

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

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

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CA, PARTISANS, REPORTS ON PATRIOT ACTIVITIES,
REGIONAL
JULY - NOV. 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
APO 434 U.S. ARMY

CAS

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM:

The following is a report of conversation with two Partisans of the the Ligurian Division who left their bases in the Southern end of Parma province on 19th October. Both men seemed intelligent and less excitable than most of their type.

1. Partisan Operations.

The men belonged to the Ligurian Division which is organized by a British officer (ex-POW) called Major Let (Sic). It numbers about 1800 men at the present time and is organized in 6 Brigades. It follows the usual mixed organization, partly political (Communist and Party of Action) and partly military. It contains few Italian regular officers. The zone of operations is a rough circle of 20 miles radius round Varese figure.

The partisans are feeling the onset of bad weather very much. They are without decent clothing and boots and the *contadini* are loath to give them shelter owing to fear of German reprisals. For the same reason they are finding it difficult to get food. For these reasons it is to be expected that large numbers of men will give up and go home or attempt to pass through the Allied line as refugees.

2. Conditions in La Spezia.

Conditions in La Spezia are appalling. At the end of September the Germans expected the arrival of the Allies and therefore blew up the water supply after advising the population by post to draw off a week's supply in domestic containers. They blew up at the same time many other items of public utilities including bakeries.

3. Food Supply.

Conditions throughout Liguria and La Spezia, both non-producing provinces have to be seen to be believed. Real famine and sickness are universal. The bread ration is 100 grams of black bread when available; the population try to go out and scrounge for themselves but this is not very successful and a whole day's effort will, with luck, produce a kilo of flour from somewhere. This scrounging all has to be done by women as the able bodied men are scared off being picked up by the Germans for forced labour. Wheat costs 5000 to 6000 lire a quintal on the Black Market if indeed it can be found at all.

In Parma, on the other hand, conditions are not too bad. Meat and vegetables can be bought quite freely in the hotels and restaurants and prices, though high, are within reason. The black market price of wheat is about 400 lire a quintal. In this area wheat was generally distributed

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to all families sufficient to last till the end of the year. A large amount is still in the hands of the contadini while some was sequestered. The latter is still in the magazines and informants know of no general removal of grain by the Germans. The latter are, however, using local resources for their own use. A direct question elicited the answer that in this area the Allies would find plenty of grain at the New Year unless the Germans had destroyed everything in the Magazzini.

4. Agriculture.

The livestock population had been considerably reduced. I did not press for an estimate of the percentage reduction.

Autumn wheat planting is going on and is well in hand subject to two limiting factors, viz, the shortage of draft animals; two, the reluctance of able bodied men to work in the fields near the principal roads used by the Germans for fear of being carried away for forced labour.

5. Clothing.

Clothing and shoes can still be bought in Parma in the black market but only for astronomical prices, especially the latter. There is no clothing at all in Lodi and La Spezia. Some individual merchants, however, are known to have hidden stocks in the mountains.

6. C.I.R.

Very few now on duty and these are all keen Fascists. Police work is carried on by the questore (Publica Sicurezza), the OVRA and the Militia. The bulk of the C.I.R. have either gone underground or joined the Partisans.

When asked about popular reaction to the restoration of the C.I.R. informants replied that they would receive a mixed reception since although the people recognise that few of them were now collaborating it was still thought that they had continued working for the Fascists for too long (up to July of this year).

7. Politics.

The population are said to have little or no interest in politics. There is the usual story of lack of political education, effective repression of any political tracts and the infiltration of former supporters of fascism into present day anti-fascist organizations in an effort to get ready for acceptance by the Allies. The importance of the Communist Party is said to be entirely unnatural and is attributed to the fact that for the last twenty years only two parties, Fascist and Communist, have been recognized: all anti-fascists therefore had to call themselves communists as there was no alternative. The bulk of the people, however, are undoubtedly of moderate centre-party inclinations.

3 November 1944.

(signed) F.R.E. Rynors, Major.

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Civ Aff Sec	-	1
Pol Sec	-	1
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ALLIED COMMISSION
PATRIOT BRANCH
ADV. DET.
APO 39A

Ref: ACC/597/Pat.

SECRET
13 November 44

SUBJECT : Patriot Activities.

TO : Distribution below.

Attached please find AMENDMENT No. 5 to Report No.1 on
Patriot Activities in EMILIA Region.

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Major, R.A.S.C.

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AMENDMENT NO. 5
To Report No. 1
ON PARTISAN ACTIVITIES
IN EMILIA REGION.

1. MODENA DIVISION. To complete the already transmitted report:
The Modena Div. is composed of six brigades located as follows
on the dates mentioned:
- | | |
|---|--|
| BALIN Brigade, at end of October, in the REGGIANO zone; | |
| FILIPPO " | on 20 October, has carried out action at SASSUOLO; |
| MARIO " | on 26 October, at MONTE SPIGHILO; |
| CLAUDIO " | on 27 October, at MARANO; |
| FULMINE " | on 24 October, at OSPEDALETTO |
| MINGHIN " | on 25 October, between FIAN DI MOCONO and
CINGHIANELLO. |

The British Captain who is with BARNOLLO is in radio contact, it appears, with 8 Army.

2. CENTO GROCE BRIGADE. Our mission in Southern Emilia reports that the CENTO GROCE BRIGADE consists of 700 men all of whom are well armed and trained. They are organized on a military and political basis. Their morale is excellent, but their difficulties are increasing due to recent enemy drives in the area which have caused a deterioration in the food situation.

3. SITUATION IN CITY OF BOLOGNA. Our mission in Southern Emilia reports that all German commands are leaving BOLOGNA with the exception of the S.S. and Field Police. Republican Units are also evacuating and 800 Fascists have already left. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Fascists in the city at the present. General FOLK, the Vice - Commandant of the S.S. in ITALY, has assured the city prefect that BOLOGNA will not be used for the passage of troops and that the city's public services will not be destroyed. The reason given was that there were 20,000 sick and wounded military personnel and civilians in the city.

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4. GERMAN REPRISALS. The same (3) source reports that
- a) the Germans killed 300 people in MARZABOTTO as a reprisal against GAP activities
 - b) On 20 September in BOLOGNA 16 men and one woman were tried by the Fascists. Eight received the death sentence and 11 prison sentences up to 11 years. The victims were executed on 24 September at the BOLOGNA rifle range.
 - c) Men are being rounded up and sent to the concentration camp at CASPI. All machinery in war factories is being destroyed or removed.
 - d) Food situation in BOLOGNA is good but people are scared of the shelling. Clean-up by S.S. continues.

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AMENDMENT NO. 5
to Report No. 1
on PATRIOT ACT.
in ZONA REG.

5. PLACENZA. Military bands in PLACENZA are under the General Command of the C.N.N. in MILAN, with which they are in communication twice a week. The strength of these bands is as follows:
- a) 4000 men non-political and strongly biased against Communists.
 - b) 1000 men under Alpini Lieutenant, a Christian-Democrat, although there are some Communists in this band.
 - c) 800 men under a Communist who allows no politics in the band and is loyal to the Regional Commander.
 - d) 800 others, non-political.
- The last three groups are GARIBOLDI Brigades but not definitely Communists.

6. ZONA "X". COMITATO UNICO in ZONA "X" which controls 10,000 partisans, 6,000 of whom are armed, have 100 cars and trucks and control oil wells producing 3,200 litres a day. They have a Broadcasting station and a newspaper.

7. EXPECTED ACTION. The electric power stations at PARMA (86/2535) and LICHENO (96/1834) are expected to be destroyed at any moment. Partisans could cope with the first attack or the installations but cannot withstand an attack in force. It is also reported that German troops and two Alpini Div. are concentrating in the PLACENZA Area with the object of recapturing the Petroleum wells which are now held by the Partisans. The Germans are planning to blow up engine sheds, aqueduct and gasometer in FAENZA before evacuating the town. A very heavy drive is now in progress in the plain to round up all men for work in the FO Fortifications.

6. ZONA "X". COMUNO UNICO in ZONA "X" which controls 10,000 partisans, 8,000 of whom are armed, have 100 cars and trucks and control oil wells producing 3,200 litres a day. They have a Broadcasting station and a newspaper.

7. EXPECTED ACTION. The electric power stations at PARIGLIA (86/2535) and LIGNANICO (96/0531) are expected to be destroyed at any moment. Partisans could cope with the first attack on these installations but cannot withstand an attack in force. It is also reported that German troops and two Alpini Bns. are concentrating in the FICENTA Area with the object of capturing the Petroleum wells which are now held by the Partisans. The Germans are planning to blow up engine sheds, a petrol and gasometer in PARMA before evacuating the town. A very heavy drive is now in progress in the plain to round up all men for work in the PG Fortifications.

8. GERMANS LOOTING. More reports are being received that the Germans are taking away technicians, machinery, cattle and crops from the plain. What is left is systematically destroyed. In the mountain villages sheltering partisans are attacked, the villages burnt down and the cattle and food stocks confiscated.

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ALLIED CONSULS
PATRIOT BRANCH
ADV. DEPT.
APO 394

SECRET

Ref: ACC/507/L/Pat.

13 November 1944

SUBJECT: Patriot Activities.

TO : Distribution below.

Enclosed herewith APPENDIX XII to Report on Patriot Activities in VENEZUELA Region.

R. TORRES
Major, R.A.C.S.

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- File (2)

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Ref: ACC/507/4/Pat

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APPENDIX A.III
TO REPORT ON
PATRIOT ACTIVITIES
IN VIENNA REGION.

Source: Sitreps No. 24, 25 and 27 - No. 1 Special Force.

1. From one of our Italian Missions North of VIENNA comes the report that 8000 men are being employed by the Germans on the fortifications. More details have been asked for.

2. In the FOZALA ZARETTI (37/1704) area six civilians were tortured and later killed by the Germans for being Patriot sympathisers.

3. (i) One of our British missions in this area reports that German HQ. is bringing continual pressure to bear in order to send the population to work on the defences. It is reported that their estimated requirements are 20 % of the registered population.

(ii) It is reliably reported that the enemy is moving petrol dumps from COMINA to TARVISIO (144/6766) by road.

4. From one of our Italian missions in the area North of PAJUA comes the report that the destruction of industrial and military installations and the scuttling of vessels which they are unable to transfer to the Gulf of PANJANO is being prepared in VENICE. The town has no food-reserve.

5. Although the Germans are offering a free pardon and promise work, there have been no Partisan desertions reported.

1. All men and women were mobilised for defense work in PALLA valley (144/4156) on 16 October. It is estimated that in the mountain villages there are approx. 10,000 Cossacks, some with their families.

(11) It is reliably reported that the enemy is moving petrol dumps from COMINA to TARVISIO (14A/6768) by road.

4. From one of our Italian missions in the area North of PADUA comes the report that the destruction of industrial and military installations and the scuttling of vessels which they are unable to transfer to the Gulf of PAKZANO is being prepared in VENICE. The town has no food-reserve.

5. Although the Germans are offering a free pardon and promise work, there have been no Partisan desertions reported.

1. All men and women were mobilized for defense work in PALLA valley (14/4156) on 16 October. It is estimated that in the mountain villages there are approx. 14,000 Cossacks, some with their families.

2. (a) It is reliably reported that the German Command of VENICE, PADUA, ROVIGO, TREVISO are requisitioning equipment for Power Plants and Railways to send to TITOL.

(b) Also that the civilian population of VENICE and the LIDO will be evacuated to a zone 45 kms. behind the fortified line or to an area West of BERICI Hills (South of VICENZA).

3. It is reported via LONDON that the PARTISIO Brigade was dispersed after a recent enemy attack and that only a few elements remain.

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RE: ITALIA VIII
to report on
COSSACK ACTIVITIES
IN THE ITALIA REGION.

Those who surrendered to the Germans have been put to work on fortifications near VERONA. They are using weapons which led to the arrest of 16 members of the COSSACKS (49/8554) and Colonels PINCATO and MURRANI of ITALIA. The COSSACKS in VERONA are being reorganised and have recently acquired some arms.

- 4. The following information is given by our mission in the area North of UDINE:

"The following information is given about the ninety three Russians who came over to the Partisans and which may be applied in general to the many thousands already operating in Italy today.

They arrived in Italy via TRIESTE average age 32. Majority are COSSACKS from the DON RUSSIA. Seventy-six per cent from ROSTOV. Majority are recruited from German prison camps. Others are volunteers already compromised through collaboration during occupation Russian territory. A few are civilians forced into service. Their senior officers are mainly ex-Czarist refugees. Junior officers are ex-Soviet officers whilst a few others are chosen from the ranks of the volunteers.

