISOR. Prisoners in the camp included officers with the Knight's Cross, whereby-bent brass, with their officers, and at least one high General Staff Officer.

Regime.

All prisoners had to wear convicts' uniform with yellow stripes, and had their hair shaven. The programme for a day was as follows:

0600 hrs. - Raising. Washing. Baking.
0700 hrs. - Breakfast: 1/2 litre watery soup (clear); small piece of bread, 15 gr. margarine for heavy work.
0720 hrs. - Roll call. - Details marched off by S.A. guards to work on the moraine, draining and cultivating.
1200 hrs. - Mid-day meal: 100 grs bread. Few grs. sausage (not much meat) but mainly flour in them.
1220 hrs. - Details returned to camp for dinner: 1 litre vegetable soup.
2000 hrs. - Bed.

Manager drove the prisoners to eat the potatoes in the fields. About 6 prisoners died daily from hunger; exhaustion had no cure.

Every 6 weeks, prisoners were allowed to write 1 letter home. Every 2 weeks they were allowed to receive 1 letter. This was conditional on good behaviour. Smoking was forbidden. No knives or razors were allowed, and scissors were shaved by the barber twice a week.

The place was filthy with lice. If there was water, prisoners had a shower-bath once every fortnight. Change of clothes once a fortnight. There was no soap. Prisoners had to wear wooden clogs. Prisoners were beaten and ill-treated by S.A. guards, even though holding medals for valor, etc.

Disposal of Prisoners from S.A. Lager.

Every fortnight a selection committee arrived, and personnel who had given no trouble were sent to the Army Prison at KUMMER (Sept. 28). There they stayed three weeks, doing training and undergoing tests of courage. If they passed the examination, they were sent to the REHAUSTRATION at FULDA, and from there either to a factory or to an ordinary unit. If they were from a factory, they were sent back to the camp in REHAUSTRATION.

Charges from 1, 4, 6 and 7 were known as JUDICIAL PRISONERS, and

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All prisoners had to wear convicts' uniforms with yellow stripes, and had their hair shaven. The programme for a day was as follows:

0600 hrs. - Reveille, Washing, Breakfasting.
 0700 hrs. - Breakfast: 1/2 litre watery soup (clear), small piece of bread, 15 gr. margarine for heavy workers.
 0720 hrs. - Roll call. - Details marched off by S.A. guards to work in the marshes, draining and cultivating.
 1200 hrs. - Mid-day meal: 100 grs bread, few grs. sausage (not much meat, but smelly flour in there).
 1220 hrs. - Details returned to camp. For dinner: 1 litre vegetable soup.
 2000 hrs. - Bed.

Harper drove the prisoners to eat raw potatoes in the fields. About 6 prisoners died daily from hunger, exhaustion and exposure.

Every 6 weeks, prisoners were allowed to write 1 letter home. Every 2 weeks they were allowed to receive 1 letter. There was conditional on good behaviour. Smoking was forbidden. No knives or razors were allowed, and prisoners were shaved by the barber twice a week.

The place was filthy with lice. If there was water, prisoners had a shower-bath once every fortnight. Change of clothes once a fortnight. There was no soap. Prisoners had to wear wooden clogs. Prisoners were beaten and ill-treated by S.A. guards, even though holding medals for valour, etc.

Disposal of prisoners from S.K. Lager.

Every fortnight a Selection Committee arrived, and personnel who had given no trouble were sent to the Army release at KEMMEL (Capt. 2nd). Those they stayed three weeks, doing training and undergoing tests of courage. If they passed the examination, they were sent to the ZEMMERINGHOF (H.N. at FULDA, and from there either to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th or to an ordinary camp unit. If they were found unfit, they were sent back to the camp as ENSLAVED.

Camp No. 1, 1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

13 and 14. Camps for business, ENSLAVED. Of camps Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, some were ordinary P.W. camps for Russian P.W.s and some were stock camps for army food and clothing. But did not know which were which. These camps were guarded by LAIBENSBURGERS.

c) Treatment of P.W. & Foreign Workers.

A German tells the story of a French P.W. employed on his uncle's farm.

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He then goes on to quote from a letter written by a Major Mann, from the Eastern Front, who is shocked by seeing millions in the papers which say "His dearest wish, to see the ones he loved again, was not fulfilled". The writer thinks it impossible for the people at home to look upon a hero's death as such a loss. In fact, he says, all those Germans died with only one single wish in their hearts, i.e. that Germany should win, and with the conviction that its people are driving towards a great future. They gave their lives for this great idea of the future.

Major Mann sympathizes with the families of the fallen soldiers, but he believes they should hold up their heads, and think of the high honour that life in a hero's death, and they must continue to support fully the German War Effort.

2) Divisions of the German People.

There is an intense National Socialist, but nevertheless still emotional, and even the feeling his country has been not take all propaganda blindly, but thinks that even the Führer may make occasional mistakes.

When asked for examples, he mentioned:

1) Giving his word not to occupy GERMANY-SILVANIA when the occupation of that country was a political necessity.

2) The persecution of the Church, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

3) The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of Germans at STALINGRAD for reasons of prestige.

Another is quoted during an interview:-
"We Germans are a pitiable nation. We get nothing out of life. We fail to acquire our positions and we never get anywhere. Other nations enjoy the fruits of their labours; we never do. It's all because we pursue a false policy. As soon as we get an idea, we want the whole world to recognize us as masters. Then of course we get put in our place, and all the work we've done is lost again."

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2. Remarks.

4. Summary.

Then going to leave in May 1942, P.M. travelling rail through Berlin. As one goes towards Leningrad, before coming to HULL, one comes to the HULL (C).

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...is an honest national socialist, but nevertheless still completely and notwithstanding his youth, he does not take all propaganda blindly, but thinks that even the most false make his beloved mistake.

When asked for example, he mentioned:
1) Giving his word not to become CRIMINAL-SLOVAKIA when the occupation of that country was a political necessity anyhow.

2) The persecution of the Church, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

3) The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of Germans at EVILIGERAD for reasons of justice.

Another he stated during an interrogation :-
...of the Germans are a pitiable nation. We get nothing out of life. We fail to improve our position and we never get anywhere. Other nations enjoy the fruits of their labors; we never do. It's all because we pursue a false policy. As soon as we get an idea, we want the whole world to recognize us as masters. Then of course we get put in our place, and all the more power there is lost again.

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2. Examination

a) GENERAL STATE

Then goes to leave in May 42, T.V. travelled by rail through Berlin as one goes towards GERMANY, before coming to HALLE, and comes to the FRIEDLICH, and the railway runs right through the factory. It is stated that these works are of great importance. They manufacture synthetic rubber and petrol.

About of a little station on the left side going towards GERMANY, there are ten to twelve V-2s parked there. These are cylindrical, with either a flat or a rounded top.

The GERMANY works have their own balloon barrage, but the balloons are only raised by night. T.V. saw 5-6 up the ground in the daytime.

b) REMARKS FROM HIM

T.V. is a Nazi, convinced of a German victory. He was exempted from military service until Feb. 42. He worked at the FRIEDLICH at GERMANY. This is a branch of the FRIEDLICH.

5-6000 workers are employed, including many women and children of all nationalities, but no Jews. Group 132, which has been down in 2

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10-hour shifts, instead of 3-8-hour shifts. P.M. does this down to the calling up of an employee, and not to the loss of materials or tools.

P.M. was very vague as to what was being manufactured there, as himself working in the repair shop, for turning lathe, although these were not manufactured there. The main line of production seems to be rollers for roller mills, chiefly for printing.

There are some new buildings, about which P.M. is unable to give any information.

c) MEXICO & HAMBURG

This is a foundry and engineering plant at MEXICO (near HAMBURG) which was captured around 1940. It produces complete tanks, guns, and 1-ton, 3-ton and 5-ton half-tracked vehicles. The 1-ton tractors are fitted with HAMBURG engines, byproduct of the 5-ton tractors are used for towing 30 m/m. guns.

There are two large halls at MEXICO for "servant" lathes only. On one there are 30 and in the other about 12 of these lathes, some of which are as much as 5 meters in diameter. Apart from these, the firm has some 50 "long" lathes.

In 1941, MEXICO employed 3,000 workers. There was a great shortage of welders, and on one occasion 25 of these were borrowed from the naval dockyard at FINE for a month.

d) Ammunition Dump

A detachment of the 1st Airborne Division (1st Airborne Division) worked at one time at a large ammunition dump near MEXICO. Approximate location: 10 miles from MEXICO, which is about 10 miles W of Gila by rail. It covered an area of about 50 acres.

The dump is situated in a clearance of a forest, and connected with MEXICO by a good motorable road. The ammunition is being stored on the ground, and covered up with tarpaulins.

e) Big Bomber Bombs

The construction of a big settlement called "MEXICO-SIMBIO" was started in MEXICO (MEXICO-SIMBIO) in 1948, consisting of three storied buildings with small flats. 150 houses were built in the years 1948-49. P.M. thinks that construction is still going on.

f) Big Canal Lockyard

There 3 firms known to these P.M. that are building complete boats (except for the engine) and repairing submarines on the canal. These are the "CRUISE-BOAT BUILDING Co. for SIS"; the "MEXICO & HAMBURG Lockyard"; and the most important - the "MEXICO-SIMBIO".

No detailed information was available, and P.M. could give only the following information: 10, 20, 30.

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This is a foundry and steelworks plant at Khabarovsk (near Vladivostok) which has captured cranes before the war, and they are using templates tanks, guns, and 1-ton, 3-ton and 6-ton half-tracked vehicles. The 1-ton tractors are fitted with MAYBACH engines, by Soviet firms. The 3-ton tractors are used for towing 88 m.m. guns.

There are two large halls at Khab. for "cardinal" lathe only. On one there are 20 and in the other about 18 of these lathes, some of which are as much as 6 meters in diameter. Apart from these, the firm has some 55 "long" lathes.

In 1941, Khab. employed 3,550 workers. There was a great shortage of welders, and on one occasion 25 of these were borrowed from the naval dockyard at Khab. for a month.

d) Ammunition Dump.

A detachment of the 1st Airborne Division ("AERIAL DIVISION") worked at one time at a large ammunition dump near Khab. Approximate location: 10 miles from Khab., which is about 15 miles NW of Khab. by rail. It covered an area of approx. 10 acres.

The dump is situated in a clearing of a forest, and is connected with Khab. by a good motorable road. The ammunition is being stored at the dump, and covered up with tarpaulins.

e) Big Housing Scheme.

The construction of a big settlement called "Khab. Shipping" was started in Khab. (Khab. Shipping) in 1938, consisting of three storeroom buildings with small flats. 150 houses were built in the years 1938-42. P.N. thinks that construction is still going on.

f) Big Canal Dockyard.

There are 3 firms known to these P.N. that are building complete 1-boats (except for the engine) and repairing submarines on the canal. These are the "CHIEF-BOAT BUILDERS" at Khab. (Khab. Shipping); the "Khab. & Khab. Dockyard", and the most important - the "Khab. Dockyard".

No detailed information was available, and P.N. could give only the number of workers sent to these firms for auxiliary work, viz. - 20, 30, and 100 respectively.

g) From one firm.

The biggest shipyard is now in Khab. Shipping (Khab. Shipping). It left it in 1941, 42, when it was moved up.

The ship consists of one main pit, and several others, some of which are exceptionally long. The one produced is of poor quality (50%) and is directly shipped to Khab. by rail. The crew of 500, working 2 shifts of 8 hrs., consists of Germans (most of whom are Communists), about 20 Polish, and some Japanese-Germans.

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The daily output is 3,000 pairs of shoes (including 1,000 pairs of slippers) up to 7.30.

During the winter 1941/42, up to 100,000 pairs of shoes were produced from the mine because of both change to the plant for work on production, and the ore was stacked outside the mine. In March the stock was cleared, but the ore was sent to KOLIBRETT (which is a small) shipments to THERIAUX were resumed later in the year 1942.

b) Following Trade.

As P.W. was working only as a junior tailor, his knowledge of the subject is rather limited.

i) Clothing Mostly artificial stuff, with the exception of wool from the Scandinavian countries, NORWAY, SWEDEN, FINLAND. P.W. thinks that the new material is stolen fibre, whereas the other stuffs are under the iron.

ii) Threads There is a great shortage of this, and thread available is of extremely poor quality.

iii) Buttons In P.W.'s opinion, there is no shortage of buttons in (Sweden) and their quality is good. Buttons and buttonette buttons are in use for women's dresses only.

iv) Sewing Machines Sewing machines are almost unobtainable, and replacements of any parts are extremely difficult to get.

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1) Food Extract from a letter to a P.W., written from HAMMAR on 9 Oct. 1942.

.... "I received in a packet of Goring (see) on 10th you will not dislike it to me, but it is the best drink you can get here these days. We cannot send any more, as it is all reserved for distribution now."

P.W. stated that even in 1942, hunger was fairly general in Sweden, that his mother and sister were definitely short of foodstuffs, and that in 1942 he had letters from his sister that it happened frequently that after a long waiting time, the foodstuffs were simply not available, and yet that the ration cards were valid only for a specified period, and lost their value the week after their normal validity.

2) Engineering Firm

P.W. is a motor-mechanic by profession employed by STEN-SON.

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11) Food: There is a great shortage of this, and the food available is of extremely poor quality.

12) Buttons: In P.W. section, there is no shortage of buttons in uniform, and their quality is good. Wooden and metal buttons are in use for women's dresses only.

13) Sewing: Sewing machines are almost unobtainable, and replacements of any needles parts are extremely difficult to get.

6287

1) Food: Extract from a letter to a P.W., written from HANGHAI on 9 Oct. 42:

.... "I suffered in a pocket of German food; we hope you will not dislike it too much, but it is the best drink you can get here these days. No sugar and any ascorbates, as it is all recovered for diabetics now."

P.W. stated that even in 1942, hunger was fairly general in Germany, that his mother and sister were definitely short of foodstuffs, and that in 1942 he had letters from home stating that it happened frequently that after a long queueing up, the foodstuffs were simply not available, and yet that the ration cards were valid only for a specified period, and lost their value the week after their normal validity.

3) Engineering Firm

P.W. is a motor-mechanic by profession employed by AERO-UNION.

DETAILS:

Since 1940, this firm has done some and some civilian work, and is now entirely employed on military work. It assembles heavy and light tractors for guns (MAGNACH and H.2.3 engines of 10 and 12 h.p.), armoured cars, caterpillar tractors and some P.W. (H.2.3). It is also one of the principal repair shops for the H.E.F. (Heavy 1/2 Tank) of the tank and has one section devoted to the conversion of vehicles to wood-gas fuel. These vehicles are situated on the right-hand side of the road to ALTHAL, about 5 kms. past the Main Goods Yard, and about 5 or 6 km. before the ALTHAL aerodrome. They are made or have opposite a large group of petrol storage tanks.

The works are said to consist of 5 large hangars, about 600 x 100 ft. The output of tractors is estimated at 2 per day.

Since 1940 the German engineers have been gradually replaced by P.W., until in Nov. 42, according to German P.W., the works employed 50 Germans and 200,000 P.W. of various nationalities. P.W. noted an increase over in the heavy to the aerodrome, but has taken this to be a P.W. 15, 16, 17, and 18, and 19, and 20, and 21, and 22, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 26, and 27, and 28, and 29, and 30, and 31, and 32, and 33, and 34, and 35, and 36, and 37, and 38, and 39, and 40, and 41, and 42, and 43, and 44, and 45, and 46, and 47, and 48, and 49, and 50, and 51, and 52, and 53, and 54, and 55, and 56, and 57, and 58, and 59, and 60, and 61, and 62, and 63, and 64, and 65, and 66, and 67, and 68, and 69, and 70, and 71, and 72, and 73, and 74, and 75, and 76, and 77, and 78, and 79, and 80, and 81, and 82, and 83, and 84, and 85, and 86, and 87, and 88, and 89, and 90, and 91, and 92, and 93, and 94, and 95, and 96, and 97, and 98, and 99, and 100, and 101, and 102, and 103, and 104, and 105, and 106, and 107, and 108, and 109, and 110, and 111, and 112, and 113, and 114, and 115, and 116, and 117, and 118, and 119, and 120, and 121, and 122, and 123, and 124, and 125, and 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SECRET

ball) especially, attending the same, and has continued within the same perimeter barred wire.

The treatment given to these birds, he said to be excellent. They get cleanliness and plenty of cigarettes, and are allowed some freedom of movement about the cage.

3. Sample and position.

a) Air Force.

It was the result during the absence of the birds, that every all-day change was done to the birds, observed this morning's subsequent test outside the cage in various recorded manner. It was noted that

on March 15th, 1945, the birds were taken to the laboratory and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination.

It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination.

b) B.A.C. (Bureau of Aeronautics).

During the course of the investigation, it was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination. It was noted that the birds were in good health and were given a full examination.

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On March 25, 1943, T.M. Kucharski, a telephone repairman, was moving that his house in the Bronx, New York, was being sold. He was moving to a new home in the Bronx, New York, and was moving to a new home in the Bronx, New York.

Another person, who went to the house in March 1943, at that time, was also moving. He was moving to a new home in the Bronx, New York, and was moving to a new home in the Bronx, New York.

Despite the danger of returning to the foreign situation, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes.

On the other hand, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE FROM LONDON AND LONDON

The British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes. In 1943, the British people from London and London are very anxious to return to their homes.

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- 10 -

B.

ITALY.I. Military.(a) Volunteers. (University Students - Parachutists.)

At NAPLES all University students were summoned to a gathering at the Politeama. They were greeted by the "Federal" of NAPLES - a certain MILONE - who said: "I welcome with joy your demand to join as volunteers. To-morrow, I the first, and you after me, will all be in grey-green uniforms for the liberation of the seas." - MILONE is still in NAPLES. The students were sent to C.C.T.U.

General CARBONARI, who was then a Colonel, received the volunteers at C.C.T.U. in RIVOLI (Province of TURIN) saying: "It is no use having any illusions that any of you are volunteers. You are mobilized, and you will have to fight for ITALY... since ITALY is at war."

At TURIN, in 92 Inf. Regt. Barracks on 24 May, the anniversary of ITALY'S entry in World War I, the cadets read KARL MARX'S programme, and sang the song of the Red Flag. 30 were sent to jail. 300 failed in their exam, and left the course as Corporals instead of 2/Lieuts.

At PALERMO, 25/11/42, P.W. and four friends entered a small restaurant where 4 Germans were seated having a good meal, which included meat. The Italians asked for some meat, which was denied them. They ordered olives and wine, and had started eating and drinking very gaily when the Germans came up to their table and threw the bones of the meat they had eaten on the Italians' table. A severe riot followed this incident. 6-8 Germans were wounded, as well as 2 Italians who had to be sent to hospital and were unable to embark for AFRICA. P.W., who is a Sgt., got 10 days C.B. His men got 10 days solitary confinement, and 20 days C.B.

.....

Some P.W. "volunteered" for parachute duty because they had been told by friends that this unit had done nothing for two years. Others were attracted by the higher rates of pay, or because it presented an opportunity to return from GERMANY or JUGO-SLAVIA. Still more volunteered because they had heard that the parachutists received extended leave after completing their training. However, none volunteered for service in AFRICA.

(b) Call-Ups and Exemptions.

Men of the 1923 class are already fighting in AFRICA. The 1924 class has not yet been called up.

Of the/Classes most of the physically fit have been called to the colours. The 1907 class was mobilized on 3 Jan 43, but many of them could not be used on active service. The 1923 class has nearly finished its training, and P.W. expect the 1924 class to be called up very soon.

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.....

This P.W. is the third of three brothers serving in the Army. The other two are already P.W. He had applied for exemption on the grounds that of three brothers one is exempted. O.C. I Gp., Lt.-Col. PAGLIUCCA, had shelved the application. P.W. then received news that one of his brothers had lost his life at sea with a P.W. tpt. He went to see his C.O. again about his application. An argument ensued, which ended with Lt.-Col. PAGLIUCCA threatening P.W. with his revolver unless he went away immediately.

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When a soldier is called up, he is with him 2 per day for three months. If, after that, he is sent to a regular unit, he gets like B, but if he remains at the training center, he still receives like L. When sent to ARNOLD, he gets like H. If he is to receive like D a day. Soldiers have to pay for on-trans and on, but the military get two passages each year.

Soldiers' families are particularly hard hit, as Government allowances are very low. The wife of a 5th. Bde. footman lives 10 per day, plus 10s 3 per child - and lives a week to this day's mother who is living with her wife, and dependent on her for her livelihood. Although 2/3. Government 15s 18 per day, he is not permitted to allot a portion of this to his family. He must add to his full pay - fortnightly - ten shillings per week, and make the rest, per Treasury Order.

to receive about \$100 per day - or like \$500 monthly.
The Government is made fortnightly or
monthly. Their families will receive allowances also.
The Government may need daily

The author is indebted to the referees for their constructive comments.

A. C. G. B. S.

children's families are particularly hard hit, as Government allowances are very low. The wife of a 1st Lt. P.A. receives Lire 10 per day, plus Lire 3 per child, and Lire 8 per child under 10. A mother who is living with her child, and Government on her for her livelihood. Although I.R. receives Lire 13 per day, he is not permitted to select a portion of this for his family. He must use his full pay - fortnightly - from the beginning, and when the pension is by Money Order.

A 1st Lt. receives about Lire 51 daily - or Lire 1600 monthly. Government is made fortnightly or monthly. Government will receive allowances while the mother is in the hospital. The Italian Government may send half the money to the family.

For each specialist as "Mammie" specialists, the food is better than that given to the ordinary soldier, also in terms, specialists better food than civilians. For civilians food is scarce and very expensive in the cities, but in the country the position is not quite so bad.

Marines.

The San Marco Marines, a special unit, receive half a lire per day more than ordinary troops, 1.50. In this unit in Italy receives Lire 600 per month, plus Lire 100 special allowance. His wife receives a Government allowance of Lire 8 per day, plus Lire 2 per child. In 1942 the 1st Marine Division was sent to Sicily.

(This unit of 10,000 men was sent to Sicily in 1942.)

(A) Sicily.

Many civilians were arrested in 1942 in Palermo and Messina. They were sent to various camps and working units.

On 10 Jan. 1943, a German officer was killed in a car accident. The car was hit by a bomb. The car was hit by a bomb. The car was hit by a bomb.

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(e) H.A.P. Troops.

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Report to: HQ, 1st AF, Hq (L)

(f) Invasion Balk.

Italian Military authorities expect that the first phase of the Allied invasion of EUROPE will be directed towards GREECE and CRETE where the civil population will be on the side of the Allies. This source added, in this connection, that the Allies must have realized that the Italians in the BALKANS are only 'tolerated'. Italian losses in the BALKAN campaign were very heavy, and even now 300-400 men are killed each month by the guerrillas in JUZO-SLAVIA. There are never any wounded.

In general, this source gave the impression that ITALY is still much to suffer, and that it must work out its own salvation. He does not see an Allied invasion as a solution to ITALY'S troubles, and hopes that if and when such an invasion takes place, the Allies will show mercy to a mislead people.

(g) Captured Officers.

A Captain from a crack cavalry regt. was caught stealing regimental funds. - He was court-martialed, cashiered, and condemned to a year's imprisonment, which for some unknown reason he did not serve.

While in ROME he met the sister of the DUC'S mistress (CL. ROMA) and became her lover. - After a few months he was readmitted to the Army, holding his former rank.

II. Economic.

(a) Shortage of cotton.

A P.W. who was at home in Feb. 43 was told by his wife that serious cotton was unobtainable. Housewives now pick the threads out of the necks of old clothes, etc.

(b) Food & Commodities.

The following two lists of prices have been given by two different

sources:

Prices - Nov. 1942.

Shoes	-	erests, very poor quality.....	per pair	250 lir.
Shoes	-	leather (on Black Market).....	"	1000 "
Coal	-	Ration for a 2 room apt. for		
		all winter being 3 cwt.	cwt.	30 "
Bent	-	3 rooms in MILAN, Jan. 43.	year	1500 "

Went - Although ration allows an issue twice a week, there is seldom any (Price unknown.) available.

Prices - End of 1942.

50 lire per kilo.

(g) Captained Officer.

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II. Background.(a) Shortage of cotton.

A P.W. who was at home in Feb. 43 was told by his wife the serving cotton was unobtainable. Housewives now pick the threads out of the soles of old clothes, etc.

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The following two lists of prices have been given by two different sources:

Prices - Nov. 1942.

Shoes - extras, very poor quality.....per pair 250 lire.
Shoes - leather (on Black Market)....." 1000 "
Coal - Ration for a 2 room apt. for all winter-being 3 wts." cwt. 30 "
Rent - 3 rooms in MILAN, Jan. 43. year 1300 "
Meat - Although ration allows an issue twice a week, there is seldom any (Price unknown.) available.

Prices - End of 1942.

Coffin 50 lire per kilo.
Macaroni 4 " " " (Ration, 2 kilo per month).
Sugar 10 " " "
Bread 3 " " " (" , 100 grammes per day)
Milk 5 " " " litro.
Flour 5 " " " kilo.
Olive oil 25 " " " litro.
Rice 200 " " " kilo. (Black Market.)

Demonstrations Against High Prices.

One P.W. heard that in GENOA in Sept. or Oct. 42, there was a demonstration against the high prices of food. The Blackshirt Militia fired on the people, and then a detachment of the Regular Army appeared and fired on the Militia.

Another P.W. stated that in the spring of 1942 in MILAN there were an increasing number of protests made by women, especially those with large families, against the high cost of essential foodstuffs. As a result, a few

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were implicated for two or three days. By the winter of 42-43 these protests had increased to such an extent that no head was paid to them by the authorities.

(c) Conditions in Industry.

Characteristic of most Italian industries is the pronounced lack of raw materials. According to our P.W., the maximum working week is 40-44 hours. Another P.W. was informed that many factories in MILAN and TURIN were closed from mid. Dec. 42 until the beginning of Mar 43. This applied principally to firms using metals in their production.

III. Morale & Political.

(a) Attitude Towards Fascism.

Generally speaking, there is considerable unorganized opposition to the Fascist regime. This is especially true in SARDINIA, where, since the beginning of the war, there has been very little Fascist propaganda or attempts to force Fascism on the people.

The senior chaplain of an Italian division praises the Pope's attitude in remaining neutral, and in this respect referred to speeches and letters in which the Pope denounced the Nazi and Fascist doctrines. In his opinion, the Pope is a man of high intelligence and great experience in international politics, and he considers that the Pope's co-operation will do much to hasten post-war settlements.

.....

As in the early days of Fascism the movement took hold primarily of university elements, now it is just those elements which are rebelling against the graft and oppression of the system. In this connection, the famous "VINCE" to be found all over ITALY is translated as follows by the students:-

V unite
I inglese
N ella
C itta
E terna
E sateresi
E tormente.

Meaning:-

..... "Come, British, into
the Eternal City, where you will remain
forever."

.....

Another source says "Fascism has lost all meaning in ITALY. To-day the mass of the people regard the Fascist party as consisting of the small clique which is not suffering from the war."

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Meaning:-

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Another source says: "Fascism has lost all meaning in ITALY. To-day the mass of the people regard the Fascist party as consisting of the small clique which is not suffering from the war."

- i) the people directly employed by the party.
- ii) those who have had the necessary influence to be conscripted into the local militia and thus remain at home.
- iii) those who have been "overlooked" when their class was called up.

.....

Concerning Fascist organizations, the following information has been given by R.M.:-

Students who do not belong to the MIL (GIUVENI ITALIANA NEL LITVINO) are not allowed to go to school. The same applies with the CUF (GRUPPO UNIVERSITARIO FASCISTA) for university students.

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the first child, and Mrs. M. - For the second. Should the child be stillborn, however, or die soon after birth, the mother is not entitled to any compensation. Although one may have incurred heavy expenses in connection with the birth. Should the child live, the mother must report the fact within 15 days of the birth - or forfeit any compensation. In reporting the cause of the child's death, the mother must not just state the cause of death, but also state any other cause which may have contributed to the child's death. Should the child be stillborn, the mother must report the fact within 15 days of the birth - or forfeit any compensation. In reporting the cause of the child's death, the mother must not just state the cause of death, but also state any other cause which may have contributed to the child's death.

(b) Legal and the Reg.

Public action. Those who were citizens prior to the World War I are still allowed to own property, although they have been excluded from the right to own property in the United States. Those who were citizens prior to the World War I are still allowed to own property, although they have been excluded from the right to own property in the United States.

(c) Political opinions.

The major opinion of the Italian division is that the Italian government should not be allowed to own property in the United States. The major opinion of the Italian division is that the Italian government should not be allowed to own property in the United States. The major opinion of the Italian division is that the Italian government should not be allowed to own property in the United States.

(d) Political Plot.

A senior Italian officer mentioned that he was in close touch with the Italian Office shortly before he came to the U.S. He heard from a reliable source that the Italian government was planning to launch a campaign of propaganda in the United States. The Italian government was planning to launch a campaign of propaganda in the United States. The Italian government was planning to launch a campaign of propaganda in the United States.

Some think that although the King is surrounded by capable people, he himself is not very competent. He is a weak character. He is also a humanitarian, - humanitarian, but not very intelligent.

SECRET(e) Inter-axis Relations.

The Germans are tolerated as brothers-in-arms, and respected as soldiers. There is no real feeling of fraternity toward them. The soldiers and officers of the two armies inter-mingle very little. Resentment toward the Germans is growing, due to the fact that after all these years of fighting the Germans have much to show, while the Italians have lost everything. There is an undercurrent of feeling traceable to the hostilities of the war of 1914-18. Some P.M.'s also attribute the scarcity of food in ITALY to the requirements of the German army.

C. ARMY.I. Military.a) Defections & Desertions.

hatred against GERMAN and widespread war-weariness were among the causes of several defections, (e.g. in the HANNOVER Barracks in VIENNA III), for desertions in GERMANY, and the failure to form new units - even Companies - composed entirely of Austrians. Similarly, conditions for Austrians are rare.

b) "FERNKAMPF". (Soldier Farmers.)

The centuries old institution of "Farmer-Legionary", or Soldier-Farmer, seems to have been revived in GERMANY.

(1) Intention. To sprinkle the newly conquered territories with as many farms as possible, to be held by former German regular M.C.O's, and to create thus a wall against the Slavs behind which the domestication of the original inhabitants would proceed without hindrance. The Soldier-farmer keeps his arms and equipment, and is responsible for their proper maintenance. He is also expected to keep himself in good shape.

(11) Procedure. A fairly intensive propaganda is made among almost all arms with a view to finding volunteers for the life of a "FERNKAMPFER". The first step of a would-be "FERNKAMPFER" is to enlist as a regular in the German Armed Forces, and to undertake:-

- (1) To serve 12 full years in the German Armed Forces.
- (2) To undergo after that a special training of 2 years, and
- (3) To stay and to work for his lifetime on the farm in the part allotted to him.

On the other hand, he is offered an indemnity of about RM. 10,000 as soon as he is dismissed from the Service in the Regular Army, and another 15-20,000 RM. after he has finished the special training of 2 years. The offer is made in the most biting terms, with cleverly

C. AUSTRIA.

I. Military.

a) Intention & Descriptions.

Entered against GERMANY and widespread war-madness were among the causes of several motives. (a.e. in the REINTEGRATED Barracks in VIENNA III), for desertions in GERMANY, and the failure to form new units - even Companies - composed entirely of Austrians. Similarly, commissions for Austrians are rare.

b) "WUNDERKIND". (Soldier Farmer.)

The centuries old institution of "Farmer-Legionary", or Soldier-Farmer, seems to have been revived in GERMANY.

(1) Intention. To sprinkle the newly conquered territories with an army force as possible, to be held by former German regular H.O.O's, and to create thus a wall against the Slavs behind which the denationalization of the original inhabitants would proceed without hindrance. The Soldier-Farmer keeps his arms and equipment, and is responsible for their proper maintenance. He is also expected to keep himself in good shape.

(11) Procedure. A fairly intensive propaganda is made among almost all arms with a view to finding volunteers for the life of a "WUNDERKIND". The first step of a would-be "WUNDERKIND" is to enlist as a regular in the German Armed Forces, and to undertake:

- (1) To serve 12 full years in the German Armed Forces.
- (2) To undergo after that a special training of 2 years, and
- (3) To stay and to work for his lifetime on the farm in the part allotted to him.

On the other hand, he is offered an indemnity of about RM. 10,000 as soon as he is dismissed from the service in the Regular Army, and another 15-20,000 RM. after he has finished the special training of 2 years. The offer is made in the most luring terms, with cleverly produced prospectuses, and is fairly often accepted by young, ardent Nazis.

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II. Summary

The following information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written approval of the source of the information. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written approval of the source of the information.

1. Background

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2. Findings

The following information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written approval of the source of the information. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written approval of the source of the information.

3. Conclusions

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4. Recommendations

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1. Background

2. Findings and Conclusions

The first part of the report deals with the background of the case. It is a long and detailed account of the events leading up to the case, and is written in a very clear and concise manner. The second part of the report deals with the findings and conclusions of the investigation. It is a shorter and more concise account of the same events, and is written in a more formal and legalistic style.

The third part of the report deals with the recommendations of the investigation. It is a very short and concise account of the recommendations, and is written in a very clear and concise manner. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the investigation. It is a very short and concise account of the conclusions, and is written in a very clear and concise manner.

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v) Clothing

The population of VINNA is shabbily and poorly clad. Children for shoe sales are issued to seamstresses and molders only. The stores of the big textile firms in the quarter HAUSMANN'S CHURCHGASSE, BISMARCK-PLATZ, the majority of which were in Jewish hands - are closed. The children of the city, "Karl-Marxstrasse", "Groschen" sell, if anything at all, products of artificial wool fibres, although many stores have preferred to close down voluntarily, after having their losses of 9-1 and 2-5 cut down still further.

(11) MAKINGa) Mothers

A mother has to have 4 or 5 children to be sure not to be called up. Women with one child over 6 months are liable to be called up, and P.V. has heard of one instance when a mother with a child of only 3 months old was forced to work.

b) Recruits for S.S.

Many Viennese have been forcibly enlisted into the S.S. They fear that after the war they will be victimized because they were in this Nazi organization.

c) Austrian Nazi leaders

Bitter feelings were aroused by the fact that the gang of the Austrian Nazi leaders, which played such an important part at the time of the Anschluss, has been provided with soft jobs in the "Hitler Youth", whereas boys of 17 are being called up (their labour service period having been reduced). Two members of the old party gang are the leaders of VINNA: ING. HADWIGER and KOCHER.

d) Shortage of Farm Hands

On the farms of P.V.'s parents, near BRUNNEN, instead of the 10-12 people that would be required, only 6 people are working. Allotments of foreign workers are far from meeting requirements. Usually 1 of the number applied for is actually allotted. Ploughing and harrowing is done with horses; harvesting by a diesel-engined machine - borrowed for the season from a wealthy neighbor - and thrashing with a steam or electrically-powered machine which can be had on hire. The hiring fee for the thrashing machine is 40-60 RM per day.

(11) A WOMAN'S STORY

A woman's father is a baker who has been employed with the "AUSCHWITZ" for many years, and who used to discuss matters with his son.

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 $\frac{1}{2} \log 10$ (s)

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^aSD for standard (a)

Many Viennese have been forcibly enlisted into the S.S. They fear that after the war they will be victimized because they were in Nazi organizations.

of Australia and London.

Bitter feelings were aroused by the fact that the gang of the
Mulligan Jack leaders, which played such an important part at the time of
the Arabella, had been provided with soft jobs in the "distilleries", whereas
boys of 17 are being called up (these laborers service for 100 having been waived).
Two members of the old party gang are the laytons of Vinnik: Ing. KESKINEN and
KOLME.

d) Content of Form Band

On the farm of F. J. S. parents, near Bismarck, instead of the 40-12 people that would be required, only 6 people are working. Allotments of foreign currency are for farm machine requirements. Usually 1/2 of the machine applied for is actually allotted. Ploughing and harrowing is done with horses; harvesting by a diesel-engined machine - borrowed for the season from a wealthy neighbor - and thrashing with a steam or electrically powered machine, which can be had on hire. The hiring fee for the thrashing machine is 40-45 RM. per day.

(4.54) $\lambda \in \text{int}(\text{dom}(\mu))$ and $\mu(\lambda) > 0$.

William D. The father is a laborer who has been employed with the "AUGUST-
MAGAZINE" for many years, and who used to discuss matters with his son
very frequently.

(L.O.'s Comments: The government is a very rotten mismanaged body, situated in the lush district (Zimbabwe). In 1980-1983 days they used to have over 8,000 employees, and now consist one of the most important social-economic strategies.)

The number of employees (both labourers and clerical staff) was reduced (in 1942) to about 1,600 in all, among whom there is a certain number of French and Belgian E.P.'s who were absolutely used for the lowest type of desktop work. The working hours for the leading Dept. was 3200 hrs. to 1300 hrs.

for two weeks. The two week ration of the pre-war days, as well as the liberal allotment of food before the war, the result is, of course, that bread is stolen and consumed in a quiet place. Nothing can be carried out of the factory premises because of the rather thorough searching at the main gates.

^aProportion of 7- and 8-week old.

the whole of the χ^2 model, but has only two degrees of freedom - independent variables χ^2 and χ^2 of the war - and it is obvious that one-time integral basis also is not inconsistent with the claim for a separation from the system.

There is a well-known saying out in Virginia: "Before, we were doing well - to-day, we are doing better. - Let's hope and pray we'll soon be well again."

Investigation on sidewalk. "In lieu of a bicycle left leaning against the kerb by a S.A. man; "Under machine rollin' the door stop," "S.A. investigator." (Cyclists must be killed for victory! S.A. must walk." 6790)

(Zur Below für Herrn Adolf von Schirach.) X

52547407 10-07-79

A lot of comment has been avoided by the leftists with special appeals to the Indians, where the population was targeted early liberation, and to be avoided from it is clear. These Indians, which have been dropped from Allied planes, were released from hard to hard.

the Communists, who carried on the most energetic political activities.

as both for them have the same meaning: the end of the war, and independence.

Now at the time of the conclusion of the three-day fight with

JUGOSLAVIA, there were violent demonstrations before the Opera House, because

every one just means postponing the end of the war."

There is a well-known saying not in Vienna: "Before, we were doing well. Today, we are doing better. Let's hope and pray we'll soon do well again."

Another gag heard in VIENNA refers to HESS:

"We've been trying to get to HOLLAND for three years now, yet when one of us really gets there, they say he's mad." (It is taken from a letter from England, from about 1941, about the flight of HESS.)

Insurrection on sidewalk: "In line of a bicycle left leaning against the curb by a S.A. man: 'Guter morgen' (Good morning) for him only. 'S.A. must walk.' (Germans must be ridden for victory! S.A. must walk.)"

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The oxen greeting when entering shops is "Guten Tag" or "Guten Gott". Only when the shopkeeper can't produce the goods asked for is he blessed farewell with "HEIL HITLER".

(See below for saying about von SCHIRACH.)

by Anti-Nazi Activities.

Original political activity is carried on primarily by the Social Democratic Party, who had formerly a two-thirds majority in the Viennese municipality. They are supposed to be responsible for the clandestine distribution of illegal leaflets. One of these leaflets, which I. G. himself reads, reported that "SCHIRACH, in his last visit to Berlin, gave a message as a present to an actress, who, at the same time, the Viennese population was suffering famine."

A lot of comment has been aroused by the leaflets with special appeals to the workers, where the population was provided early liberation, and to be saved from air raids. These leaflets, which have been dropped from allied planes, we've passed from hand to hand.

The Communists, who carried on the most energetic political activities before the Russian campaign, are believed to have lost much prestige according to the opinion of P. J., "because of what soldiers have seen in RUSSIA."

P. J. explains the legitimist idea (anarchists) to be rather unpopular, as the saying "HARDING means war" still leaves a bad taste.

P. J. confirms that demonstrations took place in VIENNA at the time of the collection of funds for the Russian front, when FRAN SCHIRACH, personally dressed, and with a huge fur, appeared in the Royal box of the VIENNA Opera House.

Also, on the occasion of an international football match, AUSTRIA v. ITALY, the war at the Reichstag stadium - before von SCHIRACH - which was held outside the stadium, was much to please. (About SCHIRACH, it is said quite universally: "This fat idiot, who had not enough brains to lead the HITLER Youth, has now sent us as Reichsmarschall.")

785015

Source: The NYL/CO, 10/1/71

10/1/71

10/1/71

(Anti-Communist Activities, Cont'd)

Immediately after his arrival in the U.S., the subject had civilian clothes. According to F.B.I., this is quite true. However, the subject's personnel file shows every soldier wearing uniform is required to have a "signature" (i.e., American citizens for identification). Subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file. The subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file. The subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file.

For the same reason, all the subject's "signature" (i.e., American citizens for identification) is on the subject's personnel file. The subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file. The subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file. The subject's signature is on the subject's personnel file.

As a result of all these activities, the subject has established the status of a "person" in the U.S. At present, the subject is a "person" in the U.S. At present, the subject is a "person" in the U.S. At present, the subject is a "person" in the U.S.

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(f) Plans and Methods

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As a result of all these anti-Nazi activities, the Nazi Party has abolished the motion of big mass rallies. At present all meetings and other so-called "entertainment" of the Nazi Party, the various appeals, rallies, marches to carry on, and the other propaganda for election, which occurs again and again.

c) Religion

There is considerable evidence of a widespread revolution in the Catholic Church, especially in regard to the so-called "Nationalist" (Nazi) movement. A. H. Harnack, a German Protestant theologian, has written a book, "The Church in the Age of the Reformation," in which he has shown that those with Government power have been forced by the Nazis to take up this "Nationalist" religion, which is a combination of God without the Church of Christ. He has also shown that those who are not Nationalists are being forced to take up the "Nationalist" religion.

d) Press and Radio

The Nazis have got their propaganda - in 1934, the Nationalist Party has been exclusively from Allied propaganda, education, and especially, in the "Nationalist" movement, which enjoys the greatest popularity. All other and various from these sources are discarded from the press, and the only source of information is the "Nationalist" movement. The Nazis have got their propaganda - in 1934, the Nationalist Party has been exclusively from Allied propaganda, education, and especially, in the "Nationalist" movement, which enjoys the greatest popularity. All other and various from these sources are discarded from the press, and the only source of information is the "Nationalist" movement.

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785015

Appendix to Report RV/50.

- 20 -

SECRET

APPENDIX ON

TREATMENT OF MALARIA IN GERMAN TROOPS IN ETHIOPIA & GREECE.1. ETHIOPIA.

Peter Fisher is an expert on tropical diseases, and was in charge for a year after the campaign there.

2. MALARIA.

(a) Incidence. It increased in GREECE and ALBANIA where losses are heavy. It still more prevalent in ETHIOPIA where malaria is also found. In ETHIOPIA 17 men of P.I.'s Coy. were sick with suspected malaria. In his opinion they were all definitely ill from this cause.

(b) Treatment. German troops in ETHIOPIA who fell ill with malaria were sent to a big hospital in ADDIS ABABA, where they stayed for three months, undergoing treatment. The treatment consisted regularly of the following:

1st Place. - 21 tablets of QUINIDINE, taken 3 per day for a week.

After this there was two days rest.

2nd Place. - 15 tablets of CHLOROQUIN SULFATE at the rate of 2 per day. After this phase the patient is rested for a fortnight.

3rd Place. - This is called "MALARIN". It consists of taking 8 MALARIN tablets per day for 7 days.

(c) Reaction to Treatment.

The first stock of MALARIN used by the Germans was "MALARIN POLYMER". It was found from several doctors of the Malaria Service of taking this drug carefully.

A modified form of MALARIN was produced, the effects of which was not so toxic, but P.I. had heard from his father and learned from his own experiences that generally speaking MALARIN always caused as much as about the liver, and a general sense of nausea. His father had found out in the course of his work in GREECE, that there are a small percentage of people who just cannot take MALARIN. One patient, who accompanied him during an expedition to GERRAL, ETHIOPIA, was such a person. He was given MALARIN and the result was convulsions lasting 24 hours. On the other hand, there are a small number of people on whom the drug has no adverse effect.

(In 8 May, 1956 Mr. Kottel, as far as another source knew, nobody ever took MALARIN as a malaria prophylactic, either in Italy or Ethiopia. Each man had a mosquito net which could be drawn tight round the neck. This was the only anti-malarial measure taken in the Coy.)

(11) CHLOROQUIN SULFATE. As regards the other drug used to treat malaria cases, it is stated that CHLOROQUIN SULFATE is a dangerous poison, and must be carefully used. In all cases, the use of it is accompanied by severe colic. This drug is, however, the best killer of the malaria germ. ALTHOUGH some of the effects, such as a migratory,

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(b) Treatment. German troops in Gambia who fall ill with malaria were sent to a big hospital in Banjul, where they stayed for three months, undergoing treatment. The treatment consisted regularly of the following:

1st Phase. - 21 tablets of ARTEMIN, taken 3 per day for a week.

2nd Phase. - 15 tablets of ARTEMIN, taken 3 per day for a week.

3rd Phase. - 15 tablets of ARTEMIN, taken 3 per day for a week.

fortnight.

4th Phase. - This is called "Malaria". It consists of taking 2 ARTEMIN tablets per day for 7 days.

(c) Reaction to Treatment.

(1) ARTEMIN (Chloroquine). The first sickness of ARTEMIN used by the Germans were soldiers, and P.O. had heard from several doctors of the disastrous results of taking this drug continually.

A modified form of ARTEMIN was produced the effects of which was not so toxic, but P.O. had heard from his father, and learnt from his own experience, that generally speaking ARTEMIN always caused a bad just about the liver, and a general sense of nausea. His father had found out, in the course of his work in Gambia, that there are a small percentage of people who just cannot take ARTEMIN. P.O.'s mother, who accompanied her father on an expedition to Gambia, Africa, was such a person. She was given ARTEMIN and the result was convulsions lasting 24 hours. On the other hand, there are a small number of people on whom the drug has no adverse effect.

(In 3 Coy., 256 Bn. Regt. of Inf. as another source knew, nobody ever took ARTEMIN as a malaria prophylactic, either in Gambia or Africa. Each man had a mosquito net which could be drawn tight round the neck. This was the only anti-malarial measure taken in the Coy.)

(2) PLASMOQUIN (Malaria). As regards the other drug used to treat malaria cases, P.O. stated that Plasmoquin is a dangerous poison, and must be carefully used. In all cases, the use of it is accompanied by severe colic. This drug is, however, the real killer of the malaria germ. ARTEMIN alone is useless, save as a suppressive.

(3) ARTEMIN as a Prophylactic. P.O. was told by his Coy. Commander, when they left for Africa that he had better take a mosquito net, as they would probably not be able to get supplies of ARTEMIN. In 1942, ARTEMIN was not available. (Comment: Other i.e. wrote that ARTEMIN was taken - 2 tablets a week - if available.) According to P.O. there is a shortage of ARTEMIN in Africa because such large quantities are sent to the UK where malaria is also prevalent. In Gambia the taking of ARTEMIN is rigidly enforced.

5. GERMAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

P.O. had the impression that the German Army doctor with his unit, a Panzer Jaeger Coy., had no knowledge of malaria diagnosis.

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APPENDIX III, Report HQ/50, MI(L). - 22 -

SECRET

ITALIAN ROUND-UP OF JERMS.

When the Italians first entered SOFIA, they had orders to round-up all Jerm.

An Italian H.C.O. relates how he was instructed by an officer to "prepare his arms" for this occasion. When P.F. stated that his revolver was sufficient, the officer lost his temper, and insisted they "study-guns and hand-grenades be fetched, as they were about to 'face' the enemy."

During the round-up, they entered a house where a family was having a meal. They admitted they were Jerm. - The officer drew his revolver and shouted "Hands up". He then ordered the whole family to say "Long live the USSR, - long live Phasolai" etc., and taking hold of a little girl made her say: "My mother is a prostitute."

Disgusted by the scene, P.F. had not entered the room - and was somewhat puzzled with 5 days' O.B. and 5 days' half-pay, for "reaction in the face of the enemy."

APPENDIX IV, Report HQ/50, MI(L).

SECRET

ITALIAN CUSTOM GUARDS.

A P.F. who has served for 14 years in the Custom Guards, **6-2-3** near the information in that organization contained in report HQ/50, MI(L). He states, however, that there are only 15 "divisions" (VIENNA, MILAN, GENOVA, FLORENCE, ROMA, ANCONA, NAPLES, BARI, BRINDISI, PALERMO, TRINTE, MONTE, UDINE, VERONA and CAGLIARI), plus those in the late Italian colonies.

According to P.F., the strength of the guards for CAMBRIDGE district, which includes the whole of ABERDEEN, is approximately 1,000 to 1,200 men.

In ABERDEEN district there are 900 to 1,000 guards, while the entire strength of the organization (which has not been enlarged during the war) amounts to 25,000, inclusive of those in the sub-colonies.

It is stated that all Italian custom guards are armed with either rifles or revolvers, but no other weapons.

HEADQUARTERS

Date 25 MAY 1943

N

SECRET

FORCE 141

HIGH-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.F.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.F. AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Ref. No. NOI/79 HI(L).

10th May, 1943.

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(H.P. GOLD)
Major, I.C.
for Commandant, CSDIC.

Capt Butcher - Jem

HEBDOUOCH

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

A. GERMANY

1. Military

- a) Economic Unit
- b) IAF Damage
- c) Army Workshops

2. Economic

- a) Two Explosives Works
- b) Sudetenland Mills
- c) Leuna Plant
- d) Zeiss Plant
- e) Vehicles in Berlin
- f) Call-up of Mothers
- g) Cigarettes for Japan

B. ITALY

1. Military

- a) Custom Guards
- b) IAF Damage
- c) Notes on a General

2. Economic

- a) Marelli Works
- b) Nation Cards
- c) Relations for Workers
- d) Ross Prices

C. POLAND

1. Military

- a) Economic Unit

P.W. was with the German Army Economic Unit, first in GERMANY and later on detachment duties in GERMANY; then the job of the officers of this unit was to assess the value and output of the Greek ore mines. P.W. was told that economic experts - not from his unit - were usually right forward with the troops to study the economic situation in the localities occupied.

- b) R.A.F. Damage.

During the heavy raid in Sept. 42, the HAMBURG BRIGADE was hit hard, no repairs were effected

C. RUSSIA

1. Economic

- a) Tyewriter Factory
- b) Sabotege
- c) Nation Cards
- d) IAF Damage
- e) Communications

2. Political & Industrial

- a) IAF Damage
- b) Identity Documents

D. POLAND

1. Economic

- a) Iron & Steel Works
- b) Agricultural Machines

2. Political

- German Atrocities

E. HUNGARY (Economic)

- a) Steel Works
- b) Kertesz
- c) Living Conditions

F. RUSSIA

- P.W. and Morale

G. AUSTRIA

- For I.E. (Economic only).

- e) Vehicles in Berlin
- f) Call-up of Mothers
- g) Cigarettes for Men

B. ITALY

- 1. Military
 - a) Custom Guards
 - b) RAF Damage
 - c) Notes on a General
- 2. Economic
 - a) Marshall Works
 - b) Ration Cards
 - c) Rations for Workers
 - d) Some Prices

GERMANY

I. Military

a) Economic Unit

P.W. was with the German Army Economic Unit, first in GERMANY and later on detachment duties in GERMANY; there the job of the officers of this unit was to assess the value and output of the Greek ore mines. P.W. was told that economic matters - not from his unit - were usually right forward with the troops to study the economic situation in the localities occupied.

b) H.A.F. Damage.

CONTORE: During the heavy raid in Sept. 42, the KILMERMAN BRIDGE was damaged, apparently by a light bomb, as repairs were effected within a few days. The CANNONAL received fairly extensive damage from splinters and flying debris.

WANNHEIM: The FIRE STATION was hit during a raid in Feb. 42.

ROSTOCK: During an unspecified raid by English planes, the bombs fell on a dummy town which had been built 3 kms. from ROSTOCK.

U. ENGLAND

- 1. Economic
 - a) Iron & Steel Works
 - b) Agricultural Machines
- 2. Political
 - a) German Atrocities
- 3. LUXEMBOURG (Economic)
 - a) Steel Works
 - b) Mayover
 - c) Living Conditions
- 4. RUSSIA
 - a) P.W. and Morale
- 5. APPENDIX
 - (For H.A.F. addresses only)

SECRET.a) Army Workshop

P.J. was with an Army repair workshop at KESLAD until Sept. 42. He states that spare parts for vehicles of foreign makes were specially scarce. All spares for such transport came from FRANK. Usually about 500 vehicles were in the workshop at any one time, and the average time for the repair of a vehicle (including delays for spares) was 2 - 3 weeks. P.J. states that material delivered was usually in good state and of good quality, though it frequently occurred that the wrong articles were delivered.

2. Economics.a) Two Explosives Works.

The Ref. who volunteered the following information came from MUMBERTON. He was called up for compulsory Labour service in April 42, and was sent to work to the munition factory MIRA at BANBURY, nr. OXFORD, where he stayed till the end of Sept. 42.

P.J. states that there are from 30 to 40 ammunition works in the district of the MIRA factories. The MIRA controls two works, 1 mi. apart from each other, one underground and the other well camouflaged in a wood, approx. 1 km. North of the road to MIRA. A Camp for students is situated near the latter mentioned factory. The railway line coming from BANBURY to BANBURY station goes through the works, and eventually ends in a wood near the MUMBERTON MIRA. It is on the road and beyond the works that the railway wagons are dispersed at night, after being loaded with munition.

In each factory 2000 workers are employed, working in times 8-hour shifts. In the underground plant Germans only, chiefly men, are employed; in the other plant 250-350 Russian women are used, as well as 500 German women. The rest consists of German men, about 250 for Labour service. Women work by day only, and not 5 hours on and, only from 0700 to 1200 and from 1300 to 1600 hrs.

Both factories are engaged entirely in filling 3-inch mortar bombs. Cans are arrive ready for filling from outside works. The factory in the wood consists of 12-14 buildings, each of which has 4 halls, of which 3 are constantly employed on filling. In each of these halls 6000 bombs are completed and ready for despatch every 24 hours.

The underground plant is arranged in the same way as the other. A big central shaft goes down to 85m. depth. The first floor is at the depth of 35m., the second at 40m., and so on, by 5m. intervals, to 850 m. There are several halls on each floor. The best underground is stated to be terrific.

Bomb cases are loaded and despatched by rail daily. Loading is done by daytime only; and approx. 200 railway carriages leave the two factories every day.

On one occasion, on 10th July 42, 50,000 bombs were returned to the factory by train. Most of them were not used, they were all

c) Two Explosives Works.

The Pol. who volunteered the following information comes from LEXANDROV. He was called up for compulsory labour service in April 42, and was sent to work to the munition factory MUNA at HAMMICHEN, nr. HANNOVER, where he stayed till the end of Sept. 42.

P. also states that there are from 30 to 40 ammunition works in the district of the MUNA factories. The MUNA concern has two works, 1 km. apart from each other, one underground and the other well camouflaged in a woods, approx. 1 km. North of the road to ZIMMEL. A Camp for workers is situated near the latter mentioned factory. The railway line coming from HAMMICHEN to BUNDELING station goes through the woods, and eventually ends in a wood near the ZIMMEL station. It is on the road and beyond the woods that the railway wagons are dispersed at night, after being loaded with ammunition.

In each factory 2000 workers are employed, working in three 8-hour shifts. In the underground plant Germans only, chiefly men, are employed; in the other plant 250-260 Russian women are used, as well as 500 German women. The rest consists of German men, about 250 (6278) labour service. Women work by day only, and not 8 hours on end, but only from 6:00 to 12:00 and from 13:00 to 16:00 hrs.

Both factories are engaged entirely in filling 5-inch mortar bombs. Castings arrive ready for filling from outside works. The factory in the wood consists of 12-14 buildings, each of which has 4 halls, of which 3 are constantly employed on filling. In each of these halls 6000 bombs are completed and ready for despatch every 24 hours.

The underground plant is arranged in the same way as the other. A big central shaft goes down to 850m. depth. The first floor is at the depth of 350m., the second at 400m. and so on, by 50m. intervals, to 850 m. There are several halls on each floor. The best underground is stated to be terrific.

Bomb cases are loaded and despatched by rail daily. Loading is done by daytime only, and approx. 200 railway carriages leave the two factories every day.

On one occasion, on 10th July 42, 50,000 bombs were returned to the factory from the Russian front as useless. They were all stated to be misfires; they were later exploded in the woods.

Pol. is a Pole who worked until Sept. 42 at the KUPFERMUNDE SCHMELZING branch of the TUMMEL explosives works.

The plant is situated in a forest, and the railway line is extended from MELLENDORF, 6 km. away, and ends in the factory.

900 workers are employed, including some Polish girls, women from the UKRAINE, and Russian Poles.

The plant is divided into five parts:

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In one, 50-kg. and 2-cwt. aircraft bombs were produced in 1940 and 1941. The production was stopped in 41, and only one small cylindrical type of bomb, 15 cm. high, 10 cm. diameter, and the walls of the container 1 cm. strong, was turned out, at the rate of 2,400 a day (2 6-hour shifts.) The containers were of cast steel and came from outside. The production of this type was stopped, however, in the summer of 42, and P.M. is unable to say what this department produces now. In the Dynamite department chiefly girls are employed, working in one shift only. The production of dynamite was stopped in 41, because of the shortage of glycerine; it was resumed in May 42, but in small quantities only. In this department also Barberite, Donarite (?) and coal-silignite are manufactured. These products are for use in mines only, and not in warfare. Donarite may have been used for warfare on one occasion, namely in June 42, when five deliveries of 1,000 tons each were sent to the Forces in MORAVIA.

The other three departments are: A workshops, the Amomite(?) department, and the Acids department, which produce Nitroglycerine and blasting oil.

The nitrogen used in the LIQUOR plant came from a big plant at CHERAZ, nr. KUNIGSHART.

b) Sudetenland Mills.

P.M. is a friendly Romanian who, prior to his call up, worked from Nov. 41 until March 42 as foreman in a weaving mill.

The weaving mill, KUPFER RICHTER in WARTISDORF (SUDETENLAND), employs 2,000 people, working in two 12-hour shifts. In March 42, 60-70% of the manpower consisted of women, chiefly Czechs, and P.M. believes that the percentage is even higher now. Women have to work 12 hours a day as well as the men, and also nightshifts.

P.M.'s earnings, as foreman, amounted to 280 RM nett. a month, after deductions of about 15 RM.

The KUPFER weaving mill has switched over completely to supplying the German Army. Most of the material is for field grey uniforms - some for shirts - and also materials for tents are woven. Materials are of inferior quality, and contain 10% wool and 90% wool fibres. They are also dyed at the RICHTER mill.

Approximately 15-20,000 metres of materials; their widths varying from 1 metre to 3 1/2 metres, are woven every 24 hours.

c) LEMNA Plant.

A P.M. who was employed as driver by the LEMNA concern at KASSEL from 1939 until March 1941, states that the KASSEL branch was only a storage place for petrol and oils; these came from the LEMNA plant at HALL by rail in tankers, and were stored and filled into barrels at KASSEL.

At KASSEL, the LEMNA consists of 3-4 buildings above the ground, i.e. the office and stores for empty barrels. Approx. 10m. underground are seven or eight tanks of 50-60,000 litre capacity each, with only a 4 inches thick roof of concrete.

Building whatever was in progress during

were sent to the Forces in MORAVIA.

The other three departments are: A workshops, the Amosite(?) department, and the Acids Department, which produce Nitroglycerine and blasting oil.

The nitrogen used in the LEUNA plant came from a big plant at CHEMUN, nr. MERICHEWITZ.

b) Sudetenland Mills.

P.W. is a friendly Romanian who, prior to his call up, worked from Nov. 41 until March 42 as foreman in a weaving mill.

The weaving mill, HEUPNER RICHTER in VALESDUPF (SUDETENLAND), employs 2,000 people, working in two 12-hour shifts. In March 42, 60-70% of the manpower consisted of women, chiefly Czechs, and P.W. believes that the percentage is even higher now. Women have to work 12 hours a day as well as the men, and also night shifts.

P.W.'s earnings, as foreman, amounted to 280 RM nett. a month, after deductions of about 35 RM.

The RICHTER weaving mill has switched over completely to supplying the German Army. Most of the material is for field grey uniforms - some for shirts - and also materials for tents are weaved. Materials are of inferior quality, and contain 10% wool and 90% wood fibres. They are also dyed at the RICHTER mill.

Approximately 13-14,000 metres of materials; their widths varying from 1 metre to $\frac{3}{4}$ metres, are weaved every 24 hours.

c) LEUNA Plant.

A P.W. who was employed as driver by the LEUNA concern at KASSEL from 1939 until March 1941, states that the KASSEL branch was only a storage place for petrol and oils; these came from the LEUNA plant at FAULE by rail in tankers, and were stored and filled into barrels at KASSEL.

At KASSEL, the LEUNA consists of 3-4 buildings above the ground, i.e. the offices and stores for empty barrels. Approx. 10m. underground are seven or eight tanks of 50-60,000 litre capacity each, with only a 4 inches thick roof of concrete.

P.W. states that no building whatever was in progress during his period of employment, but he was told that it was the intention to enlarge the plant.

His job was to drive the full barrels from the LEUNA to the station. There were 6 lorries of the $\frac{3}{4}$ ton type, all of which would do approx. 13 journeys a day, each time taking 15-17 200-litre barrels. 150-200 workers, all Germans, were employed, working in two 12-hour shifts.

Up to 1941, all drivers were exempted from military service.

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SECRETReport No. 79.d) ZEISS Plant.

A P.W. was given four weeks leave at DEUSEM in May 42, and obtained the following information from a friend who is employed at the ZEISS-ITZ.

There are three works controlled by ZEISS at DEUSEM; ZEISS itself, GOELZ, and another, the name of which P.W. can not remember.

ZEISS manufactures, as far as P.W. knows, all optical instruments for the Services: various shells, complete torpedoes, compasses etc.

Shells are produced by GOELZ, as well as clocks and other small parts for torpedoes. P.W. knows of three types of torpedoes which are made by ZEISS: the MO, which is obsolete; and the second being the OT, a torpedo which can only be used by night as it leaves a visible trail, but which is supposed to be very effective against convoys, as it moves in "eights". (Usually three OT are fired simultaneously.) The third type is the ET, which leaves no trail behind, and has electric motor.

The entrances to the ZEISS works are guarded by factory police, as well as I.P.s. Every employee has an identification card. P.W.'s friend, who worked at GOELZ, had a yellow card, but P.W. had also seen green ones. The card is folded, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", and on the outside is printed the name of the work, e.g. GOELZ WERK; inside left is the employee's photograph; on the other side is the fingerprint of the second finger, and a description of the person. On the back there are instructions on how to use the card, and what to do should it get lost, etc.

e) Vehicles in DEUSEM.

P.W. states that many of the vehicles running on producer gas generators are using anthracite as fuel in DEUSEM. Also the Army uses this type of fuel in the German capital. All large buses in DEUSEM are running on liquid gas (LPGAS), and only small types are still using petrol as fuel.

f) Call-up of Mothers.

P.W. states that if a woman has had a child, she must go back to work after $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a year. However, cases are usually investigated before recruiting the person in question anew.

g) Cigarettes for Women.

P.W. states that married women, younger than 25 years of age, are entitled to the cigarette ration, if their husbands are in the field.

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made by ZSIS: the AO, which is obsolete; and the second being the OT, a torpedo which can only be used by night as it leaves a visible trail, but which is supposed to be very effective against convoys, as it moves in "eights". (Usually three OT are fired simultaneously.) The third type is the BT, which leaves no trail behind, and has electric motor.

The entrances to the ZSIS works are guarded by factory police, as well as U.P.s. Every employee has an identification card. P.W.'s friend, who worked at GOHE, had a yellow card, but P.W. had also seen green ones. The card is folded, and 12" by 3", and on the outside is printed the name of the work, e.g. GOHE. GOHE; inside left is the employee's photograph; on the other side is the fingerprint of the second finger, and a description of the person. On the back there are instructions on how to use the card, and what to do should it get lost, etc.

e) Vehicles in BERLIN.

P.W. states that many of the vehicles running on producer gas generators are using anthracite as fuel in BERLIN. Also the Army uses this type of fuel in the German capital. All large buses in BERLIN are running on liquid gas (TREIBGAS), and only small types are still using petrol as fuel.

f) Call-up of Mothers.

P.W. states that if a woman has had a child, she must go back to work after 1 or 2 of a year. However, cases are usually investigated before recruiting the person in question again.

g) Cigarettes for Women.

P.W. states that married women, younger than 25 years of age, are entitled to the cigarette ration, if their husbands are in the Field.

B.

ITALY

2. Military.

a) Custom Guards

The following notes on the organization of custom guards in ITALY are reproduced from a captured operational report (Ref. 10/1/62).

Chain of Command

Ministry of Finance

I

Gen H.Q., custom gds.

I

Area Inspectorates

(MINISTERO DELLA FINANZA)

I

(GEN. GEN. FINANZA)

I

(ISPEZZI DI ZONA)

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ITALY is divided into sixteen districts, one for each principal town, such as GENOA, MILAN, ROME, NAPLES, etc. Each district is supervised by a Legion.

The Legions are subdivided as follows.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Legion | (LEGIONE) |
| 1 | 1 |
| Two Wings | (CIRCOLO) |
| 1 | 1 |
| Two Coys | (COMPAGNIE) |
| 1 | 1 |
| Two/Three Holdings | (TRUPPA) |
| 1 | 1 |
| Three Brigades | (BRIGATA) |

ITALY and ITALY each have an inner and outer circle, so that in these cases there are four instead of two circles, per Legion. The brigades, which vary in number of personnel, are of different categories, i.e.

- (1) The Flying Brigade. (BRIGATA VULCANI). Personnel dressed in suits, who visit shops and factories, etc. on accountancy books or investigate reports of subversive acts, etc.
- (2) The Transport Brigade. (BRIGATA TRASPORTI). Stationed at factories, upon all roads including highways, matches, suit etc., all produced under state monopoly, and so forth.
- (3) The Control Brigade. (BRIGATA DI SICUREZZA). Have the task of maintaining order in the streets.
- (4) The Italian Brigade. (BRIGATA ITALICA). Division guards in the streets and controls for the disposition of vehicles, etc.
- (5) The Mixed Brigade. (BRIGATA MISTA). Personnel in a mixed factory, etc. It may have to supervise docks and a

b) BRIGATA ITALICA.

It was employed on clearing up work in MILANO, after the B.A. 2. 1. on 10th Feb. 43. Casualties were stated to be 1,150 killed, a high percentage of whom were military who were stationed at the time in various schools and buildings. The part was also damaged, and 2-4. saw an Italian cruiser, B. every M.T.B. and 7 transports destroyed there. Part of the transport vessels destroyed carried the vehicles of 1,175 units. TRANSPORTED MILITARY. Another source left MILANO by train on 20 Feb. 43, and did not reach CLERMONT-FERRAND until 23 Feb. 43. The ~~train~~ occurred before arrival.

MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI each have an inner and outer circle, so that in these cases there are four instead of two circles, per Legion. The brigades, which vary in number of personnel, are of different categories, i.e.

(4) The Flying Brigade. (BRIGADA VOLANTE). Personnel dressed in white, who visit allies and enemies, are equipped with accounting books or investigate reports of adulterated food, etc.

(11) The Brigades of the Mountains. (BRIGADA MONTANA). Stationed at particular points, such as those producing cigarettes, matches, salt etc., all produced under strict management and at home.

(12) The Coastal Brigade. (BRIGADA DE LA COSTA). Have the task of patrolling coast for enemy boats.

(13) The Brigades of the Mountains. (BRIGADA MONTANA). Custom guards stationed with customs for the inspection of vehicles, etc.

(14) The Mixed Brigade. (BRIGADA MIXTA). Personnel in a mixed brigade have more than one task. It may have to supervise docks and a factory, etc.

(v) Red Army Damage

P.L. was employed on clearing up work in 1939, after the Red Army had on 10th Feb. 43. Casualties were stated to be 1,100 killed, a high percentage of which were military who were stationed at the time in various schools and buildings.

The port was also damaged, and P.L. saw an Italian cruiser, S. army M.T.B.s, and 7 transporters destroyed there. Part of the transport vessels destroyed carried the vehicles of the army, KAMICHAIRI MINE. Another source left SALVADO by train on 20 Feb. 43, and did not reach SALVADO until 25 Feb. 43. The damage occurred before arrival at SALVADO and P.L. heard that it was due to P.L.A. damage in the port and town. He noticed no damage to the ferries during the crossing.

Regional fascist organizations made a census of the army and children in 1943, and those who could not afford to go on their own were sent to the mountains or the details of Government agencies.

(v) Deaths on a General

The following explanation on Major-General Alberto MALLARIN (former O.C. SALVADO group), who was captured near SALVADO on 29 Mar. 43, is reproduced from MI(1)/S 50/11/543.

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In character as a man and soldier, General MURRUCCI stands head and shoulders above the 25 old Italian generals who have passed through CSUC, MS.

MURRUCCI is a good-looking man of solidly bearing, lean and desert-worn after two years of the North African campaign; and, unlike his captured colleagues, is uncomplaining as a prisoner, content to receive whatever treatment is due to an ordinary prisoner of war.

He seems genuinely satisfied and unhappy in not being able to serve his country as a soldier till the end of the war.

MURRUCCI is of Neapolitan origin, and notwithstanding a cultured education has kept his native accent. He has also the Neapolitan's gift for eloquence and love of talk, and is not without vanity. This vanity manifests itself in his dress.

Though doubtless the possessor of a chest full of decorations, he prefers to wear only those which indicate courage and bravery in the field. These medals include three silver decorations for valor and the German Iron Cross.

In manner the General is courteous and polite. He has never visited ENGLAND, but has had a number of contacts with British officials as a result of six years as Military Attache in TUNISIA. He does not appear to be in any way an Anglophobe and is open minded in general discussions. Whatever his convictions may really be as to Axis partnership or Italian politics, he does not wish to impose his views.

The world war of today is more a war of races, in his opinion, than of politics, and like other senior captured officers, the weakness in his armour to Axis solidarity is a dictate for the Japanese partnership. This point is stressed, as it would seem to be a useful link into which the wedge of propaganda could be usefully driven.

Major, M. MURRUCCI was in Chief of Staff to MURRUCCI, and captured with the General and fought at present carrying outposts with him, gave the impression of an Anglophobe, and is probably a dictator. General at a later date.

Though secure from an operational point of view, it should not be too difficult to talk to MURRUCCI from the angle of the present political situation in Italy, except that he has undoubtedly not been back to his country for a long period. He is an indefatigable talker on the theory of warfare.

2. Summary.

a) MURRUCCI's work.

United Company. - Capital 80 million lire. - President: Ing. FERRUCCI (son of the founder of the Company). Managing Director: CARL. TASSI. - The President is Chief Engineer, and each one of the six sections is headed by one Engineer.

Head Office in MILAN. - Works at SESTO SAN GIOVANNI (3 km. outside MILAN). Roughly 2,500 workmen, including women and clerical

though doubtless the possessor of a chest full of decorations, he prefers to wear only those which indicate courage and bravery in the field. These medals include three silver decorations for valor and the German Iron Cross.

In manner the General is courteous and polite. He has never visited ENGLAND, but has had a number of contacts with British officials as a result of six years as military attaché in Turkey. He does not appear to be in any way an Anglophile and is open minded in general discussions. Whatever his convictions may really be as to Axis partnership or Italian politics, he does not wish to impose his views.

The world war of today is more a war of races; in his opinion, than of politics, and like other senior captured officers, the weakness in his attitude to Axis solidarity is a distaste for the Japanese partnership. This point is stressed, as it would seem to be a useful point into which the edge of propaganda could be usefully driven.

Lt. Col. DE MATTEA, who is Chief of Staff to MANGIARINI, was captured with the General and though at present serving command with him, given the impression of an Anglophile, and is probably a significant influence if any useful intelligence work is to be done on the General at a later date.

Though secure from an operational point of view, he should not be too difficult to talk to MANGIARINI from the angle of the present political situation in Italy, except that he has unfortunately not been back to his country for a long period. He is an indefatigable talker on the theory of warfare.

2. Background

a) MANGIARINI

Limited Company. - Capital 80 million lire. - President: Ing. PIERO MANGIARINI (son of the founder of the Company). Managing Director: CARL. WERHES. - The President is Chief Engineer, and each one of the six sections is headed by one Engineer.

Head Office in MILAN. - Works at Sesto San Giovanni (4 km. outside Milan). Roughly 2,500 workmen, including women and clerical staff. - Production: Electric motors, electric fans, irrigation pumps, hot air driers, etc.

No foundry in the works. Parts come from the Breda works at Sesto. Parts made at the Mangiarini works are fan blades, and all other parts produced by lathes. Production was sometimes slowed down by lack of raw materials. For example, 3 shifts of 8 hours might result in a total of only 5 or 6 hours work.

Salaries in 1942 were:-

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|---|------|
| Mangiarini (?) | 5.50 | 7 | 8 |
| Apprentices ... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Spec. workers ... | 3 | 5 | 8.50 |

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b) Ration Cards

There are 3 types of ration cards in use in ITALY at present.

- a) Bread and cereals (including macaroni & rice).
- b) Meat (for town inhabitants) and other commodities.
- c) Oils and fats.

All the above are valid for 4 months, and are alike in colour and size all over ITALY. They consist of a large sheet of paper divided into small coupons (about the size of a stamp). As every coupon has its own serial number, there may be a slight variation in paper colour and type.

The name of the Province is printed on the card. (Source does not remember whether it was in the centre or on one of the top corners.)

The number of the card is printed at the issuing office, with an automatic hand machine, and the name and address of holder are filled in by hand. The municipal rubber stamp is also affixed on the card, which does not bear the signature of the holder.

The name of the food for which the card is valid is printed on the little squares (which are not detachable, but are cut with scissors). Some are valid for daily periods, some for half-day (break), and others for longer periods. Card No. 2 (meat and other commodities) has Roman numbers printed on the squares. Every four months each article is given a number.

Bread card has 4 squares called "QUOTA DI RAZIONAMENTO", which are detached each month and given to the shop that has to supply the goods. The shopkeeper affixes all these on a large sheet of paper and hands them in to obtain the necessary quantity of food to satisfy his customers. Very often shopkeepers don't get enough.

c) Ration Card Numbers

Apart from the normal civilian ration, there are special ration for normal persons who are allowed as:

(a) Worker. (b) Heavy worker. (c) Very heavy worker. -Category

of workers 250 grs. of bread a day. (Before November 1942 these quantities were lower by 50 grs.)

Normal bread ration is now 250 grs. a day. (The 150 until Nov. 1942.)

Babies under the age of 3 get 3 kgs. of sugar a month, whereas the rest of the population only get 1 kg.

Children between the ages of 14 and 18 get 250 grs. of bread a day, instead of 230.

Olives and producers can retain 10 litres of oil per head and

The name of the Province is printed on the card. (Source does not remember whether it was in the centre or on one of the top corners.)

The number of the card is printed at the issuing office, with an automatic hand machine, and the name and address of holder are filled in by hand. The municipal rubber stamp is also affixed on the card, which does not bear the signature of the holder.

The name of the food for which the card is valid is printed on the little squares (which are not detachable, but are cut with scissors). Some are valid for daily periods, some for half-day (bread), and others for longer periods. Card No. 2 (meat and other commodities) has Roman numbers printed on the squares. Every four months each article is given a number.

Each card has 4 squares called "CUPONES DE ALIMENTACIONES", which are detached each month and given to the shop that has to supply the goods. The shopkeeper sticks all those on a large sheet of paper and hands them in to obtain the necessary quantity of food to satisfy his customers. Very often shopkeepers don't get enough.

c) Rationes for Workers.

Apart from the normal civilian rations, there are special rations for manual workers, who are classified as:

(a) Banker. (b) Heavy worker. (c) Very heavy worker. -Category

(a) received 250 gms. of bread a day. (b) received 194.2 these quantities were lower by 50 gms.)

Normal bread ration is now 200 gms. a day. (Was 150 until Nov. 1942.)

Babies under the age of 3 get 3 kgs. of sugar a

month, whereas the rest of the population only get 1 1/2 kgs.

Children between the ages of 14 and 18 get 250 gms. of bread a day, instead of 200.

Only oil producers can retain 10 litres of oil per head and per year.

d) Some Prices.

| COMMODITY | OFFICIAL PRICE. | BLACK MARKET |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Bread | 2.40 | 10 - 15 |
| Meat | 18 | 40 - 50 ? |
| Beans | 1.70 | 10 - 20 |
| Rice | 3.50 | 8 - 15 |
| Pork | 1.40 | - - - - |
| 7 gms. oil (1 litre) | 2 | 6 |
| 1 kg. oil | 18 | 50 - 60 |
| 1 litre | 12 | 60 |

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1) Housing - A.R.P.

There is a great demand for small flats of 2 to 3 rooms, but practically none are available, and there are long waiting lists at the WOMEN'S UNION. Flats are allotted exclusively through the WOMEN'S UNION, and one P.W. states that Germans from the WOMEN'S UNION are getting preferential treatment. His own family, consisting of his wife and one child, has been living in one rented room, and sharing the kitchen with another resident for some years. On frequent application for a bigger flat, he was told to apply again when he had five children.

The HANDYMAN has a purely administrative and technical function. He collects and distributes the ration and clothing cards, and is responsible for the cleaning of the house, and for A.R.P. arrangements.

The FLIGHT has a more political function, and is supposed to watch the inhabitants of his block as to their political views.

There is no complete blackout in VIENNA, or any part of AUSTRIA. Blinds must be drawn, however, and houses are not allowed to show any light. Small streets are blacked out completely, but in the main ones every second street lamp is on, and not dimmed.

e) Communications.

Lines in VIENNA were withdrawn in the winter of 1942, and were supposed to be adapted for the use of industrial gas generators. However, they were not yet on the road when P.W. left.

Batteries are used by small and old cars of the Gestapo, and more than 50% of all lorries are running on industrial gas generators, using wood as fuel.

Generating machines are running on electricity, where it is available.

1. Mobile & Political.

a) Mobile in VIENNA.

Civilians are not forced to greet senior officers of the Army or the A.S. or S.A.

There are occasions, however, when everyone has to salute, usually when a flag is carried. P.W. recalls an incident when a soldier in civilian clothes did not salute a S.A. flag, and was beaten up and taken to a Concentration Camp.

The VIENNA has been very slow in the adoption of "pure" German words, e.g. "KITCHEN" is used as frequently as "KUECHEN".

b) Identity Documents.

Civilians must carry the VIENNA (certificate of exemption from

The HUNGRY has a purely administrative and technical function. He collects and distributes the ration and clothing cards, and is responsible for the cleaning of the house, and for A.R.P. arrangements.

The HUNGRY has a more political function, and is supposed to watch the inhabitants of his block as to their political views.

There is no complete blackout in Vichy, or any part of AUVERGNE. Blinds must be drawn, however, and houses are not allowed to show any light. Small streets are blacked out completely, but in the main ones every second street lamp is on, and not dimmed.

e) Communications.

Radio in Vichy were plentiful in the winter of 1942, and were supposed to be adapted for the use of producers and generators. However, they were not yet in the final stage P.V. 1st.

Botanology is used by small and old men of the houses, and more than 50% of all houses are running on producer gas generators, using wood as fuel.

Threshing machines are running on electricity, where it is available.

1. Movable & Political.

a) Mails in AUVERGNE.

Civilians are not forced to greet either officers of the Army or the S.S. or S.A.

There are occasions, however, when everyone has to salute, usually when a flag is carried. P.V. recalls an incident when a soldier in civilian clothes did not salute a S.A. flag, and was beaten up and taken to a Concentration Camp.

The Vichy have been very slow in the adopting of "pure" German words, e.g. "AUTOMOBIL" is heard as frequently as "WAGEN".

b) Identity Documents.

Civilians must carry the PASS (certificate of exemption from military service) always on their person.

The identity card proper (carte d'identité) should also be carried, but since the beginning of 1943 it has been sufficient to be in possession of a identification card, issued by the authority, provided it has a photograph of the bearer, e.g. University student's identity card, or tramway passes, etc. It does not suffice to carry the PASS only, as this document merely shows if the man is in the armed forces or not. People employed on work of military importance have to carry their special certificates to this effect.

Documents which an individual must have at home are the ARME (certificate of Army block), and a birth certificate. Apart from these, a working person must be in possession of the slip taken from his S.A. book, the latter being retained by his employer.

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On police or Gestapo controls, the VISAS plus an identity card are required. (Controls are not more frequent by night than during the day, with the exception of the main streets of a town.) Travelling is strictly limited, and a ZULASSEND-KART is needed to get a ticket. This card is issued either by the railway station authorities, or by a travel office, but only if the journey is really necessary.

HOLLAND.

1. Economy.

a) Iron and Steel Works.

A simple and unintelligent Pole was forced to work at the KRAKOWSKA Iron and Steel Works in GERMANY until he ran up in Sept. 42.

In the blast furnace of these works, 150 Germans, 200 Poles, and 20 Polish women were employed. The plant consisted of 3 blast furnaces, and a third under construction, which is expected to be completed by 1944.

One of the existing blast furnaces had only been completed in 1938, and was of an American type. From this furnace iron was being during each 8-hour shift, (i.e. 6 times a day), each time 600 tons. The iron was usually cast into moulds.

The second furnace was of an old type, and only "special" iron was cast there. During an 8-hour shift, 30-50 tons were cast all at one time. The molten iron was led directly into the ladle furnace.

All the ore - of 14 different kinds - used at the KRAKOWSKA came from SWEDEN, at the rate of about 200 tons daily. Coal came from the nearby LUTHERBURG, and the works had their own coking mill.

The LUTHERBURG had 3 furnaces. The rolling mill produced iron, rails and wires. A wire-drawing mill was included in the factory grounds. Normal railway wagons, as well as wagons for the railways, were manufactured there.

The large furnace (American type) was overworked in one or two in 1941, and stood still as a consequence for 3 days.

Danish ore, which - P.W. states - came from SWEDEN, and used for special steels, were very scarce indeed, and there was not sufficient of this type of ore.

which is part of the work-plant, but

e) Iron and Steel Works.

A strike and unintelligent idle was forced to work at 4 P.M. and 20 Polish women were employed. The plant consisted of 2 furnaces, and a third under construction, which is expected to be completed by 1944.

One of the existing blast furnaces had only been completed in 1938, and was of an American type. From this furnace iron was being poured each 8-hour shift, (i.e. 6 times a day), each time 600 tons. The iron was usually cast into molds.

The second furnace was of an old type, and only "special" iron was cast there. During an 8-hour shift, 30-50 tons were cast all at one time. The molten iron was led directly into the ladle furnace.

All the ore - of 24 different kinds - used at the KILN came from Silesia, at the rate of about 300 tons daily. Coal came from the nearby LUTHERBURG, and the mines had their own coking mill. The LUTHERBURG had 5 furnaces. The rolling mill produced iron, rails and pipes. A wire-drawing mill was installed in the factory grounds. Normal railway wagons, as well as wagons for the railways, were manufactured there.

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.....

The large furnace (American type) was overhauled on one occasion in 1941, and stood still as a consequence for 3 days.

Manganese ores, which - P.M. states - came from ITALY, and used for special steels, were very scarce indeed, and there was no sufficient of this type of ore.

The wheel-factory, which is part of the wagon-plant, had ceased work on several occasions owing to shortages of material.

.....

Working conditions were bad, and while the daily wages for the men were 20 Marks, they are now 5. P.M.'s income amounted to 10 Marks a month, including work on Sundays. Germans worked in 8-hour shifts, while Poles had to work 16 hours a day. When men were doing men's jobs, 2 were employed in the place of 1 man.

On one occasion English bombers were looking for the KILN, according to P.M., but dropped their bombs in "FLORIAN" area, approx. 4 km. away, causing some damage.

.....

1. Industrial facilities.

2. Steel rolling mill. This is a new, modern steel rolling mill in 1942 at the MICHIGAN ROLLING MILL, 1000 E. 10th St., Detroit, Mich.

In this plant agricultural machines are produced, such as chaffcutting machines, of which 20 are turned out every week. Apart from these, heat cutters and potato sorting machines are manufactured, and threshing machines repaired. On two occasions, pieces of U-boats were cast in the foundry and sent to DUNKIRK.

300 workers, chiefly Poles, are employed in the MICHIGAN plant, working in one 12-hour shift.

In 1942 many workers from the MICHIGAN were conscripted to a new, very big arm factory in MICHIGAN, called CHAMBERLAIN.

Before the war this plant was an insignificant factory producing washing bowls and the like. Many French Poles are stated to be working there now.

It often occurs that national goods are not available for issues against the necessary coupons. That applies chiefly to meat and sausages.

P.W. stated that approx. 50-60 British P.W. are employed on road and bridge building in MICHIGAN.

2. Religious.

German Catholics.

San German occupied Poland, the Catholic was seen at work, surrounding villages one by one, and searching all the houses. Where any suspicious articles (which showed anti-German feeling) were found, all male inhabitants were taken away. In 1942 a German, a Polish Army uniform belonging to his uncle was found. This uncle was taken away, and not heard of till a notification came through to inform him finally of his death in a German Concentration Camp.

Paul's grandfather, who is 65, was taken outside the village, tied to a bench and beaten up with truncheons. He was then made to run between two rows of S.S. men, who hit at him as he passed. The old man soon felt unconscious, and was left lying on the street.

Later, P.W. found him, and carried him home. He never had his done so than the S.S. men arrive, and accused him of interfering with their business. P.W. was also taken outside the village, where he was made to stand still in front of a bench. The officer in charge took his revolver and fired three rounds from about 25 ft. distance, but missed every time; whereupon the others, who were armed with truncheons, started to beat him up. He woke up in the middle of the night lying in a trench, bruised black, but did not return to the village again. He heard half a year later that they were still in search of him.

200 workers, chiefly Poles, are employed in the MISKANE plant, working in one 12-hour shift.

In 1942 many workers from the MISKANE were compulsorily transferred to a new, very big arms factory in WARSZAWA, called REMONTOWNIA. Before the war this plant was an insignificant factory producing washing bowls and the like. Many Polish P.W.s are stated to be working there now. It often occurs that national goods are not available for issue against the necessary currency. This applies chiefly to meat and sausages.

P.W. stated that approx. 50-60 Polish P.W.s are employed on road and bridge building in WARSZAWA.

2. Political

German Atrocities

When Germany occupied Poland, the Germans were soon at work, murdering village by village, and searching all the houses. There are many suspicious articles (which showed anti-German feeling) were found, all male inhabitants were taken away. In P.'s house, a Polish Army uniform belonging to his uncle was found. This uncle was taken away, and not heard of. All a notification came through to inform his family of his death in a German Concentration Camp.

P.'s grandfather, who is 65, was taken outside the village, tied to a bench and beaten up with truncheons. He was then made to run between two rows of S.S. men, who hit at him as he passed. The old man soon fell unconscious, and was left lying on the street.

Later, P.W. found him, and carried him home. No corner had he done so that the S.S. men arrived, and accused him of interfering with their business. P.W. was also taken outside the village, where he was made to stand still in front of a bench. The officer in charge drew his revolver and fired three rounds from about 25 ft. distance, but missed every time; whereupon the others, who were armed with truncheons, started to beat him up. He woke up in the middle of the night lying in a bench, bruised black, but did not return to the village again. He heard half a year later that they were still in search of him.

WARSZAWA

Economic

a) Soviet Poles

P.W. comes from WARSZAWA, and worked before he was called up in 1941 at the WARSZAWA STATION at WARSZAWA in WARSZAWA.

3,000 workers are employed, and P.W. was told that many women and Russian P.W.s have been working there since the beginning of 1943. Whereas in 1942 the working hours were 8 hours, which is not done now, but 12-hour shifts.

P.W. stated that at building had been working since the war, apart from collection of the rolling mill of the

WARSZAWA

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b) Munitions.

Another P.W. states that there were many strikes in August 1942, when Military Service was introduced for all LUANBERGERS. At ESCH, 50 blast-furnace workers were executed for not coming to work.

At WILZ, 4 teachers did not go to their schools in the morning, and they were arrested at mid-day and shot the next morning. Many people were sent to concentration camps.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 23rd May, 42:

UPFLINGER in LUANBERG:

".....Six more classes are supposed to be called up on April 1943. Everything must now go to the front line. Many women and girls are already employed on the railway, and others on the land. Every woman from 17-45 years must work now, and the same applies to men of 16-65. Most of the shops, restaurants and public houses are being closed down for the total war effort....."

c) Living Conditions.

All Luxembourgers who do not work satisfactorily and who do not seem enthusiastic enough about the new German order, are collected by the Gestapo and taken to UFFER STASSIA or FOLAND. During the years 1940 and 1941, the VILLA PAULI was the Gestapo centre; people were taken here and beaten up prior to being sent to LUANBERG concentration camp.

