

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

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

785015

PW INTELLIGENCE
JULY-OCT. 1943

0/100/662

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20/HQ.

Folio.	Date.	To/From Where.	Intents.
1	24 Jul. 43.	G.H.Q. ME. C.S.D.I.C.	Transferred to Army of HQ Preliminary Interrogation reports. Interrogation Reports Interrogation Reports
2	2 Aug 43.	S.S.D.I.C. AFHQ	
3	24 July 43	From C.S.D.I.C.	
4.	25 "	From C.S.D.I.C.	
5.	9 August.	From H.Q. 15 Army Group	C.S.D.I.C. Report.
6.	"	"	"
7.	"	"	"
2	25 July	CSOIC, ME	Non-Op. Int from PW - NOI/87
7	7 August		

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Folio	Date	Reference	To/From
7	7 Aug	MU 1/11	TO C C A D
8	13 Jul	Questionnaire	From Col. Farley Smith
9	18 Aug	Complaint memo/pt 12.	To Lt. Col. Smith ^{DeLoach}
10	20	-	Note from Smith ^{DeLoach}
11	20	-	" " " " " " ^{DeLoach}
12	27	-	Lt. Col. Martin ^{DeLoach}
13	20	-	Lt. Col. Martin
14	27	-	Lt. Col. Martin
10-11	18	-	From: HQ 2 Armd Div.
12-14	8 Oct	-	From: C.S.D.I.C.

34-8

ROUTING SLIP.

C.C.A.O.
D.C.C.A.O.
C.S.O.
A.C.S.O.
Lt. Col. Clough.
Major Pirie.
Major Smith
Major McDougall
Major Pearey
Capt. Talbot
Capt. Farrar
Capt. Sherwood
Capt. Zervudachi
Capt. Graham
Capt. Van Deusen *XAD*
Lt. Van Heukelom
Lieut. Krupa
P.R.O.
Adviser F.A. & M.
Education Officer.
Capt. Evans - gne

REMARKS.

Folios 12, 13, 14

Receipt

17/10
Date

Eluk
Registry

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No. of this Report: 28.....

File 20/HQ

AMGOT 14

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C.S.D.I.C. INTERROGATION ORGANISATION.

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S.O. (I) Baltic..... 1
A.G. 15..... 1
I/P.W..... 1
I.C.L..... 1
I.C.S.O..... 1
I.C.S..... 1
I.C.B..... 1
I.C.A.F..... 1
Military Government..... 1
A.G..... 1
C.I.C. 10
M.I., B.K..... 2
(1 for Ministry of
Economic Warfare)
D.S.I., Admiralty 1
D. of I., Air Ministry. .. 1

HEADQUARTERS
20/11/43
E.L.M. 0246

For the Head
.....
(The Hon. G.G.P. LORD)
COMMISSIONER, H.M.
C.O., C.S.D.I.C.

8th October, 1943.

Capt Van Dusen

SECRET.

C.S.D.I.C. INTERROGATION ORGANIZATION.

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It is proposed shortly to move CSIDIC, APHQ, to the continent, where it is hoped to cultivate a wider field for interrogation.

2. An attempt has been made below to set out in diagrammatic form the internal organization of CSIDIC, with a view to informing various sections and departments of the type of intelligence available to them from interrogation sources.

3. There is, generally speaking, only one pre-requisite to successful interrogation: and that is the right selection of the individual to be interrogated. The locating of the individual and of necessity take a few days.

4. If sections, when they are planning an operation, can remember to give CSIDIC sufficient warning of their likely needs, this can be saved in advance by contacting and holding suitable bodies at the Centre for interrogation.

5. So often urgent questionnaires only arrive a few hours before the answer is required.

6. It is also proposed to compile a contact register. This register will contain, in geographical sections, a list of civilians and refugees who have intimate knowledge of certain areas. The register will be of prisoners in this area. It is a practical proposition, as 300 prisoners are generally subject to immediate evacuation from the theatre of war. It is, however, a fair chance of selecting prisoners geographically from the changing transit camps along the L. of C., and holding them for immediate interrogation.

7. The geographical sections at CSIDIC are divided into three spheres of interest for interrogation.

- (a) S. of France and North Italy.
- (b) Central Europe (South)
- (c) Balkans.

Each geographical section is in the charge of a section officer, to whom all questionnaires effecting his area are referred.

8. There are three main sources from which interrogation can yield useful intelligence.

- (a) Prisoners of war.
- (b) Refugees.
- (c) Persons such as ex enemy industrialists or government officials who have visited or worked in enemy occupied territory. In Italy there will be a large number of such persons.

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 - (a) Prisoners of war.
 - (b) Refugees.
 - (c) Persons such as ex enemy industrialists or government officials who have visited or worked in enemy occupied territory. In Italy there will be a considerable number of these since Italian officials were in the S. of France, down the Adriatic coast and in the Balkans.
9. The P.W. Interrogation Centre is mainly concerned in producing military operational intelligence, though many prisoners have had considerable experience in war industries and will always be interrogated on these subjects. The Civilian Centre deals entirely with refugees and experienced business men or ex government and military officials, who are interrogated according to the status of the individual.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of ATP and NADPH.

P/W CENTRE.

Primary Interrogation. Order of Battle and operational intelligence.
Planning interrogation for combined operations.

Secondary Interrogation. Non-operational as under geographical sections.
Morale.

REFU

Pr

As ur

Section "A"
S. of France

Section "B"
Central Europe.

Section
Balkan

Contact Register.

Guides
Pilots
Agents
etc....
and classification of
Passes
Coupons
Travel vouchers
Identity cards
etc....

Economics.

Oil fuel
Raw materials
Black market
Food
War industries
Export and import
Living conditions
Labour conditions
reduction
processes

Political.

Party factions
Nazi and Anti-
Nazi
Black lists
Morale
Personalia

Topography and
Targets

Transport and
communications
Defences
P/W Camps
Barracks
Dumps
Bridges
Military objectives
Towns and local
country (topogra
Civilian services
Personalities
Collation maps

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REFUGEE AND CIVILIAN CENTRE.Primary Interrogation

As under geographical sections.

of Battle and operational intelligence.
 ing interrogation for combined operations.
 operational as under geographical sections.
 e.

on "A"
 France

Section "B"
 Central Europe.

Section "C"
 Balkans.

Economics.

oil fuel
 raw materials
 black market
 food
 war industries
 export and import
 living conditions
 labour conditions
 production
 processes

Political.

Party factions
 Nazis and Anti-
 Nazis
 Black lists
 Morale
 Personalities

Topography and
Targets

Transport and
 communications
 Defences
 P/W Camps
 Barracks
 Dumps
 Bridges
 Military objectives
 Towns and local
 country (topography)
 Civilian services
 Personalities
 Collation maps

Aircraft Industry

Factories
 (aircraft
 component
 parts)
 Aerodromes
 etc....

NavalIndustries

Factories
 (U-boats and
 component
 parts)
 U-boat
 shelters, etc.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMORED DIVISION
H.Q. of A. C. of S., G.

20 SEP 1943

AMGOT

A.P.O. #252,
18 September 1943

The following has been extracted from AFHQ "Antiaircraft Weekly Intelligence Bulletin No. 15"

THE REMOTE CONTROLLED BOMB
(Extracted from C.S.D.I.C. P/A Reports)

III/KG 100 are intended to operate primarily against warships and each aircraft will eventually carry two 1400 kg remotely controlled bombs.

The bomb is called "BORSIGBOMBE" from the name of the manufacturing firm and is about 6 feet long. About two feet of the length is taken up by the coloured trail container, the receiver and the steering mechanism.

In the day-time a blue rocket trail is used for identification; in the night, a blue light.

The receiver in the bomb is surrounded by a metal lattice work through which the steering vanes are worked in and out.

There are 10 rectangular steering vanes each the size of a man's hand. Two are permanently attached to the outside to give the bomb flying stability. The eight other vanes operate in pairs. Two pairs impart left or right movement to the bomb, the other two pairs operate the "vor und Ruckwaertskommando", i.e., one pair cause the bomb to plunge more steeply, the other tends to hold it in a horizontal course. They are mounted on a metal cross inside the lattice frame.

When the bomb is in motion, the vanes are said to flap somewhat in the manner of a bird's wings and the constant motion of these vanes is said to make a considerable clattering noise.

They exercise a braking effect on the bomb which probably accounts for the slow rate of fall.

The Observer operates the transmitter in the aircraft by means of a joystick 20 cms long. This stick is fixed by a universal joint to the top of the transmitter and is spring-loaded to return to the vertical if the observer lets go of it.

