Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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REPORTS + INTELLIGENCE "I" (A) Int Cover

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 8 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Italy, (Lib) June 9, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 22

PART III ARTICLES SOUTHERN ITALY

Contents

Paragraph		Page
1	Conversation with Antonio Pesenti	1
2	Interview with H.E. Giulio Modinò	1
3	Translation of Manifesto Distributed in Naples on June 6th	
4	Party Activities in Sicily	2
5	Conversation with General Infante	4
6	Two Posters against the Student Demonstrations	7
7	Palermo University Students Demonstration	7
8	Secondey School Students Demonstration in Palermo	8
9	Criticisms of Epuration	8
	DISTURBANCES	
10	Disturbances	9
	ECONOMICS	
11	Economic problems	9

Appendix I The Catholic Boy Scout Movement

Appendix II The Work of the Fine Arts Commission in Sicily

Appendix III The Mortality Rate in Naples

Appendix IV Reactions to Propaganda

3822

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

1	[illegible]	1
2	Interview with H.E. Giulio Modino	2
3	Translation of Manifesto Distributed in Naples on June 6th	4
4	Party Activities in Sicily	7
5	Conversation with General Infante	7
6	Two Posters against the Student Demonstrations	8
7	Palermo University Students Demonstration	8
8	Seconday School Students Demonstration in Palermo	9
9	Criticisms of Epuration	
	DISTURBANCES	
10	Disturbances	9
	ECONOMICS	
11	Economic problems	9

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3822

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

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PART III ARMIES SOUTHERN ITALY

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1 Conversation with Antonio Pesenti, Undersecretary for Finance
5/6/44

The whole town of Salerno was interested in the results of the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers following the occupation of Rome by Allied troops.

Pesenti did not attach great importance to the meeting, at which the following subjects were discussed: The King's retirement, the handing over of royal powers to the Prince of Piedmont, the formal resignation of the whole Cabinet, probably discussions on the possibility of the Government going to Rome, conditions under which the Italian Government will have to operate in Rome, whether or not Rome will have a military government of occupation.

Pesenti foresaw a change of Ministers, soon if not immediately, and thought that the Ministers who would eventually leave the Cabinet would include Morelli, Cerabona and some others. Pesenti expressed himself favourable to Quintieri from a technical point of view, saying that he had a thorough knowledge of banking, and wide views as he had traveled a lot and was familiar with foreign banking systems.

With regard to epuration in the Ministries, Pesenti was sceptical, saying that up to present nothing had been done, and the Ministries were full of ex-Fascists.

Regarding the work of the Ministry of Finance, Pesenti said that he had a lot of work, being by himself. The Ministry of Finance has under its control the remains of the I.R.I. (Italian Institute of Reconstruction) i.e., the administration of all Italian heavy industry, including the factories of Northern Italy. Arrangements are being made to set working local industries that have not been too much damaged in raids, e.g. the shipping yards at Castellamare.

Speaking about the political situation and Benedetto Croce's speech, Pesenti said he considered the possible fusion of the Liberal and Democo-Liberal Parties a great danger. He did not think it would be opportune at present to enlarge the composition of the Cabinet, and that only the anti-Fascist parties should form the Government, especially during the period of defascistisation; whereas the fusion of the two parties, would mean the entrance into the Gov-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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2 INTERVIEW with H.E. Giulio Rodinò, Minister and Christian Democrat Leader.

In a most friendly conversation with a member of PWB, Rodinò expressed the opinion that with regard to the activity of the Ministers, they are not in a position to do anything positive, as they have not the means. On the other hand, he considers that even if they had the means it would in some ways be inadvisable to find definite solutions to the different problems, apart from the purely local ones. His opinion is that all the problems will continually change, and many new problems and situations will arise when the Government is able to go to Rome. The same thing will happen as the Allies advance through Italy. Only after the entire nation is lib-

SECRET

-821

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

created will it be possible to study all the problems thoroughly, and find a more or less stable settlement for the country, which will depend on the general settlement of things in Europe.

As for the Demo-Christian Party, all that can be done at present, according to Rodinò, is to keep its members - a small active crowd -- united. The fall of Rome will certainly give a strong impulse to the party which will have directives from the Vatican. The Christian Democratic Party relies entirely on the strength and unity of the Azione Cattolica, which is and has to be apolitical, but represents the mass of the Christian Democratic Party electors.

Rodinò therefore believes that any specific activity at this particular moment is absolutely inopportune. (B-2).

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

3. TRANSLATION OF LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED IN ROME ON JUNE 6TH.

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONALIST ASSOCIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION

ROYAL PATRIOTISM

His Majesty the King has decided to retire from public life.

The object of this decision is to facilitate national unity, as His Majesty realizes that his August Person might be the cause of disputes and of strife harmful to national unity and therefore to the safety of the country.