RUSSIA

P.W. and Morale.

A P.W. who formerly served on the Russian front states that the morale of the Germans there is very low indeed. Every endeavour is made to avoid capture, the Germans knowing nothing of the enemy except what they have learnt from German propaganda. P.W. himself was captured on one occasion in autumn, 1942, by 5 Russians, but he managed to escape an hour later, during a German air raid. His treatment by the Russians was very good indeed.

In 500 Bn. there was a standing order that no prisoners were to be taken. The reason for this was as follows: If the Russians knew that the Germans took prisoners, the Russians themselves would also be disposed to take prisoners. In this case, personnel of the Bn. would not be overworked being taken prisoner. As a result of the order, all Russians were killed and therefore all the Germans.

If P.W. escaped from German hands, a search was made in the nearest village. If the escapees were NOT found, the appropriate number of males were taken from the village population, called soldiers, and taken along as P.W.

the rations for German soldiers in RUSSIA are better and more

c) Living Conditions.

All Luxembourgers who do not work satisfactorily and who do not seem enthusiastic enough about the new German order, are collected by the Gestapo and taken to ULLICH, ELLENBACH or RICHARD. During the years 1940 and 1941, the VILLA PAULI was the Gestapo centre; people were taken here and beaten up prior to being sent to DACHAU concentration camp.

RUSSIA

P.W. and M.P.

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If P.W. escaped from German hands, a search was made in the nearest village. If the escapees were not found, the appropriate number of males were taken from the village population, called soldiers, and taken along as P.W.

The rations for German soldiers in RUSSIA are better and more plentiful than those in AFRICA.

It is the opinion of P.W. and of my recently captured Germans that the war is lost for GERMANY unless RUSSIA falls this year.

APPENDIX TO MEMO D. KKK/19 NY(L).

SECRET.

The following items have been extracted from interrogation reports from OSBIC, IWHQ, which have already been circulated in that format. This appendix is therefore furnished to its addressees only.

1. DACHAUER WORKS.
Conditions in AUSTRIA.
2. Industries at DACHAU.
Prison in GERMANY.
German agents.
3. Steel works.
Conditions at HAGEN.
4. Conditions in SWITZERLAND.

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Appendix, Report 72.

S. A. C. H.

BOEHLER WORKS.

Source is an Austrian who claims to have been one of the of the Communist Anti-Fascist organization in AUSTRIA, for which ities he was imprisoned for 2 years 1939-40. Released in 1940, he imprisoned for factory work until 1 Nov. 42, when he was called to colours. He is an athlete.

Source thought that the BOEHLER works (manufacturing tank A-A guns ... heavy machine guns) situated at KATZENBERG approx. from GRAZ would be an excellent target. He also mentioned an ex large aircraft factory at PURNBERG (10 kms. SW. of GRAZ) as near plation at the time of his departure, and said that when this at ducing it would be the largest in AUSTRIA.

Source said that he received favorable treatment in this as his uncle was General Manager and President of the Industrial ation of AUSTRIA.

This particular factory, known as No. 1, was the original factory, and has all the blast furnaces. There are, said source, other BOEHLER factories, one bearing the number 6, situated at a called KATZENBERG (6 kms. SW. of KATZENBERG), which has been working past 2 years. The jet is at St. MICHAEL, some 14 kms. from KATZENBERG. This latter was just about ready to start up at the time of source's departure. MICHAEL and factory employed about 20,000 workers, of foreigners except when was a large proportion of French.

Before starting work, source was given a 4 months special ing in what is known as Lehrwerkstätte in GILZ. This is equivalent factory training centre for specialists. Source stated that once every two he was one. He came out of this course as a specialist for working on parts which had come off the lathe and only required accurate finishing adjustment. He was paid at the maximum rate 1 mark 35 pf. per hr.

Work was chiefly done in two shifts of 12 hrs. each, although some departments had shorter hrs. The factory worked a full 24 hr. There was practically no sabotage.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA.

Source said that in his opinion food conditions in AUSTRIA far better than in GERMANY. Almost everything one could want was able on the black market, at a price. Similar conditions to that AUSTRIA existed in GERMANY, but during his stay in GERMANY he was to buy anything on the black market was never.

In AUSTRIA a dinner could be had for two marks, but was not so was able, however, to obtain extra ration cards by bribery and friends and managed to eat his fill by visiting two or three different restaurants and having two or three dinners per night.

In MICHAEL he noticed British prisoners who were working on the land and in the forestry department. They were, he said, appear

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pletion at the time of his departure, and said that when this was during it would be the largest in Australia.

Source said that he received favorable treatment in this as his uncle was General Manager and President of the Industrial Union of Australia.

This particular factory, known as No. 1, was the original factory, and had all the blast furnaces. There are, said source, other smaller factories, one bearing the number 6, situated at a place called HARTSHAM (6 km. from LAVERGNE), which has been working for 2 years. The job is at St. LAUREN, some 14 km. from LAVERGNE. This latter was just about ready to start at the time of source's departure. About 32 men were employed about 20,000 workers, and foreigners, except when there was a large proportion of French.

Before starting work, source was given a 4 months special training in what is known as Lehrwerkstoffe in G.D.A. This is apparently a factory training centre for specialists. Source stated that every man has one. He came out of this course as a specialist working on gun which had come off the lathe and only required a minute adjustment. He was paid at the maximum rate of 1 mark 35 pf. per hr.

Work was chiefly done in two shifts of 12 hrs. each, although some departments had shorter hrs. The factory worked a full 24 hr. There was practically no sabotage.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA

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Source said that in his opinion food conditions in Austria were far better than in Germany. Almost everything one could want was available on the black market, at a price. Similar conditions to that in Austria existed in Hungary, but during his stay in FRANCE he was not to buy anything at the black market in France.

In AUSTRIA a dinner could be had for one mark, but was inferior. He was able, however, to obtain extra ration cards by bribery and friends and managed to eat his fill by visiting two or three different restaurants and having two or three dinners per night.

In AUSTRIA he noticed British prisoners who were working on the land and in the forestry dept. They were, he said, apparently well treated. He saw many other foreign workers (French, Russian, the two latter races were badly treated and given all the dirty work). These foreign workers were of two kinds, civilian and P.O.W. Both in circumstances of wooden huts, but whereas the civilians were allowed certain amount of freedom, the movement of the P.O.W. was surrounded by barbed wire and the workers were confined to and from work under guard. Germans were practically the sole form of amusement, and always crowded.

He said that Austrians permits were fairly easy for the P.O.W. entry to obtain, but difficult for town dwellers; he believed that every peasant had arms of some sort. He himself had no permit, but two revolvers nevertheless.

Appendix, Report 79.S. S. C. R. E. P.

Foreign broadcasts were listened to by nearly everybody. B.B.C. news was believed to be largely correct but exaggerated. He was able to listen to foreign broadcasts during his stay both in WARSAW and in BERLIN.

Whilst in WARSAW and BERLIN he was kindly treated by the civil population, largely because he was known to be a communist with anti-Nazi feelings, as were the majority of his staff. The civil population in both countries were sure of an allied victory, and were full of hope.

In WARSAW source knew a Gestapo official called "HUBER", who was the local Gestapo secretary. This man was largely responsible for obtaining source's release from prison in 1943, where source had been interned for his communist activities. This Gestapo official also helped him on two other occasions, by giving him timely warnings of proceedings about to be taken against him. The official in question had been in the police force since before the war. Source is of the opinion never offered him any further assistance of this kind, although only helped him because he saw the signing of German orders, and believed that source would be in a position to help him after the downfall of the Nazi regime.

Source stated that apart from his "Kendall" (masking card) which had his photo and finger prints, he was obliged to carry another card with photo (no fingerprints) in order to go to his work in the factory. The factory workers were controlled by a special branch of the Gestapo known as the "Kontakants".

There was, said source, a strong anti-Nazi feeling throughout WARSAW. The Poles, he said, were despised and contemptuously referred to as "Kontakants". The Hungarians were generally liked.

Source stated that there was very little sabotage in the factories, other than petty mistakes, such as going slow. This latter was also due to the fact that work was on a piece work basis, but that a minimum pay was fixed of about 1.35 per hour, so that if one was not in the workers' interest to make this, and work was consequently often slowed up on purpose.

The civil population, said source, was very smart, and the wildest rumors spread with the greatest facility.

Source said that nearly every morning he saw anti-Nazi writing on walls, chiefly done by communists. There were, he said, "Hitler and Sickle" signs, and the words "Gute Nacht". Whilst he never saw any anti-Nazi pamphlets and mail writings. One day he saw a "German soldiers lay down your arms. We are not fighting you but the Nazi regime". It, HUBER, he saw nothing, and puts this down to the large number of leaflets held by the Germans.

Source himself was chief of a Communist group composed of three sub-groups - one in WARSAW, one in BERLIN, and one in KATOWICE (50 km. from WARSAW). He had 50 subordinates under him, and the whole was composed of some 500 members. He originally took directives from the Central Communist Committee, but broke away from them in 1939, and from then on worked independently. He had members of his group in several

informed for his communist activities. This Gestapo official also helped him on two other occasions, by giving him twenty marks of 100-coinage about to be taken against him. The official in question had been in the police force since before the war. Source said that he never offered him any definite evidence of involvement that would only helped him because he saw the shadow of Hitler, even so, and believed that source would be in a position to help him after the downfall of the Nazi regime.

Source stated that apart from his "Kommuniste" (Identity card) which had his photo and finger prints, he was obliged to carry another card with photo (an identification) in order to go to his work in the factory. The Gestapo workers were controlled by a special branch of the Gestapo known as the "Kontrollkarte".

There was, said source, a strong anti-Nazi feeling throughout Austria. The Italian, he said, were despised and contemptuously referred to as "Faschisten". The Hungarians were generally liked.

Source stated that there was very little sabotage in the factories, other than petty sabotage, such as going slow. This latter was also due to the fact that no one on a piece work basis, but that a worker was fired if he was late 15 per hour, so that it was not in the workers' interest to speed this, and work was consequently often slowed up on purpose.

The civil population, said source, were very young, and the widest running element with the greatest facility.

Source said that nearly every morning he saw anti-Nazi writing on walls, chiefly done by communists. There were, he said, "Hitler and Stickle" signs, and the words "Rote Front". Whilst in prison he often saw anti-Nazi pamphlets and wall writings. On one occasion he saw a "German soldiers lay down your arms. We are not fighting you but the Nazi regime". In Vienna he saw nothing, and puts this down to the large number of hostages held by the Germans.

Source himself was chief of a Communist group composed of three sub-groups - one in Vienna, one in Graz, and one in Salzburg (50 km. from Graz). He had 50 subleaders under him, and the whole was composed of some 500 members. He originally took directives from the Central Communist Committee, but broke away from them in 1939, and then on worked independently. He had members of his group in several official organizations, such as the Assistant Police Force ("Hilfs-Polizei") and the army. Apart from police, he says, he had a certain lawyer from Graz, now an army captain, a powerfully built man by the name of Hauptmann Doktor Arnold LUTSCH.

The organization had for arms, and no explosives, their idea being, when the moment was considered ripe, to spread terrorism by the assassination of the Gauleiter, the arrest of Nazi officials (themselves disguised as such) and the sabotage of factories etc.

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He said that at the time of his departure an anti-Nazi paper was being circulated at irregular intervals called the "Moto Pabon" (Red Flag). It was composed of from 4 to 6 sheets on very thin paper and could be folded very small. There was formerly a Communist paper called "Veg und Ziel", which used to be distributed to Communist leaders only. This no longer appears.

INDUSTRIES AT DUISBURG.

Source's home is in DUISBURG. He served for 16 years in the Spanish Foreign Legion in S. Africa, and assisted in the construction of the DUISBURG-LINE construction; was with the legion until the day of the Armistice, when he was taken out by the German-Italian Commission and sent via numerous concentration camps in FRANCE (MUSSELT-Schoderlager) CHAMPAIGN (MUSSELT) to a S.S. prison camp in DUISBURG (MUSSELT-Schoderlager) near town of DUISBURG, and then to a camp at KATZBACH called S.S.-DUISBURG. He was liberated on 7 Aug. 41, and returned home to DUISBURG, where he worked till 1 Aug. 42, constructing A.S. shelters, when he was called to the soldiers.

Source said that the biggest works in DUISBURG were the DUISBURG works, which had blast furnaces and employed 15,000 workers. He said that at the time of his departure they had been badly hit; likewise the blast furnaces at DUISBURG and DUISBURG which were in the middle of the town and had been hit.

PRICES IN DUISBURG.

Everything in DUISBURG, said source, was exceptionally expensive. He received 900 Marks every ten days, but said he could buy nothing with it. He gave the following prices as an example:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 litre wine | 5000 Marks |
| 1 orange | 500 " |
| 1 cigarette | 60 " |
| 1 patch | 200 " |

He said there were cinemas, but he could not afford to go to them; they were nevertheless full of Germans. He went only to the special cinema.

GERMAN ARMY.

While in DUISBURG with the DUISBURG-LINE, he said source was sent for by a certain German colonel called "MUSSELT", and asked for information on the military and political situation in DUISBURG. The colonel told source that he was in the Secret Service, and was in touch with German agents who had been dropped by parachute in DUISBURG.

STEEL WORKS.

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Source said that the biggest works in DIERING were the DIERING works, which had blast furnaces and employed 15,000 workers. He said that at the time of his departure they had not been badly hit; however, the blast furnaces at DIERING and DIERING which were in the middle of the town had not been hit.

PRICES IN GERMANY.

Everything in GERMANY, said source, was exceptionally expensive. He received 900 Dinars every ten days, but said he could buy nothing with it. He gave the following prices as an example:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 litre wine | 3000 Reichsmarks. |
| 1 cigarette | 60 " |
| 1 orange | 500 " |
| 1 potato | 200 " |

He said there were cinemas, but he could not afford to go to them; they were nevertheless full of Greeks. He went only to the special 0271 cinema.

GERMAN ARMY.

While in GERMANY with the DIERING-ARAB Lehr, -in., source was sent for by a certain German colonel called "THOMAS", and asked for information on the military and political situation in GERMANY. The colonel told source that he was in the Secret Service, and was in touch with German agents who had been dropped by parachute in GERMANY.

STEEL WORKS.

While working in the KLOCKNER works, source had to have a real identity card. This had only a description of him, and had no photo or fingerprints. Control of the workers was carried out by the local factory police.

The KLOCKNER works were steel works employing some 9,000 workers. They had four blast furnaces.

Other big factories which source knew of were the AGFA-WERKE in GERMANY, which turned out batteries for U-boats. They employed

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3-4000 workers. The PROLSHEURMAN munition works with 2-3000 workers was, said source, turning out a new steel. The TITLER munition works were near the KLOCHER works and employed 3000 men. Source worked on an eight hour shift and had one Sunday free month. He earned 65 marks per week, but only actually received 45 marks. There was to his knowledge no actual sabotage, but the firm was complaining of the lack of best quality steel and source believed this was largely due to the workers negligence.

Workers in the factory were in the proportion of about 83% Germans, 5% Russian P.O.'s, 5% French P.O.'s, and 2% Czechs (civilians). The majority of the Czechs was the same as that of the Germans, and they lived in private houses. The other two classes received less, and they were in guarded apartments. Heaviest work was always allotted to the Russians.

CONDITIONS AT EICH.

Source had his own wireless set and listened in regularly to foreign broadcasts. As did most of the people he knew. Best reception was between 0600 - 0700 hrs, and after 2300 hrs; he himself usually listened in between 1400-1500 hrs, but reception was not good at that time.

Writing on walls was frequent at EICH, but consisted chiefly of labour slogans demanding the return of the 8-hour day etc.

(Source's mother was in COCHER shortly after the big bombardment, and saw children on the walls "this is Hitler's work" and "we have our Fuhrer to thank for this." He himself saw no open demonstrations, but knew that there had been some after the EICHEN bombardment when S.S. police shot several persons.)

Food was insufficient, and source often made the journey by train to BOCHUM on the Dutch frontier where he managed to buy food-stuffs. Trains were for and always crowded.

Cinemas in EICH gave only one show per day and that was in the evening.

Source had heard of an anti-Nazi organization formed by the "Catholic Youth". Their sign was a simple cross, and he often saw this sign superimposed on Nazi notices.

CONDITIONS IN EURENBERG.

Source's home is in EURENBERG, SUMMELAND, and he worked as a cinema operator in EURENBERG (6-7 kms. from EURENBERG). He was arrested and imprisoned in EURENBERG by the Czechs in 1937 for having listened to the B.B.C. Then the Germans took over they still kept him in prison in EURENBERG until 1941, when he was liberated and returned to his former job as he was the sole cinema operator amongst those liber-

were in guarded comments. Hardest work was always allocated to the Russians.

OCCUPATIONS AT HAGEN.

Source had his own wireless set and listened in regularly to foreign broadcasts, as did most of the people he knew. Best reception was between 0600-0700 hrs. and after 2300 hrs; he himself usually listened in between 1400-1500 hrs, but reception was not good at that time.

Writing on walls was frequent at HAGEN, but consisted chiefly of labour slogans demanding the return of the 8-hour day etc.

(Source's mother was in GERMANY shortly after "the big bombardment, and was killed on the walls, "this is Hitler's work" and "we have our Fuhrer to thank for this." He himself saw no open demonstrations, but knew that there had been some after the ALLIED bombardment when S.S. police shot several persons.)

Food was insufficient, and source often made the journey by train to BOCHUM on the Dutch frontier where he had to buy food-stuffs. Trains were few and always crowded.

Cinemas in HAGEN gave only one show per day, and that was in the evening.

Source had heard of an anti-Nazi organization formed by the "Catholic Youth". Their sign was a simple cross, and he often saw this sign superimposed on Nazi notices.

COMMENTS ON SUDETENLAND.

Source's home is in WANDENFUR SUDETENLAND, and he worked as a cinema operator in RUDING (6-7 kms. from WANDENFUR). He was arrested and imprisoned in RUDING by the Crooks in 1937 for having listened to the B.B.C. When the Germans took over they still kept him in prison in WANDENFUR SUDETENLAND until 1941, when he was liberated and returned to his former job as he was the sole cinema operator amongst those liberated, and was considered indispensable. He was called to the colours in November 1942.

A meal, said source, cost 1 mark 20 in SUDETENLAND, and was the same as was obtainable in GERMANY. There was a black market, most of which came out of POLAND. He said that small children got 1/4 litre of milk every two days, but that adults only got skim milk at the rate of 1/2 litre per day.

There was no sign of hostility between the Sudetens and the Crooks. In source's opinion the major portion of the population were anti-Germans, including the Sudetens themselves, and he thought that were a plebiscite taken today, it would go against GERMANY.

SECRET

A-100, Report No. 13

The cinema where he worked was simply modest. One show per week was given exclusively for the French, with whom the population was allowed to have no interference. The French were all on the land, and lived on different farms run by pure Germans.

There was no visible anti-German propaganda, but source had heard much talk in the cafes. The Germans gave no official information of the LITHUS massacre, but it was, of course, known, and caused great indignation.

The chief industrial occupation in LITHUEN is the manufacture of stockings. No pure silk is now made, only artificial. The industry is made up of numerous small factories, the biggest being a five story building employing 2-300 workers, and the smallest had 200 workers.

There was no control of the workers, and no special entrance card was required for the factories. He knew of no attempt at sabotage. The workers were mostly women and were all Lithuanians and Germans.

L.O.'s Remarks:

Source was a very simple man, willing to give what information he could.

6270

HEADQUARTERS
9 MAY 1943
FORCE 11

SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
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W. J. Ladd

(G.G.R.RODD),
Commander R.N.,
C.S.D.I.C.,
Tel. No. Digby/CSDIC.

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shall B.U. for C.C.A.O's

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W. J. Ladd - Com. Sec.

10/5

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A. No. 12/5

SECRET

-I-

Report. No. NOI/78 MI (L)

A. GERMANY

I. Military

- a) Germans in Guernsey
- b) R.A.F. over Germany
- c) Prison-Camps.

2. Economic

- a) Aircraft Factory
- b) Opel Works
- c) Brewery at Hindenburg
- d) Pottery at Dusseldorf
- e) Coalmines at Dortmund
- f) Miners' Allowances.

3. Morale and Political

- a) Croats in Austria
- b) Sudeten Morale.

C. TUNISIA

I. Economic

- a) Petrol for Italians
- b) Pay and Rations for Germans

2. Morale and Political

- a) Treatment of Allied P.W.
- b) Allied Propaganda
- c) Axis Morale.

D. APPENDIX

(From accounts of returned British Naval P.W.)

I. The Italian P.W.Camps

2. Conditions in Italy.

B. ITALY - Economic

- a) Aircraft Factory
- b) New power plant
- c) Metal Factory
- d) Driving Licences
- e) Cotton Factory
- f) Engineering Firm.

A. GERMANY

I Military

- a) Germans in Guernsey

The following few details have been obtained with difficulty from a Sudeten German, a convinced Nazi, who

- c } Brewery at Hindenburg
- d } Pottery at Dusseldorf
- e } Coalmines at Dortmund
- f } Miners' Allowances.

3. Morale and Political

- a) Croats in Austria
- b) Sudeten Morale.

D.

APPENDIX

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B. ITALY - Economic

- a) Aircraft Factory
- b) New power plant
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GERMANY

I Military

a) Germans in Guernsey

The following few details have been obtained with difficulty from a Sudeten German, a convinced Nazi, who was a Customs Officer at St. Peters' Port in Guernsey from November 1940 until May 1942.

An average of 3 or 4 ships reached the island weekly in convoy with 1 or 2 escort vessels. The ships were usually small, the largest being 3,000 tons. The main cargo on these ships consisted of food supplies and equipment for the German troops stationed on the island, though troops were also frequently carried.

As far as P.W. knows, these troops include only Infantry, A/A and Flying personnel. It is stated that only fighter aircraft are based on the island.

P.W. admits that the food situation of the civilian population is getting very bad.

The army of occupation never mixes with the civilians. "Even the women are left alone," P.W. stated "as our forces brought their brothel with them from France."

/ R.A.F. over GERMANY

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SECRET

Report No. 78

b) R.A.F. over GERMANY

The Ford works at COLOGNE were completely destroyed during the big raid of May 31st and to P.W.'s knowledge have not resumed work.

The DEUTZ plant was damaged and 2 gasometers blew up after direct hits.

The huge theatre which was presented to SAARBRÜCKEN by HITLER has been completely destroyed. The main street and shopping centre is badly damaged, and no re-building is being done until after the war.

Here are two extracts from letters sent to P.W. by his wife and sister in March 1943:

---"The other day we had the biggest R.A.F. raid ever to be made on BERLIN. It is dreadful to see all the burnt-out houses; in places whole streets are burnt down or destroyed. There is not one amongst our friends who has not suffered. Especially the centre of the town and the "UNTER DEN LINDEN" street are damaged badly. Yes, yes, everything will come to an end, and then we'll have peace again! When???"

... ..

---"Last night ESSEN had a heavy attack; and COLOGNE also. There is hardly a house left in COLOGNE, it looks ghastly! We start work now an hour later, and in the evenings I hurry back early. I hardly hear the sirens go at night, I am so tired from my work---"
(P.W.'s wife works at a factory of national importance, producing leather goods, at KOBLENZ.)

b) Prison Camps

These details are from a German who served a sentence at the BUCHENWALD prison because of his Anti-Nazi views.

Prisoners were divided into the following categories:-

- a) Political Offenders.
- b) Bible Scholars. (Jehovah's Witnesses?)
- c) Habitual Criminals.
- d) Homosexuals.
- e) Anti-Social Elements.
- f) Sexual Offenders.

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- e) Anti-Social Elements.
- f) Racial Sex Offenders.
- g) Jews.
- h) War Criminals.

Each of these categories were distinguished by badges of different shape or colour. War Criminals, i.e. those whose actions in any way hindered the war effort, actually wore no badges, but had two large letters pinned to their backs: K.V., (KREIGS VERBRECHER - WAR CRIMINAL.)

Punishments in the camp were meted out on a more than lavish scale. Some typical methods of punishment were as follows:-

- / 1. Appointment

SECRET

- i. Appointment to the Punishment Squad for a period of not less than one month. In this squad the normally rigorous labour was carried out at the double.
- ii. Lashing. Normal punishment meted out on the least pretext: - 25 lashes.
- iii. Tree Swinging. This comprised suspending the prisoner by his wrists (with his arms behind his back) to a tree, some 12- inches above the ground, and then swinging him by his legs pendulum-wise and with great vigour.
- iv. For attempted escape, prisoners were locked in a box just large enough to take a man in a crouching position. The box was lined with barbed wire, and had small holes here and there through which implements were poked, causing the man to shift his position with very painful results. He was frequently left in the box to die.
- v. Black Hole. The P.W. was confined in complete darkness and fed on bread and water only. After some time this usually resulted in the prisoner's death.

There is a big camp in which RUSSIAN women are housed near SAARLAUTERN (Saar district). The treatment of these women, a great part of whom are former students, is said to be good.

2. Economic

Aircraft Factory

A Polish P.W. was employed by a builder's firm at SCHNEIDEMUHL (in West Prussia, on the German side of the former frontier with Poland) until March '42.

Though obtained at second hand, the following information concerning the "HANSEN-WERKE" aircraft factory in the same town may be considered fairly reliable. This plant was transferred to SCHNEIDEMUHL from KONSTANZ after having been very seriously damaged by an R.A.F. raid.

Approximately 1,000 workers were employed in March '42, including 60 French P.W. and some German women. Originally there were only two halls, but the factory was constantly being enlarged and there were 3 in March '42.

The "HANSEN" build complete aircraft fuselages and wings, and assemble them. The engines come from other factories.

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The "HANSEN" build complete aircraft fuselages and wings, and assemble them. The engines come from other factories. Two types of aircraft were in production: a twin-engined ME, and the "FOCKE WULF 139" with twin fuselages and twin rudders. P.W. states that the first aircraft of the latter mentioned type ever to be built came from the "HANSEN" work.

In 1941 approximately one aircraft of each type was completed every week.

Apart from building new aircraft, the "HANSEN" was concerned with repairs of all types of aircraft, including some JU's believed to have come from RUSSIA.

An extension of the local railway has been built to serve the plant.

/The Hansen plant

SECRET

The HANSEN plant is on the SEITNARS-BASSE (on the left of the main road from BERLIN, before reaching the centre of SCHNEIDENHOF). The engine hall is distinguished by two broad chimneys, the new hall has one round chimney. an aerodrome, used for testing HANSEN aircraft, is located between the local railway, the main BERLIN road and the SEITNARS-BASSE.

Beyond the HANSEN works is another plant, also transferred from MONSTER, where all-iron carts (horse-drawn, or used as trailers) are manufactured.

Attached to the SCHNEIDENHOF railway station is a large workshop for the repair of locomotives. 1,000 workers are employed here, including Poles and women.

b) OPEL Works.

P.W. is a 19 years old Nazi who was employed from 1937 until April 1942 by the ADAM OPHEL works at RUESSELSHEIM. He tried to avoid giving the following information by constantly repeating that he was under oath not to give any details about the firm.

Cars and trucks are the only finished articles manufactured at RUESSELSHEIM. Apart from these, parts for the OPHEL-BLITZ are produced, which are sent to the BRANDENBURG branch where this type of lorry is turned out.

P.W. was very vague as to the manufacture of aircraft, but he admitted that this line has been strongly developed since the war.

Fuselages and cockpits are produced for JU 88's, radiators for fighter aircraft, and engines for a JU. Production of the latter has been raised from 2 to 6 a day.

P.W. worked at Dept. 700 as a toolmaker. All tools, stamps, etc. are produced in the department, and also similar parts for outside armaments works.

500 skilled Germans are employed in Dept. 700, and P.W.'s pay amounted to RM 40 nett a week.

Before the war the man power of OPHEL was approximately 25,000. It has now been increased to 40 - 50,000, of which 30 - 40% are foreigners (including French, Belgians, Serbs and probably Russians) and 20 - 30% are women. (including French and Czechs)

OPHEL works now in 2 twelve-hour shifts. P.W. states that foreigners do not do nightshifts and that it is voluntary for women to do so. Women who perform men's jobs, like welding, etc. etc. work only 7 and a half hours instead of 12.

The treatment of foreigners is good, but they are not allowed to mix with the Germans or talk to them, except on matters concerning their work. They have also their own Canteen.

The work's alarm is sounded simultaneously with the town's, and everybody has to go to the shelters.

3 A.A. troops (4 guns each) are stationed in the plant's

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OPEL works now in 2 twelve-hour shifts. P.W. states that foreigners do not do nightshifts and that it is voluntary for women to do so. Women who perform men's jobs, like welding, etc. etc. work only 7 and a half hours instead of 12.

The treatment of foreigners is bad, but they are not allowed to mix with the Germans or talk to them, except on matters concerning their work. They have also their own Canteen.

The work's alarm is sounded simultaneously with the town's, and everybody has to go to the shelters.

3 A.A. troops (4 guns each) are stationed in the plant's perimeter, some of them on the roofs, well protected.

P.W. states that there is no arrangement for smoke screens. The works was never hit while P.W. was there (up to April '42) though on one occasion windows of one building were shattered by a near miss. One department is stated to have been heavily damaged in a raid in summer 1942.

e) Brewery at HINDENBURG

/ c) Brewery at

A Polish P.W. was employed at the SCHULTHEISS Brewery at HINDENBURG, near GLEIWITZ (near the former Polish - German frontier, on the German side)

80 girls and 220 men, including 12 Poles, 8 Roumanians, and 3 Czechs were employed there in March '42. The firm then

SECRET

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80 girls and 220 men, including 12 Poles, 3 Roumanians, and 3 Czechs were employed there in March '42.

The firm then ran 7 lorries, all on petrol.

The beer was 20% "good beer" and 80% "EINHEITSBIER" (standard) of 4% alcohol contents.

P.W. visited the brewery when on leave in August 1942 and found that considerable changes had taken place in the meantime.

The remainder of the younger men, approximately 20, had been called up, and many others had been transferred by the ARHEITSAMT to war industries. The factory seemed empty and idle, and the output must have been a fraction of that of March of the same year. All the beer was of the standard 4% type.

4 out of the firm's 7 lorries had been recruited, including the drivers, and had been sent to RUSSIA. The remaining 3 were one 5-ton and two 22-ton lorries which were still running on petrol.

d) Pottery at DÜSSELDORF

P.W. is a former Foreign Legionary who returned to Germany after the fall of France and worked from January '41 until he was called up in August '42 with the

KERAMIC (KERAMISCHE A.G.) at RATINGEN, near DÜSSELDORF.

This is a factory of china earthenware articles, like washbasins, baths, etc. Products are still the same as before the war, a great amount being delivered to Army Hospitals.

The output is also approximately the same as before, only the manpower has been reduced considerably.

Whereas before the war 300 German workers were employed now there are only 200, including some 12 YUGOSLAVS, approximately 50 French P.W., and 50 women. When P.W. left, the French were expected to leave for war industries and be replaced by Russian P.W.

Work was done in one 10-hour shift only, with the exception of personnel attending to the 20 kilns, which had to be kept burning day and night.

P.W.'s income amounted to RM 200 nett monthly.

During air raid warnings workers were not forced to go into shelters.

e) Coal mines at DORTMUND

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e) Coal mines at DORTMUND

From February 1942 until he was called up in May of the same year, a P.W. worked in the coal mine "FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE" at DORTMUND (WESTFALIA). This pit has 2 airshafts and one winding shaft with double hauling. No innovations have been installed since the war, but P.W. states that there, as in all German mines, about 50% more coal is extracted than before the war. Whereas before the war the daily output was approximately 3,000 one/ton waggons, it is now 5,500 waggons.

Work is done in 3 eight-hour shifts, Sunday included.

But coal is never hauled during the night, only from 0500 to 0500 hours until 23.00 hours.

/ P.W. states

SECRET

P.W. states that 150 - 200 miners who had been formerly employed at this pit and had to join up, were recalled and returned to the mine in 1942. He says that among them were even men who were fighting at that time in RUSSIA or North AFRICA.

4 - 500 Germans were employed at the pit in May 1942, as well as 55 women, and 7 - 800 Russians.

The women's job was to take the stones out of the coal, and they worked in the daytime only.

The Russians were housed in barracks in a camp and were taken to, and collected from their work by S.S. men. They were made to work very hard, and when disputes arose between them and the GERMAN foremen, they normally ended with the shooting of the Russians in question.

P.W.'s income was R.M. 140 nett monthly, which, he says, "was quite sufficient, as there wasn't anything to buy with it anyway."

f) Miners Allowances - From a Miner's Letter:

"The Fuhrer has issued a new law for us miners which has considerably improved the old-age pensions. At the age of 50, a miner already receives the 'corporation pay' (Knappschaftsold) amounting to RM 50 per month, regardless of the fact that he may be entirely fit to work. For every further year - if he has had 25 working years - he receives the 'Miner's Special Grant' ('Bergmannstreuegeld'), i.e. RM 1,000 per year, and for every further year, RM 1,000 again. You see that, in spite of the war, everything is being done. Our miners know it and appreciate it. The behaviour of our home-country is really marvellous on the whole, considering it is the fourth year of the war. There is no comparison with the other war of 1914 - 1918. The food supplies are also improving again...."

3. Morale and Political

a) Croats in AUSTRIA

P.W. is one of the 100,000 Croats living in the BURGLAND (former AUSTRIA).

Before the ANSCHLUSS they were represented by Dr. KARAL, a man of great influence, who was chairman of their "KULTURVEREIN," and the Croats had their own schools, churches and newspapers. Dr. KARAL was forced to abdicate when the Germans occupied AUSTRIA, and P.W. was elected chief of the organisation. He had a great struggle; teachers and clergymen were removed so that many of the schools and churches had to be closed down, and newspapers were controlled. It is the Nazi's intention to Germanize the Croat group within 50 years. Boys are forced to join the "HITLERJUGEND" and men are liable for military service.

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Many Polish and Russian P.W. are employed on the land in the BURGLAND. They are housed in buildings and fed by their employers, and their treatment is generally good. These P.W. are drawn from centrally placed P.W. cages, where the treatment is stated to be very bad indeed, and where the P.W. are shot on the slightest misconduct.

b) Sudeten Morale

This appreciation comes from a baker of TEPLICE - SANOV, a village which is considered to be the centre of Sudeten National Socialism. P.W. left TEPLICE (and closed down his bakery) when called up at the beginning of the war, but his information is based on recent visits to his home and other contacts, and may be considered up-to-date.

When P.W. was on leave at the end of 1942, he was able to

/ recognise

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recognise a considerable change of political opinion among all circles of the German population, with the exception of the Party bureaucracy itself. Chiefly responsible for this change-about was the incredible graft and corruption amongst Party officials, which the Gestapo tries to check by increasing waves of arrests. According to a letter which P.W. received in February of this year, several Party leaders were relieved of their posts on the charge of flogging victuals.

The name of KONRAD HEINLEIN, the Quisling who played a leading part during the crisis of September 1938, is today either forgotten, or treated with contempt. When he passed TERPICE-SANOV recently, the Party found it difficult to mobilise the necessary number of Party members for his reception. The population await anxiously the day when they will be able to settle accounts with the "liberator" of the Sudetens.

Nobody any longer believes in victory --- instead there is at best a hope for a compromised peace. General opinion is expressed like this: "It wouldn't matter where we belonged -- if only the war were over! This is mainly a result of the high losses of Sudeten Germans on the Russian front, where families have lost up to four sons and where "GERMANY is bled to death". Nobody believes in the Party pronouncements of GOEBBELS and other leaders, and as to the speeches of HITLER, it is generally remembered that "the year 1941 will be decisive." It is customary to listen in to Allied broadcasts, and there is much "whispering" propaganda.

Disillusionment was expressed recently by the increasingly friendly attitude of Germans towards the Czechs, whose hostile, however, is fierce and points to individual revenge in case of a German defeat.

On the other hand, the oppression and injustice on the part of the Nazi authorities continues. A typical example is the fact that Czechs were excluded from additional rations of foodstuffs last Christmas.

The economic situation is miserable.

The formerly important textile industry of BOHEMIA now produces synthetic cloth made of wood-fibre, the only cloth available. Clothes made from such material are - as experienced by P.W. - no good after the first rain.

The relations between Sudeten Germans and Germans from the "REICH" are, as everywhere in the "liberated countries", extraordinarily bad. This is in the first place the fault of the many "Amtswalter", S.A. and S.S. leaders who have safely installed themselves in comfortable jobs and live on the fruit of their graft, whilst the Sudeten Germans are sent to the front.

Owing to the terroristic control of the Gestapo, there is little active opposition in the Sudeten areas. P.W. has not seen any leaflets, wall-printing or the like.

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Owing to the terroristic control of the Gestapo, there is little active opposition in the Sudeten areas. P.W. has not heard of or seen illegal leaflets, wall-painting or the like.

Former Social-democrats meet in small circles without going to the length of any action. Besides the bureaucracy, only the Hitler Youth is not longing for a quick end of the war and the "settling of accounts". All the others are friendly towards an Allied victory, or at least indifferent.

The drain of manpower has caused the German authorities to declare Germans also those who have a very defective or no command of the German language, in order to call them up for service. P.W. was sent to the front after a 4-weeks training.

Allied P.W. are employed in the Sudeten areas on farms, and their relations with the inhabitants are remarkably good. Food of P.W. is better than that of the population in the town. On the agricultural farm of P.W.'s father, Frenchmen are employed and are mostly unguarded.

/ P.W. declares

SECRET

P.W. declares that he was glad when his last leave was over because he did not like to see the tension, the lack of liberty and the misery at home any longer.

B.

ITALYEconomica) Aircraft Factory

A recently captured Italian worked as clerk in the offices of the CAPRONI plant at TALIEDO (or TALIENO or TOLEDO?) from the end of 1931 until he was called up on 14th September 1942. P.W. was not a willing talker and the following particulars require confirmation.

This plant which is a few miles outside MILAN produces the twin-engined CAPRONI 313 light bombers. The engines come from the PIAGGIO works in TUSCANY. This factory also makes dash-board flying instruments.

The final testing of the aircraft is done by the CAPRONI on a nearby flying field, after which Italian Air Force personnel take delivery.

At the time of P.W.'s departure there were persistent rumours that a new department was to be built for the working of aluminium and other sheet metal. This plant had already been enlarged considerably since the outbreak of war. P.W. states that there is another CAPRONI plant near TRENTO.

Employees numbered 1,000 all Italians. A number of specialised workers had been called up, and replaced by elderly men, boys and women.

Overtime was paid after the first 8 hours daily, and consisted of a 15 to 25% increase on ordinary wages. The administrative staff which numbered 40 in 1939 had risen to 60, including 30 women by the end of 1942. P.W.'s salary amounted to 1,200 Lit. per month.

The plant had about 15 concrete A/A towers, one gun per tower and underground reinforced shelters for all workers. Preliminary warnings were given by siren but employees only left their work when special hand bells were rung.

There was a large messing hall, run by the DOPOLAVORO, in the plant area, where workers could obtain their lunch without coupons, at a cost of 5 - 7 Lit.

There was a small body of Works Police in the CAPRONI plant employed directly by the firm, P.W. states even in peacetime.

b) New Power plant

Before being called up in September 1942, P.W. worked on the construction of a new electric power plant above the

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Before being called up in September 1942, P.W. worked on the construction of a new electric power plant above the VALLE MONASTERO (ALTO ADIGE).

The plant was to derive its water power from the drainage of three lakes, known as LAGHI di RESIA. A gallery was being bored into the rock for the outlet of the lakes. When P.W. left, only about 200 yards had been drilled; about 100 workmen were then employed on this work.

c) Metal Factory.

P.W. heard from his sister in MILAN that the factory in which she was working, FRATELLI SENIS, manufacturers of medals, had received a direct hit at the end of November 1942. The establishment was situated near the station and employed about 60 women. To avoid censorship, the message was written under the postage stamp, this being the usual method of passing information liable to censorship between P.W. and his relations.

/ Driving Licences

SECRET4) Driving Licences

In ITALY, three types of driving licences are in force:

- I Grade - valid only for driving one's own car.
- II Grade - -do- ... own car or light truck and those of a third party.
- III Grade - valid for driving any type of vehicle, including lorries with trailers, whether belonging to driver or to a third party.

In addition to the above, there are also II and III Grade licences for trucks with Diesel engines. They do not differ from the above, except that the word "Diesel" is added in print on the licence.

P.W. state that the road police are very strict about seeing that drivers carry the proper document in respect of the vehicle driven.

e) Cotton Factory

The "COTONIFICIO VALLE TICINO" has one branch at TURBIGO (35 Kms. from MILAN on the road to NOVARA), one at VIRTUONE (also MILAN area), and at least one other branch, locality not stated. The President of the C.V.T. is Senator TREGANI, one of the managers is called ARSUFFI.

The following particulars were volunteered by a violently anti-Fascist P.W. who was employed at the TURBIGO branch from October 1935 to September 1942.

Before the war the C.V.T. worked Egyptian and American cotton; latterly Italian artificial silks (SNIA FIOCCO, 620; SNIA CISA and SNIA VISCOSA) have been used, though with a minimum of 25% cotton added, to prevent breakdowns of their machinery. Grades A, AA, and AAA Hemp are also used.

The C.V.T. at TURBIGO is divided into several departments (Beating, carding, ironing, crimping and rinsing of cotton, spinning mules or frames, waste or shoddy mill.) Personnel has been reduced from 1,000 to 700 since the war, and the output has been decreased by 40%.

Plant includes machinery of British, Swiss and Italian make, and 2 lorries (one producer driven) with trailers. Working hours were 8 per day before the war, 6 since 1941, and usually 4 during the Summer months owing to shortage of electric power.

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f) Engineering Firm

The "IDRO" company (S.A. IDRO, FABBRICA ITALIANA SOFFIETTI METALLICI E APPLICAZIONI) in VIA LUNIGIANA 7, MILAN, are manufacturers of flexible metal tubing and sprung mountings for thermostats, pressurestats, barometric bulbs, thrust bearings, expanding joints, anti-vibration joints, remote controls, hydraulic seals, caps for aero-carburettor governors and compensators, reducing and regulating valves, condenser exhausts, thermoregulators, stopcocks, pressure stabilizers, diaphragms, tinned containers for aircraft equipment etc etc.

/ Our informant

SECRET

Our informant left the firm when called up in September, 1942; he has recently received a letter from his brother, who is still employed there, stating that, on the eve of expanding its premises, the IDRO works were hit by two bombs during a raid in December. The damage was apparently heavy, and it was decided to transfer the plant to another address, not known.

The output of the IDRO works had increased considerably since the outbreak of war, all products being supplied to the following concerns: BRED A and FIAT (for the services), ZENITH (manufacturers of carburetors at TURIN), V.U.I.T.E. and S.I.M.P.L.A. (both makers of agricultural tractors, near PADUA).

Before the war, the IDRO works received supplies (from ENGLAND) of a zinc and copper alloy described as "TOMBAC". Latterly all raw materials were supplied locally.

Staff included about 80 workmen and 6 administrative employees.

P.W.'s pay amounted to Lit. 1,500 monthly.

C. TUNISIA

1. Economic

a) Petrol for Italians

An Italian driver of a heavy truck was among the most recent P.W. from North AFRICA. He stated that the petrol issued recently was of extremely poor quality and used to overheat the engine. There was a definite shortage, and since the retreat from MARZETH P.W.'s M.T. was immobilised for two days because petrol had not reached them.

b) Pay and Rations for Germans

A German corporal states he was receiving Frs. 480 - every 10 days in TUNISIA (i.e. Mk. 105 per month). In addition to this, his wife was paid an allowance of Mk. 114 per month.

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There are many complaints about the quality of German rations in North AFRICA, and one P.W. states that the Germans are fed much better in RUSSIA. According to this P.W., stores are also being misappropriated on arrival. For example, though he witnessed the arrival in TUNISIA of quantities of German cigarettes, he found later that the troops were only receiving Italian or Russian cigarettes.

2. Morale and Political

a) Treatment of Allied P.W.

During the action in the CAPSA area, 300 U.S.A. soldiers

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PAIDUA).

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2. Morale and Political

a) Treatment of Allied P.W.

During the action in the GAFSA area, 300 U.S.A. soldiers were captured by a German regiment. They were kept without blankets, food, and with only cold water to drink, for 48 hours in an open field; and then made to march all the way to TUNIS. No transport or rations were provided and P.W. saw Americans selling their wrist watches for a tin of sardines.

A French Captain captured by the Italians was handed over to the Germans. The latter employed him in carrying ammunition all day long without food. P.W. who had originally handed him over, seeing him in a very bad state and with bleeding hands, reclaimed him from the Germans and he was then evacuated by the Italians.

/ b) Allied Propaganda.

SECRETb) Allied Propaganda

The leaflets dropped by the American Air Force are avidly read and believed, but if Germans see Italians picking one up they immediately fire at the culprit. Lately, British leaflets have also been dropped, showing a tank crushing two Axis soldiers, and with pictures of ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL.

Another British leaflet, promising the Italians a 1,000-mile walk from TRIPOLI to TUNIS, was stated by a senior Italian officer to have had "an enormous effect" on his troops.

These leaflets give instructions on how to surrender. They would be quite effective if the Italians had enough guts to leave their own lines and desert, but the fear of consequences keeps them in their positions.

Whilst stationed at GABES, a P.W. often went to an M.T. workshop belonging to the A.I.F. to listen to the news bulletin from LONDON, in Italian. Our propaganda was well received and believed. What especially impressed listeners was that we announced our losses in A/C over Germany etc.

c) Axis Morale

A P.W. states that the soldiers who have been here for the last six months feel very downhearted and tired of war, and are only too pleased to be taken prisoners.

However, the morale and spirit of the young fellows who have come out here this year is splendid, and their behaviour under shell and M.G. fire extremely brave.

Generally speaking, it is felt that North AFRICA can be held until RUSSIA capitulates. Otherwise it is expected that the Allies will invade ITALY.

According to P.W., the men of his Bn. (91 Inf. Regt.) are completely demoralised. He stated, "If your troops had only come along at KAIROUAN with a few big sticks instead of guns, we would not have retreated but gladly surrendered."

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On the 29th January 1943, the commander of the ITALIAN 21st Army Corps sent the following letter to his senior officers:-

"The rhythm of the events leading up to the evacuation of LIBYA may have affected the hearts and minds of our men. I would request the officers concerned:

- 1) To bring to the knowledge of their men the reasons for our withdrawal. (Temporary numerical superiority of the enemy, the slender natural defences

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ii) To stress the fact that our present positions are final and that they will be defended to the last. These positions are naturally strong, and have further been strengthened by the defence works we are building.

But the intrinsic solidity of the positions will be useless without the reasoned and efficient use of all arms, both individual and collective.

iii) To foster the morale of the Troops by restoring order and discipline in all units, by appealing to the sense of duty and responsibility of some, and by reawakening in all the will to fight.

-I-

SECRET

D APPENDIX.

(From accounts of returned British P.W. A fuller report has been issued by SC(L) Med dealing with operational intelligence as well).

I. The Italian P.W. Camps.

a) Conditions in Specified Camps.

Camp 78 (SULMONA). Thirty-two British officers were quartered here up to P.W. departure. From Oct 40 to Feb 41, the standard of messing for officers was similar to that in the Royal Navy. The cost was Lit 10.15 to Lit 11 per day.

From Feb to July 41, the quality and quantity of food began to be lowered. This, it is believed, was due to administrative inefficiency and lack of interest rather than to actual shortage.

July to Sept 41: Rationing of bread, macaroni and meat was introduced. Owing to the efforts of a friendly French Serjeant, P.W. were able to eat 5 years rice allowance in these 3 months.

Sept to Dec 41: Clothes cards (also for boots and shoes) were introduced. Prices continued to rise. Here are a few examples:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| "OMEGA" watch | Dec 40: | Lit 380 | Dec 41: | Lit 370 |
| Cheap shoes | Apr 41: | " 145 | Jan 42: | " 220 |
| Dozen eggs | Dec 40: | " 0.80 | Feb 42 | " 84 |
| Local shirt | Nov 40: | " 35 | Jul 42: | " 85 |
| Cardboard suitcase | Nov 40: | " 60 | Jul 42 | " 200 |

A cheap form of art. silk-socks at Lit. 20 never increased in price. Wool was not available, but socks of a woollen substitute (which lasted about 3 weeks) cost Lit 45 a pair in March 1941. Camp currency was introduced in Dec. 41, and the credit system abolished.

Jan to March 42: The meat ration (120 grammes twice a week) remained constant, but other commodities became very difficult to obtain. No Red Cross parcels were arriving at this time, and the calorific value of the food available (as calculated by a Major of the R.A.M.C.) was of the order of 1100 per man per day.

May to July 42: The messing was almost back to the standard of Nov 40 to Jan 41, owing to the exploitation of local Black Market facilities.

July to March 43: Arrangements for local purchases came

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May to July 42: The messing was almost back to the standard of Nov 40 to Jan 41, owing to the exploitation of local Black Market facilities.

July to March 43: Arrangements for local purchases came to an end. P.W. were kept strictly on their rations, which were just sufficient to keep alive on. If P.W. were able to keep physically fit, this was due to British Red Cross supplies.

Guards were CARABINIERI, of C.3. category but mostly young.

Camp. 51 (ALTAMURA)

A few canteen prices (period not specified):

Apples: Lit. 1 per kilo, Oranges: Lit. 1 each,

/Figs

SECRETD. APPENDIX.

Figs: Lit. 10/12 per kilo.

In this camp the guards were either very young or elderly. Later they were changed against men of about 30 back from Libya. The uniforms of these guards were shabby, and their rifles of obsolete patterns.

Camp 70 (MONTURANO) Conditions here were very bad. The P.W. lived in tents which were in a state of disrepair, and had only straw palliasses to sleep on. There was no heating in winter, and the food was insufficient. According to one report, adverse conditions caused the death of 30 men.

Camp 75 (BARI) This is stated to be a camp for other ranks, officers only stopping here in transit. A few canteen prices:-

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Doughnuts 4" by 2" | Lit. 3. |
| Jam - per 200 gramme tin | " 9. |
| -do- " 400 " | " 13. |
| Eggs (smuggled in once) each | " 7. |
| Figs, per kilo | " 13. |

Camp 2 (VEANO) This is stated to be a camp for senior officers (but not Generals) in the Milan district. The messing charges here amounted to Lit. 13 per day (of which Lit. 10 - by debit and Lit. 3 - cash). In Jan. 1943 this was increased by Lit. 8.60, for "furniture hire".

Camp 65 (GRAVINA) Described as a very unhealthy camp in Summer because of Malaria.

The guards here had new rifles.

b) Other Information.

The wood ration for heating purposes varied according to the district of the camps. For instance, in a camp at PLACENZA, 6 kilos a day were issued, while at ALESSANDRIA the ration was 12 kilos. In one unspecified camp, P.W.s were able to buy walnuts (at Lit. 1 - a piece), and use the shells for fuel. The case is also mentioned of a camp where P.W. went 5 months without a hot shower, owing to fuel shortage.

... ..

Camp 75 (EARI) This is stated to be a camp for other ranks, officers only stopping here in transit. A few canteen prices:-

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Doughnuts 4" by 2" | Lit. 3. |
| Jam - per 200 gramme tin | " 9. |
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The water and electric services in the North seem to be easily dislocated by bad weather. After a heavy snowfall, the electric supply would invariably fall intermittently for a few days. 10 watt bulbs were apparently much in use in the camps, and the installation frequently went wrong. As to the water supply, water shortages often occurred in the Summer months, due chiefly to inadequate plumbing and methods of conservation. Many P.W. Camps last Summer were rationed to a few hours a day, until the middle of November. In one case mentioned, the water would be only one hour on in the morning, and between 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the evening.

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/ The interr.

SECRET

P APPENDIX.

The interrogation of British P.W. was (by all accounts) never undertaken or organized scientifically. Some officers were never questioned at all, and others at frequent intervals but never very insistently. The Italian authorities once admitted within hearing of P.W. that they had gained nothing from the interrogation of 600 men.

During the interrogation of a colour sergeant who took part in the raid on Tobruk, Marshal Rommel came in and suggested a few questions, such as:

"Had the raiding party done much training?" - "Were they picked men?" - "What was their main object?"

"What ships had P.W. served in before?" The Marshal was also interested in details of our Mediterranean Fleet. At the end of the interview, he accused the Tobruk P.W. of being sacbirds forced into the raid.

... ..

A P.W. was once fined Lit. 1,200 for the cost of filling in an escape tunnel. Though, as P.W. bitterly remarked, the filling-in was done by Italian soldiers and therefore cost nothing.

Another P.W. was fined Lit. 1,800 for having cut up a blanket to make himself some clothes. The author- ities stated that was the price of the blanket. All the officers had to subscribe Lit. 10 each to raise the required amount, and the culprit also got 30 days solitary confinement. He may even have been court- martialed since P.W. departure.

It is stated that when in solitary confinement, a P.W. is placed "in chains" for two hours per day. The Italians stated that their P.W. received the same treatment in our camps.

Medical Conditions in N. Africa and Italy.

(From descriptions by three surgeon lieutenants and one colour sergeant of the Royal Marines.)

In the P.W. camps at BENGHASI, dysentery was wide- spread. The tents were very close one to another; and the latrines (which consisted of open trenches without cover or protection from flies) were so close to the tents that if one man had dysentery he would almost certainly infect a number of others.

The Italian doctors did not seem to realize (or want to

"What ships had P.W. served in before?" The Marshal was also interested in details of our Mediterranean Fleet. At the end of the interview, he accused the Tobruk P.W. of being saboteurs forced into the raid.

... ..

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The Italian doctors did not seem to realize (or want to realize) the difference between dysentery and diarrhoea; according to them, if a man had no temperature he could not have dysentery even if he was passing blood.

Added to this there was a shortage of salts and castor oil, and emetine was given to most patients, whether or not they were suffering from amoebic dysentery.

D APPENDIX.

SECRET

In Italy, at Camp 75 (BARI), men suffering from dysentery were given ordinary rations. When British M.O.s asked for more substantial food for their patients, the senior Italian M.O. replied that he could do nothing - though he recognized the justness of the request.

One British M.O. was eventually sent away from this camp for making a nuisance of himself with his constant requests.

In December 1942, 250 P.W. were brought from BENGHASI to TARANTO on a hospital ship, which took 5 days for the crossing. 13 deaths occurred on board the ship, and 7 more within a week of landing. Some of the men were sent to camp 51 (ALTAMURA), where 26 of them died in 6 weeks. The British doctors who came over with them stated they should not have been moved at all. The hospital at ALTAMURA was, to use the words of a P.W., "in a disgusting condition". There was no heating in winter, and the walls of the buildings were usually streaming with dampness.

On arrival at any Italian camp, British doctors were immediately stripped of all their professional belongings, such as drugs, dressings, thermometers and instruments. In many cases, they were also submitted to interrogation, the Italians stating that we were also disregarding the international conventions on this subject.

Whenever a case became serious in a camp, the Italian M.O.s would request a bed in an outside hospital. But cases occurred when men died because of lack of accommodation in nearby hospitals or because of transport difficulties. On one occasion, for example, an appendicitis case was taken to hospital wrapped up in a blanket, on a donkey-cart - this in the middle of winter.

Pneumonia also became widespread in some camps, often through avitaminosis (undernourishment). In the camps where the men had to live on rations only, they were not receiving more than an estimated 1100 to 1300 calories a day - whereas 2500 to 3000 calories are the minimum an idle person requires to live on. The recognized treatment of pneumonia is 4 tablets of P & B as a first dose; followed by 2 tablets every four hours. The Italians would only administer 3 tablets per case, which was next to useless.

On one occasion, a British M.O. placed six healthy men in bed - with a good number of lice. He then invited his Italian colleague to examine his new batch of "pneumonia" patients. At the sight of the lice, the Italian immediately

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On one occasion, a British M.O. placed six healthy men in bed - with a good number of lice. He then invited his Italian colleague to examine his new batch of "pneumonia" patients. At the sight of the lice, the Italian immediately withdrew; prescribing without further question 3 tablets of M & B per head. By this ruse, the British M.O. obtained sufficient drugs to treat effectively one or two real pneumonia patients.

In conclusion; medical conditions were definitely bad; there was a shortage of supplies of all kinds; and dressings and bandages had to be used and washed and used again until in shreds. The impression was gained that, in this respect, the Italian forces were no better off themselves.

--/II. Conditions in Italy.

SECRET.D APPENDIX.II. Conditions in Italy.a) Communications.

A local train passed ALTAMURA every day at 08.20 hrs, another (a steam train with three streamlined coaches) at 10.15 towards BARI. There was also a through train going South at 19.30 hrs.

A regular passenger train stopping at all stations left TUTORANO (?) at 13.00 and reached BARI at 17.00 hrs, after a long stop at BRINDISI.

At BARI, a considerable number of locomotives were counted: 37 in half a mile. The sidings were full of rolling stock; the majority of which was German, many of these trucks were loaded with timber. The permanent way in BARI station was observed to be in a bad condition.

At TARANTO, a number of German and French wagons were seen (Mar 43). On a jetty on the west side of the harbour, there were 20 to 25 tank-wagons marked "BRENNER PASS 1 Oct 42" manned by Germans. Some of these were loaded, and one was being discharged into a lighter.

At points along the Adriatic coast there were sidings and shunting yards cluttered with broken and damaged trucks.

On the line to BOLZANO, P.W. observed food going to Germany and coal coming back. Also a number of civilians travelling in cattle trucks.

b) Food conditions.

The Black Market in Italy is described as "probably one of the most vicious of any country in the world today".

Despite heavy penalties, almost any commodity can be obtained with money. Coffee at Lit 1600 the kilo, olive oil at Lit 1000 per litre, whiskey at Lit 800 to Lit 1200 the bottle are indicative of the state of this trade.

Mention is made of the present Italian bread. This is made of chestnut flour, maize and potato flour. It is palatable but goes stale very rapidly.

After the "Liberator raid" on NAPLES in Jan 43, there was a heavy drop in the meat rations.

This winter, wood fires for heating and cooking purposes were only permitted from 11.00 to 28 Feb.

c) Other Information.

A degree North of BARI, building was proceeding outside and around what looked like a large factory. Both civilians and soldiers at work. A small under construction was also observed near BARI. It was stated, was to serve the purpose of flooding the neighbourhood in case of invasion.

On more than one occasion, explosions were heard at a small arms or explosives factory opposite SULTANA; a large red

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c) Other information.

4 degrees North of BARI, building was proceeding outside and around what looked like a large factory. Both civilians and soldiers at work. A tunnel under construction was also observed near BARI. It was stated, was to serve the purpose of flooding the neighbourhood in case of invasion.

On more than one occasion, explosions were heard at a small arms or explosives factory opposite S. M. G. A large red burning fire was seen after the last occasion, in Dec 42.

6294

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SUBJECT:- Papers - Commander Ross, R.N.,

1417/7878/CA.

8 May 43.

C.C.A.O.
Civil Affairs Branch,
C.H.Q. M.E.F.

Reference your No. 11604/CA of 1 May 43.

Receipt of papers for Major General Lord Rennell acknowledged.

M. J. L. (arom.)

HQ 141 Force.
Field.
TT/ST.

Lt. Col.
C.S.O.I.
A M C O T.

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

785015

MOST SECRET.

B I G O T.

No. 11604/CA. (1A)

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH,
G.H.Q., M.E.F.

1st May, 1943.

| |
|------------------|
| HEADQUARTERS |
| DATE: 8 MAY 1943 |
| N: 7870 |
| FORCE 141 |

G.S.O.I,
Civil Affairs,
H.Q., 141 Force.

The enclosed papers have been handed to me by Commander Rodd, R.N., for transmission to Lord Rennell.

2. Please acknowledge receipt.

Hammer

HRH/FB.

Major-Gen.
CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER.

ack. & send up 15th P.

Please see above

10/5/43

7/5. J. A.

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10000/100/577
(VOL. I)

212 pp.

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

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10000/100/577
(VOL. I)

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE,
FROM PW
OCT. 1942 - JULY 1943
(2 OF 2)

212 pp.

8 2 9 9 |
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IN COLLECTION

SECRET.

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH
RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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26 Mar 43.

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G.G.R.RODD
(G.G.R.RODD)
Commander, R.N.
C.S.D.I.C.

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[Signature]
(C.G.R.RODD),
Commander, R.N.
C.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla/CSDIC.

SECRETA. GERMANYEconomic

- a) Timber Works
 - i) Preamble
 - ii) Plant and Output
 - iii) Personnel and Wages
 - iv) Firms supplied
- b) Explosive Works
- c) Fuel for Vehicles
- d) Spare Parts
- e) Damage at COLOGNE.

B.ITALY1. Economic

- a) Ammunition Works
- b) Steel works
- c) Telephone Factory
- d) Fiat, TUNIS
- e) Italian Railways
- f) Sulphur Mines
- g) Political and Propaganda
- h) Inter-axis Relations
- i) Shortage of Castor Oil?

A.GERMANYEconomic

- a) Timber works :
 - i) Preamble

The following information¹⁸ based on the interrogation of a German P.W. who, after having served for 15 years in the Foreign Legion, was forcibly repatriated to GERMANY in May 41. He was "re-schooled" in the SS - SONDERLAGER at HINSEB; and when eventually released in Sept 41, he was employed as foreman by the firm ROSSLER at HIRSCHBERG A/SEE (Sudetenland) until called up in Aug 42.

As stated in the operational report on the same P.W. (OSDIC Army Serial 1480) he is strongly Anti-Nazi and his information has been given very willingly.

- ii) Plant and Output:

The timber works of ROSSLER at HIRSCHBERG A/SEE were completely destroyed by fire in 1940, and subsequently rebuilt. During P.W.'s term of service there, the premises were enlarged by the addition of many new buildings.

The chief items of production were wooden barracks, bunks and sheds for the army and certain war industries.

785015

I. Economic

- a) Ammunition Works
- b) Steel works
- c) Telephone Factory
- d) Fiat, TUNIS
- e) Italian Railways
- f) Sulphur Mines
- g. Political and Propaganda
 - a) Inter-Axis Relations
 - b) Shortage of Castor Oil?

A. GERMANY

Economic

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 - i) Forensic

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The chief items of production were wooden barracks, halls, and sheds for the army and certain war industries. The barracks were of two standard sizes: 8 x 16 metres and 8 x 24 metres. Either two of these barracks or one large hall (the size of which varied) were normally manufactured in a week. On completion, the barracks were sent (in sections ready for assembly) by rail to destination, accompanied by a foreman responsible for the erection. P.W. states that all hinges and bolts on these barracks were made of hard wood, not metal.

On one occasion in Feb 42, four aeroplane hangars were built and sent to DRESDEN. No further particulars.

-/ The

SECRET

The equipment of the plant included three planing machines and eight saws of various types. One of the planing machines was automatic and of very modern design, built by the "WAGGONFAERIK, SOEHRISCH LITPA" (Swedenland).

Electric power was supplied by the TAMMERL power station, but was not sufficient to run all machines at full speed. Breakdowns were frequent.

111) Personnel and Races:

The ROSSLER plant was divided into two sections. In section one, where the heavy work was done, some 300 (mostly elderly and unskilled) Germans were employed, as well as 12 Czechs, 20 Frenchmen and about 60 Russians.

In section two, where doors and windows were made, personnel included 12 skilled Germans, 2 Frenchmen and 5 Czechs. Also 17 women, employed on the machines.

Work was divided into 3 eight hour shifts and pay was by piecework, but was very low indeed. P.W.'s monthly income amounted to 550-700 RM and was the second highest in the plant. A master carpenter's wage worked out at 78Pf the hour, a machinist's at 58Pf, and women who did the same type of work, serving machines only earned 32-34Pf.

French P.W. were housed in a camp and received food treatment. They ate in the works' canteen, and had the same food as the Germans. They received a nominal salary, part of which was retained for food etc. In addition they received 50Pf. in cash for each hour overtime i.e. when exceeding 42 hours per week. They were allowed to move about freely within the town.

The Russian P.W. were quartered in another camp. They were underfed and ill-treated, and received no pay.

iv) Firms supplied:

Only plants engaged on certain War work could be supplied with wooden goods from the ROSSLER works, the allocation being controlled by the Govt. "RESERVE-WALTUNG". The following particulars about some of these plants were obtained by P.W. when supervising the erection of sheds etc.

DICK, at AUSSIG:

The DICK concern has three plants in the AUSSIG district: the main factory in AUSSIG itself, one branch at TURBITZ and another at TURM (the terminus of the AUSSIG tramway).

The plant at AUSSIG employs 1300 workers, including 300 French and Russian P.W., and a number of women. The women here are employed on the same work as men, i.e. welding, rivetting etc.

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French P.M. were housed in a camp and received good
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same food as the Germans. They received a nominal
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addition they received 50Pf. in cash for each hour overtime
i.e. when exceeding 48 hours per week. They were
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terminus of the AUSSIG railway).

The plant at AUSSIG employs 1200 workers,
including 300 French and Russian P.M., and a number
of women. The women here are employed on the same
work as men, i.e. welding, rivetting etc.

The three plants together produce complete
aircraft, which they also assemble, except for the
wings. The engines are completed and tested (on
3 testing benches) at the AUSSIG branch. P.M.
believes that only single-engine aircraft are
manufactured by the DICK works. The ROSSLER
firm supplied the DICK works with 2 barracks, each
of 8 x 32 metres, for foreign workers. A wooden
workshop 22 metres long was also ordered from them
in July 1942.

--/ WAGGONFARM

ACCOUNTABILITY AT FORMER LEIPA

These works have also been extended since the outbreak of war, and now employ 3000 workers. It is stated that locomotives are now being repaired there.

One mile beyond LEIPA on the right of the railway to HILDEBRACH is a new plant including a large building and 5 chimneys. This is said to be a steel foundry where tanks, guns and ammunition are produced.

ZIMMER AND EISEN, at WARSCHAU

2500 workers are employed here on the production of steel springs for locomotives, tanks and other vehicles.

ZIMM AND ENGEL

The largest foundry works in WARSCHAU.

Before the war, steamrollers were produced; present output includes tank turrets. Neither here nor at ZIMMER and EISEN had any identification cards or discs been introduced up to the summer of 1943.

Steel works WILHELMSTRASSE & DORCHHEIMSTRASSE

These works are in the district of DZONITZ in SILEZIA near a town office, and before the war were small factories producing bath tubs, water pipes and other castings. They have been extended considerably since the war, and a complete white metal foundry has been added, as well as moulding and finishing departments for white metal. These works are constantly being extended further.

They applied for three shells to be supplied by ROSSLA, but the HINTERBESCHLUNG only gave permission for one. This was a shell of 15 x 32 calibre intended for the storage of various A/C engine parts, which were manufactured there. Apart from these, parts for tanks were made and also 5 cm A.T., and 7.5 cm and 15 cm HE shells. P.W. does not know the rate of production but he believes that at least four locomotives as many as 12) weapons of shells were loaded daily.

1800 workers are employed in each plant, very few of which are Germans. Bulgarians, Slovaks, Czechs and whole Polish families are amongst the personnel, as well as women and EDM girls. The Poles and EDM girls have to work on nightshifts, but it is voluntary for the French. The EDM girls are given very heavy work and receive

2500 workers are employed here on the production of steel springs for locomotives, tanks and other vehicles.

LEON AND ENGINES

The largest foundry works in WARSZAWA. Before the war, steam-rollers were produced; present output includes tank turrets. Neither here nor at ZIMMER and ENGIN had any identification cards or discs been introduced up to the Summer of 1943.

STEELWORKS WILKOWSKA & DOROTHEUMITZ:

These works are in the district of LIECHT in SILESIA near and other, and before the war were small foundries producing lathe tools, water pipes and other castings. They have been extended considerably since the war, and a complete waste metal recovery has been introduced as well as moulding and casting departments for heavy castings. These works are substantially self-sufficient further.

They applied for three shells to be supplied by ROSLER, but the WILKOWSKA WILKOWSKA only 18 x 53 calibre intended for the storage of various A/C engine parts which were manufactured there. Apart from these, parts for tanks were made and also 5 cm A.T., and 7.5 cm and 15 cm H.E. shells. P.W. does not know the rate of production but he believes that at least four (sometimes as many as 15) wagons of shells were loaded daily.

1200 workers are employed in each plant, very few of which are Germans. Poles, Slovaks, Czechs and whole Polish families are amongst the personnel, as well as women and EDM girls. The Poles and EDM girls have to work on nightshifts, but it is voluntary for the French. The EDM girls are given very heavy work and receive apart from lodging and food, 50 Pf a day.

Workers are in possession of identification discs of tin, 3 x 3 cm, and once inside the works can move about freely. It is comparatively easy for an outsider to get into the works, if he has business there.

THEWISCHER WERKE AT THURITZ NEAR WISSIG:

One of the factories produced here is to P.W.'s certain knowledge, Blister Gas (GELB KREUZ), but the work sheds are very strictly guarded, and P.W. was unable to learn further particulars.

Some 2000 workers are employed here, including women but probably no foreigners.

by The end

The main building is 9 to 11 storeys high and an unmistakable landmark.

SKODA WORKS, AT BOHEMISCH LEIPA (Sudetensland):

This is a branch of the SKODA at PILSEN, and produces various types of engines for A/C, tanks and lorries, as well as the tracked M.C. The plant has been greatly enlarged during the war, and now employs some 2500 workers (no foreigners).

Another branch of the SKODA is at EODENEACH, where naval torpedoes are believed to be manufactured. P.W. remembers seeing at the station of EODENEACH some 40 to 50 boxes awaiting transport; they were each approximately 3.1/2 square metres in size, and originated from the SKODA works.

VORDECHMISCHE STAHLWERKE, KARLITZ:

A foundry and engineering company employing 800 workers in 3 eight hour shifts. Personnel consists of several elderly Germans, French P.W., a few HUNGARIANS, 80 civilian Russian P.W. and some women. In July 43 a fight occurred between the women owing to the difference in wages for skilled and unskilled labour. Several women were arrested and imprisoned for rioting.

Anybody can enter these works providing he puts his name in the visitor's book.

Before the war various castings and tools were made at KARLITZ. Now barrels for 8.8 cm guns are produced, as well as 10.5 and 15 cm shells. According to the manager, ING. BRUCKNER, the monthly output is 20,000 - 25,000 shells.

KOCH, AND KOCH & SCHNE, WARNSDORF:

2 separate works, a foundry and engineering company. Former specialises in all types of tank and carrier tracks, boiler wheels, and shellcases. The latter manufacture engines for timber works. Each plant employs approximately 1500 workers.

ENGINEERING WORKS BLAUERT, WARNSDORF:

This plant has switched over entirely to war production. 3-4000 workers are engaged, and a completely new 3 floor building of 150 x 80 m has been erected.

KLEIN, LOMI both at WARNSDORF:

Two Jewish textile industries which have been taken over by the German Government and are manufacturing material for German uniforms.

These employ 2-3000 workers. LOMI 1-2000.

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NORDECHMISCHE STAHLWERKE, KARPITZ:

A foundry and engineering company employing 800 workers in 3 eight hour shifts. Personnel consists of several elderly Germans, French P.W., a few POLONIANS, 20 civilian Russian P.W. and some women. In July 43 a fight occurred between the women owing to the difference in wages for skilled and unskilled labour. Several women were arrested and imprisoned for rioting.

Anybody can enter these works providing he puts his name in the visitor's book.

Before the war various castings and tools were made at KARPITZ. Now barrels for 8.8 cm guns are produced, as well as 10.5 and 15 cm shells. According to the manager, INF. Bruckner, the monthly output is 20,000 - 25,000 shells.

KOCH, and KOCH & SCHNE. WARNSDORF:

2 separate works, a foundry and engineering company. Former specialises in all types of tank and carrier tracks, boiler wheels, and shellcases. The latter manufacture engines for timber works. Each plant employs approximately 1500 workers.

ENGINEERING WORKS ELAUERT, WARNSDORF:

This plant has switched over entirely to war production. 3-4000 workers are engaged, and a completely new 3 floor building of 150 x 20 m has been erected.

KLEIN, LOMI both at WARNSDORF:

Two Jewish textile industries which have been taken over by the German Government and are manufacturing material for German uniforms.

Klein employs 2-3000 workers: LOMI 1-2000.

b) Explosive works:

An Italian P.W. was employed as skilled electrician at the explosive factory of WOLFF and Co at LIEBENAU (12 kms from NIENBURG), in 1941.

The works consisted of 3/300 huts, each having two engine rooms and four rooms housing the machinery. Camouflage including dwarf planks growing on the hut roofs, was stated to be especially good.

-/Contracts

SECRET.

Contracts for the electrical installations were originally granted to the A.E.G. and PHILLIPS concerns, though the contract with the latter firm was later withdrawn. 11,000 to 12,000 workers were employed in 1941, including about 500 Italians, and many French, Belgian and Polish P.W.

Before being sent to LIEZNAU, the Italians were equipped at VERONA by the Fascist syndicates with military boots, trousers, overcoats, jackets, sweaters and gloves. At the end of their first month of employment, they were allowed to send up to 25 Marks (equivalent of Lire 250) to their families, via the DEUTSCHE BANK in BERLIN, and the BANCA DEL LAVORO in ROME. Later they discovered that certain amounts were being deducted from these remittances home, to pay for their clothing; although they had no official intimation that this was going to happen.

When they reached GERMANY only a few of these Italians were found to possess the necessary qualifications for skilled work, and a good number of them were eventually employed as waiters, cooks etc.

P.W. worked 10 hours a day, and was paid 0.80 Marks, per hour. Net income, approximately RM 40 - per week. Distressed by the deteriorating food and working conditions, he eventually decided to escape - and succeeded.

As to the workers of other nationalities, P.W. mentioned that the French P.W. received the worst treatment of all, i.e. next to nothing to eat, only 0.80 RM per week pay, no smokes, and no freedom whatever.

Fuel for Vehicles:

A friend of a P.W. who is still running two cars and a motorcycle for an official job in GERMANY, has been receiving since July 1942 a total petrol allowance for the 3 vehicles of 2 gallons per month.

P.W. states he has never heard of, or seen, army or public service vehicles transformed to run on fuels other than petrol. As to private cars and commercial lorries, an increasing number of these is now being fitted with small generators, because of the shortage of the popular bottle gas. Gas-generators cannot however be adopted to the smaller vehicles.

Another P.W. states that in DUSSELDORF certain vehicles of the SICHERHEITSDIENST (branch of the police) are now running on substitute fuels, while many post-office and municipality vans have electric engines. Special stations have been opened in this town for the distribution of bottle gas, which is identical with town gas.

In the second half of Dec 42 the petrol-ration was

allowed to send up to 88 Marks (equivalent of Lire 280) to their families, via the DEUTSCHE BANK in BERLIN, and the BANCA DEL LAVORO in ROME. Later they discovered that certain amounts were being deducted from these remittances home, to pay for their clothing; although they had no official intimation that this was going to happen.

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As to the workers of other nationalities, P.W. mentioned that the French P.W. received the worst treatment of all, i.e. next to nothing to eat, only 0.60 RM per week pay, no smokes, and no freedom whatever.

c)

Fuel for Vehicles:

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In the second half of Dec 42 the petrol-ration was withdrawn from all vegetable shops and dealers at DUSSELDORF. All vegetables are now distributed from the main market by tramway to collecting centres, from where they have to be fetched by dealers with hand-barrow.

d) Spare Parts:

P.W. is a 36 years old Anti-Nazi with Social Democratic views. Prior to his call up at the end of Aug 39, P.W. was employed by Peter Pick at COLOGNE-ERZENFELD, a firm dealing in equipment for petrol stations and garages, such as electric and handpumps, hydraulic platforms for lifting cars, etc.

The firm was the general agent for H. Leo Gera at THÜRINGEN where the above mentioned articles were manufactured,

-/ and of

SECRET

and of the paint manufacturers Duko, BERLIN. Both these firms are now supplying the armed Forces only, Gera still through Pick, but Duko directly. The latter is believed to have switched over to field-grey.

From the outbreak of war until Sept 42 P.W. was stationed at the "Central Spare Parts Depot West" which is at COLOGNE. It is this depot's responsibility to supply all the Forces in the West, i.e. Western GERMANY and the occupied Countries with all spare parts for vehicles.

However the Central depot for the east and for AFRICA frequently ran short of spare parts and the COLOGNE depot had to supply them as well.

At COLOGNE the position also was very bad and spares extremely difficult to obtain. Complete engines, main shafts, crank-and Camshafts, selfstarters and lighting equipment were very scarce and had to be indented for through the G.H. and the old unuseable parts had to be returned before the new ones could be delivered.

The depot usually obtained spare parts from factories direct, but would buy up from wholesale or small dealers any parts they might have in stock, as the terms of delivery from factories often exceeded a year. The parts were frequently damaged when they were finally delivered to the depot.

P.W. remembers several clutch plates arriving broken, but he does not put such incidents down to inferior quality of the material, but to the lack of skilled labour. All supplies to the various ordnance depots in the West go by road, usually 7 or 8 three ton lorries at a time.

Only once were spares sent to the West by rail, and two railway carriages containing valuable spare parts got lost at PARIS and were never found again. Incidentally, the damaged vehicles from the Eastern Front are now sent by rail to depots in PARIS and AIX la CHAPELLE, as the Eastern depots are overcrowded.

Supplies to the East are sent usually by rail but P.W. remembers two occasions on which supplies were sent there by road, once two 3 Tonners went to KRAKOW and the other time twelve 3 Tonners to WARSAW.

So far the lack of spare parts in AFRICA has been put down mainly to transport difficulties. P.W. states however, that during the last year Unit officers from AFRICA went especially to GERMANY, and travelled from ordnance depot to depot and factory to factory to get spares for their transport, as it was impossible to get them through the usual channels.

e) Damare at COLOGNE:

The following particulars came from an eye-witness

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e) Damage at COLOGNE:

The following particulars came from an eye-witness of the raid on 21 May 42. The former Citroen workshops, which had been taken over by GLOCKNER and HUMMOLD, were burned down. The U-Boat plant of the same firm received considerable damage, hits being scored on engine rooms and a workshop.

An elastic-band factory and a cable factory, both at COLOGNE - NIPPES, were levelled to the ground.

A large store, containing thousands of bicycles, was also destroyed. Whole areas were burned out in the neighbourhood of COLOGNE-EISENFELD; one firm destroyed here was PETER PICK.

--/ Two chocolate

Two chocolate factories, one of which was the KNETTA, were completely destroyed.

P.W had a piece of material at his tailor's which was destroyed during the raid, and received later a red card entitling him to a replacement. His tailor, however, advised him to try to obtain a white card instead, as this would entitle him to a better piece of material. But P.W found out that the white cards are issued to Party Members only and that he, not being one, should not even have known about it.

2. ITALY:

1. Economic:

a) Amunition works:

INNOCENTI WORKS at VIAPITTI, MILAN-LAMERATE.

Built 1938, consists of 8 big sheds at right angles to the river LAMERO, as well as several other smaller sheds and warehouses - in 1940 over 2000 workmen were employed, but P.W knows that more sheds have now been built, and the number of workmen increased. Women are now also employed.

In 1940 P.W was paid Lire 3 per hour as lathe operator but others more highly specialized were paid Lire 5 and some 6 per hour. They also got a premium per piece work, but not individually. (This was calculated on the total output each fortnight, though the workers did not consider it was fairly calculated).

The production consisted of 81 mm Mortar shells and A/C bombs. P.W does not know what the weight not the calibre of the latter/ as he never worked in that department.

The 81 mm mortar shell was produced by 8 different lathes, each operator doing part of the job, and there were (1940) 5 sheds totalling 40 lathes. The daily output was about 1000 shells.

To speed up production, lathes were often used on improperly cooled metal, which resulted in a high percentage of shells having less than 81 mm diameter when cold. These shells were discarded and stored, whereas the good shells were sent to a powder works at PIACENZA for warheads and filling.

According to P.W, a number of discards, were packed with others on one occasion, and sent in the normal way to PIACENZA.

3. ITALY:

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b) Steel Works:

STRAVISE STEELWORKS at CREMA:

Location, 1 km outside town, behind the station on the road to MILAN.

Blast furnaces and Rolling Mills.

About 15 sheds covering a surface of 2 km, per 2 km enclosed by barbed wire.

1940 - About 2500 workmen and 500 women were employed.

P.W. knows that works have extended since.

These works made all kinds of steel parts.

In 1940 work often ceased because of lack of raw material.

--/ c) Telephone

SECRET.

c) Telephone Factory:

PEREGO WORKS. 10 VIA SALAINO, MILAN:

Makers of telephone instruments for the Army. 1000 workers are employed in 3 shifts of 8 hours each. Some of the machinery and lathes were semi-automatic, thus increasing and speeding up production.

P.W was paid Lit 3.60 per hour, plus premium per piece work.

d) FIAT WORKS AT TURIN:

The FIAT have now two factories, the one known as LINGOTTO in VIA NIZZA and another recently built known as MIRAFIORI which is in Corso GIULIO CESARE (BARRIERA MILANO).

The LINGOTTO plant produces motor cars of various sizes (from 5 to 50 HP) heavy lorries (634 and 633 described in previous reports) tractors, A/C Engines, Engines for small craft. These works are entirely built above the level of the ground and have their own steel works, furnaces, smelting works etc... They employ more than 40,000 workers among which thousands of women who are now-trained as specialists.

The MIRAFIORI works which were nearly completed in 1940 are much larger than the LINGOTTO. (About 10 sections more). These works are characterised by the fact that they are 20 deep underground as they are high above. The steel works, furnaces and presses are all underground. Much of the work of the LINGOTTO will be transferred to the MIRAFIORI but the LINGOTTO will still continue to produce. In 1940 about 4000 families arrived from VENETIA to seek for work at the MIRAFIORI. These works will also produce big Diesel Engines for ships. The MIRAFIORI plant includes a 20 mile testing track with hills, obstacles etc.

FIAT Heavy Lorries 634 and 633 - Though the 633 is of more recent build, the 634 has given better results. P.W has successfully loaded the 634 with 30 tons (lorry and trailer). This is due to the fact that the 634 has only 4 gears (1st gear 297 teeth) and the 633 has 5 (1st 157 teeth) plus one called "RITROGRE" which can be used in between any of the 5, and corresponds to 1.1/2, 2.1/2, 3.1/2, or 4.1/2.

Disposition of Workshops at the "LINGOTTO" plant:

Ia. Contains 280 presses where all parts are stamped, (hammers interchangeable).

Iic. Polishing of parts - Testing of parts - discarding.

IIil. Chroming Dept.

IIibis. Presses for motor car engines-pistons-piston rings.

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FIAT Heavy Lorries 534 and 555 - Though the 555 is of more recent build, the 534 has given better results. P.M. has successfully loaded the 534 with 30 tons (lorry and trailer). This is due to the fact that the 534 has only 4 gears (1st gear 297 teeth) and the 555 has 5 (1st 157 teeth) plus one called "RIDUTTORE" which can be used in between any of the 5, and corresponds to 1.1/2, 2.1/3, 3.1/2, or 4.1/2.

Disposition of Workshops at the "LINGOTTO" plant:

Ia. Contains 260 presses where all parts are stamped, (hammers interchangeable).

Iic. Polishing of parts - Testing of parts - discarding.

IIil. Chroming Dept.

IIbis. Presses for motor car engines-pistons-piston rings-bearings.

VI. Testing of all above parts and storage.

XIIM. Assembly of engines (all engines are from FIAT 500 type) to lorry 534/555 which are then sent to Special Testing Room.

Testing Room. Gear box and differential are fitted to

Engine and the lot fitted on Chassis.

Special Testing Room. Test of Engines on chassis. Cement weights are placed on chassis to make up weight of body and load.

Coachwork Dept

-/XVII) A/C Engines
XVI)

XVII) A/C Engines - (No access to employees from
 XII) other cepts).
Tractors: Same routine as for W/cars.

e) Italian Railways:

Drivers are now given the strict quantity of coal they need for a journey and if they use more than necessary they are heavily fined.

Train delays vary between 3/4 of an hour and one hour. - Sometimes more - Station masters must take the responsibility for holding up trains, since drivers are fined if they are late.

Numbers of trains have been greatly reduced. On the line TRIESTE-ROME and ROME-NAPLES there were 26 passenger trains a day. Now there are 5, of which 3 are passenger, 1 military and 3 goods.

Diesel cars are attached to trains as ordinary coaches and are no longer run on oil owing to the lack of this commodity.

The track between the BRENNER and TRENTO has been electrified. Whereas the track between TRENTO and BOLOGNA and ROME-LECCE have not even been started.

TRIESTE-VENEZIA-BOLOGNA-ANCONA-PESCARA-BARI-LECCE
Double track NOT electrified.

BRINDISI-NAPOLI-METAPONTO-SIENI-CATANZARO-REGGIO-
 CALABRIA
Single track NOT electrified.

ROMA-NAPOLI-SALERNO-BATTIPAGLIA-SANTA EUFEMIA-PEGGIO
 CALABRIA
Double track only up to SALERNO
Electrified.

NAPOLI-CANCELLO OF NAPOLI-CASERTA-BENEVENTO-FOGGIA
Double track up to BENEVENTO
Electrified.

ROMA-CASSINO-CASERTA-NAPOLI
Double track NOT electrified.

SULMONA-BENEVENTO-AVELLINO.
Single track NOT electrified.

AVELLINO-ROCHETTA-GICIA IEL COLLE
Single track NOT electrified.

ROMA-AVEZZANO-SULMONA-PESCARA
Single track Electrified only up to

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CALABRIA
Double track only up to SALERNO
Electrified.

NAPOLI-CANCELLO OF NAPOLI-CASERTA-BENEVENTO-FOGGIA
Double track up to BENEVENTO
Electrified.

625

ROMA-CASSINO-CASERTA-NAPOLI
Double track NOT electrified.

SULMONA-BENEVENTO-AVELLINO
Single track NOT electrified.

AVELLINO-ROCHETTA-CIOIA DEL COLLE
Single track NOT electrified.

ROMA-AVEZZANO-SULMONA-PESCARA
Single track Electrified only up to
SULMONA.

ROMA-TERNI-ANCONA
Single track ELECTRIFIED.

BATTIPAGLIA-POTENZA-METAPONTE
Single track NOT electrified.

On the line NAPOLI-FOGGIA-BARI-TARANTO-REGGIO
CALABRIA the maximum capacity of trains in one day and in
one direction is 15.
The power station at APOLLINO (SILA) is the only
one in the region. Should the supply of that station be

-/ stopped

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stopped for some reason, the whole network of railways would also stop. The next power station is at TERNI and does not supply the South of Italy. Another power station is at DOMO DOSSOLA.

At MESSINA, P.W. knows of 2 ferry-boats and of 5 old. One has been recently sunk but he cannot say whether it was one of the new ones or not.

LOCOMOTIVES - A few further types of locomotives (not included in Report - Ref/Mc 1/73). -

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| Steam | { | "471" BRDA. | 5 Axles | wheel 1m30 | Speed 80 km p.h. |
| | { | "685" | 5 " | 1m60 + 1"Carrello" | Speed 135km p.h. |
| Electric | { | "329" | 6 Axles | 3 Engines | 130 km p.h. |
| | { | "428" | 6 " | 6 Engines | 150 " |

UWing to the calling-up of large numbers of railway personnel, many pensioned employees have now been re-engaged. Trains in Italy are now quite frequently driven by men of 50 and even 60 years of age.

f) Sulphur Mines:

The Sulphur mines of GROTTA CALIA (province of ENNA) are controlled by the MONTECATINI concern.

In 1941, personnel included some 3000 workers, of which 800 were normally employed on the actual mining underground (in two 8 hour shifts).

The average production was 10 to 15 decaville trucks per day per man. The average salary (still in 1941) was 12 to 30 Lit per day.

2. POLITICAL & PROPAGANDA:

a) Inter-Axis Relations:

An Italian M.O. in RHODES recently ordered that every convalescent German M.C.O. be given 1/3 kilo of grapes daily. When asked why this privilege was not extended to the Italians, he replied "I am sorry, but they will have to pay. This order applies to Germans only".

A German Airforce unit at MULO (Sicily) insists on being supplied by the local population with 83 kgs of pure olive oil daily.

A P.W. watched German labels being fixed to tins

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|---|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Steam | { | "471" ENDA. | 5 | Axles | Wheels | 1m30 | Speed | 60 km p.h. |
| | | "685" | 3 | " | " | 1m20 | + 1 "Carrello" | |
| | | | | | | | Speed | 125 km p.h. |
| Electric | { | "329" | 6 | Axles | 3 | Engines | 130 | km p.h. |
| | | "428" | 3 | " | 3 | Engines | 150 | " |

Owing to the call-up of large numbers of railway personnel, many pensioned employees have now been re-engaged. Trains in ITALY are now quite frequently driven by men of 50 and even 60 years of age.

f) Sulphur Mines:

The Sulphur mines of GROTTA CADIA (province of ENNA) are controlled by the MONTECATINI concern.