When recruited they received promises of independence and territorial concessions including France. On arrival in ITALY they receive money and live by loot. They are poorly dressed and have other than stolen. Arms are mostly Russian with some German and Italian. In UDINE zone there were six infantry and one cavalry regiment. These regiments are accompanied by about three hundred camp followers of Russian women and children and all people in horse drawn transport."

- 1. There are now 16 regiments of COSSACKS in the area under General

Officers from the POW KUNAN. Seventy-six from BOSTON. Majority are recruited from German prison camps. Others are volunteers already compromised through collaboration during occupation Russian territory. A few are civilians forced into service. Their senior officers are mainly ex-Czarist refugees. Junior officers are ex-Soviet officers whilst a few others are chosen from the ranks of the volunteers.

When recruited they received promises of independence and territorial concessions including France. On arrival in Italy they receive no pay and live by loot. They are lousy having no spare clothes other than stolen. Arms are mostly Russian with some German and Italian. In UDDE zone there were six infantry and one cavalry regiment. These regiments are accompanied by about three hundred camp followers of Russian women and children and old people in horse drawn transport."

1. There are now 16 regiments of Cossacks in the area under General ROMANOV. They total 30,000 comprising women and children. There are also 5,000 Caucasians and an unknown number of Mongols, some of which stationed at ARAKO (14/2954) tried to pass over to the partisans. The plot was discovered and the leaders shot immediately.

2. With reference to the reported conversations between the OSSCFO GARIBOLDI leaders and JAIL 2 Corps, our R.L.O. reports that the project for the amalgamation of the Italian Partisans with 2 Corps has now been dropped. Slovenes insist on regarding the area between LONZO and NATIONE as part of new SLOVENIA. Slovenes using intense propaganda and forced recruitment to further their aspirations in all territory as far west as TAGLIACOTTO. But West of the 1914 frontiers inhabitants incl. SLAVS fear the SLOVENES and turn to the ITALIANS for protection.

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APPENDIX VII to Report
on Patriot Activities
in Region VII.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE
CITY OF BELLUNO

Source: This information was furnished by a Patriot who left
BELLUNO about the middle of July.

RESISTANCE

Now that the Allied armies are drawing near the north, and
the Germans are threatening to take away men and possessions,
the number of partisans is increasing daily.

The entire population is against the Germans, and favours by
all means clandestine action. German efforts to swell the
Wehrmacht forcibly failed entirely.

The most important acts done by the partisans are the
following:-

1. More than thirty animals were stolen from the Germans, who
in their turn had taken them to the "massao".

ASSISTANCE

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The most important acts done by the partisans are the following:-

1. More than thirty animals were stolen from the Germans, who in their turn had taken them to the "masses".
2. Some of the members of a mission charged to take away the cattle in Alpage were killed; among these were three STRUONO functionaries and one was Major ZANOLLI.
3. The political prisoners of BELUNO were freed, without any loss on the partisans' side by a daring and intelligent stratagem.
4. A certain number of cars, which the Germans had requisitioned were taken from them and damaged at a place called BOSSON, situated about 3 miles from BELUNO.
5. The motor lorries that came from CARNI and ACCORDINO and brought many young men into the city to be enrolled for the German army were attacked.
6. Attacks on food-stuffs for the logistical necessities of the partisans and in order to stop food going into Germany.

The German reaction against this continual clandestine warfare was not long in coming. In fact in BELUNO, on the 20 June the population was arrested in mass, the principal arrests of the day were blockaded, and the German police had an easy action on the unarmed people. Aided by the local questura, the Germans, early

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A. M. M. XII to Report
on Political Activities
in Region XII.

Page 2.

In the morning, went to private houses and easily arrested many people. This list with names and addresses had been given by the Republican-Fascist party, and two have already been executed.

Young and old came to the mountain, many were put in prison, the city was deserted, deprived of its most important members belonging to the cultured and financial classes.

Three priests were also arrested, and the Bishop interfered and went to Dr. LAUER Army Corps Commander. "I answer for my clergy, and they must be immediately freed, otherwise I shall authorize clergy and people to be disobedient." The priests were freed, though evidently they had been beaten, for they were black and blue.

The SAPPADA episode is well worth remembering, it happened after the Germans declared their intention of enlisting 15 classes (1910-1925). A group of University students, accompanied by young men of the people, formed a procession and with the national flag at their head went to the cenotaph for the fallen of the last war, and declared that they were Italians and that they meant to remain. SAPPADA is a place near the German frontier.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The most important parties are represented in the city, is a good number of young men, especially of the intellectual class, with decided leanings for the "Partito d'Azione" (Action Party), but the latter played under an ample

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POLITICAL SITUATION

The most important Parties are represented in the city, there is a good number of young men, especially of the intellectual class, with decided leanings for the "Partito d'Azione" (Action Party) and for Communism, but the latter viewed under an ample aspect, adapted to the personal aspirations for more justice, economical balance, within honest limits of oscillation, and for less social distinctions.

The Democratical Christian Party, whose principle exponent is Dr. CONTESSINI, is very much effaced.

All work together in a friendly manner for freedom, for economical reconstruction, preparing its members politically, and setting them on the road to realizing their ideologies, but submitting them to the realization of the most urgent national problems. 6495

ARMY FORCES

The Nazi Army is using some of the barracks and controls the others existing in the city. The better part of the Army is in the FORMUZZI barracks, near the Station. The newly enlisted soldiers are trained there. There are not above 500 soldiers in

Page 3.

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APPENDIX XII to Report
on Patriot Activities
in Region XII.

the city, they have personal common and automatic arms, they have neither artillery nor tanks; perhaps they possess small mortars.

Every now and then the German Command goes exploring with cars and armed men, even in the Province; perhaps with the intention of giving an impression of power.

The German Command controls the whole Province from a military and civil point of view. The Command (VERWALTUNGSBEREICH Dr. LAUER) is in the Prefecture of the city, situated in the Cathedral Square. In the same square are the liaison offices with the Republican-Fascio and precisely in the Littorio House. The head of the Fascio at BELLUNO is ALFREDO ROZZA.

MILITARY BUILDINGS

In the city:-

- a) PANTUZZI Barracks, completely occupied by the Germans.
- b) Alpine Artillery Barracks.
- c) The gun-powder store near VANGGIA.
- d) A big wooden hut near the cemetery, its use is unknown.

There are no fortifications round about and on the mountains of BELLUNO, neither are any works in progress to construct the

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

The broadcasts Radio Londra and Radio America are very much listened to; but the feeble broadcasts are a hindrance to hear

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ALLIED PROPAGANDA

The broadcasts Radio Londra and Radio America are very much listened to; but the feeble broadcasts are a hindrance to hear BARI, NAPOLI, ROME, the only ones that could give an idea of the new Government, of the laws emanated by it. The favourite broadcast is undoubtedly "Italia Combatta", but it can only be heard through Radio London.

I am adding the textual words of the BELLUNO partivo.

- "Our history of the last 40 years must be intimately known
- "to be able to understand our psychological state, and our
- "Italian soul, the sad events we have suffered in moral pro-
- "verty, in the greatest material want. The broadcast should
- "encourage and inspire confidence for the future, and assure
- "youth that the best ideals still exist and can be realized.
- "Affectionate greetings to the victorious Allied Armies from
- "the Alpine Patriots. No hope to soon join you in chasing
- "the Germans out of Italy and following them into Germany."

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APPENDIX XII to Report
on Patriot Activities
in Region XII.

9 Oct 44

B. L. D R A G S,
Major, 3.2.3.3.

Information Section
Patriot Branch
Vice-Pres. Admin. Section
" " Econ.
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2 Oct 44

H. L. D R A C E,
Major, R. L. S. C.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

TOP SECRET

APPENDIX VII to Report on
Patriot Activities in
Region XII

INFORMATION ON THE PROVINCE OF
CARNARO (FIUME)

The following information was received from Crazio de Porti Sergeant cadet of Milit Acad. Fiume; 30 Ottobre 13, son of Lt. Col Santi de Porti arrested by "Gestapo" accused of espionage.

Resistance

The resistance forces in the zone of Fiume can be divided into Italian and Slavs regardless of their particular unit.

1. Italian patriots (Division Garibaldi) are formed by Italian army men already belonging to 25th and 26th Infantry, 7th Bersaglieri, 4th Artillery, who were dissolved after the armistice. These branches still conserve the old military organization and are not connected with any committee of liberation or politics. Their arms are still the same ones they had on Sept 9th 1943. Their actions are in zones north and west of Fiume having the intention to interrupt the traffic between Fiume and Trieste; controlling especially the railway from Villa del Nevoso to S. Pietro del Carso.

2. Slav patriots (directly belonging to the Marshal Tito Army) are recruited with a regular card, summoned from the local population (Fiume, Mattulie, Giordani, Clana, S. Piero del Carso).

They have communist tendencies and the population of the villages is in their favour. Entire companies of women, regularly equipped and armed form part of them. They fulfil acts of military sabotage receiving orders regularly from the commander of the Yugoslav Army. In the zone north of Udine, Garibaldi brigade composed of local elements (Alpini della Julia) under the command

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2. Slav patriots (directly belonging to the Marshal Tito Army) are recruited with a regular card, summoned from the local population (Fiume, Mattulie, Giordani, Clana, S. Pietro del Carso).

They have communist tendencies and the population of the villages is in their favour. Entire companies of women, regularly equipped and armed form part of them. They fulfil acts of military sabotage receiving orders regularly from the commander of the Yugoslav Army. In the zone north of Udine, Garibaldi brigade composed of local elements (Alpini della Julia) under the command of Capt. NARDI (Bersaglieri).

This Brigade liaises specially between the Brigades of Marshal Tito and Garibaldi Brigades. They have a transmitting wireless and a regular courier service. This nucleus considers itself non political and of nationalist tendency. They are armed with two mortars 81, a few Breda Machine Guns, Mitre and rifles 91. They have not received air supplies from the Allies, only two million in money. They carry out actions of sabotage and attacks, on small German positions in the zone. Supplies are obtained direct from Udine, using trucks.

Fascist Armed Forces

Because the provinces of Fiume, Udine, Trieste, Pola and Gorizia are a part of Littorale Adriatico, the law of enrolment does not apply to the Italian Socialist Republic, but the class 1923/24 and 1925 has been called to the Army and they were offered the choice between German SS, Republican Army or the Todt organization.

- 2 -

Most of them asked to enter the republican army, but all of them were incorporated in the Todt Organization and sent to work in the zone of Fiume. Alice was formed the battalion "Veneto" which is at the present time in Romano fighting the Patriotes.

Lt. A. di L. group of Fascist volunteers was also formed (about 100) who were sent immediately to Mattuglio zone as an anti-partisan party. An officer of this party is Lt. Natale SIBOLLO. Its function is to pick up the disbanded men and its HQ is in Viale Littorio and Via Petrarca and is under the command of Col. Besta; other officers are Capt. Franco Solimene and Lt. Pasquotti in SPE. The garrison of Caranini in Via de A. is under the command of Lt. Col. BRUCHETTI. The morale of these troops is very low, except those who have sold their body and soul to the Germans.

German Armed Forces

One German command is in Via Vittorio Emanuele in ex-casa del Fascio (near Piazza Dante). An officers' billet is in Bonavia Hotel and in Via E. de Adicis. The school of Brentari is for alpine and infantry troops. In the barracks in Via Trieste are big German formations, among them is a Naval detachment. After May 1st these barracks were the centre of gathering of patriot prisoners and hostages taken from among the civilians, who were afterwards sent to an unknown destination. The most usual act of atrocity was committed almost daily by the Germans: hanging in public under the accusation of being a patriot. A great number of those crimes have been committed, especially in the Province of Villa del Nevoso. Gestapo and Italian anti-patriot office of espionage acts in TRIESTE is in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele above UPM stores and is camouflaged as ESCATA

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The relations between fascists and Germans is not good. This is due to the facts that the Germans are trying to discredit the Italian elements in the eyes of the population.

CROATINA ARMED FORCES

In JUSSAK exist armed forces called "Ustascia" who were ^{word} 6491 formed immediately after the Armistice. They are under the command of an officer named RECHS and their barracks are in the public school near the Market in JUSSAK.

Political Conditions

The fall of fascism did not provoke big repercussions upon the population. It remained inert because it had not understood at first, the meaning of it and later could not see any benefit in favour of the City. Beyond a general sense of

relief the situation rested the same as before, changing only a few names among the most compromised because it was clear that the problem was not of Italian but of foreign politics and that its result should depend upon the end of the war, and upon the relations which the city could establish with the patriots of TITO. The elements of the Communist Party had been active for some time in recruiting; assisting and spreading propaganda etc., and lots of communists in Fiume came to light. With the exception of a few fruitless societies of old men or insignificant young ones, the liberal, democratic and other movements failed. The movement which would assemble the fascist energy to provoke an eventual return of fascism, is not very probable after the disappearance of the Federal and the most hated fascist elements. The Communist Party took part in a propaganda campaign with the type written "Stella Rossa" written in Italian.