We accept the decision of the Sovreign with a sense of respectful discipline, which means today more than ever unchanged and unchangeable devotion to the King and His House.

Certainly the fighting men, who on the Grappa and on the sacred banks of the Piave saw rise the shining dawn of Victory, will think in these sad days of the August Person in grey-green uniform who untiringly carried everywhere his words of faith and encouragement; it was enough for the news of his arrival to spread among the troops, or for him to pass by in his car, for a wave of enthusiasm to go through everyone and the hope of victory become a certainty.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

...democratic party directors.

Nodinò therefore believes that any specific activity at this particular moment is absolutely inopportune. (B-2).

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

3. TRANSLATION OF LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED IN PARIS ON JUNE 6TH.

ITALIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION NO. 4 DISSEMINATION

ROYAL PATRIOTISM

His Majesty the King has decided to retire from public life.

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Certainly the fighting men, who on the Grappa and on the sacred banks of the Piave saw rise the shining dawn of Victory, will think in these sad days of the August Person in grey-green uniform who untiringly carried everywhere his words of faith and encouragement; it was enough for the news of his arrival to spread among the troops, or for him to pass by in his car, for a wave of enthusiasm to go through everyone and the hope of victory become a certainty.

Today, more than thirty years later, the Italian people sees its sovreign on a new and more bitter battleground, that of the salvation and rebirth of our martyred, exhausted country, and sees him make a gesture which impresses itself on the conscience of all Italians, but which is above all a warning and example to those who declare themselves to be concerned with the good of the Nation.

But how many of these good people have been or would be capable not of making, but of conceiving such a gesture, a gesture which is an expression above all of one great, immense desire: to serve his country?

How many of them have asked themselves if their person is really necessary to the safety or the well-being of the country more than that of an obscure hero in the trenches?

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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We could line them all up, without exception, and ask each of them for this loyal declaration; but it is certain that we would receive nothing from them but words.

The strength of will to retire into obscurity in the supreme interest of the Nation, the strength to assume alone the role and the value of a simple citizen, the strength to want to feel anybody and not somebody, this strength can be drawn only from a profound love of one's country and a greatness of heart which surpasses and overcomes individual pride. And this, only a KING, an authentic Sovereign, can conceive and put into practice!

Our King has left it to History to judge his action.

But we cannot do less than point out the profound significance of his gesture and set it up as a touchstone, and we do not know which men nor how many, immersed in the mists of the past, will be able to stand up to a comparison with him.

A mass of parties, symptom, alas, of petty political ambitions, lead us to realize that the reasons for which so many people are full of concern have their roots elsewhere than in the interest of their country: it is the race for the top places. And we shall finally see them satisfied.

But the people, the real people, is not deceived.

It may be misled by a mirage for a short time; but the momentary hallucination is followed by an exact perception of reality.

The people understands and has understood the King's gesture and is waiting for the leaders of the various parties to act, if possible, with equal patriotism.

The people knows what are its interests; which are those of the country, not those of men of this or that party.

The people knows that the only real party, that should be in existence today is the party of all Italians, the party of the Salvation of Italy.

3820

The people knows that true liberty demands: independence, work and bread!

The people knows that this is not the time for politics, but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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The people knows that true liberty demands: independence, work and bread!

The people knows that this is not the time for politics, but the hour for technical ability, the technique of fighting a war that we must win, the technique for providing work for the factory workers, the technique for ensuring that there is food for all.

Whether they be Communists or Demo-Christians, monarchist or republicans, the people today is asking of its Government: independence, work and bread, and therefore does not want the Government to be the expression of a compromise between this or that party, but the expression of its needs, which are the necessity of the country.

His Majesty the KING has set a shining example which all the headleaders of politics should imitate.

Will there be among them a single person who will be capable of renouncing his personal pride, and following the royal example,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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sacrifice on the altar of his country his personal interests and opinions, so that the country may be saved?

In this hour there can be but one policy, to stand unconditionally at the side of the Allies in the fight against the Germans. Tomorrow the Italian people will start politics at the election booths.

May it be God's wish that the example of high patriotism set by the King in the gravest hour of our history may awaken a response at least in the good sense and the good will of the men who profess faith in the immortal destiny of our country.

LONG LIVE ITALY

LONG LIVE THE [illegible]

From the headquarters: Via Cavallerizze a Chiaia, 37, Naples.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

4 Party Activities in Sicily

On Sunday, May 28th, about 800 to 1000 people met in the Teatro Biondo at Palermo for the first Regional Convention of the Party of Action. The opening session passed off without incident, the speeches were interspersed with patriotic hymns played by an orchestra sitting in the gallery, and the perorations of the leading speakers were warmly applauded. Some disappointment was felt at the absence of the promised "leaders" from Naples and Salerno, but Dino Gentile succeeded in raising the highest expectations by saying that Cianca and others could not leave as they were waiting at any moment to go to Rome.