When the bomb has been released the pilot decelerates and lifts the nose of the aircraft slightly. Printed tables define precisely the measure of the deceleration, i.e., if the bomb has been dropped at 280 kph, the speed of the aircraft must be reduced to 100-200 kph during the time the bomb

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When the bomb has been released the pilot decelerates and lifts the nose of the aircraft slightly. Printed tables define precisely the measure of the deceleration; i.e., if the bomb has been dropped at 280 kph, the speed of the aircraft must be reduced to 190 - 200 kph during the time the bomb is being controlled.

The rear-gunner has a stop watch and he indicates to the Observer when 30 seconds have elapsed and only then does the Observer begin to steer the bomb.

The limits of correction are believed to be 500 metres fore and aft and 300 - 350 metres laterally.

If the bomb appears to be falling beyond the ship the Observer, according to P/W, can give "RUECKWAERTSKOMMANDO" i.e., he can push forward his

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Seen by: C.F.O. & Capt Morse (Labour offr.)

SECRET

control stick until the bomb falls vertically and he continues the control until the bomb approaches the target from the far side.

If the bomb appears to be dropping behind the ship the Observer can give "VORWAERTSKOMMANDO" i.e., he can pull back his control stick and thus flatten out the trajectory of the bomb and then cause it to dive on to the target.

The frequencies as set in the transmitter and receiver are not known to P/W. Before each sortie the crystals are fetched from the signals officer who keeps them locked in a safe. They are numbered continuously from 1 upwards.

The technique as practised by II/KG 100 is intended for attacks on capital ships with the gun turrets as special targets. It is believed that the two 1400 kg bombs separately dropped and controlled would penetrate the armour and explode with delayed action fuses near enough to the ammunition to destroy the ship.

Prisoners believe that in 3 or 4 months the Allies will have discovered the frequencies on which the transmitter operates and against that time the technique of bomb control by connecting wire. In this case the bomb remains attached to a source of electrical impulses in the A/C by means of a thin wire and this is unwound as the bomb dives away.

This bomb has no rocket propulsion. The bomb is being developed at great speed. By this means it is hoped to render jamming impossible. The technique is said to be almost perfected and III/KG 100 are liable to begin operating with it at any time.

Bombing Technique of II/KG 100. The bombs used by the second Gruppe are HENSCHHEL bombs. These bombs are fitted with fixed tail units, described by P/W as similar to that of an aeroplane. The bombs are smaller than those used by III/KG 100, being 500 and 800 kg, and as stated above, are meant to be used against Allied convoys in the Atlantic from bases in BORDEAUX and COGNAC; this new policy is said to mark the end of the German torpedo bomber.

The bombs are rocket-propelled, and are launched from a height of 300 - 500 metres at a distance of 7 - 8 kilometres from the target.

The bomb is first controlled by "RUECKWAERTSKOMMANDO" i.e., its trajectory is steepened. The Observer then gives "VORWAERTSKOMMANDO", i.e., he flattens the trajectory, and the rockets begin to function according to a pre-set fuze.

When the bomb is over the target the Observer causes it to dive on to the ship by pushing forward his control stick.

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General. According to P/W most of the experiments with the above mentioned bombs were made at PEENEMUENDE. An old French freighter was used as a target and such was the degree of bombing accuracy achieved that any Observer who dropped his bomb more than 30 metres from the ship's side got 3 days' C.B.

P/W also said that an 80 ton rocket bomb was in process of test at PEENEMUENDE and in the neighbourhood of ULM. These bombs were meant to bombard London and reduce it to ashes.

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The Heinkel turbine driven aeroplane is also reported to be undergoing tests at PEENEMÜNDE.

P/W gave the impression that most of the German research in aeronautics and ballistics was concentrated there.

ROCKET GLIDER BOMB

Weapon is known as H.S. 293 and is a glider with about 8 foot wing span incorporating bombs probably of 500 pounds in the glider. Cylinder is slung below glider containing rocket or jet propulsion probably giving speed of 400 knots or more.

It is confidently thought weapon is radio controlled by an operator in the releasing aircraft and that it does NOT home on ships attacked.

Glider can be maneuvered like an aircraft. It makes little noise. Glider probably has green lights in tail to make it more visible to operator in A/C.

Bomb has ordinary direct action fuse with slight delay and functions on ship or sea.

Method of Attack. Gliders are carried one each by Dornier 217's which have been escorted by Junkers 88's. Radius of action of Dorniers 217 with gliders believed to be 600 miles. Dorniers 217's attack in groups of 3 or 4. Each group flies past ship attacked on steady course and discharges gliders when line of sight from A/C to ship is flush roughly at right angles to aircraft's course.

Most attacks have taken place with A/C making passing runs similar on reciprocal course to target ships at a distance of 3 to 4 miles and at a height of about 1000 ft.

Gliders proceed for a few seconds below parent A/C on same course before turning into the attack.

After release parent A/C remains on diagonal course and operator endeavours to steer glider along line of sight between A/C and target. A/C probably flies slowly while controlling.

A/C whose glider does not run correctly apparently disengages at once.

Each group of A/C concentrates on one ship at a time and several gliders run simultaneously.

There have been no cases of a glider missing one target and then being directed at another.

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Most attacks have taken place with A/C making ~~passing~~ runs similar on reciprocal course to target ships at a distance of 3 to 4 miles and at a height of about 3000 ft.

Gliders proceed for a few seconds below parent A/C on same course before turning into the attack.

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There have been no cases of a glider missing one target and then being directed at another.

It is also possible that gliders may be used against ships in harbour.

Results. Two series of attacks have so far been made, each on a group of 3 ships. In first series 12 gliders were released of which 5 ran astray and remaining 7 produced several near misses. In 2nd series 18 gliders were released of which 9 ran astray, one was probably shot down by Cerlikons and remaining 9 produced 2 hits.

Counter Measures. Long range A.A. armament should engage parent A/C during run to and after release of gliders until latter has ended its run. Most

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attacking A/C have made simple passing run on steady course. Close range A.A. armament should engage approaching gliders.

It is not thought that smoke can be effectively placed between A/C and target ship owing to height of A/C, speed of attack and to changing bearing of the line of sight.

It is possible that searchlights accurately directed on releasing A/C by day might obscure view of operator.

It is not thought that strength of the relative wind seriously affects accuracy of control of gliders.

Green Very lights or scout rockets might distract attention of operator in parent A/C.

It is possible that a frequency of between 17 and 20 megacycles is used for radio control of gliders. A listening watch should therefore be kept on this band when there are any indications of an attack developing. It is not known what type of modulation is used for the control. It may be supersonic in which case only the carrier will be heard. It is probable that more than one frequency will be used to enable several gliders to be controlled simultaneously. If any suspicious transmission is heard the frequency should be measured and all available transmitters in the vicinity should be used for jamming using M.C.W., 1 C.W., or R/T if suitable apparatus is available. On R/T as much noise as possible should be transmitted either violent agitation of the microphone or by attaching an electric razor to the microphone.

The frequency and description of any suspicious transmissions heard should be reported by signal to Admiralty.

If controlling A/C is shot down every endeavour should be made to recover transmitters.

WMC

FORDE

A. C. of S.,

G-2.

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FORDE

A. C. of S.,
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27 August 1943

Memorandum to the CFO

Subject: Suggestions for Prisoner-of-War Questionnaire.

1. There is little room for optimism as to the useful amount of financial and economic information which can be obtained from Prisoners of War. If they have been in the Army very long they have lost contact with conditions at home, just as we have. Moreover, they generally have very little technical capacity in the field of economic matters.

2. Following are suggestions as to simple questions which might occasionally elicit useful information.

a) What does the prisoner know about prices in his home town or elsewhere in Germany or Italy? I.e., is his family able to get its food and other necessities on the official ration at official prices, or must they resort to the black market? If so, to what extent and in what commodities?

b) What black market prices are being quoted on important articles such as bread, pasta, cheese, milk, soap, dried beans, lentils, olive oil, sugar, beef, common red wine, beer, etc.?

c) What does the prisoner think of the rationing system? Does he feel it has been administered badly or well; impartially or with favoritism?

d) What is the prisoner's attitude toward and knowledge of the current savings situation, in such respects as:

1) The degree of confidence in the currency; are people hoarding currency?

2) To the extent that money is not being hoarded, what forms are savings now taking?

a) Are people buying Government Securities in large amounts?

b) Is there still confidence in the postal savings system?

c) Are people buying land and houses to any extent, or has the supply dried up? Is it legally difficult to make such purchases?

d) What is the people's attitude toward bank accounts? Are they still the favorite method of savings?

e) Italy is now financing the war largely by borrowing money from the Central Bank; Germany is probably doing likewise. Has this situation caused any alarm among people in general? Is the Italian Finance Minister's recent (August) frank statement on this subject likely to cause discouragement, or will it be welcomed as an attempt to tell the truth?