The political struggle never had any political or social character in Fiume but was almost exclusively nationalist according to scheme: Italy - fascism, Yugoslavia - communism (or years before socialism) autonomy, liberalism. During the days of armistice in September, the city helped to dissolve the 2nd Army who were ready to revolt if it were possible, against the Germans. In the beginning discussions took place between the patriots, who had already occupied SUSSAK and Gen. GAMBARA who had assumed command of the City. GAMBARA conducted the discussions in bad faith because while promising the Patriots that if they would not act against the city, he would impede the German occupation, he was at the same time in contact with the German forces who were already occupying TRIESTE and it was to them that he finally decided to hand Fiume.

The German occupation took the form of direct domination leaving to the Gaulsitters even the functions that almost in all the rest of the country were reserved for the Italian

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The German occupation took the form of direct domination leaving to the Gauleiters even the functions that almost in all the rest of the country were reserved for the Italian Socialist Republic. In the first place Riccardo GIGANTE, ex Senator was installed, who assumed power and was upheld by part of the population who were not exactly fascist but at the same time used Fascism to help their own affairs.

Later the Germans to gain the favour of the people, made GIGANTE relinquish his post and replaced him by Judge SPALATI **63490** from VELOSCA ABBADIA, who was known to have Slav leanings but was free of any political movement. At the same time it was said that FIUME including Littorale Adriatico, had already been given secretly to the Great State of FOGLIANNICK. In the meantime the political tendency of the population was inclined in this way: a few of the young men especially non Fiumani, were going into the RIR (Fascist Republican Party); inscribed also in the RIR were almost all the families of the state employers, ex hierarchies etc who saw in the RIR the salvation of "Italian" FIUME. The officers of the Italian Army and the people of fascist and monarchy tendencies, having no organisation which would protect them from Slav-Communism assumed the role of passive resistance and non collaboration and at times enrolled in the non communist Italian bands of the zone. The Italian middle classes of FIUME, mostly old people, upheld the communist

movement, using the old formula "Piume the free City".

The population, workmen and small employers and students were swamped by the communist propaganda. Intense activity was made in favour of the patriots: recruiting, secret gathering of arms and ammunition and food: services in connection with the zone of Uline and propaganda which was mostly typewritten.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Hearing the BBC and Radio Bari, Slav elements prefer to listen to Radio MOSCA in which they have much faith.

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS

The Germans are trying to win the favour of the population and give out food with unusual generosity.

The black market is under great development but the prices are moderate.

The public water service, gas and electricity function regularly.

Evacuation of the City is only very slight.

The barracks of the 4th artillery and 26th Infantry (now a military hospital) have been bombed.

The publication of the local newspapers "Vendetta d'Italia", "Stella Rossa" continues.

The "Stella Rossa" publishes TITO's bulletin.

There are no printing possibilities owing to the fact that in PIUME there are only 3 printers and they are all controlled.

SECRET

Appendix VIII to report
on Patriot Activities in
Region XII.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALTO ADESINI (Inhabitants of the
Alto Adige) TOWARDS ITALY

1. At the outbreak of war between Germany, France, and England the Fascist Government freely consented to the Alto Adesini joining the German army keeping the same rank hold in the Italian Army.
2. When Italy subsequently entered the war they were employed as interpreters or on liaison duties with Italian departments, but in reality they being used as informers. From 1933 till the signing of the Steel Pact, Germany used all her propaganda to destroy all their sympathy with Italy and even after that date the propaganda continued (in more veiled form) to show up Italy and all things concerning her in the worst possible light.
3. Germany made use of all A.A., including civilians useful on account of their perfect knowledge of Italian, scattered them in various towns and thus formed very active "cells".
Many of these people italianized their names so that it is sometimes difficult to ascertain their true origin by their documents.
4. After July 25th all German Divisions massed on the Italian frontier and those in transit from Lubiana were essentially composed of A.A. Speaking to Italian soldiers the latter were told that if they continued the war until the spring, victory would be theirs !!!

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5. From July 25th until September 8th the command of the XI Army Corps issued various orders :

To bar all frontier passes so as to prevent the entry of German troops. The deployment of Artillery was considerable 1st Artillery Gruppo della Alpi with the batteries 2^a and 3^a of IOC/17 7^o 8^o 9^o of 75/18 were assigned objectives in German territory and were ordered to open fire at the first German attempt to enter Italy. But in obedience to a second order (given by whom ?) the batteries retired to their barracks and there on Sept. 8th fell into German hands.

6. The Alto Atesini were then employed in concentration camps as guards and as interpreters and their behaviour towards internees was far worse than that of any German soldier. They were also employed in Italy at all operational commands at O.T. and as Gestapo Agents.

7. Their knowledge of Italian made it easy for them to get in contact with Italians and also to infiltrate into various underground patriot movements. They then proceeded to denounce all names of members and partisans of the organizations. It is a fact that the A.A. more than other soldiers were very keen on finding civilian clothing and it is believed that the Germans let them get out of fighting in order to use them as "saboteurs" and to get information. Many have identity cards taken from Italians. Now many of them give themselves up to the 'Allies' and declare that they are Austrians, who have deserted from the German Army as they wanted peace.

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P. W. B. D. Section

SECRETAPPENDIX IXNEWS REPORT OF POLITICAL NATURE FROM THE PROVINCE OF
CARNARO (Fiume)

1. Fiume public opinion gives the impression that the future political constitution of the city will be divided in the following tendencies :
 - a) Annexion to a Soviet State by the Slavs of the south.
 - b) Annexion to a future Italian State organized on democratic basis.
 - c) Pure Autonomists.
2. The adherents to the first two tendencies subordinate both the juridical and political conditions of the city to a form of autonomic government be it only limited to its administration.
On the origin of these clear and decided autonomic tendencies, it will be well to give these facts of a political nature.
 3. Considering the poverty of Fiume hinterland, by nature "Carnaro", and the remarkably large port and especially the racial mixture of the population (Slavs, Hungarians, Italians and Germans) Hungary conceded to the city at the end of the last century, a special form of government, which made of Fiume a "corpus separatum annexum Regni stiriae Hungaricae " and at the same time accomplished noteworthy port works, which made it the largest

city to a form of autonomic Government be it only limited to its administration.

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4. This state of things promoted an evident well-being in all the social classes. The annexation of Fiume to the Italian State, which took place in 1924 is not actually well seen by any of the social classes of the citizens. One is generally convinced, especially in the intellectual classes that the cooperation given by the citizens to d'Annunzio in the years immediately following the war 15-18, were precisely more than from the actual knowledge of its needs and of the tendencies of the citizens, from a kind of collective blindness created by the great power the poet had of capturing the masses, (the women in Fiume are mostly slav and great part in this. The women in Fiume are mostly slav and exercise an extraordinary efficient action on public life)

5. It is also public opinion that the popular plebiscite to that won the victory to the annexionists of d'Annunzio, defeating the autonomist party of Zanella, was falsified in its procedure regarding the result obtained by the followers

of the extremist Post.

This conviction, which is extremely strong among the people of every social class, brings about the tendency to separate definitely from Italy. To explain this autonomistic not one alleges the following reasons :

- a) Italy governed Fiume like a colony since its annexion, and employed almost exclusively Italian Agents.
- b) Since 1924 there was in Fiume a large scale emigration of southern workmen and employers and, not considering the antipathy that the Fiumese have for these people, it is a fact that those emigrants, have a much inferior standard of living to that of the Fiumese and does not try to adapt himself; working for very low wages, and because of this have literally invaded all the posts, especially in the commercial and industrial world.
- c) While anti-war Fiume was the only port of a rich nation, after the annexation to Italy it became only one of the many ports and certainly not the principal one of a nation that consistently practised a false economy.

6. All these reasons explain Fiume's attitude to a union with Hungary. Since 1900 she was always realizing a process of Hungarianisation, there is a section which hopes for:

A political constitution of the Soviet type, which would however reflect a special geographical and economic position conferring an autonomic form of government on the city.

These hopes which have been roused after the armistice of September 1943, a period in which the town was partly occupied by the forces of Tito. - There is a considered opinion that the Marshal has given a group of intellectuals and Fiume workers a paper which will guarantee the autonomy of the city, yet bringing to it a future Soviet Re-

tion that consistently practiced a false economy.

6. All these reasons explain Piume's attitude to union with Hungary. Since 1900 she was always realizing a process of Hungarianisation, there is a section which hopes for:

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7. The party of citizens who have anticommunist sentiments are those who would wish to remain attached to Italy consider these events and tendencies a sad result of the fascist regime, which has increased the citizens hatred for Italy, which erroneously has been confused with fascism.

To Piume's fate Trieste is also tied; and this appears all the more clearly when one considers the project of the Adriatic-Daubian canal, for which one of the two cities would have to be 'the mouth'.

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APPENDIX K to Report on Patriot Activities
in Region III.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT

Informant: Signor Umberto Giradi.

Party of Action, Member
of Committee of National
Liberation. PADUA.

Information under following heads:

1. Political.
2. The Church.
3. Economic.
4. Military.

1. Political.

The Committee of Liberation of Padova is composed of the following members:

Prof. Univ. Meneghetti
Ing. Frasson. Capit. Art.

Partito d'Azione.

Viagg. Comm. Sgarabottolo
Prof. Avigliano.

Partito Comunista.

Conte Papafava dei Carraresi
Sig. Rendi.

Partito Liberale.

following members:

Prof. Univ. Meneghetti
Ing. Frasson. Capit. Art.

=====

Viagg. Com. Sgarabottolo
Prof. Avigliano.

=====

Conte Papafava dei Carrarese
Sig. Rendi.

=====

Dott. Moscone Mario.
Sig. Saggini.

=====

Prof. Univ. Marchesi.
(Rettore Magnifico)
Avv. Gallo.

- =====
1. Ing. Frasson is in hiding, and Prof. Marchesi fled to Switzerland. Sign. Saggini is the link between the different members of the Committee, which has its headquarters in Via Patria Padova. The Committee forms part of the Fronte Unico della Libertà.

Partito d'Azione.

Partito Comunista.

Partito Liberale.

Partito Cattolici di
Sinistra.

Partito Socialista.

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Appendix X.

NOT SECRET.

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT ON PADOVA.

Page 2.

and receives its directives from the Commando Generale in Milan; by means of couriers. The list is also for the Liberation Committee in Venice and Verona. It would be noticed that the Catholican Democrats in Padova could then share the PARTITO CATTOLICO DI SINISTRA.

2. The Committee of Liberation at Padova has a list of all the principal Fascists in the town. The list is divided into two parts, giving arch-fascists who should be executed, and those who should be removed or interned. All O.V.R.A. agents are known.

Padova, like other northern towns, is crowded out by Fascists, who have come up from southern and central Italy. These fascists often have no bank account, but draw money freely from the Banca del Lavoro, Via Santa Lucia, Padova.

The informant urges that the list of fascists in Padova, which he has with him, be published in the form of leaflets, to be dropped by aeroplane, and as posters to be put up on the walls. Many prominent fascists think they are not known either locally or to the Allied Authorities, and hope they will be able to escape attention when the Allies come. The publication of lists before the arrival of the Allies, would throw the entire Fascist organisation into utter confusion and would reduce its members to a state of discouragement; the more so as the Germans are not permitting them to leave, and the Committee is confident of tracking them, if they try to escape.

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3. There is a Catholic Fascist newspaper published at Cremona, called Crociata Italiana, which gives whole-hearted support to the Germans. The editor is Don Calcagno, and he has a correspondent and agent in Venice called Don Zambelli. Both these priests are on the Committee of Liberations's black-list, and both have been suspended by the Pope.

Anti-Fascist newspapers, which circulate in the Veneto are 6484 Socialist paper FRATERNITA' D'ITALIA and the Communist paper LA RISCOSSA. There is a third, published by students, of which the informant could not remember the name. Its principal editor however was a student called Gola.

These papers are printed in Venice and Adria, and then distributed throughout the Province.

Allied newspapers, thrown down by aeroplanes, give information as to what is happening elsewhere in Italy and on the other fronts, would be very much welcomed.

Appendix. X.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT ON PADOVA.

Page 3.

4. The Radio programme Italia Combate is heard from London, but not from Rome. In the Rome programme is more detailed and its special references, (Spie al muro) etc., applies quite specifically to conditions in Northern Italy, every effort should be made, either to increase the strength of the Rome broadcasts, or persuade London to give the fuller programme.

The Germans have carried off or destroyed a great many radio sets (all radio sets at Schio, for instance, were taken away): but a great deal of clandestine listening still goes on.

5. The strongest parties in the Veneto are the Christian Democrats and the Communists. It is difficult to know which has the greatest following, but probably the Christian Democrats are the stronger. The Veneto used to be monarchist in sympathy, and the informant thinks that about 20% of the people would still declare themselves monarchist.