In 1941, personnel included some 3000 workers, of which 500 were normally employed on the actual mining underground (in two 8 hour shifts).

The average production was 10 to 12 decanville Trucks per day per man. The average salary (still in 1941) was 18 to 20 Lit per day.

2. POLITICAL & PROPAGANDA:

a) Inter-Axis Relations:

An Italian M.O. in RHODES recently ordered that every convalescent German M.C.O. be given 1/2 kilo of grapes daily. When asked why this privilege was not extended to the Italians, he replied "I am sorry, but they will have to pay. This order applies to Germans only".

A German airforce unit at MULO (Sicily) insisted on being supplied by the local population with 53 kg of pure olive oil daily.

A P.M. watched German labels being fixed to tins of Italian fruit, vegetables or marmalade in Southern Italy. He mentions that the workers were furious that they should not only be robbed of the products of their soil by the Germans, but that the goods should even be presented as German goods.

German Soldiers' Excursions.

While he was stationed in RACOLI (Jun/Jul 43), a German P.W. was one of a party of soldiers who made several excursions to CARRI, POMPEI and VESUVIUS, under a scheme initiated at the request of MUSSOLINI, designed to relieve the population of these places hit by the loss of tourist traffic.

--/ The brother

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-11-

SECRET.

The brother of a P.W went to MUNICH with his wife to visit the latter's mother. After having been there for 48 hours he had to change into mufti as he could no longer stand the cracks of the population. He came back home with the following story: The Germans say to the Italians: 'ITALY is a small nation of 46 million inhabitants; GREECE is a big nation of 7 million'.

P.W stated that when the Axis forces were in ALAMEIN, he heard the following statement: "We already feed GERMANY, GREECE, ALBANIA, and YUGOSLAVIA - If we take EGYPT we shall have even less to eat, what is the use of these conquests?"

b) Shortage of Castor Oil?

A captain in the Italian airforce, formerly an official of the small town of CHIARANO (province of TREVISO), had a disagreement with the local Party official a few months ago.

Having expressed himself too violently on this occasion, the captain was made to drink a quart of heavy engine oil. He spent 38 days in hospital.

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

785015

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NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

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G.S.D.I.C.

Tel No 21616

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A. GERMANY

1. Military

- a) Prisoners-of-War
 - i. Names of Camps

There is a big P.W. camp for French and Belgian P.W. at LUDWIGSHAFEN. The P.W. worked on the land during the day; they were quite well treated (information dated May 41).

- iii. Medical Equipment
- iv. Arms and Ammunitions
- 3. Morale & Propaganda
 - a) Inter-Axis Relations
 - b) Italian Morale
 - c) No Cheers for HITLER
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C. ITALY

- 1. Military
- 2. Economic
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A. GERMANY

- 1. Military
- a) Prisoners-of-war
- 1. Names of Camps

There is a big P.W. camp for French and Belgian P.W. at LUDWIGSBACHEN. The P.W. worked on the land during the day. They were quite well treated (information dated May 41).

A building in MICHAEL FORTENRICH, near REGENSBURG, which was formerly a Catholic school, was converted in 1941 into a camp for Russian P.W. Prisoners worked on the land during the day, returning to the camp at night.

A P.W. declares that the Russians can treat their prisoners as they like, and the Germans can do likewise with Russian P.W., as there is no Swedish Consul there to supervise.

Every British soldier falling into German hands is asked if he would like to fight against RUSSIA, as they are wanted for the VOLUNTARY LEGION. It is stated that there is no response to this request.

/11. Tobacco issue ...

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ii. Tobacco Issue

An order dated 26 Jan 42 states: "The issue of tobacco of German manufacture to P.W. is categorically forbidden. This prohibition applies not only to prisoners in camps, but also to those in employment. Prisoners will be provided with cheap tobacco of foreign manufacture. Captured tobacco will be distributed to prisoners only if it is not suitable for the consumption of the forces."

iii. Soap Issue

From a captured document issued by the H.Q. of the German Naval North Sea Command at WILHELMSHAVEN on 30 June 42:-

"Issues to non-Russian P.W."

"One piece of standard soap (Zinnheitesseife) weighing 50 grs., and 62.5 grs. of soap-flakes, per head monthly. One piece of shaving soap, weighing 50 grs., per head every four months.

"If P.W. are employed on work which causes their bodies and clothing to get excessively dirty, a small additional ration may be drawn, by application to the naval authorities at WILHELMSHAVEN. P.W. who are not in the charge of the services receive ration cards from the civilian authorities and must pay for the soap they draw.

"Issues to Russian P.W."

"One piece of standard soap (50 grs.) per head every two months. One piece of shaving soap (50 grs.) per head every six months. 30 grs. of soap-flakes per head per month, if P.W. clothes are washed by laundries; 50 grs. of soft soap per head per month, if P.W. do their own washing.

"In addition to this, the issue is authorized of one or two pieces of "SCHWEITZERSEIFEN" (a cleaning substance) per head monthly, according to the work the P.W. are engaged on.

"Unlike all other P.W., Russians continue to be supplied with soap, free of charge, by their original P.W. military camps, even when detached for work with civilian concerns."

b) Medical Training

Training in a medical unit consisted of two courses, of six months each. The first period was in the Army Medical School (SANITÄTSSCHULE) in FRANKFURT/ODER, where theory and practice were given on alternate days. Elements of anatomy and physiology, first aid, Latin names of medicines, use and names of instruments, use of Army medical forms and documents, post mortems, and attendance at simple operations. Hours were from 0800 to 1200 and 1400-1800, followed by routines, etc. At the end of this period, students were given an examination, and, according to results, were classed into three grades:-

"One piece of standard soap (Einheitsseife) weighing 50 grs., and 62.5 grs. of soap-flakes, per head monthly. One piece of shaving soap, weighing 50 grs., per head every four months.

"If P.W. are employed on work which causes their bodies and clothing to get excessively dirty, a small additional ration may be drawn, by application to the naval authorities at WILHELMSHAVEN. P.W. who are not in the charge of the services receive ration cards from the civilian authorities and must pay for the soap they draw.

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"In addition to this, the issue is authorized of one or two pieces of "SCHMUTTREINER" (a cleaning substance) per head monthly, according to the work the P.W. are engaged on.

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b) Medical Training

Training in a medical unit consisted of two courses, of six months each. The first period was in the Army Medical School (ARMATERSCHULE) in FRANKFURT/ODER, where theory and practice were given on alternate days. Elements of anatomy and physiology, first aid, Latin names of medicines, use and names of instruments, use of Army medical forms and documents, post mortems, and attendance at simple operations. Hours were from 0800 to 1200 and 1400-1800, followed by fatigues, etc. At the end of this period, students were given an examination, and, according to results, were classified into three grades:-

Grade 1 were sent to hospitals as Medical Orderlies.

" 2 were sent to work in M.I. rooms.

" 3 were kept under supervision for a further

period. If unsuitable, were failed and sent away. A P.W. 6251 was in Grade 1 worked in a military hospital in FRANKFURT.

All Medical Orderlies undergo a period of normal military training, either at an inf. regt depot or at the medical depot.

/Having...

Having finished the training, they go to medical orderlies' course. In the morning at KHUZYUZH, personnel attended lectures on conditions, disease and medical service in Africa and Russia. In the afternoon, they went on, into the country and did practical work in using stretchers, giving first aid under cover, etc. While at BILICH, 12 March Bn did a three-days' training scheme with live ammunition. The medical orderlies also took part, performing their duties under fire.

c) Occupation Force

A P.W. knows of 25 men, mostly opia and elva, who volunteered (with unspecified) for the special forces designated for the occupation of GREAT BRITAIN. These men were sent to HOLLAND, where they were told the plans for the projected invasion, but the full details were only made known to the invasion barge personnel. Fourteen of the men then withdrew, and the remainder was sent to HARVAY and the BLACK SEA, where they did invasion exercises. The barges were driven by A/C propellers, and were almost as fast as speed boats; the bow was always above the water. P.W. says that his brother (an Air Force mechanic), who was one of the volunteers, is anti-Nazi, but 100% soldier. He is now an Air Force courier.

2. Economics

a) Iron and Steel Works

Between two and three thousand workers are stated to be employed at the "HOCHWALDWERKE KILN UND SEIGENTHAL", VOLKLINGEN. No further particulars are available concerning the works themselves.

The firm's works mill is at ALBEN, ID, about an hour's train journey from VOLKLINGEN, and 273 workers are employed there, including 21 French P.W. and 5 Italians, who work in 8-hour shifts. The daily output of coke is stated to be about 150 tons. The plant produces its own current, but the steam pressure for the turbines often proves to be insufficient and outside power has to be used. The poor quality of the coal-sludge used in the boiler-house is responsible for this, and outside electricity has sometimes to be used as often as twice a week, whereas at other times a month or more may elapse without breakdowns.

A P.W. who was employed at the coke-tilt earned R.M. 180 nett monthly, in addition to which he was entitled to three tons of coke at R.M. 8 per ton, less than half the price he would have to pay to a dealer.

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2. Economic

a) Iron and Steel Works

Between two and three thousand workers are stated to be employed at the "Hochwalzenwerke Eisen und Stahl" in VOLKINGEN. No further particulars are available concerning the works themselves.

The firm's coking mill is at ALPEN, about 40 km's train journey from VOLKINGEN, and 250 workers are employed there, including 21 French P.M. and 3 Italians, who work in 8-hour shifts. The daily output of coke is stated to be about 180 tons. The plant produces its own current, but the steam pressure for the turbines often proves to be insufficient and outside power has to be used. The poor quality of the coal-sludge used in the boiler-house is responsible for this, and outside electricity has sometimes to be used as often as twice a week, whereas at other times a month or more may elapse without breakdowns.

A P.W. who was employed at the coking-mill earned P.M. 120 net monthly, in addition to which he was entitled to three tons of coke at P.M. 6 per ton, less than half the price he would have to pay to a dealer.

b) Engineering Works

The HUNKOP works in BIELEFELD is engaged in the production of rifles and other military equipment, sawing machines, bicycles and small motor cycles. The department specializing in rifles, etc., is situated to the North of a public road, which divides the factory into two, the remainder of the plant being to the South. No particulars are available concerning this former section, except that about 1000 workers are employed there.

/in the ...

In the Southern section, 80/100 cutting mills are employed on bicycles and motor-cycles. The latter are of the 150 cc type, and only the frames are manufactured at DUNKOP; these being fitted with Sachs engines. It is stated that the material is sometimes of an inferior quality, though there has never been a shortage. Types appear to be of uniform quality.

About 1000 workers are also employed in this section, 20% of them being women. The 50 foreign workers include French, P.W. and Italians. All machines, however, are served by Germans only. Work is carried out in two ten-hour shifts.

The DUNKOP Works have their own air raid warnings, but these are usually operated immediately the town's sirens are heard. All workers are compelled to take shelter on the sounding of an alarm. A P.W. witnessed two raids on BIELEFELD, in May and July 41, and, during the course of these, the works sustained considerable damage: a magazine and an assembling hall were destroyed and the roofs of several buildings burnt out from the effect of incendiaries. This last-mentioned damage also led to the curtailment of night-shift hours. During 1941 and 42, air raid warnings were sounded on an average of twice a week, and for some periods daily. Normally, an alarm lasted between one and three hours.

c) Chrome Situation

The situation in GERMANY with regard to chrome is described as grave, and an order dated 5 Jan 42 states that its effect from that date there would be no further issue to the Wehrmacht of articles or equipment in which chrome was used in any form whatsoever. This applied to rustless knives and forks, identity discs of chrome steel, chromium-plated articles of uniform equipment, electric irons, etc.

d) Rationing System

The following ration scale was in operation in GERMANY in Feb 40:-

| | |
|----------|--|
| Sausages | 300 grs. per person per week (in lieu of meat) |
| Potatoes | 1 1/2 lbs " |

Late workers were allowed to fetch their potato ration in the afternoon, but there were so many late workers that many went unserved. In any case, potatoes were not always available.

| | |
|------|---|
| Fats | 180 grs. per person per month (RONSCHALZ) |
| | (Pork fat normally about 120 grs. less -- i.e. 60 grs. monthly) |

Ration cards for fish and poultry were effective for three days only, and, if there were no supplies in the shops on the specified days (as was often the case) the ration points became void.

Buying "under the counter" was common everywhere in GERMANY. Further, a lucrative traffic in ration cards was conducted by street

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| | |
|------|---|
| Eggs | 180 grs. per person per month (ROMSCHALZ) |
| | (pork fat normally about 120 grs. less -- i.e. 60 grs. monthly) |

Ration cards for fish and poultry were effective for three days only, and, if there were no supplies in the shops on the specified days (as was often the case) the ration points became void.

Buying "under the counter" was common everywhere in BERLIN. Further, a lucrative traffic in ration cards was conducted by street vendors. In order to contact them, it was necessary to obtain satisfactory introduction.

In Dec 41, at BERLIN-REINICKENDORF, French armament workers, suspected of stealing ration cards, were arrested and sent to PARIS. Germans accused of being accomplices were also arrested at GALLERIE, a restaurant at 102, LINDBENSTRASSE, BERLIN, 44 and, a P.W. believed sent to MOHIT prison. The items alleged to have been stolen were travel coupons (REISEMARKEN), Leave Coupons and monthly ration cards. Only the last-mentioned were numbered; the first two were unnumbered and valid at all times.

/2. Political and Morale ...

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SECRET3. Political and Moralea) Morale in General

In Oct 42, morale in GERMANY was high, for this followed on the "repelled invasion" at DIEMER, the impending and promised fall of STALINGRAD, and the Axis advance to ALZHEIM. The population was then in high spirits and, a P.W. declares, wholeheartedly behind HITLER. Food, which had never been really scarce, was quite adequate, and was, indeed, getting more plentiful. So, with the belly satisfied and the news of Axis military successes and the promises of imminent and greater ones, the German people generally were convinced of a favourable outcome of the war.

A P.W. who was in BERLIN for two years until Feb 42 described morale there at that date as generally low, war-weariness being everywhere apparent. Entertainment was not lacking, and Party officials had no secret of lavish living. The frequent contributions levied on the people were a type of blackmail: anyone who failed to contribute or gave below his means was entered on a black list, by his district collector. This record was referred to by police authorities should the offender later be found guilty of a breach of law, and the punishment would be increased accordingly.

b) Foreign Broadcasters

A P.W. had been arrested on a charge of listening to British broadcasts. He did not know if he had been betrayed by an informer or detected by the "proving listening van". He was released after four days owing to the efforts of his mother, who managed to prove that the set was out of order and could not have received the foreign programs. The police later visited his house and removed parts of the set to render it useless.

c) Civil Offenders

During the period of his arrest, P.W. was kept in a room on the Alexanderplatz with 200 others, mostly political prisoners. They were given little to eat, and had to sleep on the bare floor. Around this time (June 42), about 10,000 political suspects were arrested in BERLIN, in view of coming hostilities with RUSSIA. A few were released, but most went to DACHAU and other concentration camps.

B. NORTH AFRICA1. Militarya) War Graves

A P.W. was attached to the "SENTERS AUTOMATIC

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b) Foreign Broadcasts

A. E. C. had been arrested on a charge of listening to British broadcasts. He did not know if he had been betrayed by an informer or detected by the "roving listening van". He was released after four days owing to the efforts of his mother, who managed to prove that the set was out of order and could not have received the foreign programme. The police later visited his house and removed parts of the set to render it useless.

c) Civil Offenders

During the period of his arrest, F. W. was kept in a room on the Alexanderplatz with 200 others, mostly political prisoners. They were given little to eat, and had to sleep on the bare floor. Around this time (June 48), about 10,000 political suspects were arrested in BERLIN, in view of coming hostilities with RUSSIA. A few were released, but most went to DACHAU and other concentration camps.

B. NORTH AFRICA

1. Military

a) War Graves

A. E. C. was attached to the "REPARTO AUTONOMO ONORAYZA AL CAUDILLO" (autonomous unit for the care of the dead), which was composed of two chaplains, two M.O.S., two specialised lorry drivers and about 15 O.R.s. One small car used to scout the desert after engagements had taken place, and locate either dead bodies lying in the desert or bodies which had been covered with sand, with a cross, as a temporary grave. Later the party would return to unearth the bodies. If still in good condition, the doctor, assisted by the O.R.s., would search the dead man's pockets and try to identify him. He would hand to the

/Chaplain ...

SECRET

Chaplain any objects found on the corpse so that they could be returned to relatives. The bodies would be disinfected with a spray (doctors and other ranks working with masks, gloves and overalls) and placed in a coffin. 10/15 coffins would be loaded on each lorry and taken to one of the war cemeteries. If they found a temporary cemetery consisting of 15/20 tombs, the same procedure would be adopted. This unit did the same operation for British or German corpses, as well as Italian. The war cemeteries are divided in three -- one section for each nationality -- and the same crosses used for all.

b) TRIPOLI police

An Italian official of the police organization at TRIPOLI figures among recently-captured P.W. While in ROME, he was responsible for the escort arrangements on the occasions of the visits of CHARLES DE GAULLE, HALIFAX, HITLER, GOERING, HEYDRICH, Admiral HORTHY, and distinguished personalities from GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA, in addition to which he accompanied GIANO on his trip to VIENNA, BUDAPEST and BERLIN. He states that, on the occasion of CHARLES DE GAULLE's visit, ROME was flooded with German agents, but this was not so when HITLER visited the city, as Italian police officials had threatened to walk out if this was done.

For 20 months from Feb 41, P.W. was stationed at MISURATA, before becoming Vice-Chief Constable at TRIPOLI. He states that the higher authorities there knew in mid-Dec 42 that the town would be evacuated, and, the police excepted, all departments left by degrees for ITALY and TUNISIA. Only a skeleton police force, consisting of Italians and Arabs, remained. When military formations had departed, the principal duty of the police was to protect the flour mills, electric station and food depots from would-be looters. It was, however, impossible to save the stores at the Exhibition, for, not only had the Arab police themselves started to loot, but 3/4000 civilians had laid siege to the place, which finally had to be thrown open to them.

When TRIPOLI fell, the British authorities agreed to make use of the Italian police services remaining in the town, but a week later P.W. and his staff were told that they must consider themselves prisoners. All were rounded up, with the exception of a Sgt. Maj., who disappeared. During an interrogation at TRIPOLI, P.W. gathered the impression that they were suspected of harboring a number of officers in uniform, who were acting as spies. He emphatically denies knowing any persons left behind in TRIPOLI for this purpose, but admits that ITALY, in 6249 with other nations, has an espionage organisation, which

of TRIPOLI Police

An Italian official of the police organization at TRIPOLI figures among recently-captured P.W. While in ROME, he was responsible for the escort arrangements on the occasions of the visits of CHAMBERLAIN, HALIFAX, HITLER, GOERING, MEYERHOF, Admiral HONTHY, and distinguished personalities from GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA, in addition to which he accompanied CIANO on his trips to VIENNA, BUDAPEST and BERLIN. He states that, on the occasion of CHAMBERLAIN's visit, ROME was flooded with German agents, but this was not so when HITLER visited the city, as Italian police officials had threatened to walk out if this was done.

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2. Economic

a) Railways

The following particulars concerning railway arrangements in LIBYA have been supplied by a friendly Italian P.W., who was on the staff of the Railway Ede of Eng Regt (British Railwaymen's Genio). Before the outbreak of hostilities, P.W. was a fireman employed by Italian State Railways in the MILAN area.

/s/ L. Orr Mission ...

SECRET

1. Organisation

The Railway Regiment (Rég. Ferroviaire Genio) had a peacetime strength of 900/1000 men, commanded by a Colonel, but, on the declaration of war, it was enlarged into a Brigade, under a General. P.W.s. Coy in NORTH PRICK consisted of three officers and about 150 O.H.s., who served as drivers, stokers, brakemen, firemen, shunters, signallers and station personnel.

Recruits were of two categories:- (a) Volunteers of 18 years of age, who had to complete a 3-years course, at the end of which they were guaranteed employment by Italian State Railways in various specialist capacities, i.e. station-masters, guards, drivers, stokers, brakemen, shunters; (b) Conscripts of 18 months' service who were formed into labour companies (Comp. Impoverita) and given instruction in lineaments' duties, track repair work, bridge repairing, and general labouring. In Sept 42, there were only specialists' coy and eleven labour coys at the depot in TURIN.

ii. African Lines

Up to 25/28 Sept 42, the entire railway from TORINO to PUMA was worked in a similar way by Germans only. But on that date the Italians took over the working and maintenance of the section M. THUM-PUMA. No Germans were to be found on that section from that date. To the best of P.W.s. knowledge, Italians have never worked on the remaining section, TORINO-M. THUM.

The railway was used principally for building up ammunition, food, etc., and at no time were tanks, guns, petrol or water carried, as trucks suitable for these loads were not available.

iii. Locomotives

On the Italian section of the line, there were about 20 Diesel engines capable of hauling 5/6 loaded trucks at approximately 25 km.p.h. These were used by M. THUM when the Coy arrived, but they had not been used by the Germans. P.W. cannot say in what manner they were brought from the docks to the railway, but adds that two could quite easily be carried by a large camion.

On the German section, there were 6/10 converted motor camions, fitted with railway wheels. These were capable of hauling 8/10 trucks. P.W. is unaware of the makes of these vehicles, but states they were of two types: (a) 3/4 diesel engines, similar to our own, (b) 5/6 "Camion type" vehicles. The latter camion type that he saw in use was approx 12 metres in length. P.W. has no knowledge of any steam engines being used on the railway during the period it was in axis hands.

No difficulties had been experienced in the maintenance or running of the engines, for there had been no shortages of either fuel or grease. There was, however, strict supervision against waste.

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General labouring. In Sept 42, there were one specialist, coy and eleven labour boys at the depot in TURIN.

II. African lines

Up to 20/08 Sept 42, the entire railway from TURIN to FUMA was worked in a shift way by Germans only, but on that date the Italians took over the working and maintenance of the section MATHU-FUMA. No Germans were to be found on that section from that date. To the best of P.W.'s knowledge, Italians have never worked on the remaining section, TORIN-MATHU.

The railway was used principally for bringing up ammunition, food, etc., and at no time were tanks, guns, petrol or water carried, as trucks suitable for those loads were not available.

III. Locomotives

On the Italian section of the line, there were about 20 Diesel engines, capable of hauling 5/6 loaded trucks at approximately 25 km.p.h. These were already at MATHU when the COV arrived, but they had not been used by the Germans. P.W. cannot say in what manner they were brought from the docks to the railway, but adds that two could quite easily be carried by a large gun.

On the German section, there were 6/10 converted motor cars, fitted with railway wheels. These were capable of hauling 9/10 trucks. P.W. is unaware of the makes of these vehicles, but states they were of two types: (a) 5/4 diesel engines, similar to our own, (b) 5/8 "Galion type" Napier. The latter section type that he saw in use was approx 12 metres in length. P.W. has no knowledge of any steam engines being used on the railway during the period it was in his hands.

No difficulties had been experienced in the maintenance or running of the engines, for there had been no shortage of either fuel or grease. There was, however, strict supervision against waste.

IV. Administration

Communication between stations was telephonic. The stationmasters controlled the departure of trains.

The guard (Cape-Turn) was responsible for all papers carried by trains, and, when operating a locomotive, only signed at the beginning and completion of a journey, stating the total number of hours worked.

(b) Medical Organization ...

SECRET

b) Medical Organization

i. Prevalent Diseases

Axis forces in NORTH AFRICA have been making a bitter war against disease. Jaundice was rampant during Jul/Aug 42, but is stated to have fallen off since then. When Axis contacts malaria, he is given an injection, but this is only successful if he has been taking Atabrin regularly, otherwise it may kill him. A P.W. knew of a number of such fatalities in ATHENS. An experimental injection against dysentery was also introduced, but this was not a success.

In Oct 42, there was an outbreak of typhoid, and, to aggravate the misery, troops were then receiving food of a very poor quality. A P.W. spoke of an officer thus affected who attempted to drink water almost continuously. The same prisoner states that they were then given gonorrhea tablets (Tripratiblen) for dysentery.

Another P.W. states that Germans in AFRICA are inoculated once every six months against dysentery, and once every three months against malaria, but that these have no effect whatever. Both diseases being very prevalent. No-one suffering from malaria is allowed to leave AFRICA, this order being very rigidly observed.

ii. Casualties

At the end of Dec 42, a General communicated to a P.W.'s unit a special order from the FUHRER, which stated that no-one in AFRICA was to think of leave or of returning to GERMANY. Every sick or wounded man must remain in AFRICA for at least 2 weeks before returning, and, if there was any possibility of recovery in AFRICA, patients must remain there. Far too many sick and wounded had been returning to GERMANY in the past, with the order.

On about 12 Jan 43, those sick and wounded cases who could travel were sent from TRIPOLI to TUNIS by road, walking cases being left to find lifts for themselves. Only very serious cases and those who had been in AFRICA over 15 months were shipped to GERMANY.

iii. Medical Equipment

Forward fighting units had no stretchers, and the wounded were brought to H.Q. in blankets. There was no shortage of bandages, but ointments, etc., were not abundant.

The 1st Medical Orderlies in 1st March 43 were ordered to take their rifles to AFRICA, where they were to be handed in for re-issue to fighting troops. In their places, pistols were to

aggravate the misery, troops were then receiving food of a very poor quality. P.M. S. of an officer thus affected who attempted to drink water almost continuously. The same prisoner stated that they were then given gonorrhea tablets (Tri, et. bletten) for dysentery.

Another P.M. stated that Germans in AFRIKA are inoculated once every six months against dysentery, and once every three months against malaria, but that these have no effect whatever. Both diseases being very prevalent. No-one suffering from malaria is allowed to leave AFRIKA, this order being very rigidly observed.

ii. Casualties

At the end of Dec 48, a General communicated to a P.M.'s unit a special order from the FUEHRER, which stated that no-one in AFRIKA was to think of leave or of returning to GERMANY. Every sick or wounded man must remain in AFRIKA for at least 8 weeks before returning, and, if there was any possibility of recovery in AFRIKA, patients must remain there. Far too many sick and wounded had been returning to GERMANY in the past, said the order.

On about 15 Jan 49, those sick and wounded cases who could travel were sent from TRIPOLI to TUNIS by road, walking cases being left to find lifts for themselves. Only very serious cases and those who had been in AFRIKA over 15 months were shipped to GERMANY.

iii. Medical Equipment

Forward fighting units had no stretchers, and the wounded were brought to R.A.F. in blankets. There was no shortage of bandages, but ointments, etc., were not abundant.

The 14 Medical Orderlies in 12 March Bn were ordered to take their rifles to AFRIKA, where they were to be handed in for re-issue to fighting troops. In their place, pistols were to be issued. This never took place.

iv. Arms on Ambulances

About Dec 48, the Regt Cdr of 115 P.G.R. issued 6218 order that all vehicles were to be equipped with rifles and 60 lbs per gun, and four hand-grenades. Every vehicle had to carry this equipment, and there was actually a shop attached to see that the order was carried out. Ambulances and medical lorries had to comply with the order, and P.M.'s ambulances although marked with the Red Cross, carried these arms. The hand-grenades were for destroying the vehicle in emergency. It is the normal thing for medical orderlies to be armed.

/s. Morris & Propaganda ...

SECRET3. Morale and Propagandaa) Inter-axis Relations

A.I.W. has described the following incidents, which would appear to illustrate the contempt with which the Germans in NORTH AFRICA look upon their Italian allies.

During the axis retreat, an M.T. column occupied half the width of the road on the escorting at DERN, and a car which was in the process of overtaking it hit with another car, travelling in the opposite direction. There was insufficient room for the cars to pass each other, and both had to stop. One contained an Italian colonel and another officer, and the other a single German corporal. The corporal got out of his car and pointed his revolver at the colonel, thereby forcing him to reverse in order to allow the German to pass through.

On another occasion, a German captain drove up to a patrol supply point, where an Italian officer apologized politely and explained that he was unable to supply him. Thereupon, the German spat in the Italian's face, and drove away.

b) Italian Morale

A.P.W. stated that morale had deteriorated for the following reasons:-

- i. The Retreat.
- ii. Untrained reinforcements.
- iii. Lack of leave.
- iv. Inefficiency among officers.

When 65 Inf Bn was being re-formed between SIRT and BUSHAT in early Dec 41, the troops were visited by a Brig-Gen (name unknown), who lectured on the traditions of the Italian Army, and, in particular, of the Tenth Div. His speech was continually interrupted by cat-calls and shouts of "Give us food" and "Give us cigarettes". The officers tried to quieten the men, even threatening to shoot, but this was of no avail, and in the end the General was forced to retire, using very foul language.

c) No Cheers for Hitler

At the Christmas Party of a German unit in NORTH AFRICA, the C.O., in his speech, gave Hitler's pride of place over the Führer. There was no "Heil Hitler", but, instead, "Three cheers for the C-in-C., AFRICA". The officer said: "This is SOVIET's Centre of war. If he is lost, then our unit is lost, as well. We want to help HITLER."

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shot out of his car and pointed his revolver at the colonel, thereby forcing him to reverse in order to allow the German to pass through.

On another occasion, a German captain drove up to a petrol supply point, where an Italian officer apologized politely and explained that he was unable to supply him. Thereupon, the German spat in the Italian's face, and drove away.

b) Italian Morale

A.I." stated that morale had deteriorated for the following reasons:-

- i. The Retreat.
- ii. Untrained reinforcements.
- iii. Lack of leave.
- iv. Inefficiency among officers.

When 65 Inf Bde was being re-formed between KIRK and BUEKIT in early Dec 45, the troops were visited by a High-Lieutenant (name unknown), who lectured on the traditions of the Italian Army, and, in particular, of the TRIESTE DIV. His speech was continually interrupted by cat-calls and shouts of "Give us food" and "Give us cigarettes". The officers tried to quieten the men, even threatening to shoot, but this was of no avail, and in the end the General was forced to retire, using very foul language.

c) No Cheers for HITLER

At the Christmas Party of a German unit in NORTH AFRICA, the C.O., in his speech, gave ROMMEL pride of place over the FUHRER. There was no "HEIL HITLER", but, instead, "Three cheers for the C-in-C., AFRICA". The officer said: "This is ROMMEL's theatre of war. If he is lost, then our unit is lost, as well. We want to help ROMMEL."

d) Italian Decorations

A number of German soldiers, described as having no political opinions, refused, after the recent fighting, to accept Italian awards for bravery. This was done merely out of contempt, and gave considerable satisfaction to a S.W., who was not one of their number.

/C. ITALY ...

SECRET

C. ITALY

1. Military

Smoke Companies

The composition of smoke companies was fluid, but was of the order of 200 men, with an indeterminate number of C.S.M. smoke generators. Companies were used for screening objectives on land from air attack, and also for the screening of convoys.

The apparatus used was the same on land and sea; the discharge pipe on the ship outfall was longer, to allow for stowage difficulties. The apparatus consisted of a standard 380-litre C.S.M. drum, into which was screwed the discharge pipe and spray nozzle coupled on to an air bottle through a reducing valve. It would discharge at full bore through orifice for about two hours (this corresponds to a discharge rate of about 10 lbs per minute). When the drum was empty, it was returned to ITALY for refilling. Generally at VIGNOLA or MILAN.

The smoke companies were recruited from men of a certain degree of intelligence and education, who were given a short course in the operation and maintenance of their equipment. They were provided with protective clothing, consisting of overalls originally made of rubberised canvas but later of plain canvas owing to rubber shortages, rubber gloves, a canvas hood and canvas overboots with heavy wooden soles. The service respirator was worn. They were warned that those should be worn when manipulating the apparatus and that the drums themselves were likely to explode if roughly handled in hot weather.

The clothing was unpopular and was often lost off. As a result of this, there was a number of lost men, the majority not some serious, but none fatal. To I think, at least one man taken to protect materials, etc., in the neighbourhood of the spray from the corrosive effect of the smoke.

Smoke companies were located shore round various vital target areas, such as ports. For example, there were four smoke companies in NAPLES and probably one at BRINDISI. There was also one on land at COLLEMBRO, near the explosives factory. In NAPLES, the emitters were spaced at about 100 yards intervals with 24 spare drums at each point. Day screening was never attempted -- only night. Each apparatus was served by four men, in 4-hour shifts. The policy was that upon an alarm was sounded all protected targets in the area took smoke.

2. Economic

a) Engine Factory

Situated in the suburbs of NAPLES, within 10 miles of the

reducing valve. It would discharge at full bore through the nozzle for about two hours (this corresponds to a discharge rate of about 10 lbs per minute). When the drum was empty, it was returned to Italy for refilling, generally at VERONA or MILAN.

The smoke companies were recruited from men of a certain degree of intelligence and education, and were given a short course in the operation and maintenance of their equipment. They were provided with protective clothing, consisting of overalls originally made of rubberized canvas but later of plain canvas owing to rubber shortages, rubber gloves, a canvas hood and canvas overboots with heavy soles. The service respirator was worn. They were warned that they should be worn when manipulating the apparatus and that the drums themselves were likely to explode if touched suddenly in hot weather.

The clothing was unpopular and was often left off. As a result of this, there was a number of lost men. Some tanks and some serious, but none fatal. No official statements were taken to protect materials, etc., in the neighborhood of the sprays from the corrosive effect of the smoke.

Smoke companies were located shore round various vital target areas, such as ports. For example, there were four smoke companies in VAPLES and probably one at RHINDISI. That was also one on land at COLLEPERO, near the explosives factory. In NAPLES, the emitters were spaced at about 100 yards intervals with 3-4 spare drums at each point. Day operations were never attempted -- only night. Each apparatus was served by four men, in 4-hour shifts. The policy was that when an alarm was sounded all protected targets in the area were smoke.

2. Economic

a) Engine Factory

Situated in the suburbs of Sesto San Giovanni, between the station and the airport, is the "OFFICINE MECCANICHE ITALIANE SPOCCHIARI", a plant producing aircraft engines, wings and fuselages, locomotives, agricultural tractors and electrical mills. The factory, which is surrounded by a brick wall, covers an area measuring 2 km by 500 metres, and all the buildings are above ground. Up to Jan 51, they had not been camouflaged, and all had been blackened by smoke. At that time, 12,000 men (no women or foreigners) were employed, but extensions have since been built, there is increasing interest in personnel. There are then no German control over the factory. Power for the plant is supplied by the Central Sesto San Giovanni, and the railway runs into the factory area.

/Three copies...

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SECRET

These types of A/S engines are produced -- DIACCIO, FIAT and Alfa Romeo. Since the original designs have been made in Italy, the engines in question are produced there and now in Italy several plants which, in common with the "RESCIANI" suggest their output and pay a royalty to the owner. SM 79, SM 2000, RE 2001 and RE 2002 wings and fuselages are also produced at "RESCIANI", and the output of the factory amounts to eight fighters and three bombers weekly. The engines and fuselages, however, are not assembled together; engines arriving from other works to be fitted to the fuselages produced at "RESCIANI", who, in turn, send their engines elsewhere. RE 2000, RE 2001 and 2002 fuselages are fitted with "RESCIANI" 2000 engine, and the SM 79 with engines holding a British patent.

P.W. cannot recall the number of the type of locomotive manufactured at "RESCIANI", but states that it has three axles and two "wheels", the front one with four wheels. It is supposed to be the fastest locomotive in Italy.

Workers engaged on the production of parts for A/C engines are not told the nature of these parts, merely working on a design placed before them. They never saw the blue-prints, which were always kept in the "ufficio tecnico".

P.W., who was a lathe operator, was paid Lit 3.20 per hour, plus a certain sum per hour work, and his monthly salary amounted to Lit 12,000. Of this amount, Lit 120 was retained for various allowances and compulsory contributions, and, in addition, a 3% tax was imposed on all earnings over Lit 700 net month, as "Imposta per ricchezza mobile". Skilled workers were paid Lit 5/6 per hour, and, although P.W. was not considered as a skilled worker, on account of his age he was paid Lit 1/2 the production of the same piece.

P.W. has given the following two instances of sabotage carried out in the works. A Mr. SCARFELLI, who was an official tester of aircraft, took off in an SM 79, carrying a full load of bombs, and, while he was circling over the airfield, one of the bombs was dropped, damaging the airfield runway. Workers knew that this bomb had been intentionally fired intentionally. The same afternoon, SCARFELLI took an RE 2001 fighter on test, and, after flying for 30 minutes, the machine crashed and SCARFELLI was killed. Said in the engine was the cause of the crash. This latter form of sabotage first took its appearance in the works during the Spanish war, and has been repeated recently. Raw material was intentionally wasted, and workers were paid Lit 5/3 per hour and did not need the premium per piece work also applied in the "slow" principle. They took the maximum air-allowed by the factory, instead of giving a lot of air and increasing their output.

b) Aircraft Factory

The following information concerning the "COMITANO" plant

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factories at "Piedmont", but states that it has three axles and two "wheels", the front one with four wheels. It is supposed to be the fastest locomotive in Italy.

Workers engaged on the production of parts for A/C engines are not told the nature of those parts, rarely working on a design placed before them. They never see the blue-prints, which were always kept in the "Ufficio tecnico".

P. S., who was a lathe operator, was paid Lit 3.20 per hour, plus a certain sum per piece made, and his monthly salary amounted to Lit 12/1800. Of this amount, Lit 120 was retained for various instances of compulsory contributions, and, in addition, a 3% tax was imposed on all earnings over Lit 700 per month, as "Tassa per licenza militare". Skilled workers were paid Lit 5/6 per hour, but although they were not considered as skilled workers, on account of their age, he had exercised his right to production of the same piece.

P. S. has given the following two instances of salaries carried out in the works. A Major SCAPINELLI, who was an official tester of aircraft, took off in an A-79, carrying a full load of bombs, and, while he was circling over the airfield, one of the bombs was dropped, causing the engine to stop. Workers know that this bomb had been intentionally fired. Subsequently, the same afternoon, SCAPINELLI took an A-2001 plane on test, and, after flying for 20 minutes, the machine crashed and SCAPINELLI was killed. Sand in the engine was the cause of the crash. This latter fact of sabotage might have its appearance at the works during the Spanish war, and has been repeated recently. Raw material was intentionally wasted, and workers who were paid Lit 5/6 per hour and did not need the premises pay 50-60 extra also applied the "no slow" principle. They took the machine time allowed by the factory, instead of gaining a day or two and increasing their income.

b) Aircraft Factory

The following information concerning the ROMULIANO MARCO AIRCRAFT and M.F. Factory has been supplied by a P.W. who has on guard duty there in the spring of 42.

The factory is owned by ALFA ROMEO, and only part of it is visible above ground, most of the workshops being subterranean. There are about 3000 workers, including 1000 Germans.

Most of the aircraft produced are German types, and P.W. stated that he had seen in production there Ju 88's, He 202 and Focke-Wulf (etc), which were twin-engined (bombers, or SS 7). The actual manufacturing is all done below ground, and the assembly is carried out in the visible buildings, which are connected by lifts to the subterranean workshops.

Three shifts are worked: 0800-1800, 1800-2300 and 2300-0600, the two night shifts being paid at the same rate as the longer day shift.

/The underground ...

SECRET

The underground workshops are said to be very large, about 25 ft high with domed roofs, to be covered with about 50 cm of concrete, and about 6 ft or more below ground.

The factory area includes:- Four tenement blocks, housing employees; five dwelling houses for senior officials; a guardroom, with a small gun (M.C. ?) on the roof; a building inhabited by Germans; a canteen; a building housing A.A. gunners, and with guns on the roof; and various workshops, assembly halls, stores, passages, etc.

c) MONTICIONI MINES

The MONTICIONI Mines (S. ALINIA), prov. of GAGLIARI, owned by MONTICIONI, are lead, zinc and aluminium mines in the mountains between GUSPINI-SANGIOVANNI and IGLESIA. They are by no means conspicuous and cannot be seen from the air, since even the furnaces where the metal is smelted are underground, the chimneys emerging about 8/10 feet above the ground.

About 12000 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts. In 1936 a P.W. was receiving Lit 3.20 per hour, plus Lit 5 per day "Indennita' sostanziale", Lit 5 "Indennita' mal-ric", Lit 1 for his wife, and Lit 0.60 for each child. The last allowances have each been increased to Lit 3 since the outbreak of war. P.W. earned about Lit 500/550 per fortnight, but worked 10 and 12 hours a day for the benefit of his family. Deductions from salary were: Lit 12 per month for bachelors, 2% Tassa Rischiamati, and insurance, assistenza, etc.

d) Bridges at ROME

A P.W. was employed by the MONTICIONI on the construction of pillars for two bridges just outside ROME. The first, called PONTE SAN PAOLO, leading from the VIA APPIA to SAN V. OLD CHURCH, was 300 metres long and 10/12 metres wide. It contained two pillars in the river, and two on the embankment.

The second was 3 km South, and was called PONTE DELLA MACELLAIA. P.W. worked in halls up to 30 metres under water, and was paid Lit 7/800 per fortnight.

e) Morale and Propaganda

Theater

An Italian sit at the THEATRE DIV, who was an actor in civil life, says that the theater in ITALY, especially in ROME, is full in war time. ROME is regarded as a "safe" city, so no restrictions are imposed, but elsewhere performances begin at about 2000 hours and are supposed to be over by 2300 hrs. However, especially in ROME, these hours are not strictly observed, and a P.W. noted in good Italian plays by such

The MONTESONI Mines (S. MONTESONI), prov. of CAGLIARI, owned by MONTESONI, are lead, zinc and aluminium mines in the mountains between CUSPINI-SAN GIOVANNI and ILLERIS. They are by no means conspicuous and cannot be seen from the air, since even the furnaces where the metal is smelted are underground, the chimneys emerging about 8/10 feet above the ground.

About 12000 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts. In 1938 a P.W. was receiving Lit 3.20 per hour, plus Lit 6 per day "indennità sostitutiva", Lit 5 "indennità malattia", Lit 1 for his wife, and Lit 0.80 for each child. The last allowances have each been increased to Lit 3 since the outbreak of war. P.W. earned about Lit 600/550 per fortnight, but worked 10 and 12 hours a day for the benefit of his family. Deductions from salary were: Lit 12 per month for bachelors, 2% Tassa richiamati, and insurance, assistenza, etc.

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The second was 2 km South, and was called PONTE DELLA MAGLIANA. P.W. worked in bells up to 30 metres underground, and was paid Lit 7/500 per fortnight.

5. Morale and Propaganda

Theatres

An Italian Sjt of the TRIESTE Div, who was an actor in civil life, says that the theatres in Italy, especially in ROME, are full in war time. ROME is regarded as a "safe" city, so no restrictions are imposed, but elsewhere performances begin at about 2000 hours and are supposed to be over by 2250 hrs. However, especially in Naples, these hours are not strictly adhered to. P.W. had acted in good Italian plays by such authors as PIRANDELLO, PASTORINO, etc. Two English plays, in Italian translation, had been included in the repertoire of his mother's company -- Louis N. Parker's "The Cardinal" and Brandon Thomas's "Charley's Aunt". As far as he knew, neither of these plays had been dropped, in spite of the "demo-plutocratic" origin.

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SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CON-
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25 Dec 42

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C.S.D.I.C.
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SECRETPREREQUISITE

This report has been prepared from statements made by a German P.W. who was formerly a journalist. He is 28, alert and intelligent, and may be considered a man of more than average education.

Apart from a mention of visits to ENGLAND in 1934 and FRANCE in 1938, the relevant part of P.W.'s history begins in August, 1939, when he went to CHINA to represent the interests of his uncle (Dr. GUHL) there, and also travelled through MANCHUKUO, KOREA and JAPAN.

Later he settled at SHANGHAI, where he worked for the "EILDIENST G.M.B.H." (Express News Service). From May, 1940, until Feb, 1941, he worked in the "TRANSOCEAN" Press Agency, and then joined the Press Section of the German Embassy, in connection with newspaper propaganda in English and Chinese. He was also employed by the German-controlled broadcasting station for the preparation and broadcasting of political commentaries in English and French. As from Feb 41, he represented "EUROPA-PRESS" as a sideline.

In Nov 41, P.W. received orders from the German Consulate to return to GERMANY for enlistment. He left SHANGHAI on 11 Nov 41 for JAPAN, where he remained until 15 Jan 42, and eventually reached GERMANY on 25 March 42.

On arrival at BERLIN, he was thoroughly interrogated on his experiences and acquaintances in SHANGHAI. He was enlisted on 5 Apr 42, sent to NORTH AFRICA in Jul 42, and captured at the end of last Oct.

P.W.'s mind and memory seem to have been affected somewhat by his recent experiences in NORTH AFRICA, but he has made an effort to collect his thoughts and exercise his memory on our behalf. He is strongly opposed to the Nazi régime; and his statements may be considered reliable.

Paragraph A.1. is a list of the people mentioned in this Report (and other personalities), with some biographical notes.

A. POLITICAL AND MORALE

1. Personalities
2. Nazi Concerns in SHANGHAI
3. Sino-German Relations
4. Political Talks
5. Conditions in BERLIN
 - a) Entertainment
 - b) Immorality
 - c) British P.W.
 - d) Anti-Nazi Posters

B. ECONOMIC

1. Sea Journey from JAPAN to BORDEAUX
2. Other Shipping Information
3. Industrial GERMANY
4. Food and Commodities in BERLIN
5. Allied Bombs on EUROPE

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A. POLITICAL AND MORALE

1. Personalities

Dr. ABESHAGEN -- Newspaper correspondent with the "EUROPAPRESS" in TOKYO, formerly manager of the "TRANSCOCEAN" and "EUROPAPRESS" agencies in LONDON. Author of a book entitled, "King, Lords and Gentlemen". Is pro-Nazi, and a friend of Dr. KORDT d.v. Nazi official and counsellor at the German Foreign Office. An expert on the FAR EAST.

BASSLER --

/Doris BIELINSKI 0241

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SECRET

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Report No. 07

Doris BILLESKY

-- A friend of P.V. Born at MICHAEL, Peru. Her family became a naturalized German in 1928. This girl worked at the German Foreign Office and her private address was: 52, Bernstrasse, Berlin - Steglitz. She may possibly have been transferred to China now, to work as an interpreter. -- P.V. stayed at this lady's house in Oxford Terrace, London, in 1934. She was at that time studying medicine.

Fritz COORDT

-- Press attaché at the German Embassy at SHANGHAI. TOKYO correspondent of the "LITZIGER ZEITUNG" (LITZIGER ZEITUNG), "LITZIGER ZEITUNG" and other German papers. Was still in Japan in Feb 42.

DOUGLAS

-- Describes himself as a doctor. He arrived in Japan from SOUTH AMERICA, and subsequently went to SHANGHAI, where he was nominally engaged in chemical business. P.V. heard that DOUGLAS had been in contact with the British Embassy, and was consequently not trusted by the Germans. (Note: It can be stated definitely, from an official British source, that this is the same man who contacted the British Naval Attaché, TOKYO, in Oct 41.)

C. FORD

-- An American subject and friend of P.V. He represented the INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE in SHANGHAI.

Dr. FRANK

-- Acted as medical officer on board the S.S. "OSORNO". P.V.'s uncle. He works for the "MILITARY G.L.B.H." and sends economic reports on the Far East and the PACIFIC to the "I.C. FARMER INDUSTRIES" and other concerns. He is also connected with the American Patent Office, and is probably now living at BEIJING. He and his French wife are De Gaulleists and opposed to the Nazi régime.

Dr. GÜHLMrs. Constance HALL

-- P.V. knew this lady at STERIL in 1935, and was visited by her in Berlin in 1936.

Capt. HELLMANN

-- In command of the German P.O. "OSORNO" on journey from Japan, J.A. - Mar 42.

HUTSCHER

-- An official of the "R.I.F." (REICHSJUSTIZVERWALTUNG).

Franz HUBER

-- A member of the Gestapo. He was attached to the German Embassy in TOKYO, and is now believed to be in Bangkok, Thailand. In summer 41, he was arrested by the Jap. forces, but later released following representation by the German Embassy.

Dr. KORDT

-- (Referred to once as VON DR. KORDT by P.V.) Counsellor at German Embassy, TOKYO. A KIDNAPER nominee.

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Fritz GORDT -- Press attaché at the German Embassy at SHANGHAI.
 Werner GROM -- TOKYO correspondent of the "LIZIEN" newspaper.
 S. CHAICHUN -- "LIZIEN" correspondent at other German posts.
 DOUGLAS -- Describes himself as a doctor. He arrived in Japan in Feb 42. From COURT, CHAICHUN, and subsequently went to SHANGHAI, where he was nominally engaged in a chemical business. r.v. heard that DOUGLAS had been in contact with the British Embassy, and was consequently not trusted by the Germans. (Note: It can be stated definitely, from an official British source, that this is the same man who contacted the British Naval attaché, TOKYO, in Oct 41.)

C. FORD -- An American subject and friend of r.v. He represented the INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE in SHANGHAI.
 Dr. FRANK -- acted as medical officer on board the s.s. "OSORNO".
 Dr. GULLE -- P.W.'s uncle. He works for the "LIZIEN" newspaper and sends economic reports on the Far East and the Pacific to the "I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE" and other concerns. He is also connected with the American Patent Office, and is probably now living at PEKING. He and his French wife are De Gaulleists and opposed to the Nazi régime.

Mrs. Constans HALL -- r.v. knew this lady at STAFFORD in 1935, and was visited by her in BERLIN in 1936.
 C-apt. HILLMANN -- In command of the German s.s. "OSORNO" on journey from Japan, Jan - Mar 42.
 HATSCHEL -- An official of the "R.I.F." (REICHSJUGENDFÜHRUNG).
 FRIEDRICH HUBER -- A member of the Gestapo. He was attached to the German Embassy in TOKYO, and is now believed to be in Bangkok, Thailand. In summer 41, he was arrested by the Japs, but later released. Following representations by the German Embassy, he was referred to once as VON HUBER KOHDT by r.v.)
 Dr. KORDT -- Counsellor at German Embassy, TOKYO. A Republican nominee.

KRÖGER -- In charge of the Nazi Party at SHANGHAI.
 LENZ -- acted with the "D.M.B." (German official news service) at TOKYO. Was closely associated with DOUGLAS and LUKAS, both of whom had American passports. He was eventually arrested by order of the Gestapo and taken back to Germany. In Mar 42, r.v. was told by BAUSCH, of the Foreign Ministry, that LENZ was to have been court-martialed, but had actually been released.

Cleofides LUBMANN -- Nazi "Landesgruppenleiter" for CHINA. Works in conjunction with the Gestapo.
 Sonderführer LUKASCHUSZ -- No particulars, except that he was attached to a German OKW (High Command) office in the former SHELL HOUSE at No 28, BUNDESTRASSE, BERLIN.

/Victor MATSUISHI

Victor MATSUISHI -- A Japanese Journalist at TOKYO. Correspondent of the "TAIKU SHIMPO", a military paper described as the organ of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in CHINA.

Prof. Dr. Claus MEHRT -- At present Editor, at SHANGHAI, of the "20th CENTURY MAGAZINE". He has an American wife, and formerly lived at HONOLULU. He was expelled from the German "SCHRIFTLICHER VERBAND" because of his anti-Nazi outlook. Owing to his excellent knowledge of SOVIET RUSSIA and Russian history, the German Propaganda Ministry recently offered him a monthly salary of 2000 Marks for the Editorship of a new magazine.

Col. MEISINGER -- Gestapo Chief in the FAR EAST. Under the direct orders of BERLIN. P.W. states that KROGER, the Nazi Party leader, was very critical of MEISINGER, partly because of the latter's association with Russian and Polish Jews.

MEICHERS -- The manager of the "TRANSCOCEAN" Agency; was born at HONGKONG. His mother was English.

Admiral MENCHE -- Known to be German Naval C-in-C, BORDEAUX area, in Mar 42.

METZGER -- A Hungarian Journalist who was in close collaboration with personalities of the German Embassy in TOKYO (Major WEISE and Graf MIRBACH).

Oberregierungsrat MEYER -- Of the German Propaganda Ministry. Address: 45, MAURSTRASSE, BERLIN. A Swiss subject and fanatical Nazi. Deported from INDIA 1940, for Fifth Column activities. Went to SHANGHAI, where he met P.W., and subsequently posted to BANGKOK. Employed there in monitoring British and Hindustani broadcasts and subsequently producing counter-propaganda for German and Japanese radio and press.

MUHR -- Agent for SIEMENS in JAPAN, and personal friend of General OTT.

Dr. Karl MOTTTEL -- A statistical expert of the "VERMINIOTZ STAHLWERKE". Of 115 I.R., H.Q. Coy. Was always against good treatment, especially as regards food and water, of British P.W. A crass Nazi.

NOISSEN -- General Manager of "EUROPA-PRESS" in BERLIN. Travelling with P.W. from JAPAN. Could not speak German. Had been educated at the Canadian Academy, KOBE. Father German, mother Japanese.

Miss Christine OLIVER -- A friend of P.W. British subject. Worked in the Municipal Council in TIENSIN. Presumed to be in the FAR EAST still. Had stated she might go to U.S.

General OTT -- German Ambassador in TOKYO.

Baron Freiherr von PUTTKAMER -- Propaganda Chief for the FAR EAST. Also an expert on INDIA. Directly responsible

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 Owns a flat in the PARK HOTEL, SHANGHAI.
 An official employed in German Consulate General, SHANGHAI. Told P.W. that he was not 100% Nazi, and that he would be one of the first to revise his political opinion when the regime crumbles.
V. RANDOW (?) --

/RATJE.....

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SECRET

HAJJE -- A former pilot and aeronautical engineer of "EULASIA" in CHINA. Is now at TOKYO, working in collaboration with the Japanese Air Ministry, under orders of the German Embassy.

SAUVYRE -- French banker, and father of I.W.'s. Lunt. He is mentioned as being pro-do Gaulle.

Dr. Walter SCHREFFENS -- Had been 10 years with SHELL CO in Batavia; had been interned by the Dutch at Java and later released. Was a fellow-passenger with R.W. on the "OSORNO". Stated to be anti-Nazi.

SCHNEIDER -- A German engineer of pronounced anti-Nazi views, who was resident in China for 10 years. In view of his political outlook, he was sent to Japan by the German Consulate in Shanghai on an unspecified mission. On arrival in Japanese territory, he was arrested by Japanese gendarmerie and subsequently deported to CHINA, where he was tried and shot. This event took place before J.P.'s entry into the war. Title of DILOF INGHIKUR, and "CHANGSHIYUENHUE" of the German "JUGENDFUEHRUNG" (Directorate of Hitler Youth).

SCHULZE -- Foreign correspondent of the "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" and close personal friend of General OTT's family. (Note: I.W. is apparently not aware of the subsequent imprisonment of SCHULZE by the Japanese.) Ministerialrat STEFAN -- (Military rank of Captain) Personal assistant to Dr. BERNHARD, the Nazi Press Chief. STEFAN is head of the Propaganda Coy. with H.E. in POTSDAM. He is also secretary to the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin.

Cico STERNBERG -- Of German-Rumanian birth. P.W. states her father is "Chief Consulting Engineer" at the German Air Ministry. The girl is now probably employed at the German Foreign Office. A personal acquaintance of I.W., who found it necessary to warn her about the politically indiscreet tone of her letters to him. According to P.W., she is so anti-Nazi that she would be prepared to divulge useful information if contacted. Address: 18, SCHÖNHAUSENSTRASSE, BERLIN.

Angelika THIEL -- Cousin of P.W. Works in the main office of D.N.B. at ALAUSCHKE 6/7, BERLIN.

Guntar TOMM -- Was employed by the "TRANSOCCAN" agency in NEW YORK in 1939. He was arrested by the F.I.B. and deported to GERMANY. He is now working with a German news agency at STOCKHOLM. P.W. believes he is concerned in political activities as well. Wife of the above. Now working at the German Legation at STOCKHOLM.

Frau TOMM -- Correspondent of the "TRANSOCCAN" formerly at HONG KONG.

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SCHULZE --Richard SORGEMinisterialrat STEFANCico STEINMEYERAngelika THIELEGuntar TOWNFrau TOWN --WENDL --Capt. TOWNELLVON TROTHANDFürst (Prince)

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Frau TOWN -- Working at the German Legation at STOCKHOLM.

WENDL -- A correspondent of the "TRANSOCCIDENTAL" formerly at HONGKONG, now thought to be at KANG'URUO. Is pro-Chinese.

Capt. TOWNELL -- German Assistant Naval Attaché in TOKYO, and head of ILLI'S & CO., KOBE, who are directly responsible for control of German and Italian ship movements in the Far East.

VON TROTHAND -- P.M. to LUTTER, who is a high official in the Foreign section of the German Propaganda Ministry. Fürst (Prince) -- Had many English friends in TIENTSIN and SHANGHAI. Now at German Foreign Office, formerly correspondent of the VOLKISCHE BEOBERACHTER at TOKYO. Related to Italian Royal Family. As known in FAR EAST as a known Nazi. Speaks English, French and Italian fluently.

/Capt. Fritz WEIDMANN....

SECRET

Capt. Fritz WEIDEMANN -- German Consul General at TIENTSIN, formerly A.D.C. to HITLER and Consul General at SAN FRANCISCO. His post at TIENTSIN was purely nominal, and in fact he was mostly travelling (THAILAND, etc.). Is believed to have attempted to negotiate peace between CHINA and JAPAN.

Admiral VERNERKER
Dr. WICKERT --

-- Naval attaché at German Embassy, TOKYO. Attached to the German Embassy at TOKYO for radio propaganda duties. Has been a member of the Nazi Party since 1929. Is under the supervision of a Nazi named SCHULZE. i.v.

Karl von WIEGAND
WOHLITZ --

-- American journalist in SHANGHAI. sent to the FAR EAST on an economic mission, immediately prior to the Russo-German war. Was sent to TOKYO in June 41, probably on account of his unpopularity with the party in BERLIN.

WOLF-SCHENKE --

A former D.N.B. correspondent at CHUNGKING, under the orders of GLITTE, the general manager of D.N.B. for the whole of occupied CHINA. WOLF-SCHENKE was sent to BANGKOK in autumn 1941, and now works under the direct orders of the OKW, BERLIN. Is stated to be pro-Chinese.

2. Nazi Concerns in SHANGHAI

a) The "TRANSOCEAN" News Agency

The staff consisted of MELCHERS, the manager, two Germans, two half-caste Germans and a number of Japanese and Chinamen. In May 41, the agency was brought under the control of the German Embassy, who passed on to them news and propaganda reports from the D.N.B. Service and the Propaganda Ministry in BERLIN. This service with GERMANY was maintained by Morse and teleprinter, and was a 24-hour one. It was HERR KORDT who censored all material for the "TRANSOCEAN" agency, much to the annoyance of the latter.

b) German Radio Station

Guntner SCHWALZ was sent by the German Air Ministry to install a transmitting station in the German Embassy. KOHLER was in charge of technical repairs. The code expert was a Naval officer from the S.S. "LISES".

The German Embassy, TOKYO, also had a "HELLSCHREIBER" transmitter.

3. Sino-German Relations

The American journalist, KARL VON WIEGAND, had an interview with HITLER two months before the Tripartite Pact was concluded. WIEGAND asked HITLER whether he was going to

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make any pacts with JAPAN. The FUEHRER replied that he did
not trust the "yellow devils", and, anyhow, did not wish to
commit a crime against the white race. He referred, however,
to CHURCHILL's speech after the French armistice, and implied
that the British might force him into an alliance with JAPAN.

R. SCHULZ, of the German Foreign Ministry, told P.W. that
German citizens in TOKYO and KOBE had been beaten up by the
Japanese several times, these incidents being "hushed up" by
the German Embassies. German property of value to the Jap
war effort had also been confiscated after the attack on
PEARL HARBOR.

/Germans in CHINA....

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SECRET

Germans in CHINA and JAPAN were not surprised by JAPAN's entry into the war, and they realised at the time that the dispatch of the Jap Ambassador to WASHINGTON was mere "eye-wash".

VON URACH stated that, in exchange for cargoes from the F.R.G., the Japs received permission to use German A/C plants and patents, and other war facilities. From another source, P.W. heard that German IG 109, IG 110 and JU 88 aircraft were actually being built in JAPAN at present.

STEINBAUER told P.W. that the Japanese Embassy in BERLIN insisted that their experts be granted free entry into the most secret departments of the German aircraft plants. The Germans apparently acceded only in part to this request.

An agreement about radio propaganda in the PACIFIC was signed by GERMANY and JAPAN in Jun 48.

4. Political Talks

On his arrival at BERLIN, P.W. was asked to give in the names and addresses of British and American acquaintances in CHINA and JAPAN. He was told to report to "Ministerialrat" STEFFAN, who said to him, among other things: "We will be successful in making Germans of Poles and Czechs, not only in deeds, but also in thought."

P.W. was interrogated by MEYER, a high official of the Propaganda Ministry, who attempted to extract information from him concerning German officials in the F.R.G. and P.W. states there is much friction between the Propaganda and Foreign Ministries in BERLIN. P.W. made himself unpopular by refusing to answer many of the questions put to him. P.W. also saw Baron VON PUTTKAMER, SIEGFRIED LAHRMANN and Baron VON URACH (of the German Foreign Ministry). When asked by P.W. what conditions in GERMANY were like, VON URACH replied: "Hungers and entschlossen Muss es weitergehen" (Hungry but determined, we must carry on). In answer to a question about food supplies, he said: "We are now squeezing the last ounce of food out of the occupied Eastern territories." He also made a few statements on German foreign relations, such as:

- a) The German Government did not expect that SPAIN would enter the war, owing to that country's economic exhaustion and its strongly Catholic population.
- b) As to ITALY, he mentioned that preparations had been made to occupy the country in force in the event of a revolt or peace moves.
- c) The AZORES Islands, as well as DAKAR, were to be occupied for U-Boat and supply bases.

VON TROTHANN, of the Propaganda Ministry, told P.W. that the main strategic object of last winter's offensive in RUSSIA was to induce JAPAN to attack U.S.A. in the PACIFIC.

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A club for foreign diplomats, Press correspondents and high Nazi officials is quartered in the former British Club in PASADENSTRASSE, near the BERLIN Zoo Station. Here, P.W. had a number of other conversations, and heard that:

- a) Gauleiter WAGNER did not die of heart failure, as officially stated. He was murdered by an angry mob at MUNICH. He was drunk when this happened, and had just made a speech declaring that, on winning the war, GERMANY would exterminate all Jews.
- b) The Foreign Ministry in BERLIN does not take the NANKING Govt very seriously, but has a high opinion of Generalissimo CHANG KAI SHEK.

/5. Conditions in BERLIN....

SECRET5. Conditions in BERLINa) Entertainments

From Apr to Jun 42, P.W. visited many flourishing places of entertainment in BERLIN, including the ADOLPH PALAIS, THEATERS, HOBBS'S BAR and RIO RITA. P.W. states these are mainly playgrounds for Nazi officials, since they are all out of bounds to the military and too expensive for most civilians. Performances start at 5 p.m. daily, the chief attraction being naked or quasi-naked dancing girls. The dance bands, he remarked, were mostly foreign -- Belgian, French, Italian, Balkan, Spanish, and even South American. German bands are rare, chiefly because of the Nazi ban on British and American dance tunes, which are immensely popular and are still being reproduced by foreign bands from broadcasts. In this connection, P.W. stated that foreigners are allowed to listen to foreign broadcasts, other than political commentaries. Recordings of Anglo-American dance music apparently sell at enormous prices.

b) Immorality

There is a marked increase in immorality in the German capital, according to P.W., and numbers of young girls and wives of absent soldiers are on sale for a pair of silk stockings, a bottle of scent or a box of chocolates. Outstanding for its reputation for loose morals is the HITLER Youth Movement.

c) British P.W.

In April 42, P.W. visited a P.W. camp at SPANDAU WEST, near BERLIN, and talked to five British prisoners. The latter told him that they were sent to work daily at BERLIN in accordance with their trades. They were being well treated by their guards (elderly LANDESSCHUTZEN) and by their employers, with whose families they often had meals. The P.W. were allowed to go to church, and were occasionally shown British (and, presumably, also German) films in their own camp.

STEINBAUER, of the German Air Ministry, told P.W. he knew of British prisoners employed near BERLIN as draughtsmen, constructors and engineers (but not in armament industries). These P.W. were kept separate from other prisoners, and received very preferential treatment.

d) Anti-Nazi Posters

A cousin of P.W.'s, who has to pass through BERLIN outskirts daily, has seen anti-Nazi slogans painted on factory walls. For example, "HITLER GIB'UNS BROT, SONST WERDEN WIR WIEDER IOT" (Give us Bread, Hitler, or

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B. ECONOMIC

1. Sea Journey from JAPAN to BORDEAUX - 15 Jan-18 Mar 42.

The HAPAG liner, "OSORNC" (of approx 8000 tons, with electric Diesel engines), left KOBE on 15 Jan 42, the cargo consisting of wolfram, antimony, bismuth, cobalt and raw rubber, to a total value of 25 million RM. The crew was about 80 strong. The passengers were mostly technicians of military age, and they all had to take their part in running the ship. From 15 to 18 Jan, the ship lay off KOKI, in

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SOUTHERN SHIKOKU. It was stated that the object of this delay was to throw out any enemy agents' reports as to the sailing of this German ship from KOBE, and in the case of other ships up to as long as 10 days were sometimes spent in one of the bays of SHIKOKU. On 18 Jan, course was shaped to pass North of the Japanese BONIN ISLANDS. She was intercepted by a Japanese cruiser and two smaller units in BONIN ISLAND waters. A Japanese Naval Captain came on board. From the BONIN ISLANDS, South to the MARSHALLS, which were passed to Westward. Through the MARSHALL Group and across the INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE on a Sunday (date not recalled). About 14 hours later, the EQUATOR was crossed. The ship at this time was steaming at 16-18 knots. The position after crossing the EQUATOR was North of the PHOENIX ISLANDS. T.HITI was passed to Southward, and course was then set for 60° S, 60° W. The point actually passed through was 55° S, 60° W. After entering the SOUTH ATLANTIC, course was shaped to pass through a point equidistant from the FALKLANDS and SOUTH GEORGIA. Three days of engine trouble followed, during which speed was reduced to 5 knots, and the course was altered to N.W. When the repairs had been effected, course was set to pass through a point equidistant from DAKAR and FERNANDEZ. The ship did not go as far East as ASCENSION, although this name was mentioned on board. Course was next shaped to pass 200 miles West of AZORES. When the latitude of AZORES was reached, the course was due North for two days, then due East, to make landfall at FINISTERE. Spanish territorial waters were followed until French territorial waters were reached. At BLANKITZ, the ship was met by two MINESUCHBOOTE (mine-sweepers) and air cover of two aircraft. Thence to the mouth of the GIRONDE and BORDEAUX.

When passing through "danger zones", speed was increased to 20 knots. Speed in Spanish territorial waters was 12-14 knots.

Miscellaneous

The ship sailed under the Japanese flag, but the American flag was occasionally worn. No ports were touched and no supplies whatever were taken on at sea. The ship had no protection, and only a dummy wooden gun on board. The MINESUCHBOOTE were about 20 metres long, one funnel, no torpedo tubes, one M.G. and one (?) 3.8. About 10 were seen in the mouth of the GIRONDE. U-Boats were also observed.

2. Other Shipping Information

Other vessels which arrived in BORDEAUX, with mixed cargoes,

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INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE on a Sunday (date not recalled). About 14 hours later, the EQUATOR was crossed. The ship at this time was steaming at 16-18 knots. The position after crossing the EQUATOR was North of the PHOENIX ISLANDS. TAHITI was passed to Southward, and course was then set for 60° S, 60° W. The point actually passed through was 55° S, 60° W. After entering the SOUTH ATLANTIC, course was shaped to pass through a point equidistant from the FALKLANDS and SOUTH GEORGIA. Three days of engine trouble followed, during which speed was reduced to 6 knots, and the course was altered to N.W. When the repairs had been effected, course was set to pass through a point equidistant from DAKAR and PENANGUELO. The ship did not go as far East as ASCENSION, although this name was mentioned on board. Course was next shaped to pass 200 miles West of AZORES. When the latitude of AZORES was reached, the course was due North for two days, then due East, to make landfall at FRIESTERE. Spanish territorial waters were followed until French territorial waters were reached. At BLANRITZ, the ship was met by two MINENSUCHBOOTE (mine-sweepers) and air cover of two aircraft. Thence to the mouth of the GIRONDE and BORDEAUX.

When passing through "danger zones", speed was increased to 20 knots. Speed in Spanish territorial waters was 12-14 knots.

Miscellaneous

The ship sailed under the Japanese flag, but the American flag was occasionally worn. No ports were touched and no supplies whatever were taken on at sea. The ship had no protection, and only a gummy wooden gun on board. The MINENSUCHBOOTE were about 20 metres long, one funnel, no torpedo tubes, one M.G. and one (?) 8.8. About 10 were seen in the mouth of the GIRONDE. U-Boats were also observed.

2. Other Shipping Information

Other vessels which arrived in BORDEAUX, with mixed cargoes, shortly before the "OSORNO":-

- i) The "BURGENLAND", around Feb 42.
- ii) The "RHEINE" (new name; previous one not known), of about 10,000 tons, at the end of Jan 42.

P.W. states that vessels of this type leave KOBE and YOKOHAMA regularly every 10 to 14 days, though there is sometimes a break of from 4 to 6 weeks, for unspecified reasons. All go via CAPE HORN and SOUTH AMERICA; the passage taking 3 to 3 1/2 months to BORDEAUX or ST. NAZAIRE. The "OSORNO" took less time on the trip as she is a faster ship. All ships usually go through Spanish territorial waters.

SECRET

Escorts for Japanese ships are sometimes provided by JAPAN. P.W. knows of one Jap U-Boat which came right up to BORDEAUX, probably as a propaganda stunt.

at KOBE in Nov. 41, P.W. noticed one large Japanese cargo-boat and several large U-Boats under construction. A German who took a photo in the harbour was arrested.

P.W. stated that he heard in BERLIN at the end of Apr 42 that the "SCHARNHORST" had been transferred to the Japanese and was being used as a hospital ship. He also stated that when he personally visited the "SCHARNHORST" in KOBE in Jan 42, one of the engineers told him that the ship's engines were not capable of developing full speed owing to the long period in which she had been immobilised and their inability to obtain the necessary spare parts in JAPAN.

The Japanese Journalist, N. TSUISHI, told P.W. that almost all hospital ships were being used, when clear of patients, to carry ammunition.

3. Industrial GERMANY

During May/June 42, the so-called "general mobilization" of metals and iron ores for Winter 42/43 took place in GERMANY. Dr. MOTTEL told P.W. that the "last hope" of the German industrialists lay in the exploitation of the occupied Eastern ~~countries~~, and SWEDEN.

From Oct 42, internal railway transport in GERMANY is to be reduced by 15%, as compared with the previous half-year, owing to the transfer to RUSSIA of locomotives and rolling-stock.

The output of chemical products for home consumption has been reduced by about 65%.

In the SIEMENS and other large armament plants in and around BERLIN, young boys and girls of 14 to 16 are now being employed on heavy work.

4. Food and Commodities in BERLIN

A few black market prices:-

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 lb of Butter | 25 R.M. |
| 1 egg | 0.50 R.M. |
| 1 Bottle of Brandy | 75 R.M. |
| 1 Box, Good Cigars | 100 R.M. |
| 1 small bottle, CHANEL scent | 60 R.M. |
| 1 bottle, DEINHARDT Champagne (cheapest) | 85 R.M. |
| 1 pr ladies' wooden shoes | 35 R.M. |
| 1 pr cheapest silk stockings | 15 R.M. |

In May 42, clothing cards, valid up to 1944, were being issued in BERLIN.

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5. Allied Bombs on EUROPE

P.W.'s father, who is resident at VIETZ OSTBAUN, 85 km E of BERLIN, wrote him on the subject of an attack by Soviet bombers on an armament concern near his house. Though no details of damage are given, astonishment is expressed at the distance covered by the Russian bombers. This happened in Aug 42, but was not mentioned in the German Press.

P.W. was in FRANCE at the end of Mar 42. He states that the A.P. raid on the REM.ULF Werke destroyed three-quarters of the plant and caused heavy damage in the neighbourhood. An official in the German Chamber of Commerce in PARIS told P.W. that the number of killed had been 1500/1600 -- and 821, as mentioned in the Nazi Press.

A.H.K.

SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED
WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER
SOURCES.

Ref No NOI/68 MI(L)

30 Dec 42

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A. GERMANY

1. Military

- a) Air Chuckers-out
- b) Russian P.W. Camp

2. Economic

- a) Aluminium Works
- b) I.G. Farbenindustrie
- c) Cologne Metal Works
- d) Berlin Slaughterhouse
- e) Styria Housing Estates

3. Morale and Propaganda

- a) E.B.C. News
- b) A Divided Family

B. POLISH UPPER SILESIA

1. Economic

- a) "Matilde" Coal Mines
- b) Civilian living conditions

2. Political & Propaganda

- a) Religion
- b) Anti-Axis Movements
- c) Broadcasts

A. GERMANY

1. Military

- a) Air Chuckers-out

In July 42, a course for parachutist chuckers-out was taking place at PRIBURG in BADEN. After leaving hospital, a P.W. spent about ten days going a refresher course in navigation, and made three flights in a Ju 52, chucking out large rolls attached to parachutes over the aerodrome.

- b) Russian P.W. Camp

Whilst at SOBHU/NIEDERLAUSITZ in Dec 41, a P.W. noticed at about one km from the road, on the left, going Eastwards, a large aerodrome used for instructional

C. ITALY

1. Economic

- a) Ann Factories & Dumps
- b) Mercury and Coal Mines
- c) Agriculture
- d) Food

2. Political and Morale

- a) Anti-Fascist Riots
- b) An expensive statement

D. N. AFRICA (AXIS FORCES)

1. Military

- a) Self-inflicted wounds
- b) Prostitutes from DEENA

2. Political & Propaganda

- a) Round-up of Jews
- b) Treatment of Arabs
- c) Propaganda for Germans
- d) "Europe Against England"

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- b) A Divided Family

B. POLISH UPPER SILESIA

1. Economic
 - a) "Maidle" Coal Mines
 - b) Civilian living conditions
2. Political & Propaganda
 - a) Religion
 - b) Anti-Axis Movements
 - c) Broadcasts

A. GERMANY

1. Military
 - a) Air Chockers-out

In July 42, a course for parachutist chockers-out was taking place at FRIEBURG in BREISGAU. After leaving hospital, P.W. spent about ten days doing a refresher course in navigation, and made three flights in a Ju 52, chucking out large coils attached to parachutes over the aerodrome.

- b) Russian P.W. Camp

Whilst at SORAU/NIEDERLAUSITZ in Dec 41, P.W. noticed at about one km from the road, on the left, going Eastwards, a large aerodrome used for instructional flying. About 1500 metres away from the aerodrome was a fairly extensive P.W. camp for Russian prisoners.

2. Economic

- a) Aluminium Works

P.W. was born in COLOGNE. Went to BELGIUM when only a child, and lived there until Jul 40. Left BELGIUM because the factory in which he was working was closed after the German occupation, and went to BERLIN, where he worked...

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where he worked for 16 months, until he was sent to ITALY to serve in the Army.

1) P.W. worked at the DÜRENHUTER-INTALLWERKE (RICHMONDSTRASSE, BERLIN-ROESIGWALL), which produce aluminum airscrews and other parts. These works were previously at DÜREN, near AIX-LE-CHATELAIN, and were moved to BERLIN owing to R.A.F. bombings. According to what P.W. was told, they will now be moved to another part of BERLIN in STANDBORF.

P.W. worked from Dec 40 to Feb 41 in the forging shop, and from Feb 41 to Mar 42 in the foundry yard. Work was carried out in three shifts, working 8 hours each. Apart from this, all workmen had to do some extra time unloading material. This was nearly compulsory, and, though P.W. usually did one extra hour, others did up to four hours.

The works had its foundry for duralumin, into which came small ingots of what appeared to be aluminum alloy. These blocks were melted and the molten metal poured into forms of the rough shape of the article to be produced. Both forms and presses tools were made in a workshop equipped with shaping machines, drilling machines, etc., and naturally a large amount of skilled hand work was required in their production.

When P.W. worked in the forging shop, he was on No 1 press, with a crew of four men. These men had to place the duralumin blank into the heating oven at the R/W side of the press and then to transfer it to the press, afterwards removing the finished article. Stacks of raw material were behind them on the right, and the "cut" stock was on the left behind them.

No 1 press worked either on airscrew blades for aircraft or on a hat-shaped forming about 30 cm diameter x 20 cm depth with a 10 cm rim. The use of the latter was not clear; it had a small boss cast on one side (outside only, not inside as well), and was reminiscent of a British steel helmet.

The airscrew blades and the other forming went afterwards to the trimming shop to have the salvages trimmed away, but P.W. cannot say whether there was any polishing or sandblasting in the factory area.

Nos. 2 to 6 presses, which were arranged in a continuous row with No 1 press, worked mostly on small parts, the nature of which is obscure to P.W.

The crew of No 1 press could turn out about 20 airscrew blades an hour. As the factory worked on a 24-hour basis, this gave an output of about 480 blades a day. The run lasted usually about 2 1/2 days, so that it would appear that the factory was producing an order for 1,000 blades. P.W. cannot estimate the wastage, but thinks it was not excessive.

About 40 blades were stacked in a cage and then taken away by an overhead crane for inspection and testing.

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About 40 blades were stacked in a case and then taken away by an overhead crane for inspection and testing.

For the bulk of his time with this factory, P.W. was driving a mobile crane in the reception yard of the foundry. Here he had to deal mostly with raw castings for dies, press tools and forms. During this time he did not gain much insight into the working processes employed.

In the same neighborhood, next to the LÜHMANN, were also the DEUTSCHE WAFEREN WORKS, which produce rifles and ammunition.

In WILHELMSHRUHE are the ARGUS WORKS, which produce A/C engines, and the BERGHEIM WORKS, which produce material for electrical plants.

/11) Salaries. ...

SECRET

ii) Salaries. P.W., who was not a specialized worker, was paid RM 1.05 per hour. He made roughly RM 280 a month, but RM 90 were deducted for various taxes and compulsory subscriptions.

iii) Rations. Up to Mar 42, the following rations were in force:-

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Bread | 250 grs per day |
| Butter | 180 " " week |
| Greases | 80 " " " |
| Sausages | 800 " " " |
| Potatoes | 2 1/2 kegs " " |
| Marmalade | 250 grs " " |

iv) Living Conditions. P.W. lived in a camp next to the factory, with various compounds according to nationalities. Italians coming from abroad were not in the same compound with Italians coming from Italy. There were also French, Belgians, Croatians, Poles (which P.W. believes to have been civilian prisoners -- men, women and young girls) and Russian P.W. These were treated like animals. Many Jews were also employed in the factory, but did not live in these camps, being resident in Berlin. They wore a star with the word "JULEN", and were not allowed to buy certain commodities. They also had special shopping hours.

P.W. lived in a hut in which 18 men were accommodated in every room. The beds were placed two by two, one on top of the other. Ventilation was good, 4 windows per room.

P.W. fed at the canteen for his mid-day meal, and paid RM 2.10 per week. For his breakfast and dinner he bought food every 3 days, and spent about 3 RM. (Bread, butter, sausages).

b) "I.G. FARBEWINDUSTRIE"

This information has been obtained from three P.W. who have been employed in some of the concerns of the "I.G. FARBEWINDUSTRIE" in the LUWIGSHAFEN district. The number of I.G. employees in this area totals about 100,000, including men of many nationalities (but no Poles) and many women. In the most important and secret departments, however, only Germans are employed.

1) Sulphuric Acid Factory. This was housed in one single building, and nearly 200,000 litres of acid were produced daily for the exclusive use of other I.G. branches. Sulphuric acid was produced in the usual way; sulphur-stones were burned and the smoke driven through lead tubes into containers, where the acid was produced. The whole department was modernized, so that only one man was needed where 6 had been working before. One half had been modernized in Jan 40, and the other half was nearly ready when P.W. left in Aug 41.

Working Conditions: During the week, work was divided into three shifts: from 06.00 to 14.00 hrs

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| " | 14.00 " 22.00 " |
| " | 22.00 " 06.00 " |

Over the week-end, Saturday and Sunday, there were only two

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Working Conditions: During the week, work was divided into three shifts: from 06.00 to 14.00 hrs

" 14.00 " 22.00 "

" 22.00 " 06.00 "

Over the week-end, Saturday and Sunday, there were only two shifts of 12 hours each.

Pay: P.W. earned RM 55 a week, nett. His monthly

deductions were: - War Tax RM 56

Health Insurance RM 18 to 20

Taxes RM 5 to 6.50

"D.F." RM 3.50

Church RM 1.50

"WMA" RM 2

RM 67.50 average.

P.W. states he paid less duties because he is married. Single workers' deductions are more than half their pay.

During air raids 6237

SECRET

During air raids, only two-thirds of the personnel would take cover, the remainder having to keep certain machinery going.

ii) Adhesive Substance

An I.G. plant producing a special adhesive substance was started in 1937. It is housed in a building known as the CHARTER Building.

The adhesive substance, use unknown, was an colourless brown liquid, with the thickness of syrup. Five (zinc) barrels, each containing 150 kgs of the substance, were produced daily.

The main raw material for the manufacture of the substance was a colourless liquid called "ISO-EL", which came from another department of the I.G.

60 workers were employed, in 3 shifts:

| |
|-----------------|
| 0800 - 1400 hrs |
| 1400 - 2200 " |
| 2200 - 0600 " |

The average pay was 70 Pfennig per hour. averages weekly deductions - 6 Marks.

iii) Other Plants

Other products turned out by the I.G. at LUDWIGSHAFEN were synthetic rubber, certain gases, chlorine, synthetic petrol, and probably certain explosives.

The petrol is known as ELIIBENZIN, because produced mainly from lead, and is quite colourless.

Little damage has been caused so far by any of the I.G. plants by air raids, though the experimental station of the artificial rubber (BUNA) plant at OPPAU was hit and damaged by bombs in the summer of 1940.

iv) Experimental Farm

This is at LIEBURGER HOF (still in the LUDWIGSHAFEN area) and has an area of 300 acres. All the various types of artificial manures produced by the I.G. were tried out here on different plants and crops. A new type of manure is tested sometimes for years before being put on the market.

No new types have been produced by the I.G. since 1936, but the old ones have been improved.

The I.G., of course, controls farms in other districts where the soil is different in quality.

Incidentally, the use of manures is now compulsory in GERMANY, and supplies are arranged through the "Farmers' Association".

A staff of 60 workers at the LIEBURGER HOF farm, this number probably now consisting entirely of women.

Working hours were from 0800 to 1200, and from 1300 to

785015

The average pay was 70 Pfennig per hour. Average weekly deductions - 8 Marks.

iii) Other Plants

Other products turned out by the I.G. at LUDWIGSHAFEN were synthetic rubber, certain gases, chlorine, synthetic petrol, and probably certain explosives.

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Incidentally, the use of manures is now compulsory in GERMANY, and supplies are arranged through the "Farmers' Association".

A staff of 60 worked at the LINDURGER HOF farm, this number probably now consisting entirely of women.

Working hours were from 0700 to 1200 and from 1300 to 1900 hours, and the average pay was from 30 to 50 Marks weekly, with free quarters and full board.

Some of the workers were to leave for TANZANIA (EAST AFRICA) in 1938, to start a similar farm there. The scheme was abandoned.

c) Cologne Metal Works

A captured German sailor has mentioned that he worked up till Aug 41 at the "WILHELM EMMEVOELF" factory at COLOGNE. Though this plant was completely destroyed in the R.A.F. June raids, the following details may be of interest:-

/Steel parts...

SECRET

Steel parts for car engines, such as bearings, differentials, etc., were made and assembled, the chief customer being the German FORD concern.

About five to six bars of steel came into the works daily, marked 63, 70, 80, 90 or C.V. The latter was "CHROME-VANADIUM" steel and the best of these qualities.

The equipment of the factory included 40 milling machines, 25 turning lathes, 2 old shaping machines, a number of drills, cranes and hardening stoves. One of the milling machines was an American "CLIMAX" of modern construction.

One hundred workers were employed, in two shifts: 0600 - 1500 hrs and 1500 - 2400 hrs.

The workers included a few French P.W. but no women.

P.W.'s wages amounted to 50 or 55 RM weekly.

a) BERLIN Slaughterhouse

When P.W. was working in the Central Slaughterhouse in BERLIN, 40,000 head of livestock of all kinds were slaughtered twice a week (on Tuesdays and Fridays). Of this total of 80,000 head a week, about two-thirds went to the Army authorities and one-third went to the civilian population of BERLIN and district.

The livestock came from HOLLAND, BELGIUM and other countries, besides GERMANY itself.

The area of the slaughterhouse was 3 kms square. It contained 200 slaughtering pens for cattle, and 300 for pigs, calves and sheep. There were three big steam-heated boiling houses for cleaning intestines and rendering fat. ECKHARDT & CO owned two sausage factories within the slaughterhouse area.

e) Styria Housing Estates

Prior to his call-up, another P.W. worked as an unskilled labourer in building houses in camp form for 2000/3000 workmen in the HERMANN GOERING WERKE in DONAUWITZ, Styria. The housing estate was in THORALACH.

About 200/300 workmen were employed, the majority of whom were Slovenes, Slovaks, Poles, Sudeten Germans and Czechs. The wage was RM -.60 per hour. Normal working hours, 48 per week. The gross wages of P.W. amounted to over RM 30 per week, but, after deductions for board and lodgings in barracks, taxes, etc., he had net earnings of about RM 25 for a fortnight.

3. Morale and Propaganda

a) B.B.C. News

It was stated that the best reception of the B.B.C. News

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3. Writtle and Propaganda

a) B.B.C. News

A P.W. states that the best reception of the B.B.C. News in GERMANY was at 4500 hrs German Summer Time, on the medium waveband. Little interference was noticeable, and many workers listened-in at that time.

b) A Divided Family

One of the P.W. who contributed the above information on the I.G. FARBEWIRTSCHAFT is a Dutch subject. He volunteered for the German Army under the influence of (or, perhaps, in order to get away from) his German wife, who has pronounced Nazi views. P.W.'s family were very upset by his joining up, and his father and sister wrote bitter letters to the wife.

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SECRET

In one of these, they went so far as to wish that their son and brother might be killed at once on Russian territory. For honour's sake, P.W.'s wife reported this to the Nazi authorities, and both father and daughter were tried by a court at the district. P.W. knows that his sister was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, but has not yet received news of his father's sentence.

B. POLISH UPPER SILESIA

i. Economic

a) "Mittels" Coal Mines

These details were obtained from a Pole, who comes from LUBIN, in POLISH UPPER SILESIA. His father was a miner in the local "Mittels" coal mines, and was, in fact, killed in an accident there. P.W. himself worked in these mines at different times, and visited them for the last time in Apr 42.

1937 -- 300 men were employed in the "Mittels" mines; working hours were 7 1/2 a day, Sundays excluded, and the average wage was the equivalent of 10 Marks a day.

The daily output was 25,000 trucks, each holding 15 cwt.

1942 -- 500 men are employed, working 9 to 12 hours a day; only every second Sunday is free. The average pay is 8 Marks a day, less 15% in the case of Poles.

The daily output is approximately 12,000 trucks, holding 15 cwt each.

The following premiums have, however, been introduced lately: For every 2 1/2 sq metres of coal mined over and above a basic fixed quantity, a man receives 1 Mark.

If a worker decides to forego all his free Sundays, he receives the following extra rations monthly: 100 gms meat, 1 tin sardines, 25 cigarettes, and 1 1/2 litres of very cheap liqueur.

The comparatively lower coal output per man-hour now than in 1937, as shown by the above, is attributed by P.W. to the poor food given to the men and the prevalent "go-slow" methods of work. P.W. adds that it is not possible for the German overseers to check the work and output of each individual miner, because coal is notoriously easier to extract from certain pits than from others.

In appreciating the reduction in the miner's pay, P.W. mentions that the fact must also be taken into account that the Mark in UPPER SILESIA has a purchasing power only half of what it was in 1937.

When in LUBIN, P.W. heard that five or six English P.W.'s were working in a nearby mine. One of them was known to be a Pilot Officer called SMITH, who apparently escaped in Apr 42 with the aid of local inhabitants.

Subsequent work was suspended for two days (in Sep 41) in the "Mittels" mines, owing to the explosion of some steam and compressed-air mains. In Dec 41, ten miners were

1942 -- 500 men were employed in the "MATHIAS" mines; working hours were 7 1/2 a day, Sundays excluded, and the average wage was the equivalent of 10 Marks a day.