3. There are, of course, other areas, such as the condition of moral,

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3. There are, of course, other areas, such as the condition of moral, attitude toward the Government and war aims, etc., in which prisoner interrogation yields good results.

(sgd) F. A. Southard, Jr.
Lieut. Cmdr. U.S.N.R.

AMGOT H.Q.

August 20, 1943

AMGOT/20/H.Q.

Subject: P.W. Intelligence
To: C.S.O.

Reference enquiry from CISDIO the following points might well be included in a questionnaire for the interrogation of Prisoners of War:

Names of any Police Organisations on duty; their strengths and the location of their H.Qs.

Names of Police Chiefs and their political tendencies, if known.

Any local causes of unrest, i.e., black markets, food shortages, and other reasons of a political or criminal character.

Has there been any recent increase in appliances such as Trailer Pumps in the Italian Cities.

Has there been any issue of stirrup pumps in Italy.

Does there appear to be any shortage of hose.

Is the U.N.P.A. functioning satisfactorily in Italy.

Is there a standard Air Raid alarm system in Italy, and to what extent does it cover the towns.

Location of Central Prisons, and other prisons within a province, or place of detention.

Capacity of each establishment.

Conditions generally in places of detention if known, i.e. very bad or satisfactory.

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3240

AMGOT H.Q.

Signed:

Rufus

Lt Col

Dep. Commr.

Public Safety.

Spide C.F.O. - has list in

not yet ready

D.C.S.O.

Had little or no success in
N.A. : most satisfaction was on way
questions from Supply. Have good sources here
to not propose to use - *questionnaire*

B.U.

25/8

W. J. ...

ap 27/8

8
P.S.D. A questionnaire ^{has been prepared} Dupont 1/1/8
R.D. Questionnaire in course of preparation. ^{ago 1/1/8}
L.D. No special questions required of Legal Division.

Rejeme 7.

We have no record of his "points brought up in
Algiers".

Will you please note ^{below} any points you wish put
into a questionnaire & then pass to next Division.
Legal Div. to return to me.

P. Remy Smith
B. J. 1/1/8 for C.S.O.

B.V.
20/8/84
1/1/8

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

Subject: - Interrogation of



No 1 Mobile Unit, C.S.D.I.C.,
H.Q., 15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

Ref: HQ 1/11

7 Aug 43

C.C.A.O.,
H.Q., Angot,
PALMIRI.

Please inform whether there are any special points you wish us to try and clarify when interrogating P.V. from the mainland, or whether the points you brought up in Algiers with the Special Section still stand good.

In any event, a questionnaire would be a helpful lead.

Greenham

Captain,
for C.C. No 1 Mobile Unit,
C.S.D.I.C.

→ For attention of Lt.Col. P. Rodd

1050.

*Have copy of above
and return to Sec Sec
Morgan*

[Signature]

*C.S.O.
Please reply
after consultation
division.
J. 8/8*

SECRETNON-COMBATANT 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.

Report No. NOI/87 CEDIC, ME.

25th July, 1943.

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To SACOMM-ndent, C.S.D.I.C., ME.

PUBLIC SAFETY

10/8
 10/8

SECRET

A. ITALY - Economic.

- Sicilian Sulphur Mines
- Price of Force
- Price and Linseed
- Life at CODENA

B. GERMANY

- Military
Details of Army Pay
- Economic
Aircraft Factory.

C. AUSTRIA - Industrial.

(Location and description
of plants)

A. ITALY:-

a) Sicilian Sulphur Mines.

P.W. worked in a mine situated in the vicinity of ENNA, from 1936 up to the beginning of 1942. The village closest to the mine was called PLAZZA EMERINA, and was approximately 10 km. away.

The mine was owned by the "SOCIETA GILBERT MARIO FIGLIO". The staff consisted of one engineer, one Administrative Director, and three foremen; one in charge of the narrow gauge railway, one in charge of mines, and one in charge of the "ADITORI" (explained later). The miners and ADITORI numbered approximately 1,000 and were organized in gangs of five or seven under a "Section" leader, normally an old miner.

Pay varied between 16 and 30 Lire, per day. An apprentice would get 16 Lire, gradually rising by 2 Lire at a time to about 30 Lire. A bonus was also paid to workers who extracted more than the normal quantity of sulphur.

The normal quantity was three small truck loads per man per day, the weight of sulphur in each truck being unknown. A first shift worked from 0600 to 1400 hrs., with one hour off at noon for lunch. The second shift then took over at 1400 hrs., and worked till 2200 hrs. The "ADITORI" (who burnt down the sulphur extracted from the mine)

(Location and description
of plants)

0236

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The normal quantity was three small truck loads per man per day, the weight of sulphur in each truck being unknown. A first shift worked from 0600 to 1400 hrs., with one hour off at noon for lunch. The second shift then took over at 1400 hrs., and worked till 2200 hrs. The "ADITTORE" (who burnt down the sulphur extracted from the mine and purified it) worked a third shift, from 2200 to 0600 hrs. The sulphur was reduced to a liquid called OLIO DI ZOLFO, and then allowed to coagulate in moulds of 70 to 75 kilos each. The "ADITTORE" received 5 - 6 Lire a day extra pay, in view of the dangerous fumes given off by the burning sulphur.

The mine had three shafts, one with an elevator, one with a staircase, and the third for ventilation purposes. The depth was approximately 500 metres, with an adit every 100 metres. P.W. does not know the area covered by the mine, but states that the adits varied in height and width. Outside there were showers, living huts for the miners, mess huts, a recreation hut, and a cinema. (Daily shows).

Miners lived 20 to a hut, in cots with two blankets provided by the firm. Food was provided by a sort of mess. It comprised breakfast at 0530 hrs. (coffee with biscuits), bread and cheese at 0900 hrs., lunch at 1200 hrs., (bread, cheese, "SALAME" and sausages) and dinner at 2000 hrs., (consisting of "MACARONI", some meat, fruit, and a 1/4 litre of wine).

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A canteen was also provided, where men could buy wine, chocolate, fruit, etc. The cost of this wine rose from 1.50 Lire pre-war to as much as 10 Lire per litre in 1942. Punishment for "go slow" or insubordination was a form of C.B., i.e., the culprit was confined to his hut. Men were also fined, and if too troublesome, dismissed.

A first-aid post was provided by the Italian Red Cross, and a government engineer visited the mine every fortnight.

The mine had a "FASCIO MINIERO" (Mining Fascists branch) and each workman paid 7.80 Lire state insurance per month, plus another 6 Lire for sundry taxes. In the case of injuries received during duty hours, or illness, miners were paid half their normal salary by the "C.SSA MJTUA" (Fascist Insurance Bureau).

Miners start at the age of 14, as apprentices, at 1.20 Lire per hour. They work till the age of 55 when the government pensions them off at 300 Lire per month.

P/W would work for two weeks, from Monday to Saturday fortnight, and then be allowed to go home for 24 hours. He would travel by train, with a season ticket renewable every month. SUNDAY was always a free day, whether spent at home or on the mine premises.

Miners were all issued with army type respirators, which were seldom used, however, except in certain points of the adits.

Electric drills were used to dig out the sulphur, and machines pumped fresh air down the mine shafts.

Trucks would come and collect the purified sulphur, and take it on to CATANIA.

There was no fence or wall of any sort surrounding the mine, and men did not check in on going to work. Roll-calls were carried out by the section leaders.

Miners came from all parts of ITALY. When general mobilisation took place, a number were exonerated as being employed in a reserved occupation.

b) Price of Forage.

5235

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b) Price of Forage.

Until called up in February 1942, a P/W assisted his father who is a middleman dealing in forage. Supplies were purchased in the NAPLES area and re-sold at MINDURNO (province of LITTONIO), where P/W lived.

During the war, the cost of forage in ITALY has risen to five or six times its pre-war value, witness the following:-

Cost per 100 Kilos:
in 1939 in early 1942.

Horse fodder	Lit. 30	Lit. 150
Cow fodder	" 20 to 25	" 120
Straw	" 15 to 18	" 80.

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SECRETc) Maize and Linseed.

Particulars have been received of a milling concern, "BENEDETTI E FRATELLI", at MODENA, who are producers of maize-flour and linseed oil. Before the war, the firm's daily output was approx. 100 cwt. of maize-flour and 150 litres of oil.

Since the outbreak of war, however, the firm has only been milling an average of 200 cwt. of maize and 150 cwt. of linseed per month, and exclusively for account of the Govt. agricultural pools.

d) Life at MODENA.