2. THE CHURCH.

1. Monsignor Piazza, patriarch of Venice, took a clear anti-fascist stand after July 25th. Already in June all the bishops of the Veneto read a joint pastoral in their churches, which was considered so subversive and anti-fascist as well as anti-German, that all printed copies were seized at the presses of the Gregorians in Padova, and the newspaper Regime Fascista

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The best bishops are those of Udine (Monsignor Noghera); Vicenza and Ceneda, Cardinal Nazalli Rocca of Bologna, however had been praised by the Regime Fascista, which probably meant that he was keeping on the right side of the German Fascist Authorities.

The Pastoral Letter which was stopped in the Veneto in June, was endorsed by the Bishops of Piedmont, and subsequently issued there.

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3. ECONOMICS.

Nil.

Appendix. Y.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA.

Page 4.

4. MILITARY

1. Padova. Crenona.

There was a Czech division in this area commanded by German officers. The soldiers were all dressed in green uniforms and carried a red, white and blue cockade in their caps. The equipment seemed excellent.

There were also about 1000 German soldiers in Padova.

2. Verona.

Near Verona, towards the Brenner Pass, the Germans had built a great many anti-tank traps and obstructions. There was very little traffic on that road.

Between Vicenza and Verona at Lonigo, a big car park existed, which was full of cars in good order, but not used for lack of petrol.

A small car park existed also at Grissignano di Locca, between Padova and Vicenza, near the railway line going to Mantova.

The informant thought that about half the military transport seen on the roads in the Veneto, was now dependent on horses, mules and even donkeys.

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3. Machero

The petrol dumps at Machero were successfully destroyed in early July by bombardment, and their loss seriously affected German transport in that area.

4. Giavera di Lontello (Treviso)

The Germans had built underground petrol dumps into the side of the hill, just below the British war cemetery.

5. Trissino near Chiampo (Province of Vicenza)

The Germans are constructing an airfield.

6. The Commune of Tediolo di Po and the neighbouring commune of Ponte Poile were flooded early in June, when the Germans burst the dykes. The floods go to a depth of 20 kilometres, and stretch from about Pieve del Po to Donato. The water is about 2 metres deep. Further dykes have been mined, but not yet broken.

Appendix. X.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA

Page 5.

These will be blown up in the event of an Allied attack or coastal invasion.

So far about 40,000 persons have been affected and have had to evacuate. Malaria is also becoming a serious problem in the district.

7. Venice.

There are about 8 batteries (usually 4 guns to a battery) on the Lido at Venice, and another 8 batteries at San Niccolo di Lido.

8. TOP SECRET

(On no account should names be reproduced)

partisans (Venice and Vicenza)

On Monte Novissimo there are about 2000 partisans made up mostly of Alpini, commanded by a Ten. Col. of the Alpini. These are considered a first-rate group of men.

On the Altipiano di Asiago there are bands of partisans amounting to some 1000 men, neither well-armed nor well organized. They are led by the ex-Communist deputy Marchioro.

The Arsignano Brigade, about 1000 strong, is well organized and armed and has had a successful operation against German and Republican Fascist forces. They are commanded by Iott. Tonin.

At the Colline di Chiampo there are 3 well-organized bands, about 1000 strong, commanded by Tenente Melen.

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At the Colline di Chiampo there are 3 well-organized bands, about 500 strong, commanded by Benente Helen.

All these bands receive their directives from Milan, through Sig. Barbetta, who is liaison officer.

The partisan bands in the Veneto are organized by the Fronte Unico della Libertà (with H.Q. in Milan) and not by various political parties, as occurred south of the Gothic Line. The result is that the partisan bands are absolutely non-political.

Col. Gullo (acting clandestinely with the Committee of Liberation in Venice) was Intelligence Officer.

The British dropped most of the supplies in the Vicenza area, because this was more suitable. Some of these supplies were then passed on to Padova through ten. Ordare of Vicenza, who acted as liaison both with Padova and Venice.

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA

Page 6.

Padova

The supplies would come to Padova in tricycles used as milk-cart, and handed to the head of the Guardia Nazionale, Ing. Frasson, Capt. of Artiglieria, who was a most remarkable man. He was arrested by the Fascista, but succeeded in escaping and is now in hiding near Padova,

The object of the Guardia Nazionale of Padova is to defend public edifices and bridges, and carry out acts of daring against the enemy. In June, for instance, they burnt the Sede del Fascio (Padova) in July, blew up part of the Post Office with a time bomb, and also exploded bombs in the barracks.

There is also another remarkable group of anti-Nazi terrorists commanded by Peghin the Gruppo dell 18. The deputy Captain is Ten. Baldan. These blew up the Rly. Viaduct between Padua and Venice, (more specifically between Vigonza and Dolo), which was guarded by the Germans, and also blew up the electrical works at La Stranga (a suburb of Padova). The German authorities have offered half a million lire for their persons.

The Partisan Bands under the Padovan Military Command are as follows:

NOT. MIL.

Z O N E
Command.
Inspett. Mil.
Inspett. di
Collegamento.

=====Dislocazione Bande.

=====Col. Aiello.

=====Ten. Garbarin.

=====Dott. Trevesan.

Ten. Albino (Medico).

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=====Dott. Trevasan.
Ten. Arduino (Medico).

Zone 1 ^a	Brigata Calvi.	B A N D E	(Villanova di Camposanpiero. (Curtatolo (Strà (C. Ven. Zanon. Capp)	6481
Zone 2 ^a	Brigata Brenta.	B A N D E	(Legnaro. (Pontalongo. (Piove di Sacco (Capt. Destro. Pretore)	
Zone 3 ^a	Brigata "X"	B A N D E	(Stanghellia. (Capit. Orlandini (Pontenanco. (C.f. del Farmacista (Stud.U. (S. Giro di Bagnoli (C. Prof. Mosconi.	

Appendix, X.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA

Page 7.

Zona 40 Brigata Mazzini B A N D E (Monselice. Este.
(C.Serg. Corbellotto)
(Galzignano.
(C.Masini)
(Trepointi di Teolo.
(C.Prof. Ten. Zuanazzi)

9. In December 1943 at Santa Anna di Chioggia a British Captain of the I.S. and an Italian Communist called Gatti, were captured by the Germans and taken first to Venice and then to Germany. They were taking escaped prisoners of war to a submarine point.

10. Kesselring had his Headquarters at Abano Terme, Padova, and has now moved them to Terzano, near Merano, Province of Bolzano.

At Paderno del Grappa, Treviso, there are a number of villas occupied by Italian and German Commando.

Marshal Graziani had his H.Q. at Asolo Treviso and now comes and goes between Asolo and Bergamo.

DISTRIBUTION

B.G.S. Ops
AKG 5th Army
AKG 8th Army
Regional Commissioner

(3)
(4)
(3)
(2)

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DISTRIBUTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| B.G.S. Ops | (3) |
| AKG 5th Army | (4) |
| AKG 8th Army | (3) |
| Regional Commissioner | (2) |
| Provincial Commissioners | (12) |
| No. 1 Special Force | (2) |
| P.W.B. | (2) |
| A.C.C. | (2) |
| Political Section | (2) |
| Civil Affairs | (1) |
| P.R.O. | (2) |
| Information Section | (2) |
| Patriot Branch | (2) |
| File | (2) |

6480

TOP SECRET

Appendix XI to Report on
Partisan Activities in
Region VII

Report on Padua and its Province

Resistance

The Partisans have been practically resisting against the Nazi-Fascist forces since 25 July 1943. At that period all those who possessed arms came together in groups under the command of expert and trained officers, so as to face an eventual armed resistance. The best part of the organisers were headed by well known professionalists of the city. So in a short time the first real decided and armed groups came into being. The 6th September brought a valid contribution. In fact many officers and soldiers, already armed, hid in Euganei hills. It was from these hills that the first hostile acts against the enemy were perpetrated. Here began the first sacrifices, the first violences, the first martyrs shed their blood.

We may say that 10th July 1944, about 5000 armed men were working in our localities. The difficulties to be overcome were immense, since help from the Allies only reached our zone in March and in a very precious measure. The population always helped as much as they could; but this help was not enough, and very little could have been done if the whole organisation had not been upheld by a great faith.

The principle resistance centres are at: ZOVON DI VO,
MONTAGNANA, PONTE MANE, SAN SIRO DI BASSA DI, STAMBUILLA,
PIOVE DI SOTTO, VILLANOVA DI CAMPOSANPASCIO, CALZIGNANO,
TREPONTE, BRAGLIA.

The principle places for the throwing down of supplies are:

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The principle places for the throwing down of supplies are: CAMARZANO (rice fields) PARRIACCHI (zone Masera - Bovolenta) ZOVON DI VO, MONTACHIANA (near Prati).

Sabotage

Veneto was second to nobody in committing sabotage. No 6413
end of time bombs were put in the military convoys and exploded there, as well as in garages, petrol dumps, viaducts, railway lines; electric cabins, bridges, Case del Fascio, government buildings, and anything else that might be useful to the enemy forces.

The principle acts of sabotage were: time bombs in the S. Giustina Barracks (Prato della Valle) in the Distretto Militare (and because of this it had to go in part to MONTACHIANA and in part to LEGNARO), the barracks of Chiesa Nuova (newly built, and actually used by the Republican army. A well placed hit was given to a garage in Via S. Pietro, where a big petrol dump and several cars were rendered useless,

together with the building.

The most useless railway lines are: the Vigonza-Dolo viaduct, parts of the line between PADOVA and VICENZA (Milan line) PADOVA, CAMPO SANPIERO BELUNO and parts of the secondary lines.

The electric carbines hit are: the SNIA VISCOSA (for the production of cellulose) the STINGA Factory and a transformer at MANDRIA. In spite of the rigid watch kept by the guardians of the MUI, bombs were placed in the Federazione of MUIA, in the Fascio building at Ponte di Brenta at Arquà Petrarca at Prepoti di Paolo.

Public buildings also received the partisans attention. The attack on the Central Post Office, (censo. section) is worthy of note. It is only fair to say that in our University almost all the Professors and students are in the Patriot movement. Only small sporadic groups dishonoured the glorious building. In order to disperse such groups bombs and other explosives were placed in the building, and they reached their aim so well that the German and republican authorities ordered that both students and professors must be accompanied by German soldiers or by members of the Black Brigade. As conclusion to this rapid survey, besides praise being due to the sabotage perpetrators, a special mention must be made of the " Gruppo Gapieta padovano dei 18" headed by the very brave ing. P.

People who were killed

Justice was executed on the heads of military and civil elements paid by the Nazi-fascists. They were:

Ten. Col. BETTI (his car was blown up in front of the distretto

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Ten. Col. BETTI (his car was blown up in front of the Distretto building, just as he was getting in)

Col. De Villa, a perfidious and wicked person who in collaboration with S. Ten di STEFANO gave into German hands a great number of young men who had not presented themselves to the Germans, and especially several hundred university students who suffered many annoyances.

The squadrista BAGGI (political secretary of VIGONZA) and PACH were killed at S. Siro di Bagnoli.

Tumults

The Province was not slower than its capital: in fact tumults took place at VERONA, CARRI, TREPONZI, and at many other places where the M.F. shot on the meeting crowd and killed three people in the square.

Strikes

Under the command of the Superior Committee of MILAN for Northern Italy, Padova replied to the call, and several hundred

workmen left their posts, especially where they were working for the nazi-fascist army.

Allied Prisoners of War

In VENETO there were very many prisoners of war, because of the special character of the territory, yet after they had been freed on the 3th September, our population did very noble work, hiding, advising and helping in every way the aforesaid prisoners. (English, from the Dominions, Slavs and Greeks). In the Committee's offices special lists of the parentage, matricula number and other details have been registered, and when the time comes they will amply prove such fraternal help.

If a few spies (already known) are excepted, the whole population replied to the proclamations for the capture of prisoners of war, with indignation and by intensifying their help.

Morale of the Population

In spite of growing persecution, which makes the Veneto perhaps the most tribulated region, because of the incoming tide of the worst elements of fascists, driven away from other places because of the arrival of the Allied armies, the morale of the population, mostly unhappily trained by the terrible persecutions of the Resorgimento period, is very high; so much so, that the number of the Garibaldini and partisans is growing together with the persecution, and in the country, when the peasants are invited to give up animals and food, they reply by hiding all they can, and sometimes even resisting with arms against the tyrants.

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Fascist Armed Forces

A very low percentage replied to the proclamations to come to arms, some places boast of a total absence of such presentations. Such places are the big village of MONTECASSINA and the communes of CASALE, SCODOGNIA and MACI. 64,0

In the city the only group that wore a military uniform were the members of the MUVI (they made up a battalion) and except a very small number in liaison with the Committee, they will have to reply for all the murders, tyrannies and other misdeeds. The building called BUONSERVITI, in Via GIULIANO BRUNO was chosen as seat for this group, and it is both a barracks and a torture house for political prisoners.