The daily output was 25,000 trucks, each holding 15 cwt.

The following premiums have, however, been introduced lately: for every 2 1/2 sq metres of coal mined over and above a basic fixed quantity, a man receives 1 Mark.

If a worker decides to forego all his free Sundays, he receives the following extra rations monthly: 100 gms meat, 1 tin sardines, 25 cigarettes, and 1/2 litre of very cheap liquor.

The comparatively lower coal output per man-hour now than in 1937, as shown by the above, is attributed by P.W. to the poor food given to the men and the prevalent "go-slow" methods of work. P.W. adds that it is not possible for the German overseers to check the work and output of each individual miner, because coal is notoriously easier to extract from certain pits than from others.

In appreciating the reduction in the miner's pay, P.W. mentions that the fact must also be taken into account that the Mark in UPPER SILESIA has a purchasing power only half of what it was in 1937.

When in LIBINE, P.W. heard that five or six English P.W. were working in a nearby mine. One of them was known to be a pilot officer called SMITH, who apparently escaped in Apr 42 with the aid of 100.1 inhabitants.

Substance. Work was suspended for two days (in Sep 41) in the "MATHIAS" mines, owing to the explosion of some steam and compressed-air lines. In Dec 41, ten miners were imprisoned for having posted up exhortations to "go slow".

b) Civilian Living Conditions

P.W. believes that conditions in UPPER SILESIA are incomparably better than, for instance, in the centre of POLAND, and that, in fact, Poles are still better off in SILESIA than in any other part of German-controlled Europe.

During his visit to the district in the middle of 1942, P.W. noted the following ration and price details:

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Milk is obtainable only for children under 6 years of age. Meat, when obtainable, costs about 1 Mark the lb; poultry is reserved for the Forces.

Fruit is very scarce. On one occasion apples were made available, one lb per head, costing 80 Pfennig (equating the price of 1 cwt of apples before the war).

Beer has been entirely replaced by a non-alcoholic beverage called "LIMONADEBIER".

Liquors are still issued on public holidays, in the measure of one-quarter litre per head.

Cigarettes: 4 a day for men between the ages of 21 and 60, and 2 a day for women between 21 and 60. Pipe-smokers may draw 50 gms of tobacco a week instead of cigarettes.

Black Market

Some foodstuffs are frequently available on the black market (Wits at 10 M. the lb., eggs at 50 Pf. each, flour at M. 2.50 the lb., etc.). The penalty for these and other fraudulent dealings, however, is death. P.W. recalls the case of a poor woman of MCKITKOWIC, who was on half-rations because her husband was a political prisoner at DACHAU. To feed her 6 children, the woman forged some bread-coupons. She was found out and executed. These executions are usually by hangings, the gallows being placed in a public square, preferably in front of a church. Victims are left to dangle on the gallows several hours after death, as an example.

2. Political and Propaganda

a) Religion

The many and fervid Catholics in POLAND were very shocked, P.W. states, by the POPE's action in blessing the war for the Axis (1941). The high feeling on this occasion led to rioting in certain districts.

b) Anti-Axis Movements

In the village of LIBING, as apparently in most Polish centres, a small anti-Axis organization is at work underground. Among other activities, a weekly paper, consisting of 2 to 3 typewritten pages, is issued. News of the outside world is obtained by a clandestine radio set, and the paper includes appeals to help certain hard-hit families and individuals. P.W. distributed some copies of the paper himself when on leave; in this, he was aided by being in German uniform. P.W. knows the editor of the paper, but not the leader of the movement. For security reasons, members are distinguished and referred to only by a series of personal numbers.

c) Broadcasts

Only pre-war members of the Nazi Party are allowed to keep wireless sets in POLAND, though a high number of others do so

Some foodstuffs are frequently available on the black market (Pats at 10 M, the lb., eggs at 50 Pf. each, flour at M. 2.50 the lb., etc.). The penalty for these and other fraudulent dealings, however, is death. P.W. recalls the case of a poor woman of MACISTOKOIC, who was on half-rations because her husband was a political prisoner at DACHAU. To feed her 8 children, she would forge some bread-coupons. She was found out and executed. These executions are usually by hangings, the gallows being placed in a public square, preferably in front of a church. Victims are left to dangle on the gallows several hours after death, as an example.

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c) Broadcasts

Only pre-war members of the Nazi Party are allowed to keep wireless sets in POLAND, though a high number of others do so at their heavy risk.

P.W.'s experience with a set in LIBINE was that a number of foreign stations were constantly jammed by the Nazis. For this and other reasons, the only non-German broadcasts he could listen in to regularly were the 10 P.M. news from SWITZERLAND and an English news bulletin at 2 A.M. (S.B.C.?).

/C. ITALY...

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Report No 6B

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SECRET

G. ITALY

1. Economic

a) Ammunition Factories and Dumps

Two Italian P.W. mentioned they knew of the location, but very few particulars, of the following:-

CAPUA (Prov of NAPLES)

S.W. of the town, an explosives factory.

One mile outside the town, towards SANTA MARIA DI

CAPUA VETERE, explosives dumps.

Between the town and the airfield, a plant where fuses are made and S.A.A. is checked and packed. This plant employs from 500 to 600 workers.

BOLSONA

Inside the town, towards S.W. suburbs, an explosives factory.

E of the town, near CASABATE, ammunition dumps.

4 km outside the town, on the right of the road to FLORENCE, the explosives dump of CARRARELLI.

E of the above, on an elevation of about 250 metres, the explosives dumps of MONTE DONATO.

NAPLES Area

Explosives dumps at SORRENTO, POZZUOLI, GENOLIMINI.

ROME

In the PABOLI district, the S.R.C.M. (S.C.C. ROMANA COSTRUZIONI LECCO-NICCHI), where 37 s/m M.G.s. and other weapons are manufactured.

ORBITELLO

Near the railway station, a branch of the MONTECATINI concern, where acids and chemical products are made.

On the side of a hill S of the town, a large plant of the S.G.E.M. (S.C.C. GEN. ESCLUSIVI MINIZIONI), where explosives, grenades, mortar shells, cartridge caps, etc., are manufactured. This plant includes many buildings, some of recent construction, and is entirely surrounded by barbed-wire fences, with frequent sentry-posts. 5,000 men and women are employed there, and work proceeds day and night.

b) Mercury and Coal Mines

A P.W. of Slav origin gave us the following details. Both he and his brother (now condemned to death) are active anti-fascists, and P.W.'s. statements may be relied upon.

ARCA

P.W. has been a worker in the ARCA (Prov of FOLA) coal mines. Production has greatly increased since the

In the town, towards S.E. suburbs, an explosives factory.

E of the town, near Casalella, ammunition dumps.

4 km outside the town, on the right of the road to Florence, the explosives dump of CALANDELLI.

E of the above, on an elevation of about 250 metres, the explosives dumps of MONTI DONATO.

NAPIES area

Explosives dumps at SORRENTO, SOZZOLI, GEROLOMINI.

ROME

In the PALLADI district, the S.A.C.C. (S.C.C. ROMANA COSTRUZIONI MECCANICHE), where 37 m/m A.G.S. and other weapons are manufactured.

ORISTELLA

Near the railway station, a branch of the MONTECATINI concern, where acids and chemical products are made.

On the side of a hill S of the town, a large plant of the S.G.E.N. (S.C.C. GEN. ESPLOSIVI LUNIZIONI), where explosives, grenades, mortar shells, cartridge caps, etc., are manufactured. This plant includes many buildings, some of recent construction, and is entirely surrounded by barbed-wire fences, with frequent sentry-posts. 3,000 men and women are employed there, and work proceeds day and night.

b) Mercury and Coal Mines

A P.M. of Slav origin gave us the following details. Both he and his brother (now condemned to death) are active anti-Fascists, and P.M.'s statements may be relied upon.

ARSA

P.M. has been a worker in the ARSA (Prov of POLA) coal mines. Production has greatly increased since the beginning of the war. He is unable to say what the annual output is, but states that, whereas before the war this mine was hardly exploited, there are now 9000 men working in three shifts of eight hours each. They are all militarised, and Colonel is in charge. The quality of the coal is poor; it does not give as much heat as imported coal. It only produces a big flame. The mines in that region have been dried up, and a village has now been built at ARSA. A dam has also been built, but I.M. was not quite clear on the purposes which it serves. The coal is carried by train to the sea, and a small port exists in the creek (roughly 4 miles from ARSA).

/The ARSA mine...

The ARSA mine is dangerous, as it only has one entrance. An explosion occurred in 1941, killing about 500 men. P.W. assures that accidents occur daily. This is due to bad organization, lack of wood to support the galleries, and hasty work.

P.W. was paid 2 Lit per hour = Lit 18 per day = Lit 480 per month, but Lit 60 per month were retained on his salary for insurance and subscriptions to the Fascist Party, the Dopolavoro and other institutions. Membership compulsory.

IRPIA

P.W. was born in IDRIA, only a few miles from the Yugoslav border, and knows something about the nearby mercury mines. He states that these mines, which belonged to the Austrians until 1918 and then to the Italian Government, have now been sold to a private company called "MONTAMATO".

One thousand workers were employed there before the war, and this number has now been increased to 1500.

The production is roughly of 2 million tons a year, and the mercury is carried to TRIESTE by M.T.

c) Agriculture

An ex-farmer states that, on coming to NORTH AFRICA, he was obliged to hand over 3 acres of his property to a relative, in the hopes that she might exploit them, while other portions of his land have had to be left untilled and unsown.

As regards livestock, P.W. states from his own experience that a family of five are only allowed to keep one pig, the Government taking over the remainder. 40% of all cattle must also be handed over to the Government. Incidentally, pigs are paid Lire 8 the kilo by the Govt, and are sold at Lire 50 on the market. Cows are paid Lire 3 by the Govt and are sold at Lire 13 the kilo on the market. From what P.W. has heard from his relatives, the value of pigs generally has increased by 500% in the last year.

In his district, wood was worth Lire 4 per 100 kilos before the war, and is now sold at Lire 85 for the same weight.

d) Food

Here are a few up-to-date details of rationing and prices, contributed by various P.W.

Bread is now sold at Lire 2.30 per kilo, against coupons, and Lire 24 on the black market, when available.

Meat. In an average restaurant in ITALY, a donkey-flesh outlet costs 18-20 Lire.

Sardines. Tins containing 3 sardines are now issued, costing Lire 9.

Cheese. Lire 14-15 per kilo. Black market, Lire 20.

Cooking Oil. Allowance, 500 gms per month at Lire 10 per litre.

On the black market, a litre of oil may cost anything from

a private company called "MONTALATO".

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In his district, wood was worth Lire 4 per 100 kilos before the war, and is now sold at Lire 65 for the same weight.

d) Food

Here are a few up-to-date details of rationing and prices, contributed by various P.W.

Bread is now sold at Lire 2.80 per kilo, without coupons, and Lire 24 on the black market, when available.

Meat. In an average restaurant in ITALY, a donkey-flesh cutlet costs 18-20 Lire.

Sardines. Tins containing 3 sardines are now issued, costing Lire 9. Cheese. Lire 14-15 per kilo. Black Market, Lire 20.

Cooking Oil. allowance, 500 grs per month at Lire 10 per litre. On the black market, 1 litre of oil may cost anything from 80 to 180 Lire.

Macaroni. Very poor quality. Rationed at 1 1/2 kilos per month, costing 3.20 Lire per kilo. Can be obtained on the black market in some districts at Lire 5-6.

Grapes. Lire 7-10 per kilo.

Oranges. Lire 14 the kilo.

Ration Cards.

When discontent is caused by the fact that ration cards are rarely issued at the beginning of the month, but usually around the 10th or 12th.

/2. Political & Morale ...

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SECRET2. Political and Morala) Anti-Fascist RiotsGORIZIA

On 1 May 42, Slav flags were displayed on many buildings there. Many of the fascists sent out to remove them were wounded by small bombs. Despite the numerous military patrols, streets and public squares were littered with anti-Fascist leaflets telling the population that the Russians and the British would soon free them from the Italian yoke.

TRIESTE

Leaflets were also dropped in May at CASTEL SAN GIUSTO in Trieste. Chetnick guerrillas are now carrying out sabotage at the very outskirts of the city. Cases of women rioting over food troubles inside the city are becoming more numerous. They are usually disbanded by the fire brigade. Students from Trieste who were shot for sabotage at the beginning of this year had blown up ammunition dumps at S. PIETROBATTISTA (GENOVA), GENOVA and ANSCIA, and a gas works at SPZLA.

BOLZANO

One P.W. assures us that he has seen the Communist paper, "LAVORO", which is published somewhere near this city. He also states that anti-Fascist meetings are frequently held, though only middle-aged workers, well-known for their feelings, may attend.

Pavia

Another P.W. claims that Pavia is one of the towns in ITALY which have never given way to Fascism.

A recent incident is recalled when women formed a chain and stopped the vans coming out of the BELLINI Bakery. They threatened the drivers, and removed all the bread. After duly paying for the bread, they distributed it according to the size of each family involved.

PISA

Also here, women have recently rioted in meat-shops, and over the shortage of potatoes. A prisoner who was a cook in a unit stationed at PISA, states that women and children used to crowd round the field kitchens to beg for scraps. The officers of the unit made several unsuccessful attempts to stop this practice.

GENOVA, MILAN

While on leave recently, a P.W. was told by his family of recent riots at GENOVA and MILAN. In these cases, air-raid alarms are now sounded so as to get everyone into the shelters and disperse demonstrators. The police have orders not to interfere with demonstrators unless blood is shed.

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BOLZANO

One P.W. assures us that he has seen the Communist paper, "L'AVANTI", which is published somewhere near this city. He also states that anti-Fascist meetings are frequently held, though only middle-aged workers, well-known for their feelings, may attend.

RAVENNA

Another P.W. claims that RAVENNA is one of the towns in ITALY which have never given way to Fascism.

A recent incident is recalled when women formed a chain and stopped the V-1s coming out of the RAFFILLI Bakery. They threatened the drivers, and removed all the bread. After duly paying for the bread, they distributed it according to the size of each family involved.

PISA

Also here, women have recently rioted in meat-queues, and over the shortage of potatoes. A prisoner who was a cook in a unit stationed at PISA states that women and children used to crowd around the field kitchens to beg for scraps. The officers of the unit made several unsuccessful attempts to stop this practice.

GENOA, MILAN

While on leave recently, a P.W. was told by his family of recent riots at GENOA and MILAN. In these cases, air-raid alarms are now sounded so as to get everyone into the shelters and disperse demonstrators. The police have orders not to interfere with demonstrators unless blood is shed.

In all Italian towns, there is a curfew from 23.00 to 05.00 hours. Cinemas close at 22.30 hours. In localities inhabited by Slavs, however, the curfew is from 20.00 to 05.00 hours.

b) An Expensive Statement

A prisoner's father was fined 15,000 lire for a vine said that in Italy "two parties are too many" ("Due partiti sono troppi"). Meaning Fascists and the King's party.

/D. NORTH AFRICA...

SECRET

D. NORTH AFRICA (ARAB FORCES)

1. Military

a) Self-inflicted wounds

Here is the translation of a warning sent out by a Colonel commanding an Italian Infantry Bn to all his officers. The latter is not dated, but was captured by us in the recent fighting.

"Last night - 17th of May - contracted serious hand wounds while attempting to use a hand grenade as a cigarette-holder or, as he declares, as a night-light. It is well that all my soldiers should know that I shall report all culprits of this kind to the military courts, as I have done in the above case. It is no longer conceivable that men who have now become war veterans should get wounded intentionally or through carelessness. This business of self-inflicted wounds is becoming an epidemic disease, and as such must be immediately and ruthlessly suppressed."

b) 3 Prostitutes from DEHA.

At the middle of November, three Italian prostitutes were captured at DEHA. Their ages ranged from 35 to 38, and they had exercised their profession at different times at BARDI, DEHA, THIPOLI, EL ABIAH, BANGH-SI and KASBA MATRUH.

Permits for N.A. All Italian Strumpets in N.A. are volunteers. Whilst in Italy, they reply by letter to a brothel-keeper established in N.A., usually at THIPOLI, giving all particulars as to age, experience, etc. The brothel-keeper communicates these to the Police Prefecture at THIPOLI, who in turn gets in touch with the opposite number in the town where the applicant lives. She is interviewed before being granted or refused a permit. If permission is granted, it is submitted for approval to General MAZZI at the Colonial Ministry in Rome. After approval, a C.P. in T.N.I. notifies the whore on a specified date to be ready to fly to N.A. Her place is reserved in a plane.

Working Conditions. In THIPOLI there are several brothels; prostitutes number about 150 all told. The rates of pay, the whores considered, were very low: 10 Lire for soldiers, 20 Lire for M.C.Os. and 25 Lire for officers, whilst further forward the corresponding rates were 25, 35 and 50 Lire. Half the pay went to the whore and the other half to the brothel-keeper.

Brothels are reserved for Italians exclusively and Germans exclusively. The clientele is never

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b) 3 Prostitutes from DERNA.

At the middle of November, three Italian prostitutes were captured at DERNA. Their ages ranged from 33 to 35, and they had exercised their profession at different times at BARDIA, DERNA, THIPOLI, EL AZIAF, MANGHISI and MERSA MATRUH.

Permits for N.O. All Italian Strumpets in N.O. are volunteers. Whilst in ITALY, they apply by letter to a brothel-keeper established in N.O., usually at THIPOLI, giving all particulars as to age, experience, etc. The brothel-keeper communicates these to the Police Prefecture at THIPOLI, who in turn gets in touch with the opposite number in the town where the applicant lives. She is interviewed before being granted or refused a permit. If permission is granted, it is submitted for approval to General MAZZI at the Colonial Ministry in Rome. After approval, a C.O. in TUNI notifies the whore on a specified date to be ready to fly to N.O. Her place is reserved in a plane.

Working Conditions. In THIPOLI there are several brothels; prostitutes number about 150 all told. The rates of pay, the whores considered, were very low: 10 Lira for soldiers, 20 Lira for N.O.S. and 25 Lira for officers, whilst further forward the corresponding rates were 25, 35 and 50 Lira. Half the pay went to the whore and the other half to the brothel-keeper.

Brothels are reserved for Italians exclusively and Germans exclusively. The clientele is never mixed, because the Italians resented the overbearing manners of the Germans, which resulted in several brawls in the days when they had common houses. However, the Germans often broke into brothels reserved for Italians, and forced the prostitutes to gratify them, threatening them with pistols. They had to be ejected by their own M.P.s.

Medical visits were made every other day. Blood analysis and microscopic examination by Army M.O.s.

/Working hours...

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SECRET

Working hours: at DERNIA, from 10.00 to 12.00 hrs and 14.70 to 16.30 hrs for the troops; 19.30 to 24.00 hrs for the officers. Their average "turnover" was 100 calls a day e.g. at DERSA MATRUH, they started at 08.00 hrs until 24.00 hrs, averaging 125/150 calls a day each.

The airmen preferred the Q.Rs. to the officers. The former, in sentimental mood, would sometimes give the airmen a lift over and above the tariff, but the latter were not only stingy but treated the girls brutally.

German are brutal, even in their relations with prostitutes.

2. Political and Propaganda

a) Round-up of Jews

According to an unconfirmed report, a round-up of Jews took place in NORTH AFRICA during May 48.

An Italian P.W., who was formerly a driver, states that in June 47 he took a number of Jews by lorry to a concentration camp on the TRIPOLI road, near the Tunisian border.

b) Treatment of Arabs

An officer of the P.V.I. Div relates that, when stationed near the LATTAKA DEPRESSION, mid-Sept. 48, a line was given one night, but was not followed by any action. The next morning, P.W. learned that a group of Arabs had approached the oasis, and that three to four of them had been captured with their camels. The Arabs were sent to Division 1 Headquarters, while their mounts were eaten with enjoyment by the troops.

At the end of Oct, when P.W.'s unit was in position at ABU WATIE, a single Arab, on a camel loaded with tea and sugar, was captured. Hereafter, the Arab was sent to Division, and the camel and provisions consumed on the spot.

German officers who occasionally stayed at P.W.'s unit confirmed that Germans always "do it with" captured Arabs on the spot, as they were all considered to be spies in British pay.

c) Propaganda for Germans

Before in May 48 offensive, P.W.'s unit had several times been visited by a field cinema, and his Tp had received weekly "per talks" from the G.P.C. (Own Position Officer). He procured other Tps and had similar talks. These ceased entirely after May.

On the ALALAIN front, P.W. had attended one cinema show. This was held in an Arab rain-water reservoir, which accommodated about 100 men. The show consisted of a picture based on a Viennese operetta, and a weekly news feature. This latter was not shown at all, as it was considered to be a biased conditions on

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b) Treatment of Arabs

An officer of the DAVIA Division relates that, when stationed near the ALTAIR DEPRESSION, mid-Sept., an Arab was given one night, but was not followed by any action. The next morning, P.W. learned that a group of Arabs had been captured with their arms and that three to four of them had been captured with their arms. The Arabs were sent to Division Headquarters, while their mounts were eaten with enjoyment by the troops.

At the end of Oct., when P.W.'s unit was in position at ABU AWIS, a single Arab, on a camel loaded with tea and sugar, was captured. Hereafter, the Arab was sent to Division, and the camel and provisions consumed on the spot.

German officers who occasionally stopped at P.W.'s unit commented that Germans always "do it with" captured Arabs on the spot, as they were all considered to be spies in British P.W.'s.

c) Propaganda for Germans

Before the May 42 offensive, P.W.'s unit had several times been visited by a field cinema, and his TP had received weekly "pet talks" from the G.P.O. (Gun Position Officer). The presumed other TPs had had similar talks. These ceased entirely after May.

On the ALAFAIN front, P.W. had attended one cinema show. This was held in an Arab rain-water reservoir, which accommodated about 100 men. The show consisted of a picture based on a Viennese operetta, and a weekly news feature. This latter was not popular with the majority, as it established conditions on the various battle fronts.

d) "Europe against England"

A few extracts from two Italian propaganda pamphlets recently issued to M. African troops:

"The war has now entered a phase which will be decisive: RUSSIA is about to be submerged by the avalanche of German troops, with the help of Italian, Hungarian, Finnish, Hungarian, Slovak, Spanish, Croatian troops, and even French who have come to help the German army on what may be called a crusade against the greatest peril for humanity: Bolshevism."

/History...

"History will condemn ENGLAND for all centuries to come for having dared to call to her help against EUROPE, the most brutal and inhuman of all régimes, a régime which ENGLAND had so many times condemned for all the atrocities of which Bolshevism has proved itself capable."

"If we did not fight today, our sons would have to fight harder battles tomorrow, with far smaller chances of victory; since the English and Americans would have exploited their enormous wealth and that of the people enslaved by them, and would have armed themselves far more than we could have done."

"Many peoples of EUROPE had not understood this at first, and had thought that this fight was the result of the covetousness, the ambition and the thirst of domination of the ALIEN nations; but the facts they have suffered for having sided with ENGLAND has opened their eyes, and now they understand who is their real enemy, who is EUROPE's enemy."

"English history since ELIZABETH THE GREAT, CROMWELL, WILLIAM OF ORANGE, the DUKE OF PARLIAMOUR, PITT, CLIVE, down to our days, is a series of political frauds and conquests based on treachery, murders, executions, hangings and endless robberies."

"In 1914, ENGLAND was able to set one against the other all the peoples of EUROPE, with the sole object of imposing a German hegemony that would clash against English hegemony. In other words, to impose a European country to occupy in EUROPE the place occupied until then by ENGLAND, which is an extra-European country. And the whole of EUROPE was bled to white in ENGLAND's predominance."

"But, one day, a man of great talent and of great resolution appeared, who reasoned in the following manner: why should the whole world be dominated by this presumptuous and intriguing people? Is it possible that the Italians, who are recognized as one of the most intelligent people (some say that we are the most intelligent, but, for modesty's sake, we must pretend not to believe it) should put up with this situation? No, who have taught the world how to rule peoples, how to navigate the seas, and how to reach the highest peaks of spiritual and mental achievement."

"Today, at last, we are in full 'world war'. And the peoples of EUROPE have done with fighting each other for the benefit of others."

"By our side, these nice boys from GERMANY with their good weapons, and so many cameras that will enable them to send home photos of this queer country of the 'thousand and one nights', are decided as we are to defeat once and for all this troublesome, arrogant and ferocious enemy."

"Why the ruins, the blood and the sufferings that fate has thrown on our path be blessed, if from them will be born. As is being born, the dawn of a free EUROPE."

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SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

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9 Jan 43

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0 3 4 31

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Report No 69

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SECRET

A. GERMANY

1. Military

Daily Routine

2. Economic

- a) Copper Works
- b) Oil Company
- c) Labour in Germany
- d) Released for industry

3. Political and Morale

- a) Berlin A.A. Towers
- b) Concentration Camp
- c) E.B.C. News
- d) Appreciation by a P.W.
 - i) German Morale
 - ii) Broadcast Propaganda

C. ITALY

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- a) P.W. Camp for Generals
- b) German Factory-guards
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- d) Rates of pay
- e) Air Force Rations

2. Economic

- a) Manganese Mine
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- c) Ancient Shipyards
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3. Political and Morale

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- a) Substitute Fuel
- b) Agricultural Leave
- c) Labour at Tripoli

2. Political and Morale

- a) Misurata Aerodrome
- b) Propaganda Coy Cameramen
- c) Governor of Egypt
- d) Hate Medal
- e) Nervous Breakdown
- f) Obituary Notice

D. BELGIUM - Economic

Metal Works

E. GREECE - Economic

Currency for Troops

F. YUGOSLAVIA - Military

- a) Precautions on railways
- b) Military at Belgrade

G. FRANCE - Military

German addresses in Paris

H. RUSSIA - Morale

- a) From a Soldier's letter
- b) German "Drum Taps"

A. GERMANY

1. Military

Daily Routine

Following are details of the routine of troops in the Rhine Special Inf Bn (locality not known, but details are recent:-

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- c) B.B.C. News
d) Appreciation by a P.W.
1) German Morale
11) Broadcast Propaganda
3. NORTH AFRICA (axis forces)
1. Economic
a) Substitute Fuel
b) Agricultural Leave
c) Labour at Tripoli
2. Political and Morale
a) Misurata Aerodrome
b) Propaganda Coy
Cameramen
c) Governor of Egypt
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- D. BELGIUM - Economic
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Rhine Special Inf Bn (locality not known, but details are
recent:-

| | |
|-------|---|
| 05.00 | Reveille |
| 06.00 | Inf Fd Training |
| 11.00 | 11.00 - 11.30 March back to barracks |
| 11.30 | 11.30 - 13.00 Meal and rest |
| 13.00 | 13.00 - 17.00 Drill, fatigues and W/T |
| 17.00 | 17.00 - 17.30 Parade and reading of next day's orders |
| 17.30 | 17.30 - 22.00 Time off and evening meal |
| 22.00 | Lights Out |
| | <u>Twice Weekly</u> |
| 13.00 | 13.00 - 14.30 Organized sport |
| 14.30 | 14.30 - 17.00 Cleaning and repair of weapons and equipment |
| 06.00 | 06.00 - 11.00 Target practice, once with rifle and once with M.G. |

/2. Economic ...

SECRET2. Economica) Copper Works

The P.W. who contributed the following was taken on by the HEDDERNHEIMER copper works at MAYENCE-GUSTAVBURG in 1937, and employed there until called up in June 1942.

i) Production. This plant produces all kinds of copper wires and cables, and is a branch of the copper works at HEDDERNHEIM near FRANKFORT. P.W. does not know the origin of the metal, but it was supplied in bars, and consequently milled and pulled and occasionally plaited. Though details are lacking, the output of the works has not raised since 1937, nor has the plant been extended.

ii) Labour. 600 workers are employed, including at least 25 French P.W. and 50 Italians. Work is in one shift only, from 06.00 to 17.00 hours, with one hour's break at midday. The Frenchmen are considered better workers than the Italians, but all receive the same food and treatment. French P.W., however, are obliged to be in their quarters (within the factory area) as from 20.00 hours.

iii) Wages. All work is paid on the basis of 88 Pfennigs per hour, and the weekly net pay amounts to about 35 Marks. The French P.W. are allowed to send remittances home to their families.

iv) Before 1933, the HEDDERNHEIMER works were a centre of Communism; and, although the Gestapo has now successfully discouraged most political activities and discussions, P.W. believes his comrades have, like himself, retained their Communist beliefs. Their motto is: "WIR FRESSEN DEIN BROT, ABER BLEIBEN DOCH ROT." (Though we eat your bread, we still remain Red.)

b) Oil Company

A German P.W. was employed by the DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE OEL GESELLSCHAFT in MANNHEIM prior to joining the army on 6 Feb 41. This company produced all kinds of oils and fats. Reserves of American unrefined material were still available (in Feb 41), but, in general, the quality of oil produced was inferior to pre-war standards, and getting worse. No further details available.

Foreign labour employed in MANNHEIM included both military and civilian P.W. They were usually quartered in large buildings, such as dance halls, and were fetched in lorries. After working hours, they had freedom to move about within the limits of the town, but had to be in their quarters by about 21.00 hours, where they could continue to avail themselves of canteen and recreation facilities provided. Part of their

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French P.W. were distinguishable by their military uniform; Poles had a 3-inch letter "P" on the sleeve near the shoulder; and Czechs wore a triangle on the right breast.

c) Labour in Germany

An article in a captured paper dated last October reports a Nazi meeting to discuss labour problems. In this meeting it was stated that the extra million war-workers required had now been recruited, and that a sufficient percentage of these had been posted to agriculture to ensure the feeding not only of

/Germans...

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SECRET

Germany, but also of the millions of foreign workers in Germany. In fact, the article continues, there are now over one million people more working on the land in Germany than in 1939, and next winter it will be possible to transfer a number of these to industrial work (end of article).

Italian workers for German factories sign a 6-month contract, renewable in Germany if the worker wishes to continue his work. This, however, is seldom the case. Almost all the Italians who have come back from Germany complain of the lack of food, the monotony of the diet, the severe discipline under which they live, which requires them to be back in camp by 21.00 hours every night, the unfriendliness of the population, the severe cold and generally bad conditions. Repatriation before the 6 months have expired is not possible, except on medical grounds. The main attraction for going to Germany seems to have been the possibility it afforded men under 40 of avoiding being called up in Italy.

d) Released for Industry

A P.W. was released by his unit to serve with a German speedometer factory from Apr 40 to Jun 42. P.W. states that 20 other men, aged from 20 to 42, were recalled to his unit from industry on the same day that he was.

The case of soldiers released to industry is re-examined every three months with the object of deciding whether retention is justified. No reason was given to P.W. as to why he returned to the Army. The first preference for release is given to miners, and then to technical experts of all sorts who might be employed in war industry. The claim for release is always made by the firm, NOT by the soldier.

3. Political and Morale

a) Berlin A.A. Towers

In May 42, a P.W. saw several solid rectangular concrete constructions on stations of the district and suburban railway ("S-Bahn") in Berlin. It is officially explained that these are A.A. defences and air-raid shelters, but they are commonly regarded by the inhabitants as precautions against a civilian revolt. People are led to this belief by M.G. slits in the sides of these constructions, and by the fact that they guard important railway stations. P.W. believes that the entrance to these defences is from the subways of the stations.

b) Concentration Camp

A P.W. was in a concentration camp in HERINGSKAL after the fall of FRANCE until Jul 41. He had 800 companions, all there for political reasons. There was a separate wing of the camp for Jews, who were particularly ill-treated.

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A day's work proceeded as follows:-

04.00 Reveille and breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and one slice of bread, after which the inmates were taken by lorries to work. At the beginning of P.W.'s sentence, they were employed on demolitions near the West Wall; later they were transferred to road repairs (on the main road to KARLSRUHE). They worked until 12.00 hours, when they had a break until 13.00 hours. During that break they had their lunch, consisting of a bowl of soup and one piece of bread. Work then continued from 13.00 to 16.00 hrs, when they returned to camp and had their supper. This consisted of bread and jam, or cheese, or sausage.

/Often...

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Often they were awakened by the S.S., for no special reason, in the middle of the night, and all their kit and belongings and beds would be thrown out of the windows. But, P.W. adds, they were all very careful not to say a word of complaint about these incidents.

c) B.B.C. News

In a German Depot Bn, it was common practice for the sentry on duty at night (with one other man as a look-out, to prevent surprise from the Orderly Officer, to listen to the B.B.C. and other allied news after 22.00 hours. The news was freely transmitted by word of mouth to the remainder of the Bn next day.

At home (DARMSTADT), P.W. and his family, often with a friend or two, would listen nightly to the B.B.C. news, a German on 25 metre band at 22.00 hours, using the "People's Set" (VOLKSEMPFÄNGER). The news at 02.00 hours could scarcely be heard, owing to interference, but listening at this time was considered too dangerous in any case.

d) Appreciation by a P.W.

The following notes are by a former Doctor of Law, who was recruited and sent to NORTH AFRICA in May 42. He paid a last visit to GERMANY in June 42, and was captured last December. P.W. states he has always been anti-Nazi, and that for this reason he was imprisoned for nine months in the FULDSBUTTEL concentration camp at HAMBURG just before the outbreak of war.

1) German Morale

Without doubt, GOEBBELS' propaganda theme, "You must win, or you will all be hung or slaughtered", has been a success, as well as other slogans like: "The FUHRER knows best" and "It is not for you to think" -- and particularly when the news of military reverses has clashed with Nazi promises of victory.

Also largely due to GOEBBELS' tales of conditions inside the RUSSIA of STALIN, the German people are still united by the fear of Bolshevism, which they consider a greater enemy of GERMANY than either ENGLAND or the UNITED STATES. And even if, in the face of overwhelming future reverses, the people might become accustomed to the idea of an anglo-american occupation of GERMANY, they will continue to oppose with all their strength the threat of a Russian or Bolshevik infiltration.

The factors which have so far affected German morale for the worse, and will continue to do so, are the following:-

The terrific casualties in RUSSIA, and the loss of confidence in political and military leaders who have failed to clothe and equip the German soldiers adequately, and have also failed to occupy STALINGRAD and reach BAKU. Speaking generally, however, the people still believe the German army will defeat the Russians, or at least, establish a defensive

At home (DARMSTADT), P.W. and his family, often with a friend or two, would listen nightly to the 3.6-3.7 news in German on 25 metre band at 22.00 hours, using the "People's Set" (VOLKSEMPFÄNGER). The news at 02.00 hours could scarcely be heard, owing to interference, but listening at this time was considered too dangerous in any case.

d) Appreciation by U.P.W.

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The terrific casualties in RUSSIA, and the loss of confidence in political and military leaders who have failed to clothe and equip the German soldiers adequately, and have also failed to occupy STALINGRAD and reach BAKU. Speaking generally, however, the people still believe the German Army will defeat the Russians, or, at least, establish a defensive line strong enough to keep the Russians out of the UKRAINE. The increasing shortages of foodstuffs and commodities inside GERMANY, and the many difficulties of wartime life -- such as the long queuing for food, the lack of transport, the profiteering and arrogance of Party bosses, etc. etc.

The constant flow of foreign workers into GERMANY. These are mistrusted by the Nazis for politico-racial reasons, by the German workers because of the fear of losing their jobs, and by the German people generally because of the danger these foreigners would represent should GERMANY lose the war.

The R.A.F. raids. The population in certain hard-hit districts have no reason to believe that these raids will now end, and, in fact, fear that they will be increased. Little consolation is afforded by the exhortations to "carry on with the end" which are being propagated everywhere by the "Littl' fliers".

/To sum up...

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To sum up: despite the above grievances and the widespread disapproval and criticism of Nazi political and military methods, there are no signs yet of a general revolutionary movement. Opposition to the régime is not sponsored by any recognized organization, as was the case in 1917, and although the strength of the S.S. formations and the Gestapo are probably over-estimated, it is generally considered that an armed revolution inside GERMANY is out of the question.

So, for the moment, the people just carry on, giving the Nazi Government what it requests, and hoping that everything will work out for the best.

ii) Broadcast Propaganda

German listeners to non-German broadcasts are of several types:

There are those who take in all German B.B.C. broadcasts, for instance, because of real pro-British sympathies, or because they want to appear well-informed in front of friends.

Others listen-in regularly to foreign weekly reviews (from BEROMUNSTER, say, or the B.B.C.) in order to make critical comparisons with the news issued in GERMANY.

There are also those who only risk tuning-in to enemy broadcasts when very important political or military events have taken place.

Finally, there are groups of service-men who listen-in to foreign broadcasts out of curiosity, feeling themselves safer from prosecution than civilians.

In view of German military failures during 1942, it should be easier at present for allied propagandists to paralyse GOEBBELS' efforts. Now, more than ever since 1933, Germans are beginning to wonder about their future (especially should the Allies be victorious), thus providing a fertile field for effective propaganda.

B.B.C. broadcasts in German have certainly improved considerably since the first year of the war. Given a reasonable reception, most Germans who listen-in to British news now also take in news commentaries and other features. Items such as "Kurt and Willin" or the "Letters of a Lance-Corporal from RUSSIA" are listened to with pleasure. This applies also to the answers to FRITSCH's tirades. Frau WERNICKE from BERLIN is also very good. A most excellent idea is the inclusion of records quoting excerpts from early Nazi speeches, especially when HITLER's voice is heard, and when lies and contradictions are thus exposed. These quotations are especially valuable because the Germans have no mercy, and the entirely unscrupulous propaganda of GOEBBELS is usually able to paint in white something which the evening before was shown very black.

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Among the points which might be successfully stressed in wireless propaganda are the fact that this war is not so much a war between nations as rather a conflict of ideas and ideals; and also some statement of the Allied war aims, and plans for the political and economical organisation of tomorrow's EUROPE. All care should, of course, be taken by propagandists to avoid irrational or exaggerated prophecies, while stressing the possibility of a united EUROPE, with especial mention of economic details.

Finally, it should be emphasised that the mistakes made at VERSAILLES after the last war are unlikely to be repeated this time.

/S. NORTH AFRICA...

SECRETB. NORTH AFRICA (Axis Forces)1. Economica) Substitute Fuel

Since the end of Sept, no Diesel oil was available for P.W.'s column. They mixed normal German petrol with oil in the proportion of two litres of German kerosene oil to 20 litres of petrol. As a result, the engines tended to lose compression and to overheat.

b) Agricultural Leave

Though the lack of agricultural manpower is acute, no agricultural leave was granted this year, except in the case where a special application was made and the reasons given satisfied the military authorities of the necessity of granting leave. No leave was granted to Slovaks, for fear of desertion.

c) Labour at TRIPOLI

A few months ago, a ship in TRIPOLI received a direct hit during a raid, and blew up. Two other ships nearby caught fire as a consequence, and some 250 Arabs were killed.

The Harbour authorities are now experiencing great difficulty in obtaining native labour, especially when inflammable or explosive stores are to be unloaded. Force is often used on the Arab workers.

2. Political and Moralea) MISURATA Aerodrome

There is a regular bus service between MISURATA and the aerodrome 7 kms. of the town. On arrival within 100 metres of the field, the bus must stop for the identification of all passengers.

Although no Arab natives are allowed in the vicinity of the aerodrome, the telephone wires leading to it have frequently been cut by them. If the culprits are found, they are shot by the "Carabinieri".

b) Propaganda Coy Cameramen

The following information has been obtained from the same P.W. as the appendix to Non-Operational Report Ref No NCI/66 MI(L) of 30 Dec 42.

1. Cameramen in AFRICA

All German cameramen in AFRICA are included on the strength

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a) MISURATA aerodrome

There is a regular bus service between MISURATA and the aerodrome 7 km S. of the town. On arrival within 100 metres of the field, the bus must stop for the identification of all passengers.

Although no Arab natives are allowed in the vicinity of the aerodrome, the telephone wires leading to it have frequently been cut by them. If the culprits are found, they are shot by the "Carabinieri".

b) Propaganda Coy Cameramen

The following information has been obtained from the same P.W. as the appendix to Non-Operational Report Ref No. NOI/66 MI(L) of 30 Dec 42.

1. Cameramen in AFRICA

All German cameramen in AFRICA are included on the strength of the Propaganda Company, in the same way as reporters, radio commentators, etc. The number of cameramen has varied, but has never exceeded 5 for still pictures and 5 for cine photography, i.e. a total of 10. The number varies according to activities in AFRICA. When little is happening, most of the cameramen are sent elsewhere, perhaps to RUSSIA.

11. Cameras Used

For cine work, REFLEX cameras are used, with an additional medium power telephoto lens. No high-power telephoto lenses are used. For still work, LEICA cameras are used exclusively, with a single 50 mm lens only. No telephoto lenses are used with these cameras.

/Film Used...

SECRETiii) Film Used

Only one type of film is used - Super-8 (high speed, anachromatic film) - as both cine and still cameras use the same size of film. For cine work, the film is packed in 30-metre lengths. For still work, it comes in lengths suitable for 36 exposures.

iv) Colour photography

No colour work is done with cine camerae, but some is done with the LEICA-S still pictures. The film used is AGFA-COLOR.

v) Operational Details of Cameramen

Cameramen do not usually operate alone, but go out in pairs or a unit which might consist of one still cameraman, one cine ditto, one or more reporters, one radio commentator, etc., in one or more cars. Such a unit would normally be attached to a division and would operate wherever it was thought fit in the area covered by the division. The unit would not move outside that area until instructed to do so by the O.C. of the Propaganda Company. The unit might be attached to a smaller unit for some special operation, perhaps to a regiment or even a battalion.

vi) Rank of Cameramen

The rank of a cameraman depends solely upon his military training, a rule which applies throughout the German Army. But during photographic operations the cameramen automatically become a special leader (Sonderführer) and operates as a commanding officer as far as his own work is concerned. As soon as he ceases to do photographic work, he reverts to his military rank, which may even be that of Private, although he may be a famous photographer. Sonderführer is purely a technical rank. A private or N.C.O. may thus, for a time, command even officers. An excellent example of this is to be found in "OASE", the African troops' paper, the editor of which is Private Dr. GLÜCK. He is a man with high journalistic experience but little military training. As Editor of "OASE", however, he is commanding officer (Sonderführer) of his department, and his men of various ranks working under him.

(NOTE: Source "A" explained that this arrangement does not operate in all branches of the Army. For instance, in the Medical Services, a delicate operation may be performed by a sergeant-surgeon of no great experience, with an assistant who may be the best surgeon from GERMANY but less than a sergeant in rank. Because of his lower military rank, the highly-experienced man can only be an assistant. "A" thought this was a ridiculous system and that the Sonderführer idea employed in the Prop. Coys was infinitely better.)

vii) Processing of Exposed Films

All exposed films, both cine and still, are sent to BERLIN, usually via ATHENS, to be processed. Captions and dope sheets go with the films, explaining what they portray, but these contain

one or more reporters, one radio commentator, etc., in one or more cars. Such a unit would normally be attached to a division and would operate wherever it was thought fit in the area covered by the division. The unit would not move outside that area until instructed to do so by the O.C. of the Propaganda Company. The unit might be attached to a smaller unit for some special operation, perhaps to a regiment or even a battalion.

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vii) Processing of Exposed Films

All exposed films, both ciné and still, are sent to BERLIN, usually via ATHENS, to be processed. Captions and dope sheets go with the films, explaining what they portray, but these contain essential information only. Fresh captions, and commentary for ciné films, based on this information, are sent out from BERLIN, with probably some propaganda line added. Sound is added in BERLIN to ciné films from AFRICA, but, in RUSSIA, actual sound films are made. Many cameramen are astounded at the captions which sometimes appear under their pictures.

viii) Copies of Pictures for the Troops

In order to satisfy the natural desire of troops who have been photographed to obtain copies of the pictures, still cameramen carry at least two cameras. With one they take official pictures, which is their main job. With the other they take additional pictures, perhaps similar, but much more likely personal, groups, etc., in

/idea...

SECRET

idea which is greatly encouraged. These latter films are developed and printed in AFRICA, and prints are sent to the troops concerned. Copies of the official pictures sent to BERLIN are not obtainable by the troops.

ix) Reconstruction Work

A good deal of reconstruction work is done, i.e. staging battle scenes behind the lines for the purpose of obtaining pictures, both ciné and still, which will look like the real thing. Too many casualties were suffered by the cameramen who went well forward, and so, to minimise these losses, it was decided to do more photography work in safe areas behind the lines. Cameramen do not now take as many risks as they used to do. Source "A" told of a German soldier home on leave who saw himself as a British tank man leaping out of his tank to surrender.

x) Subjects Covered by Cameramen

When no battles are taking place, cameramen, both ciné and still, cover many subjects behind the lines, such as tank recovery, repair workshops, supplies, medical services, etc. People at home in GERMANY are tired of battle pictures, and prefer to see more of the everyday life of the troops.

xi) Use of Stock Pictures and Films

Extensive use is made in BERLIN of stock pictures and films. Whenever a new battle or campaign opens in AFRICA, large numbers of pictures and film sequences are drawn out of stock and issued as newly-arrived material, together with that coming in from AFRICA. Due to the similarity of conditions throughout the African battle area, this is a highly practical proposition, and most difficult to detect by an unsuspecting public. As much as 80% of the "latest" battle pictures and films may have been in stock for a year or more.

xii) Cameramen Operating with Tanks

Cameramen frequently go into battle with tanks, quite often on, rather than in, the machines, in order to give them wider vision. As German tanks usually fire from a standing position, photography is found to be quite possible from them. When they are in motion, it is usually impossible, due to the violent movement and vibration.

xiii) Length of Service for Cameramen

Cameramen, as well as reporters, radio commentators, etc., are not usually left in any one war area for many months. It is felt that they become stale when too familiar with conditions, either in AFRICA or in RUSSIA. It has been found that a man's best work is produced immediately after his arrival in a new war area, and that it tends to trail off the longer he stays. New men get new impressions and consequently turn out better and more original work. The maximum number of men in the Africa Propaganda Company is 200, but over 500 different men have been in it since German troops

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xiv) Illustrating of Reporters' Stories

Cameramen rarely, if ever, specifically illustrate a reporter's story with their pictures. Most reporters carry a camera with them, and take their own pictures. There is a good deal of competition in the way of photography between the cameramen and the reporters. The latter are delighted if they can "beat the cameramen to it".

(xv) Authority of Cameramen...

xv) Authority of Cameramen

The cameramen, regardless of military rank, has the right to photograph anything he wants, and no officer, however high his rank, can stop him doing so. Frequently a cameraman is given a special commission to cover a specific subject, and C.Os. must co-operate.

xvi) Duties of Cameramen

No work, other than photography, is done by the cameramen. The distribution of propaganda, running of mobile cinemas, etc., is all done by specialists in those lines.

xvii) War Artists

War artists work alone, as their work takes so much longer than that of the cameramen. Frequently, a war artist makes rough sketches and finishes his pictures in Rome, under the best conditions.

xviii) Naval and Air Force Photography

Separate organisations are operated by the Air Force and the Navy for obtaining pictures of their activities. They are not part of the Propaganda Company. But their films are sent to the same organisation in Berlin (Ministry of Propaganda), where all forms of propaganda and publicity are co-ordinated.

xix) Showing of Films to Troops

As indicated in Report No NOI/66, films taken in Africa are sent back from Berlin in completed form for showing to the troops. They are the same as are shown in Germany, and are not doctored up in any way. The false impressions created in the films frequently cause much laughter among the men and annoyance among the higher officers. Bitter comments came from troops on short rations when they saw the theme "assured supply lines" played up in some films.

xx) Opinions on Pictures

The general impression among the troops of the German Army is that the pictures and films produced by the Prop Coy are good and well illustrate the war there. The two P.W. asked if it would be possible to see any pictures taken by the Army Film and Photo Unit. The officer from this unit picked up a few copies of "PICTURE POST" and "ILLUSTRATED" in the P.Ws' room and found a number of A.F.P.U. pictures in them. The two men were most interested in them, and apparently considered the pictures to be of a high standard.

J.A.C.

c) Governor of Egypt

An Italian officer states as a fact that COUNT MAZZOLINI, former Italian Ambassador to Egypt, was to be Governor of Egypt after the Axis occupation.

COUNT MAZZOLINI is believed to have accompanied MUSSOLINI during the latter's latest visit to the Axis forces in North Africa.

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d) Hate Medal

When leaving his home town of Lecce, a P.W. was given a little chain with a medal, on which was engraved: "DIO STRAMALEDISCA GLI INGLESI" (May God curse the British). P.W. believes such medals are now given to all soldiers leaving for North Africa.

e) Nervous Breakdown

A P.W. had a nervous breakdown after an air-raid; this was considered an attempt at desertion, and he was given four weeks' imprisonment.

/r) Obituary Notice...

SECRET2) Obituary Notice

The original of this is neatly printed (not typed), with the black edges of genuine mourning.

"With deep sorrow in our hearts, we have to announce that this morning at 7 o'clock our dearly beloved and only remaining 4-pound loaf passed away at the premature age of only three days. It followed our recently-deceased ounce of butter into eternity.

"Please leave any bread coupons and other marks of sympathy at the house of the bereaved:

No 1, Marmalade Road.

"In deepest internal distress:

Fritz Hunger
Otto Littlemeat
Olga Fatless
Anna Lackeggs
Erna Nabeer
Ottilla Spudless."

C. ITALY1. Militarya) P.W. Camp for Generals

Conditions at No 12 P.W. Camp for Serbian Generals at BAGNO A RIPOLI, FLORENCE (from a P.W. who was once employed there).

The camp is in the suburbs of FLORENCE -- a large furnished villa, with garden. There are 17 or 18 Generals there. Each General has a room to himself. The camp is lit up at night with blue lamps. There is one interpreter. P.W. are free to walk about in the garden until nightfall. They may buy things and have them debited to their account. They may also buy extra food when available, which is very seldom. Generals are compelled to wear their own uniforms -- they must NOT wear civilian clothes. Outings are arranged three times a week -- Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. In special circumstances only, such as specialist medical attention, may P.W. go into FLORENCE proper, and then only by car.

b) German Factory-Guards

German troops have been added to Italian troops to guard factories at: SARONNO, LEGNANO and VARESE (MACCHI A/C Factory).

at the house of one perceived.
No 1, Marmalade Road.

"In deepest internal distress:

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C. ITALY

1. Military

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c) Naval Desertions

According to a captured document, a decree was issued in Feb 42 excluding Italian Naval personnel from any suspension of sentence in cases of desertion.

d) Rates of Pay

Present rate of pay of privates:-

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary units in ITALY | Lit 1.50 per day |
| AS 42 (while in ITALY) | " 3.50 " |
| AS 42 (in AFRICA) | " 15.60 " 6230 |

The P.W. who gave these details believes German soldiers in ITALY receive Lit 47 per day.

/e) Air Force Rations...

SECRET

e) Air Force Rations

Rations drawn by an Italian torpedo-bomber base, with an establishment of 188 men, for the day of 14 AUG 42 (from a captured indent form):-

| | | |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Rice | 25.30 Kgs | (1, e. 140 gms per head) |
| Coffee | .94 " | " |
| Cherry | .94 " | " |
| Sugar | 2.82 " | " |
| Gill | 1.86 " | " |
| Cheese | 1.85 " | " |
| Tomato | | |
| Extract | 1.88 " | " |
| Aniseed | 1.88 " | " |
| Boiled | | |
| Sweets | 1.64 " | " |
| Lemon | | |
| Powder | 3.70 " | " |

2. Economic

a) Manganese Mine

At ORZETELLO, there is a manganese mine owned by the MONTECATINI concern. A P.W. who worked there in 1938 states that the output of ore at that time was from 2000 to 3000 tons a day, the ore containing some 12 to 15% of iron. After mining, the ore was taken by rail to the port of S. STEFANO, and shipped from there to the foundries at PIOMBINO or the Island of ELBA.

b) Airframe Factory

The following details were obtained from an Italian P.W., a simply and unobtrusive type, who was attributed to the PIAGGIO airframe factory (CANTIERE AERONAUTICO PIAGGIO) at FINALE LIGURE from May 39 to Jan 41.

The owners are the brothers PIAGGIO, sons of the founder of the firm, which is entitled "PIAGGIO & C. SOCIETA ANONIMA - GENOVA". The factory is situated along the coastline at FINALE LIGURE, and the buildings are all ground-floor only, of reinforced concrete construction. During P.W.'s term there, no extensions were made.

The CANT 2.508 3-engined torpedo-seaplane (called "CANTERL") was the main type of airframe under construction; and the final assembly and testing of this A/C was also made at the factory, which has a sea-station, but no landing-ground.

Apart from a number of unspecified A/C under repair, P.W. stated a number of P.108 bomber airframes were also under construction at FINALE LIGURE, though the assembly and testing

| | | |
|---------|------|---|
| Extract | 1.88 | " |
| Unissed | 1.88 | " |
| Boiled | | |
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| Lemon | | |
| Powder | 3.70 | " |

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The CANT 2.506 3-engined torpedo-seaplane (called "CANZETTA") was the main type of airframe under construction; and the final assembly and testing of this A/C was also made at the factory, which has a sea-station, but no landing-ground.

Apart from a number of unspecified A/C under repair, P.W. stated a number of P.108 bomber airframes were also under construction at FINALE LIGURE, though the assembly and testing of these took place at other PIAGGIO plants at PONTERESA or ALBENGA VILLANUOVA.

Workers numbered 1000 to 1500, including some women.

There was no A.A. defence at the factory, but there were a number of A.A. guns on the hills behind.

An A.A.F. raid in June 40 caused damage to some of the workshops, which were, however, repaired in a few weeks' time.

c) ANCONA Shipyards

A recently-captured sailor worked as electrician in the ANCONA Shipyards from 1938 until called up in 41.

/P.W. was employed...

P.W. was employed on the electrical fittings of the following ships, which were all built at the ANCONA Shipyards:-

- "MARTINEZ" a merchantman, which was built for the Spanish Government.
- "AUGUSTA" of 10,000 tons, for the LLOYD TRIESTINO.
- "ALPINO" a destroyer of the Italian "SOLDIER" class.
- "LIBECCIO" and "FUTURILE" destroyers, both believed by P.W. to have been sunk.
- "POMEIO", "CARLOMAGNO" and "AUGUSTO" -- 10,000-ton cruisers. The hulls of these were launched before P.W. left, but no further work had been done on them because of shortage of material. (P.W. thinks most of the steel used in the shipyards came from works at TERNI.) According to a rumour, the three cruisers were to be towed to GENOA.

As from 1941, the shipyards were concerned almost exclusively with the repair of ships.

Sixty men were employed in the electrical section of the ANCONA Shipyards, not counting a few specialists from the electrical firms, "GALILEO" and "S. GIORGIO". P.W. estimates that some 2600 workers were employed altogether in the shipyards.

The electrical fittings, motors, wirings, etc., came chiefly from the PIRELLI and FIAT works. Electrical bulbs were supplied by "OSRAM". P.W. states that the type of fittings remained the same throughout his employment, and knows of no specific shortage in this line.

P.W. was paid Lit 2.20 the hour when he joined the shipyards, and was receiving Lit 3 when he left. In addition to this, workers received overtime pay and a premium for work completed under a specified time. P.W.'s pay actually amounted to Lit 650/700 per month.

Although work started at 7, and a minimum of 10 hours' work was compulsory, P.W. and his companions did not follow a fixed time-table.

A canteen was run inside the dockyard area by the "DOPOLAVORO" organisation, and workers could obtain a daily one-dish meal at a very low cost, and without coupons.

During his term of employment, P.W. states there were no Germans attached to the shipyards, except two specialists who were once sent to install some machinery.

A number of plain-clothes agents circulated among the workers to check attempts at sabotage or anti-Fascist activities.

A few bombs were dropped on the shipyards in early 1940, it was believed by Yugoslav planes. Little damage was caused.

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d) Electric Power

A P.W. states he recently heard in a ROME broadcast that as from 21 Dec 42, the consumption of electric power was to be reduced by 15% in all ITALY. This reduction to apply also to industry. (Electric power in ITALY was already reduced by 25% in Apr 42.)

e) Electrification of Railways

In view of the shortage of coal, the Italian Government is intensifying work on the electrification of railways. An Italian officer states that when he left ITALY at the middle of Jul 42, the line from BOLOGNA to REGGIO EMILIA had been completed, and work was

/proceeding...

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proceeding on the FLORENCE-PISA-LEGHORN stretch. He confirmed that the electrified line ANCONA-VENICE has long been in operation, but believes that unspecified technical hitches have held up the electrification from ANCONA to BRINDISI etc. When questioned about the vulnerability to air attack of electric railway installations, P.W. stated that he had been told that provisions had been made on such lines to supply energy from alternative sources to the main power stations, should the latter be bombed.

f) Food at NAPLES

A sailor P.W., who was in NAPLES up to Oct 42, gave the following particulars about food in that district.

| Commodity | Ration | Official Price | Black Market Price |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cooking Oil | 300 Grs. P.M. | 10 Lire p. litre | 15 Lire |
| Macaroni | 1 1/2 Kil. P.M. | 3.20 Lire p. kilo | 5-6 Lire |
| Eggs | very scarce | 1.20 each | 2-3 " |
| Milk | plentiful | 2.40 p. litre | 4 Lire |
| Margarine | scarce | ? | 15 " kilo |
| Cheese | ? | 14-15 l. p. kilo | 20 " " |
| Meat | very scarce | ? | 40 " " |
| Bread | ? | 2.60 Lire " | ? |
| Grapes | ? | 7 Lire p. kilo | ? |
| Wine | (no longer rationed). | New Laid Eggs (Black Mkt) 4-5 Lire. | |

It should be borne in mind that P.W. would most probably quote prices for the very lowest quality; and that many of the items would have been beyond his purse.

3. Political and Morale

a) News Bulletins

An Italian Naval Officer, whose ship was sunk, was taken to MALTA, where he spent 20 days before being brought to ALEXANDRIA. During his stay in MALTA, he listened to Italian news broadcasts from HOME, and was amazed to hear that they regularly included news of raids on MALTA, whereas, during the whole time he was there, not one raid was carried out.

On the subject of B.B.C. bulletins, and the restrictions against listening to them, another P.W. was told (and believes) that a new machine operated by the Italian Government is able to check up on the broadcasts received over individual sets.

b) Resistance to the Party

Talking about his family in ITALY, a Slovak P.W. mentioned that the local authorities wanted to force his younger brother, who was already attending pre-military courses, to join the army. The brother refused, and the local

785015

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|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
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| Milk | plentiful | 2.40 p.litre | 4 Lire |
| Margarine | scarce | ? | 18 " kilo |
| Cheese | ? | 14-15 l.p.kilo | 20 " " |
| Meat | very scarce | ? | 40 " " |
| Bread | ? | 2.60 Lire " | ? |
| Grapes | ? | 7 Lire p.kilo | ? |
| Wine | (no longer rationed) | New Laid Eggs (Black Mkt) 4-5 Lire. | |

It should be borne in mind that P.W. would most probably quote prices for the very lowest quality; and that many of the items would have been beyond his purse.

3. Political and Morale

a) News Bulletins

An Italian Naval Officer, whose ship was sunk, was taken to Malta, where he spent 20 days before being brought to ALEXANDRIA. During his stay in Malta, he listened to Italian news broadcasts from HOME, and was amazed to hear that they regularly included news of raids on Malta; whereas, during the whole time he was there, not one raid was carried out.

On the subject of B.E.C. bulletins, and the restrictions against listening to them, another P.W. was told (and believes) that a new machine operated by the Italian Government is able to check up on the broadcasts received over individual sets.

b) Resistance to the Party

Talking about his family in Italy, a Slovak P.W. mentioned that the local authorities wanted to force his younger brother, who was already attending pre-military courses, to join the Fascist Party. The youth having refused, the local Party secretary threatened his father with the withdrawal of the licence for his inn. After several weeks of vain attempts, they had to give up, and no member of P.W.'s family joined the Party.

c) Future Leader

Discussing possible political developments in Italy in the event of a Fascist collapse, an Italian colonel mentioned as a possible leader EUGENIO COSSERISXI, who at present is the president of the Italian "Ex-Servicemen's Association".

/D. BELGIUM..

SECRETD. BELGIUM - Economic

at SAUHEID (commune d'ANGLEURE - Prov of LIEGE) there are two works on either side of the OURTHE. The first produces metal sheets, and was closed during the German occupation in May 40, but re-opened in Aug the same year.

The second is called VIEILLE MONTAGNE, and produces zinc sheets.

E. GREECE - Economic

Currency for Troops

An officer from the 73 Inf Regt states that his unit spent 40 days in GREECE on their way to NORTH AFRICA. On first arrival at the Greek frontier, all ranks were asked to hand over their Lira, to receive Drachmas in exchange at the official rate of 8 of these to the Lira. Knowing, however, that a better rate (varying from 95 to 280 Drachmas to the Lira) could be obtained inside the country, the troops handed over only a fraction of their money. Furthermore, most soldiers indulged in black market dealings -- one private was caught by P.W. selling a loaf of army bread, weighing 400 grs, for Drachmas 3000 (the local price being, incidentally, Drachmas 5000 per kg.).

To emphasize the extent to which both officers and men "speculated" in GREECE, P.W. mentions that, whereas almost nobody entered the country with more than 3000 Drachmas, it was quite customary to spend 50,000 Drachmas for an evening's entertainment. (These jaunts, however, cannot have been very frequent, as only 15% of the Italian troops in barracks and camps in GREECE are permitted to visit nearby towns at any one time.)

One result of the above dealings was that many troops were caught with large sums of Greek money on leaving the country, as the authorities decreed that only 45-60% of the sums originally drawn could be re-converted into Lira.

F. YUGOSLAVIA - Military

a) Precautions on Railways

Travelling through YUGOSLAVIA in Aug 42, an Italian colonel noticed the following:-

- i) All trains had an armed escort, and usually a machine-gun in every carriage.
- ii) Parts of the line were guarded by sentry posts 200 metres apart, and guard-houses every kilometre.
- iii) All trees were cut down on either side of the railway for a width of about 20 metres.
- iv) All bridges were guarded by military.
- v) On the stretch between the Austrian border and BELGRADE every travelling soldier was instructed to keep his

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- iv) All bridges were guarded by military.
- v) On the stretch between the Austrian border and BELGRADE every travelling soldier was instructed to keep his rifle at hand and loaded.

b) Military at BELGRADE

A German infantry corporal states his Bn was stationed at BELGRADE from Sep 41 to Mar 42. Their duties included guarding barracks and industrial plants in their district (not specified), and providing cover for working parties engaged on repairing damage (cut telephone wires, damaged railway tracks, etc.) caused by saboteurs. P.W. mentions that these working parties were numerous, and consisted almost entirely of Czech workers and railway employees.

/C. FRANCE...

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SECRET

G. FRANCE - Military

German Addresses in PARIS

From a German newspaper of recent date:-

DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT (German Embassy): 79, rue de Lille - PARIS (7).
Tel: Inv. 87-90.

DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT, KONSULATSABTEILUNG UND PASSSTELLE (German Embassy, Consulate and Passport Office):
2, rue Huysmans - PARIS (6). Tel: Lit. 30-90.
(Open from 09.00 to 12.00 hours.)

AUSLANDS-ORGANISATION DER N.S.D.A.F.
LANDESGRUPPE FRANKREICH.

DEUTSCHE ARBEITSFRONT - A.-O.

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE VOLKSWOHLFAHRT-A.-O.

(Nazi Party, Labour Corps and Welfare Offices): 15, rue
Beaumont - PARIS (8). Tel: Cor 14-65.

CHEF DER MILITÄRVERWALTUNG PARIS (O.C., PARIS Garrison): Place
du Palais-Bourbon - Chambre des Députés -
PARIS (7).

CHEF DER MILITÄRVERWALTUNG FRANKREICH (O.C., German Troops in
FRANCE): Hotel Majestic, 28, rue La Pérouse,
PARIS (16).

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT: 1, rue Taillierand und 57, rue St. Dominique -
PARIS (7). Tel: Inv. 60-80 bis 85.

DEUTSCHES VERKEHRSBURO DER REICHSBUNZENTRALE FUER DEN
DEUTSCHEN REISEVERKEHR (German Travel Bureau): 38, avenue de
l'Opéra - PARIS (2).

DEUTSCHE HANDELSKAMMER (Chamber of Commerce): 7, rue de
Presbourg - PARIS (8).

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG IN FRANKREICH (German Newspapers in FRANCE):
44, rue La Boétie - PARIS (8). Tel: 89-40.

DEUTSCHE EVGL. - LUTHERISCHE CHRISTUSKIRCHE (Evangelical -
Lutheran Church): 25, rue Blanche - PARIS (9).
Tel: Tri. 69-52.

DEUTSCHES KATHOLISCHES GEMEINDEHAUS (German Catholic Centre):
21, rue Lhomond - PARIS (5). Tel: Gob. 48-03.

H. RUSSIA - Morale

a) From a Soldier's Letter

These are the closing paragraphs of a letter from a
soldier to his brother-in-law (also a soldier), dated 23 Oct 42:-

"Now that winter is here again, it is obvious that the

LANDESGRUPPE FRANKREICH.

DEUTSCHE ARBEITSFRONT - A.-O.

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE VOLKSWOHLFARTH.-O.

(Nazi Party, Labour Corps and Welfare Offices): 15, rue BeuJon - PARIS (8). Tel: Ccr 14-35.

CHEF DER MILITAEVERWALTUNG PARIS (O.C., PARIS Garrison): Place du Palais-Bourbon - Chambre des Députés - PARIS (7).

CHEF DER MILITAEVERWALTUNG FRANKREICH (O.C., German Troops in FRANCE): Hotel Majestic, 28, rue La Pérouse, PARIS (16).

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT: 1, rue Tullierand und 57, rue St.Dominique - PARIS (7). Tel: Inv. 60-80 bis 85.

DEUTSCHES VERKEHRSBUERO DER REICHS-ANZENTRALE FUER DEN DEUTSCHEN REISEVERKEHR (German Travel Bureau): 38, avenue de l'Opéra - PARIS (2).

DEUTSCHE HANDELSKAMMER (Chamber of Commerce): 7, rue de Presbourg - PARIS (8).

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DEUTSCHE EVGL. - LUTHERISCHE CHRISTUSKIRCHE (Evangelical - Lutheran Church): 25, rue Blanche - PARIS (9). Tel: Tri. 69-52.

DEUTSCHES KATHOLISCHES GEMEINDEHAUS (German Catholic Centre): 21, rue Lhomond - PARIS (5). Tel: Gob. 48-02.

H. RUSSIA - Morale

a) From a Soldier's Letter

These are the closing paragraphs of a letter from a soldier to his brother-in-law (also a soldier), dated 23 Oct 42:-

"Now that winter is here again, it is obvious that the hopes we carried forth from last year have come to nothing, and the situation in RUSSIA has not improved. Yes, we all expected things would be very different by now; we never thought the Russians had so much equipment and so much endurance.

"Well, we can only put our faith once more in the coming year, and try not to let depression get the better of us. The day will surely come when we shall all meet together over the dinner-table at home. For the present, let us live in our dreams. ..."

/b) German "Drum Taps"...

b) German "Drum Taps"

Das Haar wächst uns zur Mähne,
die Seife wird uns fremd,
wir putzen keine Zähne,
und wechseln kaum das Hemd,
verdreckt sind alle Kleider,
oft bleibt der Magen leer,
von Bier und Wein gibt's leider
auch keinen Tropfen mehr,
es quietscht im Schuh der Socken,
der Dreck spritzt bis zum Ohr,
das einzige, was noch trocken,
sind Kehle und Humor,
noch dieser Heroismus,
hat auch einen grossen Reiz,
es zieht der Rheumatismus,
fürs Vaterland durchs Kreuz.

Our teeth we never clean now,
Our skins are caked with dirt,
We don't know what these mean now:
"Soap", "haircut", "change of shirt".
Our uniforms are mucky;
We're always hungry here.
And liquor? We're unlucky.
We've never heard of beer.
The mud squirts round your eye now,
Your sock with moisture soaks;
The only things left dry now
are throats and dirty jokes.
Through proud triumphal arches
Goggles-stepping in full pack,
The rheumatism marches
For Hitler up your back.

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The only things left dry now
are throats and dirty jokes.
Through proud triumphal arches
Gocaz-stepping in full pack,
The rheumatism marches
For Hitler up your back.

das einzige, was noch trocken,
sind Kehle und Humor,
doch dieser Herculismus,
hat auch einen grossen Reiz,
es zieht der Rheumatismus,
fürs Vaterland durchs Kreuz.

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Spare

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NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED
WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER
SOURCES.

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785015

A. GERMANY1. Military

British P.W.

2. Economic

- a) Steel Works
- b) Metal Works
- c) Explosives Factory
- d) Manufacture of Batteries
- e) Truck Plant
- f) Small Parts for A/C
- g) Instrument Makers
- h) Barges on the Rhine
- i) Air-Raid Damage
- j) Points from Letters

3. Political & Morale

News Broadcasts

D. RUSSIA1. Military

Russian Amazons

2. Economic

- a) German Food Supplies
- b) Horse Transport

3. Political & Morale

Prisoners of War

E. N. AFRICA (TRIPOLI AREA)1. Military

- a) Collecting Centre for Wounded
- b) Indian P.W.:
 - i. General
 - ii. Rations
 - iii. Propaganda & Morale

B. ITALY -- Economic

- a) Torpedo Factory
- b) Oil Refinery
- c) Rations for the Navy

C. FRANCE -- Military

- a) New LORIENT Bridge
- b) Camouflage of Snips
- c) Spanish P.W.

A. GERMANY1. Military

British P.W.

One camp at WITTLICH, nr BERNKASTEL - 18 offrs & 60 men
 " " LUTZEN, nr KOBLENZ - 400 P.W.

A German P.W. saw British officer prisoners eating in a KOBLENZ restaurant with a German Sgt. One officer was in civilian clothes. Another P.W. saw British officers walking in the streets of BONN, apparently unguarded.

2. Economic

- a) Steel Works

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1. Air-Raid Damage
2. Points from Letters

3. Political & Morale
News Broadcasts

B. ITALY -- Economic

a) Torpedo Factory
b) Oil Refinery
c) Rations for the Navy

C. FRANCE -- Military

a) New LORIENT Bridge
b) Camouflage of Ships
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1. Military

a) Collecting Centre
for Wounded
b) Indian P.W.:
i. General
ii. Rations
iii. Propaganda &
Morale

2. Economic

a) Foodstuff Prices
b) Port Facilities
c) Dock Labour
d) Railways

3. Morale & Propaganda

Unusual Views

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A. GERMANY

1. Military

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One camp at WITTLICH, nr BERNKASTEL - 18 officers & 60 men
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civilian clothes. Another P.W. saw British officers walking
in the streets of BONN, apparently unguarded.

2. Economic

a) Steel Works

To the N.W. of DARMSTADT is the large factory called
"DOGNES STAHLBAU". A prisoner who worked there from Feb to
Apr 42 states that this plant built metal bridges and railway
trucks before the war, and now produces the armour for Mark II,
III and IV tanks, shields for heavy M.G.s., etc.

The steel plates came from a foundry in NORTH GERMANY, and
tank armour was made as follows:

/The plates...

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The plates were first cut to the required sizes by electric scissors, pressed into the required shape, and welded down at the corners. After going under the boring machines, the plates were sent by lorries to another firm to be hardened. On return to the factory, they were rivetted together, painted gray, and eventually collected by army lorries.

The equipment of the plant included 6-7 electric scissors, each operated by four men; 5-6 presses, each operated by three men; a number of hand-operated boring machines, 12 automatic ones of very recent construction, and a few large electric saws. During P.W.'s service, an unspecified brown liquid was added to all lubricating oil, for purposes of economy.

The DOONES works employed some 500 workers, including 70 French P.W. and 25 Italian labourers, but no women. Two huts, each to accommodate 50 men, had been erected against the expected arrival of Russian P.W.

Work was in a single 10-hour shift, and week-ends were free. Personnel for factory guards and A.R.P. duties were drawn from the labourers.

Part of the workers were paid by piece-work, others by the hour. P.W. earned 70 Pfennig the hour, and some 30 Marks a week.

Every Thursday or Friday, a military delegation of one officer and two N.C.Os. would visit the works to inspect the work done, and as often as not would threaten to send the Gestapo along because of the workers' slackness.

P.W. confirms that "go-slow" methods were the rule in the factory but believes they were due more to bad living conditions, undernourishment and the cold than to political motives.

b) Metal Works

A German P.W. was employed from Jan to Mar 42 in the factory "GEWERBWERK MEER, A.G." at MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH (near DÜSSELDORF), which is a foundry and a trueing mill for steel rods. Cold-trueing machines (KALTTRICHTMASCHINEN) are also manufactured in the plant at the rate of about 10 every three months.

All rods handled were solid, and those over 4" diameter were brought to red heat for straightening. Rods under 11 yards long and 4" diameter were worked on and completed as spindles on the turning-lathes, while larger rods were sent away after straightening.

The equipment included 60 turning-lathes, and about 40 mills, of which usually only 30 were employed at one time. P.W. does not know the exact number of stoves, but believes there must have been about a dozen.

The foundry was in a separate building, about 500 yards away from

oil, for purposes of economy.

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The foundry was in a separate building, about 500 yards away from the workshops, and was chiefly used for making bases and frames for the trueing-mills.

Electricity for the factory used to be supplied half by a plant attached to the factory itself and half from the local town supply. During P.W.'s term of service, however, all the electricity necessary was produced by the factory itself, with the aid of a water turbine.

Approximately 2000 workmen were employed by "GERBRÜDER MEER, A.G.", including about 30 French P.W. and about 15 Dutch, the latter being treated the same as Germans. French P.W. earned 16 R.M. as unskilled and 45/50 R.M. as skilled workers. All French P.W. worked an 8

/day ...

SECRET

day, were housed in huts built specially for them, and were conducted by guards to and from the factory, but not supervised when at work. They were also employed for "cleaning up" in the foundry, and were generally ill-treated. The average wage for German workers was L.M. 1.20 the hour. P.W. earned R.M. 45 net weekly.

c) Explosives Factory

From 1938 until Apr 42, a P.W. worked in the "FABRIK GUESSEN", which is 12 km from BURG and 32 km from MAGDEBURG, and only 200 yards away from the main MAGDEBURG-BERLIN railway. In view of the prisoner's tendency to 'island', the following details should be accepted with particular reserve.

The factory has an area of 2 sq Kms, and is situated in a wood. Very effective camouflage has been obtained by growing shrubs and bushes on the roofs of most of the sheds, and only the office buildings are visible from the air.

The works manufacture explosives and heavy bombs weighing up to 65-cwt (74-cm calibre), immediate destination unknown.

In P.W.'s section, a mixture of paper wool and acid was milled and packed into zinc barrels. Every half-hour, a fresh supply of the raw material would reach the plant in containers 6 ft high and 7 ft in diameter.

The GUESSEN factory employs some 5000 hands, including French prisoners, Polish girls, and many German women. Work is divided into three shifts: 0600 - 1400 hrs, 1400 - 2200 hrs, and 2200 - 0600 hrs.

Workers are paid by the hour. P.W. received 30 Pfennig, and his net weekly income amounted to 28 Marks.

d) Manufacture of Batteries

These details have been obtained from a P.W. who worked for a while in Jun 42 in the recently-constructed "ACCUMULATEUR" plant at HANNOVER.

This firm manufactures electric batteries of two sizes, motor-vehicles and U-Boats. The approximate dimensions of the types of plates for these batteries are the following:

32" x 14" and 3/4" thick
16" x 8" and 1/5" thick,

and the daily output was of 1500 large plates and 15,500 small ones. P.W. could supply no further technical particulars.

In the space of one month (Jun 42), the factory was out of production for 10 days owing to lack of coal. It was stated as an explanation that the severe weather had dislocated railway transport. On the eventual arrival of coal supplies, a period of longer working-hours was enforced as an attempt to make up for the loss of production.

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At the beginning of Jan 42, 600 workers were employed by the "ACCUMERKE", of whom 50% were foreigners, i.e. mostly Poles. Non-Germans were quartered in barracks behind the factory.

Working hours were from 0700 to 1700 hrs, and the average wages amounted to 40 or 50 R.M. weekly.

P.W. states that frequent attempts at sabotage were made by the foreign workers; positive and negative plates were intentionally switched around or loosely fitted in the casing.

/Near the...

SECRET

Near the "ACCUWERKE", the "CONTINENTAL" concern were erecting a large factory, possibly now completed. The "CONTINENTAL" manufactures all types of vehicle and aircraft tyres.

e) Truck Plant

A P.W. worked with the "HENSCHEL & SON" factory at KASSEL from 1937 to Apr 42, but would only divulge the following particulars:

Motor trucks were the chief item of production, and normally an engine was completed in two shifts (20 working hours), or sometimes two engines in three shifts.

Before the war, "HENSCHEL & SON" employed some 20,000 workers. Fewer workers are employed at present, and they include Italians, French P.W., a few Poles and a number of women.

The factory worked in two shifts, the average working hours for a labourer being 10 hours a day. All work was stopped on Sundays.

P.W. mentioned that aircraft engines were manufactured in another "HENSCHEL & SON" factory on the outskirts of KASSEL.

f) Small Parts for A/C

"FLUGZEUGWERKE HAKENFELDE" at SPANDAU, nr BERLIN. This factory manufactures small parts for aircraft, and can only recently have been completed, as construction work was still in progress at the beginning of 1942. A P.W., who is mentally deficient, worked there at the end of 1941, and gave the following details of possible interest:

Working hours were from 0700 to 1730 hrs. and only the lathes were operated throughout the night.

Employees numbered 500/700, of which 50-60% were foreigners. The treatment of the Poles was very bad. Nine of the many French P.W. wore a yellow square on their backs, and were treated especially well. Many women were employed, including some from the UKRAINE and CROATIA. Dutch and Belgians slept in disused cinemas, the Poles in barracks.

g) Instrument Makers

When released by the army in Apr 40, a P.W. returned to his job with the COLOGNE branch of the "V.D.O. AUTOINSTRUMENTE", and remained there until finally recalled in Jun 42.

The main factory of this firm is in FRANKFORT, where speedometers and other dashboard instruments are manufactured. "V.D.O." speedometers are to be found in all German cars, but P.W. has heard that the firm does not deal directly with car-manufacturers, but with a Government office which controls the distribution of instruments.

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"FLUGZEUGWERKE HAKENFELDE" at SPANDAU, nr BERLIN. This factory manufactures small parts for aircraft, and can only recently have been completed, as construction work was still in progress at the beginning of 1942. A P.W., who is mentally deficient, worked there at the end of 1941, and gave the following details of possible interest:

Working hours were from 0700 to 1730 hrs. and only the lathes were operated throughout the night.

Employees numbered 600/700, of which 50-60% were foreigners. The treatment of the Poles was very bad. Nine of the many French P.W. wore a yellow square on their backs, and were treated especially well. Many women were employed, including some from the UKRAINE and CROATIA. Dutch and Belgians slept in disused cinemas, the Poles in barracks.

g) Instrument Makers

When released by the army in April 40, a P.W. returned to his job with the COLOGNE branch of the "V.D.O. AUTOINSTRUMENTE", and remained there until finally recalled in Jun 42.

The main factory of this firm is in FRANKFORT, where speedometers and other dashboard instruments are manufactured. "V.D.O." speedometers are to be found in all German cars, but P.W. has heard that the firm does not deal directly with car-manufacturers, but with a Government office which controls the distribution of instruments.

The branch at COLOGNE is at present employed only on the repair of instruments, chiefly for the army.

P.W. mentioned that after the fall of FRANCE a number of "JAEGER" speedometers were sent to his branch to be converted from miles to kms.

The "V.D.O." branch at COLOGNE consists of one workshop only, and latterly four men only were employed: one precision engineer, one watch-maker, one mechanic and one labourer. They worked from 0800 - 1730 hrs, with an hour's break for lunch. P.W.'s weekly pay amounted to 55 Marks, less an average deduction of 8 Marks.

During a big raid on 31 May 42, an incendiary bomb hit the workshop, but caused little damage.

/h) Barges on the RHINE ...

SECRET

h) Barges on the RHINE

The following details come from a P.W. who worked as a bargee for a year ending Feb 41.

The capacity of barges on the RHINE varied between 1000 and 1500 tons. Their crews originally consisted of three men, but, owing to the shortage of manpower, this number was reduced to two, and in some cases even to one man.

The starting-point for P.W.'s trips was DUISBURG, and at the beginning of his employment his cargo usually consisted of gravel for constructions on the "WEST WALL". Later, his barge also made two trips with ore for the "HERMANN GOERING" Works in BRAUNSCHWEIG, but his most frequent load became coal for the "I.G. FALKENINDUSTRIE" at LUDWIGSHAFEN, or for FRANKFORT or MANNHEIM. Usually, the barge would return empty, except when they were given sugar to carry between BRAUNSCHWEIG and COLOGNE.

In the majority of cases, three barges would be towed by one tug. The average wage of a bargee was 27 Marks net per week.

About 2 kms away from, and to the right of, the canal leading from the RHINE to BRAUNSCHWEIG, P.W. noticed 8 or 9 large new constructions which looked like production sheds or hangars. When P.W. saw them in 41, they were not completed, and work was still proceeding on the roofs. Near these constructions were a number of wired compounds, started locally to be for Polish and Italian workers.

Since leaving the RHINE, P.W. has heard that six or seven barges were sunk in the upper reaches of the river in the neighbourhood of MANNHEIM, by drifting mines. Some of these mines were believed to have been sown by German saboteurs, but it was also rumoured that a Dutch seaman had been arrested by the Gestapo on a charge of carrying mines by boat up the RHINE.

1) Air Raid Damage

6219

DARMSTADT --

18/25 Mar 42. One wing of the chemical works of MERCK was hit and damaged.

DÜSSELDORF --

Up to Jul 42. Apart from the centre of the town, where whole streets of houses had been demolished, damage had been caused to the "GLOCKNER" works, and there was an enormous crater outside the main station.

KOENIGSHUETTE

(140,000 inhabitants), a town important for its anthracite production, received a 4-hour alert at the end of Aug 42. The raiding aircraft were believed to be Russian, but no damage was caused to the town.

KASSEL --

Beginning of Mar 42. A raid caused heavy damage to civilian property, and one of the production sheds of the FIESELER STORCH works received four direct hits. A P.W. states that there was no opposition to the raiders on this occasion, as all the town's

barge would return empty, except when they were given sugar to carry between BRAUNSCHWEIG and COLOGNE.

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WILHELMSHAFEN -- The dock area is now completely closed to the public. It is believed because of air-raid damage, and there are many large gaps in the town itself. A P.W. witnessed a raid in June 42. Though the news bulletin dismissed the affair as trifling, destruction was actually heavy and widespread. Russian and Polish P.W. are employed to clear up damaged areas.

/BREMEN ...

SECRET

BREMEN --

A P.W. had a week's compassionate leave in Jul 42 because his house in the suburbs of HEMELINGEN had been damaged by fire. He states that 45% of all houses in his district have now been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Another P.W. who witnessed the heavy raid at the beginning of Sept 42 mentioned that few bombs fell in the harbour area, whereas damage to the FOKKER WULFE and the ELEKTROZITUNEN CAR plants was considerable.

COLOGNE --

31 May 42. The fires started by this raid caused terrific damage, owing to the insufficiency of water for fire-fighting. Among the many factories damaged on this occasion was the "DEUTZ" which produces Diesel engines. On the following morning, notices were found on buildings saying: "Wir danken unseren Fuehrer" (We thank our Fuehrer).

j) Points from Letters

The originals of these were all posted in GERMANY by relatives of recently-captured Germans.

DARMSTADT, 13 Oct 42 -- "Last Sunday we ate the corned beef you sent us; it was delicious. If only we could have something substantial like that more often... We have tried everything to change our quarters; it rains through the roof here. But it's no good -- the bombed-out people are pouring in from all sides, and they receive first consideration. This evening I smoked my last cigar, after keeping it for two years."

Ditto, 30 June 42 -- "As you have probably heard, women over 50 are no longer allowed any coupons for cigarettes..."

Ditto -- "I had to go to the doctor, but he told me there is nothing wrong with me except undernourishment. I ought to have milk and butter and proper bread..."

Ditto, 13 Oct 42 -- "Your food parcels are most gratefully received, but please remember to keep them small in size, otherwise the postal authorities will steal them... Every night I pray there won't be an air-raid, as they (the British) have promised to destroy one town after another. A fortnight ago we went to see the damage at MAINZ. It's ghastly. Rows of houses destroyed, and all the big hotels in the HEIN-LEE burnt out or levelled to the ground..."

HATTINGEN (RUHR), 25 Oct 42 -- "It is no better now in RUSSIA in the matter of promotions or leave. There are many in the East who haven't had any leave for two years; they were sent up there to occupy frontier posts before the 1st RUSSIA started. Rudi came on leave after 18

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HATTINGEN (RUHR), 25 Oct 42 -- "It is no better now in RUSSIA in the matter of promotions or leave. There are many in the East who haven't had any leave for two years; they were sent up there to occupy frontier posts before the war with RUSSIA started. Rudi came on leave after 18 months in the CAUCASUS, but that was an exception... In the summer, they had to march a whole fortnight in the steppes, in 60° (Centigrade) heat, little water to drink and none to wash in, dust everywhere, nowhere to sleep -- just like the desert, but with a far more brutal enemy somewhere in front of them... Men here are now receiving an extra 50 gr. of meat because of the conditions caused by the air-raids. That makes 200 gr. of meat or sausage for the two of us now..."

/Ditto, 27 Oct 42...

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Ditto, 27 Oct, 42 -- "Today for the first time we had to work in our gas-masks from 1400 to 1600 hours. And last week we were sent through the tear-gas chamber..."

ALBISHEIM (Westmark): Nov 42 -- "I have a bad leg and can hardly walk. This evening I should have been on duty, because those of us who belong to the B.D.N. group 'GLAUBE und SCHONHEIT' (Faith and Beauty) have to gather three times a week, to make children's toys..."

FRANKFORT (am Gier), 8 Nov 42 -- "Because of my birthday, a friend of 'AUL' (in Russian) brought me a parcel from him on the 27th October. The parcel contained chocolate and a little coffee -- for which he had to forego of his own rations, poor fellow..."

--- 3 Nov 42 -- "The labour exchange finally gave us a Pole to help on the farm. He was 20 years old, from WARSAW, and a former printer's assistant. He didn't know a thing about farming, of course, and he simply wouldn't understand what we wanted him to do. He would start every morning by trying to carry dung around with a stable-fork (with two prongs). And when he was eventually made to realise that a wheelbarrow was the right thing, he couldn't wheel it at all; he kept on turning it over. After 10 days we gave it up. Don't ask me how many times I've been to the labour exchange since, and with no result..."

BERLIN, 25 Nov 42 -- "You know, we can't send parcels weighing more than 20 gms now..."

"So you're using Arab reinforcements now? ... 6220

Ditto, 17 Oct 42 -- "I am very grateful for the corned beef you sent me; but please don't go hungry on my behalf... Saccharine is only obtainable once every three months. I usually take sweets instead, but I shan't do so in future as I've got no sugar left. A friend is trying to get the nail-scissors for you, but it won't be easy..."

Ditto, 28 Aug 42 -- "Tomorrow I shall make an apple-tart with the last of our flour. After that, we shall have to wait for the new crop to be harvested -- and milled -- but we shan't starve..."

Ditto, 21 Oct 42 -- "My aunt gave me three tea-cups today. I'm so glad; they are unobtainable here. In exchange, I gave her a piece of the soap you brought me from BRUSSELS that time. It is a great blessing to me, that soap, as the soap-flakes I get aren't nearly sufficient..."

Political and Morale

News Broadcasts

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Political and Morale

News Broadcasts

When on leave in GERMANY, a P.W. often listened to the BBC with his second brother, who had a villa outside the town "where one wouldn't be disturbed". His elder brother, a regular officer, disapproved of his doing so, "but liked to listen himself". The parents never listened, as they did not know who might be standing outside the window. It was quite common for soldiers to listen to the BBC. In RUSSIA, they listened to the Russian broadcasts in German, and laughed at their inaccuracy.

/s. ITALY ...

SECRET

B. ITALY - Economic

a) Torpedo Factory

A P.W. has worked for 5 1/2 years as a turner at the SILURIFICIO ITALIANO CAMPAGNE DI CASORIA near NAPLES (Sept 35 to Mar 40). During that time the number of workmen employed amounted to 3 or 4000, and the daily output was 2 torpedoes. According to P.W.'s brother, who is still working there, the number of workmen has now increased to 5 or 9000, and the daily output is of 20 torpedoes.