Until called up in March of this year, a P/W lived at MODENA with his two sisters, one a widow with two children aged 19 and 20. P/W earned 700 Lire per month in a milling concern (see para c); the widow earned 280 Lire, and her son 300 Lire, a total therefore of 1280 Lire per month for the family of five.

They occupied a four-room flat in the suburbs of the town, the rent being 600 Lire p.m. Electricity cost them 5 Lire per month. They had three meals a day, consisting usually of bread and coffee in the morning, macaroni and cheese for lunch, and some meat or one egg and salad in the evening.

The following prices were given by

P/W:-

(a) Meat	2nd quality. 12 Lire per kilo.
(b) Macaroni	4 Lire per kilo.
(c) Milk	2.10 Lire per litre (1.50 before war).
(d) Coffee (artificial).	6 - 7 Lire per kilo.
(e) Cheese	30 Lire a kilo.
(f) Bread	4.50 Lire per kilo.
(g) Wine	5 - 6 Lire per litre (SICILY 9-10).
(h) Beer	4 Lire a litre.

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d) Life at MODENA

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Until called up in March of this year, a P/W lived at MODENA with his two sisters, one a widow with two children aged 19 and 20. P/W earned 700 Lire per month in a milling concern (see para c); the widow earned 280 Lire, and her son 300 Lire, a total therefore of 1280 Lire per month for the family of five.

They occupied a four-room flat in the suburbs of the town, the rent being 600 Lire p.a. Electricity cost them 3 Lire per month. They had three meals a day, consisting usually of bread and coffee in the morning, macaroni and cheese for lunch, and some meat or one egg and salad in the evening.

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F/W:-

(a) Meat	2nd quality.	12 Lire per kilo.
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(f) Bread	4.50 Lire per kilo.	
(g) Wine	5 - 6 Lire per litre (SICILY 9-10).	
(h) Beer	4 Lire a litre.	

Rationing (Food).

Every three months, civilians were issued with ration Cards, entitling them to:-

250 grams.	of meat per	person per week.
400 "	" MacARONI	" " day.
400 "	" Milk	" " "
500 "	" Bread	" " " (workers).
300 "	" "	" " " (non-worker
1500 "	" cheese	" " month.
500 "	" sugar per family,	per week.
some butter,	when available.	

Besides these, each family received 2 quintals of coal, and 14 - 16 quintals of wood per year. Coal cost 110 - 120 lire per quintal, wood 40 lire per quintal. (1 quintal = 2 cwt.)

the firm has only been milling an average of 200 cwt. of maize and 150 cwt. of linseed per month, and exclusively for account of the Govt., agricultural pools.

Prices & Rationing of Clothes.

- (a) Civilians were allowed one pair of shoes per year. These cost 200 Lire. Soles were of rubber, with some cork inserted in the rubber towards the beginning of this year.
- (b) One overcoat or waterproof per year. Made of poor Italian cloth. Overcoat cost 1000 Lire, waterproof 900.
- (c) One good suit and one working suit per year. The price of the good suit (Italian cloth) was Lire 600, and the working suit (made out of a kind of drill cloth) cost Lire 400. 3233
- (d) Two shirts per year. One good shirt, and one working shirt. Prices 120 - 150 Lire.
- (e) One or two pairs of socks (half wool and half cotton) per year. 10 - 15 Lire.
- (f) One suit of underwear per year. Vests 70 - 80 Lire. Same price for underpants.
- (g) One pair of gloves per year. These cost: cotton, 15 Lire; wool, 60 - 70 Lire; leather, 100 + Lire.
- (h) Hats and ties were not rationed. Hats cost 100 + Lire.

as for the food rationing cards, clothes ration cards were renewed every three months.

Cigarettes and Tobacco.

The normal ration was either 5 cigarettes or 5 cigars per day. Prices varied according to the cigarettes bought, between 2.50 to 2.50 Lire for five.

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- (c) One good suit and one working suit per year. The price of the good suit (Italian cloth) was Lire 600, and the working suit (made out of a kind of drill cloth) cost Lire 400.
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Cigarettes and Tobacco.

The normal ration was either 5 cigarettes or 5 cigars per day. Prices varied according to the cigarettes bought, between 3.50 to 2.50 Lire for five.

Bachelors' Tax.

I/W paid Lire 250 a year for being a bachelor.

F/W mentioned that air-raid shelters were built in MODENA only in March 1943, none existing before that date.

B. GERMANY.

1. Military.

Details of Army Pay.

These particulars have been given by a Pay Lieutenant, a moderate Nazi, who has served in Russia and North Africa.

Unit Paymasters receive cash from Div. II. Snap checks are occasionally made on holdings and accounts. Pay parades are held every 10 days (three times a month) and records of these kept by the Units.

The pay is normally not entered in soldiers' pay books except in cases when a soldier's duties prevent him from being present at his unit's customary pay parade.

Soldiers serving abroad are usually paid in the currency of the country and provision is made for remitting any credit-balance to Germany in the form of a cheque in RM on a German Bank.

All soldiers of equal rank receive the same pay, viz: 30 RM as a private while in a training battalion, plus 1 RM per day when in the front line. There is no Corps or special pay.

Overseas allowances vary according to the cost of living in the various countries. The allowance for North Africa, "AFRICA-ZULAGE" was 2 RM per day.

On reaching the rank of L/Cpl. (OBERGEFREITER) or after two years service in the case of unmarried men, or immediately in the case of a married man, a special account in GERMANY is opened in the soldier's name which in the case of a married man may take the form of a joint account. Into this account are paid automatically by bank draft or money order all pay and allowances, including marriage allowance, in excess of the sum paid out in the field. Allotments to members of the soldier's family may also be made from these accounts.

2. Economic.

Aircraft Factory.

A P/W was employed at the JUNKERS factory at HALBERSTADT until January 1942. As a member of a repair gang for machine tools, he only

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2. Economic.

Aircraft Factory.

A P/W was employed at the JUNKERS factory at HALBERSTADT until January 1942. As a member of a repair gang for machine tools, he only had access to a limited number of sheds (five or six). His main job was the repairing of drilling machines, which were for the most part of BOSCH make. P/W states that the HALBERSTADT works manufacture nothing but wings for the JU 86. The sheds are of steel construction with corrugated iron roofs.

Work is done in one shift of 8 hours only, with no work on Sundays, except in urgent cases.

A number of Belgian and Italian civil workers is employed.

C. AUSTRIA - Industrial.

This information has been obtained from an Austrian, a former civil engineer. For further particulars see CSDIC File No. (a) 281 (ME) Part IV.

SECRETVIENNA.VIENNA EAST.

P/W states that parts for mines and torpedoes are now being produced in an ex-paper factory by more than 5,000 workers. The factory is walled around and composed of 6 large brick buildings, each more than 300 metres long by 20 metres high.

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To the South-West of this factory, on the Danube is a political training school for about 600 uniformed Poles and Czechs, intended (according to P/W) as settler managers for the Ukraine.

.....

A Siemens Halske wireless factory occupies the site to the West of the junction between the VIENNA tramline 31 (from STADLAU) with the VIENNA tramline 25 (WIEN II to KACHAN). At least 1,500 men and women are stated to be employed in the production of wireless equipment under military supervision. The factory is walled and includes four large brick buildings with two chimneys, 40 - 45 metres high.

.....

VIENNA CENTRAL.

There is a locomotive works about 1 1/2 kilometres to the N.W. of the Floridsdorf Platz near the main base depot for the VIENNA trams. The railway line to BRUNN passes the works on the S.W. side.

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P/W states that in the autumn of 1942 three locomotive types were in production, namely the 50, 52 and 42. He saw seven Type 42 locomotives in SALZBURG last September, and describes them as locomotives for war service only, designed on the simplest possible lines.

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Immediately N.W. of STADIAU Railway Station there is a factory installation for mixing tar and bitumen preparations, composed of three brick buildings 10 - 12 metres high, and 65 - 80 metres long. Bitumen boilers on the West side, barrel filling installation on N.W. side. Barrels filled are dumped in quantity far out on the North side. P/W went there in the Summer of 1941, and found on arrival that the whole production was earmarked for construction work outside Austria.

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WIENER-LOBAU.

P/W has stated that a very large quantity of agricultural machinery intended for the Ukraine is dumped in the LOBAU woods on the North bank of the Danube some 10 kilometres from the Reichsbrücke.

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WIENER-NEUDORF.

This aero engine factory is on the WIEN-WIENER NEUSTADT (TRILSTE) road, 4 kilometres from LAZENBURG, 5 - 6 kilometres from HODLING Station and East of the road at the WIENER NEUDORF - NEU MOLLING boundary. The buildings occupy six square kilometres.

.....

WIENER-STADLAU.