The Carabinieri for the greater part, were favourable to the movement of liberation. Most of the soldiers deserted, taking with them arms and munitions, which they almost entirely gave to the partisans. Only a few Under Officers and Officers

- 4 -

remained faithful to the tyrants. Col. Salvatore PIZZETTI, now commander of the Republican guards, is to be specially noted. The Questura is on the whole, not favorable to the movement, the most noted persecutors are the well known Questore Nino PALLIERI, the Commissario of the Political Police Dott. BALILLA, the brigadier of the political squadron RINOTTI.

Arms

All the fascist soldiers are fully armed.

Lodgings and food question

At the " Banca Nazionale del Lavoro" in Via S. LUCIA, there is a special capital where important sums are often drawn to feed the fascist army.

Morale of the troops

Excepting a few arch-fascist members, the morale of the troops is very low and they desert on every occasion (siren alarms and cleanings up etc)

The Germans

The German troops as usual act insolently and cruelly. In the beginning of the occupation well equipped motor columns were to be seen but lately they are obliged to use our old cars and sometimes have recourse to animal traction. German atrocities were not less here than elsewhere. Among others the murders committed at BACNOLE should be noted: An entire

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Nazi Propaganda

Nazi-fascist Propaganda is carried on very actively and with great display of means, through wall posters or leaflets thrown from aeroplanes or from cars: this propaganda says that the Germans will soon be victorious, but they who read it get quite the opposite conviction and ironically comment on it. The Nazi-fascists are only united when they try to get out of the "mezzani" fascisti, that is to say fascist servants, an immediate utility for the German army: but it is to be believed that the Germans rather despise their satellites and they have often done so publicly.

Allied Propaganda

This is not very effective. It would be a useful thing if the broadcasts in the Italian language talked more about Italian problems by announcing malignant acts and persons, or contradicting the boastings of the republican radio.

The throwing of leaflets from aeroplanes which will be apt to revive the faith of the people and show them that although they are still under German oppression, they are not forgotten.

London broadcasts are listened to by the entire population on the 39 metre band; it can be heard splendidly well. Perhaps it would be better to give "la voce di Londra" at 13.30 and 20.30 instead of the "Voce dell'America, because the people are at home at that time and try to get news on the radio. Something should be done about the special messages, which are long, the listener gets bored, because he is longing for news. Couldnt they be given at the end of the broadcast?

Economical Conditions

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Economical Conditions

The economical-conditions of the city are not very satisfactory: butter oil and milk had disappeared from normal distribution to go on to the Black Market. In July butter cost 350 lire, a Kg. of oil 500 lire, while milk could be obtained by a change of goods. Sugar, pasta, rice were distributed every three months in the following measure sugar 1,500 Kg. pasta and rice 3 Kg. The bread ration, of the worst quality without salt was 204 grams a day. Fat was not distributed at all. On the whole the people lived in a very precarious way, because of the difference of salaries (although they had been augmented) and the high cost of living. What is more there was a great paucity of medicinals.

Industries

Although the industrial production was entirely absorbed by the German army which obliged the industries to use forced labour, which gives very little profit although the workmen were tempted by a good rise in their salary. Many manufacturers and tradesmen

have suspended all their activity so as to avoid collisions with the Germans.

Air-raids

PADOA has suffered unnecessarily from air raids, both morally and materially. In fact in the 8 bombardments which the city underwent until the 10th July, too many houses far away from military objects were hit, thus disheartening the people. The planes could fly lower since there are no anti-aircraft guns.

The Church

On the whole the Church has shown itself favourable to the liberation movement; it has helped by a continual propaganda which especially in the country has had good results: many episodes show that priests have risked their lives so as to help prisoners, disbanded soldiers and persecuted political men.

Special note must be made of the very useful work done by the Convent of St. Giustina (Prato della Valle) near the important barracks of the same name; they managed to free the prisoners who were to be deported to Germany.

Political Parties

While in other zones there is a great number of political parties which although they aim at the same end, they are often in opposition among themselves, in Veneto the internal front of liberation, is one solid block, which although it is

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Fascist Chiefs

FUMBI - head of the province, he comes from Udine. He is a timid but good natured man. Though he is a fascist he hates the Germans.

The Triumviri Founders of the Republican Fascio at Padua

Capt. Dumas Sogli, squadrista, actually in the SS of the Germans.
Bonatello Diego, squadrista, author of "Cronachetta Nera" a really hateful man and inelegant-fascist, he is blameworthy of killing a boy.

Barbieri Carlo.

Commander of the G.N.R. Col Salvatore Facchetti

Questore Nino Palmieri, squadrista.

Doctor Barilo, Comissario of the Political Squadron.

Brigadier Binotti " " " "

Prof. Anti Carlo, ex-professor of the Padua University.

Allegro Aliredo, squadrista, ex-commander of the MUP, ex-director of the UDA. He was sent away from the UDA because he

the right of going in a car at the rate of 20,000 lire. Now he is Vice Federal commissioner, hurt in one arm after a brawl. This gave him a right to the title of wounded soldier and he wears the relative badge. In his evil ways he helped by his young son who is incorporated in the fascist sections.

Allegro Nello

Squadrist. In the Albania campaign he got himself recognised as an invalid through service, while everybody knows that Allegro Nello was wounded in the foot through a motorcycle accident. He also wears his badge for being wounded. Actually he is the political commissioner for the little town of Camposanpieri where he cruelly struggles against his political adversaries. He wears officer's uniform; with rank of a lieutenant: in Albania he was simply a sergeant.

Allegro Torino: squadrista. A bloodthirsty and wicked person. He took part in the murders of FERRARA. Now he is a spy.

Ten. Calafatti Ezio of the German SS. He always goes around in a Fiat cabriolet no 1100, green with a target CR (CARMONA) He is fair with whiskers.

Brombin Primo Sergeant of the Muli, ex barman of the Bar Pezzoli, a really innocent and bloodthirsty man. He is the terror of the working class.

Sottotenente Cassini Ghedini: Officer of the OMR of P.DUA, he has now gone to FLORENCE together with Ten. MEDINI.

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Brambini Primo Sergeant of the Muti, ex barman of the Bar Pezziol, a really inebriated and bloodthirsty man. He is the terror of the working class.

Sottotenente Chemist Ghedini: Officer of the ONA of PADOVA, he has now gone to CREMONA together with Ten. MEDINI.

Raff. Rinaldi: a spy employed at the Town Hall of PADOVA with a salary of 8000 lire a month. He uses a car 1100 which goes by "metano"; a light brown one belonging to the garage Piantoni.

Lotto: a boxer, a spy very good at catching prisoners of war; a man who has not presented himself to the Command and anti-fascist.

Emilio Alvaro Sincioni, Attilio Caranz. Savario: Old fascists 6475 who profited by their political position to get to the top of the scholastic ladder.

Sincioni became director General of Elementary Education (Ministry) after he had been for several years President of the GEB of PADOVA and he still holds the same post.

SINZONI: became purveyor of studies which post was passed onto him by Sincioni: he favoured all he could the development of the ideas contained in the " Carta della Scuola" boycotting the private schools directed by unorthodox fascists (all were

forcibly fascists). Under the Rector Anti, he got two charges for teaching in the literature faculty of the PADUA University. On the 26th July, he completely changed over his ideas to the great surprise of his friends, and when the fascist tyranny came to life again, he held on to his post of Surveyor, renewing his old propaganda. The elementary and secondary teachers of his jurisdiction can give proof of his conduct.

Il. Carenza, trustee of the Fascist Association of the Schools, he obtained his post by getting Prof. ONCARLO a cure and elite person, sent away and automatically he became head manager and then proprietor of the Institute for Fascist Secondary Teaching in PADOVA with an office at the Federazione which was founded by ONCARLO on a philanthropic basis and which in a few years became a highly organized industry. Almost all the public school professors were obliged to serve there for ridiculous pay. Under the protection of his friend SIMONE he obtained all sorts of favours to the disadvantage of the other private schools of the city. During the period when the Commissions for obtaining matriculation for the exams were in vigour, his candidates were very much protected and often "weak" presidents were found who easily gave diplomas to the pupils coming from the Fascist Institute.

Vivarelli, President of the special political Court of Bologna, actual Federal Commissioner of PADUA. He is responsible for the condemning of many anti-fascists; cultural title; only a head railway mechanic.

Cap. Dino Frisco A squadrist, this helped him to get home from Africa, while all his regiment, his commandant included, remained fighting. Vice-president of the special Court for Bologna, he was

a highly organized industry. Almost all the public school professors were obliged to serve there for ridiculous pay. Under the protection of his 'friend' SIMONINI he obtained all sorts of favours to the disadvantage of the other private schools of the city. During the period when the Commissions for obtaining matriculation for the exams were in vigour, his candidates were very much protected and often "weak" presidents were found who easily gave diplomas to the pupils coming from the Fascist Institute.

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Sites of the German Commands

Via Altinate, ex command of the Army Corps; Civil German Command.

Via Altinate Albergo Aquila, Nera; Feldgendarmarie

Via Otto Lebbraio Albergo Corione, Officers' Billeting place

Prato della Valle; ex-command of Division

Via Felice Cavallotti, Villa Montesi, Post Organisation

Corso del popolo: Albergo Corao, Billeting for under-officers

and troops

Ex case di Gura Prof. Oselladore Command German SS.

Via Trieste-Carage Vittoria petrol dump and place for German cars

RECEIVED
255 FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

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109/2

2nd October 1944.

John
Good

SUBJECT: Partisans.

TO : See Distribution.

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Considerable experience has now been gained in dealing with Patriots and on the whole this problem is being very satisfactorily handled by C.A.O.s. However, while there is no desire to limit the discretion of officers in solving individual problems, there are two points on which a uniform procedure must be adopted.

1. Certificates.

In order to maintain the value of the certificates in the eyes of the Patriots themselves and of the local population their issue should be strictly limited to persons who have definitely borne arms against the Germans. While it is impracticable to lay down a hard and fast rule that no certificate will be issued unless the recipient has previously handed in a weapon, nevertheless this principle should be borne in mind at all times. There have been too many instances in the past where the number of certificates issued has been entirely out of due proportion to the number of weapons collected.

2. Handing in of arms.

Although results vary widely this is in general very unsatisfactory. There are many instances in which the number of weapons handed in is but a small fraction of the quantity which the Partisans themselves admit to possessing. Moreover there is evidence that Partisans are being advised by political organisations to retain their arms and the presence of armed bootleggers throughout the country is causing grave concern to the Italian Government and Allied Authorities.

For these reasons a firmer attitude must be adopted. All persons who have wilfully concealed weapons will be charged under the terms of Proclamation Number 26 C.A.O.s are reminded that cases involving a serious flouting of the orders contained in the proclamations can and should be remanded for trial by a Superior Court, which has the power to impose severe penalties. Where however a C.A.O. considers that a greater deterrent effect can be obtained by a speedy trial of offenders by Summary Courts he should impose an adequate sentence. In this connection attention is drawn to Article 26 of the A.C.C. Consolidated Instructions for the holding of Military Courts, Section 3 of which states that the power to suspend sentences will only be used in exceptional cases and that the reason for the suspension will in

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DISTRIBUTION:

All SOs, C.A.Os & C.A.Os.
All ECs Regions VIII & IX (for FISCs & FLOs)
ECs Regions VIII, IX, Liguria, Piemonte & Lombardy (for FISCs & RLOs)
C.A.Os Bible
AMD Eighth Army
HQ, ACC - Civil Affairs Section —
Legal Sub-Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Partisans Branch
Adv. ACC, Main HQ, AA1

E.B. Mayne
E.B. MAYNE,
Colonel, U.D.F.,
Chief of Staff,
A.C.C. Fifth Army.
6410

✓ 4/7-2/68
Secret
TOP SECRET
23

APPENDIX VII to Report on
Patriot Activities in
Region XII

INFORMATION ON THE PROVINCE OF
CARNARO (FIUME)

The following information was received from Crazio de Forti
Sergeant cadet of Militia Acad. Fiume; 30 Ottobre 13, son of Lt.
Col Santi de Forti arrested by "Gestapo" accused of espionage.

Resistance

The resistance forces in the zone of Fiume can be divided
into Italian and Slavs regardless of their particular unit.