Work was, and still is, carried out in three shifts of 8 hours. In peacetime, work was discontinued on Saturdays at 1200 hrs and resumed on Monday mornings, whereas now the only break is on Sundays, from 1200 to 2400 hrs.

Workmen are paid by the hour, but also receive a special premium for piece-work. In peacetime, P.W.'s rate of pay was Lit 7.20 per hour, but his premium for piece-work increased that amount by 60 to 90%, according to pieces. Workmen were paid fortnightly, and P.W.'s total salary amounted to Lit 900 or 1000 per fortnight. From that amount, Lit 26.50 were retained, of which 10.50 was for insurance, 15 for midday meal, and 1 for Party membership. P.W.'s brother, who is a fitter, and was paid 6 to 7000 Lire in 1940, now earns Lit 2000.

Whilst at the "SILURIFICIO ITALIANO", P.W. operated one of two lathes. The first had 3-metre centres and was used to turn the casings of torpedoes, which were 533 mm diameter by 6 m. 84 long. This lathe took its drive by steel pulleys from an overhead shafting. It took two days to turn each casing. The casings were polished internally after turning, but were not dynamically balanced.

At other times, P.W. turned propeller shafts, which were 7 cm diameter by 30 cm long, using for this purpose a lathe with 3-metre centres and individual electric motor drive.

It is interesting to note that P.W.'s brother cut the blanks for these shafts from long rods with a circular saw, and that the original diameter was no less than 10 cm. P.W. explains that the practice of turning off as much as 3 cm of the diameter was to obviate the danger of leaving undiscovered flaws or blowholes in the finished shaft. The shafts were not hardened or treated after turning. P.W. turned a shaft in 2 hours.

P.W. had seen the fitting shop where the torpedoes were assembled; the torpedoes were of the normal type, with three compartments for air, heating media (water, oil, petrol) and gyroscopic controls. They were entirely produced by the S.I., except the warheads, which were produced elsewhere. The latter had two detonating pistols arranged co-axially.

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Whilst at the "SILURIFICIO ITALIANO", P.W. operated one of two lathes. The first had 9-metre centres and was used to turn the casings of torpedoes, which were 533 m/m diameter by 6 m. 84 long. This lathe took its drive by steel pulleys from an overhead shafting. It took two days to turn each casing. The casings were polished internally after turning, but were not dynamically balanced.

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The torpedoes were tested at TORRE CAVETA, near VILLA LITERNA, roughly 100 kms North of NAPLES.

In S/M on which P.W. served, only two types of torpedoes were used -- one being those described above, which were marked S.I., and the other of the British patent WHITEHEAD, which were marked WEATED.

b) Oil Refinery

An Italian P.W. who was in ITALY three months ago was told there that the A.B.C.D. oil refinery at RAGOSA was no longer functioning. Though air-raid alarms over the town have been frequent, it was said to be due to A/C from MALTA, only a few bombs have been dropped near the town, causing little damage.

(c) Rations for the Navy...

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At the end of June 42, the Italian Ministry for the Navy issued the following two tables, being new scales of rations to apply to all naval personnel as from 1st July 42.

This first table, including cost of foodstuffs, is for all naval ratings (except U-Boat personnel at sea), whether embarked or ashore:-

(1 Cl. - centilire - is equal to 0.025 pints or 0.25 cns.)

| Commodity | Unit of | Rations | | | | Quant-
in CS in | Price
per kilo | Total
Price |
|---|---------|---------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. |
| Vinegar | Cl. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Biscuits | Gr. | - | - | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| Coffee (not
toasted-a) | " | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 070 |
| Meat (incl
bones) fresh
or tinned | " | 300 | 250 | 300 | 250 | - | 300 | 250 |
| Beans | " | 100 | - | - | 140 | - | 100 | 0 340 |
| Cheese | " | 10 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 0 110 |
| Oil | " | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 20 | 0 156 |
| Bread | " | 600 | 600 | 480 | 600 | 600 | 480 | 600 |
| Macaroni | " | - | 220 | 200 | 250 | 200 | - | 250 |
| Rice | " | 120 | - | - | - | 150 | - | 9 270 |
| Salt | " | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 140 |
| Tunny or
Mackerel
with oil-b | " | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 0 060 |
| Wine | Cl. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1 750 |
| Sugar | Gr. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 105 |
| | | | | | | | Cost of 7 rations | - |
| | | | | | | | " | " 1 ration |
| | | | | | | | Lit. | 7 003 |

a) If Toasted Coffee is distributed, the quantity will be 3 grs instead of 10.

b) If stock fish is distributed instead of tunny, the ration will be of 75 gr. If sardines are distributed, the ration will be 65 gr.

This second table, including a description of commodities

belonging to U-Boat personnel at sea only:-

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| Commodities | Individual Rations. | Package |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Vinegar | cl. 2.5 | Bottles of 1 litre 40 rations or 3/4 litre 30 rations |
| Biscuits | average gr. 100 | Packets of 100 gr. nett |
| Coffee (Toasted & Ground " or Coffee (Toasted, in Beans)" | 25 | Tins of approx 500 gr nett 20 rations or other sizes |
| Coffee (Toasted, in Beans)" | 25 | Tins of 500 gr nett or other sizes |
| Salted Butter... | | |

a) If Toasted Coffee is distributed, the quantity will be 8 grs instead of 10.

b) If stock fish is distributed instead of tunny, the ration will be of 75 gr. If sardines are distributed, the ration will be 65 gr.

This second table, including a description of commodities and types of package, applies to U-Boat personnel at sea only:-

| Commodities | Individual Rations. | Package |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Vinegar | cl. 2.5 | Bottles of 1 litre 40 rations or 3/4 litre 30 rations |
| Biscuits | average gr. 100 | Packets of 100 gr. nett |
| Coffee (Toasted & Ground " or Coffee (Toasted, in Beans)" | 25 | Tins of approx 500 gr nett 20 rations or other sizes |
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| Coffee (Toasted, in Beans)" | 25 | Tins of 500 gr nett or other sizes |
| Salted Butter... | | |

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| <u>Commodities</u> | <u>Individual Rations</u> | <u>Package</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Salted Butter | Gr. 25 | Tins of approx 500 gr nett (20 rations or approx 400 gr (16 rations) |
| Corned Beef | " 110 | Tins of approx 220 gr nett (2 rations) |
| Roast Veal (in tins) | " 110 | -do- |
| Potted Tongue | " 90 | Tins of approx 180 gr nett (2 rations) or 360 gr nett (4 rations) |
| Ham and Sausage | " 60 | Tins of approx 360 gr nett (6 rations) |
| Tunny in oil | " 65 | Tins of various sizes |
| Anchovies, sardines, mackerels | 50 | Tins of various sizes |
| Meat Extracts | " 6 | Tins of approx 500 gr nett (50 rations) |
| Tomato Extract | " 14 | Tins of approx 420 gr nett (30 rations) |
| "Provolone" Cheese | " 30 | Shapes of 1 lb (33 rations) |
| Dehydrated Milk (50%) | Cl. 20 | Tins of 1/2 litre (2 1/2 rations) |
| Marmalades | Gr. 110 | Tins of approx 430 gr nett (4 rations) |
| Fruit in Syrup | " 140 | -do- (3 rations) |
| Macaroni | " 225 | Packets of 900 gr nett (4 rations) or other sizes |
| Rice | " 200 | Boxes of 1 lb nett (5 rations) |
| (Bean) Vegetable Soup | " 330 | Tins of approx 500 gr nett (1 1/2 rations) |
| Bottled Wine | Cl. 25 | Bottles of 3/4 litre (3 rations) |
| Olive Oil | Gr. 70 | Tins of approx 840 gr nett (28 rations) |
| Green Vegetables (fresh) | " 100 | Packets of approx 500 gr of dried vegetables (5 rations) or other sizes |
| Pickled Vegetables | " 100 | -do- |
| Baked Beans | " 80 | Tins of approx 800 gr nett (10 rations) or 400 gr nett (5 rations) |
| Tomato Juice (A.B.C.) | " 30 | Tins of approx 240 gr nett (8 rations) |
| Sugared Vegetable Juice | " 25 | Bottles of approx 1300 gr nett (52 rations) |
| Vitamins in Tablets (Nestrovit) | 8 tablets | Boxes of 20 tablets (10 rations) |
| Powdered Sugar | Gr. 50 | Boxes of 1 lb nett (20 rations) |

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| | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|
| Tins of various sizes | 50 | | |
| Tins of approx 300 gr nett (50 rations) | 6 | | |
| Tins of approx 420 gr nett (30 rations) | 14 | | |
| Shapes of 1 kg (33 rations) | 30 | | |
| Tins of 1/2 litre (2 1/2 rations) | 20 | | |
| Tins of approx 430 gr nett (4 rations) | 110 | | |
| -do- (3 rations) | 140 | | |
| Packets of 900 gr nett (4 rations) or other sizes) | 225 | | |
| Boxes of 1 kg nett (5 rations) | 200 | | |
| Tins of approx 500 gr nett (1 1/2 rations) | 330 | | |
| Bottles of 3/4 litre (3 rations) | 25 | | |
| Tins of approx 840 gr nett (28 rations) | 70 | | |
| Packets of approx 500 gr of dried vegetables (5 rations) or other sizes | 100 | | |
| -do- | 100 | | |
| Tins of approx 800 gr nett (10 rations) or 400 gr nett (5 rations) | 80 | | |
| Tins of approx 240 gr nett (8 rations) | 30 | | |
| Bottles of approx 1300 gr nett (52 rations) | 25 | | |
| Boxes of 20 tablets (10 rations) | 2 | | |
| Boxes of 1 kg nett (20 rations) | 50 | | |
| Tins of 500 gr nett (25 rations) | 20 | | |
| -do- | 20 | | |

Note: a) Units may draw green coffee (35 gr per ration) instead of toasted and ground coffee.

b) Instead of "Provolone" Cheese, units can draw Grana or Table Cheese at the rate of 20 gr per ration.

c) Instead of rice in tins, units can draw loose rice at the rate of 200 gr per ration.

d) It is compulsory that the daily ration of biscuits should be of 200 gr. of minor fat content biscuits (2 packets) and 100 gr. of large fat content biscuits (1 packet).

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- e) The normal varieties of vegetables are: beans, pears, peppers and peeled tomatoes.
- f) The normal varieties of fruit are: peaches, apricots, cherries, prunes, apples, pears, figs, quinces.
- g) Everything will be distributed until supplies are finished.

A further order dated 20 May 42 decrees that no naval unit or mess may now purchase wine on the market. Indents for wine must be forwarded through the prescribed official channels (the various "SEZIONI PROVINCIALI D'ALIMENTAZIONE") only, never direct to the Ministry of Agriculture; and quantities must not exceed the prescribed scale (as above).

C. FRANCE -- Military

a) New LORIENT Bridge

In Nov 41, a P.W. was sent by the TODT Organisation to a point about 25 km from LORIENT on the road to VANNES, where a 350-metre long wooden bridge was being constructed about 22 km from the sea, over a tidal estuary. P.W. imagined that this bridge was for the shortening of the road distance between LORIENT and ST. NAZAIRE; and to give access to certain coastal defences and dumps, which he was told were hidden in coastal woods. After two months of this work, P.W. was sent in Jan 42 to BORDEAUX.

b) Camouflage of Ships

At BORDEAUX, P.W. was still employed by the TODT Organisation, through their subsidiary, the CBL (Organisation Bau-L. ? ..). His work was painting camouflage on merchant ships in various berths along the Quai des CATALANS. By the side of this quay, P.W. saw deep excavations being made, which he thought must be for the foundations of further U-Boat shelters.

c) Spanish P.W.

A large number of Spanish Republican prisoners were ⁶³²² ~~6323~~ with P.W. during the 2 months (Jan - Mar 42) he was employed here. P.W. described their condition and treatment as appalling. Their food was the minimum - watery "coffee" for breakfast, bad macaroni for their midday meal, and thin soup and one piece of black "bread" for supper. They were continually insulted and kicked. "Spanish lice" was their guards' favourite epithet. They were paid a small weekly sum, but could only get extra food through buying faked ration cards. They were poorly clothed, and many were ill. P.W.'s own rations were little different from those described above.

D. RUSSIA

Two recently-captured Germans have served in RUSSIA, with the 18th and 72nd Inf Div respectively. The following is a summary of their experiences for the period Nov 41 to

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D. RUSSIA

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1. Military

Russian Amazons

The Bn of one of the P.W. was engaged with a "Russian Women's" Bn at MERDIN, on the Central front. The women horrified the Germans by their savage appearance and complete disregard for death. They made the nights hideous with their grisly yelling. On one occasion they drove the Germans back

/3 km..

SECRET

2 km. and two Germans were wounded and could not move. The machine-gun rearguards watched the Russian women gauge out the eyes of the wounded men with a knife. Two of the spectators had complete nervous breakdowns as a result of the experience, and their hair went white. One woman who was captured tore her tunic open and cried "Shoot."

2. Economic

a) German Food Supplies

The Germans were astonished at the vast herds of fat cattle, sheep and pigs in RUSSIA. They slaughtered great quantities for food, and gorged themselves so excessively with meat that their health suffered. The only other staple diet was the spongy and unpalatable army bread.

b) Horse Transport

According to one P.W., the horses in 72 Div in the CRIMEA were mostly European. The other P.W. stated that in the Central Sector huge numbers of European horses died in the winter from exposure and synovitis, but were replaced by the small hardy Russian horses. These were not affected by cold and disease, and could drag guns up steep hills unnegotiable by European horses. They responded to calls, not the whip. Fodder consisted of small bales of compressed wheat in winter; horses grazed in summer.

3. Political and Morale

Prisoners of War

One P.W. thought that many Germans would have deserted to the Russians but for the universal belief that the Russians always maltreated and frequently shot P.W. The other P.W. said that many Germans committed suicide when about to fall into Russian hands.

When the Russians began inviting the Germans to desert, through loud speakers, the German Prof C 7 retaliated, while A/C dropped leaflets in German and Russian in the Soviet lines. The text read: "I am deserting on the understanding that I shall be allowed to do civilian work in occupied territory." No less than 300 Russians deserted on 15 Aug 41 to P.W.'s. own Regt, and there was a daily trickle of about a dozen. They usually came over at dusk, and occasionally some went back at night and returned with more. A fair proportion were Volga Germans and Ukrainians, but some were Great Russians.

5. NORTH AFRICA (TRIPOLI Area)

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E. NORTH AFRICA (TRIPOLI Area)1. Militarya) Collecting Centre for Wounded

Krankensammelager TRIPOLI -- This collecting camp for wounded is about one km South of the Km 5 Transit Camp. It is not a hospital, but a base centre where sick and wounded are re-examined medically and either sent back to EUROPE or returned to their units.

A P.W. who was there between 22 Nov and 2 Dec 42 states that during this period, of the 200 casualties there at the start, about 100 were either evacuated to EUROPE or sent back to their units. He cannot say what percentage was evacuated. Nearly all went by hospital ship. The use of a Ju 52 on day of P.W.'s. capture was an exception.

/Of the...

SECRET

Of the 3/m 200, a good 75 % were in for dysentery and other stomach troubles, the other 25% being in for jaundice, ~~effects~~ in circulation of the blood (Kreislafschwäche) and other tropical diseases. There were no V.D. cases.

Jaundice patients do not go back to GERMANY.

b) Indian P.W. in TRIPOLI

i. General

Ranks - The highest rank in the camp was Sjt.
Place of Capture - As far as P.W. knew, all the 250 P.W. were taken at TOBRUK.
Treatment - Treatment was good, and the P.W. were naturally not inclined to give trouble.

Employment - Parties were sent out daily to work at the PATMA Ration Dump and in the harbour. All men were paid for this work, but the money could not be spent, as TRIPOLI generally was short of all canteen goods.

ii. Rations

The P.W. drew the same rations as the German guards, except that they consumed large amounts of rice and an extra issue of cooking fat or oil.

Rations were issued at 1700 hrs daily, consisting usually of rice and meat, which were cooked in separate kitchens (Mohammedans and Buddhists). Bread was issued on the scale of one loaf to three men per day, and jam at the rate of 100 grs per head per day. For the midday meal, three men shared a tin of German herrings in tomato sauce. For cooking rice, a 200-litre petrol drum was used. The extra issue of cooking oil or fat was on the scale of 300 grs per head per week. One mess tin full of coffee was drawn three times daily by each man.

iii. Propaganda and Morale

Morale was good inasmuch as the men were not depressed. Much fraternisation went on, and most of the Indians had volunteered to go to GERMANY in any capacity, without, however, being accepted.

A radio set was provided by the P.W., who were able to choose their own programmes. Usually they listened to both the British and the German broadcasts without hindrance.

Economic

a) Foodstuff Prices

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1 kg oranges | ... | ... | R.M. 5.20 (40 Lire) |
| 1 egg | ... | ... | " 1.30 (10 ") |
| 1 bottle wine | ... | ... | " 13 |

b) Port Facilities

Not more than six ships can berth in the harbour at TRIPOLI at the same time. Others are unloaded by using lighters. There

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b) Port Facilities

Not more than six ships can berth in the harbour at TRIPOLI at the same time. Others are unloaded by using lighters. There are no heavy cranes. However, on the railway which runs along the "CAGNI" Mole, there are five or six 20-ton cranes, and ten 9/10-ton German cranes on tractors are available for service in any part of the port. All cranes are taken outside the port area at night.

c) Dock Labour

According to a P.W., the number of dock labourers varies constantly, but seldom exceeds the following:-

- i. "CAGNI" Mole - approx 800, of which 200 are Arabs.
- ii. "CASSA DI RISPARMIO" Mole - approx 130, of which about 30 are Arabs.
- iii. "SOTTOPIUNTO" Mole - approx 210, of which 60 are Arabs.

/No German labour...

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SECRET

No German labour is employed, other than ships' personnel.

Work commences at dawn and finishes at dusk.

d) Railways

P.W. had travelled on the TRIPOLI-TAGIURA line, and considered it very poor. It was mostly used by natives. In Aug 42, it had not been extended Eastwards from TAGIURA. P.W., however, remembers seeing much railway material, including rails, being unloaded at TRIPOLI during Jul-Aug 42.

3. Morale and Propaganda

Unusual Views

Here are two pieces of Italian propaganda worth quoting. P.W. was firmly convinced of the truth of what follows, and when the true version about these facts was given him he accused the I.O. of trying to influence him with British propaganda.

- i. Air Marshal BALBO was a British spy. The Fascists saw him landing in MERSA MATRUH, where he had come to take his instructions, and this is why his plane was shot down by A.A. fire while he flew over TOBRUK.
- ii. We did not beat the Italo-German forces at ALAMEIN, but they retreated by order of a senior German officer who was a British spy in disguise. When the trick was found out, it was too late to stop the retreat. Had this unfortunate event not occurred, the Italians would have been in CAIRO by now.

SECRET

Report Ref No 69

Par.C.2.c) Last sentence: "in early 1940" should have been "in early 1941".
The correct spelling of the name "COSSELSKI" is given

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ERRATA

Report Ref No 62

Par.C.2.c) Last sentence: "in early 1940" should have been "in early 1941".

Par.C.3.c) The correct spelling of the name "COSELSKI" is given by an authoritative source as "COSELSCHI".

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SECRETNON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

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A. GERMANY1. Military

- a) Officers' Uniforms
- b) Leave Ration Scale
- c) Prussian Discipline
- d) Spanish Division
- e) Casualties
- f) British P.W.

2. Economic

- a) Butcher's Assistant
- b) Commodities, Black Market
- c) Silks and Cloths
- d) Wood Production
- e) Paper Mills
- f) Engine Factory
- g) Manpower
- h) Communications
- i) Petrol by Barge

3. Political and Morale

- a) Police Organizations
- b) Ex-Legionnaire
- c) Increasing the Population
- d) Religion
- e) Political Jokes

B. LUXEMBURG1. Economic

Metal Works

2. MoraleC. ITALY1. Military

- a) Rations for Germans
- b) C.B. for Germans
- c) Convalescent Centres
- d) Propaganda
- e) British P.W.

2. Economic

- a) Agriculture
- b) Parcels for Germany
- c) Paper Shortage
- d) Prices of Cigarettes
- e) Price of Gold
- f) Manpower

3. Political and Morale

- a) Tram Conductors' Strike
- b) German Civilians
- c) Increasing the Population
- d) "Order With The Truncheon"

D. POLAND1. Military

P.W. Camps

2. Economic

- a) Industry at LESZNAU
- b) Farming, Rationing

3. Political and Morale

Since the Invasion

A. GERMANY1. Military

- a) Officers' Uniforms

German officers have to buy their own uniforms, receiving the same "Reichskleiderkarte" as civilians and making their purchases at the same shops. The "Reichslebensmittelkarte" are received from the Battery Pay Office, and are of a different colour from those issued to civilians. Whereas

- d) Strike and Sabotage
e) Price of Gold
f) Manpower
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P.W. Camps
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1. Economic
Metal Works
2. Morale

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German officers have to buy their own uniforms, receiving the same "Reichskleiderkarte" as civilians and making their purchases at the same shops. The "Bezugschein" are received from the Battery Pay Office, and are of a different colour from those issued to civilians. Whereas civilians are only permitted to buy certain articles during a fixed period, officers can make purchases to the full amount of their card at one time, if they so wish.

b) Leave Ration Scale

When a German soldier is on leave, his scale of rations is higher than that for civilians. If he stays at home for longer than four weeks, however, he then receives the civilian scale.

/c) Prussian Discipline...

SECRET

c) Prussian Discipline

A P.W. speaks bitterly of the severity of discipline in the German Army, and says that, at his depot in GERMANY, an educated man of gentle birth was so distressed that he committed suicide by hanging himself in a lavatory.

P.W. also instanced the case of a sergeant in his regiment who insisted that his batman should provide a table-cloth for his meals, which were served in a lorry. The batman was compelled to stand behind the sergeant's chair until the meal was finished, to serve him as and when required. If he happened to break a sardine, the sergeant would express his indignation in no uncertain terms.

d) Spanish Division

P.W. states that he heard at the O.K.H. that the Spanish Blue Division was a constant source of trouble to the Germans. During the Polish campaign, for instance, they frequently sold their rifles and machine-guns to the Poles, and then reported that they had been lost or stolen.

e) Casualties

In a letter received from a P.W., his wife tells him that there is a constant stream of wounded from RUSSIA into the municipal hospital at MANHEIM, and that in the same hospital there are sick and wounded from AFRICA.

Another P.W. declares that in his village of MARIABEAT, near SALZBURG, there are only 30 families, and 20 of these have been notified of casualties.

A third P.W. says that while in his club in BRESLAU last November, a fellow-member, who had a badly-wounded leg, told him that he had been called up for the local A.A. defences. On P.W.'s astonished enquiry as to the reason for his being called up when he had such a deformity, the man replied: "Why, I am one of the healthiest in the Bty. We have two hunchback gunners with us as well."

f) British P.W.

There is a camp for British P.W. at ITZEHOE, in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. It consists of a block of huts and a sports ground.

A German P.W. states that he saw English prisoners in MANHEIM and HEIDELBERG, some of them in the streets. A friend of his, who had been a guard at a P.W. camp, commented on the good treatment and food British P.W. received, and the fact that work was not compulsory for them.

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2. Economic

a) Butcher's Assistant

A butcher's shop at BENRATH, 8 kms outside DUSSELDORF, was closed down in Oct 41, chiefly because of the calling up of all members of the staff and the impossibility of replacing them. A P.W. who was one of that staff states that the establishment used to supply 250 local customers and some 200 Italians quartered in an hotel. An average of 500 kgs of slaughtered meat and 500 kgs of livestock (less 5% offal not debited) were supplied monthly to the butchery. Beyond this, they slaughtered 10 to 12 horses weekly on the premises, and were allowed to sell it without receiving coupons.

/Except...

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Except in the Autumn, when pork was always scarce, the average proportion of meat supplied would consist of 50% pork, 35% beef and 15% veal. Only a small quantity of mutton (50 to 70 kgs) would be available fortnightly.

P.W. states emphatically that the present price of meat in GERMANY is only slightly above pre-war level. Current prices are given as being:-

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|---|------|---------|
| Pork | R.M. | 1.15 | - | 1.45 | per lb. |
| Beef | " | 1.- | - | 1.10 | " " |
| Veal | " | 1.25 | - | 1.30 | " " |
| Sausages (best) | " | 1.40 | - | " | " " |
| Ham | " | 2.- | - | " | " " |
| Tongue | " | 2.25 | - | " | " " |

Another P.W. states that a suckling pig now costs 35 to 40 Marks, and a kid about 20 R.M., while a bull may fetch around 5000 R.M.

b) Commodities, Black Market

Maize is stated to be very scarce in GERMANY, and dearer than wheat. It is sold at 15/15 R.M. the 100 kilos.

Wires for electric lights and bells are also difficult to find, and wax and wax candles are unobtainable.

When a person purchases a gramophone record, he has to hand in an old record in exchange.

Black market dealings in GERMANY continue to be very prevalent. One P.W. cites the case of a baker who was able to obtain chocolate without producing his ration card, and in exchange for this he could get brandy, cigars, and even clothes. When exchanging chocolate for clothes, he was expected to pay a certain sum of money also, but he obtained his clothes with much less delay than that experienced by ordinary purchasers.

c) Silks and Cloths

Before he was called up, a P.W. was employed as a pattern designer at "GAHLERT SCHNE", a weaving-mill at WEIHER, in the SUDETEN area, and he again visited WEIHER when on leave in Sept 42. Before the war, this firm was principally concerned in the manufacture of artificial silk for dresses and other articles of clothing, and P.W. is unaware of any change in the nature of its production. The mill contained about 50 weaver's looms. 50/100 workers were employed, these now consisting entirely of women.

Another P.W. was the only male employed at NEUDERHAUER, a shop at MARCHTIN dealing in cloths and other materials. 130/140 girls and women were employed there. P.W. had been exempt from military service, but was called up in Jan 42. He states that the prices of materials, cotton, etc., remain unchanged from pre-war figures.

Another P.W. states that a suckling pig now costs 35 to 40 Marks, and a kid about 20 R.M., while a bull may fetch around 6000 R.M.

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d) Wood Production

In a recent German paper, a meeting was reported of high officials and experts, to discuss the wood situation in GERMANY.

It was stated that the shortage of wood has never been so acute in GERMANY as at present, since German forests can only yield two-thirds of the national requirements; and that the situation is likely to deteriorate after the war owing to the increased demand.

The speakers stressed the necessity for increasing the capacity of wooded areas, and for studying the most economic methods to treat, preserve and use wood.

Of possible interest is the suggestion that increased use should be made in the cellulose industry of straw, potato-leaves, "Arundo Donax" and other plants, as substitutes for wood.

/s/ Paper Mills...

SECRET

e) Paper Mills

A P.W. states that there is now only one mill in GERMANY which produces cigarette-papers, the output of this single concern having to supply the entire needs of the country's smokers. There remained very few mills producing fine paper, and in NUREMBERG was a mill where tub-sized paper was manufactured. This type of paper was stated to be very expensive.

Another P.W. was employed by BESTHORN, in SCHLESSEN, a firm which produced various kinds of stationery and also had a big box-making plant. Much of its capital was invested from GREAT BRITAIN, and, although the firm had been almost bankrupt, it benefited considerably under the "frozen credit" plan of Dr. SCHACHT & Co. Most of the 900 workers were girls, and this was also the case before the war. No foreigners were employed.

f) Engine Factory

Until he was called up in Apr 42, a P.W. was employed by HENSEL UND SOHN, KASSEL, whose works produce engines for cars and aircraft. P.W. served in the capacity of controller of processes, and for the last three years of his employment controlled the calibration of engine cylinders.

When P.W. left the firm's employ, an extension to the plant was being built in the form of a workshop measuring about 100 metres by 70 metres. This was constructed of brick, on a steel frame, but P.W. professes not to know its purpose. He also stated that he was unaware of the total extent of the works, or the full nature of its production. However, he declared that no A/C parts, other than engines, were manufactured there.

The employees included French P.Ws and Italian civilians.

The works ~~also~~ defence comprised three 2-cm guns, placed on the roofs of the buildings.

g) Manpower

A P.W. whose father is an engine-driver in GERMANY states that the usual period for a man to serve as a foreman before being promoted to engine-driver was originally 15 years, but this has now been reduced to 2/3 years, according to the individual's capability.

Another P.W. declares that workmen cannot choose their own representatives on the Arbeitsfront. To each 500 workers, 4 or 5 candidates are selected, and the men elect one from this number.

h) Communications

BREMEN -- In Mar 42, municipal trams were running only until 22.00 hours, and, after that, one bus only was run at about midnight. Long-distance coaches had been abolished altogether.

Tramways have been reduced to half the lorries and one-tenth of the

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COLOGNE -- Approximately half the lorries and one-tenth of the private cars here are said to be running on wood-gas. Convoys for the troops and public service vehicles are never run on gas. One-quarter of the filling-stations which had remained open in 41 were closed in the first months of 42. Half of those remaining open have now been adapted to supply fuel for wood-gas generators.

i) Petrol by Barge

A 20-year-old P.W., simple and unintelligent, was a bargee on the RHINE from 1937 until Jan 42. He was employed by the "DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE PETROLEUMGESELLSCHAFT", and his load was invariably petrol, his normal trips being between DARMSTADT, DÜSSELDORF and COLOGNE. The barge was equipped with iron containers /to carry...

SECRET

to carry a load of 1300 tons, but P.W. had never taken more than 600 tons at any one time. He had transported two types of petrol -- Bismarzin and Rohmannin, the latter being of a reddish colour.

Petrol was loaded on to the barges through pipes leading from large round containers. There were two such containers in both DÜSSELDORF and MANNHEIM, and one in COLOGNE. In each case they were on the outskirts of the town.

3. Political and Morale

a) Police Organizations

A P.W. whose uncle was formerly in the German C.I.D. at BREMEN states that this organization was absorbed into the Gestapo on its formation. In 1942, P.W.'s. uncle was denounced by a fellow officer for reading a copy of the "TIMES", and for this offence was discharged. He joined his brother, who was a Party member, in his china business, and was under surveillance for a year, during which time the "shocking" fact was revealed that he was a Freemason. Upon this discovery, his brother was dismissed from Party membership in great discredit, but this had not affected his business. The matter was now considered as settled.

According to another P.W., the police force in COLOGNE has grown since the outbreak of war, and he believes that this is the case throughout WESTERN GERMANY. Most of the members of the force are young men.

b) Ex-Legionnaire

At the beginning of 1942, a P.W. who had formerly been in the Foreign Legion found himself, with 400 other ex-legionnaires at a labour camp at KISLAU, 25 kms from HEIDELBERG. Here they were made to work for 8 or 7 Pfenning a day (unskilled labour) or 20 Pfenning (skilled). P.W. was in a department where mats, baskets and brushes were made. The Guards were drawn from the WAFREN S.S., and discipline was military.

From this establishment, P.W. and companions were gradually transferred to a Gestapo camp at KARLSRUHE, where their photographs and finger-prints were taken, and where they were examined as to their past and political beliefs. Unsatisfactory cases were sent on to a concentration camp; others were granted German status -- and the privilege of using the "HEIL HITLER" salute -- and were returned to KISLAU for release to the Army or some industry.

c) Increasing the Population

The P.W. has spoken of the measures taken by the Nazi authorities to increase the birth rate in GERMANY. He says

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c) Increasing the Population

The P.W. has spoken of the measures taken by the Nazi authorities to increase the birth rate in GERMANY. He says that there is a large villa on a lake near BERLIN, to which healthy young girls are sent to receive a Nazi upbringing. Later, the "finest and strongest" of the country's young men are also sent there. Eventually the girls return to their parents or to a home, to have their babies. P.W. is convinced that this system is in effect, saying that there is more than one case to prove it.

P.W. also tells of girl students who were similarly forced to bear children. He states that parties of one student leader and 50 girls had to help with the harvest, and when they arrived at the farm to which they were allotted they were told: "You know what GERMANY expects of you. She expects you to

/go back...

SECRET

go back a mother." When the girls returned home, they were pregnant, and they would say to their parents: "Now you will have a grand-child of pure German blood." P.W. adds that there are numbers of girls of 15 and 16 years of age in maternity hospitals in GERMANY today.

Another P.W. expresses the opinion that after the war there will be State "breeding studs" in GERMANY, for by that time, he says, the country will have lost at least 5 million men.

The same prisoner goes on to deplore the state of morals among officials in the German War Office, whom he describes as "absolute swine". He says that a girl working there once told him that if she had known as much when she accepted that employment as she had come to learn since, she would have shot herself.

d) Religion

A recently-captured P.W. speaks of receiving a letter from his girl-friend, in which she told him that she had become a member of the Party and was expected to leave the Church. She asked his advice in the matter, and wondered whether he would give her up. He replied that if she really believed that by a simple signature she could wipe out the belief in which she had been brought up for 30 years, then let her do so. Now she was grateful to P.W. that she had done no such thing. P.W. adds that, even if the Nazi Party is able to force the next generation to do without the Church, it certainly will not be able to do so with the present one.

Expressing a similar opinion, another P.W. says: "I say the 'Our Father' every day. It's no effort, and I believe in it."

e) Political Jokes

The following was related by a P.W.:-

MUSSOLINI, SCHUSSNIGG and HITLER went to Heaven, where God received the first two with all due ceremony. When HITLER entered, however, He refused to get up. St. Peter asked the reason for this discrimination, whereupon God answered: "Beware of this man. Should I leave my seat for a moment, he will try to occupy it."

A P.W. states that the REICHSTAG is known as the most highly-paid "choir" in GERMANY. They meet three times a year, to sing the "Horst Wessel" and "Deutschland uber Alles", each member receiving for this a monthly salary of 600 Marks.

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The Italian Admiral, POLLACCHINI, gave a luncheon party, at which his guests included a senior German Admiral and an Italian Naval Officer named TODARO. The latter remained glum and silent until the end of the party, when he turned to the German Admiral and said: "Could we please have a list of the M/Vs. sunk by the German U-Boats, as we do not want to sink the same ones?"

According to a P.W., German troops do not think much of the Italian cigarettes they sometimes receive. They now call them "HAUSMADCHEN" (Housemaids) -- "because they are always going out."

/B. LUXEMBURG...

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3. LUXEMBURG1. EconomicMetal Works

A prisoner of German extraction gave the following details concerning the "EISENWERKE A.R.B.E.D." at ESCH-AUSSIG, where he was employed until June 42.

This concern is an iron and steel works, with attached rolling mill. Equipment includes 6 blast furnaces, of which only 2 or 3 are normally in use at the same time. In the rolling mill are produced rails, wire and iron sheets.

The iron ore for the works comes from FRANCE, BELGIUM and LUXEMBURG, and the coke from FRANCE, BELGIUM and GERMANY. The destination of the finished products is not known, but I.W. believes that the output is generally lower than before the war.

3000 to 4000 men are employed by the A.R.B.E.D. (mostly the same individuals as in peace-time), including 1000 skilled workers. The average pay for unskilled labour is 70 Pfennig per hour, less the same deductions as in GERMANY.

Work is continuous for 24 hours throughout the week, but ceases altogether over week-ends.

Before the Germans marched into LUXEMBURG, the French damaged all the A.R.B.E.D. blast-engines, causing a 3-month hold-up for repairs.

I.W. states that rations and black market conditions are fundamentally the same as in GERMANY.

Morale

2.

Another P.W., who was stationed for over a year in LUXEMBURG, stated that although there was a pro-Nazi element, the majority of the population was anti-Nazi and opposed to absorption in the REICH. The ruling House was popular; on the birthday of the GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, the majority of the people in the streets wore ribbons of the LUXEMBURG colours and medallions of the GRAND DUCHESS.

On the facade of the Town Hall of ESCH, the second largest town of LUXEMBURG, was an inscription in the LUXEMBURG dialect of German: "We wish to remain what we are." The Nazis put a scaffolding over it, and when this was removed the inscription read: "Wir wollen heim ins Reich" (We wish to return to the German

Belgium and Luxembourg, and the coke from France, Belgium and Germany. The destination of the finished products is not known, but P.W. believes that the output is generally lower than before the war.

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C. ITALY

1. Military

a) Rations for Germans

A P.W. has given the following figures as the daily rations for German soldiers in Italy:-

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| Meat | 130 grs. |
| Butter | 35 grs. |
| Bread | One-third of a loaf. |

/b) C.B. for Germans...

SECRET

b) C.B. for Germans

A recently-captured German P.W. states that, during their three-weeks stay at NAPLES, his unit were all confined to barracks. This order was in effect on their arrival there, and he believes that the restriction has not yet been relaxed. He had been told that this was due to the prevalence of V.D. and the mishandling of women by German troops. It was alleged that women had been stripped and painted black.

c) Convalescent Centres

A P.W. states that convalescent centres for German wounded from RUSSIA are situated on the Italian RIVIERA and at ABBAZIA, on the ADRIATIC.

The majority of the convalescent cases from NORTH AFRICA are sent to NAPLES.

d) Propaganda

A P.W. had been told that LONDON was recently bombed continuously for 48 hours as a reprisal against the raids on TURIN and NAPLES.

e) British P.W.

It is reported that a number of British P.W. are employed in a Factory at CALANZARO; no further particulars.

Prisoners-of-war are stated to have recently been billeted at the following:-

| | | |
|------------------|---|--------|
| Hotel Nova | - | ROME |
| Hotel Sandwirt | - | VENICE |
| Hotel Ste. Lucia | - | NAPLES |

2. Economica) Agriculture

A former Italian land-owner states that in the past year only a fraction of normal copper sulphate requirements has been issued to Italian farmers and vine-growers. Some of the latter have been able to lay their hands on copper objects, and prepare their own copper sulphate by smelting them down in sulphuric acid. Others, realizing the impossibility of using their issue of copper sulphate to any great advantage, have found it more profitable to re-sell it, at high prices, on the black market.

Another P.W. states that peasants are not tilling their land to its fullest extent, since they have to hand over the majority of their crops to the Government. In many cases they grow just enough to satisfy their family's requirements,

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Another P.W. states that peasants are not tilling their land to its fullest extent, since they have to hand over the majority of their crops to the Government. In many cases they grow just enough to satisfy their family's requirements, but they always prefer to supply their crops to friends, or even to Italians whom they do not know, rather than to the "amassi" (Government Pools), as they are well aware that the majority of the food collected in this manner is sent to GERMANY. Some of the peasants sell to make a substantial profit; others only ask reasonable prices.

b) Parcels for Germany

German soldiers serving in ITALY are not allowed to send home at any one time parcels which exceed a total weight of 100 lbs. The main articles sent are chocolate, cigarettes and tobacco. Germans, however, more than make up for the handicap of this restriction when travelling home on leave. They then take with them all the foodstuffs, etc., that they can carry.

/c) Paper Shortage...

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SECRET

c) Paper Shortage

A pamphlet issued by the Italian Government in Mar 42 requesting, in some detail, the greatest economy in the use of paper, mentions also that the present shortage of this commodity in ITALY is due to "increased difficulties in the supply and distribution of electric energy."

d) Prices of Cigarettes

Following are the prices of cigarettes, per packet of 20, in ITALY at the end of Dec 42:-

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Popolari | Lit. 4 |
| Nazionali | " 7 |
| Africa | " 10 |
| Macedonia | " 8 |
| " Esportazione | " 10 |
| " Extra | " 12 |
| Seruglic | " 13 |
| Tre Stelle | Uncertainable |

Whereas one P.W. says that cigarettes are rationed at 5 per day, another declares that they are not rationed at all but can only be bought two or three times a week. Supplies are stated to be completely exhausted within two hours of the sale beginning. Some people buy them merely to re-sell at much higher prices.

Italian submarine P.W. have stated that the cigarette ration for submarine crews has been reduced in order to keep British prisoners supplied.

e) Price of Gold

The pre-war price of gold in ITALY was 6/7 Lire per gramme. When the price reached Lire 30, a law came into force forbidding its sale, but it can still be obtained, now at Lire 100/200 per gramme.

f) Manpower

A P.W. states that skilled workmen, engineers, etc., who are serving with the armed forces, are being sent back to their peacetime employment. This happened to P.W.'s brother, who is employed by a cotton factory in BIELLA (which, incidentally, is only working a 40-hour week -- probably owing to shortage of raw material).

All technical workers in ITALY have registered, although they continue in their normal employment. Men who are unfit for active service are not of military age have been given a short course of military training before being sent back to continue their ordinary work at military rates of pay.

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3. Political and Morale

a) Tram Conductors' Strike

Tram conductors in Rome went on strike in an effort to secure a satisfactory reply to their demand for a rise in salary. Their daily pay was Lit. 30/35, and they contended it was impossible to live on this amount. The following morning they were asked to return, and when they did so, they were placed in lorries and taken to the prison at "REGINA COELI", where they were kept for a week. They then had to return to their employment at the same salary as before, and were apparently glad to do so.

/b) German Civilians...

SECRET

b) German Civilians

In an attempt to stop the practice of German civilians travelling to ITALY for the purpose of purchasing and returning to GERMANY with various stores, an order has come into force whereby German non-military personnel are only allowed to visit ITALY if in possession of a special permit. This permit can only be obtained on a doctor's certificate.

c) Increasing the Population

A captured letter issued by the propaganda section of Italian H.Q. in NORTH AFRICA, dated 15 Oct 42, gives some up-to-date details of the Italian State insurance for marriage and childbirths.

To qualify for a cash bonus under this scheme, a person must have been insured for at least two years, and must have paid at least one year's premium during the two years preceding the marriage or birth of a child.

The time-lag of two years is waived in the case of military personnel recalled after 1 May 39, whereas those recalled before this date may benefit under this scheme providing they have paid at least one premium towards one or other of the compulsory insurances controlled by the "Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale" (Fascist Bureau of Social Insurance).

Cash bonuses on the birth of children are issued at the following rates:-

Clerks and workmen (farm labourers excluded) - 1st child Lit. 300, 2nd and 3rd child Lit. 350, 4th and subsequent children Lit. 400.

Agricultural labourers and colonial settlers - 1st child Lit. 150, 2nd and 3rd child Lit. 175, 4th and subsequent children Lit 200.

The documents to be produced for collection of these bonuses include:-

Birth certificate of the newly-born

Certificate of the family's civil state

A certificate to prove that the child is still living.

These documents must be dated at least 6 days after the birth of the child. The last-named certificate is not necessary if the birth certificate bears a statement by the issuing official to the effect that the child is still living.

From another captured document, it appears that family allowances of military personnel are increased on the birth of children according to the size or nature of the town or locality in which the family is resident. Thus, for example, the family

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From another captured document, it appears that family allowances of military personnel are increased on the birth of children according to the size or nature of the town or locality in which the family is resident. Thus, for example, the family of an N.C.O. with 10 children will receive an additional monthly allowance of Lit. 399.30 if resident in a district of 500,000 inhabitants (or in an Italian Colony or in the AEGEAN ISLANDS), but only Lit. 199.65 if the district has less than 20,000 inhabitants.

d) "Order with the Truncheon"

A P.M. states that when the Italians were at EL ALAMEIN, the troops were addressed by a Fascist official, who said that when the war was over they would "restore order in Italy with the truncheon".

/D. POLAND...

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SECRETD. POLAND1. MilitaryP.W. Camps

According to a recently-captured prisoner, there are two P.W. camps at THORN, one for British and one for Russian P.W.

The British prisoners are stated to be very well treated, and to be receiving large numbers of parcels from home. They always seemed to be well supplied with cigarettes, and some of them would give cigarettes to the Poles. P.W. declares that many Poles would go daily to watch these British prisoners, as their general behaviour and appearance (polished boots, etc.) helped to raise their spirits.

The Russians, on the other hand, were living under terrible conditions. Their only shelter consisted of holes dug in the ground, and most of their food was made up of refuse and grass.

2. Economica) Industry at LESLAU

A P.W. states that at WOLOCZANEK (now known as LESLAU) there is a large artificial silk and paper factory, and also a metal foundry. On one occasion, 4 or 5 Russian bombers flew over at night and illuminated the town with flares, and it was presumed that this was for the purpose of taking photographs. There was no A.A. at LESLAU.

b) Farming, Rationing

A 19-year-old Polish P.W., who comes from KOWAL (between KUTUS and THORN), says that Polish farmers who were driven from their farms when GERMANY took over the country had since been asked to return to the land they had formerly tilled, as the Germans who had replaced them knew nothing about farming.

He adds that all farmers in POLAND, whether Poles or Germans, had to give up all their milk, butter, corn, etc., and to make their purchases from shops, for which purpose they were issued with ration cards in common with the remainder of the population. Another P.W., however (a German, who, until he was called up, managed his father's farm at THORN), declares that his family received no ration cards, but were allowed to keep as

Poles. P.W. declares that many Poles would go daily to watch these British prisoners, as their general behaviour and appearance (polished boots, etc.) helped to raise their spirits.

The Russians, on the other hand, were living under terrible conditions. Their only shelter consisted of holes dug in the ground, and most of their food was made up of refuse and grass.

2.

Economic

a) Industry at LESLAU

A P.W. states that at WOLOCLAWEK (now known as LESLAU) there is a large artificial silk and paper factory, and also a metal foundry. On one occasion, 4 or 5 Russian bombers flew over at night and illuminated the town with flares, and it was presumed that this was for the purpose of taking photographs. There was no A.A. at LESLAU.

b) Farming, Rationing

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P.W. also mentions that, when he received his calling-up papers in Oct 41, he applied for exemption so that he might continue his work on the farm.

/This was...

SECRET

This was granted, and when he was again called up in Mar 42, he did not apply for a further deferment, as he thought such an application would be useless. His place was taken by an 18-year-old Pole, who was receiving free board and lodging and P.M. 35 per month. He was sent to the farm by the "Arbeitsamt" (Labour Office).

The first-mentioned P.W. gave the following comparisons between the ration scales for Germans and for Poles, as was in force in Oct 42:-

| | <u>Germans</u> | <u>Poles</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Meat (including sausages) | 200 gr. weekly | 150 gr. weekly |
| Butter | 125 " | 125 " |
| Cigarettes | Men - 4 per day | 3 per day |
| Women - 2 " | 2 " | None |

In addition, Germans received 250 gr. cooking fat per month, and a special coupon for 150 gr. fat to be used when visiting restaurants. Restaurants were open to Germans only, and P.W. states that they sold game and poultry without coupons.

The clothing situation was also much more difficult for Poles than for Germans, their cards containing only 50 coupons, against the latter's 100. Where Germans were entitled to a pair of leather shoes, Poles had to content themselves with shoes with wooden soles. Material for suits was stated to be of very poor quality, and the very best contained only 30% wool. It was sold at R.M. 6/11 per metre. According to another P.W., from KARKAU, Germans are actually able to draw more commodities in POLAND than they would in GERMANY. This is interpreted by P.W. as an attempt to induce Germans to settle in the occupied countries.

Each Polish family was allowed 50 kgs. of coal per week.

There was an acute shortage of cement in POLAND, and, in consequence, half-finished houses were a common sight. This was stated to be particularly the case in the WARSAW.

As a result of their obvious victimisation in the matter of rationing, Poles would make arrangements between themselves to their mutual advantage. As an example of this, P.W. cited the case of his brother, a cloth dealer, who would take a 60000 of material first at another's store to and wholesale dealer, and so get material without having to produce coupons. This cloth he would sell to Polish friends without making a profit.

P.W. also speaks of a well-known miller, a NAWROCKI who had become a naturalised American, and who, without permission from the authorities, purchased corn from Polish farmers and sold the flour to Polish bakers. These, in turn, sold the

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| | | | | |
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As the Germans were aware of the illegal traffic in foodstuffs, plain-clothes police were on duty with dogs at all railway stations. They would walk among the travellers, the dog sniffing at the bags carried by individuals.

3. Political and Morale

Since the Invasion

The following particulars on conditions in POLAND after she had been taken over by GERMANY have been supplied by the same Polish P.W. as the majority of the information given above. He was called up in Apr 42, but has been on leave since that date, and his statements refer to conditions as recent as Oct 42.

/After...

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SECRET

After the annexation, POLAND was divided up into several "Gaus", and most Poles were sent to the central and southern part, which was described as "General-Gouvernement". No German infiltration had taken place into this area, except of personnel for Gestapo and police duties, and civilians for the control of war-production. Conditions generally there were very bad, and food scarce. The currency was still the Zloty. Conditions were better in the remainder of the country, i.e. in WEST PRUSSIA (former Corridor), the WARTEGAU (district around POSEN) and SOUTH-EAST PRUSSIA, which was being steadily Germanised, and where it was forbidden to speak Polish.

When GERMANY first occupied the country, all persons who had a German name or were Protestants automatically became "Germans", and it was very difficult for others to be put on the "Volksliste" (i.e. to become Germans). However, since 1942 Poles had been encouraged, and in many cases forced, to become "Germans". When P.W.'s brother refused to accept German nationality, his shop was confiscated.

P.W.'s father was Major of KONAL in 1939, but he was compelled to resign and to become a minor official of the Town Hall. In Oct 42 he was dismissed from this latter post, and since then has been unemployed. It was the following incident which led to this dismissal. A German official entered the house of a friend of P.W.'s father and demanded certain articles, which the Pole refused to hand over. Thereupon, the German started to beat him up, and the Pole's two daughters came to their father's assistance, but they also were beaten to unconsciousness. All three were arrested, and one of the girls was sentenced to death because, during the struggle, she attempted to throw a stone at the German. The father and his other daughter were imprisoned, and their family made an application that the health and previous good character of the old man should be taken into consideration. It was the additional signature of P.W.'s father to this application that cost him his position.

After the occupation by GERMANY, most of the intellectual Poles were arrested and never heard of again. A relative of P.W. was taken away in a truck one night, with other Poles, and each man was forced to stand by the side of a ready-dug grave. Realising what was about to happen, P.W.'s relative made a dash for safety, and escaped under rifle and M.G. fire. He said that all the others were shot.

P.W. had been told by an S.S. officer that the Germans intended to exterminate Polish intelligentsia. It had been reported from a Polish town that an order was published that all teachers and men of science must present themselves to the German S.S. Commander to receive permission to continue their professions. When they obeyed this order, they were taken together into a room,

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P.W. knew of a Pole in his town who had been appointed German nationality and who was in love with a Polish girl. In Aug 42, the man applied for permission to marry, but this was refused, and the girl was arrested and sent to a concentration camp.

A Polish girl who had been on intimate terms with a German was luckier, however. Fearing possible consequences, they did not apply for permission to marry, but, when the girl gave birth to twins and their father was identified, the couple were encouraged to marry, in order that their sons should be Germans.

/From time...

SECRET

From time to time, Polish girls are rounded up and the prettiest are taken away and never heard of again. It is believed that they are sent to the Front to satisfy the desires of German soldiers.

During Jan 42, all furs, fur collars and gloves, and all woollen articles had to be handed over to the German authorities. House-searches were very frequent, and only a very original hiding-place would escape the eye of the searcher. No compensation was paid for the articles collected, and the Poles, indeed, considered themselves fortunate not to be beaten. These articles were later described as having been "presented" by the Poles.

An A.R.P. post had been established in the tower of the Catholic Church in KOWAL, and one night the S.A. who were on duty there tore the pictures from the walls and destroyed the altar. When the priest referred to this incident during the course of a service, he was arrested for making anti-German statements.

The Jewish Cemetery at KOWAL no longer exists. All the grave-stones have been taken away and used for road-making.

All metal figures of Christ have been pulled down, and engravings on stones in the Catholic Cemetery obliterated, only names and dates of birth and death being permitted to remain.

There are strict regulations governing travel in POLAND. Poles must have special permission to go anywhere, even on a bicycle. Germans require a permit if their destination is more than 30 miles distant.

According to P.W., many organised underground movements existed in POLAND, but some of these had been dissolved because of the constant calling-up of Polish manpower. He knows of one such organisation in DREBLIN, which has arms hidden in a wood. In addition, many Polish servicemen buried their weapons when hostilities ceased.

B.B.C. broadcasts are regularly listened to, and the news bulletins are typed out and distributed amongst the Poles. P.W. had himself assisted in this work in the district around his home. He had also distributed such news-sheets in POSEN.

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SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED
WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER
SOURCES.

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A. GERMANY

1. Economic

- a) Krupps, Essen
 - i. Steel-moulding Dept.
 - ii. Labour
 - iii. Air Raids
- b) Steel Works, Dortmund
 - i. General
 - ii. Terms of Employment
 - iii. Air Raids
- c) Synthetic Resin
- d) Coal By-Products
- e) Points From Letters
- f) Rumunians in Germany

2. Morale and Propaganda

Signals Girl

B. POLAND

(Preamble)

1. Economic

- a) Employment
- b) Housing situation
- c) Travel
- d) Rationing and Prices

2. Political and Propaganda

- a) Cultural
- b) Correspondence

C. ITALY

1. Economic

- a) Communications
 - i. Fiat at Modena
 - ii. New Lorries
 - iii. Gas-driven Cars
 - iv. Transport Of Petrol
 - v. Milan Railways
 - vi. Types of locomotives
 - vii. New Lines
 - viii. Marghera Port
 - ix. Swiss and Greek Shipping
- b) War Production
 - i. M. 14 Tanks
 - ii. Tank Landing Craft
 - iii. A/C Fuselages
 - iv. Explosives Factory
 - v. Synthetic Petrol
- c) Bombs on Genoa and Palermo

2. Propaganda

Aerial Photography

D. HOLLAND (Appreciation by P.W.)

1. Economic

- a) Personal History
- b) Economic Points

2. Political

- a) General Situation
- b) S.S. Atrocities

A. GERMANY

1. Economic

- a) Krupps, Essen

A German P.W. was employed as a labourer by KRUPPS up to June 42. He is a simple and unintelligent man, but told what he knew quite willingly.

- i. Steel-moulding Dept.

Steel arrived in 40-ton containers, and was poured into 24-hour. Frames, supports

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- Shipping
- f) Rumanians in Germany
2. Morale and Propaganda
- Signals Girl
- B. POLAND
- (Preamble)
1. Economic
- a) Employment
- b) Housing situation
- c) Travel
- d) Rationing and Prices
2. Political and Propaganda
- a) Cultural
- b) Correspondence
2. Propaganda
- Aerial Photography
- D. HOLLAND (Appreciation by P.W.)
1. Economic
- a) Personal History
- b) Economic Points
2. Political
- a) General Situation
- b) S.S. Atrocities

A. GERMANY1. Economic

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A German P.W. was employed as a labourer by KRUPPS up to June 42. He is a simple and unintelligent man, but told what he knew quite willingly.

1. Steel-moulding Dept.

Steel arrived in 40-ton containers, and was poured into moulds about twice in 24 hours. Frames, supports and small parts for various machines, and cylinder heads, were the main items of production, which has not sensibly increased or altered since 1936.

Personnel in this department included 50 moulders (P.W. was one), 50/60 labourers, 30/40 mould-cleaners, and 10 furnace-tenders. The last named worked in two 12-hour shifts, all others in three 8-hour shifts. Workers included Italians, and French and Russian P.W.

P.W.'s identification card was blue, and, unlike those admitting employees in more secret departments, had no photograph.

/11. Labour ...

SECRETIII. Air Raids

The normal procedure at the works on the sounding of an air raid warning was for one man only to remain at each blast furnace, the blast being cut down, and for the remainder of the workers to go to the shelters.

During a raid in Apr 42, one of the blast furnaces was hit, and as a result could not be used for three days. The central gas station also received a direct hit and a gas machine was destroyed, about 300 men being unemployed for a week in consequence. P.W. declares that damage done during air raids on DORTMUND has been chiefly confined to civilian property and that the steel works had only been hit on the one occasion. During one raid, he says, an entire workmen's settlement, situated about 2 miles from the works, was destroyed. This comprised 42/50 buildings, each of which housed 3 or 4 families.

P.W. knows of 300 children and several women who have been sent from DORTMUND to the usual evacuation places in SOUTHERN GERMANY, AUSTRIA and on the River MOSEL.

c) Synthetic Resin

A recently-captured P.W. has given the following particulars concerning the PRESSHAZ (synthetic resin) works at I.G., LUDWIGSHAFEN, where he was employed as a laboratory assistant until Oct 40.

The works was sub-divided into two separate departments, PRESSHAZ I and PRESSHAZ II, the composition being manufactured in the latter. Resin, sawdust and a binding material were milled together, the finished product being a more or less fine powder, according to requirements. This was put into sacks and most of it sent to outside firms for the manufacture of various articles. Some, however, went to PRESSHAZ I, where small articles such as plates, eating utensils, small cog wheels, and screw-tops for water bottles were produced. PRESSHAZ I also pressed similar articles cut of synthetic resins such as bakelite. These items, however, were never mass-produced by I.G., and PRESSHAZ I was primarily a research department. P.W. worked there, testing the various articles as to their power of resistance against shock, heat, darkness, etc.

While P.W. was with I.G., LUDWIGSHAFEN, 100 workers were employed in PRESSHAZ I, and a greater number in PRESSHAZ II. He believes that an additional department has since been opened. One 8-hour shift was worked in PRESSHAZ I. In PRESSHAZ II two 8-hour shifts were worked, but the machines were left running for the 24 hours, the composition milling itself unattended.

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When employees were called up, they were replaced by women and foreign workers, the latter being principally Italians and Slovaks, with several Swiss. Women never worked a night shift, and foreign workers only worked at night if they so wished. P.W. estimates that 65/70% of the workers at I.G. today are Germans, half of these being women and girls.

I.G. employees carry identification cards, the colour of which varies according to the department in which they are employed. P.W. believes that these colours are changed every two years.

On the sounding of an air raid warning, all workers in PRESSHAZ I, with the exception of four men on A.R.P. duties, had to take shelter. P.W. has heard that a joiner's workshop there had received a direct hit during a raid.

/d) Coal By-Products...

Report No. 72

SECRET

d) Coal By-Products

A P.W. was formerly employed by the GEBR. RÖCHLING concern in ALTENWALD (SAR), a works producing coke, tar, naphthalene, gas tar and benzole from coal. He states that the output has increased considerably since the outbreak of war, even though there have been no excursions to the plant. The workers number 270.

In Feb 42 P.W. and five other employees were called up with the 1930 to 1932 classes, and their place was taken by French P.W. who performed unskilled work. These prisoners were accommodated in a building within the factory area, and were guarded by two German soldiers. When allowed out, they had each to be accompanied by a German worker. Payment to them was in the form of vouchers, which were presumably exchangeable at the works canteen.

During air raids, all ovens were shut down and the workers thus affected went into underground shelters. The machine-shops, however, continued with their work. According to P.W., there was no A.A. defence either in or around the factory.

e) Points From Letters

FARNSTADT (Kreis Querfurt), 16 Dec 42 -- "Tomorrow the sugar factory at QUERFURT is closing down. ... We are behind with all our work, because of the cabbage harvest. What use are three horses and a pair of oxen for 33 Morgen (unit of measure) of sugar beet and 20 Morgen of cabbages? ... The threshing has not been done yet; the barns are full up. Ewald has not had his horse replaced yet. ... Thank God, the weather has been good so far."

BERLIN C. 2, 2 Dec 42 -- "Many thanks, Bernhard, for the coffee and the soap. They are both articles we had almost forgotten over here."

PARIS, 21 Dec 42 -- The brother of addressee mentions that his wife is getting on very well. "We have no home, and no furniture, but in any case we would prefer not to buy wartime goods."

GRAUPEN, 24 June 42 -- "Enclosed you will find two packets of razor blades. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to get any more here. ... You would make us very happy if you could send us a tin of sardines every now and then. You know, they have removed our coupons since we slaughtered that pig, and we find it difficult to make ends meet. We would, of course, send you the money."

f) Rumanians in GERMANY

A recently-captured Rumanian P.W. states that in Dec 40 the entire population of his own and a neighbouring village near the Russian frontier were forced by a German military mission to evacuate

were presumably exchangeable at the works canteen.

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e) Points From Letters

PARMSTADT (Kreis Querfurt), 18 Dec 42 -- "Tomorrow the sugar factory at QUERFURT is closing down. ... We are behind with all our work, because of the cabbage harvest. What use are three horses and a pair of oxen for 20 Morgen (unit of measure) of sugar beet and 20 Morgen of cabbages? ... The threshing has not been done yet; the barns are full up. Ewald has not had his horse replaced yet. ... Thank God, the weather has been good so far."

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PARIS, 21 Dec 42 -- The brother of addressee mentions that his wife is getting on very well. "We have no home, and no furniture, but in any case we would prefer not to buy wartime goods."

GRAUPEN, 24 June 42 -- "Enclosed you will find two packets of razor blades. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to get any more here. ... You would make us very happy if you could send us a tin of sardines every now and then. You know, they have removed our coupons since we slaughtered that pig, and we find it difficult to make ends meet. We would, of course, send you the money."

f) Rumanians in GERMANY

A recently-captured Rumanian P.W. states that in Dec 40 the entire population of his own and a neighbouring village near the Russian frontier were forced by a German military mission to evacuate to MUNICH, as they were told that the Russians were going to invade ROUMANIA. Three hundred families were thus affected. On arrival, they were accommodated in a large camp on the outskirts of the town. The few who refused to make the move were sent away, presumably to a concentration camp. P.W. states that there are many similar camps for Rumanians in SOUTHERN GERMANY and that he knows of a second one in MUNICH and another in GRAZ.

Inhabitants of P.W.'s camp received food on the same scale as Germans, but, as they had no ration card, they had to take all their meals in the camp itself. They received the same number of clothing coupons as Germans. The Rumanians had been told that they would be given German nationality after two years in GERMANY, but they

/actually...

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actually were granted the "BÜRGERSCHAFT" after one year -- at the beginning of 42. As promised, they then received a farm or other property of equal value to their possessions in ROUMANIA, but had to go to whichever district was allotted to them. In May 42, most of the people from P.W.'s. camp were sent to UPPER SILESIA (former POLAND), while others had to go to the UKRAINE or other occupied Russian territory.

In May 42, P.W. and about 60 other Roumanians, together with 5 Germans, were employed in a factory in MUNICH, owned by the STEGEN concern, compressing waste paper, presumably for use in a munition factory. Working hours were from 07.00 to 17.00, with an hour's break for lunch. P.W. was paid R.M. 76 nett weekly. His brothers, who were experienced fitters, had to work in armament factories, one at FÜRSTEN-FELDBRUCH and the other at POSING.

The men were called up immediately they became liable for military service, and were sent straight to the Forces without having to do the first half-year of labour service. Nearly all were sent to the Russian Front after a short period of training. According to P.W., one COY there refused to go into battle, whereupon every tenth man was shot. This form of "persuasion" had its required effect upon the remainder of the men, who then went into action.

P.W. was called up in June 42 and was stationed at TAUS, in the SUDETEN area. Relations there between Germans and Czechs were very bad. During the same month, four railway trucks, full of hay, were set on fire, and several Czechs were arrested.

2. Morale and Propaganda

Signals Girl

A P.W. mentions that his girl friend was given a good job after the completion of her compulsory labour service. She wrote, however, from DOECKLITZ on 10 Nov 42:-

"Nowadays one cannot decide one's life for oneself. I was happy in my new job, but the Labour Exchange (Arbeitsamt) soon stopped all that by deciding to send me to the Nachrichtenheiferinnen (Female Signals Personnel) at HAGENOW. You probably know the place, not far from SCHWERIN, in the MECKLENBURG district. Almost all my girl friends, who have been discharged from the Compulsory Labour Service, have met the same fate. They have all gone there already, but, as I came home ten days late, I do not have to report yet. (There follows a commentary on how glad she really is to get away -- there is nothing doing in the town, and so on.) No, I am glad that I can get away again, even if it is into a dangerous area. I imagine that, in spite of the hard discipline, it

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She writes again on 14 Dec 42 from her training depot (3. Ausb. Abt. f. L. N. H. / L. G. K. XI, HAGENOW/Land, Bl. 4/Zg 9/Stb. 27), complaining that she had had no post from P.W. and wondering what was the matter. The reason is, however, not so far to seek, for P.W. has his ideas about the loose morals of "Signals girls", as an unposted letter from him to her, dated 12 Jan 43, bears witness:-

/"I hardly need...

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"I hardly need say how much my thoughts have turned to you in the past weeks. My dear Friedel, I am all at sea with my thoughts, and ever since I heard that you were going to the Nachrichtenshelferinnen, I have been uneasy lest I should lose you. You will probably shake your head and say: 'Why on Earth?' Dear Friedel, when I write this I do not want you to be annoyed or hurt, but I must say I have had grave misgivings ... I have heard and seen much about the Luftnachrichtenshelferinnen (Air Force Signals Girls), and they certainly do not invite the sympathy of the average soldier. I shan't say why, because you will guess, and, anyway, I don't want to become the enemy of your girl comrades. In any case, I am writing to you about your case only, and I want you to give me your reply."

(Ends abruptly)

B. POLAND

The following particulars on conditions in POLAND have been supplied by three friendly Poles, all simple and unintelligent rural types. All come from UPPER SILESIA, which is now part of GREATER GERMANY, and their knowledge of the "General Gouvernement" (the present POLAND) is very limited. The majority of the following information, therefore, is confined to UPPER SILESIA.

The first P.W. comes from LAGIEWNIKI, now HOHENLINDE, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, most of whom are employed at the local foundry and coal mine. A number, however, are land workers. P.W. was in this town until June 42.

The second P.W., a shoemaker, comes from JASCHKOWICE, now FRIEDRICHSGRUBE, a village of 2,000 inhabitants, and was there on leave in Mar 42. The principal employment of the villagers is at the DUBENTSKO mine, 4 miles from the village.

The third P.W., who saw his home for the last time in July 42, comes from USTRAU, in the district of TESCHEN, which has a population of some 6,000. About 600 are employed in an iron works in the village, the remainder being agricultural labourers.

1. Economic

a) Employment

It is impossible for a person who has entered the country illegally to obtain employment in POLAND, unless he is in possession of his papers, which must include his Arbeitsbuch (Work Ticket), showing his last employment. A Pole only has possession of this book when he leaves his place of employment and it is handed to him by the

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/A worker...

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A worker possessing an Arbeitsbuch, but no tax or insurance papers, could obtain employment in certain cases, as with some firms insurance is not compulsory. In mines and foundries, however, insurance is compulsory. Persons seeking employment apply to the Arbeitsamt, and not to the factories, and workers in Polish factories wishing to volunteer for work in the REICH also do so at the Arbeitsamt. They are usually transferred in a very short time. Firms wishing to secure the release for employment of a Polish P.W. do so to the P.W. authorities, and not to the Arbeitsamt.

b) Housing Situation

Poles are permitted to rent a flat or room, with or without board, in any part of the town or district in which they are employed. The usual procedure is for them to apply to the billeting authority for accommodation, and the owner of a flat is compelled to take in all persons sent to him. Rents, etc., vary considerably according to the size of the town, one P.W. mentioning that he knew of a very comfortable room in a village of 7,000 population for which the charge was R.M. 25 monthly, whereas in a smaller village a room might be obtained for R.M. 5 per month. Lodgers are not expected to provide their own bedding. Conditions governing hotels and boarding houses have not changed to any extent since the outbreak of war, and registration is unnecessary for a stay of under three days, except from filling in the usual particulars called for in any hotel. For a stay of over three days, however, persons are compelled to register with the police, and it is practically impossible to evade this regulation.

A town-councillor, wishing to change his residence to a country, is permitted to do so; and, providing his stay there is under a week, is not expected to work as an agricultural labourer, forester, etc. After a week, however, he must report to a labour exchange, and it is then probable that he will be sent to GERMANY. Townspeople have often applied to the labour exchange for work in the rural district to which they intend moving, but this is seldom granted. An urban worker may apply for employment on the land, but when this is granted he is invariably sent to GERMANY. A landworker can obtain employment in a town only if he has the necessary qualifications for some branch of industry, but it is always possible that, having satisfied the labour exchange as to his suitability in this respect, he will be sent to a factory in the country.

Casual or permanent residents in peasant huts, outhouses, etc., have to report to the police. It is almost impossible to evade registration, for the presence of a strange face in

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Casual or permanent residents in peasant huts, outhouses, etc., have to report to the police. It is almost impossible to evade registration, for the presence of a strange face in the district is quickly reported.

c) Travel

Travellers staying in Polish hotels have to register their name, where they have travelled from, their previous address, and the intended length of their stay, and have also to produce their identity cards. Poles travelling within GERMANY need only have the usual identity card bearing their finger prints, but when they enter the "General Gouvernement" they must carry an identity card containing a photograph. Poles declare that railway travel in GERMANY has been reduced, and tickets can be purchased...

SECRET

purchased in the normal way. Persons wishing to make a journey in the "General Gouvernement" must apply to the police for permission to do so, giving the reason for the proposed trip. Permits are usually granted for personal matters. Travel permits and identity papers are checked on every journey in POLAND; this examination being carried out by railway personnel. It is very thorough, and especially so on all frontiers of the "General Gouvernement".

According to P.W., no restriction is placed on the use of bicycles in UPPER SILESIA, but it is advisable for cyclists to be fully conversant with regulations, as they are often stopped by the police on such pretexts as the lamp or rear light not being properly blocked out. Hitch-hiking is practicable, for lorries on main roads usually stop when called upon in this manner, though Army vehicles seldom do so.

d) Rationing and Prices

In UPPER SILESIA, the potato ration is the same as in GERMANY -- 1 lb per person per week. Farmers are allowed to retain their own produce, but only to the amount of the general ration. Supervision over farmers in this respect is stated to be very strict.

In the WARTECAU, buns and rolls are reserved for the German population, Poles receiving bread only. Most Poles, however, have been sent to the "General Gouvernement", where prices are extremely high. There, however, almost all their requirements are obtainable on the Black Market. Lunch in a restaurant costs P.W. 7.50 (Rate of exchange, R.M. 1 to Zloty 2).

Butter costs P.M. 20 the lb, and meat R.M. 5/8 the lb. The cheapest quality of a suit of clothes costs P.M. 500.

2. Political and Propaganda

a) Cultural

Lending libraries still exist in UPPER SILESIA, and it is still permissible to insert advertisements in periodicals. Germans only are allowed to be members of clubs and societies, but P.W. believe that, in the "General Gouvernement", there are clubs for Poles only.

Such sports as fishing, swimming, boating, yachting and hunting are allowed, but P.W. are unaware of the nature of the restrictions placed on opening and running theatres and concert halls, etc.

All types of schools are in existence in UPPER SILESIA. Elementary education is compulsory for all children, but the higher schools are open to Germans only. All schools are German. Private teaching is allowed, but Poles taking advantage of this system must receive German tuition.

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b) Correspondence

P.W. believe that there are few restrictions on the mail service. In GREATER GERMANY, letters and printed matter are allowed to be written in Polish, providing that the address is in German. Post-cards, however, must be written in German. Within GERMANY itself, about one letter in 50 is censored, but every letter crossing any frontier outside GREATER GERMANY is opened and examined.

P.W. can furnish no details concerning the restrictions placed upon, or the cost of, installing private telephones, but they say that all telephone conversations are liable to interception.

/Call boxes...

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Call boxes are to be found in all towns, and, in villages, public telephones exist usually in a shop and at the post office and railway station. The charge for local calls is Pf. 20, while calls over a distance of about 10 miles cost Pf. 40. Trunk calls are also permissible, even to non-official personnel. All telephone conversations in GREATER GERMANY must be in German.

Telegrams are still accepted from the public, who have to supply only their name and home address. These telegrams must be written in German.

C. ITALY

i. Economic

a) Communications

i. FIAT at MODENA

About 2,000 workers are employed by the FIAT plant 2 kms North of MODENA. These works are connected with the foundry of GUIDO CORNI & Co, which supplies metal to the FIAT. Both concerns are served by the same railway extension.

Apart from the production of agricultural tractors, FIAT MODENA is engaged at present on fitting flame throwers to the small tanks, "CARRI LANCIA FLAMM L", though neither the weapons nor the tanks are made by them.

ii. New Lorries

The FIAT works are now turning out a new lorry, the "666", which is an improved type of the "634". Here are a few points of comparison:-

| | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| | "634" | "666" |
| Engine | 58 H.P. | 110 H.P. |
| Capacity | 7,700 tons | 9,700 tons |
| Trailer | 10 tons | 11 tons |

A P.W. states that a number of "634" lorries have been returned to the works for alterations to the gear-box (de-multiplication?).

Another P.W. states that the FIAT are also re-designing a lorry known as the "13 BIELLE R", which was already in use during the last war. Features are: chain transmission, double rear wheels, and solid tyres.

iii. Gas-driven Cars

The cost of altering a motor-car from petrol to

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iii. Gas-driven Cars

The cost of altering a motor-car from petrol to gas consumption in Italy is given as Lit. 4,000 in the case of methane-gas, and from Lit. 6,000 to 7,000 in the case of producer gas.

The unit bottle of methane costs Lit. 35 (when available), and would take an 11 H.P. car (such as the FIAT 1100) some 150 kms. Though the acceleration is much the same as with petrol, the speed of an engine is reduced 10% by the use of methane.

To run on producer-gas, a vehicle must carry a charcoal-burning chamber. Unlike methane, the use of producer-gas lowers the acceleration of an engine considerably, as well as reducing its speed by about 30% as compared with petrol consumption. Further disadvantages are difficulty in starting, and the necessity for frequent decarbonisations of the engine.

/iv. Transport of *fig. 1...*

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iv. Transport of Petrol

Petrol for the forces in AFRICA goes by railway in tank-wagons to LECCE, from where it is either transported by air or in tankers. If by air, A/C petrol is packed in 200-litre barrels, and petrol for cars and lorries in the standard German 20-litre containers.

v. MILAN Railways

The following information has been obtained from various P.W.

MILAN has four main railway stations:-

- a) STAZIONE CENTRALE -- Situated in the centre of the town, and for passengers only. Not well known to source.
- b) STAZIONE GRECO -- 3 km from CENTRALE, on MONZA line. Locomotive depot; has at least three triangles, but no turntables.
- c) STAZIONE SMISTAMENTO -- 5 1/2 km from CENTRALE, on VENICE line. Marshalling and goods yard; has two turntables and sheds for locomotive repairs; depot of 50 steam and 30 electric locomotives. Normal traffic 50/60 trains daily. Station also houses about 200 trains of 30 wagons each.
- d) STAZIONE LAMBRATE -- 4 km from CENTRALE, on GENOA-BOLOGNA line. Goods station; has two or more triangles. 5 km from LAMBRATE, on way to CREMONA, is a bridge 8/10 metres long, and wide enough for 4/5 tracks.

In addition to the above, MILAN is served by a number of subsidiary stations.

vi. Types of Locomotives

The following types of locomotives are in use:-

| Steam | Built | Diam of Wheels | Max Speed |
|---|-------|----------------|-----------|
| "741" American | 1918 | 5 axles | 1m.50 |
| "740" Italian | 1939 | 4 " | 1m.50 |
| "735" American | 1918 | 4 " | 1m.50 |
| "691" Italian | 1941 | 3 " | 2m.10 |
| Electric | | | |
| "626" (For goods trains), 6 wheels, 6 engines; wheel diam 1m.50; max speed 60 km.p.h. | | | |
| "428" (For passenger trains), 4 wheels, 6 engines (2 engines per wheel), plus 4 independent wheels; max speed 120 km.p.h. | | | |

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| "735" American | 1918 | 4 " | 1m.50 | 70 " | |
| "691" Italian | 1941 | 3 " | 2m.10 | 130 " | |
| Electric | | | | | |
| "628" (For goods trains), 6 wheels, 6 engines; wheel diam 1m.50; max speed 50 km.p.h. | | | | | |
| "428" (For passenger trains), 4 wheels, 8 engines (2 engines per wheel), plus 4 independent wheels; max speed 120 km.p.h. | | | | | |

The post of assistant mechanic/has been abolished. The mechanic should press a button every five minutes. Should he be taken ill or faint, or otherwise fail to press this button, the train automatically stops.

vii. New Lines

The MILAN/TURIN and MILAN/DOMODOSSOLA lines are being electrified. According to one I.V., the line has been completed as far as RHO.

Another P.V. states that the double track SIMPLON/SWITZERLAND was completed in 1941.

/viii. MARGHERA Port ...

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viii. MARGHERA PORT

Of the five quays projected at MARGHERA (VENICE), only one has been completed, this being 5 metres above sea level and having a length of 700 metres. The railway line does not yet reach the quay, but it is intended that it shall do so. There are two mobile electric cranes, one of 12 and one of 15 tons. Warehouses and sheds are under construction. Port opens on to LAGUNA to a width of 2-3 kms.

Depth of water: 14/15 metres.

Wind: Very mild, except two or three times yearly, when BORA blows in TRIESTE. This is also felt in MARGHERA.

Fog: Thick in winter.

Imports: Coal from ISTRIA. Raw materials for glass industry at MURANO.

ix. Swiss and Greek Shipping

A letter from the U.S. of the 7th Italian Submarine Group, dated 16 Aug 42, states:-

"1. The Swiss Legation in Rome has requested of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the same guarantees that are given to all ships flying the Swiss flag shall be granted to Greek ships which are serving the Swiss Government.

"2. It was replied to the Swiss Government that the same guarantees as given them by the German Government would be granted to Greek ships hired by the Swiss Government, on condition:

"a) that the same procedure should be followed for these ships as for other ships hired by the Confederation.

"b) that the Swiss Government should guarantee that only goods of Swiss origin, for which the Italian Government has delivered an export permit, should be loaded on these ships on their trips to AMERICA, and that on the return voyage to LISBON only goods destined for SWITZERLAND should be carried."

b) War Production

1. M. 14 Tanks

SIA turns out 100 engines per month, and ANSALDO 100 chassis. (P.W. received this information from one of ANSALDO's workers.)

ii. Tank Landing Craft

These craft are made at LIVORNO, and, in

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Tank landing craft are made at LIVORNO, and, in lesser quantities, at "LA SPEZIA". They are flat-bottomed and square-shaped, and each carries one tank, with crew, ammunition and equipment. Their weight capacity is 100 tons. The engines are German, and the craft have a speed of 12 knots. Many of these craft are stationed at SPEZIA.

iii. A/C Fuselages

Between 450 and 500 workers are engaged on the production of fuselage and wings for the S.78 (transport plane) at the PHEDRARIO branch of the CAPPONI Works. This factory is stated to be concealed in the mountains and difficult to detect. I.W., who was an apprentice lathe operator, has little knowledge of production details.

/iv. Explosives Factory...

iv. Explosives Factory

Several thousand workers are employed at the "POLVERIERA DI SPILIMBERTO" at VIGNOLA, 22 kms South of MODENA. The explosives they produce are stored at SOLIERA, 14 kms North of MODENA. Both the works and the dumps are surrounded by walls and barbed wire, and are guarded night and day by sentries.

v. Synthetic Petrol

A P.W. states that he heard in NAPLES (Oct 42) that a plant for the production of synthetic petrol was being built in the area of a large steel works in BONOLI.

P.W. also states that on the island of NISIDA is a P.W. camp for British officers.

c) Bombs on GENOA and PALERMO

GENOA, raids of 21 Oct 42 and others:-

SAN GIORGIO Works almost completely destroyed. These works turned out optical and electrical instruments, as well as wireless sets for the Italian services.

ANSALDO Shipyards. Damage was so severe that a P.W. states some of their equipment has been transferred to VOLTRI. STABILIMENTO MACCHI. These works, as well as the nearby BRIGNOLE Station, were severely damaged.

S.P.E.A. Works, PALAZZO DELLA FINANZA, COMANDO RECLUTAMENTO, PALAZZO PUBBLICA SICUREZZA, PALAZZO DELLA BORSA, PALAZZO N. VIGAZIONE ITALIANA, an unspecified prison. All these were hit and damaged.

It is stated that the Fascist leader MOLFINO and some members of the A.R.P. organization U.M.I.A. (UNIONE NAZIONALE PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA) have been imprisoned for looting in the damaged areas of GENOA.

A P.W. was in PALERMO on 7 Mar 42, when it was raided by British bombers. Great panic among civilians and soldiers in the town. Harbour installations were damaged; and the M.V. "CUNA", loaded with two tanks, and two other Italian ships at anchor in the port, were sunk.

2. Propaganda

Aerial Photography

The story is told of a German cameraman at COMISO (SICILY) who was anxious to film scenes of actual fighting over M.L.T.A. He had a spare fighter petrol-tank modified, with small windows in front and underneath. This was slung, with

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2. Propaganda

Aerial Photography

The story is told of a German cameraman at COMISO (SICILY) who was anxious to film scenes of actual fighting over MALTA. He had a spare fighter petrol-tank modified, with small windows in front and underneath. This was slung, with cameraman and apparatus inside, underneath an Me 109.

The photographer took some good shots, but found that "the one experience was sufficient."

D. HOLLAND

1. Biographic

a) Personal History

Though born in DRESDEN of German parents, a P.W. has lived since childhood in HOLLAND, has married a Dutch wife and has two children who speak no German. He feels himself to be more a Dutchman than a German.

/By trade...

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By trade, he was a technician in a bread and commodity factory at DORTRECHT, which was "mechanized" and employed 250 workers. He is thus able to give interesting information about the food situation in HOLLAND from the German occupation up to 15 Jan 42, when he was conscripted into the German army as a "Volksdeutscher". It was on this same date that "Volksdeutsche" (Extra-Reich Germans) were called up all over EUROPE. If, by any pretext, they could be shown to be of German extraction or even of mixed German blood. Only two (P.W. and another) were recruited from DORTRECHT.

From the start of the German occupation, P.W. had trouble with the German authorities over his national status. The Germans were perfectly ready to give him preferential treatment over the rest of the Dutch population if he was prepared on his side to show Nazi sympathies, hang out a swastika flag, and so on. This, P.W. consistently refused to do, as he saw no reason why he should be treated any better by the Germans than the rest of the townsfolk. Troubles came to a head about the beginning of 1942, and it seemed for a week or two even odds whether he would be thrown into a concentration camp or called up for the army. Eventually, German manpower problems won the day, and he was called up.

b) Economic Points

P.W. stresses that HOLLAND never suffered anything like the privations that the Balkan countries (and especially occupied GREECE) have had to go through. In the first place, the Germans regarded HOLLAND as a fellow-Germanic nation which had only to be regenerated from its democratic deviations (They no longer think so: see below, under the political situation). In the second place, HOLLAND is not nearly such a poor country as is GREECE, for example, and conditions, right up to the time of P.W.'s conscription, were certainly not unendurable. Adolescents, however, who need more food than adults, have gone hungry.

P.W. worked at the COOPERATIVE BAKERY in DORTRECHT (De Wet Straad 2). This, as stated above, had machinery installed, for maintenance of which P.W. was responsible. It turned out not only bread, but other food commodities. DORTRECHT, in peacetime, had had the cheapest food prices for HOLLAND: the usual bread price was 13 cents for 500 grammes.

For six months after the occupation, the Germans had no field bakeries of their own, and accordingly commandeered 33% of the output of the factory. Thus the civil population had to go without. Later, the Germans started their own field bakeries, but the situation was not really improved, for the quality of the meal used became very bad. It was dubbed "Government mixture" (Regierungs-Gemisch), and, according to P.W., its composition defied analysis. 21 cents

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When SEISS-INGAUNT took over the administration of the LOW COUNTRIES, he announced that the standard of living of the Dutch worker was 6% higher than that of the German worker, and this regrettable state of affairs had to be altered. Henceforth, prices (controlled by the Germans) rose sharply, and it was strictly forbidden to raise wages. Quality in nearly every case suffered a decline.

/In BELGIUM ...

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In BELGIUM, the food situation was (according to information that had reached P.W.) worse than in HOLLAND. In the hard winter of 1940/41, potato skins were 2 1/2 Gulden the kilo.

In both countries there was a flourishing and well organized Black Market, called Vitamin B (B = Beziehung, "good connections").

2. Political

a) General Situation

Immediately on arriving in HOLLAND, the Germans suppressed all democratic and Socialist organizations. Most influential of these was the N.V.V. (or National Union of Workers), which went underground, and, according to P.W., still has a vigorous secret organization.

The Nazis at first employed a very conciliatory policy in their treatment of the Dutch. It was clear that they had in mind the "conversion" of this racially kin "Germanic" people, and to this end they introduced into HOLLAND various adaptations of the National Socialist labour build-up. "KRAFT DURCH FREUDE" put in an appearance, and was known as VREUGT EN ARBEID; it organized concerts, cabarets, theatre performances, etc., as well as sports and outdoor activities, but these attempts at conciliatory blackmail were given the cold shoulder by all but a very few of the Dutch working class. The German "Labour Front" was also introduced into HOLLAND and called ARBEIDSFRONT: this chiefly consisted of the systematic extension to Dutch factories of the familiar Nazi system of espionage, and later (after the Germans, realising that conciliation was useless, had taken off their kid gloves), of the perfecting of an organization for press-gauging Dutch workers to go and work in GERMANY. Methods employed by the Nazis to this end were crude but effective. "You may stay here if you like, but, of course, you will not be issued with any more ration books."

The reply to this, by democratic elements in HOLLAND, was to go underground. P.W. says: "The Communists were at first much the best at subterranean activity against the Germans -- they had had more experience of it. We always preferred the light of day to the darkness they worked in. But we soon learnt."

All anti-Nazi elements combined to form a secret union of resistance. This became the well-known "DE FLIT SPUI" (the Flit Spray, an instrument for dealing with vermin). It was built up out of cells in all towns and villages of HOLLAND, but considerable secrecy was employed to safeguard the organization's security. P.W. was in contact with members of it in Rotterdam, but did not know anyone outside his own

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The churches of HOLLAND formed "a bulwark against Fascism." This in spite of shrewd German attempts to win over pious Dutchmen by devoting a lot of time on the controlled wireless to church services and religious propaganda. The Catholic Church, especially, had never compromised with the invaders; a ban on the absorption of Nazi socialists, imposed before the occupation, was never lifted.

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One of the most clever German strokes in their psychological warfare against the subject population was (according to P.W.) their taking over of the "V" sign, which in HOLLAND stood for VRIJHEID - "Freedom." This was a brilliant propaganda trick, in spite of the apparent climb-down, for it quickly robbed the "V" greeting of most of its meaning.

b) S.S. Atrocities

P.W., when in hospital at NAPLES in the summer of 1942, heard from an S.S. man in the next bed of various clean-ups (Säuberungsaktionen) carried through in the occupied region of RUSSIA. The most appalling of these stories, which were told with extreme matter-of-factness by his informant, concerned several thousand Jews, who were alleged to have been herded into a narrow valley by S.S. men armed with machine guns, and there, after the sides of the valley had been dynamited, buried in the mass grave.

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H.H.

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NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY

THIS REPORT IS BASED ON THE INTERVIEW OF FOUR P.W. IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY M.O. & M.E.F. THE INFORMATION SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Here are some personal details of the prisoners concerned:-

- A. Has been a waiter; worked as such in England 1936/7. During a term of imprisonment for his anti-Nazi views, he was sent to work at SKODA in a synthetic petrol installation (SODATENDEUTSCHE KUNSTSTOFFE WERKE), Oct 1941/Mar 1942.
- B. Is a Silesian Pole, who was forced to join the German army. He knows the HERMAN GOERING WERKE at SALZGITTER (Hanover) and the DEUTSCHES STAHLWERK at KIESA on the ELBE (Saxony). His information, however, refers to his experience while employed in the zinc works at HANLINGEN near GOELLS (Harz), approx from Sept 1940 to Feb 1943.
- C. This P.W., an ardent Communist, was employed as electric welder with the OHL works at FRANKFURT on MAIN from 1937 to 1939, and with FRILS v. Sohn, makers of heating apparatus, mine detectors, etc., from 1 Dec 1940 to 1 Nov 1941.
- D. Owned a butcher's shop in LODZ until Oct 1940, when all Polish-owned butcher-shops were confiscated. From Oct 40 to July 42 he worked as assistant in one of the butcher-shops taken over by the Germans, still at LODZ. Two months prior to his call-up in the German army, P.W. was transferred from the Polish group to the "German National List", because his wife's grandfather had been a German. The information given in this report he obtained chiefly from a girl-friend, who worked in a shell-filling plant in MANSUNG.

Questions

1 and 2 -- places in which foreign workers (in particular Poles and Czechs) are most numerous. Nature of

- a. Has been a waiter; worked as such in England 1935/7. During a term of imprisonment for his anti-Nazi views, he was sent to work at SHULA in a synthetic petrol installation (SUBSTANZLOSCHER KUNSTSTOFFE WERKE), Oct 1941/ Apr 1942.
- b. Is a Silesian Pole, who was forced to join the German Army. He knows the HERRMAN GOERING WERKE at SALZGITTERHAUSEN (Hanover), and the MITTELDEUTSCHE STAHLWERKE at KIESA on the ELBE (Saxony). His information, however, refers to his experience while employed in the zinc works at HALLINGSHOF near COELN (Hartz), approx from Sept 1940 to Feb 1942.
- c. This F.W., an ardent Communist, was employed as electric welder with the ORL works at FRANKFURT on MAIN from 1937 to 1939, and with FRILS v. Sohn, makers of heating apparatus, mine detectors, etc., from 1 Dec 1940 to 1 Nov 1941.
- d. Owned a butcher's shop in LODZ until Oct 1940, when all Polish-owned butcher-shops were confiscated. From Oct 40 to July 42 he worked as assistant in one of the butcher-shops taken over by the Germans, still at LODZ. Two months prior to his call-up in the German Army, F.W. was transferred from the Polish group to the "German National List", because his wife's grandfather had been a German. The information given in this report he obtained chiefly from a girl-friend, who worked in a shell-filling plant in Hamburg.