There is a Chemicals Factory west of the tramline and road from HIRSCHSTÄTTEN to SIERN. In all, about 6 brick buildings about 25 metres high. The main factory building is at the North end and the whole is walled around. More than 800 women are employed. P/W does not know what chemicals are produced. The factory is under military supervision.

.....

P/W claims that armour plating and guns are now produced in another factory here, once occupied by the Kaiser bridge building firm (Brückenbau Kaiser). The factory is walled around, and composed of five large red brick buildings.

.....

P/W states that a Siemens factory is about 150 yards North of the chemical factory

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NEUSTADT (TRIESTE) road, 4 kilometres from LAXENBURG,
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P/W states that a Siemens factory is
about 150 yards North of the chemical factory
mentioned above. It is stated to employ more than
1,600 men and women, and produces wireless equipment
for the G.A.F. under military supervision. The
factory includes one large red brick building about
350 metres long by 20 metres high. 3 more buildings on
the North (railway) side, and an administration
building on the East side. The whole is walled around.

SALZBURG

SALZBURG - Betrieb Oberroscher

P/W states that this factory produces guns
and tank guns. The factory includes 14 large buildings
and numerous huts. It is approximately 5 kilometres
from SALZBURG.

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SECRET.HALLEIN/SALZBURG.

P/W states that 2,500 male and female workers are employed on the production of airframes in the old government (Regie) tobacco factory 1 kilometre from HALLEIN Town on the HALLEIN - GOLLING road.

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LIUZ under DONAU.Hermann Goering Werke.

5224

P/W has only once been inside the area now occupied by the Hermann Goering Werke. He believes that this series of factories produces tanks, anti-tank guns, A.A. guns and M/T, and that little short of 40,000 men and women are employed.

One large and complicated installation included three large chimneys set close together, and P/W believes, without bringing further evidence, that this may be a synthetic petrol plant.

The factory complex stretches between the railway line and the Danube for 10 - 12 kilometres between LINZ and KLEIN MUNCHEN, and P/W states that the specially built river harbour is larger than that at VIENNA. Prior to the completion of the Glockner Werke (Summer, 1943), electric power for these works was drawn from the Kaprunwerk on the Salzach.

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GRAZ.

This aero engine factory is 7 kilometres S.E. of GRAZ in the direction of St. PETER, on the railway to SVOBODITSELY. The buildings cover 4 square kilometres.

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GRATZ.

This aero engine factory is 3 kilometres S.E. of GRATZ in the direction of St. PETER, on the railway to SLOBOBELSK. The buildings cover 4 square kilometres.

STURACH OF KAPRUNER WERK, near ZELL am See.

P/W states that the fall of water from the dammed-up Weiss See to the power generating plant is approximately 160 metres and the diameter of the pipes between 3 1/2 and 4 metres.

He states that this plant used to supply Nieder Oesterreich but was switched over to the Hermann Goering Werke at LINZ pending the completion of the Glockner Werk.

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SECRETGLOCKNER "EAGLE"

This power generating installation lies in the valley between the Kahlinger Glacier and Kaprun on the Salzach, from the Wiesbach. Four major generating plants working from three reservoirs are at three different levels down the valley to Kaprun. P/W believes that this plant has the largest potential output in Europe, and that it will almost certainly have been ready by completion date (Summer 1943).

He has but little knowledge of the power lines, but believes that one line goes to STAINACH, divides North of LINZ and goes on to JENNER NEUSTADT. A second line goes to INNSBRUCK, the SEMERING, BREGENZ, FRIEDLICHSHOFEN and the DODENSEE. A third goes via KITZBUHEL towards MUNICH and NURNBERG. A fourth, he thinks, goes up the Rhine via STUTTGART, KARLSRUHE and MANNHEIM.

P/W estimates that some 65,000 prisoners of war have taken part in the construction of these works, coming from large camps in the SALZACH valley.

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ST. PÖLTEN.

P/W states that this factory is 800 metres North of the railway on the St. PÖLTEN - KREMS road. It produces artificial silk from cellulose, and has five main buildings, three of them about 500 metres long by 30 by 20 metres high. Roofs are red-tiled.

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STYR.

P/W states that the SUPPERTIT synthetic rubber works stand out with 6 large buildings and a large administrative building at the S.W. corner of the town, West of the river ENNS. More than 4,000 men are now employed and production is said to have been trialed since 1933.

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has the largest potential output in Europe, and that it will almost certainly have been ready by completion date (Summer 1943).

He has but little knowledge of the power lines, but believes that one line goes to STAINACH, divides North of LINZ and goes on to TIENER NEUSTADT, a second line goes to INNSBRUCK, the SEELERING, BRECHENZ, FRIEDRICHSHOFEN and the DOENSEL. A third goes via KIMMOHL towards MUNICH and NURNBERG. A fourth, he thinks, goes up the Rhine via STUTTGART, KARLSRUHE and MANNHEIM.

P/W estimates that some 65,000 prisoners of war have taken part in the construction of these works, coming from large camps in the SALZACH valley.

.....

ST. PÖLTEN.

P/W states that this factory is 800 metres North of the railway on the St. PÖLTEN - KREMS road. It produces artificial silk from cellulose, and has five main buildings, three of them about 300 metres long by 30 by 20 metres high. Roofs are red-tiled.

.....

STEYR.

P/W states that the SAMPFART synthetic rubber works stand out with 6 large buildings and a large administrative building at the S.W. corner of the town, West of the river ENNS. More than 4,000 men are now employed and production is said to have been tripled since 1938.

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HIASCHSTATTEN.

This synthetic petrol plant is approximately mid-way between ASPERN and MARGAN, 1 kilometre from HIASCHSTATTEN, and 1 1/2 kilometres N.W. of the edge of WIEN ASPERN aerodrome. P/W states that both ordinary and high octane spirit are produced here by the Fischer Tropsch process, using coal from the LILIENTELD mines, and also lignite. He states that there are 25 to 30 large storage tanks varying in height from 25 to 55 metres. All installations are strongly guarded.

The 2 1/2 kilometre stretch of line between the plant and ST. DULU Railway Station is occupied by petrol trucks by the evening of each day and cleared by night trains. P/W maintains that the works produce at least four trainloads (1,200 tons) of synthetic petrol daily.

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SECRET.FREILASSING.Eisenwerk Hammerau.

This steel works is stated to produce armour plating and its installation to include three smelting plants, blast furnaces, one rolling mill, one large and one small smithy (Hammerwerk), two cutting plants, 12 large stores, 3 administrative buildings and 6 others containing living quarters. The factory is 8 kilometres S.W. of FREILASSING. (The scrapmetal accumulated there is said to come from scrap collections made in Germany).

.

LENZING.

P/W is well acquainted with these works which produce tanks and armour plate and were rebuilt, converted, and greatly enlarged immediately after the Anschluss.

The installations now include a large unloading shed, six assembly shops, a smelting and rolling plant (with two chimneys 37 and 64 metres high), workshops, garages, 2 administration buildings, living quarters and large coal bunkers. At least 4,000 men are employed.

Coal is brought by a newly constructed single line from the lignite mines at THOMASEROTH. P/W states that about 4,000 men are employed in this synthetic petrol plant which is about 8 kilometres from VÖCKLABRUCH. All buildings are in ferro-concrete, and were built between 1929-40. The plant is supplied with lignite from THOMASEROTH (by

From the amount of machinery supplied (by Firma HEIDINGER where he was then employed), P/W suspects that a second synthetic petrol plant may exist in this area. He offers no very good reason for thinking that this may be at RIJD im Innkreis.

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From the amount of machinery supplied by Firma REIDINGER where he was then employed, P/W suspects that a second synthetic petrol plant may exist in this area. He offers no very good reason for thinking that this may be at RIED im Innkreis.

FRIDBERG in Hessen.

These locomotive repair shops extend to the East of the Railway Station and according to P/W form one of the most important maintenance units in the German railway system.

R.D. SCHLUND, U an der ELBE.

P/W was here in August 1942, and has seen a large food and grain storage depot about 2 1/2 kilometres N.W. of the main square. The depot is connected by branch line with the DRESDEN - BODENBACH railway, and by canal with the Elbe.

SECRET.BAD SCHANDAU/Elbe (contd.)

The installation is composed of five large brick storage buildings and three large storehouses. The storage buildings (silos) unload to the canal and are each about 400 metres by 45 metres. P/W believes them to store grain, being full in autumn and empty in Spring. The three storehouses are each about 400 metres long by 20 metres high, and P/W believes them to contain foodstuffs. He has been told that large quantities are removed infrequently. The storage buildings are brick with eternit roofs.

.....

MARBURG an der DRAU.