1. Italian patriots (division Garibaldi) are formed by Italian
army men already belonging to 25th and 26th Infantry, 7th
Bersaglieri, 4th Artillery, who were dissolved after the
armistice. These branches still conserve the old military
organization and are not connected with any committee of
liberation or politics. Their arms are still the same
ones they had on Sept 9th 1943. Their actions are in zones
north and west of Fiume having the intention to interrupt
the traffic between Fiume and Trieste; controlling specially
the railway from Villa del Nevoso to S. Pietro del Carso.
2. Slav patriots (directly belonging to the Marshal Tito Army)
are recruited with a regular card, summoned from the local
population (Fiume, Mattulie, Giordani, Glana, S. Piero del
Carso).

They have communist tendencies and the population of the villages
is in their favour. Entire companies of women, regularly equipped
and armed form part of them. They fulfil acts of
military sabotage receiving orders regularly from the commander
of the Yugoslav Army. In the zone north of Udine, Garibaldi brigade
composed of local elements (Alpini della Julia) under the command

organization and are not connected with any committee of liberation or politics. Their arms are still the same ones they had on Sept 9th 1943. Their actions are in zones north and west of Fiume having the intention to interrupt the traffic between Fiume and Trieste; controlling specially the railway from Villa del Nevoso to S. Pietro del Carso.

2. Slav patriots (directly belonging to the Marshal Tito Army) are recruited with a regular card, summoned from the local population (Fiume, Mattulia, Giordani, Glana, S. Pietro del Carso).

They have communist tendencies and the population of the villages is in their favour. Entire companies of women, regularly equipped and armed form part of them. They fulfil acts of military sabotage receiving orders regularly from the commander of the Yugoslav Army. In the zone north of Udine, Garibaldi Brigade composed of local elements (Alpini della Julia) under the command of Capt. NARDI (Bersaglieri).

This Brigade liaises specially between the Brigades of Marshal Tito and Garibaldi Brigades. They have a transmitting wireless and a regular courier service. This nucleus considers itself non political and of nationalist tendency. They are armed with two mortars 81, a few Breda Machine guns, Mitre and rifles 91. They have not received air supplies from the Allies, only two million in money. They carry out actions of sabotage and attacks, on small German positions in the zone. Supplies are obtained direct from Udine, using trucks.

Fascist Armed Forces

Because the provinces of Fiume, Udine, Trieste, Pola and Gorizia are a part of Littorale Adriatico, the law of enrolment does not apply to the Italian Socialist Republic, but the classes 1923/24 and 1925 has been called to the Army and they were offered the choice between German SS, Republican Army or the Partisan organization.

- 2 -

Most of them asked to enter the republican army, but all of them were incorporated in the Tenth Division and sent to work in the zone of Fiume. Also was formed the battalion "Veneto" which is at the present time in Romania fighting the Petriche.

Lt. Atilio, a group of fascist volunteers was also formed (about 100) who were sent immediately to Mattuglio zone as an anti-partisan party. An officer who is party is Lt. Natale STROLESO. His function is to pick up the disbanded men and its HQ is in Viale Littorio and Via Petrarca and is under the command of Col. Besta; other officers are Capt. Franco Solimene and Lt. Pasquotti in SPE. The garrison of Caraniniere in Via de A. Iorio is under the command of Lt: Col. BRUCHETTI. The morale of these troops is very low, except those who have sold their body and soul to the Germans.

German Armed Forces

One German command is in Via Vittorio Emanuele in ex-casa del Fascio (near Piazza Dante). An officers' billet is in Benavia Hotel and in Via E. de Amicis. The school of Brenieri is for alpine and infantry troops. In the barracks in Via Trieste are big German formations, among them is a Naval detachment. After May 1st these barracks were the centre of gathering of patriot prisoners and hostages taken from among the civilians, who were afterwards sent to an unknown destination. The most usual act of atrocity was committed almost daily by the Germans: hanging in public under the accusation of being a patriot. A great number of those crimes have been committed, especially in the Province of Villa del Nevoso. Gestapo and Italian anti-patriot office of espionage acts in TRIESTE is in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele above UPIK stores and is camouflaged as ESCATA

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The relations between fascists and Germans is not good. This is due to the facts that the Germans are trying to discredit the Italian elements in the eyes of the population.

CROATINA ARMED FORCES

6471

In JUSSAK exist armed forces called "Ustascia" who were formed immediately after the Armistice. They are under the command of an officer named RECHS and their barracks are in the public school near the Market in JUSSAK.

Political Conditions

The fall of fascism did not provoke big repercussions upon the population. It remained inert because it had not understood at first, the meaning of it and later could not see any benefit in favour of the City. Beyond a general sense of

relief the situation rested the same as before, changing only a few names among the most compromised because it was clear that the problem was not of Italian but of foreign politics and that its result should depend upon the end of the war, and upon the relations which the city could establish with the patriots of TIPO. The elements of the Communist Party had been active for some time in recruiting; assisting and spreading propaganda etc., and lots of communists in Fiume came to light. With the exception of a few fruitless societies of old men or insignificant young ones, the liberal, democratic and other movements failed. The movement which would assemble the fascist energy to provoke an eventual return of fascis, is not very probable after the disappearance of the Federal and the most hated fascist elements. The Communist Party took part in a propaganda campaign with the type written "Stella Rosse" written in Italian.

The political struggle never had any political or social character in Fiume but was almost exclusively nationalist according to scheme: Italy - fascism, Yugoslavia - communism (or years before socialism) autonomy, liberalism. During the days of anarchy in September, the city helped to dissolve the 2nd Army who were ready to revolt if it were possible, against the Germans. In the beginning discussions took place between the patriots, who had already occupied SUSSAK and Gen. GAMBARA who had assumed command of the City. GAMBARA conducted the discussions in bad faith because while promising the Patriots that if they would not act against the city, he would impede the German occupation, he was at the same time in contact with the German forces who were already occupying TRIESTE and it was to them that he finally decided to hand FIUME.

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The German occupation took the form of direct domination leaving to the Gauleiters even the functions that almost in all the rest of the country were reserved for the Italian Socialist Republic. In the first place Riccardo GIGANTE, ex Senator was installed, who assumed power and was upheld by part of the population who were not exactly fascist but at the same time used fascism to help their own affairs.

Later the Germans to gain the favour of the people, made GIGANTE relinquish his post and replaced him by Judge SPALATIN ⁷⁰ from VOLOSUA APPAZIA, who was known to have Slav leanings but was free of any political movement. At the same time it was said that FIUME including Littoriale Adriatico, had already been given secretly to the Great State of SOGIANICK. In the meantime the political tendency of the population was inclined in this way: a few of the young men especially non-Fiumani, were going into the FFR (Fascist Republican Party); inscribed also in the FFR were almost all the families of the state employers, ex hierarchies etc who saw in the FFR the salvation of "Italians" FIUME. The officers of the Italian Army and the people of fascist and non-fascist tendencies, having no organisation which would protect them from Slav-Communism assumed the role of passive resistance and non collaboration and at times enrolled in the non communist Italian bands of the zone. The Italian middle classes of FIUME, mostly old people, upheld the communist

movement, using the old formula "Purge the free City".

The population, workmen and small employers and students were swamped by the communist propaganda. Intense activity was made in favour of the patriots: recruiting, secret gathering of arms and ammunition and food; services in connection with the zone of Udine and propaganda which was mostly typewritten.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Hearing the BBC and Radio Bari, Slav elements prefer to listen to Radio MOSCA in which they have much faith.

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS

The Germans are trying to win the favour of the population and give out food with unusual generosity.

The black market is under great development but the prices are moderate.

The public water service, gas and electricity function regularly.

Evacuation of the City is only very slight.

The barracks of the 4th artillery and 26th Infantry (now a military hospital) have been bombed.

The publication of the local newspapers "Vendetta d'Italia", "Stella Rossa" continues.

The "Stella Rossa" publishes TILO's bulletin.

There are no printing possibilities owing to the fact that in PIUMI there are only 3 printers and they are all controlled.

SECRET

Appendix VIII to report
on Patriot Activities in
Region XII.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALTO ADESINI (Inhabitants of the
Alto Adige) TOWARDS ITALY

1. At the outbreak of war between Germany, France, and England the Fascist Government freely consented to the Alto Atesini joining the German army keeping the same rank held in the Italian army.
2. When Italy subsequently entered the war they were employed as interpreters or on liaison duties with Italian departments, but in reality they being used as informers. From 1933 till the signing of the Steel Pact, Germany used all her propaganda to destroy all their sympathy with Italy and even after that date the propaganda continued (in more veiled form) to show up Italy and all things concerning her in the worst possible light.
3. Germany made use of all A.A., including civilians useful on account of their perfect knowledge of Italian, scattered them in various towns and thus formed very active "cells".

Many of these people italianized their names so that it is sometimes difficult to ascertain their true origin by their documents.
4. After July 25th all German Divisions based on the Italian frontier and those in transit from Lubiana were essentially composed of A.A. Speaking to Italian soldiers the latter were told that if they continued the war until the spring, victory would be theirs !!!

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5. From July 25th until September 8th the command of the XI Army Corps issued various orders :

To bar all frontier passes so as to prevent the entry of German troops. The deployment of Artillery was considerable 1st Artillery Gruppo della Alpi with the batteries 2nd and 3rd of 100/17 7th 8th 9th of 75/18 were assigned objectives in German territory and were ordered to open fire at the first German attempt to enter Italy. But in obedience to a second order (given by whom ?) the batteries retired to their barracks and there on Sept. 8th fell into German hands.

6. The Alto Atesini were then employed in concentration camps as guards and as interpreters and their behaviour towards internees was far worse than that of any German soldier. They were also employed in Italy at all operational commands at O.T. and as Gestapo Agents.

7. Their knowledge of Italian made it easy for them to get in contact with Italians and also to infiltrate into various underground patriot movements. They then proceeded to denounce all names of members and partisans of the organizations. It is a fact that the A.A. more than other soldiers were very keen on finding civilian clothing and it is believed that the Germans let them get out of fighting in order to use them as "saboteurs" and to get information. Many have identity cards taken from Italians. Now many of them give themselves up to the 'Allies' and declare that they are Austrians, who have deserted from the German Army as they wanted peace.

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APPENDIX IX

NEWS REPORT OF POLITICAL NATURE FROM THE PROVINCE OF
CARNARO (Fiume)

1. Fiume public opinion gives the impression that the future political constitution of the city will be divided in the following tendencies :
 - a) Annexion to a Soviet State by the Slavs of the south.
 - b) Annexion to a future Italian State organized on democratic basis.
 - c) Pure Autonomists.

2. The adherents to the first two tendencies subordinate both the juridical and political conditions of the city to a form of autonomic government be it only limited to its administration.

On the origin of these clear and decided autonomic tendencies, it will be well to give these facts of a political nature.

3. Considering the poverty of Fiume hinterland, by nature " Cursed ", and the remarkably large port and especially the racial mixture of the population (Slavs, Hungarians, Italians and Germans) Hungary conceded to the city at the end of the last century, a special form of government, which made of Fiume a "corpus separatum annexum Regni sive Hungarie " and at the same time accomplished noteworthy port works, which made it the largest port of the Kingdom and an opening to its hinterland.

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4. This state of things promoted an evident well-being in all the social classes. The annexation of Fiume to the Italian State, which took place in 1924 is not actually well seen by any of the social classes of the citizens. One is generally convinced, especially in the intellectual classes that the cooperation given by the citizens to d'Annunzio in the years immediately following the war 15-18, were provoked more than from the actual knowledge of its needs and of the tendencies of the citizens, from a kind of collective blindness created by the great power the poet had of capturing the masses, (the women, especially played a great part in this. The women in Fiume are mostly slav and exercise an extraordinary efficient action on public life)

5. It is also public opinion that the popular plebiscite that won the victory to the annexionists of d'Annunzio, defeating the autonomist party of Zanella, was falsified in its procedure regarding the result obtained by the followers

of the extremist Post.

This conviction, which is extremely strong among the people of every social class, brings about the tendency to separate definitely from Italy. To explain this autonomistic act one alleges the following reasons :

- a) Italy governed Fiume like a colony since its annexion, and employed almost exclusively Italian Agents.
- b) Since 1924 there was in Fiume a large scale emigration of southern workmen and employers and, not considering the antipathy that the Fiumese have for these people, it is a fact that those emigrants, have a much inferior standard of living to that of the Fiumese and does not try to adapt himself; working for very low wages, and because of this have literally invaded all the posts, especially in the commercial and industrial world.
- c) While anti-war Fiume was the only part of a rich nation, after the annexation to Italy it became only one of the many ports and certainly not the principal one of a nation that consistently practised a false economy.

6. All these reasons explain Fiume's attitude to a union with Hungary. Since 1900 she was always realizing a process of Hungarianisation, there is a section which hopes for:

A political constitution of the Soviet type, which would however reflect a special geographical and economical position conferring an autonomic form of government on the city.