Questions

- 1 and 2 -- Places in which foreign workers (in particular Poles and Czechs) are most numerous. Nature of work in which they are employed in considerable numbers.
- a. F.W. stated that there were over 10,000 foreigners at SHULA, either working as F.W. or as civilians, and the nationalities
- /represented....

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represented were French, Russian, Czech, Dutch, Italian, Cypriots and British (only a small minority of the latter two). P.M. noticed that the Dutch were chiefly employed as carpenters, the French as electricians, the Italians as builders, and the Russians as hand labourers. He thinks it possible that this is not a general rule but that it so happened that enough men of each nationality could be found for any one trade. Mixed gangs were often used (see xiv).

C. P.W. knew of large numbers of Czechs and Poles at FRANKFORT. They were chiefly employed in chemical works and on automatic lathes in turning shops.

D. Poles and Czechs are most numerous in agricultural parts of Germany, as land workers. P.W.'s girl-friend is employed, with about 600 other girls from Poland and the Ukraine, in a shell-filling plant in BAHNUNG. (These girls receive free board and lodging -- 250 to a hut -- and a salary of 45 RM per month, remitted to their mothers in Poland).

3. Degree of freedom of movement (a) within town or village (b) from place to place.

A. Civilian workers living in camps about the factory site had freedom of movement to the town of BRUNN but no further. The two controls exercised were over railway ticket issues and over the scale of work; the men simply had no time to go anywhere further than to BRUNN.

B. Poles could go anywhere they liked within the town (HALLINGEN) up to 21.00 hours, when they had to be in their quarters. Certain restaurants and shops were out of bounds and marked as "forbidden to Jews and/or Poles". No pole was allowed to proceed more than 3 km. from the centre of the town. No Pole was allowed to travel on the railways without a certificate of permission which could be obtained only from the "Arbeitsleiter", and was practically impossible to get.

C. The girls work 15 hrs a day and have every second Sunday off. On this day off they may go into town for 2 hours only, but must not visit any restaurant, cinema, etc. Otherwise the workers cannot leave

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D. The girls work 16 hrs a day and have every second Sunday off. On this day off they may go into town for 2 hours only, but must not visit any restaurant, cinema, etc. Otherwise the workers cannot leave the factory premises.

4. Possibilities of changing employment.

a. There was no possibility for a civilian worker to change his employment. He signed on for service and was allotted to a contractor until the contract (which might take from six months to a year) was...

completed, when he would be given leave back to his family in his own country. F.W. is not sure what would happen then -- most probably his terms of signing-on would make him liable to go away on another long contract job. Again, there is the possibility that his leave might not be granted and he would be whisked away on another job further East (the constant fear of all workers).

B. Foreign workers could choose a "labour group", e.g. heavy industry, and could change employment within this group only, and then only if they had a good reason.

D. No possibility of changing employment. Girls are conscripted in Poland and do the work allotted to them -- failure to comply means a concentration camp.

5. Extent of German control while they are actually at work -- in particular in factories.

A. Civilians are directly responsible to their German gangsters or foremen who again are responsible to the chief foreman on the site. Any gross slacking would be reported and action taken, but the German workers were not hard on the labour allotted to them. They would curse a worker who (wilfully, no doubt, from F.W.'s observation) misunderstood an order but take the matter no further. NOTE:-- the worker who stayed away and had three warnings was sent to a special camp and given both a distinctive overcoat (with a coloured waistband) and especially hard and dirty work to do.

B. German control was of two kinds:--
Factory guard (Werkswache). These were tried thugs, i.e. S.S. members, who did no labour, and whose duty was to exercise supervision in the works generally; they were always armed with revolvers, and had a store of rifles ready in the guard room in case of necessity.
Oversers. Germans and trusted Nazis. One was appointed to every group of Poles (about 6 or 7) and allotted jobs, watched out for sabotage, and saw to it that the Poles were constantly employed and working as hard as they possibly could.

C. The control exercised in the factories is as strict for German as for foreign workers. Both

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Overseers. Germans and trusted Nazis. One was appointed to every group of Poles (about 6 or 7) and allotted jobs, watched out for sabotage, and saw to it that the Poles were constantly employed and working as hard as they possibly could.

c. The control exercised in the factories is as strict for German as for foreign workers. Both foremen and spies are employed.

6. Extent of police control while they are not at work -- i.e. frequency of house searches, etc.

a. Searches of civilian workers' huts did take place from time to time, because it became known that /civilian....

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civilian workers were getting German workers to receive letters and parcels for them over the allotted route (not known to R.W.). S.S. men made periodical snap searches in the hope of obtaining correspondence and parcels entering by this "back door" method.

B. No house searches because the Poles were all billeted in a camp beside the factory. Nobody allowed out after 21.00 hours. Factory guards visited the camp at 21.00 hours to see that everyone was in bed, and during the night. No need for police control since the Poles had so little time off.

D. The barrack area in which foreign workers are quartered is guarded by S.S. men and the quarters are searched at irregular intervals several times a month. All outgoing and incoming mail is strictly censored.

2. Extent to which they are permitted to mix with Germans.

A. A civilian worker would have absolute freedom to mix with civilian workers of all nationalities, including Germans, but not with prisoners of war.

B. No restriction. P.W. stated that many Germans, not all Communists by any means, showed considerable clandestine sympathy with the Poles. Poles were frequently given more for their money in shops than Germans were.

D. The workers cannot mix with Germans at all, as they have to spend all time after working hours in their own huts and dining rooms, strictly separated from Germans. No Germans employed on the same operation as R.W.'s friend.

C. Extent to which they are permitted to mix with workers of other nationalities.

A. See answer to previous question.

B. R.W. met Italians, Hungarians, Czechs and French P.W. in the works. Was not allowed to talk to the French, but they often did so. No real restrictions on mixing with other workers.

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D. Workers can mix with other foreign nationalities, again only within the area of the special hut. Since the various huts have their time off on different times and different Sundays, any kind of mixing is difficult if not impossible.

/s. General information on morale...

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9. General information on morale -- of foreign workers rather than of Germans.

a. Morale among civilian workers was not high, for various reasons, such as (i) poor working conditions, (ii) poor food, (iii) insufficiency of tools for a skilled craftsman, (iv) lack of home leave or local amusement, (v) inability to light fires on account of dangerous working conditions, etc. Item (ii) was of immense importance with the Dutch, for example, and (together with item iii) to the French. The French were definitely the best workers and used their brains, but were temperamental enough to get depressed if things did not go well, which was invariably the case. The Italians were lazy and obsessed only with the idea of getting into *maison* to the brothers at the week-end. The Dutch were phlegmatic but certainly not happy. The outstanding men were the Czechs -- good workers, always very quiet and uncomplicating, but underneath filled with cold, seething hatred of the Germans.

b. French *maquis*, without exception, were *de Gaullette* and convinced that Germany would lose the war. Were never given work where there was the slightest possibility of sabotage. Italians and Hungarians were genuine volunteers, because they thereby escaped military service. Were paid the same wages as the Germans and received comforts from home. They were glad to be in the Reich. Poles were bitterly anti-Germans, all conscripts and all longing to get home, but saw no means of doing so. Czechs -- ditto.

c. *maquis* could give no reply to this or to the remaining questions.

10. Specific instances of sabotage.

a. Sabotage was committed at the works. In Jan 42 there were two large explosions, about which nobody could ascertain any details. They caused much dislocation of work, as far as could be judged. Another frequent occurrence when pipelines were tested was to find stones wedged into them. It was particularly hard to clear these obstructions, as they were placed at awkward points, such as on or in pipe bends, and eventually sections of piping had to be taken down. *maquis* suspected the Czechs in all such instances, as they had the brains to know what to do and not be found out.

b. *maquis* knew of none. Thought it difficult in the circumstances to have supervision. The guards and

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of getting into snags to the brothers at the weekend. The Dutch were phlegmatic but certainly not happy. The outstanding men were the Czechs -- good workers, always very quiet and uncomplaining, but underneath filled with cold, seething hatred of the Germans.

B. French R.W., without exception, were de vaillists and convinced that Germany would lose the war. Were never given work where there was the slightest possibility of sabotage. Italians and Hungarians were genuine volunteers, because they thereby escaped military service. Were paid the same wages as the Germans and received comforts from home. They were glad to be in the Reich. Poles were bitterly anti-German, all conscripts and all longing to get home, but saw no means of doing so. Czechs -- ditto.

C. R.W. could give no reply to this or to the remaining questions.

10. Specific instances of sabotage.

A. Sabotage was committed at the works. In Jan 42 there were two large explosions, about which nobody could ascertain any details. They caused much dislocation of work, as far as could be judged. Another frequent occurrence when pipelines were tested was to find stones wedged into them. It was particularly hard to clear these obstructions, as they were placed at awkward points, such as on or in pipe bends, and eventually sections of piping had to be taken down. R.W. suspected the Czechs in all such instances, as they had the brains to know what to do and not be found out.

B. R.W. knew of none. Thought it difficult in view of intense supervision. The guards and overseers were always on the look-out for sabotage.

C. There are many cases of machines unaccountably breaking down in factories. R.W. also worked at FAIRBANKS and SOHN, at MUNDLICH, bridge constructors, and now manufacturing mine detectors. In his

/position....

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position as electro-welder he had many opportunities of "doing his duty", as he calls it. Machines were kept running day and night and were constantly quite hot. A higher current was only necessary to put them out of action. Out of a total of 15 machines, at least half were always out of action.

11. Possibilities of sabotage during air raids.

A. There were no air raid warnings at BRUDA when P.W. was there, but preparations had been carried out in case of any alarms, and a Works Guard (Werkschutz) would have been turned out to patrol the installations. All workers would remain in the shelters or kept under surveillance.

B. Impossible. When the alarm went, Poles were immediately herded into the air raid shelter by armed guards and none of them was allowed out until the alarm was over. On these occasions, only special parties were sent out every half hour to feed the furnaces.

C. The possibility of sabotage during air raids, at least in the important factories, would prove difficult owing to the vigilance of the factory police, firemen and so-called "Worker Squads". The latter are made up of 100% Nazi workers who are dressed in blue uniform and caps and patrol the works during alarms. These squads were issued with rifles in the event of strikes, etc.

12. Relative success of British and Russian incitements to go slow, commit sabotage, etc.

A. British or Russian incitements to commit sabotage, if delivered over the radio, would (in P.W.'s opinion) scarcely have any effect. All civilian workers were housed in unguarded camps with hutments, but all the same there was a control over the programmes heard if a wireless set were installed. He is rather pessimistic about the value of broadcasts because every possible precaution is taken to prevent them being heard, and a civilian worker has trouble enough already without exposing himself to the severe penalties resulting from listening-in to foreign propaganda.

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B. Nil. Foreign workers did not hear of them as they had no radios.

C. British and Russian incitements to "go slow" are definitely successful with the German workers, although....

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although, P.W. states, they already know what to do.

13. Type of help from outside most urgently needed, whether in form of propaganda, instructions on how to commit sabotage, or other means.

a. Here one needs to distinguish between the agent working about with the intention of committing sabotage and the actual worker on a site who is desirous of committing sabotage. The former might need instructions, the latter certainly not. A worker sees at a glance where damage may be inflicted which is both difficult of repair and assessment of blame, because he has a complete insight into what is going on.

- b. As implied earlier, P.W. does not consider sabotage possible under the present system of supervision.

14. Whether there is any truth in the report that German workers welcome "go slow" tactics on the part of foreign workers, as they lower the standard of efficiency required, and that foreign workers who do not go slow are regarded as "black legs".

a. P.W. can say of his immediate superior (a German welder employed by Still Akt.-Ges. RECKLINGHAUSEN on a portion of the cracking plant) that he was indulgent both of himself and of his foreign workers. His motto -- shared by most of the other German workers -- was "arbeite ruhig und gediegen: was nicht fertig wird, bleibt liegen", or roughly, "always put off until tomorrow what could easily be done today". P.W. is certain that the German workers did not have their heart and soul in their work, because they realised that there was something hopelessly wrong in the world -- to have to work harder and harder each year under worse conditions, to see men who in normal times might possibly be their equals working as slaves, to see upstarts such as the S.S. performing nameless cruelties in the name of the holy German leaders, etc. That they at least were not innately brutal was shown by the attitude towards their workers, which was invariably one of a few coarse words and jests but underlying kindness and a desire to share what little they had with their fellowmen. Most

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/although

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although his gang of 22 men should normally have comprised German military prisoners, times came round when three or four nationalities would be mixed in. The welder would have got a pipe section ready for hoisting into position in the overhead line and would need such items as a block and tackle, a ladder, a rope sling, etc. He would detail men to fetch these all-too-scarce items. All knew that that meant leaving the comparative shelter of the shed and paddling about in wet clay and puddles from gang to gang to beg the necessary. The Italians didn't understand and wasted time "trying to understand". The Czech "understood" right away and dashed off to another warm spot, from which he emerged a half-hour later with precisely not what was wanted. The Frenchman dashed off with Latin energy and made himself so unpopular that he had to walk twice the distance and was fagged out on return. P.W. would go to draw a spanner from the store and find the last one had been given to a gang at the uttermost end of the site: arrived there, he found that he had passed a man on the way who was taking it back, yet on return he found that it had been re-issued to another gang. After an hour, perhaps, all the necessary tools were assembled, the welder meantime having descended to the depths of some faint distilling vat for a stroke. The tragi-comedy of getting the pipe up was then to be enacted. Two men of equal weight were required to sit on the ends of the pipe as it was hoisted by a rope sling about the middle -- everyone felt certain he weighed more than the other, and a multi-language "argument" resulted, with some loss of time. Something always went wrong in the simple hoisting, such as getting the pipe wrong way round on the ground and then having insufficient swinging room when nearly in position. The sorry pantomime lasted for hours until the pipe was in position. All was not over, because the next morning two gentlermen with Wellingtons, heavy clothing, and well-filled waistcoats, would descend wheeling to the site and find the pipe in the wrong carrier arms. This would entail re-positioning and hours of botched work. The next day a slim and superior engineer would find something else wrong, and on the third day a whole commission would review the work and demand big-scale alterations. P.W. is convinced that there was some sabotage on the designing side, as the works were the repeat of another factory elsewhere and such glaring discrepancies on the designing side would certainly not be tolerated if everyone were working full out.

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The German workers were driven by their gangsters, the gangsters by the foreman, the foreman by the chief engineer, and so on. Each one blamed it on the other and the German workers blamed it on their foreign workers, saying "I can't take the poor b--- understand; do you think I'm a ruddy interpreter?"

/Not a day....

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Not a day passed without a violent altercation between the Germans, with the net result that his own welder, when implicated, came back cursing to high heaven and lost no time cooling down, spending the time measuring pipes with a folding rule and generally putting up a show of work which meant nothing. Another dread of the German worker is "this place is bad enough, God knows, but I'm facing bust and what will they give me to do next, I wonder!" This foreboding was realized in the case of P.W.'s. German worker friend, because he went from DUBOIA to work on a job in RUSSIA and felt it was going from bad to worse. This innate dread of bust and everything connected with it makes German workers want to spin out their work as much as possible, consistent with evading punishment for slacking.

B. "Go slow" tactics could not be practiced in P.W.'s. factory. When Poles broke a tool or committed a fault they were immediately rehandled by the factory guards. P.W. himself saw three cases when Polish workers were so severely rehandled that they were practically incapable of carrying out their work. In each case they bled heavily. P.W. suspected that German workers committed minor acts of sabotage, since they were not so well supervised.

Additional Information from the above P.W.

When P.W. was working at DUBOIA, he was earning RM 5 per day, of which he received only RM 1.10, the remaining RM 3.90 going to the Government to defray the cost of his rearmament, sumptuous quarters, and repeats.

In Feb 41, P.W. had three days leave to WARSZAWA from WARSZAWA, the small village where he was billeted with his Signals unit, and was appalled at that time by the conditions of the population. The Jews in their ghettos -- which were usually bombed-out sites -- were in a lamentable condition. Foodstuffs and clothes were available but were utterly beyond the reach of the Poles. People were collapsing in the street from starvation.

The Germans visited cabarets and noticed no Poles in them. The Polish girl artistes looked hungry and their dresses and shoes were very shabby. As things got worse, their costumes grew scantier, which was after all the desired effect as far as the Germans were

consistent with evading punishment for sleeping.

B. "Go slow" tactics could not be practiced in R.W.'s factory. When Poles broke a tool or committed a fault they were immediately reprimanded by the factory guards. R.W. himself saw three cases when Polish workers were so severely reprimanded that they were practically incapable of carrying out their work. In each case they bled heavily. R.W. suspected that German workers committed minor acts of sabotage, since they were not so well supervised.

Additional Information from the above R.W.

When R.W. was working at BAUEA, he was earning RM 5 per day, of which he received only 1.10, the remaining RM 4.90 going to the Government to defray the cost of his regiment, sumptuous quarters, and repeats.

In Feb 41, R.W. had three days leave to visit his family from WARSZAWA, the small village where he was billeted with his Signals unit, and was appalled at that time by the conditions of the population. The Jews in their ghettos -- which were usually bombed-out sites -- were in a lamentable condition. Foodstuffs and clothes were available but were utterly beyond the reach of the Poles. People were collapsing in the street from starvation.

The Germans visited cabarets and noticed no Poles in them. The Polish girl artistes looked hungry and their dresses and shoes were very shabby. As things got worse, their costumes grew seantier, which was after all the desired effect as far as the Germans were concerned.

In WARSZAWA, R.W. knew of a Polish family which was working with agents on sabotage and information. He cannot remember the name, but the father was in the German Army in the last war and was called up by the Poles

/in Aug 39...

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in Aug 39. He discarded his uniform and was German again when the Germans entered Poland, but was violently anti-Nazi and worked against the regime through underground channels.

b. Concerning the "ZINKHÜTTE HARLINGENRODE am HARTZ".

These works produced zinc blocks from ore mined in the nearby HARZBURG. A number of important by-products were also produced, such as sulphuric acid and other acids, which were delivered directly to the army. One acid was known only by the number 98.

The furnaces were heated by gas, produced by a generator out of by-products. There were two foundries, each containing 15 furnaces, of which only 10 to 11 would normally be in use at one time. During 24 hours of use, each furnace would yield 64 slabs of metal, each weighing approx 80 lbs. These slabs were drawn in lots of 16, at four regular intervals. From the above, the daily output of zinc would appear to have been in the neighborhood of 42 1/2 tons.

Several times a month, however, there were slow-downs due to the shortage of lyes (alkaline bases) supplied by the *MITTELDEUTSCHE STAHLWERKE* at Alsea (on the Elbe). A slow-down was also caused once; in the summer of 1941, owing to a short supply of ore. This was caused by transport difficulties, which occasionally also held up deliveries of the finished zinc.

The zinc-works employed about 1000 workers, including Poles, French R.M., Hungarians, about 100 Italians, and a few Czechs. No women were employed, light jobs being allotted to Poles over 50. The youngest German was about 22 years old; the youngest Pole 19. Work was divided into three shifts of 8 hours on weekdays, and 2 shifts of 12 hours on Sundays. All Poles had to wear a large badge with the letter "W".

The average pay was 200 Marks a month, less 20 to 25 Marks deduction. A further 150 was deducted from the pay of all Poles, who were also not allowed to send money home.

The Germans were given "heaviest worker" ration cards, while the Poles' cards were only for "heavy workers". Lunch was communal, in the factory canteen, and a certain number of coupons had to be surrendered. Lunch consisted three times weekly of a single dish

On the other 195

each containing 16 furnaces, of which only 16 would normally be in use at one time. During 24 hours of use, each furnace would yield 64 slabs of metal, each weighing approx 60 lbs. These slabs were drawn in lots of 16, at four regular intervals. From the above, the daily output of zinc would appear to have been in the neighborhood of $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

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The zinc-works employed about 1000 workers, including Poles, French P.W., Hungarians, about 100 Italians, and a few Czechs. No women were employed, light jobs being allotted to roles over 50. The youngest German was about 22 years old; the youngest Pole 19. Work was divided into three shifts of 8 hours on weekdays, and 2 shifts of 12 hours on Sundays. All Poles had to wear a large badge with the letter "P".

The average pay was 200 R. Marks a month, less 20 to 25 Marks deduction. A further 138 was deducted from the pay of all Poles, who were also not allowed to send money home.

The Germans were given "heaviest worker" ration cards, while the Poles' cards were only for "heavy workers". Lunch was communal, in the factory canteen, and a certain number of coupons had to be surrendered. Lunch consisted three times weekly of a single dish (Eintopf) of macaroni, turnips, etc. On the other days, workers received a small portion of meat with potatoes and cabbage. Ridding on Sundays. Other meals had to be purchased individually. At the eating-places in the village, most of which were out of bounds to roles, beer and liquors could be obtained, also food like potato-salads and an occasional "Bismarck", /for which....

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for which no coupons were required. Poles' supper usually consisted of bread and margarine with some sausage (1 1/2 lb. weekly).

Workers at the furnaces received overalls (without coupons). All other clothes had to be purchased individually. Poles received half the clothing coupons of Germans.

Near the zinc-works, at 2 km from GOLDA, is a lead factory employing some 3000 workers.

R.W. was conscripted for labour in the following manner:-

Placards were posted in all Polish villages announcing that all Poles would have to present themselves for labour service in Germany. Nobody did so. R.W. then received a card reminding him that he had failed to present himself. He again ignored the order. Then a policeman called and ordered him to go to the police station at once; at the police station he was informed that he had 24 hours in which to decide whether to "volunteer" for labour service or be handed over to the Gestapo.

After a year in the factory, R.W. was called to the office and informed that a letter had been received from his Blockleiter stating that R.W. was a "Volksdeutscher". R.W. is 100% of Polish descent. Henceforth he was nominally a German, except when things went wrong, when he became a "verfluchter Polack". This meant that he no longer had 15% of his wages deducted, and could travel in a train without a certificate. When permission for him to visit his mother, who was gravely ill, was refused, he escaped to Poland, obtained more work and thus avoided being punished when brought before the Gestapo.

R.W. could not have obtained work had he not been able to get away with his "Arbeitsbuch", which he did on the excuse that he intended to volunteer for the Waffen SS. Only a few days before he escaped, a policeman had addressed the German workers at the factory and had announced that it was their duty to volunteer for the Waffen SS.

Shortly after returning to Poland, R.W. was conscripted into the German army as a "Volksdeutscher".

D. On economic conditions in LODZ, Poland, June/July 1942.

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L. On economic conditions in LODZ, Poland, June/July 1942.

LODZ (400,000 inhabitants) had 600 "German" butcher's shops. Out of this number, six shops were important, had to supply about 4/5 of their output to the German army, hospitals, etc., and only 1/5 to the civilian population. Each of these big shops had a weekly contingent of 3000 kgs of meat (20% pork, 37%

/beef,

beef, 20% mutton, 18% veal). The quality of the meat was generally poor, 3rd and 4th classes (r.w. states that Polish butchers classify meat in 3 classes, 1 being the best).

The beef was of Polish origin, pork and mutton mostly from Roumania, and lately some extremely poor beef had also come to LODZ from the UKRAINE.

r.w. worked in a small butcher's shop supplying 750 Poles and 250 Germans. The shop's weekly allotment of meat was 350 kgs (percentage of beef, pork, mutton and veal as above for big shops).

The weekly meat rations per person were:-

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Germans | 300 grams | } | German children... | 150 grams |
| Poles | 200 grams | | Polish children... | 100 grams |

All pork was reserved for Germans; Poles could only buy other meat, and only after all Germans had been supplied with their rations. r.w. states that these rations were usually available.

The rations as given (200 or 300 grams) included bone. r.w. gives the following figures for the average percentage of meat per kg gross weight: Beef 70%, Pork 80%, Veal 65% meat.

In addition to their meat ration (which also included sausages) Germans only were entitled to buy 65 grams of bacon every second week, against a special coupon on the ration card. No bacon available for Poles.

Out of 100 kgs meat supplied, the butcher may make only 20 kgs into sausage; the remaining 80 kgs must be sold as meat with the bones.

From 100 kgs pork allotted to butcher, the butcher must return 15 kgs of bacon to the army; the remainder may be sold to civilians.

Fat from beef (tallow) and feet were boiled up for tallow already at the slaughterhouse, and this tallow sent (according to a statement made to r.w. by his brother-in-law, foreman at the municipal slaughter-house, LODZ) to a factory in ANTONOW, where the tallow is being used for the manufacture of

- a) grease or lubricating material for machinery and weapons,
- b) ciments for army hospitals.

There exists a black market for almost every commodity

Poles200 grams) Polish children.....100 grams

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Fat from beef (tallow) and feet were boiled up for tallow already at the slaughterhouse, and this tallow sent (according to a statement made to F.W. by his brother-in-law, foreman at the municipal slaughter-house, LODZ) to a factory in LOTOWICE, where the tallow is being used for the manufacture of

- a) grease or lubricating material for machinery and weapons,
- b) ointments for army hospitals.

There exists a black market for almost every commodity in LODZ, notwithstanding the extremely severe penalties (death for illegal slaughtering; closing of shop for supplying in excess of ration or for higher prices).

Prices: 1 kg beef Rmk 25.--
1 kg bacon Rmk 50.-- to 60.--

/rationing of other foodstuffs...

Rationing of Other Foodstuffs

Potatoes were rationed only as from March '42. Rations: 2 kgs per person per week, for Poles and Germans alike.

Bread: 1.4 kg of bread per person per week, alike for Poles and Germans. If the housewife wants to buy flour, this can be done only by surrendering bread coupons for an equivalent weight.

Butter and Fats: Germans 200 grams one week and 170 grams the next -- children 150 grams per week. When buying margarine instead of butter, quantities of rations increased by 10%. Poles: No butter at all -- one week 100 grams oil, second week 100 grams margarine.

Vegetables: Unrationed for Germans; for Poles about 3 kgs per week if supplies left after satisfaction of German demands.

Sugar: Poles and Germans: 1 kg per person per month.

Coffee and Tea: Real coffee and tea unobtainable; only acorn coffee chicory instead of coffee, and herbs for tea.

Fruit: Oranges (from Italy) for Germans only -- 1 kg per week, if available.

Milk -- good quality. Germans: Children up to 3 years, and expectant mothers, 1 litre per day. Children 3-5 years 1/2 litre per day. Adults Nil -- exception only in hospital, for seriously ill. Poles: Children up to 3 years 1/2 litre per day. Remainder, including expectant mothers, nil. Skimmed milk: Sometimes available for Germans, only very rarely for Poles.

Jam: Germans 250 grams per month; Poles 100 grams per month (worst quality).

Black Market Prices:

1 loaf of bread, 2 kgs Rmk 10.--- to 12.---
1 kg butter Rmk 60.--- to 70.---

Rationing of Fuel:

For each living room. Kitchen counted as

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Poland: No butter at all -- one week 100 grams oil, second week 100 grams margarine.

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Eggs: Germans 250 grams per month; Poles 100 grams per month (worst quality).

Black Market Prices:

1 loaf of bread, 2 kgs Rmk 10.-- to 12.--
1 kg butter Rmk 50.-- to 70.--

Rationing of Fuel:

Germans: 800 kg for each living room, kitchen counted as living room, per year. (Kitchen and 2 rooms would be 2400 kgs per year.)

Poles: 400 kgs for first living room or kitchen, 200 kgs for each other living room, per year. Supplies for Poles bad quality coal, dust or briquettes only.

Black market price for 100 kgs coal: 23 to 30 Rmk.

Tobacco....

Tobacco: Germans: Men, 1 Point (equivalent to 5 to 10 cigarettes) per day; women if husband serving in armed forces same ration as men, otherwise nil.
 Poles: Men, 1 point (5 to 10 cigs) every two days; women nil.

Clothes rationing

Each grown person had 75 "points" per year.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 suit (men's) was | 75 points |
| 1 shirt | 12 points |
| 1 pr socks | 2 points |
| 1 handkerchief | 1 point |
| 1 metre of material | |
| (also lining) | 10 points |

Black market price for pre-war suit Rmk 200 to 500.

Different colour of cards for Germans and Poles; Germans could go into better shops, Poles only in very poor ones. Even in "German" shops quality very poor; a suit was ruined by getting wet in the rain. Shoes are available against chits from the shoe-controller only. Germans only can buy leather shoes. Poles get rubber shoes for Sundays, and clogs with textile uppers only for work. No leather available for soiling. All repairs made with Ersatz rubber, which wears out very rapidly. Black market price, 1 pr men's leather shoes, Rmk 130.--- to 170.---.

Restrictions for Poles

No Pole can use the railway under any circumstances whatsoever.

No Pole may own a motor car or bicycle. All Polish-owned bikes were confiscated immediately after the occupation by the Germans.

Poles may use the tram in LODZ (or one of the very few motor buses) only from 04.00 to 08.30 hrs in the morning, and from 17.00 to 20.00 hrs. There is a general carfare for Poles after 21.00 hrs.

Travelling restrictions for Germans

In the LODZ district, Germans may use the railway for a distance of up to 200 kms. Beyond this distance, they must have a permit from the traffic controller.

(also lining) 10 points

Black market price for pre-war suit Rmk 200 to 300.

Different colour of cards for Germans and Poles; Germans could go into better shops, Poles only in very poor ones. Even in "German" shops quality very poor; a suit was ruined by getting wet in the rain. Shoes are available against chits from the shoe-controller only. Germans only can buy leather shoes. Poles get rubber shoes for Sundays, and clogs with textile uppers only for work. No leather available for selling. All repairs made with Ersatz rubber, which wears out very rapidly. Black market price, 1 pr men's leather shoes, Rmk 130.--- to 170.---

Restrictions for Poles

No Pole can use the railway under any circumstances whatsoever.

No Pole may own a motor car or bicycle. All Polish-owned bikes were confiscated immediately after the occupation by the Germans.

Poles may use the tram in LODZ (or one of the very few motor buses) only from 04.00 to 08.30 hrs in the morning, and from 17.00 to 20.00 hrs. There is a general curfew for Poles after 21.00 hrs.

Travelling Restrictions for Germans

In the LODZ district, Germans may use the railway for a distance of up to 200 kms. Beyond this distance, they must have a permit from the traffic controller.

Jews

Have been concentrated in a ghetto in the old city of LODZ, surrounded by barbed wire. Can get meat and other foodstuffs only when Germans and Poles have been satisfied, or when meat has been declared unsuitable for human consumption. Can also get horse-meat. Must pay with gold, furs or other merchandise for all foodstuffs.

K.V.W. P.W.T. A.H.K. B.S. K.H.

G.S.D.I.C. 1 Dec 42

Usual Distribution

G.G.N. ROBB, Lt. Colr, RN, M.I. (L)

SECRETNON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY AN I.O.
 MAJOR C.S.D.I.O. BY INTERVIEWING OF A LARGE
 NUMBER OF RECENTLY CAPTURED GERMANS IN THE
 FORWARD AREAS. STATEMENTS OF FACT BY P.W.
 SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
 FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Present Morale of German Troops.

1. What effect do they think events in NORTH AFRICA have
 had on German chances of defeat or victory?

The Germans who fell into our hands at ALAMPAIN
 were shaken by the fierceness of the fighting and
 down-hearted because of the defeat, but they were
 almost unanimous in answering: "You've had the luck
 this time, but ROSSIEL is still KOFEL." A Pte from
 104 Panzer Grenadier Regt said: "The war in the desert
 sways backwards and forwards. Now it's our turn and
 now it's your turn. But we'll be back." Prisoners
 captured East of the wire were often still quite
 cheerful: "Yes, you've had it your way this time.
 But you've got a surprise coming."

Prisoners captured in BENGAZI on 20 and 21 Nov
 were a striking proof of how low morale has sunk since
 the break-through. They were a mixed bag from a great
 number of different units. The briefest interrogation
 showed how radical a transformation their whole outlook
 on the war had undergone. The majority not only gave
 their units without hesitation, but showed themselves
 resentful and impatient with any comrades who made
 difficulties for the interrogator.

"It's quite clear -- we'll have to give up NORTH
 AFRICA," said one Panzer Grenadier. Several prisoners
 were of even lower morale: "Things are looking bad for
 GERMANY -- GERMANY looks like losing the war." A few
 attacked the disaster German arms have
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 No single prisoner, when asked if he thought the Axis
 could maintain two fronts, against the Americans and
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The Germans who fell into our hands at ALAM EL BUEIN were shaken by the fierceness of the fighting and down-hearted because of the defeat, but they were almost unanimous in answering: "You've had the luck this time, but ROUSSEL is still ROUSSEL." A Pte from 104 Panzer Grenadier Regt said: "The war in the desert sways backwards and forwards. Now it's our turn and now it's your turn. But we'll be back." Prisoners captured East of the wire were often still quite cheerful: "Yes, you've had it your way this time. But you've got a surprise coming."

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One P.W. from 155 Panzer Grenadier Regt (90th Light Div) started a sentence: "So, facing up to the fact that GERMANY is likely to lose the war..." His attitude was typical of about a quarter of the batch: "Let the war end, and the quicker the better. Anyhow, the British look like winning it sooner than we can."

/A P.W. ...

SECRET

A P.W. from the 8th Tank Unit who showed anti-Nazi sympathies said: "You died us dry at ALAMIN. It won't be long before we're finished altogether." Morale in his unit (still intact), he assured us, far from high.

Even the Panzer troops show signs of moral exhaustion. "We thought we'd have the winter to sit tight and refit -- and now we're having to fight against such superiority in material," said a pte from 8th Tank Regt. "It'll be impossible for us to hold you on two fronts."

Disillusionment (Enttäuschung) is the word most frequently used now when prisoners' opinion of the last months is asked for.

A Cpl from 220 Arty Regt (ex 164 Lt Africa Div, now att 155 Arty Regt) sounded another new note in interrogation. He said: "This has been a great disillusionment for us. We knew the retreat had to be made, on strategic grounds, but that cowardice should be shown -- that's new!"

Q.2. What do they think of ROEDEL?

A. Almost to the end ROEDEL's prestige had not suffered. Mention of his name alone was enough to give a fillip to any prisoner's morale. "ROEDEL bleibt ROEDEL" (ROEDEL is still ROEDEL) was their most effective consolation in defeat.

There were a few exceptions. A captured W/T operator from 8 Tank Regt, when asked what he thought of ROEDEL's chances of retrieving the situation, said: "Now he's had a taste of his own medicine." (Jetzt ist der wirklich ausgerottet -- literally, out-rooted.)

For the a/m prisoners from BENGHAZI his name had lost most of its old magic. For some it was even a question of whether he would remain in Africa with his beaten troops or not. It seems that even his prestige will not survive one more lost battle.

Q.3. What do they think of failures to take STALINGRAD? Do they hold HITLER responsible? Did they celebrate its capture this year, as they celebrated capture of MOSCOW last year?

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4.3. What do they think of failures to take STALINGRAD? Do they hold HITLER responsible? Did they celebrate its capture this year, as they celebrated capture of MOSCOW last year?

a. Most German prisoners believed until a few days ago that STALINGRAD actually had fallen, and that the Russian defenders were only holding out in one or two isolated or doomed quarters. If told that STALINGRAD had NOT fallen, and that its relief was imminent, they sometimes intimated that they did not depend for information on the lying reports of Reuter. Only a minority of the more intelligent expressed concern about the strange slowness of operations.

/Now the tale....

SECRET

Now the tale is different. A smashing defeat in AFRICA has made it plausible to German prisoners that the STALINGRAD front has been no cake-walk. I gave an account of the relief of the city to a group of German prisoners (mostly army personnel) captured 40 km E.W. of DEMA, and they accepted it morosely as fact, without comment or sign of disbelief.

The fall of STALINGRAD, though regarded as a fact by the Germans in AFRICA, was not "celebrated" by them.

The Germans hold HITLER responsible for the conduct of the whole war, without enquiring into (or, in some cases, even considering possible) any conflict in strategy between himself and his generals. There are very few exceptions to this. The German "landser" (lorry) is fond of referring to himself as a "little man"; he often says: "How can I know what's happening outside AFRICA? I do my duty -- that's all." The implicit faith in the FUHRER, as a leader with an unbreakable run of luck, still persists.

4.4. are they afraid of, or indifferent to, possibility that ITALY might go out of the war?

a. That ITALY might attempt to go out of the war is regarded by German prisoners as a problem not difficult to tackle. All think of ITALY in terms of an occupied country; some actually refer to her as such. The a/m Cpl from 220 Arty Regt said: "Yes, we can be clear about that -- ITALY has been occupied by us for many months now. If ITALY is invaded, we know what the Italians will do. We've seen them doing it at ALGERIA. ITALY will be defended, as LIBYA was defended, by German troops... if we left it to them it would be a real fiasco."

Far from being indifferent to the conduct of their Italian allies, anger against the Italians has been mounting recently. The Germans at ALGERIA made no bones about leaving the Italians in the lurch in order to make their own get-away. If need be, they commandeered Italian vehicles. "These brothers want to surrender -- they can give their stuff to someone who wants to fight." German prisoners are bitterly that whole

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Any attempts at defection on the part of ITALY as a nation would be dealt with by the Germans with their usual decision.

/s.

4.5. What do they think of chances of second front?

a. Many German prisoners think that AFRICA is our second front. One, captured quite early in the offensive, said, when asked if it had been expected: "Yes, there was so much talk of a second front that I knew it was bound to come sooner or later."

The landings in FRENCH WEST AFRICA radically altered the German soldier's "second front" ideas. Before, he always scoffed at the idea, thinking in terms of a landing or landings on the French coast. Now, with the possibility that FRENCH NORTH AFRICA will be cleared completely of the axis, the majority realise that a second front in SOUTH EUROPE is more than possible.

4.6. Are those who come from heavily-bombed areas anxious about their families at home?

a. Reaction to heavy bombing among the Germans is by and large comparable to that of the LONDON working class to the blitz - a resolve to stick it out. German soldiers in AFRICA who come, for example, from COLOGNE and MUNSTER, show a natural anxiety as regards the welfare of their families, but only in a very few cases (up to recent weeks) was morale definitely lowered by this anxiety.

That harrowing letters from home about bomb devastation in the great industrial cities have had a certain effect cannot be denied.

4.7. Is there any noticeable difference in attitude, either political or general, between Austrians and Germans? South and North Germans?

a. About 75% of Austrians captured in AFRICA have professed the strongest Pan-German solidarity. The remaining 25% (and this is a large proportion considering the relationship between prisoner and interrogator) have displayed violent anti-Nazi and/or Austrian separatism. Viennese soldiers, like Hamburg soldiers, as often as not turn out to be ex-Socialists who have no love for the Nazi party. As far as AUSTRIA is concerned, in fact, the political and national questions seem tightly bound up.

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One of the most remarkable prisoners to be interrogated at C.S.D.I.C. in recent months was an Austrian boy of twenty -- one of the best types of anti-Nazis. He expressed his disgust for the atrocities committed by the Germans in CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and said he spoke for the majority of decent Austrians when he demanded the downfall of Nazism and the resurrection of a democratic AUSTRIA.

Asked if his parents were Nazis, he answered: "No, sir; they are Austrians."

As for....

SECRET

as for differences between North and South Germans within the boundaries of the Wehrmacht, these can largely be discounted. A Wittenberg sergeant wrote last year in his diary:

"This evening the company went off on foot into the desert to play at soldiers. That's just like Prussians. There's never any peace, even in the desert."

But this picture is not typical.

4.8. Are there any signs of anti-party feeling? Or anti-HITLER feeling? Or anti-Gestapo feeling? Or

a. Anti-party feeling in the German army in Africa has been growing under the surface for a long time, and as indications became clearer that the Linzer army had suffered a devastating reverse, the number of prisoners who gave political reasons for telling interrogators the whole truth showed a sharp increase. For example, the truth about the disastrous coastal convoy which was sunk by storm while evacuating tanks from Benghazi came from a naval sergeant from H. HUNG who made no secret of his socialist and democratic sympathies.

Anti-Gestapo and anti-S.S. feeling has throughout time itself felt -- Fear of the S.S. is responsible for the most persistent rumour in the Afrika Corps at all periods, that S.S. troops had been sent across to Africa. Even after our offensive had begun, this was still pre-occupying the Germans, and there were reports (possibly true) that units of STANDARTEN TOTENKORP (Death's Head Division) had come over and were acting as Feld Gendarmerie.

A respect for and trust in HITLER is shown by most "non-political" soldiers, as well as the dyed-in-the-wool Nazis, but an undercurrent of reaction against fanatical HITLER worship is now quite noticeable.

An entry in a diary from December of last year is eloquent of a good deal of present feeling: "The FUERNER is said to have taken over personal command of the army... Why?"

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The following categories of P.W. can be regarded as on the increase: Other ranks who make political deviation (e.g. Socialist or Communist) their reason for helping us, and officers who stress that they do not see eye to eye with the party.

1.2.

SECRET

9. Are there Catholics among prisoners? Do they differ in any way from the rest?

A. Catholics have had a constant grievance against the Nazi State on account of attempts made to stifle their religion, and throughout the African campaign Catholic soldiers have been highly amenable to such excellent propaganda as the Count von GALEN's sermons; but this is not, and has never been, a first-class problem for the Nazis. Catholic soldiers are usually as convinced as the Nazis that the future of GERMANY is at stake, and fight as hard to ensure the preservation of the REICH. Recent P.W. are no exception to this rule. One P.W. (German) said there were many Catholics in CAIRO who helped P.W.; a fact for which there is plenty of evidence, as far as ALEXANDRIA is concerned.

10. Any notable difference of morale between Air Force, Panzer troops and infantry?

A. Luftwaffe and Panzer troops still form the stronghold of fanatical Nazism. The infantry has again showed itself to be more normal in every respect.

H.H.

C.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla 4
4 Dec 42

W. J. J. J.
(C.G.R. RODD)
Lt. Commander, R.N.
M.I. (L)

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Handwritten: H.H.
(G.C.R. RODD)
Lt. Commander, R.N.
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... NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W. ...
 ... INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. ...
 ... IT SHOULD BE TREATED AS A RESERVE ...
 ... UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1. Factories -- a) WITTMERBERG
b) Other nearby plants
2. Manpower
3. Wages
4. Working conditions
5. Communications

This report is based on the interrogation of a German P.W. who was an engineering apprentice (BAUTECHNIKER) until he was called up in Oct. 1940. He gave repeated assurances that his knowledge of the industrial area around WITTMERBERG (between BERLIN and LEIPZIG) can be relied upon, since

- a) No major industrial changes have been effected in the area for the last two years.
- b) P.W. visited the same area quite recently, on leave in March, 1942.
- c) He has been in contact with friends still, or until recently, working there.

As stated in the operational report on the same P.W. (G.D.B.L.C. Army Serial 1377), he is strongly anti-Nazi, and his information has been given very willingly.

1. Factories

a) WITTMERBERG

- i) A factory producing gases for chemical warfare. Employs from 5000 to 5000 workers.

- ii) An ammunition and explosives plant, which was one of GERMANY's largest explosives works before the advent of HITLER. From 6000 to 10000 people are employed here.

- iii) The "KATZ" chocolate factory, now working at greatly reduced strength.

- iv) The "SIDOL" factory, producing metal polish. The employees are

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1. Factories

a) WITTMER

- i) A factory producing gases for chemical warfare. Employed from 3000 to 5000 workers.

- ii) An ammunition and explosives plant, which was one of GERMANY's largest explosives works before the advent of HITLER. From 8000 to 10000 people are employed here.

- iii) The "KAPPA" chocolate factory, now working at greatly reduced strength.

- iv) The "SIDOL" factory, producing metal polish. Both in this and the KAPPA works, the employees are mostly women.

- v) A rubber factory. Before the war, rubber articles for pharmaceutical use were chiefly produced here, such as hot-water bottles, tubes, hygienic articles, rubber sponges, etc. P.W. knows no details of their present activity.

/vi) The "ALADO-WITTMER"...

SECRET

The "ARADO-WITTENBERG" aircraft factory. The following details were obtained by P.W. from a friend employed there.

The ARADO plant was opened in 1936/7, and now employs some 2500/3000 workers. 40% of these are women, and a high percentage of the men are Czechs, Italians and Frenchmen. The so-called "TAKTVERFAHREN" system is in force at the factory, by which work is divided into isolated jobs (TAKT). This system is meant to speed-up production and make supervision easier.

Only wings or bodies of aircraft are manufactured at the ARADO works. The bodies of HE 111 A/C were constructed until 1940. In July of the same year, the norms for HE 177 bodies arrived. A complete department was then allocated to the construction of HE 177 aircraft, which are now produced at the rate of one body a week. The HE 177 is a 4-engined stratosphere bomber, about which little is known. A detail of its construction is that a steel girder runs through the body. It has a double wall, and special rivets are used.

ARADO 196 sea-planes. One quarter only of a department (i.e. from 50 to 80 workers) are devoted to the construction of ARADO bodies of aircraft. Output not known.

Only the wings of JU 88 aircraft are constructed at the WITTENBERG plant, the bodies being produced at the main ARADO works at BRANDENBURG (town), where the planes are also assembled. Approximately one pair of JU 88 wings are completed daily at WITTENBERG. They are subsequently placed on special rollers and drawn by lorry to the station, en route for BRANDENBURG. The rollers are loaded together with the wings on the railway trucks.

Three types of aluminium have been used at the ARADO works since 1939: LEGAL, HYDRAL and DUR. Though about the same quantity of each is employed, LEGAL is the best, and is an improvement of the DUR type. HYDRAL is inferior in quality and not used to make parts exposed to heavy shocks. On arrival at the factory, the aluminium is distinguished by the following markings: a red line for LEGAL, a blue line for HYDRAL, and a white line for DUR.

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meant to speed-up production and make supervision easier. Only wings or bodies of aircraft are manufactured at the ARADO works. The bodies of HE 111 A/C were constructed until 1940. In July of the same year, the norms for HE 177 bodies arrived. A complete department was then allocated to the construction of HE 177 aircraft, which are now produced at the rate of one body a week. The HE 177 is a 4-engine stratosphere bomber, about which little is known. A detail of its construction is that a steel girder runs through the body. It has a double wall, and special rivets are used.

ARADO 196 sea-planes. One quarter only of a department (i.e. from 50 to 80 workers) are devoted to the construction of ARADO bodies of aircraft. Output not known.

Only the wings of JU 88 aircraft are constructed at the WITTENBERG plant, the bodies being produced at the main ARADO works at BRANDENBURG (town), where the planes are also assembled. Approximately one pair of JU 88 wings are completed daily at WITTENBERG. They are subsequently placed on special rollers and drawn by lorry to the station, en route for BRANDENBURG. The rollers are loaded together with the wings on the railway trucks.

Three types of aluminium have been used at the ARADO works since 1939: LEUAG, HYDRAL and DUR. Though about the same quantity of each is employed, LEUAG is the best, and is an improvement of the DUR type. HYDRAL is inferior in quality and not used to take parts exposed to heavy shocks. On arrival at the factory, the aluminium is distinguished by the following markings: a red line for LEUAG, a blue line for HYDRAL, and a white line for DUR.

The oil and petrol pipes built into A/C wings at the ARADO works are often known to break in flight, causing frequent accidents. In these cases, the wings are returned to WITTENBERG. E.W. believes these breakages are due to the bad system of bending the pipes. They are filled with sand, heated by hand with ordinary blow-lamps, bent in wooden norms and then left to cool down before use. Pipes recognised as defective by the workmen are often filed down by them and used just the same, either through slackness or the desire not to slow-down their individual output, and consequently reduce their pay.

2.b) Other nearby plants

1) At ELSNIG, 44 km South of WITTENBERG, there is a large ammunition and explosives factory known as "UNI-ELSNIG". Except for the administrative buildings, the entire plant is underground, and is reputed to have a circumference of

/25 miles...

SECRET

25 miles. The factory is divided into 400 to 500 underground departments, and produces all kinds of ammunition, from hand grenades to aerial bombs and torpedoes. From 15,000 to 20,000 workers are employed here, some of them coming to work from as far as LEIPZIG, 64 km away.

ii) At TORGAN, 54 km East of LEIPZIG, is an old explosives factory which was reconditioned and put to use in 1934. This factory is not underground. It employs about 3000 workers. Of further interest at TORGAN are 8 oil and petrol storage tanks, situated on the river (the ELBE) just above the railway bridge (the Northernmost of TORGAN's two bridges).

iii) A new underground ammunition factory, not yet completed in March, 1942, is at LAUCHAU, about 10 km. West of TORGAN. This factory is mentioned as being about 200 feet underground and as large as the LEIPZIG plant.

iv) Another large ammunition factory is in the village (not the town) of ROTHBURG on the SAALE, some 20 km North of ROTHBURG. P.W. saw this factory when travelling along the opposite bank of the river. He knows no details, except that the plant was built in 1934.

v) The "GOTTALBER WAGGON FABRIK" at GOTTAL is employed on the construction of gliders. The following are reputed to be its construction types:-

- a) A heavy glider which can carry two 20-ton tanks, and requires 3 A/C for towing.
- b) A glider also of 40-ton capacity, but provided with 6 low-powered engines, which allow the craft to fly by itself at a slow speed once it has been towed off the ground.
- c) A normal glider which can transport 20 men, and is usually towed by 2 IL-10 A/C.

P.W. watched some of these gliders being tested at the landing-ground at LOHMEISEN, 6 km away from GOTTAL.

vi) LEIPZIG. TU 88 and IL-10 A/C are produced at the "LEIPZIG" aircraft factory.

vii) P.W. was in a hospital between BRUNNEN and WARTENBURG early this year, when a nearby parachute factory was destroyed by fire. He was told that it was the second time in the space of a year that this plant had been completely burned out, and that sabotage was suspected.

785015

completed in March, 1942, is at MACCUMIA, about 10 km. West of TOKOAU. This factory is mentioned as being about 200 feet underground and as large as the ALOKIS plant.

iv) Another large ammunition factory is in the village (NOT the town) of ROTHENBURG on the GALE, some 20 km North of KOLIMAKO. P.W. saw this factory when travelling along the opposite bank of the river. He knows no details, except that the plant was built in 1941.

v) The "GOTTARHARDT FAMILI" at COMBAU is employed on the construction of gliders. The following are reputed to be its construction data:-

- a) A heavy glider which can carry two 20-ton tanks, and requires 3 A/C for towing.
- b) A glider also of 40-ton capacity, but provided with 6 low-powered engines, which allow the craft to fly by itself at a slow speed once it has been towed off the ground.
- c) A normal glider which can transport 26 men, and is usually towed by 2 IL 10 A/C.

P.W. watched some of these gliders being tested at the landing-ground at LOHLEHNEITZ, 6 km away from COMBAU.

vi) LEIPZIG. JU 88 and IL 10 A/C are produced at the "ZUGA-LEIPZIG" aircraft factory.

vii) P.W. was in a hospital between BRAGAU and WAGMITE early this year, when a nearby parachute factory was destroyed by fire. He was told that it was the second time in the space of a year that this plant had been completely burned out, and that sabotage was suspected.

viii) At SCHONOWITZ, a village between WITTMERS and WITTMERS, and 30 km from the latter, is one of GERMANY's largest power stations. P.W. mentions that, even in 1940, smoke screens used to be put up around this station when air-raid warnings were sounded.

2. Handover

P.W. stated that large numbers of workers have been recruited from industry during 1942 and drafted into the Army. This was confirmed by P.W.'s mother, who is a Nazi

/Party

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Party official; and P.W. himself, when on leave in March, 1942, found that some friends of his from the ARADO works had been called up.

All women in GERMANY must now work either in industry or on the land, to release as many men as possible for the services. P.W. estimates that only 20% of the women are volunteers.

At the same time, a permanent reserve of specialists for the armament industry is being created by the institution of special evening courses, lasting 4 to 5 weeks. These have been arranged by the ARBEITSFRONT, and provide theoretical and practical tuition. Owing to the ban on changes of employment, however, a worker may not apply for a better job on completing a course; he will probably be transferred to another work, without option, when so required.

3. Wages

According to P.W., the system of pay in force at the ARADO works is representative of most German industries. A worker receives a basic wage plus payment by piece-work. Moreover, if he can improve on the estimated time for his type of work, he is credited with the time saved, on the scale of his basic wage.

In addition to this, premiums are sometimes paid out to the various departments, for good or quick work, and are divided up among the workers.

In the ARADO works, the average basic hourly wage is 90 pfennig for skilled, and 60 pfennig for unskilled, workers. An interesting fact, however, in view of the foregoing, is that no worker is allowed to earn more than 1.60 Marks per hour, everything included. Thus the average monthly pay is 300 Marks (of which about 80 are deducted at source), though P.W. has knowledge of men working sufficiently hard to get 450 Marks.

If a woman worker is entitled to a family allowance, this is reduced up to 50%, according to the total amount she receives in wages.

4. Working Conditions

P.W. objects to the term "discipline" in connection with German workers, since everything is done under compulsion. While talk during work is allowed in some cases, in others it may lead to reprimands and cuts in wages. Accidents in factories are definitely on the increase, owing to lack of safeguards even on dangerous machinery. Compensations for injuries are very rare. When workers collapse or fall ill through over-working, the result is usually a pep-talk by Nazi overseers on "sacrifices for the Fatherland", etc. Though facilities for medical treatment are not lacking, the doctors who have not yet been called up are under pressure by the Party and rarely give workers adequate time off for illness.

P.W. confirms that during air-raids all workers are compelled to take shelter; though he adds that these enforced absences from work do not affect the workers' wages.

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P.W. confirms that during air-raids all workers are compelled to take shelter; though he adds that these enforced absences from work do not affect the workers' wages.

5. Communications

P.W. states that the bridge over the ELBE at WITTMERS is one of the most important in GERMANY. It is a double bridge; road traffic on one side and railway on the other. Approx 50 - 60 trains cross the railway bridge daily. P.W. says that practically the whole traffic from FRANCE to POLAND crosses this bridge. The railway part is of steel only, whereas the road part is of steel and stone. The bridge is 800 m long, i.e. longer than the

/river...

TESTS

P. W. T.

10-1-3485
(G.G.P. ROAD)
Lt-Commander, P.N.
M.I. (L)

U.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla 4
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Press photographers Sdfr OTTO
" F. LITINGOYER
An Austrian. Usually
travelled about with
GLEISER. Described as
"a big noise".
Writes for "Signal".

Wireless commentator " DR MONTENRUCK
" LUTKOCH
Editor "Case" Sdfr DR GL. SER
Censor " Lieut TRIP
Sdfr PAULER
Sdfr L. CARTMAN
Sdfr KARL RER
" HEINZE
" SCHONBERG
" S. ITAL
SS press reporters Lieut TSCHINKKE

Sdfr (3) DOWER
- Nicknamed "Der Kornist
der D.A.K." (the
trumpeter of the Africa
Corps). Wrote articles
for "Case" and for the
German illustrated
weeklies. It was he
who wrote in the
BERLINER ILLUSTRIRTE
in Nov 41 that General
AUCKENLACK had "fallen
into ROMMEL's trap" by
"advancing into Cyrenaica".
Ordered to return to
Germany.

Sdfr (6) DICKMANN
Lieut DR. PAULI
An old member of
Nazi Party.
Came from RUSSIA in
Mar 42 where he had
been the sole survivor
of a Prop Coy cut off
by Russian guerrillas.
Was temp. O.C. Coy from
May to Aug 42 when he
left Africa.

These 50 reporters all wear Army uniform (not Weffen SS).
They are the real controllers of the work of the Propaganda Coy
in Africa and are all veterans having lived together in a Nazi
settlement in BERLIN : DAHLEM. Lieut HURTMANN is the military
head of the Coy.

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in Africa and are all veterans having lived together in a Nazi
settlement in BERLIN : DAHEIM. Lieut HURTMANN is the military
head of the Coy.

- k) G.C.C. L of C Area (KURUCK
= Kommando des rückwärtigen Armeegebietes)
D.D.S.T., L of C Area
G.S.O.2 (I)
O.C. 681 Supply Staff, TRIPOLI
Urdu interpreter at Tanzer Armees
(This O.R. came from the O.K.W. and often helped 2/Lt.
BASSEWITZ)
- Maj/Gen DEINDL
Maj HALLER
Maj FUNGE
Capt SINGER
L/Cpl. BERTELSMANN
Capt RITTERGER
(returned to Germany)
Capt STUBING

Aerodrome Commandant ABABA:
(formerly)
in Aug 42

/10

W.O.C. BORDENUK area
" BIRRIE "
Town Mayor CLEN (I. 835)
" BORDENUK
SS press reporter

Gen ROTBERG
Gen K.U. ITSCH
Capt JUDENMAN
Col. WOLF
SCHWABZ von BERCK.

This man with great influence among propaganda people; he was until recently in Russia. His chief activity is writing articles for the neutral press. He also often writes for "Das Reich".

1) General GUDERIAN

Source "A" had heard that Gen. GUDERIAN had been sacked because of disagreement with HITLER over the invasion of ENGLAND in 1940. GUDERIAN and other Generals had wanted this at once but HITLER was of the opinion that ENGLAND would undoubtedly accept his peace-offer. Source "A" on the other hand heard when he was in "S.S." in Aug-Sep 42 that GUDERIAN was commanding armored troops in FRANCE.

m) General LIST

Source "A" claims to have heard from friends who had it from "inner circles" that LIST had been dismissed in the winter of 1941 for having ordered the destruction in one day of 1800 tanks that had got bogged and frozen in the sudden cold and were in danger of being captured by the Russians.

6185

7. OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS

a) Air Force War Reporter Section

Propaganda Cops are only concerned with the Army. There are special propaganda units for the Air Force and Navy, but they are much smaller than their Army counterpart. Thus, while source "A" was in "S.S.", he often saw an officer who belonged officially to DEUTSCHE STUK-ABSCHN. DER IFF (3 Grp, 3 Stuka Sqdn), but who was in the Air Force War Reporters' Section. At A.S.B. airfield there was also an O.R. together with "A" who forwarded Air Force Propaganda Mail to the Air Force War Reporters' Section. Source "C" had heard of Air Force Film Units in France.

b) Cruskommandantur (I) 835.

This is in effect the Town Major complete with his staff. It is, according to Source "A" a complete and mobile unit. He was sent to this unit from PARIS and employed in it as an interpreter with rank of 2/Lt. (Sonderführer); when he joined it, it was waiting at LISIUX ready to move to the town to which it had been appointed.

In the same month (Jun 40) it moved to CAEN, where its function was to attend to billeting and maintenance of order.

785015

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In the same month (Jun 40) it moved to CAGN, where its function was to attend to billeting and maintenance of order. It remained there till March 41 when it moved to POLAND.

According to A.S.B. such a unit retains its number wherever it is. He explained the Roman I in brackets by saying that there are three grades of Town Major units, I - II - III, according to importance of the unit. It consists of the Town Major, his Adj and clerks.

c) A.W. Guard Coy (Gefangenenerwachungskompanie)

At AUSA, Aug 42, there was a A.W. camp with about 100 Indians. The camp was guarded by personnel under a Sgt. a detachment from a B.W. Guard Coy which itself was stationed at the time in MATRUH.

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785015

REPORT N° 86

5. 3. (continued)

of this.....(she goes on to discuss the damage caused in DUESSELDORF by 25-1b incendiary bombs, mentioning the names of various acquaintances who were killed).....On 4 Jul 42, all empty rooms had to be given up for the homeless....We are still well. I have just bottled some beans. We have plenty of fruit and vegetables in our garden for our own needs."

"19 Aug 42 - (Mentioned friends killed in DUISBURG). In HITDORF the big brewery and the SCHWATTENDORF factory have been destroyed. The last two nights have been peaceful here, and we have had only one warning in the daytime."

(NOTE: the SCHWATTENDORF factory produces chewing tobacco, etc.)

31 Aug 42 - Yesterday I was in DUESSELDORF and had a look at the harbour. The houses are completely burnt out, although a few stone walls are still standing.....We only had a look at the harbour and that was more than enough for us, so we returned straight away to HILLEN. The EUROPA-PAKIST Cinema and the ALHAMBRA Cinema in the Friedrichstrasse near the Europaischer Hof have been completely burnt out. This afternoon they are showing "The way to the Open Air" (Der Weg ins Freie) and this evening "The Stars are Shining" (Es leuchten die Sterne).....It is said to look pretty bad in OBERHASSEL too.....Fritz has been to WILZ; the bombing has been very bad there. The town is said to be closed to all except the inhabitants.

A German corporal, who was also in Germany on leave in Jan 42, states that during an air-raid on MANNHEIM, damage was caused to the LANZ threshing-machine factory. P.W. does not believe that the damage was extensive.

G. D. Shan.

C.S.D.I.C.
Tel. N° Digla 4
2 Oct 42.

(G. ISHAM)
Major I.O.
G.S.I.(L).

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Friedrichstrasse near the Europahaus, not have been completely burnt out. This afternoon they are showing "The way to the Open Air" (Der Weg ins Freie) and this evening "The Stars are Shining" (Es leuchten die Sterne).....It is said to look pretty bad in GERHUSSEL too.....Fritz has been to MAINZ; the bombing has been very bad there. The town is said to be closed to all except the inhabitants.

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C. 1) (continued)

This is what a prisoner says, referring to a visit to his home town of VICENZA, a few months ago: "Everybody was suffering from hunger... 100 grams of beans a month! I used to see my mother going without bread so that her son could eat. Now they have even less. Butter alone used to cost us 100 Lire a month.... The workers cannot afford meat at 50 Lire a time. To eat enough in Italy nowadays, you have to be either very rich or live in an officers' mess."

2. Ex-Russian U-Boats

There are five of these at LERHORN; but owing to shortage of material and/or other difficulties, none of them are yet ready for service. According to a naval P.W., only two of the U-Boats have had rudders fitted, and some are still minus bridges and superstructure.

D. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1) Strike at MANNHEIM

At the beginning of Jan 42 in MANNHEIM, workers were incited to strike on the grounds that they could not work more than 11 to 12 hours daily, and then do air raid warden duty at night, and all on 50 grams of fat and 300 grams of meat per week. Three workers were then arrested and were executed as strike-leaders.

2) Foreign labour

Referring to the many French P.W. employed as farm hands, a German P.W. mentions that they are housed on the land, and generally treated well. Working parties of 15 to 20 are put in the charge of elderly watchmen, and there are few attempts to escape. A Pole who recently deserted from the German lines states that in Germany male Polish citizens over 21 years of age are compelled to sign a declaration accepting German nationality. If under 21 years, the declaration has to be signed by the boy's father. Failure to sign means being taken to the Police where coercive measures are used. On reaching 21 years these "citizens" are conscripted into the German army. Many such Poles were sent over to Africa with reinforcements in Jul 42. They intend to desert at the first opportunity.

3) Bomb damage in the Rhineland

The following comes from a P.W. who was in his home-town of HILDEN near (DUSSELDORF) in Jun 42: -

Whenever COLOGNE was raided, as on 30 May 42, one or more bombers were diverted to HILDEN to bomb the big cellulose factory of K. & A. Spindler there. This factory (which employs 2500 hands) was hit on several occasions and fires started. The Wackerhold Factory, employing 800 hands, also suffered damage.

When P.W. was last in DUSSELDORF in Jun 42, air raid damage was not very apparent. P.W., however, did not move out of the centre of the town or visit the factory area on the town boundary. He knew that the POENSGEN Tube Works near the main station had been hit more than once but that repairs were being made rapidly.

The British principle of clearing ruins away down to the foundations

1) Strike at Mannheim

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The British principle of clearing ruins away down to the foundations is being adopted, so that it will not be a constant reminder to the people of what is happening.

The latest news of air raid damage is contained in P.W.'s letters from home. His mother writes: -

"11 Aug 42 As you will certainly have heard on the wireless, we have a great deal to put up with on account of Tommy. About 3 weeks ago, as the result of three air raids, about 60,000 families became homeless in DUISBURG. Then in the night of 1/2 Aug 42 there was an attack on DUSSELDORF, we had actually eight air raid warnings on 1 Aug 42. (In DUSSELDORF town centre) the Cafe WEITZ and surrounding district has been completely destroyed. It is said to look almost as if there as in COLOGNE. On the CASTNER Square, I saw last Thursday a string factory completely burnt out, together with two dwelling houses. In NEUES whole rows of houses are said to have been destroyed. I wanted to go and have a look but then the air raid warning sounded again. Many factories have been hit. Yesterday afternoon the Tomnies were over GERMESSEL again. NEUES also got its share. I believe we must prepare ourselves for a lot

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NON - OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. ONLY,
IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A. THE ITALIAN ARMY

1) Equipment

There is evidence that the control of Italian Army equipment and clothing is being tightened. In the past, when a soldier obtained a replacement of his boots after 24 months' wear, he was allowed to retain the old pair. Now he has to hand them in. Furthermore until a pair of boots has been worn 24 months, all repairs are at the soldier's expense.

2) Pay and Rations

The daily rations issued to men of the "SAN MARCO" Bn (Naval Assault Engineers) are roughly equivalent to lire 11.-, as compared with Lire 8.50 in the case of ordinary privates or seamen. The monthly pay of a San Marco man amounts to between 930 and 1000 Lire.

3) "Photocoinmatography"

The "FOTOCHINE" Coy is attached to the 8 Eng Regt, and has its HQ on MONTI MARIO (the eighth and highest hill of ROME). Personnel were detached to cover the Russian and N. African fronts. This is the only unit of its kind in Italy, and is formed from peace-time specialists.

4) Morale

It is not unusual for Italian prisoners to vent their bitter disappointment about the war in occasional outbursts. This is what a Mobile Army Officer said: "Why are we at war? Because we're so poor. If there were really a movement on foot to make peace with England, for the good of our country, I would feel justified in letting the Germans down. Badoglio's idea is not a bad one, and if he were to head a movement I would like to fight under him. With things as they are in Russia, we could strike a heavy blow at Germany; only we would have to make a bargain with England and insist on getting what we want first, before fighting for her. As far as I'm concerned, to fight for England or to fight for Germany is one and the same thing.....People can say what they like about Mussolini, the man's an idiot now, whatever he was in the past.....Look at TURKEY since the money they're making out of this war."

B. THE GERMAN ARMY

1) In Russia

The following details come from a cop of a German Bn, which was sent to Russia in Jun 41 with an approx strength of 800 all ranks. During the following six months this Bn was reinforced four times, each draft consisting of 250 all ranks. Of these 1800 men, only 68 remained with the Bn when P.W. was evacuated with dysentery on 3 Dec 41. He heard later that the Bn was reduced to a strength of 32 in Feb 42, although

3) Pay and Rations

The daily rations issued to men of the "SAN MARCO" Bn (Naval Assault Engineers) are roughly equivalent to lire 11.-, as compared with lire 8.50 in the case of ordinary privates or seamen. The monthly pay of a San Marco man amounts to between 880 and 1000 Lire.

3) "Photocoineumatography"

The "POCOINE" Coy is attached to the 8 Eng Regt, and has its HQ on MONTI MARIO (the eighth and highest hill of ROME). Personnel were detached to cover the Russian and N. African fronts. This is the only unit of its kind in Italy, and is formed from peace-time specialists.

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Arty fire at POCHOLOVO was so heavy that many offered with mental and nervous disorders. P.W. has several patches of white hair on his head as a result of this bombardment; and could not sleep without snuffing for a long time afterwards. When P.W. returned from the Eastern front in Dec 41, he travelled on a long ambulance train in which were walking cases and 100% helpless cases in equal proportions. The walking cases had to feed and assist the others who were for the most part 17 and 18 year old Compulsory Labour Service (R.A.S.) personnel with both hands and feet amputated through frost bite contracted on road making. What happened to those pitiable hulks, P.W. cannot say but - in contrast to the last war - there are now so many cripples in Germany that they

P.T.O.

P. 2 (continued)

attract special attention.

Soldiers returning from the Russian front are kept strictly apart from recruits, so that they will not infect them with their feeling of despondency and determination never to go back. Stringent measures are taken to keep reinforcement drafts in ignorance of their ultimate destination, so that there will be no last-minute desertions. P.W. expressed the really appalling lot of the German infantryman in Russia. They all feel that certain death or mutilation awaits them, and their only chance of reasonable survival is to be evacuated as a casualty, consequently many instances of wilful exposure to danger or of self-inflicted wounds occur. A favourite method of wounding oneself was to fire a revolver shot through a load of bread into the forearm and so conceal the powder burns or other marks of close range fire. The Russian snipers were so accurate that an alternative method was to hold an arm above trench parapet level until it was hit. This practice became so prevalent that all arm wounds were suspect at once.

In May 42 P.W. was again on a draft for the East. Front, but he and two other friends willfully kicked each other whilst playing football to evade the draft. P.W. knows of several cases where men committed suicide rather than return.

In June 42 the waiting list of volunteers for Africa had so swollen that applications were limited.

P.W. admits that warfare in Russia would of necessity always have been rather brutal, as the Russian soldier will go to any lengths to defend his country, but the troops blame the increase in barbaric savagery on the Wehrmacht-S.S. which, although it claims a brilliant record in all campaigns, does little more than mop up operations behind the front and wholesale executions of Jews and civilians still further rearward.

2. Africa Corps expressions

A P.W. mentions that when German troops go up the line they leave their kitbags behind with their B Echelon. And that on returning to base they frequently find their kit pilfered or stolen. A very common saying is now: "Kameraden Gibts keine! Die Kameraden fieleh im letzten Krieg." (We have no comrades. They all fell in the last war).

Having regard to the contrast between the words and the deeds of their Italian allies, the members of the Afrika Korps have now adopted the Italian "Avanti!" (Forward!) to mean "Retreat". Thus "Wir müssen Avanti machen" is the current way to say: "We had to withdraw."

3. Morale

This contribution is from a sgt observer of a J.I. 88, recently shot down: - "I was only in the fourth class (secondary schools) in 1933 (Hitler's advent to power). The possibility of emigrating never occurred to me. Abroad they always look upon the Germans as an inferior people. While the German colony of Camellia, for instance, at first they got on very well, but our people behaved so badly that now the local inhabitants keep away from them. (And also in the occupied territories)... I never treated civilians badly, but they always avoided me. It's a pity we have to fight against the British, we have a lot to learn from them. I imagine there are more Germans than Britishmen who strain over the straight and narrow path...."

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C. ITALY

1. Food and living conditions

Hereunder a recent list of prices: -

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Eggs (1 a month) | Lira 1.80 each |
| " (Black Market) | " 2 to 5 each |
| Chickens | " 40 to 50 each |
| Rabbits | " 60 a kilo |
| Cheese "Stracchino" | " 16 " |
| "Parmesan" | " 22 " |
| Oranges | " 3 to 3.50 a kilo |
| Other fruit | " up to 10 a kilo |
| Milk (1 litre for seven people ?) | Lira 1.90 a litre |
| Cooking oil | " 12 a litre |
| Wine | " 5 to 11 a litre. |

./.

6. b) (continued)

(11) Recently there was an order issued by the Colonel, O.C. P.W.'s Unit, to the effect that strict economy in the use of rounds was to be practised. P.W. explained that when a British patrol approached an Italian position and fired a few rounds, the Italians opened up with all they had. To save this waste of ammo the Colonel instructed that they were not to fire at all unless a definite order was received. One unit has apparently received the same order from their H.Q. and P.W. thinks it originated from GHQ to all units. He explained that this order was the cause of his capture.

7. INTER-AXIS RELATIONS

a) ARMY

Italian troops are told to be kindly disposed towards their German allies but at the same time are warned never to speak or give any details about their arms, equipment and war production in general.

b) German Penetration into Italy

P.W. knows that German officials dressed in a brown uniform with long trousers, wearing a swastika armband and dagger on left side, guard all main stations and many secondary ones. So, personally, has seen them at MILAN, BOLOGNA, FERRARA, and even GENOA, at which last place he suggests that it is on account of the fact that the ARRIIGNI tinne food factory is there.

No German technicians are allowed in Italian war-production factories.

8. AGRICULTURE

Planting & Shooting

The shooting season has been shortened to two or three months compared with when the crops begin to ripen. There were less stringent regulations last year as it was decided that the campaign against sparrows be waged as successfully as possible. However, was difficult to find.

9. SOCIAL

Pets

Cat-lovers can no longer buy cats. Cat sellers can no longer sell cats. They can either make presents of them to their friends, or if they want to get rid of them, present them to a special animal society. Apparently the Government want the skins. Those people who eat cats have to give up the skins.

++ (continued from page 3- part 5A.9 (2))

A special permit issued by military authorities is needed to enter all coastal areas and or South Italy and islands, whilst there is no hindrance to travelling in the North of Italy. On all trains going to Rome all passengers' documents are examined and all their baggage searched.

Tel' N° Digna 4
C.S.D.I.C.

G. Isham

(G. ISHAM)
Major I.O.

785015

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8. AGRICULTURE

Hunting & Shooting

The shooting season has been shortened to two or three months and opens when the crops begin to ripen. There were less stringent regulations last year as it was desired that the campaign against sparrows be waged as successfully as possible. Powder, however, was difficult to find.

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3. (continued)

d) Telegraph

During the morning only military traffic is allowed over the system. The civilian population can only telegraph in the afternoon and evening. Telegraphic addresses have been abolished and no punctuation or figures are allowed in the text of the messages lest these contain a code; numbers must be spelt out. Only urgent telegrams for which the charge is triplicated are allowed, with the exception of soldiers who pay normal rates but whose telegrams are censored by the C.C. Unit.

4. FINANCIAL

Exchange rate of exchange - This is now at 750 Lira to 100 Marks. The Mark is not accepted in Italy, nor is the Italian paper money since the natives will only accept metal coins. The /are now no longer legal tender in Italy.

5. POLITICAL

a) Internal Security

i) Curfew - Everyone must be indoors between 0000 hrs and 0500 hrs in all large towns, unless for urgent reasons.

ii) Identification

(A) Personal identification is essential for travelling, telegraphing, telephoning etc. The best means of identification are the following in order of importance: -

1. Passport
2. Permit for carrying firearms (revolver or shot-gun)
3. Railway pass (tessera ferroviaria) which is issued to anyone who has a season ticket and is valid for five years.
4. Driving Licence.

(B) The following are NOT valid for serious identification purposes but are more or less essential: -

1. Municipal identity card (Carta d'Identità) - The new one is of a green colour which has replaced the old white one.
2. Party membership card.

iii) Radio

There is an order that no privately owned radio set may be tuned to any foreign station, including Germany. Nevertheless roughly 90% of the population listen-in to the Italian broadcast from London on medium wave and the programmes from Moscow on the short wave.

The Russian broadcasts are preferred since these are more variety, the announcers seem more genial and charming, and the propaganda is more spicy. The Italian spoken from Moscow is better, well pronounced and clearer.

iv) Censorship - Not a paper is only sold by the post office and it is of a standard unruled type. None other can be used. Pre-existing stocks were all bought up by the Government and repulped.

b) Anti-Fascist feeling

P.W. affirms that he saw with his own eyes posters bearing the words "Down with Mussolini and Fascism" at FERRARA, BOLOGNA, MILAN and CERNIA. When asked how it was possible that posters were able to be printed in a country so strictly controlled, P.W. replied: "In Italy everyone is so badly off that with money you can do anything."

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ITALIAN ARMYa) Conditions in Italy

Everybody in ITALY is ripe for revolution but for the moment there is no leader. P.W.'s Colonel is supposed to have said to his men "If anything should happen the army is to stand by neutral and let the people decide for themselves." It appears that this is the feeling throughout the army if anything should flare up.

b) Arms and Amm

i) The only French weapon P.W. knows to be in use in the Italian Army is an A.Tk rifle of 18 to 22 mm calibre, on which he had had training. He could not remember the name of it but said it was NOT the Solothurn.

ii) Recently less powder has been put into rifle rounds and when the rounds are used on the IMF very often there is a stoppage caused by the insufficiency of gas necessary to recock the gun. This stoppage takes two or three minutes to rectify.

++ Continued at end of report.++

P.F.O.

SECRET

FOR OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P. W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P. W. WILLY.
IT MUST BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES.

NOTE : P. W. from whom this information was obtained is a station master in civil life and extremely hostile to the present Italian Government. He joined the Army in May '42, and left Italy on 28 June of this year, so that his information is fairly up-to-date, and his statements appear to be reliable. (NOT to be reproduced).

1. GENERAL

2. ECONOMIC

- a) Food (1 to 7)
- b) Fuel (1 & 11)
- c) Rubber
- d) Clothing
 - i) Shoes
 - ii) Cloth

3. COMMUNICATIONS

- a) Railways (1 to vii)
- b) Transport
- c) Telephone
- d) Telegraph

4. FINANCIAL

5. POLITICAL

Internal Security

- i) Curfew
- ii) Identification (A & B)
- iii) Radio
- iv) Censorship

b) Anti-Fascist Feeling

6. ITALIAN ARMY

a) Conditions in Italy

b) Arms & Amm. (1 to 111)

7. INTER-AXIS RELATIONS

a) Army

b) German Penetration into Italy

8. AGRICULTURE

Hunting & Shooting

9. SOCIAL

Pets

CONDITIONS IN COUNTRIES

ITALY

1. GENERAL

2. ECONOMIC

- a) Food (i to v)
- b) Fuel (i & ii)
- c) Rubber
- d) Clothing
 - i) Shoes
 - ii) Cloth

3. COMMUNICATIONS

- a) Railways (i to vii)
- b) Transport
- c) Telephone
- d) Telegraph

4. FINANCIAL

- c) Internal Security
 - i) Curfew
 - ii) Identification (A & B)
 - iii) Radio
 - iv) Censorship

- b) Anti-Fascist Feeling

5. ITALIAN ARMY

- a) Conditions in Italy
- b) Arms & Amm. (i to iii)

7. INTER-AXIS RELATIONS

- a) Army
- b) German Penetration into Italy

8. AGRICULTURE

- Planting & Shooting

9. SOCIAL

- Pets

CONDITIONS IN COUNTRIES

ITALY

1. GENERAL

Conditions in Italy are very bad, but money can improve matters considerably, and the lucky ones who have it are not so badly off. Those who have no money will do anything to get it.

2. ECONOMIC

- a) Food - Everything is rationed.

i) Wine - In Southern Italy wine is rationed now and costs 5 Lire per litre.

ii) Bread - is now Lire 3.15 per kilo.

iii) Grain - The small farmer is allowed two quintals (200 kilos) per head per year of grain only. At harvest time there is an official to every farm to see that no more than the allotted quantity is kept by the farmer.

iv) Poultry - Many families have taken to keeping hens in spite of there being little to feed them on, and it is turning out to be fairly profitable.

P.T.O.

2. (continued)

v) Fish - cannot be procured inland because it is all bought up immediately it reaches the ports. Owing to mobilisation there are very few fishermen.

c) Fuel

i) Fuel is badly distributed; wood is received in lieu of coal and vice-versa. There is very little coal for heating, gas consumption has been reduced and wood is scarce. It is going to be a very cold winter for most families in Italy this year.

ii) In the month of April the Government ordered that all consumption of electricity should be reduced by 30%. The reason for this was stated to be the lack of "white coal" (water power), but it is believed that lack of oil for transformers in power stations is the real reason.

d) Rubber

Rubber is very scarce indeed. In order to get a new tyre for a bicycle one must prove that the use of a bike is essential. The new tyre is, however, of poor quality. A substitute tyre made of cork was tried out. It consisted of a thin rubber outer cover and inside, instead of the inner tube was this springy cork substance. The experiment was not a great success.

e) Clothing

i) Shoes - There are no longer leather soles - wood is used instead and metal studs are fixed into that.

ii) Cloth - Government employees no longer wear their blue uniforms; they wear instead a blue armband showing their corresponding military rank.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Railways

i) There is no longer any first class on trains because the Government found there were not enough passengers for this. Second class has taken the place of first and is reserved for officers of high rank, the clergy (bishops and cardinals) and Government officials of high rank. But as there are not many travellers of this status even second class is not very frequently used. Only third class remains. It is almost crowded on account of the fact that many trains have been cut out. P.M. does not know what became of the first class carriages which were withdrawn from circulation.

ii) There are no more restaurant cars or sleepers. Express trains (rapid) have also been done away with. Reductions in fares, season tickets, return tickets and 'Dopolavoro' (Party organisation for workers) railway concessions etc. have been abolished.

iii) A strict check is kept on travelling and all journeys must be proved necessary before a ticket is supplied.

iv) As during the last war, all railway officials have been exempted from military service. P.M. was on probation so was not exempted.

v) There are no more Diesel trains now since there is a shortage of Diesel oil.

vi) Rolling Stock - There is no lack of trucks since many Yugoslav, Greek and French trucks are now in use in Italy. There is, however, a shortage of electric locomotives. There are many steam engines but no coal for driving them makes the situation even more black.

vii) Railway Traffic - Traffic to and from Germany passes mainly over the Brenner Pass. Vienna Main Station, BOLOGNA Main Station, and the Bridge at PONTE LAGOSCURO (a bridge over the river PO) is destroyed would disrupt all traffic with Germany. Traffic over the Brenner Pass last winter had to be stopped on account of the cold for some weeks. There is a very steep incline

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b) Transport

There is no more control for privately owned cars. All lorries are either Diesel, producer gas, or methane. A methane deposit was recently found at FERRARA. Extensive oil supplies come from ROMANIA and P.W. saw many trains passing through FERRARA.

c) Telephone

Trunk calls are not allowed unless a text of the message or the list of the lines the conversation will follow are submitted to the 'Prefetto' (Prefect) and his permission given. All conversations are overheard and in the case of a call from a public telephone box an official stands by, listening.

There are also shelters for 150-200 people inside Berlin's new A.A. towers. These shelters are divided into 4 rooms with connecting doors.

10. A.A. DEFENCES

Searchlights are generally placed on large buildings, while light A.A. guns are known to be on the following buildings: the D.X.A. offices; the KATHERINER (Coffee) HOUSE in the EULOW STRASSE; the COLUMBIA HOUSE in the POTSDAMER PLATZ; the AWAG stores in the LEIPZIGER PLATZ and many others. Incidentally AWAG was formerly the Jewish firm of WERTHEIM, and the Berlin population explains the abbreviation AWAG as "AUS WUT ARISCH GEORDERT" (Turned Aryan out of spite).

11. BOMBS ON BERLIN

A P.W. witnessed a British raid on the TIERGARTEN quarter at the end of Nov. or beginning of Dec 41. One bomb hit the EDER HOTEL in the EUDAPETER STRASSE, smashing through several floors and wrecking the better part of the building. Two others landed in the ZOO, smashing two buildings and one cage containing a lion. A fourth bomb hit the base of an A.A. Tower but only a few small chips were knocked off the ferro-concrete. The roof was not hit and the people in the shelter did not even suffer from concussion.

C. PRISONERS OF WAR

1. CAMP FOR RUSSIANS

A German W.O.O. states that the Russians in the P.W. camp at PADERBORN are almost starving. When cabbages are brought in by the local farmers to make soup for the prisoners, the latter invariably start fighting for them.

Should any Russian approach the compound wire to beg food off the guards, he is immediately shot down.

2. ESCAPE FROM MALTA

An Italian airman who was brought down over MALTA mentioned that he could have easily escaped from the island. He added: "For one thing, there are many Italian civilians ready to help us. And there's a Maltese who is prepared to take Italian prisoners by boat to GOZO, a little island near MALTA. There are no military forces on GOZO, and it would not be difficult to get to ITALY from there."

3. THE DIEPPE PRISONERS

It is the opinion of several recently captured German P.W. that the ill-treatment of the DIEPPE P.W. was a deliberate move on the part of the German High Command to incite the British to reprisals. This would stir up animosity between Imperial and Axis troops, and the latter would be less willing to be captured than at present.

G. J. Shan.

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Tel No Digla 4
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G. J. Han
(G. IS-AM)
Major O.
G.S.I. 1)

Soldiers who had passed the recruit stage were allowed out of barracks on Wednesdays until 2400 hrs. Sundays were free except for fatigues. During his entire training, covering a period of eighteen months, P.W. was granted four weeks leave.

4. CONSCRIPTION OF JEWS

According to one P.W. men of mixed parentage (Christian and Jew) have been allowed to volunteer for active service since Nov 1941. Mention has been made of an A.A. Battery at HILDE (near DUSSELDORF) which is composed almost entirely of Jews. Though the general treatment of Jews still varies in the different districts, at the whim of the local party bosses, it would appear that anti-Jewish laws are no longer so strictly enforced as at the beginning of the war. P.W. believes this is due to increased consideration on the part of the Nazis for German public opinion. Men of full Jewish descent have either been sent to ghettos in POLAND or are confined in compulsory labour camps. But many others are allowed to live at home and work in factories, though usually not on war-work. These Jews are paid on the same scale as other workers, and receive the same rations.

5. RACIAL PURITY.

A German private has heard that bonuses are paid to genuine National-Socialists who marry Norwegian women. He mentions a case which occurred in the FRANKFURT district, and which is well-known in that district. He is not quite sure of the amount of the bonus, but thinks it is in the neighbourhood of 2000 Marks. The alleged object is to infuse pure Nordic blood into the nation.

6. B.D.M. Girls. (League of German Maidens)

The following incident took place in the home town of a prisoner: A girl joined the B.D.M. (Bund Deutsche Maedele) and returned home shortly after, an expectant mother. Her incensed father gave her a beating, whereupon she reported him. The Nazi authorities warned the father of dreadful consequences should he again raise his hand against "German Motherhood".

7. COMMUNISTIC SLOGANS

It is stated that many communistic slogans painted on walls in Germany in 1933 are still readable. This is due to a special white paint they used which cannot be eradicated. P.W. states that in DARMSTADT one slogan "Liste 3 D.F.B. (List 3 Deutsche Frontkämpfer Bund) is still visible although the Nazis tar it over every three months.

8. GOERING & GOEBBELS.

Goering and Goebbels are known throughout GERMANY to be always at loggerheads. At the time of the recent res against the Jews, Goebbels gave his instructions for destruction of Jewish property secretly to the S.S., even the S.S. not being aware of what was to happen. When Goering heard of the activity of the S.S. he quarrelled with Goebbels, saying: "I am asking the German people to save every rail, you give

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9. BERLIN AIR-RAID SHELTERS.

Public air-raid shelters, i.e. those constructed by the municipality or the Government, are always small and never hold more than 200 people. Large stores and workshops all have their own, mostly not well protected shelters in basements, which are merely strengthened with wooden beams or steel girders. These hold up to several thousand employees and customers. Every private house and block of flats likewise has its own shelter.

/There are....

There are also shelters for 150-200 people inside Berlin's new A.A. towers. These shelters are divided into 4 rooms with connecting doors.

10. A.A. DEFENCES

Searchlights are generally placed on large buildings, while light A.A. guns are known to be on the following buildings: the D.K.M. offices; the KATHREINER (Coffee) HOUSE in the EULOW STRASSE; the COLUMBIA HOUSE in the POTSDAMER PLATZ; the AWAG stores in the LEIPZIGER PLATZ and many others. Incidentally AWAG was formerly the Jewish firm of WERTHEIM, and the Berlin population explains the abbreviation AWAG as "AUS WUT ARISCH GENORDEN" (Turned Aryan out of spite).

11. BOMBS ON BERLIN

A P.M. witnessed a British raid on the TIERGARTEN quarter at the end of Nov. or beginning of Dec 41. One bomb hit the EDER HOTEL in the BUDAPESTER STRASSE, smashing through several floors and wrecking the better part of the building. Two others landed in the ZOO, smashing two buildings and one cage containing a lion. A fourth bomb hit the base of an A.A. Tower but only a few small chips were knocked off the ferro-concrete. The roof was not hit and the people in the shelter did not even suffer from concussion.

C. PRISONERS OF WAR

1. CAMP FOR RUSSIANS

A German N.C.O. states that the Russians in the P.M. camp at PADERBORN are almost starving. When cabbages are brought in by the local farmers to make soup for the prisoners, the latter invariably start fighting for them.

Should any Russian approach the compound wire to beg food off the guards, he is immediately shot down.

2. ESCAPE FROM MALTA

An Italian airman who was brought down over MALTA mentioned that he could have easily escaped from the island. He added: "For one thing, there are many Italian civilians ready to help us. And there's a Maltese who is prepared to take Italian prisoners by boat to GOZO, a little island near MALTA. There are no military forces on GOZO, and it would not be difficult to get to ITALY from there."