This aero engine factory is on the MARBURG - CILLI road, 3 kilometres East of the MARBURG - PRAERHOF - CILLI railway, covering an area of about 4 square kilometres. A pine wood surrounds the factory on all sides except the northern one.

.....

SCHWABZ/HALL an der INN.

P/W has been told that Heinkel airframes are in production at the above two factories employing some 4,500 male and female workers. His informant was Ing. HOFMEIER of INNSBRUCK who designed the installations.

.....

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This factory produces aluminium rolled and in ingots, and is in some way affiliated with the Swiss aluminium concern at SCHAFHAUSEN. Production is stated

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LEND an der SALZACH.

This factory produces aluminium rolled and in ingots, and is in some way affiliated with the Swiss aluminium concern at SCHAFFHAUSEN. Production is stated to have been quadrupled as a result of extensions carried out in 1940. All bauxite is brought from the Veitsch mines.

The necessary electric power for the furnaces is developed by the 650 feet fall of the Gasteiner Aache (already dammed at a still higher level), and P.W. claims that the power developed is more than sufficient for all needs in the works. He estimates that the water pipes were of 3 metres diameter. The electrical plant was installed by Baumeister SPILLOTTINI of SCHWARZACH.

.....

ST. POLTEN.

There is a chemicals factory approximately one and a half kilometres from the railway station on the West side of the KAZIS road. P/W describes the factory as a large building built round a courtyard some 250 metres long, 200 metres deep and 20 metres high. Only women workers are employed, and one of these told him that gas was produced here and filled into bombs. These were then carried away by Is/W. Source stated that military gas masks were worn by the workers, who receive extra pay.

2. POLAND - Military.Customs Frontier Patrol.

P/W was on patrol duties at BIALA-WODA in the sector SZCZAWNICA (map: EUROPE 1:1,000,000 North 44, Square F 6) on the frontier between POLAND and SLOVAKIA, from May 1940 till September 1940, and was then transferred to the office of the Commissioner of Customs at SZCZAWNICA until recalled to the colours in October 1942.

The group to which he belonged was composed of about 130 men based on various small villages and patrolling a length of frontier of about 55 Km. The personnel was distributed as follows:-

District Customs Commissioner's Office	SZCZAWNICA	6 or 7
Patrol Post at	SZCZAWNICA	30
" "	SZCZAWNICA	30
" "	BIALA-WODA	30
" "	SZCZAWNICA	30

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BIALA-WODA is a new Customs post replacing the old one at JAWORKI; it is 1 Km. South of the old

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The group to which he belonged was composed of about 120 men based on various small villages and patrolling a length of frontier of about 35 Km. The personnel was distributed as follows:

District Customs Commissioner's Office	SZCZAWNICA	6 or 7
Patrol Post at	SZCZAWNICA	30
" "	SZCZACITOWA	30
" "	BIALA-WODA	30
" "	SICIMOWCE NIEN.	30

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BIALA-WODA is a new Customs post replacing the old one at JAWORKI, it is 1 Km. South of the old post.

By day, the Customs Guards usually patrolled the area singly; in there was something afoot, they went out in pairs, and this was normal at night. Each man was armed with a rifle or a pistol, and equipped with powerful glasses.

The routine was six hours on duty and six hours off. Each man worked to a programme, which was handed to him every morning; the patrols being 7 to 8 Km. in length. When a patrol had passed a given spot, the next patrol might be expected in the neighbourhood from one to two hours later, but would not necessarily keep to the same itinerary. Guards were encouraged to move off the paths. Owing to constant changing of each man's programme, they all came to know the district with great thoroughness.

There was close co-operation between the German patrols and the Slovakian Customs Guards beyond the frontier. According to P/W, the local inhabitants were friendly and co-operated with the German frontier guards in apprehending smugglers, etc. These were mostly people selling potatoes, etc. on the Black Market.

B. RUSSIA (Occupied)

The following information on the German administration in occupied Russia has been obtained from two German Pay Lieutenants, whose appointments included the responsibility for food supplies.

One of the Ps/W holds strong anti-Nazi views, and the following particulars may be considered fairly reliable.

1. Economic.a) Economic Organization.

Each branch of the economic life of the U.K.R., INT is directed and controlled by a "WIRTSCHAFTSKOMMANDO" (economic bureau), commonly abbreviated to "WIKO".

The main task of these bureaux is to secure as much of the local agricultural and other produce as possible for the German armies in Russia and for export to Germany.

One of our Ps/W has first-hand knowledge of two of the WIKOS in Ukraine, i.e., the agricultural bureau and the industrial one. (The former, incidentally, is termed "WIKOL", abbreviated from WIRTSCHAFTS KOMMANDO LANDWIRTSCHAFT).

At the head of each "WIKO" there is usually a "SONDERFÜHRER B" (approximate translation: "Commissioner of Field Rank") who is responsible to the "REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR DIE UKRAINE" (Reichs-Commissioner for the Ukraine), a high-ranking official on the staff of the "REICHSMINISTER FÜR DIE BESATZTEN GEBIETE" (Reichs-Minister for the Occupied Countries in the East), Herr ALFRED ROSENBERG.

The "WIKOS", in their turn, are subdivided into several local Districts.

These local organizations are called

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The "WIKOS", in their turn, are subdivided into several local Districts.

These local organizations are called "BEZIRKS-WIKO" and have their Headquarters at places like DNILPROPETROVSK, ZAPOROZHE, KHERSON, etc. (See Appendix "A": Diagram of organization).

The District-WIKOS are usually headed by a "SONDERFÜHRER Z" (Subaltern Commissioner).

(NOTE: "SONDERFÜHRER" are commissioned or non-commissioned officers, usually with specialized pre-army training. Three ranks are known to exist, i.e.,

"SONDERFÜHRER B":	equivalent army rank	Major
"Z":	"	Capt.-Lie
"G":	"	N.C.O.

The letters "B", "Z", "G", are the initial letters of that body in the army of which the holder of the equivalent/rank is in command, i.e.,

"B" for "BATTALION"	(bn.)
"Z" " " "ZUG"	(pl.)
"G" " " "GRUPPE"	(sec.)

Army

9221

The directing and supervising staff is carefully chosen. The "SOVKHOS" in charge of a District is usually a "DIPLOMAT" (University graduates in agriculture) and his staff consists of people with practical farming experience and some theoretical training.

b) Methods.

Generally speaking, the Germans have sought to profit by Soviet mistakes in the exploitation of the Ukraine, one alleged Soviet mistake being the former "shallow ploughing" of wheat areas, resulting in a relatively low yield.

Another reason for Nazi economic rulings which are diametrically opposed to former Russian methods, is to be found of course in their propaganda values.

Private ownership of the farms is being re-introduced by the Nazis, at least on paper, while the Soviet system of the collective use of machinery is being maintained.

Crops and other produce must be surrendered at rates established by the local Nazi officials, by a system similar to that adopted in the rest of Occupied Europe. But the Russian "worker" is left more of his crop for the use of his family than he used to get under the Soviet régime. P/V states that the quantity left to the peasant gives him a reasonable margin for bartering for products which he does not grow himself; the sale of the surplus is out of the question.

The peasants are compelled to grow certain crops laid down by the "WIKOL", and to deliver the pre-established output to collecting centres, known as "PUNKTY" by their own means of transport. (The Nazis distinguish "WIKOL" from "SIKOPUNKTY", "BUTTERPUNKTY", etc.)

The main efforts of the "WIKOL" are directed towards intensifying cultivation by an increased use of

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The peasants are compelled to grow certain crops laid down by the "Winkel", and to deliver the pre-established output to collecting centres, known as "PUNKT" by their own means of transport. (The Nazis distinguish "WILKENPUNKT", "WILKENPUNKT", "WILKENPUNKT", etc.)

The main efforts of the "Winkel" are directed towards intensifying cultivation by an increased use of chemical fertilizers, and agricultural machinery. Very considerable quantities of fertilizers, as well as of machinery - "whole train-loads every day" - are sent from GERMANY and occupied countries on an ever increasing scale. Most of the machinery P/W saw came from the SCHUMPER-LANZ factory; most of the tractors were "HILDOCKS" (HILDOCK). P/W states that all the imported machinery is of the latest design, and includes harvesting "combines". (Also of SCHUMPER-LANZ make).

The machinery is concentrated at so-called "tractor-stations", known among the Nazis as "MST" (machine-tractor stations). These stations, originally erected by the Soviets, are situated at various "SOVCHOZes" (state-owned farms) or "KOLCHOZes" (collective farms), and are being stocked with the newly imported machinery.