These hopes which have been roused after the armistice of September 1943, a period in which the town was partly occupied by the forces of Tito.- There is a considered opinion that the Marshal has given a group of intellectuals and Fiume workers a paper which will guarantee the autonomy of the city, yet bringing to it a future Soviet Republic of the southern Slavs.

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7. The party of citizens who have anticommunist sentiments are those who would wish to remain attached to Italy consider these events and tendencies a sad result of the fascist regime, which has increased the citizens hatred for Italy, which erroneously has been confused with fascism.

To Fiume's fate Trieste is also tied; and this appears all the more clearly when one considers the project of the Adriatic-Daubian canal, for which one of the two cities would have to be 'the mouth'.

6400

I. Political.

The Committee of Liberation of Padova is composed of the following members:

Prof. Univ. Meneghetti
Ing. Frasson. Capit. Art.

Partito d'Azione.

=====

Viagg. Comm. Sgarabottolo
Prof. Avigliano.

Partito Comunista.

=====

Conte Papafava dei Curraresi
Sig. Rendi.

Partito Liberale.

=====

Dott. Moscone Mario.
Sig. Sacchin.

Partito Cattolici di
Sinistra.

=====

Prof. Univ. Marchesi.
(Rettore Magnifico)
Avv. Gallo.

Partito Socialista.

6402

1. Ing. Frasson is in hiding, and Prof. Marchesi fled to Switzerland. Sig. Sacchin is the link between the different members of the Committee, which has its headquarters in Via Patriarotto Padova. The Committee forms part of the Fronte Unico della Libertà.

Appendix X.

TOP SECRET.

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT - PADOVA.

Page 2.

and receives its directives from the Commando Generale in Milan; by means of couriers. It also for the Dissemination Committee in Venice and Verona. It would be noticed that the Catholic Democrats in Padova are the PARTITO CATTOLICO DI SINISTRA.

2. The Committee of Liberation at Padova has a list of all the principal Fascists in the town. The list is divided into two parts, giving arch-fascists who should be executed, and those who should be removed or interned. All O.V.R.A. agents are known.

Padova, like other northern towns, is crowded out by Fascists, who have come up from southern and central Italy. These fascists often have no Bank account, but draw money freely from the Banca del Lavoro, Via Santa Lucia, Padova.

The informant urges that the list of fascists in Padova, which he has with him, be published in the form of leaflets, to be dropped by aeroplane, and as posters to be put up on the walls. Many prominent fascists think they are not known either locally or to the Allied Authorities, and hope they will be able to escape attention when the Allies come. The publication of lists before the arrival of the Allies, would throw the entire Fascist organisation into utter confusion and would reduce its members to a state of discouragement; the more so as the Germans are not permitting them to leave, and the Committee is confident of tracking them, if they try to escape.

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3. There is a Catholic Fascist newspaper published at Cremona, called Crociata Italiana, which gives whole-hearted support to the Germans. The editor is Don Calcagno, and he has a correspondent and agent in Venice called Don Zambelli. Both these priests are on the Committee of Liberation's black-list, and both have been suspended by the Pope.

640J

Anti-Fascist newspapers, which circulate in the Veneto are the Socialist paper FRATELLI D'ITALIA and the Communist paper IL RISCOSSE. There is a third, published by students, of which the informant could not remember the name. Its principal editor however was a student called Gola.

These papers are printed in Venice and Adria, and then distributed throughout the Province.

Allied newspapers, thrown down by aeroplanes, give information as to what is happening elsewhere in Italy and on the other fronts, would be very much welcomed.

Appendix. I.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT ON RADOVA.

Page 3.

4. The Radio programme Italia Combatta is heard from London, but not from Rome. In the Rome programme is more detailed and its special references, (Spie al muro) etc., supplies quite specifically to conditions in Northern Italy, every effort should be made; either to increase the strength of the Rome broadcasts, or persuade London to give the fuller programme.

The Germans have carried off or destroyed a great many radio sets (all radio sets at Schio, for instance, were taken away): but a great deal of clandestine listening still goes on.

5. The strongest parties in the Veneto are the Christian Democrats and the Communists. It is difficult to know which has the greatest following, but probably the Christian Democrats are the stronger. The Veneto used to be monarchist in sympathy, and the informant thinks that about 20% of the people would still declare themselves monarchist.

2. THE CHURCH.

1. Monsignor Piazza, patriarch of Venice, took a clear anti-fascist stand after July 25th. Already in June all the bishops of the Veneto read a joint pastoral in their churches, which was considered so subversive and anti-fascist as well as anti-German, that all printed copies were seized at the presses of the Gregorians in Padova; and the newspaper Avvenire was

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The best bishops are those of Udine (Monsignor Nogara); Vicenza and Ceneda, Cardinal Nazalli Rocca of Bologna, however had been praised by the Revine Fascista, which probably meant that he was keeping on the right side of the German Fascist Authorities.

6462

The Pastoral letter which was stopped in the Veneto in June, was endorsed by the Bishops of Piedmont, and subsequently issued there.

3. ECONOMICS.

Nil.

Appendix. A.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA.

Page 4.

4. MILITARY

1. Padova. Cremona.

There was a Czech division in this area commanded by German officers. The soldiers were all dressed in green uniforms and carried a red, white and blue cockade in their caps. The equipment seemed excellent.

There were also about 1000 German soldiers in Padova.

2. Verona.

Near Verona, towards the Brenner Pass, the Germans had built a great many anti-tank traps and obstructions. There was very little traffic on that road.

Between Vicenza and Verona at Lonigo, a big car park existed, which was full of cars in good order, but not used for lack of petrol.

A small car park existed also at Grissignano di Secca, between Padova and Vicenza, near the railway line going to Mantova.

The informant thought that about half the military transport seen on the roads in the Veneto, was now dependent on horses, mules and even donkeys.

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3. Marcheno

The petrol dumps at Marcheno were successfully destroyed in early July by bombardment, and their loss seriously affected German transport in that area.

6401

4. Glavera di Montello (Treviso)

The Germans had built underground petrol dumps into the side of the hill, just below the British war cemetery.

5. Belvedere near Chiampo (Province of Vicenza)

The Germans are constructing an airfield.

6. The Comune of Fialto di Po and the neighbouring comune of Ronca Fello were flooded early in June, when the Germans burst the dykes. The floods go to a depth of 20 kilometres, and stretch from about Nove del Po to Donato. The water is about 2 metres deep. Further dykes have been mined, but not yet broken.

Appendix, I.

TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA

Page 5.

These will be blown up in the event of an Allied attack or coastal invasion.

So far about 40,000 persons have been affected and have had to evacuate. Malaria is also becoming a serious problem in the district.

7. Venice.

There are about 8 batteries (usually 4 guns to a battery) on the Lido at Venice, and another 8 batteries at San Niccolo di Lido.

8. TOP SECRET

(On no account should names be reproduced)

Partisans (Venice and Vicenza)

On Monte Movere there are about 2000 partisans made up mostly of Alpini, commanded by a Ten. Col. of the Alpini. These are considered a first-rate group of men.

On the Altipiano di Asiago there are bands of partisans amounting to some 1000 men, neither well-armed nor well organized. They are led by the ex-Communist deputy Marchioro.

The Arsignano Brigade, about 1000 strong, is well organized and armed and has had a successful operation against Germans and Republican Fascist forces. They are commanded by Lott. Tonin.

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At the Colline di Chiampo there are 3 well-organized bands, about 500 strong, commanded by Tenente Melon.

All these bands receive their directives from Milan, through Sig. Barbetta, who is liaison officer.

6460

The partisan bands in the Veneto are organized by the Fronte Unico della Libertà (with H.Q. in Milan) and not by various political parties, as occurred south of the Gothic Line. The result is that the partisan bands are absolutely non-political. Col. Gulio (acting clandestinely with the Committee of Liberation in Venice) was Intelligence Officer.

The British dropped most of the supplies in the Vicenza area, because this was more suitable. Some of these supplies were then passed on to Padova through ten. Crodaro of Vicenza, who acted as liaison both with Padova and Venice.

Appendix. K. TOP SECRET

SPECIAL INTERROGATION ON PADOVA Page 6.

Padova

The supplies would come to Padova in tricycles used as milk-cart., and handed to the head of the Guardia Nazionale, Ing. Frasson, Capt. of Artiglieria, who was a most remarkable man. He was arrested by the Fascista, but succeeded in escaping and is now in hiding near Padova.

The object of the Guardia Nazionale of Padova is to defend public edifices and bridges, and carry out acts of daring against the enemy. In June, for instance, they burnt the Sede del Tascio (Padova) in July, blew up part of the Post Office with a time bomb, and also exploded bombs in the barracks.

There is also another remarkable group of anti-Nazi terrorists commanded by Peghin the Gruppo dell 18. The deputy Captain is Ten. Balden. These blew up the Rly. Viaduct between Padua and Venice, (more specifically between Vigonza and Dolo), which was guarded by the Germans, and also blew up the electrical works at La Stranga (a suburb of Padova). The German authorities have offered half a million lire for their persons.

The Partisan Bands under the Padovan Military Command are as follows:

NOT. MIL.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Z O N E | =====Dislocazione Bande. |
| Command. | =====Col. Aiello. |
| Inspett. Mil. | =====Ten. Gambarin. |
| Inspett. Gi | |

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Z C N E
Command.
Inspett. Mil.
Inspett. di
Collegamento.

=====Dislocazione Bande.

=====Col. Aiello.

=====Ten. Gambarin.

=====Dott. Trevesan.

Ten. Arduino (Medico).

Zone 1° Brigata Calvi. B A N D E (Villanova di Camposampiero.
(Curtatolo
(Strà (C. Ten. Zanen. Capp) 6.4.5

Zone 2° Brigata Brenta. B A N D E (Legnaro.
(Pontelongo.
(Piove di Rocco
(Cept. Destro. Pretore)

Zone 3° Brigata "X" B A N D E (Stanghella.
(Capit. Orlandini
(Pontenanco.
(C.f. del Farmacista
(Stud. U.
(S. Biro di Bagnoli
(C. Prof. Maccioni.

Appendix. X.

TOP SECRET

Page 7.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW ON PADOVA

Zona 40 Brigata Mazzini B & N D E (Monselice, Este.
(C.Serg. Cerbellotto)
(Galzignano.
(C.Masini)
(Trepointi di Teolo.
(C.Prof. Ten. Zucchi)

9. In December 1943 at Santa Anna di Chioggia a British Captain of the I.S. and an Italian Communist called Betti, were captured by the Germans and taken first to Venice and then to Germany. They were taking escaped prisoners of war to a submarine point.

10. Kesselring had his Headquarters at Abano Terme, Padova, and has now moved them to Terzano, near Merano, Province of Bolzano.

At Paderno del Grappa, Treviso, there are a number of villas occupied by Italian and German Commande.

Marshal Graziani had his H.Q. at Asolo Treviso and now comes and goes between Asolo and Bergamo.

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- B.G.S. Ops (3)
- AMG 5th Army (4)
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- (12)

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Regional Commissioner	(2)
Provincial Commissioners	(12)
No. 1 Special Force	(2)
P.W.B.	(2)
A.C.C.	(2)
Political Section	(2)
Civil Affairs	(2)
F.R.O.	(1)
Information Section	(2)
Patriot Branch	(2)
File	(2)

6400

TOP SECRETAppendix XI to Report on
Partisan Activities in
Region IIIReport on Padua and its ProvinceResistance

The Partisans have been practically resisting against the Nazi-Fascist forces since 25 July 1943. At that period all those who possessed arms came together in groups under the command of expert and trained officers, so as to face an eventual armed resistance. The best part of the organisers were headed by well known professionals of the city. So in a short time the first real decided and armed groups came into being. The 8th September brought a valid contribution. In fact many officers and soldiers, already armed, hid in Euganei Hills. It was from these hills that the first hostile acts against the enemy were perpetrated: here began the first sacrifices, the first violences, the first martyrs shed their blood.

We may say that 10th July 1944, about 5000 armed men were working in our localities. The difficulties to be overcome were immense, since help from the Allies only reached our zone in March and in a very precious measure. The population always helped as much as they could; but this help was not enough and very little could have been done if the whole organisation had not been upheld by a great faith.

The principle resistance centres are at: ZOVON DI VO, ZONTAGHANA, PONTE MANCIE, SAN BIRO DI BASSANO, STANGHETTA, PICOVE DI SACCIO, VILLANOVA DI CAMPOSANPIERO, CALZIGNANO.

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The principle places for the throwing down of supplies are: CAVARZELLE (rice fields) PATRIARCATI (zone Masera -- Bovolenta) ZOVON DI VO, MONTAGHANA (near Prati).

Sabotage

Veneto was second to nobody in committing sabotage. No end of time bombs were put in the military commands and exploded there, as well as in garage, petrol dumps, viaducts, railway lines; electric cabins, bridges, Case del Fascio, Government buildings, and anything else that might be useful to the enemy forces.