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SECRET

Report No 58.

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. ONLY;
IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES

A. N.AFRICA

1. German Rations, Health
2. Propaganda in the Field
3. Morale
4. Italian Morale

B. GERMANY

1. Food, drink and smokes
2. Wages
3. Army training
4. Conscription of Jews
5. Racial purity
6. E.D.M. girls
7. Communistic slogans
8. Goering and Goebbels
9. Berlin air-raid shelters
10. A.A. Defences
11. Bombs on Berlin.

C. PRISONERS OF WAR

1. Camp for Russians
2. Escape from Malta
3. The Dieppe Prisoners

A. 1. GERMAN RATIONS, HEALTH

A private from the 433 Inf Regt states that in his unit the food was adequate but very monotonous. Hot meals were usually cold by the time they reached the troops. Coffee was issued once a day. The normal daily issue of washing water was two bottles, i.e. about 3 litres, whereas only one bottle of drinking water was issued every two days.

Another German prisoner, from the 3 Bn of the 104 Pz Gren Regt contributes the following:-

Rations are delivered to Bn every 3 or 4 days (recently it has been usually 4 days). Bn then distributes rations to the Coy under command. Time of arrival of supply coin varies but it is usually in the evening.

A loaf (1 1/2 kilos) is shared by four men. When P.W. arrived in Jul 43 the bread was white, as captured British flour seemed to have been used. Later bread deliveries became darker. P.W. assumed that the stocks of British flour had been exhausted.

For breakfast and midday meal, each man had either a tin of British corned beef or a tube of German cheese. For the first fortnight, corned beef was most welcome after the small meat ration in Germany, but they soon got tired of eating it cold.

Every evening, hot soup was issued to all troops, even in P.D.s. The daily ration was 3/4 litre.

5. B.D.M. Girls
7. Communistic slogans
8. Goering and Goebbels
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Water: Each man received 3/4 litre of coffee every morning and 3/4 litre of tea at night. Both issues were without milk and unsweetened.

There was no washing water issue in the line.

Health: The monotonous diet of cold corned beef resulted in a prevalence of dysentery in 3 Bn. P.W. estimates that about 100 all ranks in Bn suffer from this disease at any given time although they are not always evacuated to a M.D.S.

/The O.C....

The O.C., 3 Bn had dysentery badly but was ordered to stay in the line by the C.O. Regt. He had been a P.W. for a short time on the battlefield and was heard to moan as he lay semi-conscious all day "My God, if only I'd stayed with Tommy".

2. PROPAGANDA IN THE FIELD

The first P.W. mentioned in this report states that he has never listened to any broadcasts since arriving in N.AFRICA. He received no papers, knew nothing of the Russian front. He believed that the N.C.O.s received "OASEN" the German news sheet. He had NOT listened to the B.B.C. or any foreign broadcasts.

3. MORALE

Many soldiers who had volunteered in RUSSIA for service in AFRICA are now wishing they were back in RUSSIA. They state that they had never experienced such Arty fire in RUSSIA as they did at EL ALAMEIN. The water question is also a sore point with them, and of course general conditions in the desert. Those who have served for long time in N.AFRICA often express a wish that "Tommy would come and take us prisoner" (Compare with "ill-treatment of Dieppe prisoners" under para D).

4. ITALIAN MORALE

Here is a typical outburst from an Italian P.W.: "All those who raised the cry 'We want war' are still comfortably at home, the cowards. We, who are doing the fighting, were never asked whether we wanted war. And the swine in ITALY even have the nerve to say we are good-for-nothing I had nothing but beans to eat for six months in the desert I wouldn't like to be at home just now. You see, I have four young brothers and a sister of eleven. They haven't enough to eat, and I would hate to deprive them still further. Just as well I'm a prisoner".

B. GERMANY.

1. Food, drink and smokes.

A recently captured infantryman states he received a letter from his wife saying that the food situation had been slightly improved in GERMANY. For example: the bread ration had been increased. A child now receives 1 litre of milk a day. Fruit is very scarce, 1 lb of apples per month being the normal ration. It was sometimes possible to get gooseberries. There seemed to be enough potatoes and vegetables, but the P.W. stated that even as a soldier he never really had enough to eat in GERMANY. The price of beer, which used to cost 30 to 35 pfennigs, is now only 20 pfennigs. But the alcohol contents have been reduced to 5%.

Pipe smokers were issued on an average with one or occasionally two packets of poor quality tobacco per month.

2. Wages: In civil life as an electric welder the P.W. had received 45 Rm. per week. He worked theoretically 48 hrs a week, but in fact usually worked overtime, for which he was paid 50% of

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3. Army training.

A prisoner who received some training with a depot Bn at ZITTAU, from March to July 1942 states that routine there was the following:-

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 0430 | Reveille - Breakfast |
| 0630 | Parade |
| 0630 - 1200 | Field training |
| 1230 | Lunch |
| 1500 - 1700 | Weapon training, lectures, etc. |
| 1700 - 1900 | Fatigues |
| 1900 - 2200 | Free time |
| 2300 | Lights out. |

/Soldiers...

SECRET

You saw the soldiers snatching comfortably under mosquito nets, eating good food. I remember saying to my girl "When they call me up, I shall go to AFRICA rather than to RUSSIA, where the cold is terrible and all our chaps are getting frostbitten". But now I find that the heat is also beastly, and that we have no mosquito nets, and that if we're not careful we shall eat more flies than food. "It's disgraceful, the way they deceive our folk at home." The other men remarks. "It is certainly better to live for Germany than die for her. My father is no partisan of HITLER'S, he used to believe in the Social Democrats. It lay in our hands to decide whether the National Socialists came to power or not, but our leaders were too weak - why, many of them used to carry two or three different party membership-books in their pockets just to play safe."

It is right once more, and we are just about to stretch our stiff limbs when a shell explodes nearby, without warning. "Those are the Ratsch-Burs (35 pounders), their muzzle velocity is such that the shell goes faster than sound - small wonder you don't hear it coming. "The swine, they don't shoot badly."

More shooting, then "I believe I can beat someone groaning in his hole. I must go and see. Give me your first-aid kit". Karl reaches the wounded man and then calls for the medical orderly. But the latter can do nothing. "I can't help him, a shell splinter has torn away the left half of his neck". The section leader comes up "Who's stopped that one? Not Sepp?!" He and Sepp had come out together 16 months earlier and had been good friends. Sepp had been No. 1 on the M.C. The Section Leader turns on his heel and disappears into his hole, where he sheds bitter tears for his old friend. Towards evening the O.C. appears "yes" he says "it's a pity about Sepp, but war is war. After the evening meal, Sepp is to be buried, is that clear?" "Yes, Herr Oberleutnant". Later, at the internment, the Section Leader gives a hand; he fetches a couple of blankets in which to wrap poor Sepp, and helps to lower him into a hole in the sand. A small heap of stones is laid around the grave, and, by way of decoration, a few small shells. Someone suggests we make a Swastika as well. "No, my lad, we don't want that rubbish on this grave. And you can tell that to the O.C. if you like, I don't care." "The one who does tell will get a bullet" grunts one of the old-timers with feeling.

Back in their holes once more, the two newcomers talk it over. Says Karl: "Now you see what happens, Michael, and all for whom, for what?" "Well", returns Michael, "we're really only fighting to satisfy Hitler and his gang. I wish I could meet Hitler and simply ask him: "What possible right have you to offer so many Germans up for slaughter... to shed so much human blood on the battlefields of war?"

(G. Isham)
Major I.O.
M.I.(L)

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In the morning, the section leader calls the newcomers to him. The old-timers stand around; they are all desert rats, unwashed, unshaven. Three newcomers are detailed off; one has the mess time, another the water bottles, and the third a blanket to hold the next day's rations. When the men get their bottles back, they find they are only half to three-quarters full; and the water is salty, or tastes of petrol. An old-timer explains "You'll have to get used to that, pure water only comes up every second or third day, if then. And water is always scarce." "Well," says the newcomer, "how is it, that they get their water from?" "An" says the old-timer "they where do they get themselves; they are the gentlemen of the show. And look after things, the O.C. is after the Knight's Cross - that's why he has sent you and me into positions which are overlooked by the enemy. But I'm not going to get it for him; he'll have to come and get it himself".

After hearing of the newcomers' journey forward, another voice in the background remarks "In my section, it has always been the same - nothing but 'take cover', 'attack', 'take up fire positions'. I've been here sixteen months, and no leave. You need to have a pretty bad wound to get leave from Africa. Usually you are just taken care of out here, until you are fit to be sent back (to the line) - and without sick-leave either."

A third old-timer grumbles "We would all be glad to see the whole damned mess come to an end, as we have nothing to gain either way. We shall always be the suckers; even if we win, we shall only be told 'we must now reconstruct' - so that the higher-ups may live in comfort at our expense".

"Oh well, I think we had better get back into our holes, ^{Uddor} the planes will soon be over again. I wish we had the same freedom of movement the Tommys have; they simply stand out in the open and shoot their blankets off. While we are forced to stay well down."

We try to settle down in our holes. Our thoughts wander home-wards, to our dear ones. We wonder what our chances are of getting away alive - or even crippled. Perhaps it would be best to get captured. More than one thinks: "If only I knew what treatment to expect as a prisoner, especially the food. I can't simply walk over. I wouldn't be able to return to Germany for fear of being shot as a deserter. But I could easily get captured on a patrol...."

Sudden explosions awaken us, we look out of our holes and see parachute flares and the light of two burning lorries. When day-break comes, we hurriedly eat our bread and lucky coffee, and get into our holes again. It gets lighter, and Tommy's morning greeting comes over - a sharp hail of shells and bullets that makes the new-comers quail. The 17 and 21 cm. shells are the worst. Each man cowers down, thinking "Will I be lucky this time?" - until, as suddenly as it began, the hellish din stops. The silence is terrific.

Two newcomers suddenly call out to the Opl "Tommy is shaking his blankets out. Can't we send over a few H.E. shells?" For we have a 7.52 cm. Russian A/Tk gun in our section. "No good" comes the reply. "We could only lob a couple of shells over before they located us and then I would be all up with us. We tried it once last week and, except for two lucky ones, every man of a section they received at least six direct

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Sudden explosions wake us, we look out of our holes and see parachute flares and the light of two burning lorries. When day-break comes, we hurriedly eat our bread and mucky coffee, and get into our holes again. It gets lighter, and Tommy's morning greeting comes over - a sharp hail of shells and bullets that makes the new-comer quail. The 17 and 81 mm. shells are the worst. Each man cowers down, thinking "Will I be lucky this time?" - until, as suddenly as it began, the hellish din stops. The silence is terrific.

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The weather gets hotter and hotter, and all but two of the new chaps are silent. "Have you any idea, Michael, why our artillery doesn't fire?" The other replies "No, it's a complete mystery to me, since we are always told we have plenty of gun and ammunition." "Yes, and what are all our tanks here for? Why don't we attack?".... "I can't help thinking of civvy street, and myself sitting with my girl-friend watching a news-reel of N. AFRICA."

/You saw.....

Someone at the head of the column suddenly gives a warning. We have heard something. The leading lorries disperse to the left and right, and as the drone of Tommy's bombers approaches we all take cover. Now we hear the whirling of bombs through the air and they explode with a terrible concussion. Showers of splinters descend on us. Two or three minutes of this and then silence again. We all stand up laughing, because this time at any rate we have been lucky. We resume our journey. Hours pass by, we must have travelled at least 800 kilometres and think we have nearly arrived - only we do not know yet that the kilometre in the desert is twice as long as the kilometre in Germany. At last we arrive, and are trying to take ourselves comfortable, when more low-flying A/C appear, this time from the right. A few men start firing with M.G. and rifles but not for long: there are 10 to 12 machines, and each is armed with one super-heavy M.G. and eleven others, as well as small bombs. And anyhow, Tommy is not easily frightened off. A hail of bullets and bombshells. Someone calls "Philip, are you all right?" then a curse and "These damned Tommys! Where are our fighters? Why aren't they here?" German fighters do eventually appear, they make a few turns and fly off again. We are sorry no Tommys were there, we would have liked to watch an air combat. And when half an hour later we hear the drone of engines again "Oh it can't be the Tommys this time, because the German fighters are making their rounds". And here they come, 16 to 18 planes, we can't recognise them at first because they come flying out of the sun. The old foxes, they're British all right. We drop everything and try to scramble out of the line of fire. Down come the bombs, and then we hear on all sides the calls for medical order. Yes. This new one again and again, two three, four times. After one raid, someone asks "Where is Hans?" Another replies "He thought he had seen him lying over on the right. A search is made. Something of Hans is found five minutes later. He has received a direct hit. The pieces are collected and buried. Someone says: "What will his wife say? He had three children too". Our total losses are four wounded, one dead, one lorry destroyed. We are no longer good-humoured, there is a lot of cursing. "Where are our fighters?" we ask again. "After all we've been told, that the Axis airmen have air supremacy over N. AFRICA!" At night we try to sleep while the wounded groan with pain and thirst. At last we reach a main dressing station. We take leave of our wounded comrades and continue on our way. We have now more room on the lorries. We travel now after hour until we hear in the distance the roll of artillery and a constant droning in the air.

At last we halt, collect our kit and weapons and file off to a B.N.G.Q. Here we shake hands and split up, to go to our Coys. The C.O. of a Coy N.G. comes out of his "holly of holies" and greets us - "Good morning, comrades". Then, "What is your name?" and "What training have these men had?" and so on. After our particulars have been entered, he gives us a short talk, and tells us to be good comrades and do our duty as soldiers, and we shall remain his friends. Choking us by the hand, he says, "Report to Sgt. Y" or "Go and see Sgt. Z".

After one raid, someone asks "Where is Hans?" and another replies "He thought he had seen him lying over a slight rise, and are warned

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At last we halt, collect our kit and weapons and file off to a Coy H.Q. Here we shake hands and split up, to go to our Coys. The O.C. of a Coy H.Q. comes out of his "holies of holies" and greets us - "Good morning, comrades". Then, "What is your name?" and "What training have these men had?" and so on. After our particulars have been entered, he gives us a short talk, and tells us to be good comrades and do our duty as soldiers, and we shall remain his friends. Shaking us by the hand, he says, "Report to Sgt. Y." or "Go and see Cpl Z."

Now we are told to proceed over a slight rise, and are warned to make ourselves as small as possible, as Tommy can see into our positions. "Don't bunch together" we are told. Someone wants to make a remark, but bites his lip in time. We double up and reach our position while bullets whistle through the air. Shouts of "There are some holes over here". Very fortunate this, as the enemy fire is aimed directly at the position. We call to each other "What is our unit?" and "What is it like?" "What is our unit?" The answer is "Rotten, nothing to see" at home, in Germany?"

At last darkness falls.

/In the...

often "decorate" (dekoriieren) themselves with scrounged articles. Once blankets and overcoats are lost, there is definitely no chance of replacements except by taking them off casualties or prisoners.

3. German Women Workers.

A letter from FRANKFURT AM DER ODER, dated 5.3.42 and addressed to a prisoner, contains the following:

"Many women have to go and work on the land here now for half the day. Who knows if they won't rope me in. In HEDDERHEIM, in the copper works, there was a girl who always used to work at home, but now has to work together with Russian women, and eat and sleep in barracks...."

3. Polish Girls.

A short while ago, a Polish girl in THORN was reported to the Nazi authorities for having a liaison with (or more probably, for having been seduced by) a German soldier. She was offered the choice of serving for 6 months in a brothel, or being sent to a concentration camp for good.

4. Treatment of prisoners.

After discussing the value of prisoners of war as a source of information, a German prisoner stated "For instance, if I were to capture a whole company, I would keep the Coy Commander and the sergeant and one or two others and then I'd shoot a few, especially if they were Jews, just to make the others spill the beans. Of course, if I captured a General, I wouldn't shoot him." The same man mentioned that the P.W. camp at THORN (POLAND) was always lit up, even during air raids. "500 men used to collapse there every day from hunger, and the guards used to shoot numbers 32 them."

5. Views of the war.

"Once we have conquered ENGLAND, we can make peace with RUSSIA - not with STALIN, of course, but there will be a revolution over there. There can be no revolution among the German people, the GESTAPO will see to that. And the soldier back from the Russian front won't want a revolution, after having seen the results of one."

"The difficulty is that even if we march into LONDON, the English will carry on the war from the Colonies. Whereas, if the English were to march into BERLIN, that would be the good of our continuing to fight in AFRICA?"

As to the ALAMEIN front, several German prisoners believe they will never be able to break through, and comment on the large quantity of equipment they have seen on our side. One man thinks the best HONNEL can do is to hold ALAMEIN until we can link up with our troops in the CAUCASUS. He adds "In the German news reels they say 'Our tanks are rolling forward in AFRICA'. But we haven't many tanks left here to roll forward. And the R.A.F. has a superiority of 18 to 1 over the LUFTWAFFE."

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6. Open letter to the German people.

German Wives and Mothers!

I want to tell you how your menfolk live, fight and die in AFRICA; I myself have fought out here as a Panzer Grenadier in the 90 Division; but now I'm a prisoner of the British and a human being once more.

On first arrival in N. AFRICA, we spend a few days in the rear areas, and then are sent off in lorries along the main coastal road. Here and there we see the first traces of warfare - wrecked tanks and vehicles - then we suddenly turn off the road into the desert, and our troubles begin.

/Someone.....

of lire 2.10. In the instructions concerning the bulk issue of this soap to commands, for distribution, it is mentioned that stocks might be available to land personnel after the units at sea had been served.

(b) Empty bottles. A circular issued by the U-boat command in February 1943 mentioned that the shortage of empty bottles had been hampering the supply of wine to the various ships. Certain wine-merchants were making the return of 'empties' a condition of the delivery of further stocks.

(c) Canvas shoes with rubber soles. A special issue of these for U-boat crews during submersion only was made available in January 1943 from the naval stores at SPESIA, NAPLES, VESUVIA, TARANTO, LERO, CACLIARI, TRAPANI, AUGUSTA and POLA. Only the first issue was made free of charge, and applications for replacements are not considered until 6 months after the previous issue.

(d) Waterproof costumes. A new type of waterproof costume, similar to the one in use with the German Navy, was issued to all Italian U-boats in December 1941, for use by personnel on watch duty only. The costume is made of cloth and rubber, and consists of trousers (with suspenders) and a tunic with hood.

A captured letter mentioned that the rubber used in the manufacture of this costume was the very best available on the 'national market'.

(e) Leather and sheepskin. The restrictions concerning replacements of serge and other uniforms do not apply, according to an order of October 1941, to leather coats etc. lined with sheepskin. Even a year ago, the naval authorities did not expect that such articles could be replaced at all. As to other articles of clothing, no replacements against payment or otherwise can now be effected without a letter from a commanding officer to certify their absolute necessity. Such replacements are always noted in the individual's 'personal book'. All discarded garments must be given in to certain firms (the firm MONTARELLA of CERICOLA is mentioned) for reconstruction.

(f) Cobalt-steel compensating magnets. These magnets are used in compensating magnetic compasses against the permanent magnetism of the ships on which they are carried, and are placed in position in the binnacles. Spare magnets are normally carried in case compasses have to be re-swung, and extra corrections made. An order from the 'ISTITUTO IDROGRAFICO' of the Italian Navy dated Dec 41 requested the return of all these spares (from ships and submarines), for redistribution. The shortage which occasioned this order must have presumably been very acute, as the number of magnets (and consequently the weight of cobalt steel) thus recovered can only have been relatively small.

(g) Toilet paper. An order to all U-boats decrees that, in an effort to control the consumption and cost of this commodity,

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(g) Toilet paper. An order to all U-boats decrees that, in an effort to control the consumption and cost of this commodity, a monthly toilet-paper allowance of Lira-50 would be made to all ratings as from 1st July 1941.

B. GERMAN METHODS & MORALE.

1. Equipment in N. AFRICA

Discussing the approaching winter and the present bad weather in the desert, a German infantryman states that at the time of his capture, a few weeks ago, there was a distinct shortage of clothing. No replacements were coming over and the troops had to rely upon what they could 'capture'. A favourite trick of the German troops is to report sick and get sent to the rear areas where they can

/often.....

SECRETNON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. ONLY;
IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES

A. THE ITALIAN FORCES

1. Food and water in N. AFRICA
2. Discrimination against SLAVS
3. Supplies for the Navy

- a) Soap
- b) Empty bottles
- c) Canvas shoes with rubber soles
- d) Waterproof costume
- e) Leather and sheepskin
- f) Cobalt steel compensating magnets
- g) Toilet-paper

B. GERMAN METHODS AND MORALE

1. Equipment in N. AFRICA
 2. German women workers
 3. Polish girls
 4. Treatment of Prisoners
 5. Views of the war
 6. Open letter to the German people.
-

A. THE ITALIAN FORCES

1. Water and Food in N. AFRICA

6152

A corporal from the 30th Regt has supplied the following details concerning conditions in his Coy:

Water - 1 1/3 - 2 litres of water per man arrived every day in the evening.

On the journey forward in July water was very scarce. During a four day trip water was issued only twice and on the first day in the line no water was available - several men died of thirst.

Rations - arrived each day at dusk and were collected by personnel from each strong point from Coy H.Q. Each man received 1/4 litre of coffee per day and 1/4 litre wine or arised every three or four days. Midday meal consisted of half a tin of bully beef and evening meal of soup, tasteless grey spaghetti or rice. Two small rolls of bread were issued per man per day.

2. Discrimination against SLAVS

Before leaving CASERTA in May, Italians of classes between 1907 - 1912 were removed from 1 Bn A.S. 43, which was due for service in AFRICA, but Slavs of Italian nationality of the same classes were left in. The fifty-sixty Slavs in the Bn protested at this discrimination in a letter to the C.O. but received no reply.

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(g) toilet-paper

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3. Supplies for the Navy

From prisoners statements and documents it would appear that shortages both of food and equipment have led to an increase of restrictions, even in the Navy. The following particulars concern chiefly the Italian U-boat crews, which are known to receive very preferential treatment:

- (a) Soap A new type of soap, in tablets weighing 100 grammes was ready for issue to the Navy in May 1943. The monthly issue to all ranks was to be of one cake per man against payment /of.....

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D. MISS POINTS OF VIEW

A German officer mentions that shortly before he came out to AFRICA a month ago, he read that STALIN had stated in an interview that he would conclude a separate peace with GERMANY unless a second front were opened immediately. According to P.W., this item was first given out in a "foreign" broadcast, and subsequently published in almost all the German papers.

Asked whether he would care to go back to the fighting, a young German replied: "Well, perhaps, if I were given three things: British food, Russian weapons and Italian opponents".

On the subject of the present British advance, ROYEL is supposed to have said: "Let them fire 100,000 rounds, and then we'll start." The P.W. who volunteered this item points out that the Germans would thus have an opportunity of shooting up a lot of British stuff, without wasting any petrol. He adds that the British would have to be three or four times as strong as the Axis to achieve any lasting success in N. AFRICA.

From another young German: "One advantage the Italians have over us Germans: they have a good ally."

C.S.D.I.C.
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8 Nov 42

Spitzfeld
G.G.R. RODD
Lieut. Commander R.N.
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- c) Transport. The Staffel has two "T. drivers, but all transport is centralized in an aerodrome pool, except for one car always at the disposal of the Staffelfeldkapitän. Transport to an from billets and aerodromes is provided at lunch time and whenever crews are required at the aerodromes. P.W. states that there appeared to be no lack of vehicles, and that a certain number of them were captured British ones.
- d) Medical. A doctor and 5 or 6 Medical Orderlies are attached to the Gruppe, and have their "I. room in town. Sick parades are held twice daily, and men needing hospital treatment are sent to the Military Hospital in town. P.W. states that aircrews are not subject to regular medical inspections. They do, however, receive all the usual inoculations at regular intervals. P.W.'s idea of routing medical inspections is that a body of men is marched up to the "I. room, asked individually if they are fit, and if the answer is in the affirmative, sent away again. Leave. Air crews are granted about four weeks home leave annually. There is no local leave. All men sent on sick leave go to GERMANY, as there is no convalescent home (Gonesungshaus) on CRETA. All G.A.F. personnel going on leave travel by air.
- e) Entertainments. No form of organized sport is provided for the G.A.F., but P.W. believed that some of the army units played football. The only available form of amusement in the HERRAKLION district appeared to be: Bathing in the sea; a Turkish bath (open until 2000 hours daily, run by a Greek woman, where air crews have free admission, the cost being defrayed out of Gruppe funds. This bath is open to Germans only).
- f) An open-air cinema seating about 100 gives one show nightly at 2000 hours. Once monthly a variety show provided by Kraft durch Freude (Strength through Joy). Billiards, table-tennis; cards and drinking (Greek wine, Home brandy or liqueurs only) at the Soldatenheim (Soldiers' Home). Cards, wireless and drinks at the Gruppe canteen on the aerodrome. No food is served here, but a Greek beer is available at intervals, not more than once a month, and is generally rationed to two bottles per man. Two brothels in town, one reserved for G.A.F. personnel only. There are 3 or 4 cafés in town open only to German soldiers. The ha. bour and the "red light" district are out of bounds. The troops and the inhabitants ignore each other as far as possible. A lecture on the general war situation in all its aspects is given about once a month by an officer of the Gruppe. A talk is given by the Staffelfeldkapitän about once monthly on current aircraft types, etc. At the

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On the foregoing it is clear that the Gruppe cannot be said to lead a communal existence; the only meeting place for the Gruppe as a whole is the Gruppe canteen at the aerodrome. Outside the aerodrome, the crews have actually no contact with their officers. No dances are held because "the German soldier does not dance in war-time."

/ AXIS POINTS OF VIEW ...

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Report No. 60

C. OTHER COUNTRIES

1. Life in Holland

Here are a few impressions gained by a German corporal who was granted leave to South East HOLLAND in April 1942, and visited WAUBACH, HEEREN and the 'MASTRICHT district. With the exception of a German sailor and some German Customs officials, he was the only man in uniform seen in the district. He had asked to be allowed to wear civilian clothes, but the request had been turned down.

Although rationing is in force, the scale of rations (noticeably of meat) was far higher than in GERMANY. Prices of commodities remain much the same as in 1939, but both money and quantities of goods are more scarce. P.W. admitted that he was able to eat meals which would be utterly unobtainable in Germany.

Feeling was rather mixed, which P.W. did not find strange so close to the German border. The preponderance of feeling seemed to be pro-British, tempered by annoyance at British air raids on German-occupied Dutch territory. The attitude was more selfish than national, as the Dutch hoped for a better time after a British victory. Except for German coastal occupation, their frontiers and national status were recognised by the Germans.

2. Adriatic Cruise

An Italian officer recalls a trip to ALBANIA of the Italian Minister for the Navy, just for a shooting party. The Minister took with him his wife and daughters, and also the friends of the latter. His ship was escorted both ways by two destroyers. P.W. thinks this kind of thing is scandalous, and should be stopped in war-time.

3. German Airman in Crete

The following is all contributed by a recently-captured Luftwaffe observer who was stationed in CRETE:-

- a) Billets. P.W. was billeted in a large villa, formerly belonging to wealthy Greeks, in the centre of the town of CANDIA. Only personnel of his Staffel (about 30 O.R. lived there. Each Staffel of the Gruppe had its own house, and the officers lived partly in messes in the town and partly in private quarters. There was a telephone in P.W.'s house, connected with the general military network, and about six wireless sets.
- b) Meals. Supper and breakfast are both cold meals, and consist of corned beef (English - "very good"), ham, fig jam, etc., and are brought together in containers from the aerodrome canteen every evening. Tea is provided for supper, and coffee for breakfast is distributed in thermos flasks at only hot meal of the day, and is

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The following is all contributed by a recently-captured Luftwaffe observer who was stationed in CRETE:-

a) Billets. P.W. was billeted in a large villa, formerly belonging to wealthy Greeks, in the centre of the town of CAMBIA. Only personnel of his Staffel (about 30 O.R. lived there. Each Staffel of the Gruppe had its own house, and the officers lived partly in messes in the town and partly in private quarters. There was a telephone in P.W.'s house, connected with the general military network, and about six wireless sets.

b) Meals. Supper and breakfast are both cold meals, and consist of corned beef (English - "very good"), ham, fig jam, etc., and are brought together in containers from the aerodrome cookhouse every evening. Tea is provided for supper, and coffee for breakfast is distributed in thermos flasks at 0700 hours. Lunch is the only hot meal of the day, and is served in a dining hall at the aerodrome cookhouse (seating about 60 men) between 1130 and 1430 hours. Five times a week the menu is one-course (Zinto, etc.), and popularly supposed to contain donkey flesh, described as tough and indigestible. On the two remaining days the meal consists of soup followed by meat. Fresh greens and fruit in season are served. Fish is a great rarity and not very popular. Bread is dark grey. Butter is sufficient.

The only alternative eating-place is the Soldatenheim (Soldiers' Home - a kind of P.W.C.A.) in town, which often serves the same menu at a small charge; fried eggs and bacon were sometimes available, but generally only at night.

/ Transport

2. Medical Students

On the subject of the present shortage of doctors in the German Army, a captured W/T operator states that he studied medicine for two terms (Semester) in BERLIN, but was then obliged to enter the compulsory labor service for 6 months. On completing this service at the age of 12, rather than resume his interrupted studies and have them stopped again by his military call-up, P.W. volunteered right away for the Army. Medical students are now "cramped" to pass out earlier. There are three terms to a year instead of two.

3. Punishment Camp

A P.W. who once escorted a deserter to a camp near LANDAU states that there were 16,000 men imprisoned there on various charges.

4. "Three-part" Bread

This has just made its appearance in Germany, where it is to become the standard bread. An article from a paper dated 9 Sep 42 states:-

"The Dittelsbrot gets its name from its three component flours: wheat, rye and barley. As explained in the 'N.S. Landpost' (Nazi publication), the proportion of the flours will be as follows: 45 parts rye flour, 30 parts wheat and 20 parts barley flour. To this mixture will be added 3% potatoe flour or self-raising (Quellmehl) flour, which has already been used in conjunction with rye flour. The addition of barley is not only a means of making up for the shortage of wheat due to this year's bad harvest, but gives us bread which has the same nourishing qualities as wheat and rye bread. This new bread will be drier and more 'crumbly' than other types. The suggested proportion of barley flour will be mixed beforehand in the mill with wheat flour type 2600. This will also save the baker time and trouble. Wheat flour type 1050 will contain 10% barley flour. This will, however, make little difference to the colour of the flour."

5. Rubber Production

The following details have been obtained from a prisoner who worked in the rubber factory of FLOHNER & VIESCHOLD at GOTTALU (DURINGEN) from 20 Feb 39 to 1 June 40, and again (on industrial leave) from Nov 40 to Feb 41. The above factory employs about 1000 workers, including 200 chemical specialists. When P.W. left in Feb 41 the workers, of whom one-third were women, included a number of Czechs; he believes some Frenchmen and Poles may also have been brought in by now.

In peacetime the plant produced various rubber articles, such as tubing, washers, etc. Now the articles manufactured are almost entirely war essentials, such as tyres, tubing for cables, etc.

Before the war the raw material used was entirely rubber; since 1939, however, ever-increasing quantities of Buna (ersatz rubber) have been added. By Feb 41 only 20% of the raw material used was pure rubber.

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Before the war the raw material used was entirely rubber; since 1939, however, ever-increasing quantities of Buna (ersatz rubber) have been added. By Feb 41 only 20% of the raw material used was pure rubber.

6. R.A.F. Raids

After the first big raid on DUSSELDORF, the British are supposed to have dropped leaflets stating that what remained of the town would be demolished by 10 September. The authorities ordered the evacuation of all persons not actually engaged in essential war industries in the town.

In view of the constant repetition by German propaganda that only civilian casualties and damage are caused by British air raids, German civilians now remark with sarcasm when alerts are sounded: "We had better put on our military tin-hats, as military targets are quite safe."

/ OTHER COUNTRIES

SECRET3. Cash instead of Leave

An Italian M.C.O., a Borsagliero, who was captured a few days ago, had in his possession the draft of a letter of his addressed to the H. . . of his regt; after heading his letter "Cash premium in lieu of leave", and stating his name, rank, age (born in 1913), details of service, P.M. makes a request for an unspecified premium "in accordance with ministerial decrees", and ends his letter: "I declare that from the date of my recall (16.4.41) up to the date of the present request, I have not had any 'ordinary' leave."

4. Letter to an Italian P.W.

The following is extracted from a letter found on a P.W. and dated May 42:-

"Last night we listened to the broadcast of the Giovani Fascisti volunteers from your part of the front Today at SA'PIERDARENA we met a man in a pharmacy who kindly recommended a preparation called "Steridolo" for sterilising water. We are posting some to you today, and only regret we can't satisfy your requests for thirst-quenching pills As regards the renewal of your party membership-card, it stated in the new regulations: 'If a Fascist is recalled to arms, his relatives are requested to inform the Party offices.' We have now done this three times, and therefore needn't worry any more."

5. Unfit for Service

A German corporal who arrived in N. AFRICA on 9.10.42 had among his papers a medical certificate (of which he is the subject) dated only eleven days earlier, which reads: "Corporal A is suffering from anginal heart-trouble. A choroidic (? "Coronar" in the original) insufficiency is likely. This man is unfit for service in the tropics or in N. AFRICA". The document is signed by the M.O. of a German unit in VIENNA.

6. Oil and Petrol Shortage

Members of the crew of a recently destroyed He.111 aircraft are of the opinion that although the German petrol supply situation is very bad, causing a curtailment of flying training in some cases, the Luftwaffe's real problem at the moment is an acute shortage of high-grade lubricants. It was stated that during the last four or five months there had been a noticeable deterioration in the quality of lubricants available.

B. INSIDE GERMANY1. Appeal to Railwaymen

The German Minister of Transport, Dr. DORPMULLER, issued an appeal last month to all railway employees, drawing attention to the enormous demands which the war is making on the German State Railways. An article concerning this appeal, captured on a prisoner,

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5. Unfit for Service
A German corporal who arrived in N. AFRICA on 9.10.42 had among his papers a medical certificate (of which he is the subject) dated only eleven days earlier, which reads: "Corporal A is suffering from original heart-trouble. A choroidic (?) 'Coroner' in the original) insufficiency is likely. This man is unfit for service in the tropics or in N. AFRICA". The document is signed by the M.O. of a German unit in VIENNA.

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"Every railway employee, no matter where he is or what position he holds, shall take a personal interest in raising the standard and performance of the railways (Reichsbahn). He shall make suggestions as to what improvements can be made in organisation, administration, traffic control, etc., in order to make the railways more useful and efficient. The employee who thus assists in improving the working of the railways will be mentioned in official publications, with mention of the work he has done. He will also be granted a reward. The Minister of Transport emphasises the fact that every improvement in the efficiency of the State Railways serves in helping the fighting front and Greater Germany to victory."

/ Medical

Report No 60

SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. ONLY,
IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A. NORTH AFRICA

1. German Parachutists.
2. Parachutists' Rations.
3. Cash instead of leave.
4. Letter to an Italian P.W.
5. Unfit for Service.
6. Oil and Petrol Shortage.

B. INSIDE GERMANY

1. Appeal to Railwaymen.
2. Medical Students.
3. Punishment Camp.
4. "Three-part" Bread.
5. Rubber production.
6. R.A.F. Alias.

C. OTHER COUNTRIES

1. Life in Holland.
2. Adriatic Cruise.
3. German airmen in Crete:
 - a) Billets
 - b) Meals
 - c) Transport
 - d) Medical
 - e) Leave
 - f) Entertainments

D. AXIS POINTS OF VIEW

A. NORTH AFRICA

1. German Parachutists.
The latest arrivals of parachutists are considered by P.W. as rather a poor lot. Some of them have not even made the prescribed six jumps during training. ROUSEL is reputed to have said that he would rather have had one tin of petrol in lieu of each parachutist sent.

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3. Cash instead of leave.
4. Letter to an Italian P.W.
5. Unfit for Service.
6. Oil and Petrol Shortage.

B. INSIDE GERMANY

1. Appeal to Railwaymen.
2. Medical Students.
3. Punishment Camp.
4. "Three-part" Bread.
5. Rubber production.
6. R.A.F. Slits.

C. OT ER COUNTRIES

1. Life in Holland.
2. Aerial Cruise.
3. German airmen in Crete:
 - a) Billets
 - b) Meals
 - c) Transport
 - d) Medical
 - e) Leave
 - f) Entertainment

D. AXIS POINTS OF VIEW

A. NORTH AFRICA

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2. Parachutists' Rations.

A German parachutist admits that when he was training at DOEBERITZ the G.A.F. ration scale was in operation, and was an improvement on the Army ration scale which he had experienced in an inf depot Bn at DUESSELDORF. After the return of P.W.'s Bn from AFRICA in April 42, however, the G.A.F. scale of rations was dropped and, as far as P.W. knows, all parachute troops are now on a uniform scale with the German Army.

P.W. adds that on returning to N. AFRICA in August 42, rations became very monotonous, consisting as they did chiefly of British corned beef from TOBRUK. After the abortive Aug/Sep 42 attack, rations improved considerably, not so much in quantity as in quality.

/ Cash

SECRET

water, shouted: "As I smash this glass so will I smash the Church." Unfortunately, the glass did not break, HITLER went deathly pale and had to be assisted out."

Another German, a one-time officer in the H.Q. of the S.A., is positive that HITLER really has a substitute, who appears for the FUHRER when no speeches are required. Though little is known about this substitute, it is stated he made his first appearance for HITLER at the launching of the battleship TIRPITZ in the summer of 1940.

4. Parody of Bulletin

The prisoner who supplied the following mentioned that similar sarcastic references to the slow German progress in STALINGRAD are frequent in the Africa Corps:

"Wehrmachtsbericht" (official German bulletin):

"Following yesterday's account of the capture of a bedroom in the factory quarter (of STALINGRAD), a daring shock-troop attack early this morning allowed us to penetrate the bathroom. The bath has already been captured, and heavy fighting is continuing for the geyser."

C.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla 4
15 Nov 42

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C.G.R. RODD
Lt. Commander R.N.
M.I.(L)

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(2 copies for R. Owen Esq)

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4. Enemy of Bulletin
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15 Nov 42

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Lt. Commander R.N.
M.I.(L)

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Report No 61

SECRET

P.W. worked 10 hours a day, 6 days a week, and earned 67 Pfennigs per hour. Out of his weekly earnings of RM 52.20, he paid out:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Health Insurance | RM 1.50 |
| Pension Fund | RM 1.50 |
| Unemployment Insurance | RM 1.20 |
| Taxes | RM 1.25 |
| Income Tax | RM 7.50 |
| Labour Front Contributions . | RM -.90 |

RM 13.65

bringing his total earnings to RM 38.35

3. New Ersatz Silk

The new fully synthetic PERLON-FIBRE was exhibited for the first time at the International Exhibition at BUDAPEST; a recently captured newspaper-cutting states on the subject:

"No wood, cellulose or imported products are necessary for the manufacture of PERLON only coal, lime and water. This fibre is used to make thread, wire and bristles.... for cloth, brushes and brooms, etc. Its elasticity and resistance to wear and tear are higher than in any other similar fibre."

4. Tyres from Nettles

"In their researches for a new foundation fabric for bicycle tyres, a group of Danish rubber factories have now found a suitable substance". Thus runs a German article, which continues: "This substance is made from the common nettle and can be spun and woven. The resulting nettle-tyres will possibly help out existing shortages a good deal."

D. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MORALE

1. Registry of Deaths

The brother of a P.W. is an "Amtsgerichtsrat" (local judge) in a small district of 70,000 inhabitants, and as such, has access to the public registry of deaths. He (the judge) told his brother recently that the number of killed in action amounted already to 70% of the total losses for this district in the last war.

2. Schooling in GERMANY

Owing to the call-up of teachers for military duties, the demands of the Hitler Youth Movements, the requisitioning of school buildings for hospitals etc., and the conscription of children to help with harvesting and farm work, school education is at a very low ebb in GERMANY. As to religious instruction, although it is stated that all children should be allowed to attend Sunday-schools and church services on Sundays, these days are usually taken up with other duties with the Nazi youth movements - which it is dangerous to ignore.

RM 13.85

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3. HITLER

A P.W. states that the following is true in fact if not in detail:

"At a banquet which HITLER attended, the wife of VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH (the head of KRUPP's) sat at his right hand. HITLER asked this lady whether there was anything she would like, to which the lady replied: "Yes, please release Pastor NIEHOLLER." HITLER immediately arose in a passion and, snatching up his glass of

/ water

SECRET

Another P.W. gives the following information:
after the R.A.F. attack on ROSTOCK when clearance work was in progress, stores of ham, bacon and sausages were found in the cellar of the local leader of the N.S.D.A.P. In order to appease the indignation of the population, it was officially stated that these stores did not belong to the local leader at all but belonged to an unknown business man who had stored the provisions there.

4. Letters from German wives
Extracts from a letter dated STUTTGART, 14 Oct 42:

"I would have written earlier, but wanted to wait until I could send you something to eat, I hope my parcel reaches you..... A friend of mine sent her husband some food parcels, but they reached him completely empty. What a dirty trick! Especially since the women at home have to save these things literally from their own mouths....."

We invited HELMUT to lunch last Sunday, as the food over at UNTERTURKHEIM is positively uneatable. The evening we spent at home, as there is nowhere to go these days, and not enough to eat in the pubs.....

I spent my summer holiday in REUTE IN LECHTAL. The scenery was lovely, but the food very poor. Fortunately, I had taken some bread and some sausage with me, and coupons for butter. Often we had to curb our desire to go for walks so that we shouldn't lose energy and get hungry..... There were cows to be seen in many of the fields, yet there wasn't enough milk even to have a cup of coffee in the afternoons.

I'm not looking forward to Christmas this year..... I can't even find enough food to send you a special parcel.

Up to a short time ago one could still get sweets against coupons. And I had a friend who used to give me hers. But now only youngsters up to 18 can get sweets.....

So, my dearest, don't laugh when you get my parcel. I know it's little, but I just haven't got any more food to put in it....."

Another interesting extract from a letter dated 11 Oct 42 reads:

"This week we were able to buy some apples from the grocer's: half a pound per person, at 58 Pfennig the pound. We were allowed to have them only on condition that we bought some rotting spinach as well. We wanted to collect a small stock of apples, as in the winter only children under 18 are allowed to have them."

C. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1. Armament Workers

When visiting HITLER'S H.Q. last October, an officer heard that this year 80,000 important armament workers had been called to the colours. In his own unit there was a man who had recently been em-

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2. Shipbuilding Firm

A prisoner states that he was employed as a rivetter by the A.G. WESER shipbuilding concern from 1935 onwards. The last ship constructed by this firm was a cargo vessel completed in the summer of 1941. Since then the firm has been engaged on repair work.

/ P.W. worked ...

SECRET

clothing (including furs) and rations, and the best parcels from the Comforts organisations in GERMANY. In spite of this, volunteers are not numerous, and the appeals for recruits published in the papers are not bringing a sufficient response. For this reason, high S.S. officers now visit the higher schools and compel suitable students to join.

4. Infantry Pay

The following scale of pay, contributed by a private from the German 361 Inf Regt, is up-to-date:

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Pay of Private in GERMANY = | RM.10 per 10 days |
| L/Cpl " " " " | = RM.12 " " " |
| Private " ITALY " " " | = RM.12 " " " |
| Private " N. AFRICA including allowances works out | at RM.4 per day. In AFRICA this |
| | is paid out in Italian currency |
| | at the rate of RM.1 = 7 lire. |

5. Wounded Soldiers

Lightly injured German soldiers are sent back to the front as soon as recovered. Badly-injured ones are sent to GERMANY and if, after recovery, they are unfit for military service, are trained by the army for suitable occupations. According to one source, these men are looked after by the army until actually placed in useful jobs.

6. Parachute Boxer

As a part of his military training MAX SCHMELING had to make one parachute jump at the front. So he was sent to CRETE, and dropped from a plane. He sprained his ankle on landing, and insisted on being sent back to GERMANY. The German parachutists do not think highly of him.

5. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

1. Farm hands in GERMANY

A P.W.'s village has 40 houses, and about 40 men are in the field, of whom three have been killed. P.W. fears that his brother, who is a W/T operator with an arty unit in RUSSIA, may also have been killed. P.W. was granted leave from 20 April 42 to 3 May 42 to help with the spring sowing, but his loss on the farm was made good only in June 42 by a Russian prisoner. There were four Russian prisoners working in the village when P.W. last heard from home.

Another P.W. has two brothers (aged 40 and 42 respectively) who have been exempted from service because they are farmers. A French prisoner has been working on one of the brothers' farms for some time. His nephew wrote on 15 May 42 saying: "We have now got a UKRAINE girl to help out but she's no good at all."

2. Bartered Coupons

There is a great deal of coupon-changing going on in GERMANY; although it is not official it can be done. People who have enough clothing exchange clothing coupons for food-coupons. Shoes with wooden or ersatz-rubber soles are largely worn. One has to give up less coupons for inferior quality goods. Incidentally the shoes are

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3. Rations for Leaders
A U-boat commander who was on leave in GERMANY went to a provision shop to buy some goods. He saw a messenger in the shop obtain a large parcel of provisions. On his astonished enquiry to the shopkeeper as to whom these goods belonged, he was told that they were intended for the local leader of the N.S.D.A.P. He was told that Party members from the rank of local leader upwards obtained larger food rations, to the same extent in fact as for diplomats. / another

SECRETNON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

(GERMAN ONLY)

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. AND THEIR DOCUMENTS; IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A. GERMAN ARMY

1. Army Commissions
2. Clergy in the Services
3. S.S. Divisions
4. Infantry Pay
5. Wounded Soldiers
6. Parachute Boxer

B. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

1. Farm hands in GERMANY
2. Bartered Coupons
3. Rations for Leaders
4. Letters from German Wives

C. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1. Armament workers
2. Shipbuilding Firm
3. New Ersatz Silk
4. Tyres from Nettles

D. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MORALE

1. Registry of Deaths
 2. Schooling in GERMANY
 3. HITLER
 4. Parody of Bulletin
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A. GERMAN ARMY1. Army Commissions.

A new decree has been issued whereby any ordinary soldier, even uneducated, can become an officer. This order has had the result that Party members, armed with a letter from the Party, approach their officers and ask for commissions. According to the prisoner who volunteered the above, the Chief of Personnel at the German Army High Command, named KEITEL (a relative of the Field-Marshal), has resigned his post as a protest against the decree.

2. Clergy in the Services

-Discussing religious persecution in GERMANY, a German (whose father is an anti-Nazi pastor who has not been allowed to preach since 1935) mentions that members of the "Catholic Theological Faculty" are permitted to become officers in the German services. The highest

5. Wounded Soldiers
6. Parachute Boxer

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1. Farm hands in GERMANY
2. Bartered Coupons
3. Rations for Leaders
4. Letters from German Wives

C. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1. Armament workers
2. Shipbuilding Firm
3. New Ersatz Silk
4. Tyres from Nettles

D. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MORALE

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6159

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3. S.S. Divisions.

These are the Nazi Divisions which have made such a name for themselves for their brutal treatment of civilians. They are hated and envied by all other German troops. Last winter in RUSSIA, according to an eye-witness, it was the S.S. Divisions who received the best

/ clothing

SECRET

water, shouted: "As I smash this glass so will I smash the Church." Unfortunately, the glass did not break, HITLER went deathly pale and had to be assisted out."

Another German, a one-time officer in the K.Q. of the S.A., is positive that HITLER really has a substitute, who appears for the FUHRER when no speeches are required. Though little is known about this substitute, it is stated he made his first appearance for HITLER at the launching of the battleship TIRPITZ in the summer of 1940.

4. Parody of Bulletin

The prisoner who supplied the following mentioned that similar sarcastic references to the slow German progress in STALINGRAD are frequent in the Africa Corps:

"Wehrmachtsbericht" (official German bulletin):

"Following yesterday's account of the capture of a bedroom in the factory quarter (of STALINGRAD), a daring shock-troop attack early this morning allowed us to penetrate the bathroom. The bath has already been captured, and heavy fighting is continuing for the geyser."

C.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla 4
15 Nov 42

Mr T.L.L.
G.G.R. RODD
Lt. Commander R.N.
M.I.(L)

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Report No 61

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P.W. worked 10 hours a day, 6 days a week, and earned 27 Pfennigs per hour. Out of his weekly earnings of RM 52.20, he paid out:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Health Insurance | RM 1.50 |
| Pension Fund | RM 1.50 |
| Unemployment Insurance | RM 1.20 |
| Taxes | RM 1.25 |
| Income Tax | RM 7.50 |
| Labour Front Contributions .. | RM -.90 |

RM 13.85

bringing his total earnings to RM 38.35

3. New Ersatz Silk

The new fully synthetic PERLON-FIBRE was exhibited for the first time at the International Exhibition at BUDAPEST; a recently captured newspaper-cutting states on the subject:

"No wood, cellulose or imported products are necessary for the manufacture of PERLON only coal, lime and water. This fibre is used to make thread, wire and bristles.... for cloth, brushes and brooms, etc. Its elasticity and resistance to wear and tear are higher than in any other similar fibre."

4. Tyres from Nettles

"In their researches for a new foundation fabric for bicycle tyres, a group of Danish rubber factories have now found a suitable substance". Thus runs a German article, which continues: "This substance is made from the common nettle and can be spun and woven. The resulting nettle-tyres will possibly help out existing shortages a good deal."

D. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MORALE

1. Registry of Deaths

The brother of a P.W. is an "Amtsgerichtsrat" (local judge) in a small district of 70,000 inhabitants, and as such, has access to the public registry of deaths. He (the judge) told his brother recently that the number of killed in action amounted already to 70% of the total losses for this district in the last war.

2. Schooling in GERMANY

Owing to the call-up of teachers for military duties, the demands of the Hitler Youth Movements, the requisitioning of school buildings for hospitals etc., and the conscription of children to help with harvesting and farm work, school education is at a very low ebb in GERMANY. As to religious instruction, although it is stated that all children should be allowed to attend Sunday-schools and church services on Sundays, these days are usually taken up with ... duties with the Nazi youth movements - which it is dangerous to ignore.

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3. HITLER

A P.W. states that the following is true in fact if not in detail:

"At a banquet which HITLER attended, the wife of VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH (the head of KRUPP's) sat at his right hand. HITLER asked this lady whether there was anything she would like, to which the lady replied: "Yes, please release Pastor NIEHOLLER." HITLER immediately arose in a passion and, snatching up his glass of

/ water

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Another P.W. gives the following information:
 After the R.A.F. attack on ROSTOCK when clearance work was in progress, stores of ham, bacon and sausages were found in the cellar of the local leader of the N.S.D.A.P. In order to appease the indignation of the population, it was officially stated that these stores did not belong to the local leader at all but belonged to an unknown business man who had stored the provisions there.

4. Letters from German Wives
 Extracts from a letter dated STUTTGART, 14 Oct 42:

"I would have written earlier, but wanted to wait until I could send you something to eat, I hope my parcel reaches you..... A friend of mine sent her husband some food parcels, but they reached him completely empty. What a dirty trick! Especially since the women at home have to save these things literally from their own mouths..... We invited HELMUT to lunch last Sunday, as the food over at UNTERTURKHEIM is positively uneatable. The evening we spent at home, as there is nowhere to go these days, and not enough to eat in the pubs....."

I spent my summer holiday in REUTHE IN LECHTAL. The scenery was lovely, but the food very poor. Fortunately, I had taken some bread and some sausage with me, and coupons for butter. Often we had to curb our desire to go for walks so that we shouldn't lose energy and get hungry..... There were cows to be seen in many of the fields, yet there wasn't enough milk even to have a cup of coffee in the afternoon.

I'm not looking forward to Christmas this year..... I can't even find enough food to send you a special parcel. Up to a short time ago one could still get sweets against coupons. And I had a friend who used to give me hers. But now only youngsters up to 16 can get sweets.....

So, my dearest, don't laugh when you get my parcel. I know it's little, but I just haven't got any more food to put in it....."

Another interesting extract from a letter dated 11 Oct 42 reads:

"This week we were able to buy some apples from the grocer's: half a pound per person, at 56 Pfennig the pound. We were allowed to have them only on condition that we bought some rotting spinach as well. We wanted to collect a small stock of apples, as in the winter only children under 16 are allowed to have them."

C. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY

1. Armament Workers

When visiting HITLER's H.Q. last October, an officer heard that this year 60,000 important armament workers had been called to the colours. In his own unit there was a man who had recently been en-

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When visiting HITLER's H.Q. last October, an officer heard that this year 80,000 important armament workers had been called to the colours. In his own unit there was a man who had recently been employed on special work at a U-boat yard.

2. **Streptococcus** Firm

2. Shipbuilding Firm a prisoner states that he was employed as a rivetter by the A.G. WESSER shipbuilding concern from 1935 onwards. The last ship constructed by this firm was a cargo vessel completed in the summer of 1941. Since then the firm has been engaged on repair work.

/ F.W. worked ...

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clothing (including furs) and rations, and the best parcels from the Comforts organisations in GERMANY. In spite of this, volunteers are not numerous, and the appeals for recruits published in the papers are not bringing a sufficient response. For this reason, high S.S. officers now visit the higher schools and compel suitable students to join.

4. Infantry Pay

The following scale of pay, contributed by a private from the German 361 Inf Regt, is up-to-date:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Pay of Private in GERMANY | = RM.10 per 10 days |
| L/Cpl " | = RM.12 " " |
| Private " ITALY | = RM.12 " " |
| Private " N. AFRICA | including allowances works out at RM.4 per day. In AFRICA this is paid out in Italian currency at the rate of RM.1 = 7 lire. |

5. Wounded Soldiers

Lightly injured German soldiers are sent back to the front as soon as recovered. Badly-injured ones are sent to GERMANY and if, after recovery, they are unfit for military service, are trained by the Army for suitable occupations. According to one source, these men are looked after by the Army until actually placed in useful jobs.

6. Parachute Boxer

As a part of his military training MAX SCHMELING had to make one parachute jump at the front. So he was sent to CRETE, and dropped from a plane. He sprained his ankle on landing, and insisted on being sent back to GERMANY. The German parachutists do not think highly of him.

B. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

1. Farm hands in GERMANY

A P.W.'s village has 40 houses, and about 40 men are in the field, of whom three have been killed. P.W. fears that his brother, who is a W/T operator with an arty unit in RUSSIA, may also have been killed. P.W. was granted leave from 20 April 42 to 3 May 42 to help with the spring sowing, but his loss on the farm was made good only in June 42 by a Russian prisoner. There were four Russian prisoners working in the village when P.W. last heard from home.

Another P.W. has two brothers (aged 40 and 42 respectively) who have been exempted from service because they are farmers. A French prisoner has been working on one of the brothers' farms for some time. His nephew wrote on 15 May 42 saying: "We have now got a UKRAINE girl to help out but she's no good at all."

2. Bartered Coupons

There is a great deal of coupon-changing going on in GERMANY; although it is not official it can be done. People who have enough clothing exchange clothing coupons for food-coupons. Shoes with wooden or crepe-rubber soles are largely worn. One has to give up

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3. Rations for Leaders

A U-boat commander who was on leave in GERMANY went to a provision shop to buy some goods. He saw a messenger in the shop obtain a large parcel of provisions. On his astonished enquiry to the shop-keeper as to whom these goods belonged, he was told that they were intended for the local leader of the N.S.D.A.P. He was told that party members from the rank of local leader upwards obtained larger food rations, to the same extent in fact as for diplomats. / another

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

(GERMAN ONLY)

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W. AND THEIR DOCUMENTS; IT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

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2. Clergy in the Services
3. S.S. Divisions
4. Infantry Pay
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6161

But these defects mean little to the ordinary run of soliders, and with them - Italian no less than German - his popularity is undiminished. Ruthlessness, pride, tactical skill, personal courage; these are qualities that still persuade his soliders that he will one day again lead them to victory.

Some Italians have opined that he gave the orders to retreat 24 hrs too late; and Germans have said that he oscillates between extremes of optimism and pessimism. But such criticisms are mostly confined to officers of some standing.

The Italians do not appear to have a great opinion of the military prowess of Marshal BASTIO, who is ascribed as "sempre indietro" (always in the rear). At P.W. Camps, German and Italian senior officers are kept apart at their joint request.

E. German Air Force:

1. Do German pilots show any specific group trend:

a) Physically ?

From RAF Section CSDIC) -

From the necessarily limited experience obtained at CSDIC it would seem that German pilots do not show any group trend physically.

b) Age spread ?

As regards age, fighter pilots are on the whole a little younger than bomber pilots (possibly due to a shorter expectancy of life). Generally speaking pilots seem more and more to divide into two age categories: the new and very young between 18 and 22, and the "old hands" who are around thirty and who, thanks to their ability and experience, have been able to survive. The intermediate class of pre-war trained pilots seems to be falling out.

c) effects of reported shortening of training schedules ?

The only more or less reliable reports of shortened training schedules concern night flying and it is not possible for CSDIC to gauge effects. There is also a trend towards more operational training with the Erprobungs Gruppen and a corresponding shortening of the periods at certain flying schools. The result - if any - of this trend might be perhaps noticeable to our operational units.

C.S.D.I.C.
Tel No Digla 4
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G.C.E. ROED
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OSDIC 6

3. Is there any noticeable Prisoner of War reaction to the rising degree of United States and British War effort, or to the question of axis ultimate victory?

a) German - The increasing power and resources of the U.S.A. and Britain undoubtedly occupies the minds of German P.W. More than ever before, the Germans are considering the possibility of defeat, although they realize that its consequences will be terrible. There is a tendency to note the superior equipment of the British and the increasing American help as the forerunner of worse to come. One prisoner said that even if the Germans met defeat again, in another ten years they would be able to build up their strength again for a third shot.

b) Italian - Even in Nov 41, when the American tanks and planes first made their appearance in the desert in some strength, the Italians appreciated that American aid to Britain might be disastrous to them. The power and resources of the U.S. are legendary in Italy, and earlier memories of a friendly Britain are undoubtedly affecting the minds of P.W.

D. Politically, do Prisoners of War show any trend of thought to:-

1. Nazism?

The majority of P.W. when asked about Nazism point out that they are Germans first, and must fight the war to a successful conclusion if Germany is to be saved. A small minority, which has made itself more vocal of late, are anti-Nazi, and attribute many of the recent failures in Russia and Egypt to the Party.

6162

2. Fascism?

About 10% of P.W. mainly 20 year old student type are fervent Fascists, another 10% are equally fervent anti-Fascists. The remainder are neutral. In the present period of depression, they are very lukewarm about Fascism, but no real alternative seems to present itself. Prince Umberto and a military dictatorship are favoured by one senior officer.

3. Hitler?

Hitler is still generally regarded as the Man of Destiny, who will win through in the end, but this is no longer a universal view, and among those who are most senior and best able to judge, there is grave and growing distrust of his leadership. The fact that he has disgraced so many generals, and gone against their advice is chalked up against him.

4. Mussolini?

Mussolini is still an object of interest to the younger generation.

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Mussolini is still an object of interest to the younger generation. "Whatever his achievements in the past, he is no longer of real importance" said one prisoner; others state that they disagree with him, but see no alternative but to obey as the country is at war.

5. Criticism of Israel and other military leaders?

Israel is still venerated, but in inverse ratio to the rank of the prisoner. Staff Officers and Commanders have always found his arrogance, his lack of planning and impetuosity, and b.d. manners, trying. His obvious ambition and his treatment of his senior officers and Div Orders - to say nothing of his table manners - arouse general disgust.

But/

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(b) Allied air attacks on the home-land

evidence is overwhelming, particularly in P.M.'s letters from home, that the destruction wrought on German towns by Allied air attacks has dealt a blow to German morale comparable only to that caused by the heavy losses in Russia. Millions of refugees from Essen, Cologne, Bremen, have given the direct lie all over Germany (and a great many have also been sent to North Italy) to the boastful Nazi promises of immunity from the RAF.

Note: TURIN is said to be the main German evacuation centre. Were Italian cities to be bombed to the same extent, it would be reasonable to expect even greater reactions than in Germany. In contrast to Italian broadcast claims of civil fortitude and discipline during air raids on MILAN etc., F.W. have provided eye witnesses of heavy casualties caused by civilians and troops straggling for shelter during raids. A.R.P. in Italy still seems to be in an elementary stage, and the greater part of the population is forced to take cover in courtyards, and ordinary cellars, owing to the lack of proper shelters. Trial air raid alarms have been given in Rome in the hope of disciplining the civil population.

(c) Internal conditions on the home front ?

Owing to the rigid censorship of correspondence, the disguising of facts in papers and broadcasts, and the gradual curtailment of home leave, the Axis forces in North Africa were, at first, kept in comparative ignorance of deteriorating conditions in Germany and Italy. However, the arrival of fresh troops in recent months with dispiriting stories of poverty, hunger and hardship, has caused some apprehension.

(a) Criticism of Axis war materials ?

The average German has a healthy confidence in his tanks, guns, and all other armament. The new Grant and Sherman tanks represent possibly the first menace to the German Marks III and IV to be openly acknowledged.

Since their appearance, the 25 pr guns are frankly admitted to be dead accurate and the curse of the infantryman, but the gunners appear to have unshaken confidence in their 8.8 cm guns. It is agreed that desert conditions are trying for complicated equipment, and that the simplest weapons often prove the best. Among the Italians there is considerable criticism of weapons. Both the 47/32 anti-tank gun and the M 13 and M 14 come in for criticism. The former is stated only to be effective when using E.P. am, which is, at present, in short supply. Italian M.T. is also criticized, and its shortage led to the greater number of the Italians being unable to escape. Spare parts are also very short. The LANCIA 5 RO, however, has given general satisfaction. The Germans are even more critical of Italian material than the Italians themselves. One German senior officer said "The Italians were badly equipped. Some of their M.T. had solid tyres and dated from the last war - the sort of thing which is to be found in the

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2. If such reactions were noted, how far have they affected the combat effectiveness of Axis troops?

There is NO evidence that these reactions have affected the combat effectiveness of the German soldier.

In the case of the Italians, military success or failure in the African theatre seems to affect his morale most markedly, which is perhaps a little strange in a nation particularly attached to their homes.

According to Italian P.M., General orders before the attack had been issued that the degree of resistance was to be to the last man, last round, a hint that as in Nov 41, the Italian Intelligence had formed a better appreciation of the scale of our attack than the German.

2. Were there any Prisoner of War reactions resulting from the ineffectual Axis action or by the Allied air supremacy?

The German is so used to taking everything that his command does or does not do absolutely for granted, that the failure of the air force does not seem to have surprised him unduly. Any reference by interrogators to Allied air supremacy evinced the retort that German aircraft when they appeared, wiped the sky clean, and that, when the Luftwaffe has finished with Russia (which will be soon) the RAF will be finished. Several pilots commented on the heavy odds they had to fight; in one case two fighters to ward off an attack by 20 aircraft. One Italian Colonel stated that he had seen only two German fighters during the entire battle. The poor showing of the Luftwaffe was freely commented on by the Italians, although the fact that their own aircraft failed to appear does not seem to have surprised them.

3. Did German or Italian officers show any characteristic feeling towards the action or relief that it was over?

A very senior German officer summed it up when he said "Absolute superiority in material, aeroplanes, tanks and guns, that's what is was". The Italians concurred, and many of them seemed glad to have come out of the battle alive. In many cases, the officers gave the order to surrender as soon as they realised their positions were surrounded, and when they saw that their men were not inclined to resist "to the last round". Many of the Italian officers were new arrivals. Perhaps the most characteristic behaviour was shown by two Generals, one German, one Italian. The German took a great interest in the news, and asked for maps every day in order to follow the bulletins; the Italian seemed more concerned with the loss of a special gold pencil, than the loss of his division! However, an exception was to be found in one Italian General, whose division did exceptionally well. When an I.O. remarked to him "I believe you were in the Sappers, Sir" he said "I am a General; that is all that concerns you."

- C. Based on Prisoners of War reactions:

1. Was there concern over the (a) Russian situation?

German - A sharp distinction should be drawn between the man who has been in Russia and the man who has not. The man who has been there is uncompromisingly frank in his admission that he's glad to be out of it, although some of the even-in-the-wool Nazis and the rider that "I'll get out of this all right, don't worry".

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The man who is most confident is always one who has not been there. The acid test is perhaps that everyone volunteers for Africa but none for Russia. One P.W. (who had NOT been in Russia), was perfectly calm and pointed out that the Germans had taken all the granaries of Russia anyway, and that, even if things stayed as they were in respect of the front line, the Russians would starve in the end. He added that the Russians were now short of manpower, whereas the man back from the front says "where on earth do they get all their men from?"

NOTE: It has recently been mooted among German troops that Stalingrad has fallen. In the same way, in Nov 41 when our attack had shaken the Axis in Africa, the men were told that Moscow had fallen! All Italian P.W. are ill informed about Russia.

(b)/.

4. Does evidence from Prisoners of War confirm earlier estimates of enemy shortages in fuel and ammunition?

a) German - P.W. do not complain of a shortage of amn on the whole, but state that economy was ordered before our attack. There are a few cases where the amount of amn that a unit should have held was very different from what was actually held (e.g. a P.W. from 115 Pz Gren Regt said that each M.G. should have had 4,800 rds, but only 2,000 - 2,500 rds were actually held). The evidence as to petrol is not very conclusive; but lubricating oil is said to be short.

b) Italian - Here evidence from P.W. is more positive. One well informed Italian Colonel states that units were extremely short of petrol. According to other P.W., Diesel oil was also short and oil for lubricating weapons had not been issued for months, with the result that weapons were liable to continual stoppages. Lubrication for weapons was provided by borrowed motor oil. Certain units in the fwd area were deprived of M.F. in order, perhaps, to conserve the supplies of fuel available. There were also complaints as to shortage of amn, especially for our captured 2 prs, and in some cases for A.I.K amn for the 47/32. On 23 Oct orders were given to 355 Bty (75/27) to use only 50 rds per gun per day.

5. Have prisoners of War ages showed any recent trend?

In the period 4 Sep 42 - 7 Nov 42, of 137 German Army P.W. interrogated:

3 were over forty (senior officers)
26 were between thirty and forty
103 were between twenty and thirty
5 were under twenty.

Of 116 Italian Army P.W. in the same period:-

6 were over forty (senior officers)
26 were between thirty and forty
34 were between twenty and thirty.

NO P.W. under 20 were encountered.

There were a few German P.W. under 16 found at forward cages who were all volunteers, and others over 40 all conscripts.

The vast bulk of the prisoners are between 20 and 30.

(Note: a detailed analysis of P.W. by age groups at C.S.D.I.C.

4 Sep 42 - 7 Nov 42 is available if required.)

B. Based on Prisoners of War reactions to the El Alamein Battle.

1. Was there great surprise at the point and extent of the British attack?

Both Germans and Italians expected that there would be a British attack, but its point and extent appear to have surprised them. The Italians had noted that the British have often attacked on some fascist

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according/

white bread and variety of food received when P.W. with the meagre rations received in the field, and this tendency has become more pronounced in the recent battle. Criticisms of the rations given them as P.W. which used to be fairly frequent, have disappeared. Germans are also apt to contrast the food received as P.W. with that now obtainable in Germany - much to the latter's disadvantage. One German Airforce Cpl who was in Africa from Mar-Nov 42, said that he had fresh meat only once during the period, although they had plenty of fruit and vegetables.

Water - It cannot be expected that the scale of water received in the desert can ever give great satisfaction - particularly when both sides in the desert have in their various retreats "bone-boiled" as many wells as possible. Also the high degree of salinity of the coastal wells leaves these well potable, but hardly pleasant. Nevertheless, the Germans recently have complained of the bad taste of the water received, which they attribute to water being carried in petrol tins. The careful restriction of water to tins marked with a white cross, appears no longer to be universally observed. Some P.W. think this intentional in order to reduce the consumption of water.

b) Italian - The rations of the Italian forces have deteriorated. The excellent "pasta" which our troops so much enjoyed during General Wavell's campaign of 1940-41, has deteriorated to a brown muddy affair, by no means palatable. In 1942, after the rapid Axis advance to Benghazi in Feb, there were several cases of units supplementing their rations with donkey or camel, and although some improvement was effected in the summer, there are again evidences of serious shortage. The Italians have increased the pay of their men over ten times since the North African campaign started, to balance the cuts in their rations, but as one N.C.O. put it "what's the use of more money if there's nothing you can buy with it?"

When possible it has also been the practice of Italians to forego such comforts as cigarettes and wine, in exchange for small quantities of food from their German Allies, who are on the whole better placed. It should be remembered that the capture of TOBRUK in Jun 42 caused great quantities of captured British rations, flour, etc. to fall into Axis hands, but this source has now ceased.

There is a marked contrast in the scale of living between officers and men in the Italian Army in Africa, and this has led to much grumbling, and bitterness. According to a German P.W., the Italians maintained four field kitchens, one for privates, one for volunteer privates, one for N.C.Os and a fourth for officers. The men had nothing to eat, just soup and bread, but the officers were well fed.

3. Has there been any trend toward increase of German deserters, allowing for Slav or other misaffected minorities conscripts?

The German deserter remains a rare bird. However, there have been a surprising but small number of Poles, Czechs, and on the Italian side, Slovaks in fair quantity. The wonder is not that these men desert, but that they have managed to survive in a hostile environment.

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E. APPENDIX

The following report has been framed at C.S.D.I.C. in reply to a questionnaire proposed by U.S.A. H.Q., M.E. It is thought that the information may prove of value on a wider distribution.

A. Trends indicated by recent Prisoners of War interrogation, with due allowance for their assumed present state of depression and low morale:

1. Physical conditions when captured?

a) German - During the period Jan 41 - Nov 42 there has been a notable falling off in the physique of all ranks, particularly in the period Aug-Nov 42. The number of diarrhoea and dysentery cases has been above the average. It is worth noting that several German officers attribute this to the insanitary habits of their allies, and there has been comment on the comparative immunity of the British lines to flies.

The following remarks by the M.O. of C.S.D.I.C. who has inspected all P.W. passing through the Camp in the period (total German 1,176 - Italian 1,189 from Dec 40 - Oct 42 incl.).

"In the lowest ranks, one frequently meets men of generally poor physique of a degree to justify their being placed in Medical Category 'C' of the British Army and in the last month I have seen several minor deformities, such as twisted spine (scoliosis), stiff spine due to previous tuberculous disease, mild club foot and deformity of the chest due to rickets in childhood. There have also been some high-grade Mental Defectives. Those with good physique are often very young, 18 to 24, and have clearly not reached their full strength. It is now rare to meet the type that was in the majority in 1941 - physique above average, sturdy and self-reliant in manner. This falling-off is noticeable in the senior N.C.O.s and in the officers but to an increasingly lesser degree, except that a majority of the Junior Officers (Leutnant) are well below the high standard of 1941, both in physique and in the degree of turbulence towards their captors. German I.B. from junior officers downwards have shown less regard to personal cleanliness during this recent campaign than previously. I have found several cases who showed evidence of having been lousy before capture. I had never seen this before October 1942 and I think it has a bearing on morale."

b) Italian - the same source states:-

"It is doubtful whether any physical deterioration in the human material presented has occurred since Jan 41; it has certainly not been comparable to the change in German physique. They are, of course, of a far lower standard, physically and morally (especially in cleanliness) than the Germans, but that standard has remained fairly constant. One

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2. Is there evidence of recent low or very low rations, water and other necessities?

a) German - P.W. in forward cages make no complaint about their recent rations, and assert they are in many respects better than the British. This is no doubt due to the shortages experienced in cages, where the number of P.W. placed a great strain on our administration. Nevertheless, when in a more permanent camp, prisoners are apt to contrast the

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produce the threads, as the raw material can be spun with wool, cotton, silk or artificial silk.

A government factory is to be built at HARMANLI (Bulgaria) which is already a centre for silkworm-feeding. The collection and treatment of mulberry bark is to begin at once, and Bulgarian textile industries are expected to receive the first consignments of mulberry fibre around January 1943.

An annual output of 2000 tons of the fibre is expected.

b) The Jewish Star.

Another captured paper contains an article stating that as from 29th September 1942 all Jews in Bulgaria will be obliged to wear a distinctive badge. Ordinary Jews above the age of ten will have the Jewish yellow star, while so-called privileged Jews (i.e. those decorated for bravery, or wounded in battle, or war-orphans) will have a red ring. Both types of badge to be worn above the left breast-pocket.

2. In France.

c) Champagne for the Nazis

A high German officer, while reminiscing, stated that upon two occasions since the occupation of France he had had the opportunity of visiting Rheims. On both occasions the German Army were forbidden to visit this town, though the officer himself had the opportunity of inspecting the Roderer champagne factory. He noticed that all available stock was packed and awaiting transshipment and on enquiry heard that the whole consignment had been reserved for the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Ribbentrop).

b) Strasbourg Cathedral.

About six months ago, this Cathedral was taken away from the Catholics and offered to the Protestants who, naturally, refused to take it over. Since then the Cathedral has remained unused and a P.W. says it will, no doubt, be allowed to fall into disrepair.

3. Life at TRIESTE

A P.W. who visited this town on leave last April states that he found the inhabitants in a dangerous mood. Several cases of poisoning had been attributed to the new type of bread. A popular way of testing the latter was to place a small piece in water. If the water turned dark, the bread was considered bad and destroyed.

Women dressed as men were painting inscriptions such as "Down with the war" "Down with Mussolini" and "Down with Fascism" on public walls at night. Demonstrations were also taking place frequently in front of the local Fascist party offices. These were dispersed by troops.

The distinction made by the authorities against people of Slavonic origin was also giving rise to troubles.

D. OTHER COUNTRIES

1. In Holland.

a) Political

A German P.W. mentions that in AMSTERDAM the Germans are well-hated by the Dutch, who do everything to oppose them by passive resistance and ill-concealed scorn. Another prisoner, however, who was in Holland from September 1940 to March 1941, states that in ROTTERDAM, for instance, it is noticeable that the population made a difference between Nazis and "good Germans".

The regular German troops were popular, while the attitude of the population towards the Nazis was full of hate. It was attempted by certain elements to form a N.S.B. organisation which was pro-Nazi. As, however, none of the intelligentsia associated itself with this, it fell flat and received no backing from the Nazis. The organisation at the time was about 10/20,000 strong, but members eventually became so unpopular that they could not show themselves in public and in uniform. Another organisation called the "Union" came into force with anti-Nazi views, and soon had a membership of about 1,000,000 which included most of the Dutch intelligentsia. The Nazis thereupon forbade all parties in Holland. The big prop of the Dutch is the Catholic Church, to combat which Hitler ordered the formation of units on the S.S. pattern, with ex-members of the N.S.B. P.W. states that the intelligentsia and priests will now be gradually eliminated in Holland, as persecution of the Catholic priests has already begun. In every shop window is to be seen a photo of either Queen WILHELMINA or Prince BERNHARD to whom the Dutch still affectionately cling.

b) Call-up of Germans

The Germans have combed the country for all persons of German nationality, and absorbed them into the German Army if fit for service. They are now going a stage further and inspecting employee rolls of all firms:

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b) Call-up of Germans

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2. In Bulgaria

a) Wool from Mulberries

According to a captured newspaper cutting, the German "MAULBEERENSTOFF-STUDIEN-GESellschaft" in Berlin has discovered a process for extracting a very strong fibre from the bark of mulberry trees. From this fibre, a kind of wool can be manufactured. It is claimed that no special machinery is required to produce/

The so-called "Polish action", that is the deportation of Jews incapable for work to Poland (Jewish reserve in Lublin) and now also to Russia, was also started in Poland. The action is under the control of a high SS officer, Brunner, who was a van-driver for the Jewish department store of Schiffmann. His office is now in the former "Rothschild palace" in the "Prinz-eugenstrasse" in VIENNA. It is said that his methods are exceptionally brutal.

Jews due for deportation are visited at night by the "Jewish Guard" escorted by SS men. They are made to leave at once, usually without their families. There seems to be little doubt about the fate of the majority. P.W. know a man who had a nervous collapse when his unit had to execute 142 Jews in one day. No mention of these "deportations" is allowed to appear in the papers. It was stated last year that on the Führer's birthday in 1942 the white flag would be hoisted in Vienna, meaning the town would be "clean of Jews". The flag was not hoisted.

C. ITALY

1. Censorship.

Incensed at receiving a family letter partially inked out by the censor, an Italian general wrote to the authorities demanding an explanation.

Following are extracts from the reply, dated 15.8.42:-

"....the Director of Military Post has informed us (the Italian Post Office) that the question of exemption from censorship of correspondence to and from general officers is still under consideration by the Ministry of the Interior. By agreement with the authorities controlling the censorship centres, the following (temporary) regulations are in force:

1. Correspondence directed to General officers is exempted from censorship in the case of:
 - a) Generals and Admirals included in the third and fourth categories of Court precedence; and providing such correspondence, if not directed to the H.Q. to which the officers are attached, shall bear in the address mention of their exact rank.
 - b) All other Generals, Admirals, Lieut.-Generals and Consuls of the Militia; again providing that, when not directed to the military addresses of the officers concerned, such correspondence will give details of rank and office.
2. Correspondence from General officers is exempted from censorship only if, from the text of the correspondence itself, facts emerge which give a certain clue to the category of the writer".

From another source, it would appear that the Italian Censorship does not now allow newspapers to be posted privately from one city to another. It is suggested by a P.W. that this ruling may have been enforced to prevent papers being used as a vehicle for code messages.

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C. ITALY1. Censorship.

Incensed at receiving a family letter partially inked out by the censor, an Italian general wrote to the authorities demanding an explanation.

Following are extracts from the reply, dated 15.8.42:-

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2. Ciano, Landowner

According to an Italian colonel, the Duce's son-in-law bought up the land (between ROME and OSTIA) chosen as the site for the 1942 Universal Exhibition, at a cost of lire 5 the square metre. On selling it to the Government, he is said to have received lire 300 the square metre.

Another such deal was also brought off by CIANO, when he bought up a site at CASTRO PRETORIO, ROME, for Lire 20 the sq. metre, and sold it to the Government for the erection of the "MAGGIO" Barracks, at Lire 7000 the sq. metre.

Not all intellectuals can be considered as opposed to the National Socialists. It must be remembered that Austrian university teachers and university graduates started the idea of Greater Germany, and that they were always anti-semitic, anti-Habsburg and anti-Church. Even today, a considerable part of the higher civil servants are national socialists, although they are not conspicuous in public. The majority of the teachers at Vienna University, for instance, are staunch Nazis.

In strict opposition to this class of pro-Nazi is the "Society" which represents the best elements of Austria. It consists of the aristocracy, the highest civil servants and the rich bourgeois. With very few exceptions, all these people are strictly anti-Nazi. They are conservative Catholics, and mostly in favour of a restoration of the Habsburg dynasty. Before the annexation, this group was in the forefront of the Austrian independence issues; today they are without any influence whatever, permanently persecuted and hated by the Nazis. In 1940, the sequestration of the grounds of the "Legation" aristocracy was started, and the families of Schwarzenberg, Lobkowitz, Colloredo had to suffer. These people hope for an English victory as the only chance of a restoration of independent Austria, and they are very pro-British. All Austrians know they are not considered Germans by England and the outer world.

German civil servants from the Reich do not like being in Vienna, one high civil servant stating that he felt himself in "enemy country".

The German from the Reich is generally called "Pierrot" in Austria. In Vienna, the use of this term is punished with a fine of 10 Marks, so the term "PIERROT" has now been coined.

To combat the constant brawling between Germans and Austrians, an order has been issued forbidding the sale of new wine (HEURER) in pubs.

The streets of Vienna, which are considered safe from aerial bombardments, are "populated" with wounded soldiers, and all the hospitals are full. Cases of sabotage frequently occur in Vienna. On one occasion, a number of public telephone-booths were destroyed, on another damage was caused to the premises of a large firm (URBAN and BEVILLER).

Blackout was formerly only enforced as from 23.00 hrs; it is now complete, as from sundown.

As to other districts of Austria, P.M. mentioned recurring armed clashes between Nazi troops and Serbian guerrillas at SAUERBRUNN-ROBITSCH (near MARIENBURG in Southern STYRIA). Questioned as to the names of Nazi Gauleiters, P.M. recalled three who were in office last summer:-

Dr. SCHIEL in SALZBURG
HOFFER in TYROL
Dr. REINER in CARINTHIA.

Finally, there is a report to the effect that the R.A.F. dropped leaflets on LINZ last September, warning the population of impending air-raids.

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German civil servants from the Reich do not like being in Vienna, one high civil servant stating that he felt himself in "enemy country".

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Finally, there is a report to the effect that the R.A.F. dropped leaflets on LINZ last September, warning the population of impending air-raids.

3. The War on Religion

As far as P.W. know, all convents and religious schools in Austria are now closed. The younger monks have been called up, under the same regulations as civilians, and used mainly as medical orderlies. They are not, of course, granted commissions. It is stated that many monks and clergymen could not wait to be called up: they volunteered, to save themselves from starvation.

As to the Jews, it is stated that the anti-semitic movement was originally very popular in Vienna. The introduction of the "Jewish Star" was a propaganda failure, however, and for the first time considerable sections of the population turned to the Jews with sympathy.

The/

d) Drinks: Plenty of beer, very thin with such low alcohol contents that one cannot get drunk on it. Wine is supplied only to regular customers, and 1/4 of a litre (2 wineglasses) at the most.

e) Clothes: Rationing is very strict. Even for a necktie coupon points must be surrendered. Present ration 200 points for 2 years, one man's suit 80 points.

f) Shoes: are not on the clothing ration card. A special application must be made to the control authorities and this is granted only if applicant proves that he has no remaining shoes which could be repaired at all. An application must be made also for permission to have shoes soled with leather!

g) Price-control: Prices for all commodities are very strictly controlled at pre-war level. Profiteers receive such heavy sentences (6 to 8 years prison with hard labour for minor offences, death for serious ones) that there does not seem to exist a black market to any noticeable extent.

h) Slaughtering: Many cases have been known of peasants, illegally destroying cattle because of lack of fodder, and then buying the flesh for fear of being punished.

i) Travelling: No special permits are required to travel on the railways within Austria, except during holiday rushes. Taxis are practically non-existent in Vienna, and are reserved for official and urgent cases. No bicycles, tyres or spare parts are now available on the official market.

2. Political and General.

In the years following the last war, Social-Democratic institutions controlled most efficiently the Viennese working class, which was pampered by an exemplary administration, large scale housing policies and social assistance. This is the reason why of all Parties in Austria, the Social Democrats alone retain an untarnished reputation: and even now, names like Dr. Deutsch, Seitz and Dr. Tandler are most popular in Vienna. This explains the inimical attitude maintained right from the beginning by the Viennese workers towards National Socialism.

The "social achievements" of the Nazis, as for instance assistance to mothers, insurance against illness and old-age insurance, were nothing new to the Viennese. Rates of pay were increased considerably after the annexation, but so were prices, and today, each worker will state upon enquiry, that prior to the incorporation of Austria into the Reich he lived much better than after the annexation. He had less work to do and for his money was free to buy what he wanted.

P.W. do not know how far the recurring rumours about strikes in Vienna can be relied upon. Last year, V. Schirach tried to speak in a big armaments industry in Floridsdorf, another suburb, but the workers shouted "SIEG HEIL" whenever he attempted to start, and thus stopped him from delivering the speech. The Nazis have hardly any following amongst the Viennese workers.

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The real realm of Nazism, in Vienna as well as in the Reich, is the lower middle class. The men from "veterinaries and school teachers downwards" (white collar proletarians) supply the majority of the political commissaries and commissaries for sequestered Jewish property. These people are rather more openly pro-Nazi on account of the pseudo-scientific theories preached by the party, to which they fall easy victims. These people also receive certain privileges both social and financial, since the annexation.

Not/

better at the Oskaria works than, for instance, at the Junkers factory, where P.W. had been employed in 1935.

Work was divided into two shifts, each of 10 to 12 hours.

Workers wore different coloured badges, and were strictly confined to their own departments.

The OSKARIA works turned out finished aircraft, manufacturing all parts except engines, which were sent to them for assembly. Only one type of aircraft was produced at a time, usually for a period of about a year. HENSCHEL 123 and 126 planes, Arado 96 sea-planes, and other types have been constructed by the OSKARIA: but since 1937 only ME.109 fighter aircraft have been produced (i.e. unless they have switched over to other aircraft since June 1941). Rate of production: one plane a day.

The OSKARIA works are housed in an old engineering factory which was adapted to the new purpose around 1934. A new big assembly hall was added to the existing buildings shortly after P.W.'s departure.

b) Repair of Aircraft

On his arrival in North Africa in July 1941, P.W. was set to work on the repair of damaged aircraft. His specific task was to rivet plates over holes caused by bullets, etc. The plates were always of the same metal of the part to be repaired, and were always of German origin. Metal from wrecked aircraft was sometimes used, but only from German aircraft.

For repairs on soft metal, "HIERONAL" rivets were used, for those on hard metal, "DURAL" rivets. To harden the latter, they were placed in a salt preparation (brought up to 500°C over an ordinary paraffin cooker) and then tempered in cold water. Thus prepared, rivets had to be used within 3 hours.

B. AUSTRIA

Two recently captured Austrians have volunteered the following information. Though both P.W. have been away from Austria for some months now, their knowledge of the country has been refreshed by correspondence and other sources, and may be generally considered as up-to-date.

1. Economic

a) Foodstuffs: All foodstuffs without exception are rationed, even flour, bread, rolls, potatoes, vegetables, fruit. No milk at all is available for adults, only for children, nursing mothers and sick persons! No chocolate or sweets of any description.

All rationed foodstuffs must be bought in shops where customers are registered, and it happens frequently that even rationed foodstuffs are not available or sold out before even part of customers is served.

b) Restaurants: Every restaurant has one dish which is supplied free of rationing, usually a kind of vegetable soup. For all other meals taken in restaurants, ration coupons must be surrendered. For instance, if one has a

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b) Restaurants: Every restaurant has one dish which is supplied free of rationing, usually a kind of vegetable soup. For all other meals taken in restaurants, ration coupons must be surrendered. For instance, if one has a meal, coupons for 100 gr. meat, 5 gr fat for roasting meat, 5 gr fat for making sweet or cake and a certain quantity of bread coupons for cake must be surrendered.

c) Tobacco: Very strictly rationed, quality much lower than before the war. Every man is entitled to six cigarettes per day, every woman over 21 to three cigarettes. One packet of pipe tobacco deprives a man of his cigarette rations for 4-5 days.

d) /.

When P.W. arrived in March 1941, a part of the works was in production and three big tank wagons of the railway type were being filled daily with a greenish fluid which did not have any appearance of petrol. P.W. heard that the works came into full production in the summer of 1942.

P.W. was one of a group of 22 men given to Still Akt.-Ges., REMKLINGHAUSEN, a firm working on the cracking plant (Spaltwegang). P.W. himself helped a welder who was welding flanges on to pipes of 100 and 200 mm. diameter and fitting them into overhead pipelines. This welder was a German civilian and was friendly to P.W., giving him cigarettes and food from his own scanty resources, which could be consumed only inside a big tank used in the distillation process. This man also wrote letters for P.W. and was a real friend in all respects.

The factory site was a veritable Tower of Babel and P.W. estimates that, besides 2000 German military prisoners, there were 6000 French P.O.s, 5000 Russians, 2000 Cypriots, 25 British P.O.s. from Crete, and about 250 youths from the Ukraine, besides large numbers of civilians from France, Holland, Jugo-Slavia and elsewhere. The French P.O.s. were well treated, and the few British had a very good time in comparison to the masses. The Russian P.O.s. and the Ukrainian youths were mercilessly driven on the hardest work. The Cypriots suffered terribly from the cold - treatment medium. The civilians were not driven too hard until they missed a day's work. After about three warnings, they were imprisoned and made to wear overcoats with a broad waistband (red for French, blue for Dutch, yellow for Slavs, etc.) and a letter on the back - "E", "A" or other letters, meaning unknown. These men were then put also on heavy shovelling work and driven viciously.

c) Prisoner Companies

After 30 days of punishment in the NIDBERGBOURGENTHAL barracks, a military prisoner automatically went to a Prisoner Company at the front. Here he would wear full uniform less eagle emblem and all arms and with all-black shoulder straps, and be obliged to perform the most dangerous of duties (such as mine clearance under heavy fire, assault duties, etc.) on half normal soldiers' rations.

Although many promises of release for particular bravery were made, they were never kept, and P.W. knew of men who had spent months in such Coys returning to NIDBERGBOURGENTHAL to serve out their sentence as from the day of their first punishment there.

d) Prisoners from Russia

When P.W. had nearly finished his sentence in March 1942, batches of 250 soldiers, or more, were returning from the Russian front, charged with disobeying orders, etc.