Avv. Purpura, leader of the Party of Action in Sicily, became thus the principal speaker. In the closed sessions which followed a number of orders of the day were voted, which are given in the Party of Action newspaper "L'Azione del Popolo" of the 3rd June 1944.

The official account of the Social Democrat party meeting at Taormina held on the 21st and 22nd of May has been published in the unauthorized newspaper "Le Piaccole" issued at Caltagirone on the 28th of May, 1944. (Caltagirone is the commune of which Guarino Amella is Sindaco).

Rumours, probably put out by the Social Democrats, say that Guarino Amella was offered the [illegible]

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Rumours, probably put out by the Social Democrats, say that Guarino Amelio was offered the High Commissionership for Sicily before Lussotto, and later during the government reshuffle was invited to join the Cabinet either as Minister of the Interior or Minister of Communications. He is supposed to have refused all these high appointments on the ground that he was a Republican.

A provincial meeting of the leading exponents of Social Democracy was held in Caltanissetta on the 27th May under the Presidency of Comm. Avv. Rosario Pasqualino Vassalo. Guarino Amelio spoke. An order of the Day was passed stating that the Social Democratic party had the biggest following in the province, and the hope was expressed that a Regional Congress would soon be held at Palermo, to engage in the struggle for a final victory of true democracy.

The Lega Italica was founded on the 15th of February, 1944. The founder, president, and principal financial contributor is Prince Lirto. He is reputed to be a wealthy personage, courtly or rather

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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pompous in his manner, and suffering from a fondness for drink. At one time he wore the Fascist divisa.

The secretary of the movement is a certain Leone Tommaso Marchesano, of Palermo, who until the Allied landings was an active fascist propagandist and went about wearing the black fez.

The Communists declare the Lega to be a Fascist organization. Up to the present it has tended to be an amorphous body with a considerable membership, run by opportunists who have not declared their hand. People of all parties are known to belong to it because of its social activities. Some of the younger and more ardent members recently broke away and joined the Partito di Azione, which has a distinct nationalist and monarchist emphasis.

Avv. Marchesano, who is quite a friend of the Separatist clique in Palermo, has no issued an order of the day giving the Lega Italica a clearer direction. He expresses a preference for an Italy divided into three self-governing regions, and approximates somewhat the decentralisation and autonomy sponsored by Guerino Amella and the Social Democrats.

The Communist party in Sicily has three overt divisions, which are unimportant, and one covert split which may become decisive. The overt divisions are made up by a group in Palermo led by Avv. Marino Torre, a cranky and uninspiring leader, who at one time claimed and almost achieved a momentary leadership of the Sicilian Communist Party. He is likely before long to be officially discarded. There are also the Communist separatists under Milimaggio. These are an anomaly more akin to anarchists than communists.

A covert split, however, seems to exist in the main body, led by Professor Montalbano, Dr. Finco and Professor Grasso (editor of the 'Voce Comunista'); if it materialises it may affect the allegiance of some 30,000 inscribed members (the figure was that of Dr. Finco).

Professor Montalbano is an elderly, steady and reserved man, a good and well-disciplined party member, with a sour countenance that expresses a distrust of most things.

Dr. Finco and Professor Grasso, on the other hand, are younger and more impetuous; like true Communists they have a fervour that borders on fanaticism.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Dr. Minco spent six years as a political prisoner under Fascism, but succeeded in 1940 in getting to Switzerland where he joined the Swiss Communist party. In the course of the war he has visited Switzerland three times.

He was sent to Palermo to organize the Party of Action during the period of German occupation. On this occasion he broached Conte Pizzza of Caltanissetta, a Separatist leader, to see what support the separatists were prepared to give during the Allied landings. He established that no help was forthcoming from that side.

For some time Minco was not accepted by the local Communist party in Palermo who refused to recognize his credentials. He therefore temporarily joined the Socialist party until the matter was cleared up.

Minco seems to belong to a brand of Communism, not Russian but Continental. He has hinted that Togliatti would not be the leader of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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the Communists in Italy as he had compromised himself too much with Russia. Italian Communists, he has said, are not interested in either Britain, America or Russia, but in the Communism that would arise in Continental Europe. Their links would be with Switzerland, Germany, France and Spain.

It is sometimes difficult to judge the extent to which Communist party discipline is genuine or the result of personal rivalries. Dr. Finocchiaro maintains that Dr. Graffeo (Palermitan Communist leader now acting as Togliatti's chef de cabinet) will hold no further high post in the Communist party in Italy and may be even summarily recalled to Palermo, because it is known that after four years of 'confino' he asked for grace from the Fascists. This may be a sign of an internal struggle existing between the followers of Togliatti, and the extreme younger irredentist element as represented by Finocchiaro.