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Very little in the way of machinery was left by the hussians in their retreat, and practically everything has to be brought into the country. The "HESs" are, of course, controlled by the local "SCHEFFERER", who in many cases puts a "VOLKSDREUTSCHEN" from the ULR.INE in charge. These people, in their newly-won authority, are all too zealous in performing their duties, and are really attending to all the details of the "exploiting" programme.

Storage facilities at the collecting points are scarce, and the lack of these had to be overcome by using schools, churches, and other public buildings. Grain silos of simple design are being erected all over the country, in the hope of solving the problem of storage before long. These silos consist of a reinforced concrete sub-structure with a rivetted steel cylinder of 10 - 12 metres diameter (sic!) on the top.

The hoisting of the grain is done by a belt conveyor, and the plant includes a stirring contrivance to prevent the grain from getting lumpy.

(I.O.'s comment: From the data given by P/W it would appear that these silos are each able to hold about 300 - 500 tons of grain).

c) Distribution - Transport.

(1) Export to GERMANY.

Where the collecting points are conveniently situated this is done mostly by rail, but the use of existing waterways plays a very important part. The DNIESTER - BLACK SEA - DANUBE route is used, and a very large number of barges from HUNGARY and RUMANIA, with their native crews, has been put into service.

Motor transport, used for short distance traffic between collecting and loading points (river or railway), is rather scarce, and there is also a definite shortage of motor fuel.

Animal drawn carts are used extensively

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The hoisting of the grain is done by a belt conveyor, and the plant includes a stirring contrivance to prevent the grain from getting musty.

(I.O.'s comment: From the data given by P/W it would appear that these silos are each able to hold about 500 - 600 tons of grain).

c) Distribution - Transport.

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Where the collecting points are conveniently situated this is done mostly by rail, but the use of existing waterways plays a very important part. The DNIESTER - BLACK SEA - DANUBE route is used, and a very large number of barges from HUNGARY and RUMANIA, with their native crews, has been put into service.

Motor transport, used for short distance traffic between collecting and loading points (river or railway), is rather scarce, and there is also a definite shortage of motor fuel.

Animal drawn carts are used extensively to make up for this.

The railway system received very much attention, and "a whole army" of railway personnel from GERMANY and occupied EUROPE was transferred to the UKRAINE.

P/W states that in 1942 all railway men up to the 1915 class were combed out of the Armed Forces, and a great proportion of these were put on the Russian railways.

Incidentally, the Russian railway network exceeded in extension, if not in quality, all Nazi expectations. All records on maps and route books proved completely out of date, and it often happened that railways were discovered in places where none were recorded, or double tracks found where the records showed only a single track, etc.

The change-over of Russian rails from broad gauge to normal is said to have been effected without much difficulty, and very quickly.

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SECRET(11) Food supplies for the armed Forces.

The "INTENDANTUR" ("V" Branch) of a formation supplies to the nearest "WIKOLA" for these to be collected by army or army-requisitioned transport at the "points" detailed for this purpose.

The army rations are very ample indeed. To quote one outstanding instance: the daily butter ration in the MANSTEIN (Eleventh) army during the summer of 1942 was as high as 70 grammes = 2 1/2 oz. per man.

In the cold season also the troops are said to be very well supplied, even with fresh vegetables, particularly cauliflowers. The vegetables are raised in glass-houses and transported to the forward areas in special double-purpose vans. It is alleged that they can be used as cold-storage vans in the summer and are adaptable for heating in winter.

Of course, the Nazi supply situation in the Southern Sector (CRIMEA, BLACK SEA, LOWER DNIESTER) is much better than in all other sectors, including the central one.

a) General.

The technical part of the intensifying campaign is supported by the notorious Nazi propaganda methods including the granting of substantial material advantages to the farmer.

The combined result is said to be impressive. No figures, however, could be given by R/W, and it was merely emphasized that huge quantities of agricultural products of all kinds are produced and exported. In the opinion of all concerned, the food contribution extracted from the UKRAINE plays an essential part in the functioning of the Nazi war economy.

Many officers and commissioners even think that production exceeds the actual need, and there is a common saying among Base personnel in the UKRAINE: "This country is paying for the cost of

3221

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Many officers and commissioners even think that production exceeds the actual need, and there is a common saying among Base personnel in the UKRAINE: "This country is paying for the cost of the whole war".

The Nazi authorities also try to re-commission old factories, or to erect new ones, of all types, for the working of agricultural produce, with special regard to oil-extracting installations for vegetable oil, mainly from sunflower seed. The American-built fruit canning and jam factory at KLEASON has been refitted, and has been in full swing again since the summer of 1942.

No information was available regarding the number of re-commissioned sugar factories. P/W only stated that there was never any shortage of sugar for the Armed Forces. The sugar was delivered in double paper bags containing about 2 cwt., with an inner bag of smooth paper, and an outer one which was known as a "paper-jute" bag. The sugar was delivered in the form of crystals of a brownish-yellow colour.

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SECRET

The cost of living for civilians in these areas is, of course, extremely high.

Early in the Russian campaign exchange was established at the outrageous rate of ten roubles to one RM. (The official rate of exchange is about 15 - 20 roubles to the £ Sterling). At this rate of exchange, P/W had to pay nine RM or nominally 90 roubles for a tumbler made from a cut-down bottle.

2. Morale & Political.

Immediately after occupying these two provinces, the Germans started an intensive propaganda campaign. The Ukrainian peasant, said to be extremely susceptible to kind treatment and completely indifferent politically, apparently fell for the Nazi propaganda tricks.

Generally speaking, the behaviour of the peasant in all occupied provinces is described by P/W as not at all hostile, and varying only between the attitude of "The Germans are the lesser evil", and that of straight-forward co-operation.

Thus, in both these provinces, the activity of Partisans had practically ceased by the autumn of 1942.

Nazi propaganda naturally stresses all major and minor mistakes made by the Soviets in the past, and tries with success to impress the simple-minded "MIJIK" (Russian for farmer) by giving him material advantages at no cost to the Nazis themselves. An example of this was the re-introduction of "private property", and a liberal allotment of their own produce to farmer-owners.

Very soon after the occupation of the Crimea and the LOWER DON in 1942, the recruitment of volunteers among the TATARS started, and by September 1942, three regiments totally composed of TATARS were known by P/W to exist with the Eleventh Army.

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Very soon after the occupation of the CRIMEA, and the LOWER DON in 1942, the recruitment of volunteers among the TARTARS started, and by September 1942, three regiments totally composed of TARTARS were known by P/W to exist with the Eleventh Army (v. LAMSTEIN).

(See appendix "A".)