2. Aircraft Specialist.

a) The OSKARIA Factory.

A P.W. was employed in the 'Oskaria' aircraft factory at OSCHERSLEBEN (near Leipzig) from May to June of the same year.

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2. Aircraft Specialist.

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A P.W. was employed in the 'Oskarica' aircraft factory at OSCHERSLEBEN (near DESSAU) from 1936 up to March 1941, and again from May to June of the same year. He was then made to join the German airforce, despite the fact that he (and 40 others, also called-up) had volunteered to work as civilian for the army, and had been promised exemption from military service.

In 1941, the Oskarica works employed about 3000 workers, mostly specialists. Included in this staff were 500 women and 100 unskilled Dutchmen, who were later replaced by skilled Frenchmen. P.W. believes some Russians were also taken on later. The Dutch and French workers were not prisoners, or so P.W. judged from their treatment. Although poorly rewarded at first, the Dutchmen eventually received the same treatment and pay as the Germans. Conditions of pay were better/

the bitter cold, regardless of weather conditions, these addresses had only a slight reforming value. The march out at 0700 hrs was also fraught with danger, because Capt. WERDIN stood at the gate to review the gangs as they broke into the goose step for the march past. The ground was often slippery and falls were frequent: offenders were immediately charged, as if they had fallen on purpose to insult their leader.

Work was commenced at 0845 hrs and went on until 1230 hrs, when a bowl of thin soup was served on the site. The men then worked from 1300 to 1720 hrs, when they returned to their prison for the 1800 hrs meal of one litre of tea or coffee, six slices of bread, 20 grammes of butter, and either 80 grammes of cheese or 100 grammes of sausage in lieu of both. The hardest was yet to come, for there was an hour or more of hard foot and arms drill for certain prisoners. Political prisoners were always detailed for this. Lights out at 2000 hrs.

The prisoners could shave twice a week and were allowed half a cake of soap per month each. F.W. himself was invariably on foot drill on Saturday night when hot water was available, and had the utmost difficulty in keeping himself and his clothes clean. The one cake of soap had to do for all washing purposes, including underwear, socks, the fatigue dress worn under the greatcoat, and gloves.

The wages paid were 10 Pfennigs a day but no cigarettes could be bought, only notepaper for the one-page letter which could be written home once every three weeks, and other odds and ends. A P.W. earned theoretically about RM 2.50 a month.

Punishments were in the order:-

- 1) gestraenger Arrest (close arrest)
- 2) geschaeftiger Arrest (vigorous confinement)
- 3) Kattenarrest (confinement in fetters)

All three grades of punishment consisted of solitary confinement in a dark cell, but for punishment (1) bread and water was given for three days and a hot meal every fourth day. For the other two grades, a hot meal was given only every seventh day.

The poor food, the living conditions, and the harsh words on every possible occasion, brought down the standard of health, and most P.W. suffered badly from boils and other complaints. The M.O. in the prison hospital was kind enough but had only the rank of "Unterarzt" or O.1 and could be overriden by any S.S. man. One of the latter would come in and shout at the patients "You swine, you're only doing the column, beasts that you are, get well soon, or else...." The hospital was patronized as little as possible.

Two men did make a breakaway from work and were caught at LINIAU. They had "Kattenarrest" for many days and were exposed on alternate mornings at the gate. Looking in a ghastly condition, the men would have to stand on a heap of rubbish whilst Capt. WERDIN screamed to each gang "Look at the bastard, what a soldier he is, afraid to serve out his just sentence and work for Germany. He's to be tried as a deserter and will be shot, etc." These men were sent to TORGAU and finally put out of their misery by a firing squad.

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The loss of a sock or a glove brought down a flood of abuse, such as "You filthy swine, you know how short of woollen goods we are and you go and lose them. 'Lose' them indeed, why you've flogged them, you immoral traitor, etc." Having established the fact that the clothing had been sold, the offender could be charged under military law for sabotage and punished accordingly.

One of the hardest trials in winter was to come in at night and not be able to dry one's wet things, as there was no heat after 2000 hrs. The next morning the wet clothing had to be put on, and the knee boots could be drawn on only with the utmost difficulty.

All punishments were additional to the term of imprisonment.

GERMANY

1. From an ex-Military Prisoner

This is a story of a German signman who got into trouble because of his anti-Nazi views. After a few warnings, he was arrested in March 41 because of a chance remark of his to the effect that "when you've got only one party in power, you can hardly speak of representative government of the people". After a farcical court-martial at GNESEN, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and reduced in the ranks.

a) Polish ex-convent

On 1 April 41 he was taken to GRAUENZ in Poland, where he was held in a one-time nursery, converted after the last war by the Poles into a prison and maintained as such by the Germans.

There were Blocks A, B, and C, housing altogether about 2,000 men. Block A housed about 40 officers on the top floor and a large number of W.Os. Block B contained long-term offenders serving up to ten years and Block C contained all types of tradesmen who could be used in the prison itself. Offences varied from embezzlement to homo-sexual practices.

The prison was guarded by young soldiers under a Col. DÄMPFMEIER, a particularly cruel last-war officer with one eye, who had married a very young girl.

The daily routine was:- reveille 0530 hrs; half an hour's P.T.; coffee, two slices of bread and cheese or sausage; then outside labour (destroying Polish defences and concrete emplacements from 0700 to 1700 hrs. with a light meal at 1200 hrs. P.W. did not work here and was kept in his cell all day. A meal of hot soup was served with bread at 1.15 hrs. **6109**

As a political prisoner, P.W. lost his eagle emblem on his tunic as well as his shoulder straps.

Treatment was harsh and everything had to be done at the double.

On 22 April 42, 200 men including P.W. were sent to ULSEN by goods train, from where they had a forced march of 5-6 hours to SPANXENBEL (Lüneburger Heide). This party took over an empty barracks and worked from the 23rd April to October 1941 on tree felling, bark stripping, etc. Conditions were fractionally better:- reveille at 0600 hours and not quite so much driving when out at work.

b) Sudetenland petrol installation

In October 1941 the draft of 200 prisoners was taken to NIEDERBOURGENTAL in the Sudetenland to work on the new S.T.W. (Sudetendeutsche Treibstoffwerke) synthetic petrol installation. P.W. found then that, hard as his previous lot had been, it was as nothing compared to his new life.

The military prisoners were held in a stone prison, which was bitterly cold, and guarded by a Company of the S.S. TOTENKOPF STABTE under a Capt. MEYER. The S.S. guards regarded themselves as an elite class and a cardinal sin was to approach too near a sentry, who would either prod the prisoner with his bayonet or give him a few smart cuts with a stick kept for

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As a political prisoner, P.W. lost his eagle emblem on his tunic as well as his shoulder straps.

Treatment was harsh and everything had to be done at the double.

On 22 April 42, 200 men including P.W. were sent to UELSEN by goods train, from where they had a forced march of 5-6 hours to SPRACKENSEL (Lauenburger Heide). This party took over an empty barracks and worked from the 23rd April to October 1941 on tree felling, bark stripping, etc. Conditions were fractionally better:- reveille at 0600 hours and not quite so much driving when out at work.

b) Sudetenland petrol installation

In October 1941 the draft of 200 prisoners was taken to NIEDERGERGERENTAL in the Sudetenland to work on the new S.T.W. (Sudetendeutsche Treibstoffwerke) synthetic petrol installations. P.W. found then that, hard as his previous lot had been, it was as nothing compared to his new life.

The military prisoners were held in a stone prison, which was bitterly cold, and guarded by a Company of the S.S. TOTENKOPF STANDAARTE under a Capt. MERDIN. The S.S. guards regarded themselves as an elite class and a cardinal sin was to approach too near a sentry, who would either prod the offender with his bayonet or give him a few smart cuts with a stick kept for the purpose.

The programme varied here:- a litre of tea or coffee at 0600 hrs, parade at 0620 hrs, an address from 0630 to 0700 hrs, and then march off to work at 0700 hrs. The address was called the "Bergpredigt" or "Sermon from the Mount" and consisted of a queer mixture of abuse, hysterical Party adulation, and exhortations to cast off the mantle of sin and lead a good life for Germany's sake in the future. Given as they were in the open in the/

Report No. 52.

SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM
P.W. AND THEIR DOCUMENTS; IT SHOULD BE
TREATED WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED
FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A. GERMANY

1. From an Ex-Military Prisoner

- a) Polish Ex-convent.
- b) Petrol installation.
- c) Punishment Companies.

2. Aircraft Specialist.

- a) The Oskaria Factory.
- b) Aircraft Repairs.

B. AUSTRIA

1. Economic

- a) Foodstuffs.
- b) Restaurants.
- c) Tobacco.
- d) Drinks.
- e) Clothes
- f) Shoes
- g) Price Control.
- h) Slaughtering.
- i) Travelling.

2. Political and General

3. The war on Religion

C. ITALY

- 1. Censorship
- 2. Ciano, landowner.
- 3. Life at TRIEST.

D. OTHER COUNTRIES

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

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A. GERMANY

1. From an Ex-Military Prisoner
 - a) Polish Ex-convent.
 - b) Petrol installation.
 - c) Punishment Companies.
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 - i) Travelling.

2. Political and General
3. The war on Religion

C. ITALY

1. Censorship
2. Ciano, landowner.
3. Life at TRIEST.

D. OTHER COUNTRIES

1. In Holland
 - a) Political
 - b) Call-up of Germans.
2. In Bulgaria
 - a) Wool from Mulberries.
 - b) The Jewish Star.
3. In France
 - a) Champagne for the Nazis.
 - b) Strasbourg Cathedral.

E. APPENDIX

c) Transport

In RUSSIA the Prop Coy had a C.O. of its own but in Africa it has none and uses the three courier C.O. (JU.52) of the "Luftgaustab" for forwarding its material to BERLIN.

d) Welfare Section

This section is responsible for the distribution of literature among the troops, for arranging entertainments and film shows. It possessed a mobile cinema van, several mobile film outfits (mounted on lorries), a band wagon, two loud speaker vans and a mobile library. The C.O. (I) at Panzer Armees directs the movements of this equipment and those in charge of it report to him once a week. (Source "C" says that he always gave 15 and 21 Arm Divs preference over 90 Lt Div on account of the number of ex-legionaries in the latter).

The films shown were those being shown in GERMANY and NO special propaganda films were given. The weekly news reels (Wochenschau) often included scenes from RUSSIA and sometimes from Africa, and the false impressions created often caused much laughter among the men and annoyance among the higher officers. A frequent theme of the African shots was apparently the "assured supply line" ("gesicherter Nachschub") which evoked bitter comments from troops on short rations. The mobile van gave its shows in the open air using forward projection with the audience between the screen and the van. protection was always there. Other film shows were given in tents.

e) Periodicals for the troops

These are produced in the various theatres of war. In Africa it is entitled "Die Oase" and is produced by a Lieut with one O.R. helper and is intended solely for the troops in Libya. The number of copies is limited and there is a definite order that the paper should not be sent out of AFRIKA. The editors are said to have a special ticker service from BERLIN.

6. PERSONALITIES

a) O.K.W. W.Pr. C.O.
another officer

Col. V. WEDEL
Maj. V. WIDDEL (relation of above functions unknown)

b) W.Pr. Appointments Bureau
C.O.
also

Lt. Col. KRATZ
Capt. HAUFF
2/Lt. OSSENDORF
(Hitler Youth leader and super-Nazi; holds the party brief and does the real selection of candidates for appointments)

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(Hitler Youth leader and super-Nazi; holds the party brief and does the real selection of candidates for appointments.)

c) Propaganda Depot Bn

C.O.
Admin Officer
O.C. a Prop
Depot Coy:
Personnel:

Col. BLUM (promoted Col Apr 42)
Capt. ZIEHLER

Capt. HELM
GISELHER WIRING: This man was editor of the MUNICHER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN and was a Pte in the Prop Depot Res Bn - n Apr 42. He did the usual inf training, was appointed Sdf. 2 and went to RUSSIA.

2 Coy (called "Propaganda Verbindungen" = Prop Liaison Coy) which provides personnel for ensuring the transit of propaganda material to and from the various branches of the Propaganda Organisation throughout Europe and North Africa. Its strength is estimated by P.V. "A" at 400.

b) Method of work

This is illustrated by the work Source "A" had to do in KUMBI. In Apr-Jun 42 and recently in Africa.

In KUMBI, his task was to meet the train bringing propaganda material from GERMANY, see it safely into KUMBI, accompany it to destination and hand it over to an officer of the Propaganda Bn. He did this work in RIGI and SMOLANSK. In Africa, his duty was to meet C.O. coming from Europe (see para 4-5). In this connection he mentioned that the periodicals that came regularly every day to Africa were:

DAS DEUTSCHE, MÜNCHENER NEUZEITUNG, DEUTSCHE ALGERIEN ZEITUNG, VOLKISCHER BEBOCHTER, BERLINER INDUSTRIELLE, MÜNCHENER INDUSTRIELLE, KUMBI-CHE INDUSTRIELLE, ILLUSTRIRTER BEBOCHTER, SYMPLICISSIMUS.

iv) Propaganda Coys

These have an exclusively military function and do not concern themselves with civil populations. Their work consists in:

- Securing pictures, films and reports of troops in action.
- Distributing literature among troops.
- Providing them with shows, films and entertainments.

They are not concerned with pep-talks, the maintenance of morale, or with P.V.

e) Organisation

The reporters, photographers, radio commentators and cameramen of the Prop Coy are not organised into troops but form groups as required by circumstance or directed by the C.O. The Welfare Section (Betreuungs Trupp) and (in Africa) the editors of "Graf" form separate sections.

b) Method of working

The C.O. through the G.O.O.1 (I) or a L.O. with the Army Command receives instructions to cover a certain action and thereupon details a certain number of reporters, photographers, etc for the task. This may last a few hours or several days. In the actual work there is complete freedom of action; it is, however, at least as regards manuscripts, subject to approval by the chief reporter at the Coy H.Q.

Propaganda Bn. He did this work in RIG, and SMOLSK. In Africa, his duty was to meet C.C. coming from Europe (see para 4-b). In this connection he mentioned that the periodicals that came regularly every day to Africa were:

D-8 BEICH, MÜNCHNER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN, DEUTSCHE ILGEMEINE ZEITUNG, VOLKISCHER BEBOCHTER, AERLINER INDUSTRIELLE, MÜNCHNER INDUSTRIELLE, KULTUR-INDUSTRIELLE, INDUSTRIELLE BEBOCHTER, SINGLICHIUS.

iv) Propaganda Coys

These have an exclusively military function and do not concern themselves with civil populations. Their work consists in:

- Securing pictures, films and reports of troops in action.
- Distributing literature among troops.
- Providing them with shows, films and entertainments.

They are not concerned with pop-talks, the maintenance of morale, or with P.W.

a) Organisation

The reporters, photographers, radio commentators and cameramen of the Prop Coy are not organised into troops but form groups as required by circumstance or directed by the C.O. The Welfare Section (Betreuungs Trupp) and (in Africa) the editors of "Gase" form support sections.

b) Method of working

The C.O. through the G.O.C.1 (I) or a L.O. with the Army Command receives instructions to cover a certain action and thereupon details a certain number of reporters, photographers, etc for the task. This may last a few hours or several days. In the actual work there is complete freedom of action; it is, however, at least as regards manuscripts, subject to approval by the chief reporter at the Coy H.Q. Films, photographs and wireless commentaries are usually sent back to BERLIN via ATHENS.

Films taken in Africa are silent - the dialogue being added later in GERMANY from records made on a "Magnetophon" and synchronised. In Russia, sound films are made on the spot.

The Propaganda Coy in Africa does not broadcast as there is no station for it to use.

Material for programmes is made on records and forwarded to BERLIN for distribution. For this work there are Spanish, French, English and Arabic officers on the strength of the Coy. On the Russian front there are Russian operators doing similar work.

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One Coy for Journalists
" " " Photographers and war artists
" " " reporters
" holding Coy for admin personnel, returned personnel, etc.

There is also a special section for wireless propaganda experts.

Trainees receive inf training and are frequently sent away on courses of 4 - 8 weeks duration at Ministry of Propaganda.

11) Propaganda Bns

There is one of these in each of the occupied countries, except in RUSSIA where there are three. They are concerned exclusively with conducting and controlling propaganda among the civilian population.

Propaganda Bns for countries about to be invaded are formed in advance and are usually among the first to make contact with the invaded people.

Such a Bn is now waiting at POLSDAM to start work in THULIA as soon as it is occupied.

a) Organisation

They have a H.Q. Section in the capital and a Section (Staffel) in each of the most important towns. These 18 Bns are all similarly constituted thus:

Section Commander

Adjutant

Film Censor

Theatre "

Literary "

Advertisement censor (who controls public speeches as well as adverts)

all of whom are "Sonderführer".

Total personnel numbers 30, the remainder being clerks, orderlies, etc.

This organisation is shown clearly in FRANCE where there is a Prop Bn H.Q. in PARIS (Hotel Majestique) and Prop. Bns in BORDEAUX and DIJON and other towns. In RUSSIA, where it is still being developed, there are Prop Bns at RIGA, SMOLENSK and KREMLIN and offices (Ausstellen) in the smaller towns. There is one such "Ausstellen" at MILSK.

b) Administration

The Propaganda Bn in each country is an independent military unit. It has no connection with the ordinary forces occupying the country and administers itself.

c) Method of work

Each department of a Section sends its work directly to the same dept at the Bn which then co-ordinates and issues instructions. The Bn works in close liaison with the

countries, except in Russia where there are three. They are concerned exclusively with conducting and controlling propaganda among the civilian population.

Propaganda Bns for countries about to be invaded are formed in advance and are usually among the first to make contact with the invaded people.

Such a Bn is now waiting at POISDAM to start work in TILLI as soon as it is occupied.

a) Organisation

They have a H.Q. Section in the capital and a Section (Staffel) in each of the most important towns. These 3ecs are all similarly constituted thus:

Section Commander

Adjutant

Film Censor

Theatre "

Literary "

Advertisement censor (who controls public speeches as well as adverts)

all of whom are "Sonderführer".

Total personnel numbers 30, the remainder being clerks, orderlies, etc.

This organisation is shown clearly in FRANCE where there is a Prop Bn H.Q. in PARIS (Hotel Majestique) and Prop. 3ecs in BORDEAUX and DIJON and other towns. In RUSSIA, where it is still being developed, there are Prop Bns at RIGA, SMOLINKA and KREMENTSCHUK and offices (Ausstellungen) in the smaller towns. There is one such "Ausstellung" at MILSK.

b) Administration

The Propaganda Bn in each country is an independent military unit. It has no connection with the ordinary forces occupying the country and administers itself.

c) Method of work

Each department of a Section sends its work directly to the same dept at the Bn which then co-ordinates and issues instructions. The Bn works in close liaison with the W.Pr in BERLIN and forwards material there. The literary censors control all published matter and keep a watch on all book-shops. Wireless transmitting stations are all controlled by the Prop Bns who appoint switch censors. If, as was the case in FRANCE, officials of the German Institute carry out propaganda this is strictly under the control of the Prop Bn.

iii) Propaganda Service Bn - (Propaganda Einsatz Abt)

a) Organisation

This Bn has its H.Q. at POISDAM in the same barracks as the Prop Depot and consists of two coys:

1 Coy which is a pool of linguists employed on various kinds of propaganda work in their respective languages.

One car (Kubel)
 One mobile cinema van
 Three or four mobile cinema outfits on lorries.
 One ration truck
 One office truck
 One field kitchen
 One clothing truck and armoury.

b) Propaganda Liaison Coy

Only five or six members of this Coy (which is one of the two coys forming the Propaganda Service Bn - see para 5-c) are in Africa. Prior to the Oct offensive they were stationed at L.G. in DERN, TOBRUK and Q.S.B. and their function was to receive the incoming propaganda material (newspapers, films, books, etc) from GERMANY and forward it to Panzer Army, the D...I.H.C. and the Propaganda Coy which was responsible for its distribution. Personnel of Propaganda Liaison Coy is attached to the L.G. for admin and rations.

5. IDENTIFICATIONS & ORGANISATION: PROPAGANDA

A) General

Propaganda in GERMANY is all done directly by the Ministry of Propaganda, in countries occupied by GERMANY it is exclusively in the hands of a military organisation known as the W. Pr. (= Wehrmachtspropaganda).

i) W.Pr.

This organisation, which is a branch of the O.K.W., has its H.Q. in BERLIN (27 Benderstr.) and works in close conjunction with the Ministry of Propaganda.

It has three main functions:

- (a) Co-ordination with the Ministry of Propaganda.
- (b) Appointment of propaganda personnel outside GERMANY. This is done through the appointments Bureau.
- (c) Receipt and distribution of propaganda material received from outside GERMANY.

ii) Appointments Bureau

This Bureau is a part of the W.Pr. organisation and is responsible for all postings to the Propaganda Bns (see "a" below) the Propaganda Service Bn (see "b" below) and the Propaganda Coys (see "c" below). Appointments are made after recruits have been trained or when personnel return after completion of a task.

B) The Propaganda Forces

These consist of the following:

- i) Propaganda Depot Bn (Propaganda Ersatz (bt))
- ii) Propaganda Bns

D... L.H.C. and the Propaganda Coy which was responsible for its distribution. Personnel of Propaganda Liaison Coy is attached to the L.H.C. for admin and rations.

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B) The Propaganda Forces

These consist of the following:

- i) Propaganda Depot Bn (Propaganda Ersatz (bt)
- ii) Propaganda Bns
- iii) Propaganda Service Bn (Propaganda Ersatz (bt)
- iv) Propaganda Coys

i) Propaganda Depot Bn (Propaganda Ersatz (bt)

This is at POTSDAM and is housed in the "W.K. Barracks" in the Poppelallee. It is a pool for trained propagandists awaiting posting and a training centre. The Bn is divided into four coys:

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Jun '40 Appointed Sonderführer "Z" (2/Lt.) and sent to PARIS with another man. Reported to an Army Administrative officer in Hotel Majestic and posted to the Town Major's Staff ("Ortskommandantur" (I) 835). Moved with the Town Major's Staff to CAEN, where he was employed as Interpreter till March 41. Town Major's Staff transferred to POLAND. P.W. transferred to Propaganda Bn at PARIS as interpreter. Sent to Propaganda Section (Propaganda Staffel) at BORDAUX as Theatre Censor. Stayed there till Mar '42.

Mar '42 P.W. removed from post as being francophile; to Germany as a L/Cpl. Reported to Propaganda Res Bn at POTSDAM. Posted to 4 Coy. Then to the Propaganda Liaison Coy.

Apr/Jun 1942 Employed as guard for propaganda material sent by train to RUSSIA. In course of duties visited RIGA, SMOLENSK, MINSK.

2 Jul '42 Ordered to Africa as Pte.

4 Jul '42 ROME: spent two weeks there while waiting for transport.

ii) Passage to Africa

21 Jul '42 Flew from BRINDISI to MALME and thence to TORUK.

iii) In Africa

23 Jul '42 In TORUK reported to Col KOCH of the Propaganda Liaison Coy and stayed there a week.

Aug '42 Sent alone to FUKA to handle propaganda mail. To EL QASR: same employment.

Oct '42 Sick with jaundice; sent to Hospital at DERN.

3. CAPTURE
"Z" was caught near TORUK when his truck broke down; "A" and "C" escaped from an ambulance colon when being evacuated from DERN towards BENCHALI, and, after hiding for three days, gave themselves up to advancing British troops.

4. UNIT
a) Propaganda Coy Africa
i) Organisation and Strength
This Coy consists of reporters, photographers, wireless commentators, the editors of "O-Son" and welfare section and clerks, orderlies, cooks, etc. It is 40-60 strong, third being administrative staff.

4.1 Functions

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Propaganda Liaison Coy.
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 To EL QALBI: same employment.
 Oct 42 Sick with jaundice; sent to Hospital at DERNA.

3. CAPTURE

"B" was caught near TOBRUK when his truck broke down; "A" and "C" escaped from an ambulance colon when being evacuated from DERNA towards BENHIZI, and, after hiding for three days, gave themselves up to advancing British troops.

4. UNITa) Propaganda Coy Africai) Organisation and Strength

This Coy consists of reporters, photographers, wireless commentators, the editors of "O.S." and welfare section and clerks, orderlies, cooks, etc. It is 40-60 strong, third being administrative staff.

ii) Functions

The main function of the Coy was to secure pictures and films of the Afrika Korps in the field and provide commentaries and reports for the Press, the Cinema and the wireless on its activities. It also produced "O.S." (wireless), while the welfare section (see para 5-B-iv-d) provided film shows and entertainments for the troops and distributed literature among them.

iii) Transport

One Volkswagen for the Coy Comd.
 One other Volkswagen.

SECRET

APPENDIX

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Source "A"</u> | <u>Source "B"</u> | <u>Source "C"</u> |
| <u>Name:</u> L/Cpl (Geir.) | L/Cpl (O'Geir) | Pte |
| <u>Rank:</u> Propaganda | Propaganda Coy | Propaganda Coy, |
| <u>Unit:</u> Liaison Coy | Africa | Africa |
| F.P.No: 39496 P.K. | (43402 P.K. previously 39496 P.K.) | M42 3333 |
| Secret No: M42 3334 | M42 3332 | Nr TOUR. 22 Nov 42 |
| Capt'd: Nr TOUR. 12 Nov 42 | TOUR. 12 Nov 42 | C.D.I.C. 7 Dec 42. |
| Place: C.D.I.C. 6 Dec. | C.D.I.C. 6 Dec. | |

1. PRE-MBLE

All three P.W. are intelligent; "B" is 26, a shoemaker by trade; "C" is 28 and owns the Willi Cinema in Berlin; "A" is 30, an ethnologist in private life. The two latter have offered to work for us, but it is obviously an offer that must be accepted with considerable reserve.

2. HISTORY AND MOVEMENTS

a) "B"

i) Pre North Africa

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 17 Nov 38 | Called up to 2 Coy, 3 Reserve Lorried Inf Bn, EBERSWILDE. Heavy machine gunner. |
| 1939 | Took part in Polish campaign in 3 'rmd Div under Gen GUDERIAN. |
| Sept 41 | To Africa Reserve Propaganda Coy, POTSDAM. |
| Jun 42 | Sent in draft of 5 tradesmen to Africa Propaganda Coy. |

ii) In Africa

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 10 Jul 42 | Reported to Africa Propaganda Coy, H.Q. Panzer Army. |
|-----------|--|

b) "C"

i) Pre North Africa

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 28 Mar 40 | Called up to 475 Inf Training Bn in DÜSSELDORF. |
| 30 Jan 41 | Left BERLIN with 681 Supply Unit. |

ii) In Africa

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 9 Feb 41 | Crossed from PALERMO to TRIPOLI. |
| Feb 41/Feb 42 | In charge of the Army Cinema (formerly VADDAN Cinema) in TRIPOLI. |
| Mar 42 onwards. | Started Mobile Cinema and toured 15 and 21 Armoured Divs. |

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ii) In Africa

10 Jul 42 Reported to Africa Propaganda Coy, H.Q. Panzer Armee.

b) "C"

i) Pre North Africa

28 Mar 40 Called up to 475 Inf Training Bn in DÜBELN.
30 Jan 41 Left BERLIN with 681 Supply Unit.

ii) In Africa

9 Feb 41 Crossed from PALERMO to TRIPOLI.
Feb 41/Feb 42 In charge of the Army Cinema (formerly VADDAN Cinema) in TRIPOLI.
Mar 42 Started Mobile Cinema and toured 15 and 21 Armoured Divs.
onwards.

c) "A"

i) Pre North Africa

Jan 40 Called up to 4 Coy, 81 Res. M.G. Bn at FRANKFURT/a.M.
Did six weeks inf training at the KURHESSEN Barracks.
During this period passed Interpreter's Test in French and selected for job as Interpreter.

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blows with Italian Militia (Milizia Metropolitana). This is essentially composed of Italians from SICILY and CALABRIA, and was formed by MUSSOLINI with the specific intention of controlling civilian population. Units of this militia first appeared in 1943 soon after the beginning of hostilities.

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Electric Power. Restrictions have been imposed in order to compel firms to reduce quantity of power used. P.W.'s fiancée, who is employed in the textile firm of "GENEL", told him that often they closed down once or twice a week owing to lack of power.

b) Shipyards

P.W. states that in Mar 43 the battleship ROMA (SAN MARCO shipyard) was still as flat as an aircraft carrier - superstructure nonexistent. That was the only ship under construction. MONFALCONE shipyards only built small submarines and aircraft. Told that battleship ROMA was now believed to be in GENOA, P.W. was very surprised. He thinks she must have been towed to GENOA to avoid sabotage. Small acts of sabotage have often been witnessed. Machinery break-downs, small fires are started, but workmen have not got the courage to do more.

Work is very irregular in the shipyards. P.W. lived in SAN GIACOMO, and all his friends were dock workers, so he is well aware of the situation. They sometimes work for a week, then have to stop for some days because of lack of material -- steel and iron are the raw materials which lack most.

c) Political Situation

P.W. says that at least three-quarters of the population in TRIESTE are anti-Fascist, anti-Italian and pro-British. They think that the reason for which the R.A.F. have not yet bombed TRIESTE is that we know of their feelings. Asked what the reaction would be if a bombardment took place and leaflets dropped to explain our attitude, he said that all workmen would advocate shipyards and factories. He does not think that any anti-Fascist organization exists, because a closer watch is kept on TRIESTE than on any other town in Italy. Fascist officials patrol the town in civvies, besides large numbers of Carabinieri. Therefore, open rebellion is impossible, as they have neither the necessary means nor a leader, but little help would be needed to start one.

Leaflets were once dropped from the dress circle of the Excelsior Cinema telling the population that ENGLAND would soon win the war and free them from Italy.

Large numbers of Slovenes have been interned although some escape across the border. General MIHAILOVITCH's forces have sent patrols within 20 or 30 kms of TRIESTE. In one instance a patrol reached VILLA NEVOSO, beat up the local fascists and returned to their base with many Slovene volunteers. A Sgt. Major FARLINI, married to a girl of VILLA NEVOSO, was there when the patriots carried out the raid. FARLINI, who was in Italian uniform, was knocked about a bit. The local authorities in TRIESTE are convinced that the Slovene population in and around TRIESTE are in close touch with the patriots, giving them help, including money, and the movements of Italian military

very surprised. He thinks one must have been told to avoid sabotage. Small acts of sabotage have often been witnessed. Machinery break-downs, small fires are started, but workmen have not got the courage to do more.

Work is very irregular in the shipyards. P.A. lived in SAN GIACOMO, and all his friends were dock workers, so he is well aware of the situation. They sometimes work for a week, then have to stop for some days because of lack of material -- steel and iron are the raw materials which lack most.

c) Political Situation

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Women carry on communistic propaganda, especially when food queues are formed. Instances have occurred when women came to

/blows....

SECRET

h) Revolution

If ITALY wins the war and the soldiers are given fair treatment, I do not think there will be a revolution. I admit there is much criticism of the Party, of those responsible for the Greek disaster, and of profiteers, but the presence of Germans in the country and the necessity of keeping Fascism in power would prevent trouble of a serious nature.

On the other hand, if we lose the war, there will without doubt be a revolution. Every time some high official of the DUCE arrives in certain towns, especially of PIEMONTE and LIGURIA, the prisons get filled. STARACE and CIANO, to mention two of these most on view, have always been hated by the people. Harsh criticisms were made on the appointment of the very young VIDUSEONI as Secretary to the Party. To combat all this, the bogey of Bolshevism is much used in Fascist propaganda, and has a great effect on the people; and the threat that if ENGLAND won Bolshevism would spread over the whole of EUROPE, with its attendant horrors. This type of propaganda could be effectively counteracted in B.B.C. broadcasts.

4. Conditions at TRIESTE

P.W. is Slav by origin - father killed in the last war - real name is CERDAX - had to change it (as all Slavs) when TRIESTE was given to ITALY, in order to find work. Strongly anti-Fascist - also anti-Italian and pro-British - seems honest and reliable.

a) Living Conditions

Last visit to TRIESTE took place in Mar 42. Went home on leave for 17 days. Found conditions of living very difficult indeed.

Coffee has completely disappeared and is forbidden.

Bread rationed 150 grs per day. Extra quantity for workmen in factories and shipyards.

Oils, Fats, Butter practically non-existent.

Meat once a week.

Sugar about 100 grs per month.

Milk rationed quantity very small and often unavailable. P.W.

says his mother did not bother to go and collect it, because 3 times out of 4 there was none.

Rubber not available. Family had to store their bicycles

because tyres were not available.

Coal practically unavailable. His mother did not get any

during the whole winter 1941/42. She remained in bed

until 10 a.m., then went to her daughter's house, where

they had a gas stove (which was not lit every day) at

3 p.m., went to a cinema to keep warm, and then went

home and to bed.

Clothing. One of his nephews received a new suit and shoes to

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Clothing. One of his nephews received a new suit and shoes to go to school. The whole family had to give him some of their coupons because his were not enough.

Railways. As a soldier, P.W. had to travel in a special train from FLORENCE to TRIESTE. Apart from the fact that he had to stand during the whole trip (9 hours), the train did not take much longer than it would have done in peacetime. Civilians have to justify any trip they wish to make.

Cigarettes are very difficult to find.

Communications. Very few buses, still run. Trains provide the principal means of transport and as they are always overcrowded, employees in factories and offices generally arrive with considerable delay.

/Electric Power....

SECRET

assistance, etc. But later on, the people realized that any other Government would have done the same, influenced by the world-wide trend to improve the lot of the working man. On paper, the Party gave Italy a strong army, but the Party deceived the nation as to the means available. In this respect, the DUCE was not fully to blame; he had too many blackguards round him. In peacetime we had A/C which had set up speed records, etc., and yet we entered the war with a second-rate Air Force, with CR 42 and such-like A/C. We had planes which had made long overseas flights, and yet we went to war without long-range bombers.

c) Party Youth Organizations

These have a hold on youths, but only up to the ages of 18-19. After that, coercive measures are necessary to maintain attendance, such as fines, withdrawal of membership cards, etc. The summer camps and sport activities for youths, instituted and encouraged by the Fascist Party, are commendable, but not everyone can take part.

d) The Fascist Militia

There is no understanding between the Militia and the Army. I have heard of trains leaving for the front from which, when passing over bridges patrolled by CC.NN, hand grenades, and even hand grenades, have been thrown at the blackshirts. The officers of the Militia are not liked and not esteemed by the civil population. There is no harmony between the officers of the Army and those of the Militia, one of the reasons being that some of the latter have had little or no education.

e) Italian Propaganda

In general, faith is placed in the Italian war bulletins, and also in the details of losses inflicted and suffered. Nearly everyone turns off the wireless as soon as the bulletins have been read. Only when something important has happened does the thirst for news make one listen to the commentaries, and these, as a rule, are only a repetition in various nauseating forms of the usual things one has heard over and over again. Appellus, although he has such an unlikeable voice and is so scurrilous and violent, has a certain hold on the population, but the educated do not approve of him.

f) The B.B.C.

It is dangerous to listen in to the B.B.C., but most people still do. I have gone so myself, and I have been able to prove on certain occasions that the news was a little too exaggerated. In my opinion, it hasn't a great effect on the Italians, and I would suggest that the best propaganda would be to convince the people that an Allied victory would not mean the financial and economic ruin of Italy.

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g) Morale

Up to Aug 42, when I was still in Italy, I can safely say that the people were fully convinced that the war was going to end well. There had been the victorious drive into Egypt, and it seemed that final victory was in sight. In spite of this conviction, people with money, from the very first day of the war in fact, invested it in land and property, paying very high prices. As a result, the Government arranged a newspaper campaign to stop this speculation, pointing out that in this way the money might lose its value, with harmful results to the nation.

/n/ Revolution...

SECRET

The highest-paid workmen were the testers (Collaudatori) and a few specialists.

Men working at this factory were not exempted from military service when their classes were called up.

The extra number of workpeople taken on adversely affected housing conditions. People were sleeping in hay lofts and about 8 girls would share one small room, feeding communally. It was the only way to exist on their meagre wages. When P.W. left in Mar 41, about 300 workmen's houses had been planned, but, as building materials were extremely scarce, nothing had been done.

3. Internal

(Please see foreword to para 1.)

a) Living and Working Conditions

In pre-war days, work was more or less plentiful, but wages were low. Only the specialist was well paid. Farmers and small land-owners could only just manage to live. The general situation was therefore, not too good, but one jogged along. The reason for this lay in the following factors:-

- i) The corporations, syndicates, federations, etc., controlled all national activities.
- ii) The private activity and initiative of the individual, though approved and encouraged by labour charters (carta del lavoro), were curtailed by too much control, too many rules.
- iii) Raw materials were becoming difficult to obtain. Thus, was born autarchy and the resulting reduction in the quality of goods available in the country.
- iv) Very heavy taxes to provide for the national military effort, which left the workers with only a minimum living wage.

The large industries, the big landowners, and, on the whole, all those who work on a large scale, were able to carry on for a time, as they had means of covering up deficiencies. When they really couldn't carry on any more, the State intervened with subsidies, etc., especially in those cases where national interests were seriously involved. The small businessman, the small industrialist, the small farmer, had not the same opportunities. They got into debt and often had to close down. Large profits were made by all those who worked for the Government, on war industries or in charge of military supplies.

This was the situation when the war broke out. As one can see, in Italy it was a make-shift policy. One filled up a gap in one place and another opened up somewhere else. Ideas of greatness and imperialism are very costly. It would have been sufficient to stay quiet, live peacefully and work. This was all the people asked, nothing else. With the outbreak of war, an imperative necessity arose to economise, to reduce the consumption and waste. Rationing, however, resulted in hoarding and increased

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b) The Fascist Party

The people admit, and so did I at one time, that the Party had done some good for the country. It raised the living, working and moral conditions of the people -- better homes, protection of the workman's interests, settling of difficulties and disputes between the working classes and their employers, social and medical

/assistance. ...

sounded. After two hours the "all clear" went, without any action having taken place, and he proceeded to his home on Lake Maggiore.

On the 26th, P.W. returned to MILAN and, from personal inspection and hearsay, states that the following properties were damaged:-

- i) S.A. BORLETTI factory, situated N.W. outskirts of the city - previously employed in manufacture of watches and precision instruments, and now of small arms ammunition.
- ii) S.A. BLANCHI - situated in Corso BUONOS AYRES area - pre-war use, manufacture of motor vehicles and bicycles; present use, not known.
- iii) S.A. MONTECATINI's block of new offices in VIA PRINCIPE UMBERTO - between the PIAZZA DUOMO and the STAZIONE CENTRALE.
- iv) MILAN University building in PIAZZA MISSOURI.
- v) Building in general in the VIA MONTFORTE, PIAZZA TRICOLORI and FORAT VITTORIA areas.
- vi) MONZA is also reported to have had a few bombs dropped there, and that a single aircraft came down low and machine-gunned a secondary road, causing a few civilian casualties. This caused indignation and annoyed the population, especially as they had believed that the R.A.F. limited their attacks to "military" targets.

The raids were widespread over the city, and P.W. considers that the material damage was not great, but that the effect on the morale of the civilian population was considerable. (He was told that the damage in GENOA was "tremendous".)

The A.A. were taken by surprise, and damage by fire was greater than it should have been, as the major part of the MILAN Fire Brigade was away dealing with fires in GENOA. Fire Brigades from VARESE, GALLARATE, BUSTO ARSIZIO, etc., were called in to deal with the situation in MILAN.

The air-raid shelters at the Central Station, MILAN, are numerous and good. All blocks of buildings in the city have orders to provide shelters sufficient to accommodate all inhabitants, but P.W. does not think that this can have been carried out to any extent.

The STAZIONE CENTRALE, the PIAZZA DUOMO and the GALLERIA have so far escaped any damage.

The celebrations for the anniversary of 28 Oct were held in the Piazza Duomo on 28 Oct. P.W. quoted this to show that the

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The celebrations for the anniversary of 28 Oct were held in MILAN at 11.00 hrs on 25 Oct. P.W. quoted this to show that the damage caused and the adverse effect on morale was not sufficient to interfere with this programme.

d) Rifle Factory

A P.W. worked up to Mar 41 in the Arsenal at GARDONI, VAL TROMBIA. At the beginning of 41, four extra workshops were built. In Mar 41, the output of automatic and ordinary rifles had risen to 15/1600 daily. 3/4000 men and over 1000 women were employed, working in three 8-hour shifts.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|-------------------------------|
| Pay | min. | 2.10 | max. | 4.50/5 lire per hour for men; |
| | " | 1.40 | " | 1.50 " " women. |

/The highest...

SECRET

At Tatoi we refused to give Germans a lift to Athens, and they did the same to us. When going on leave in Dec 41, I saw German Q.R.s. sitting in first-class carriages, whilst Italian officers, including myself, were standing in the corridor. When one of the conductors pointed out to a German Cpl that he was in a 1st class carriage with a 3rd ticket, the cpl took the ticket, crossed out the "3rd" and put "1st", and returned it to the Italian conductor, thus putting an end to the discussion.

2. Economic

a) Three Power Stations

P.W. has given information on three Electric Power Stations at SAN GIOVANNI in PIOMBE (CALABRIA). They are not all on the same level. The first is hidden in a forest, whereas the two others can be seen from the road running from CROTONE to SAN GIOVANNI-in-PIOMBE (Map reference: 40/67 - 41/67 - 43/68, Sheet 237, ITALY 1:100,000). The slope is roughly 90° for the first, 60° for the second and 40° for the third. The distance by road from CROTONE to the Power Stations is 22 km, and from the stations to SAN GIOVANNI-in-PIOMBE 40 km. These stations supply two or more factories in CROTONE. The first is the MONTECATINI, employing roughly 3000 workmen, which produces chemical fertilizers in peacetime, but which can very rapidly be transformed for production of poison gases, etc. The second is called LA PERTUSSOLA, employing roughly 600 workmen and produces zinc and silver.

A third factory, which was being built when P.W. left the country, was to produce aluminium (Map reference: 67/39, Sheet 238, ITALY 1:100,000). P.W. has had confirmation that this factory has been completed.

The port of CROTONE is a base for submarines and seaplanes.

b) Airframe Factory

From middle 1937 to middle 1940, P.W. was employed by the C.M.A.S.A. (Costruzione Meccaniche aeronautiche Società anonima). This factory was once German-owned, but for several years had been in Italian hands and is now Government-controlled. This airframe factory is situated at MARINA DI PISA, lying South of the River ARNO and along the coast line.

P.W. is vague as to the total size of the factory, but estimates that within the boundary walls which surround it an area of 15,000 square metres is covered. With the exception of the offices, the buildings are all ground-floor only, with concrete walls and floors and shed roofs are light material such as Eternit.

Total number of hands, 6000 (including women), and P.W., who was on leave in PISA six months ago, does not think that any extensions have been made to the factory and that, therefore, the number employed will not have increased to any extent. The workers live in MARINA DI PISA, PISA and surrounding country.

The entrances to the factory are guarded by Carabinieri. There were no flank defences at the beginning of 1940. There was a shortage of raw materials, which arrived by lorry.

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The entrances to the factory are guarded by Carabinieri. There were no flank defences at the beginning of 1940. No apparent shortage of raw materials, which arrived by lorry. Power supply is electric from the power station at PISA.

Types of aircraft frames manufactured were: G. 50, S. 82, and CR 42. When working on fighter frames, the output was one to two aircraft a day, and less for bombers.

c) Bombing of MILAN

P.W. arrived from ROME at 13.00 hrs on 25 Oct 42, the train being two hours late. On arrival at the Central Station, MILAN, he was sent to an air raid shelter, as the alarm had been

/sounded. ...

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And why this? Because otherwise the Colonel gets annoyed and says we are incapable of doing anything, that we haven't an initiative, and all this goes down on our "record sheets" and counts against us in our career. This is the cause of many errors and disasters. The ill-feeling of junior officers toward those in command, which is deeper the higher rank they hold, was more than ever evident at the moment of capture and during the first few days of imprisonment, and indiscreet listeners could have heard dreadful tales. Both officers and soldiers clearly showed that they were delighted to be captured. All was now over for them, all danger past; they were safe. I unfortunately saw one soldier give himself up to British armoured cars, playing a mouth-organ. Although I ordered him to behave with dignity, he took no notice. That same evening, a Lt-Col had to call to order a group of officers, of which I formed part, with the words: "Officers, kindly behave in a manner more in keeping with the situation, even if you are pleased in your innermost hearts to be out of danger and to be now safe."

Volunteers in Italy for this war hardly exist. Out of 10 of my officer colleagues with whom I discussed the matter, nine shared my opinion -- "Why all these ideas of imperialism? Why try to set the Giant when our structure is really that of a dwarf?" Most soldiers with means and the necessary influence could keep out of fighting and hide themselves in base jobs. The Piedmontese, Ligurians and Milanese were particularly good at this. Only the stupid, the unlucky ones, and the poor less educated men from the South of Italy were in the front line units.

The same applies to the officers. During my military career, every officer I met had one idea -- to keep out of the fighting. They studied every War Office circular to try and find a way out.

The "University" volunteers are even a worse type. In the first place, they have all been declared "volunteers" with the relative benefits and advantages. In reality, not one of them was a volunteer. It was quite usual to hear university students sitting in the cafés speaking against the decrees on the basis of which they were called to the colours. I am convinced that certain advantages for certain faculties made many of the students choose one faculty rather than another, simply to avoid being called up. When they saw there was nothing more to be done in this line, they endeavoured to get somebody to back them for base jobs, which they would have considered inferior to occupy in peace-time. Very few joined the fighting forces. If one was unlucky enough to be posted to the inf, he had a last chance -- ask to be attached to the G.A.P., a unit to which in peacetime only second-rate officers were sent. Such was the Fascist interpretation of the term "volunteer".

To illustrate the state of morale in the Italian army, I.M. told the following story:--

A circular was issued by the War Office, stating that men

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Volunteers in Italy for this war hardly exist. Out of 10 of my officer colleagues with whom I discussed the matter, nine shared my opinion -- "Why all these ideas of imperialism? Why try to act the giant when our structure is really that of a dwarf?"

Most soldiers with means and the necessary influence could keep out of fighting and hide themselves in base jobs. The Piedmontese, Ligurians and Milanese were particularly good at this. Only the stupid, the unlucky ones, and the poor less educated men from the South of Italy were in the front line units. The same applies to the officers. During my military career, every officer I met had one idea -- to keep out of the fighting. They studied every War Office air war to try and find a way out.

The "University" volunteers are even a worse type. In the first place, they have all been declared "volunteers" with the relative benefits and advantages. In reality, not one of them was a volunteer. It was quite usual to hear university students sitting in the cafés speaking against the decrees on the basis of which they were called to the colours. I am convinced that certain advantages for certain faculties made many of the students choose one faculty rather than another, simply to avoid being called up. When they saw there was nothing more to be done in this line, they endeavoured to get somebody to back them for base jobs, which they would have considered infradig to occupy in peacetime. Very few joined the fighting forces. If one was unlucky enough to be posted to the Inf, he had a last chance -- ask to be attached to the G.A.F., a unit to which in peacetime only second-rate officers were sent. Such was the Fascist interpretation of the term "volunteer".

To illustrate the state of morale in the Italian Army, P.W. told the following story:-

A circular was issued by the War Office, stating that men with a certain number of teeth missing were to be demobilised. There was an immediate rush on all the dentists (and quacks) in the town, with the result that the Colonel of the Regt had to parade the men and count their teeth. If this had not been done, the whole regt would have been applying for demobilisation within a few days.

a) Inter-axis Relations

The much-boasted brotherhood between soldiers of the axis is all bluff.

/At 12.15...

b) Officers, N.C.Os. and Men

The number of regular officers in the Italian Army was, for financial reasons, at its lowest at the outbreak of the present war. The majority of the officers, therefore, were of the reserve. This has proved to be, and will always be, a great mistake. It is not that the reserve officer in the Inf is inferior to the regular officer; anything but. The reserve officer is efficient only during his first months of military service, as, by the time he is recalled, he has lost his knowledge of weapon training and the handling of troops, and leaves his civilian job unwillingly. This has been partly overcome by short periodical recalls to the colours to brush up knowledge of the weapons. As a rule, everyone considers these periods as holidays, as a change from the sedentary office life. As the individual is invariably passed as efficient, the benefit of all this is negligible.

I have noted that on the whole the Italian Inf officer has no great knowledge of military matters. He rarely knows much about Inf weapons, and less about topographical maps.

The Italian soldier of this war lacks discipline and his training is poor and incomplete. What the recruit knows he has imbibed from his comrades who have been retained or recalled, and there are some of the latter who do not even know what a breach block is. The blame for all this must be found higher up. I have noticed that the Mobilisation Centres do not know their job. When men are called to the colours, no account is taken of their specialised knowledge -- men, for instance, with Signals training are turned into gunners. The lower commands carry out orders from above, mechanically, just so as to be able to signal "action taken."

If a sgt is to be appointed, they take the senior cpl and make him at once a sgt, without, however, ascertaining his particular qualities, and without realising that one can be a good cpl but only a passable sgt. It is because of this that our Inf sgt's are so poor. This must be evident from the prisoners you have taken. They have no hold on the troops, they lack preparation and training, and some of them can hardly read and write. The result is that the poor subaltern has to do everything himself and always be present on every occasion -- set as sgt, in fact; and the Coy Cdr, even if he is a Captain, loses his prestige as an officer and his personality as a man.

The Italian is capable of doing great things, and has an unusual spirit of sacrifice, but he is not a soldier in the real sense of the word. He doesn't take care of his equipment, he is not interested in his weapons, he is unmilitary and he is inclined to criticise his superiors. His only thoughts are: demobilisation, his stomach and his leave. This is not only because he does not feel the war, but also because he is thoroughly fed up with it. I have had occasion to overhear discussions amongst soldiers, during which they said: "We don't care whether the Germans or the

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c) Morale

The senior officers are very rarely trusted and liked by their subalterns. Too many faults have been noticed, too many accusations made against them. The senior officers have, in fact, a tendency to hide things from the junior officers, and when the Colonel asks a Captain how things are going, etc., the latter replies that all is well, even if things are going badly.

/and why this? ...

SECRET

garb as highly suspicious, but the Austrian Nazis, although opposed to catholicism, still have an inborn regard for the priest.

Very few priests of the younger generation are seen. They are all being conscripted for military service; they go through the same training as normal recruits, including arms drill and weapon training, but cannot become officers unless they resign their priesthood. Normally, they are made cpls and put into Regimental Offices, etc.

P.W. has not heard of any foreign priests in AUSTRIA. The average Viennese attitude varies from indifference to friendliness towards priests. The normal Tyrolean or Vorarlberger is, of course, very friendly.

There should be an R.C. chaplain in every Army Division, but no formation lower than a Div can be allotted a chaplain, either R.C. or Lutheran. P.W. believes there are several divisions with no chaplain at all.

c) Remarks about B.B.C.

P.W. states that English propaganda broadcasts in German are listened to regularly in AUSTRIA, but he suggests an alteration in times: he thinks that the best broadcasting time for civilians would be from 20.00 hrs to 21.00 hrs, because now, owing to the black-out, few people leave their homes, and they go to bed early because of the fuel shortage.

For the Army, the best propaganda time for broadcasting would be from 22.00 hrs to 23.00 or 23.30 hrs. "Lights Out" in the German Army is at 22.00 hrs. While he was stationed in BREGENZ, P.W. and his comrades always had the radio on after "Lights Out", trying to get the B.B.C., because they were then safe from interference by officers.

While in AFRICA, P.W. could not listen to broadcasts, because there was only one receiver in the Coy Office; the O.C. admitted quite openly that he was listening in to LONDON quite recently. (The ~~idea~~ is also Austrian.)

C. ITALY

1. Military (Appreciation)

Both this paragraph and paragraph 3, on the Italian internal situation, are part of a General appreciation by a recently-captured Italian officer.

a) Equipment

In Aug 42 my Coy left ITALY with three 47/32 A.Tk
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a) Equipment

In Aug 42 my Coy left ITALY with three 47/32 A.Tk guns. One had a broken spring, which had been repaired by my soldiers with a piece of wire. Another had a broken wheel. It was impossible in ITALY to obtain spare parts -- even at the Army Ordnance Depot at ROME.

Uniforms and equipment were of poor quality and badly made. After a few days, buttons came off, straps and buckles broke. There was never any question of repairs -- the soldier had to make the best of it with wire and pins. During 1941, the state of many uniforms was such that the men would not leave barracks. In winter this was overcome by wearing their overcoats. Boots were disgraceful. After a short time, the nails came out and the seams opened. Owing to the lack of boot polish, the leather cracked.

/b) Officers, NCOs and Men...

3. Political and Morale

a) General appreciation

There is considerable unrest in AUSTRIA at present: in VIENNA, anti-Nazi inscriptions are chalked up on walls during the night, stones are thrown through windows of Nazi Party buildings, and the Nazi "terror" method of placing small time-bombs in public telephone booths to wreck them, is being used constantly by the anti-Nazi.

There is considerable discontent also in the TYROL and VOERARBERG provinces. The majority of the inhabitants of these provinces are very independent farmers and forest owners and their employees, who hate being controlled by "Prussian foreigners" who not only are very overbearing, but also ignorant of the special conditions of the country. It should be added that SCHUSCHNIGG comes from this part of AUSTRIA, where the "black" influence is strongest, and his treatment by the Nazis has almost made SCHUSCHNIGG a Saint in the eyes of the population. P.W. stated that old people frequently cross themselves at the mere mention of his name.

STYRIA is still the stronghold of the Nazis in AUSTRIA. In those parts where STYRIA is industrial (ZISENERZ, KAPFENBERG, etc.). P.W. does not know about CARINTHIA.

P.W. thinks that there is a definite desire for co-operation between Austrian anti-Nazi and members of the Czech minority in AUSTRIA. He was always treated very well by Austrians when they found him to be a Czech, and not a German.

Austrians generally believe that underground work is being done by Catholics, Communists and Socialists for the liberation of AUSTRIA, but P.W. does not think that

Legitimists have any influence at all now. They were much too discredited during the SCHUSCHNIGG regime. Perhaps some old farmers in SALZBURG, TYROL or VOERARBERG are still legitimist, but the aristocratic legitimists are said to be completely eclipsed.

According to P.W., Austrians would prefer either a DANUBE federation under Republican form, or a South German federation, with the exclusion of PRUSSIA and NORTHERN GERMANY.

Austrians definitely hope to be considered as victims of Nazi oppression, and not as Germans, after the war.

b) Religion

P.W. believes that all monasteries in LOWER and UPPER AUSTRIA have been closed, but heard in BREGENZ, from comrades, that public opinion in TYROL and VOERARBERG compelled the Nazis to keep several open in those provinces. He knows definitely that the KLOSTERNEUBURG and MELK monasteries are both closed. MELK is to become a Nazi School for

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Priests can still exercise their religious functions in AUSTRIA, but nothing more. They cannot give instruction in schools on worldly subjects, and religious instruction in schools is now limited to a maximum of two hours per week. Priests may not take part in organizing clubs for youth, and, of course, they are under the strictest possible supervision. The slightest remark during a sermon, which the police spies do not like, and the priest goes off to prison for several months, without either being accused or interrogated. Nazis (mainly only Germans from the REICH) consider the priest's

/sarb ...

SECRET

Austrian mountain troops are employed on the most dangerous fronts. Austrians had to fight in NORWAY, GREECE, NORTHERN RUSSIA, CAUCASUS, and P.W. believes that the losses in Austrian units are considerably higher than the losses in corresponding German units.

Austrian troops despise the German "Kammlade and Fet-to Grub", and say that Austrian stomachs are not built for Eintopfgerichte (one-dish meals). Their rations compare most unfavourably with what they used to get in the Austrian Army prior to the annexation by GERMANY.

b) M.P. Patrols in AUSTRIA

There is a very strict control of soldiers in AUSTRIA. On all railway stations there are separate entrances and exits for soldiers only, apart from the civilian exits. Every soldier passing through is carefully examined, his papers and leave pass checked by military police. In addition to this, there are mobile military police patrols, normally working together with civilian police patrols, examining identity papers on streets, in cinemas, pubs, etc. P.W. was checked twice in the street during a fortnight's leave in VIENNA, although he did not go out very much.

2. Economic

a) Travel in AUSTRIA

Only a limited number of tickets are sold at the railway booking offices for each train, whether express, slow train or even local. Intending passengers must buy their tickets the day before they want to travel, but no special permit, etc., is required at the booking office. During the train's journey, every train is controlled either by normal police or railway police, every soldier must show his papers (Soldbuch) and leave-pass, and every civilian his identity card. Civilians must also have an entry in their identity card to the effect that they are authorized to travel to and from their home/office, or must produce actual business correspondence or medical certificates or other documents to prove the necessity for their travelling. If these documents are not available and the controlling official considers the journey unnecessary, the offender should in theory pay a heavy fine, or, in serious cases of "frivolous" travelling, be punished with imprisonment. The well-known Austrian "Schlamperei" (casualness) makes, however, this rigorous control less strict. P.W.'s cousin was once caught, and, although she travelled from VIENNA to SALZBURG without good reason, dismissed with a nominal fine of RMk 5.---. It is said that officials, when doing this unpopular job and when no uniformed Nazis are present, sometimes overlook offenders intentionally.

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b) Sabotage

P.W. has not heard of "go-slow" tactics in Austrian industries, but knows of some cases of sabotage. In Aug or Sep 41, about 500 lorries, prepared for delivery to the German army in the VIENNA factory of GRUF & STIFT (a subsidiary of AUSTRO-DAIMLER and STEYR), suddenly caught fire and burnt completely out.

/3. Political and Morale...

SECRET

how many others it has affected. Many friends of ours have no roofs over their heads and have lost everything but the clothes they stand up in. You would get fed up if you saw the misery here now....

"The big corner house on the BAHNSTRASSE has gone, nothing left. The 3 big cinemas, ALHAMBRA, APOLLO and EUROPA, have been completely burned out. But I can't tell you all the other buildings that have been damaged or destroyed. Yes, my dear, it would be an awful shock to you to see your Fatherland today."

a) Eda Goering

In 1923, in the MUNICH Putsch, GOERING received a bullet in a vital gland which rendered him impotent and brought his obesity and enormous appetite. After his re-marriage, his impotence had to be disproved. Frau General GOERING was made pregnant by artificial means. When the child appeared, it was named EDDA. The Germans interpreted this non-Teutonic name to be the abbreviations for Ediger Dank Dem Adjutant (Eternal thanks to the adjutant).

b) AUSTRIA

The following information on AUSTRIA has been obtained from a 25-year-old worker from the Sudeten territory, of Czech nationality. He was sent to the iron ore mines of BRZBERG (Styria) at the beginning of 1939, and in 1940 decided to leave German-occupied EUROPE to join the Czech forces in ENGLAND. He communicated with a communist in BRZBERG and was helped across AUSTRIA to the Yugoslav frontier by the underground communist organization, which, although not large in this part of AUSTRIA, is nevertheless important. He was, however, caught by German frontier guards 50 yards from the frontier and sent back to the Gestapo in GRAZ for investigation. He pleaded that he did not intend to leave GERMANY, but that the working conditions in BRZBERG were so bad that he wanted to look for work elsewhere.

After several weeks imprisonment without trial, he was taken to the Depot Unit of the Army under escort.

He intended to desert when sent to RUSSIA, but was afraid he might be killed by the Russians before he had an opportunity to explain. He shamed illness successfully, was sent back to hospital in GERMANY, and after release from hospital volunteered for service in AFRICA. He deserted at AGED-BIA during the retreat on 23 Nov 42, and volunteered immediately for the Czechoslovak Forces.

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B. AUSTRIA

The following information on AUSTRIA has been obtained from a 23-year-old worker from the Sudeten territory, of Czech nationality. He was sent to the iron ore mines of ERZBERG (Styria) at the beginning of 1939, and in 1940 decided to leave German-occupied EUROPE to join the Czech forces in ENGLAND. He communicated with a communist in ERZBERG and was helped across AUSTRIA to the Yugoslav frontier by the underground communist organization, which, although not large in this part of AUSTRIA, is nevertheless important. He was, however, caught by German frontier guards 50 yards from the frontier and sent back to the Gestapo in GRAZ for investigation. He pleaded that he did not intend to leave GERMANY, but that the working conditions in ERZBERG were so bad that he wanted to look for work elsewhere.

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P.W. was in AUSTRIA (on sick leave and at the Depot Unit in BREGENZ, VORARLBERG) for over three months in 1942. His stepmother lives in VIENNA.

1. Militarya) Austrians in the German Army

Most Austrian officers in the German Army are not Pro-Nazi, with the exception perhaps of officers under 28-30 years. Almost all the older ones have been officers in the Austrian Army, and were called up by the Germans when the war broke out, with the exception of Jews or half-Jews.

/Austrian...

e) Other Metal Works

SICHELSCHMIED and SCHLASSE at ILSPE, Westphalia. The P.W. who gave us this information has been a Foreign Legionnaire; he was wounded during the Riff rebellion; he has been 14 months in a concentration camp and 3 years in prison owing to his communist activities. He worked a few months with the above firm before volunteering for AFRICA in Apr 42.

i) SICHELSCHMIED and S. produces camshafts, connecting-rods for tank and car engines, suspension parts for military half-tracked towing vehicles, etc. Equipment includes 4 drop-hammers, each with its own press, and 4 stoves, of which 2 are heated with coal and 2 with coke. Their raw material supplies came from works at HAREN, Westphalia. P.W. has vague knowledge of other small metal works and foundries around HAREN and HUSPE, on the river VOLME, and from there on to the RUHR.

ii) Only a dozen workers are normally employed by SICHELSCHMIED & Co., including one French P.W. (A second P.W. escaped). The factory worked only by day, attempts to get more workers for a night shift having failed. Saturday afternoons and Sundays were free.

iii) P.W. could chose to be paid by piece-work, when he received 15 to 16 Marks a day, or on a scale of 1.25 Marks per hour.

APPENDIX TO REPORT No 65

In reply to questions raised in connection with the above report:-

- a) The factory under a) (Wittenberg) i) is only known as the "STICKSTOFF WERK". It is commonly referred to as being in REINSDORF, a suburb of WITTENBERG, but is actually nearer to the centre of WITTENBERG than to REINSDORF.
- b) The plant mentioned in a) ii) is in REINSDORF, and was the scene of the well-known accident in 1935, when half the buildings were blown up and many casualties caused. This plant, as well as those mentioned under b) i) to iv), are believed to be owned by the WASAG (WESTFÄLISCHE ANHALTISCHE STICKSTOFF A.G.).
- c) The factory under a) v) is commonly called the "ELBE".

3. Morale

d) Bombs on Düsseldorf

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3.

Morale

a) Bombs on Düsseldorf

Here are some extracts from two September letters from DÜSSELDORF, found on a P.W. They are reproduced because they are representative of a great number of letters from the various bombed districts in GERMANY.

"The first big raid on D was a terrifying night which we shall never forget. Thank God we escaped with our lives. As soon as the sirens go now, we bolt for the shelters -- nobody could keep us out. None of us suffered in the heavy raid of 10 Sep, but you cannot imagine

/how many....

SECRET

In the production sheds, workers were given short breaks, during which they could buy some food at the canteen. Workers who wanted a daily lunch (consisting of a bowl of thick soup with very few and small morsels of meat at rare occasions) paid Rmk 1.80 for this, the remaining cost being borne by the factory management.

When the preliminary air-raid warning is given, work continues normally. When the roof-spotters give warning of imminent danger, work ceases completely and all workers, except very few essential key men, go into the shelters.

Part of the workers are also being made into an auxiliary APS squad, but P.W. knows very little about this. It seems that the major part of the works passive defence organization is done by permanent wardens, firemen and works police.

In April 1942, several assembly sheds of the works had burnt out, owing to British air raids with incendiaries, but workers not working in the relative sheds were strictly forbidden to approach the damaged sheds.

There are a considerable number of "works police", controlling the entrance to every shed, and also patrolling the inside of the works. Every worker has an identity disc carried on his clothing, showing the sector or shed in which he is working. He may not enter any other part of the works territory, under pain of being sent to a concentration camp.

d) Metal Works

A Polish P.W. was employed in the Spring/Summer of 1941 in the ZWOLSKI works at ANDRESCHWITZ near OPEL (German Upper Silesia).

1) These works had their own foundry, rolling mill and drophammers, and produced the following: barrels for machine-guns, bogie-wheels and other suspension parts for tanks, carriages for 7.5 cm guns, couplings for railway trucks, etc., etc.

ii) Details of machinery, some of which was of French origin:

The works had a large range of drophammers, all built by the ZWOLSKI plant, including 6-ton, 12-ton, 24-ton models, and, in particular, a new drophammer with a pressure of 33 tons. In this last machine, both the bottom plate and the hammer itself moved towards each other when forging. There were also two electric tempering-stoves and five gas ones, the gas for the latter being produced by generators on the premises.

iii) P.W. recalls a case when, for 4 days, the works stood still, owing to the non-arrival of blocks from the supplying foundries. These were the DONNERSMARKHÜTTE (at GLEWITZ), which are part of the VEREINIGTE GLERHÜTEN und WERKE, OBERSCHLESISCH (abbreviation - VOW).

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d) Metal Works

A Polish P.W. was employed in the Spring/Summer of 1941 in the ZAMODZKI works at ANBRE, SCHUTTE near OFEL (German Upper Silesia).

i) These works had their own foundry, rolling mill and drophammers, and produced the following: barrels for machine-guns, bogie-wheels and other suspension parts for tanks, carriages for 7.5 cm guns, couplings for railway trucks, etc., etc.

ii) Details of machinery, some of which was of French origin:

The works had a large range of drophammers, all built by the EMUNKO plant, including 6-ton, 12-ton, 24-ton models, and, in particular, a new drophammer with a pressure of 33 tons. In this last machine, both the bottom plate and the hammer itself moved towards each other when forging. There were also two electric tempering-stoves and five gas ones, the gas for the latter being produced by generators on the premises.

iii) P.W. recalls a case when, for 4 days, the works stood still, owing to the non-arrival of blocks from the supplying foundries. These were the DOMERSMACHUTHE (at GLEWITZ), which are part of the VEREINIGTE OBERHUTTEN und WERKE, OBERSCHLESSEN (abbreviation - VOW).

iv) The ZAMODZKI works employed some 2000 people, of whom 600 were German men, 600 German women, 200 Ukrainian women, and the remainder Poles and French and Russian P.W.

The women from the UKRAINE were treated more or less as prisoners; they had to live in a special camp, and received less pay than the German women.

/e/ Other Metal Works...

SECRET

c) Aircraft Factory

1) P.W. from whom the following information has been obtained is 32 years old. Trained as a mechanic, he could not find any work in his trade, went to sea and, on returning, re-trained as a slater for roofing. In March 1938, FOCKE WULF Aircraft Works, Bremen, were short of skilled workers and P.W. was re-employed in his old trade, notwithstanding the fact that he was considered politically unreliable (He had been a member of the German democratic organization "Reichsbanner" from 1924 to 1933, and was under arrest for four months in 1933).

His knowledge of FOCKE WULF's production is limited, because throughout his employment with F.W. he only controlled the two air-compressors, and was never allowed into any of the production sheds.

ii) P.W. was employed in the HARTSTEDT plant of F.W. This plant produced complete planes until about June 39; then there was a re-organisation, and from then on the HARTSTEDT plant has been building only wings and rudders for the various types, and preparing the engines for the assembly on to the finished fuselages. In April 1942, the P.W. 190 was being built in a subsidiary factory, the WISER A.G., in the harbour area of BREMEN, as was also the P.W. 189. P.W. does not know where the P.W. 200 (Condor) is assembled; he only knows that there are some branch factories, but does not know their location.

In a letter of 24 Oct 42, P.W.'s wife writes that she would have no more the company of her friends from LIEGNITZ (where P.W. and his wife were born and recruited for F.W.), because the F.W. works would be moving to SCHAU, nr BERLIN.

iii) Workers, working hours, wages. From 1936 till April 1942, about 2000 workers were employed in HARTSTEDT. In April 1942, out of these 2000 workers approximately 1/3 was foreign, P.W. believes only Danes and Italians. He believes that no Poles, Czechs or French would be allowed to work in such an essential war industry. The wages of foreign workers were the same as those of Germans at F.W. No women were employed, except as cooks and waitresses in the large works canteen.

P.W., as a trained mechanic, was paid as follows:-

| | 1938 | April, 1942 |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Wage per hour | Rmk 0.86 | Rmk 0.98 |
| Average gross per week | " 45.00 | " 100.00 |
| Average deductions per week | " 10.00 | " 22.00 |

The deductions included income tax, health insurance, old age insurance, "winter help", etc.

In 1938, P.W. worked: Monday to Friday from 0700 to 1200 and 1300 to 1630; Saturday from 0600 to 1200.

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P.W., as a trained mechanic, was paid as follows:-

| | 1938 | April, 1942 |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|
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| Average gross per week | " 65.-- | " 100.-- |
| Average deductions per week | " 10.-- | " 22.-- |

The deductions included income tax, health insurance, old age insurance, "winter help", etc.

In 1938, P.W. worked: Monday to Friday from 0700 to 1200 and 1300 to 1630; Saturday from 0700 to 1300.

Working hours, April 1942, were 0600 to 1200 hrs one week, every second Sunday afternoon off from 1200 hrs the second week, from Saturday to Sunday. Very rarely, part of Saturday afternoon was given off also.

P.W. does not know of any restrictions placed on foreign workers as regards mixing with Germans. (Danes and Italians are of "equivalent" race.)

iv) Working Conditions. P.W., whose job it was to supervise the compressors producing compressed air for the drills, was not allowed to leave his engine room at all during his 12-hour shift. He could only eat sandwiches (bread with jam) and coffee while watching his drills.

/In the...

SECRET

c) Bulgarian Decoration

In Spring 1941, a German officer was awarded the Royal Bulgarian Military Order of Merit, 5th Class. He refers to the decoration as the "Fire Brigade Medal".

g) M.L.T.A., 1949

German admiration for the defenders of Malta -- and the usual contempt for the Italians -- is reflected in the following current German joke:

"German official communiqué of 3 Sept 1949 -- The advance of German troops along the Western banks of the MISSISSIPPI is proceeding according to plan. Yesterday at 21.00 hrs Italian bomber A/C attacked Malta in force."

2. Economic

a) Agriculture and Food

i) A farmer is not exempt from active service unless the farm is a very large one and needs an expert as supervisor. If a farmer is called up, the wife is usually given one or several P.W. to employ. She receives expert advice either by her neighbour or by an older farmer in the neighbourhood. The latter would be instructed by the authorities to act as her adviser. The French and Polish P.W. work simply like civilians, without supervision, and also sleep on the farm where they work. The Russian P.W. work in groups under army supervision. A P.W. states that the French and Poles get paid well and send home money monthly. The French are free to go back to FRANCE, but seldom do, as they know they would be much worse off for food there than on a German farm. They get 4 weeks' leave a year.

ii) Bread and meat rations have been increased as from 19 Oct 42. The bread ration is again as much as it was before 6 April, i.e. people over 20 get 2250 grs per week. The meat ration is increased for consumers by 50 gr, and for heavy working people by 100 gr, per week.

iii) There have been several references by P.W., and in publications, to German herb-tea, which has apparently become a popular drink. It is made with the leaves of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, limes, hazel-nuts, and with heather blossoms. It is requested in many papers that school-children and Nazi youths be sent on frequent expeditions to collect these leaves.

b) Care for Wounded Soldiers

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2.

Economic

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b) Care for Wounded Soldiers

By agreement with the Ministry of Finance, the German High Command is planning to place cars at the disposal of certain wounded ex-servicemen, when employed on work of national importance. The concession will only apply to soldiers who have lost both legs, or are paralysed in both legs, or have equivalent leg wounds. The cars will be specially altered, to be driven by use of arms only. The ex-servicemen concerned will have to provide themselves with a special licence, as well as the ordinary driving licence, and take out 3rd party insurance policies. An allowance of 40 to 50 Marks a month, for upkeep etc., is to accompany the allotment of each vehicle.

/c) Aircraft Factory...

proceeding according to plan. Yesterday at 21:00 hrs Italian bomber A/C attacked MALTA in force.

b) Potsdam Military Academy

Course lasted about 20 weeks, and cadets were all Cpls or Sfts. Average age was about 25; the youngest were 20, the oldest about 35 years old.

A typical day's routine:-

| | |
|-------|---|
| 05.30 | Reveille. |
| 06.30 | Breakfast. |
| 07.00 | Lecture -- sandtable exercise or leadership. |
| 08.00 | Field exercise, usually based on preceding lecture. |
| 11.30 | Return from exercise; clean up. |
| 12.00 | Lunch and interval. |
| 14.00 | Three hours weapon training or lectures. |
| 17.00 | Interior economy for one hour. |
| 18.00 | Supper; end of day's work. |

On Saturdays they finished at 13.00 hrs, and Sundays were free. Local leave was granted at week-ends.

c) N.C.Os. for Civil Service

HEERESFACHSCHULE. This is a school for training N.C.Os. who, after 12 years service, wish to enter the Civil Service. Subjects taught are: German, mathematics, political economy, history and geography. Owing to the shortened war course, no languages are now taught. There are two examinations at the end of the six months' course, one for the lower and one for the upper grades of Civil Servants. At the end of the course, students return to their units, and on their eventual discharge are guaranteed a post in any branch of the Civil Service they choose.

d) Notes on the ARBEITSDIENST

A recently-captured German private served as cook in a labour camp at DIRMENHURST (BREMEN) from Oct 41 to March 42.

Pay: Before the war, 25 pfennig a day. Since the outbreak of war, this has been raised to 1 Mark. Furthermore, if the work is directly connected with a military campaign, an additional 20 pfennig a day is issued. Finally, when labour corps personnel are employed immediately behind the fighting lines (on road construction in RUSSIA, for example) they receive 2 Marks a day.

Rations: Closely resembled army rations, both in quantity and quality. An average day's issue would consist of:-

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Breakfast -- | Coffee, 60 gr Sausage, 20 gr butter or margarine and 400 gr bread. |
| Midday -- | 90-100 gr meat, potatoes or another vegetable, pudding or fruit. Twice a week soup. |

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17.00 Interior economy for one hour.
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Rations: Closely resembled army rations, both in quantity and quality. An average day's issue would consist of:-

Breakfast -- Coffee, 60 gr sausage, 30 gr butter or margarine and 400 gr bread.
Midday -- 90-100 gr meat, potatoes or another vegetable, pudding or fruit. Twice a week soup.
Evening (18.00 hrs) -- 300 gr bread, 2 spoonfuls of jam, 60 gr sausage, coffee. Cocoa was given on Sundays instead of coffee.

e) Orphans' Unit

In November 1941, an Austrian serving with a tank regt at MORFELDEN was called to BERLIN. He was an orphan, and wrote to a P.W. friend, saying that he was surprised to discover that his new unit was entirely composed of orphans. P.W. assumes the unit was assembled for some very dangerous job, and that, by employing orphans, the probably heavy casualties could be kept secret. The unit was actually sent to RUSSIA.

(f) Bulgarian Decoration....

SECRET

NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM P.W.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM P.W.
AND THEIR DOCUMENTS. IT SHOULD BE TREATED
WITH RESERVE UNTIL CONFIRMED FROM OTHER
SOURCES.

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17 Dec 42

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65-7-11

(G.G.R. RODD)
Lt-Commander, R.N.
C.S.D.I.C.
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A. GERMANY1. Military

- a) Exemption from Service.
- b) Potsdam Military Academy.
- c) N.C.O.s. for Civil Service.
- d) Notes on the Arbeitsdienst.
- e) Orphans' Unit.
- f) Bulgarian Decoration.
- g) Malta, 1943.

2. Economic

- a) Agriculture and Food.
- b) Care for Wounded Soldiers.
- c) Aircraft Factory.
- d) Metal Works.
- e) Other Metal Works.

3. Morale

- a) Bombs on Düsseldorf.
- b) Edda Goering.

B. AUSTRIA1. Military

- a) Austrians in the German Army.
- b) M.P. patrols in Austria.

2. Economic

- a) Travel in Austria.
- b) Sabotage.

3. Political and Morale

- a) General Appreciation.

C. ITALY1. Military (Appreciation)

- a) Equipment.
- b) Officers, NCOs and Men.
- c) Morale.
- d) Inter-axis Relations.

2. Economic

- a) Three Power Stations.
- b) Airframe Factory.
- c) Bombing of Milan.
- d) Rifle Factory.

3. Internal (Appreciation)

- a) Living and Working Conditions.
- b) The Fascist Party.
- c) Party Youth Organizations.
- d) The Fascist Militia.
- e) Italian Propaganda.
- f) The B.E.C.
- g) Morale.
- h) Revolution.

4. Conditions at TRIESTE

- a) Living Conditions.
- b) Shipyards.
- c) Political situation.

D. APPENDIX

(German Propaganda Unit)

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- Men.
c) Morale.
d) Inter-axis Relations.
2. Economic
a) Three Power Stations.
b) Airframe Factory.
c) Bombing of Milan.
d) Rifle Factory.
3. Internal (Appreciation)
a) Living and Working Conditions.
b) The Fascist Party.
c) Party Youth Organizations.
d) The Fascist Militia.
e) Italian propaganda.
f) The B.B.C.
g) Morale.
h) Revolution.
4. Conditions at TRIESTE
a) Living Conditions.
b) Shipyards.
c) Political situation.
5. Appendix
(German Propaganda Unit)
6. Potsdam Military Academy.
c) N.C.O.s. for Civil Service.
d) Note on the Arbeitsdienst.
e) Orphans' Unit.
f) Bulgarian Decoration.
g) Malta, 1949.
2. Economic
a) Agriculture and Food.
b) Care for Wounded Soldiers.
c) Aircraft Factory.
d) Metal Works.
e) Other Metal Works.
3. Morale
a) Bombs on Düsseldorf.
b) Rada Goering.

B. AUSTRIA

1. Military

- a) Austrians in the German Army.
b) M.P. patrols in Austria.

2. Economic

- a) Travel in Austria.
b) Sabotage.

3. Political and Morale

- a) General appreciation.
b) Religion.
c) Remarks about B.B.C.

A. GERMANY

1. Military

- a) Exemption from Service.

A young German corporal, captured at the beginning of November, states he is one of five brothers, all engaged on farming, not one of whom has been exempted from military service.

/b) Potsdam Military Academy...

- f) Propaganda Section DIJON
O.C. : Capt (Sonderführer, K) Dr G. REIS.
- g) Propaganda Section SVOLNENSK
O.C. : Lieut VOGEL
- h) Propaganda Section BELGRADE
O.C. : Dr LIBERT (ex Mayor of BERLIN)
- i) Propaganda Service BN
O.C. 2 Coy: Capt RUMY
- j) Propaganda Coy. Africa
O.C. : Major FISCHER : First O.C. of French Coy Africa.
Now in RU. I. Succeeded by:
Lieut VESSEL : A war artist; now invalided to
Germany and succeeded by:
Lieut HURTMONS : Present O.C. : Formerly
O.C. Africa Depot Coy,
GTSD.M.
2/Lt. MITTELSTEDT: Press reporter. Travelled
around with ROMMEL.
Deputies for HURTMONS.
Was wounded in Jun 42 and has
a paralysed arm. Preferred to
be a "big noise".
- Arabic & Hindustani Expert.
2/Lt. Baron von HASSEWITZ : Detached to H. A. Panzer Army
as interpreter and interrogator
for Indian deserters and
selected Indian prisoners.
HASSEWITZ is an expert on
Indian and Arab politics. He
also interrogates Arabs sus-
pected of being British agents
who come over the lines selling
eggs.

He is disguised as a man who
does not know how to deal with
soldiers. He had been an
officer in the last war at the
age of 17 and complained of
not being a Lieut.
Description: over 40; tall,
well built; spectacles; very
bald; smokes cigars, never
cigarettes; clever with
pleasant manners.
Often talks of his travels in

Lieut WESSEL : (Two artists; not involved in Germany and succeeded by: Present O.C. : Formerly : O.C. Africa Depot Coy, . CIDM.

Lieut HURTMANN : Press reporter. Travelled around with ROMEL. Deputies for HURTMANN. Was wounded in Jun 42 and has a paralysed arm. Referred to as a "big noise".

L.C. between .2. Arme and Prop Coy.

2/Lt. MITTELSTADT : 2/Lt. Baron von ELSENITZ :

Arabic & Hindustani Expert.

Detached to H. . Panzer Arme as interpreter and interrogator for Indian deserters and selected Indian prisoners. BIRNBAUM is an expert on Indian and Arab politics. He also interrogates Arabs suspected of being British agents who come over the lines selling eggs.

He is despised as a man who does not know how to deal with soldiers. He had been an officer in the last war at the age of 17 and complained of not being a lieutenant.

Description: over 40; tall, well built; spectacles; very bald; smokes cigars, never cigarettes; clever with pleasant manners.

Often talks of his travels in the ME. The troops constantly poked fun at him.

Cameras: Sif(2) OLASCO
" " SCHOSKE
" " OBERHOF
" " KR. MER
" " KESTER

. Viennese.
Returned to GERMANY.

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c) Propaganda Depot Bn (cont'd)Personnel:

FRITSCHER: This well-known radio talker arrived at the Prop Depot Res Bn in Apr 42, was immediately appointed Ssf. Z. Given a car and chauffeur and did a 4 weeks tour of the Russian Front. He then returned, relinquished his appointment, left the army and returned to his wireless activities as a civilian. He had come to the Bn for the sole purpose of going to tour the Russian Front.

d) Propaganda Bn (FRANCE)
C.O.Press Censor

Lt. Col SCHWIDLER: A soldier of 23 years, energetic and ambitious, but with no knowledge of French or understanding of the French people. Capt (Sturmführer, K) GROHE:

This man was the real leader of the Bn, having excellent knowledge of French and France. Returned to Germany in Jan 41 and now believed responsible for civilians dropped over Allied troops. Succeeded by: 2/Lt. JÜNGER.

e) Propaganda Section GORDAUN
C.O. Section:

- In April 41 it was Capt Baron LÖWENOFF, von LÖWENSPRUNG. A man in agreement with the party, but not in good favour. In Aug-Sep 41 he went to RUSSIA as C.O. Prop Coy.

Succeeded by Lieut JÜNGER: This man was previously Adj. of the DIFON Sec. A super-Nazi, Sturmführer in the crack WOLFWOLFSBURG. Returned to BERLIN. Has been appointed C.O. Prop Bn III. Waiting to assume duties.

Succeeded by 2/Lt. DÜNNER - he had been Adj. and right hand man to his two predecessors.

Adj.: 2/Lt. NEUNAN
Film censor: 2/Lt. (Ssf. Z.) REINELT
Theatre censor: 1/Cpl. LÖWEN
2/Lt. (Ssf. Z.) BOUTER

d) Propaganda Bn (FRANCE)
C.O.

Press Censor

Lt. Col. SCHIDKE: A soldier of 38 years, energetic and ambitious, but with no knowledge of French or understanding of the French people. Capt (Sonderführer, K) GROHE: This man was the real leader of the Bn, having excellent knowledge of French and France. Returned to Germany in Jun 41 and now believed responsible for circulars dropped over Allied troops. Succeeded by: 2/Lt. JÜNGER.

e) Propaganda Section BORDEAUX
O.C. Section:

- In April 41 it was Capt Baron LOWENFELDER, von LOWENFELDER. A man in agreement with the party, but not in good favour. In Aug-Sep 41 he went to RUSSIA as C.O. Prop Coy. Succeeded by Lt. JÜNGER: This man was previously Adj. of the DIFON Sec. A super-Nazi, Sturmführer in the crack HOBENWASSERSTURM. Returned to BORDEAUX. Has been appointed C.O. Prop Bn TIFLIS. Waiting to assume duties. Succeeded by 2/Lt. DÜNNELMANN - he had been Adj. and right hand man to his two predecessors. 2/Lt. NEUMANN 2/Lt. (Sdf. 2) REINELT 1/Cpl. LOMMEL 2/Lt. (Sdf. 3) BOCHNER. 2/Lt. (Sonderführer) SEGER: This man had been a chauffeur, had worked his way up in the party, now being a super-Nazi. Had been successful in work in BORDEAUX and therefore sent to BORDEAUX, although without knowledge of French or the French. He bored all with his speeches and caused much friction between the population and Prop Section.

Adj.:
Film censor
Theatre censor
Literary censor
Advertisement &
Speech censor

11. GENERAL

Treatment of British P.W.

In Sep 41, British P.W. from the P.I. camp near the LIDO at TRIOLI were forced to work in a Base Amn Depot at P.I.M. near TRIOLI.

In addition Major FUNGE (G.S.O.2 (I) L of C) had boasted in the hearing of Source "C" how he had threatened to shoot these British P.W. if they did not carry out this work which was strictly illegal. On one occasion at least this threat had been carried out and P.W. had seen a report sent in by a sentry at the Camp stating that one British P.W. had been wounded in the course of carrying out of Major FUNGE's orders.

D.S.
P.L.C.
J.D.M.J.

07351

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

618

5.D.M.J.
5.1.6.
5.3.

8. GERMAN MORALE & PROPAGANDA
Changes in FRANCE in 1942

In March 1942 HILGER was dissatisfied with the state of collaboration between GERMANY and FRANCE. This fact, together with the perpetual feud between HIMMLER and GOEBBELS, resulted in a drastic combing out and revision of the propaganda service in FRANCE. Francophiles such as P. V. "A" and such others who were not hot Nazis, were dismissed with a black mark. The work of the censors in the Propaganda Section was taken over by officials of the German Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst) and the SS. The DEUTSCHES INSTITUT, which had existed to spread German culture among the French, was considered to be too pro-French and was therefore closed. The work of its officials was taken over by members of the SS.

9. RUSSIAN FRONT

a) German Casualties

As late as Jun 42 Source "A" was engaged on journeys to and from RUSSIA and at places like SMOLENSK, MINSK and BIALYSTOCK he had the opportunity of talking to convalescent German soldiers. It struck him how in all cases the story and attitude was the same: that of their own particular coy only about 30 men had got back, but they all believed this to be true of their coy only, and could not realize that it had been the fate of all the German coys engaged in operations on that front.

b) German soldiers' prospects in RUSSIA

These same soldiers reckoned quite simply with having to stay in RUSSIA till 1944 without getting leave at all to GERMANY.

P. V. thought they had a truer picture of the situation than some officers he overheard who said that it would be "settled" by the end of the next year and that in any case they themselves would be back in GERMANY, being relieved by the fresh troops from the REICH.

c) Delousing regulations

All personnel returning from RUSSIA by rail have to be deloused. At LEMBERG, BRISTOL-LITOVSK, BIALYSTOCK and RIGA trains are held up and all passengers have to change into another train. Before being allowed to enter it they have to produce a certificate of delousing, which must not be older than three days. If they cannot produce the certificate they must be deloused. There is a further check on certificates during the journey towards GERMANY, and any persons failing to produce it are put off the train.

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9. RUSSIAN FRONTa) German Casualties

As late as Jun 42 Source "A" was engaged on journeys to and from RUSSIA and at places like SMOLENSK, MINSK and BYALISTOCK. He had the opportunity of talking to convalescent German soldiers. It struck him how in all cases the story and attitude was the same: that of their own particular coy only about 30 men had got back, but they all believed this to be true of their coy only, and could not realise that it had been the fate of all the German coys engaged in operations on that front.

b) German soldiers' prospects in RUSSIA

These same soldiers reckoned quite simply with having to stay in RUSSIA till 1944 without getting leave at all to GERMANY.

P.W. thought they had a truer picture of the situation than some officers he overheard who said that it would be "settled" by the end of the next year and that in any case they themselves would be back in GERMANY, being relieved by the fresh troops from the REICH.

c) Delousing regulations

All personnel returning from RUSSIA by rail have to be deloused. At LEMBERG, BRIST-LITOVSK, BYALISTOCK and RIGA trains are held up and all passengers have to change into another train. Before being allowed to enter it they have to produce a certificate of delousment, which must not be older than three days. If they cannot produce the certificate they must be deloused. There is a further check on certificates during the journey towards GERMANY, and any persons failing to produce it are put off the train.

10. ENEMY METHODSa) Camouflage of Troop Movements

While in Africa P.W. frequently heard from friends that fighting units had been assembled in GERMANY and sent to FRANCE, e.g. to BORDEAUX, where they set about preparing for a pleasant stay. After 15 hours, however, they were suddenly issued with winter clothing, put into trains, and sent direct, without change to the Russian Front. P.W. claims that sources of this information are reliable.

b) Broadcasts to German troops in Africa

These are done through the stations at ATHENS and BELGRADE and besides light entertainment, programmes consist only of exchanges of greetings between the front and GERMANY.

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