The principle acts of sabotage were: time bombs in the S. Giustina Barracks (Prato della Valle) in the Distretto Militare (and because of this it had to go in part to MONTAGHANA and in part to LEGNANO), the barracks of Chiusa Nuova (newly built, and actually used by the Republican army. A well placed hit was given to a garage in Via S. Terno, where a big petrol dump and several cars were rendered useless,

together with the building.

The most useless railway lines are: the Vigonza-Dolo viaduct, parts of the line between PADOVA and VICENZA (Milan line) PADOVA, CAMPO SANPIERO BELLUNO and parts of the secondary lines.

The electric carlines hit are: the SNIA VISCOSE (for the production of cellulose) the STANGA Factory and a transformer at MANDRIA. In spite of the rigid watch kept by the guardians of the IUVI, bombs were placed in the Federazioni of PADOVA, in the Fascio building at Ponte di Brenta at Arquà Petrarca at Prepotenti di Teolo.

Public buildings also received the partisans attention. The attack on the Central Post Office, (cense. section) is worthy of note. It is only fair to say that in our University almost all the Professors and students are in the Patriot movement. Only small sporadic groups dishonoured the glorious building. In order to disperse such groups bombs and other explosives were placed in the building, and they reached their aim so well that the German and republican authorities ordered that both students and professors must be accompanied by German soldiers or by members of the Black Brigade. As conclusion to this rapid survey, besides praise being due to the sabotage perpetrators, a special mention must be made of the " Gruppo Gapiata padovano dei 18" headed by the very brave ing. P.

People who were killed

Justice was executed on the heads of military and civil elements paid by the Nazi-fascists. They were:

Ten. Col. DEITTI (his car was blown up in front of the distretto

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Ten. Col. BETTI (his car was blown up in front of the distretto building, just as he was getting in)

Col. De Villa, a perfidious and wicked person who in collaboration with S. Ten di STEFANO gave into German hands a great number of young men who had not presented themselves to the Germans, and especially several hundred university students who suffered many annoyances.

The squadisti BAGON (political secretary of VIGONZA) and P. were killed at S. Sire di Dagnoli.

Tumults

The Province was not slower than its capital: in fact tumults took place at LEGNANO, CAMPI, TROPOLI, and at ANGILO VERMILLO where the M.P. shot on the soothing crowd and killed three people in the square.

Strikes

Under the command of the Superior Committee of MILAN for Northern Italy, Padova replied to the call, and several hundred

workmen left their posts, especially where they were working for the Nazi-fascist army.

Allied Prisoners of War

In VENETO there were very many prisoners of war, because of the special character of the territory, yet after they had been freed on the 3th September, our population did very noble work, hiding, advising and helping in every way the aforesaid prisoners. (English, from the Dominions, Slavs and Crooks). In the Committee's offices special lists of the parentage, matricula number and other details have been registered, and when the time comes they will supply prove such fraternal help.

If a few spies (already known) are excepted, the whole population replied to the proclamations for the capture of prisoners of war, with indignation and by intensifying their help.

Morale of the Population

In spite of growing persecution, which makes the Veneto perhaps the most tribulated region, because of the incoming tide of the worst elements of fascists, driven away from other places because of the arrival of the Allied armies, the morale of the population, mostly unhappily trained by the terrible persecutions of the Resorgimento period, is very high; so much so, that the number of the Garibaldini and partisans is growing together with the persecution, and in the country, when the peasants are invited to give up animals and food, they reply by hiding all they can, and sometimes even resisting with arms against the tyrants.

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Fascist armed Forces

A very low percentage replied to the proclamations to come to arms, some places boast of a total absence of such presentations. Such places are the big village of MONTECCHINA and the communes of CASALE, SORDOGIA and MACI.

In the city the only group that wore a military uniform were the members of the MUVI (they made up a battalion) and except a very small number in liaison with the Committee, they will have to reply for all the murders, tyrannies and other misdeeds. The building called BUONSERVIZI, in Via CIGLIANO BAUNO) was chosen as seat for this group, and it is both a barracks and a torture house for political prisoners.

The Carabinieri for the greater part, were favourable to the movement of liberation. Most of the soldiers deserted, taking with them arms and munitions, which they almost entirely gave to the partisans. Only a few Under Officers and Officers

- 4 -

remained faithful to the tyrants. Col. Salvatore RINOTTI, new commander of the Republican guards, is to be specially noted. The Questura is on the whole, not favorable to the movement, the most noted persecutors are the well known Questore Nino FALIERI, the Commissario of the Political Police Dott. BALLA, the brigadier of the political squadron RINOTTI.

Arms

All the fascist soldiers are fully armed.

Lodgings and food question

At the " Banca Nazionale del Lavoro" in Via S. LUCIA, there is a special capital where important sums are often drawn to feed the fascist army.

Morale of the troops

Excepting a few arch-fascist members, the morale of the troops is very low and they desert on every occasion (siren alarms and cleanings up etc)

The Germans

The German troops as usual act insolently and cruelly. In the beginning of the occupation well equipped motor columns were to be seen but lately they are obliged to use our old cars and sometimes have recourse to animal traction. German atrocities were not less here than elsewhere. Among others the murders committed at BACOLI should be noted: an entire

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Nazi Propaganda

Nazi-fascist Propaganda is carried on very actively and with great display of means, through wall posters or leaflets thrown from aeroplanes or from cars: this propaganda says that the Germans will soon be victorious, but they who read it get quite the opposite conviction and ironically comment on it. The Nazi-fascists are only united when they try to get out of the "mezani" fascisti, that is to say fascist servants, an immediate utility for the German army: but it is to be believed that the Germans rather despise their satellites and they have often done so publicly.

Allied Propaganda

This is not very effective. It would be a useful thing if the broadcasts in the Italian language talked more about Italian problems by announcing malignant acts and persons, or contradicting the boastings of the republican radio.

The throwing of leaflets from aeroplanes which will be apt to revive the faith of the people and show them that although they are still under German oppression, they are not forgotten.

London broadcasts are listened to by the entire population on the 39 metre band; it can be heard splendidly well. Perhaps it would be better to give "la voce di Londra" at 13.30 and 20.30 instead of the "Voce dell'America, because the people are at home at that time and try to get news on the radio. Something should be done about the special messages, which are long, the listener gets bored, because he is longing for news. Couldnt they be given at the end of the broadcast?

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Economical Conditions

The economical conditions of the city are not very satisfactory: butter oil and milk had disappeared from normal distribution to go on to the Black Market. In July butter cost 350 lire, 2 Kg. of oil 500 lire, while milk could be obtained by a change of goods. Sugar, pasta, rice were distributed every three months in the following measure sugar 1,500 kg. pasta and rice 3 6/4. The bread ration, of the worst quality without salt was 20 grammes a day. One was not distributed at all. On the whole the people lived in a very precarious way, because of the difference of salaries (although they had been augmented) and the high cost of living. What is more there was a great paucity of medicinals.

Industries

Although the industrial production was entirely absorbed by the German army which obliged the industries to use forced labour, which gives very little profit although the workmen were tempted by a good rise in their salary. Many manufacturers and tradesmen

have suspended all their activity so as to avoid obligations with the Germans.

Air-raids

PADUA has suffered unnecessarily from air raids, both morally and materially. In fact in the 8 bombardments which the city underwent until the 10th July, too many houses far away from military objects were hit, thus disheartening the people. The planes could fly lower since there are no anti-aircraft guns.

The Church

On the whole the Church has shown itself favourable to the liberation movement; it has helped by a continual propaganda which especially in the country has had good results: many episodes show that priests have risked their lives so as to help prisoners, disbanded soldiers and persecuted political men.

Special note must be made of the very useful work done by the Convent of St. Giustina (Prato della Valle) near the important barracks of the same name; they managed to free the prisoners who were to be deported to Germany.

Political Parties

While in other zones there is a great number of political parties which although they aim at the same end, they are often in opposition among themselves, in Veneto the internal front of liberation, is one solid block, which although it is

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Fascist Chiefs

FUMBI - head of the province, he comes from Udine. He is a timid but good natured man. Though he is a fascist he hates the Germans.

The Triumvirate of the Republican Fascio at Padua

Capt. Dumas Bogli, squadrista, actually in the SS of the Germans.
Benetollo Diego, squadrista, author of "Cromachetta Nera" a really hateful man and intolerant-fascist, he is blameworthy of killing a boy.
Barbieri Carlo.
Commander of the G.N.R. Col Salvatore Fascetti
Questore Mino Palmieri, squadrista.
Doctor Barila, Commissario of the Political Squadron.
Brigadier Binotti "
Prof. Anti Carlo, ex-professor of the Padua University.
Allegre Alfredo, squadrista, ex commander of the MUI, ex-director of the UMI. He was sent away from the UDA because he

the right of going in a car at the rate of 20,000 lire. Now he is Vice Federal commissioner, hurt in one arm after a brawl. This gave him a right to the title of wounded soldier and he wears the relative badge. In his evil ways he helped by his young son who is incorporated in the fascist sections.

Allegro Nello

Squadrist. In the Albania campaign he got himself recognised as an invalid through service, while everybody knows that Allegro Nello was wounded in the foot through a motorcycle accident. He also wears his badge for being wounded. Actually he is the political commissioner for the little town of Camposampieri where he cruelly struggles against his political adversaries. He wears officer's uniform; with rank of a lieutenant: in Albania he was simply a sergeant.

Allegro Torino: squadrista. A bloodthirsty and wicked person. He took part in the murders of TERRARA. Now he is a spy.

Ten. Calafatti Eric of the German SS. He always goes around in a Fiat cabriolet no 1100, green with a target CR (CROMONA) He is fair with whiskers.

Brombin Primo Sergeant of the Muti, ex barman of the Bar Pezzoli, a really insolent and bloodthirsty man. He is the terror of the working class.

Sottotenente Ghedini: Officer of the ONR of PADOVA, he has now gone to VERONA together with Ten. ALBINI.

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Settecento Cacciari Ghedini: Officer of the OMR of PADOVA, he has now gone to VERONA together with Ten. RIBINI.

Reg. Rinaldi: a spy employed at the Town Hall of PADOVA with a salary of 8000 lire a month. He uses a car 1100 which goes by "metano"; a light brown one belonging to the garage Fiaschi.

Lotto: a boxer, a spy very good at catching kidnappers of war; a man who has not presented himself to the Command and anti-fascist.

Sacchetto Alvaro Simeoni, Attilio Caronza Saverio: Old fascists who profited by their political position to get to the top of the scholastic ladder.

Sacchetto became director general of Elementary Education (Minister) after he had been for several years President of the CRB of PADOVA and he still holds the same post.

SIMEONI: became purveyor of studies which post was passed onto him by Sacchetto: he favoured all he could the development of the ideas contained in the "Carta della Scuola" boycotting the private schools directed by unorthodox fascists (all were

forcibly fascists). Under the Rector Inti, he got two charges for teaching in the literature faculty of the PADUA University. On the 26th July, he completely changed over his ideas to the great surprise of his friends, and then the fascist tyranny came to life again, he held on to his post of Surveyor, renewing his old propaganda. The elementary and secondary teachers of his jurisdiction can give proof of his conduct.

Il Garenza trustee of the Fascist Association of the Schools, he obtained his post by getting Prof. ONELLO a pure and elite person, sent away and automatically he became head manager and then proprietor of the Institute for Fascist Secondary Teaching in PADOVA with an office at the Federazione which was founded by ONGARO on a philanthropic basis and which in a few years became a highly organised industry. Almost all the public school professors were obliged to serve there for ridiculous pay. Under the protection of his friend SIMONI he obtained all sorts of favours to the disadvantage of the other private schools of the city. During the period when the Commissions for obtaining matriculation for the exams were in vigour, his candidates were very much protected and often "weak" presidents were found who easily gave diplomas to the pupils coming from the Fascist Institute.

Vivarelli President of the special political Court of Bologna, actual Federal Commissioner of PADUA. He is responsible for the condemning of many anti-fascists; cultural title; only a head railway mechanic.

Cap. Dino Prisco A squadrist, this helped him to get home from Africa, while all his regiment, his commandant included, remained fighting. Vice-president of the special Court for Bologna, he was a worthy companion of Vivarelli. Actually he holds the post of

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Sites of the German Commands

Via Altinate, ex command of the Army Corps; Civil German Command.

Via Altinate Albergo Aquila, Nera; Feldgendarmarie

Via Otto Gebbraio Albergo Sorione, Officers' Billeting place

Prato della Valle; ex-command of Division

Via Police Cavallotti, Villa Montesi, Todt Organisation

Corso del popolo: Albergo Corso, Billeting for under-officers and troops

Ex casa di Cura Prof. Oselladore Command German SS.

Via Priestet-garage Vittoria petrol dump and place for German cars

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