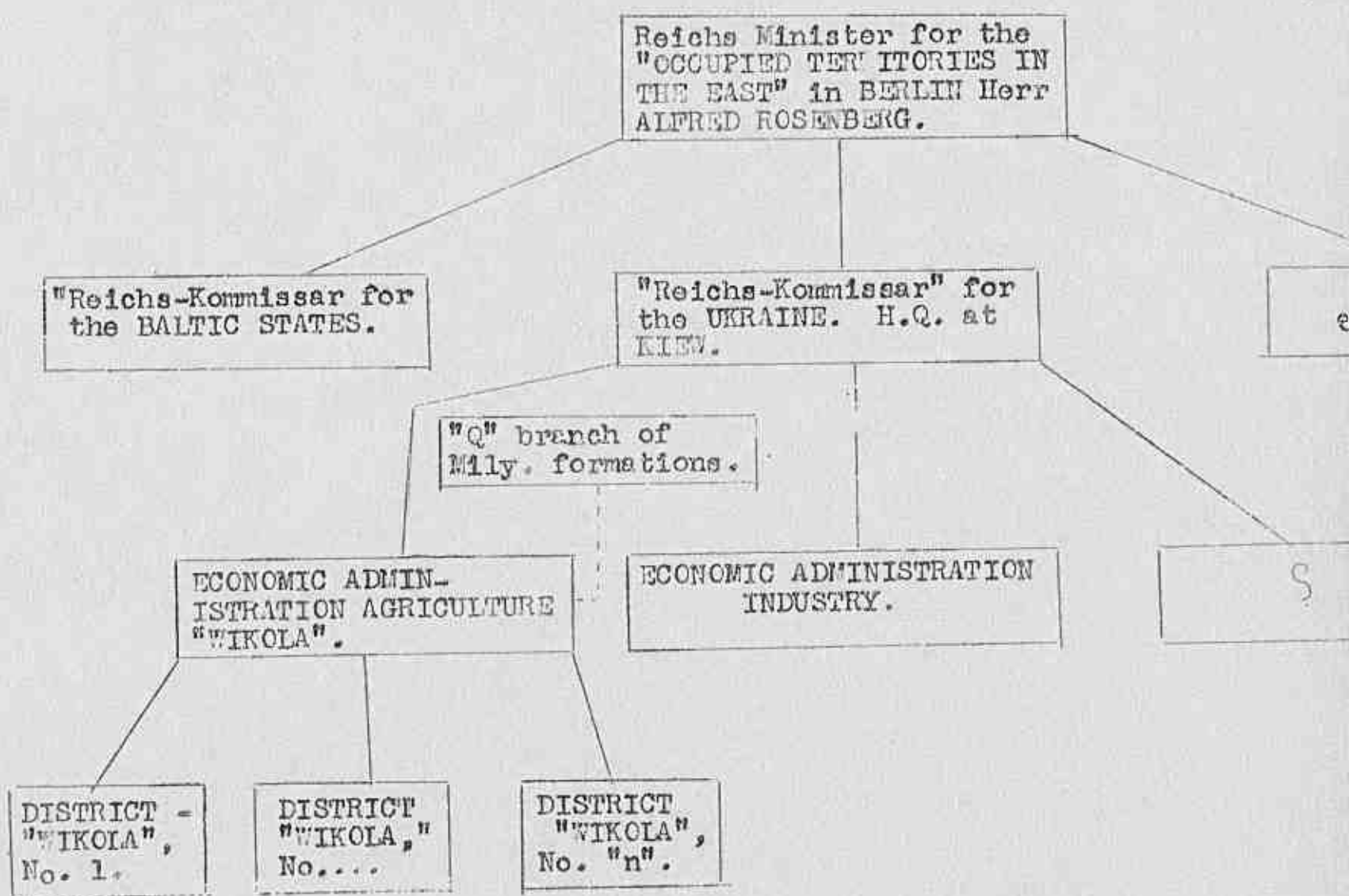
ERRATUM

Report No. NOI/36.

Para. 4.1.(4) - "LUFTNACHRICHTEN-ZENTRALE" - correct translation is not "Air Force Intelligence Centre", but "Air Signals Depot".

is about 18 - 20 Roubles to the 1 Sterling. At this rate of exchange, P/W had to pay nine RM or nominally 90 Roubles for a tumbler made from a cut-down bottle.

Appendix "A" - Skeleton of German Economic Administration for the Occupied Russian Territories.



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Part - Skeleton of German Economic Administration for
the Occupied Russian Territories.

Reichs Minister for the
"OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN
THE EAST" in BERLIN Herr
ALFRED ROSENBERG.

"Reichs-Kommissar" for
the UKRAINE. H.Q. at
KIEV.

et...

branch of
y. formations.

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ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
INDUSTRY.

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DISTRICT
"VIKOLA",
No. "n".

0219

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

785015

SUBJECT: CSDIC Report

MOST SECRET

LEAG/1172/3/G(Ib)

9 Aug 43

G (Special Forces) INC.
AMGOT

The attached copy report No. MU 1/3/21 dated 29 Jul 43 received from No.1. Mobile Unit CSDIC is forwarded for your information.

H.Q. 15 Army Group,
B. N.A.F.



A. R. ...
Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I).

To SEE
M/R PIRIE
DEAD
CSO.

1000 HAWKINS RD. 10 1/3/21

COPIES

6 001 SECRET

Information from:

Centurione GREGG Inspector of Militia Volontaria Siciliana
Lieut. GREGG 3rd, 29 Inf Regt.
Lieut. GREGG 3rd, 29 Inf Regt.
2/20
ATTACHED Volunteer Parachute Unit.

- 1: How was our supposed to resist in SICILY? Our troops were demoralized; we had no air support, no food, nothing!
- 2: Well, when the army goes short of food... MUSSOLINI eats twice as much. Then there is CLAUDIO, who has no idea of diplomacy. He was just interested in making money out of all those factories he had.
- 3: We are a mine lot; yesterday we were shouting "Luce! Duce!" and today... All I want is a free press, liberty of speech and to be allowed to work in peace. Let's hope for the best.
- 4: The treatment in the P.M. camp at VILLASANTA was brutal! The American O.R.s. took everything: watches, money, etc. We were completely robbed. From me they took a watch and a couple of thousand liras. They were like beasts.
- 5: In AGRIGENTO they had to eat bread as black as the ace of spades, because all the flour had been sent to ROME.
- 6: At CATTANISCIATE the population broke into the Mill and carried every ounce of flour and grain away, and the same happened with the oil.
- 7: When I was in PALERMO my wife told me they had been 12 months without meat! And that olive oil was only to be had on the black market at 120 lire to the litre. Gosh when I think of it! We in SICILY used to export olive oil for the whole world, now we can't get it.
- 8: The same in TUNIS. My wife wrote me that sugar has not been distributed for 7 or 8 months, and as far as macaroni is concerned they have not yet issued the day ration. I have been able to buy a little sugar from friends at 150 lire the kg.
- 9: (Another comes back from D.I.) It is shameful the way they split up the ASOLATA Div. There must have been an agreement between our and the Allied commands, to put us in such a position as to be unable to offer real resistance.
- 10: This whole war was stupid. With the conquest of ETHIOPIA our programme was complete. After '36 we should have settled down to make money. The whole world was friendly to us. There was just the question of TUNISIA outstanding, but a signature and a piece of paper could have settled that.
- 11: In this war we fought tanks with rifles.
- 12: I heard a rumour that the KING had asked for peace terms?
- 13: Yes? And what do you think GREGG will do to that?
- 14: Well, we can do nothing against GREGG on our own, but with Allied help it would be another matter.
- 15: That would mean the bombing of our towns by the Germans.
- 16: Not in the least. For every German plane, the Allies seem to have at least a hundred.

we they took a watch and a couple of thousand liras. They were like beasts.

In AGRICULTURE they had to eat bread as black as the ace of spades, because all the flour had been sent to ROME.

At CALTANISSETTA the population broke into the MILL and carried away ounce of flour and grain away, and the same happened with the oil.

When I was in PULICA my wife told me they had been 12 months without meat, and that olive oil was only to be had on the black market at 100 lire to the litre. Gosh when I think of it! We in SICILY used to export olive oil for the whole world, now we can't get it.

The same in TUNIS. My wife wrote me that sugar has not been distributed for 7 or 8 months, and as far as macaroni is concerned they have not yet issued the May ration. I have been able to buy a little sugar from friends at 150 lire the kg.

(Another comes back from E.I.)

It is shameful the way they split up the ASSISIATA Riv. There must have been an agreement between our and the Allied command, to put us in such a position as to be unable to offer resistance.

This whole war was stupid. With the conquest of ETHIOPIA our programme was complete. After '36 we should have settled down to make money. The whole world was friendly to us. There was just the question of ETHIOPIA outstanding, but a signature and a piece of paper could have settled that.

In this war we fought tanks with rifles.

I heard a rumour that the KING has asked for peace terms?

Yes? And what do you think GERMANY will do to that?

Well, we can do nothing against GERMANY on our own, but with Allied help it would be another matter.

That would mean the bombing of our towns by the Germans.

Not in the least. For every German plane, the Allies seem to have at least a hundred.

Our future depends on the way we receive the Americans. After all, there are so many of Italian ancestry among them.

I heard that BADOLIO has ordered the withdrawal of all Italian live from JUGOSLAVIA GREECE AND FRANCE. He can close our northern frontier with them.

Do you honestly believe that BADOLIO will help us after the way she applied sanctions against us?

Sanctions? That was only a formality. She did not stop us an inch. If she had really wanted to stop us setting ETHIOPIA she need only have closed the SUVEZ CANAL.

Oh, but that would have been tantamount to a declaration of war.

Sanctions were nothing else but a formal punishment, but we were left to carry on as we wanted.

I feel sure that as soon as BADOLIO has sent our 22 divisions to the Alpine frontier he will ask for peace.

FRANCE all over again!

Of course, there is no point in hasty action. The situation is very delicate. After all, we are just a German colony.

The A is as such is finished. In BADOLIO we have the only Italian General who knows what's what.

TOP SECRET

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"H" Report No. H. 1.3/21

Q: When I think of the way we marched into GREECE I shudder. MUSPOLENI told us, "Your armament will be one rifle and one magazine per man. Your equipment will be one blanket per man. It will be a triumphal march to ATHENS!" God! If the Germans had not helped us, the Greeks would have chased us into the ADRIATIC and out of ITALY.

A: Yes, yes. I have been an officer for 22 years now, and I can assure you that if the sky is covered with planes showing red, white and blue disc and you cannot see a single plane with either the "Fascio" or the swastika, then you might as well say it's the end!

C.S.D.I.C.
H.Q. 15 Army Group,
B.N.A.F.
29 Jul 43

(sgd) H. Greenham.
Capt., O.F. No. 1. Mobile Unit,
C.S.D.I.C.

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