An example of Communist party discipline, however, can be found in the case of Enrico La Loggia, perhaps the most experienced and ablest organizer of sindicalist movements in Sicily, who was evicted from the Communist party because in 1932, after much pressure, he took the Fascist Tessera.

Ragioniere Mandisi, a member of the Communist Party who works in the Bank of Sicily, has been awaiting orders from his party in Naples, as to whether he should accept the High Commissioner's offer to be superintendent of the Granai del Popolo in Sicily.

The leader of the Christian Democrat party in Sicily, Avv. Bernardo Mattarella, believes that the Communist Party is increasing its membership and strengthening its organization. Stalin is enjoying a certain degree of personal popularity, and is affectionately called Pope Stalin, or Zio Pepe among the working classes.

Mattarella claims not to see in Communism a menace for Sicily or Italy as long as the central administration functions. The Communist party membership in certain parts of Italy would be undoubtedly greater than that of any other party (in Piedmont for instance) and the leaders would be able to rely implicitly on the votes of the inscribed members; yet the great mass of people who were not members of the Communist party would probably

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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ALLIED FORCES

5 Conversation with General Infante (Adjutant to General Alexander)

A few days before the entry of the Fifth Army into Rome, an Italian Collaborator with PWB had a short conversation with General Infante of the Italian Comando Supremo. Our collaborator reports that the General, and indeed the whole staff, were enthusiastic over the favourable turn of military events. General Infante declared that both officers and men on the battlefield are in high spirits and are very keen to fight; inspite of their poor equipment, Infante said, morale will rise still higher after the capture of Rome. The low morale of the Italian Army was largely due to the enforced idleness in which the troops had been left for many months.

Speaking about the recent interview of the Prince of Piedmont with The Times' Correspondent, General Infante said that in his opinion it was a bad mistake on the part of the Prince to have given the interview and that he should certainly have been more discreet about his statements. On the other hand he did not consider that it was fair to make such political speculation out of the interview, and he understood that this opinion was shared by the same Times' correspondent in an article which appeared in The Times in the middle of May.

General Infante said that in his opinion it was essential to keep the monarchical institution in Italy no matter who is the King. The monarchy is the only guarantee of Italian unity and without it he was afraid that Italy would split into a number of small republics as regionalism and separatism were in the spirit of the country. Italian unity was still of recent date. The process of disorganization and division between Italians has increased during this last year in which Italy has been divided into two parts, and while communications within these two parts and often between one province and another, had been difficult and sometimes non-existent.

General Infante declared that after the fall of Rome it was to be hoped that the Italian Army would be called upon to collaborate more closely with the Allied Armies. (S-2)

EDUCATION

6 Two Posters against the Student Demonstrations

3818

Two posters signed "The Students in arms" appeared in Naples at the beginning of June, condemning the recent student demonstra-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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EDUCATION

6 Two Posters Against the Student Demonstrations

Two posters signed "The Students in Arms" appeared in Naples at the beginning of June, condemning the recent student demonstrations. One of them says that all these protests are useless and unworthy of the memory of those students who have sacrificed themselves for their country, or are fighting now (and did not shirk exams before going into the army) "Today our Country demands that we be united, and you must play your part in the reconstruction."

The other poster is a poem:

Agli Studenti Partenopei

Più non voglion fare l'esame
Bene, tardi vi siete decisi,
Fate echeggiare le vostre brame
Senza timore d'esser derisi.

Ma vé, non prendete sul serio la rima
Ché asini diverrete più di prima

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O voi, studenti napoletani,
Se foste savi e più umani,
Certo cosette le capireste
E gli spavaldi più non fareste.

Perchè invoire contro le scuole,
Aprite i libri, studiate ancora.
I giorni passan, il tempo vola,
Non siate bimbi più, come allora.

Ai loro simili, tale marmaglia
Dovrebbe pensare con stimad amore,
Lasciarono tutto andando in battaglia
Spezzando di mamma il purissimo core.

Partiron lo stesso, scacciaron dolori,
Vedevan dinnanzi un bel tricolore.
Felici moriron col grido nei cuori
"Viva l'Italia, lo Studio e l'Onore."

Siate più seri un po' più posati...
...pensate ai guai che abbiamo passati.

7 Palermo University Students Demonstration

On the 13th May several hundred University students at Palermo assembled in front of the University to demonstrate against the increase of scholastic fees, and the heavy cost of books. The Rector promised to put the matter before the competent authorities and the demonstration dispersed.

8. Secondary School Students Demonstration in Palermo.

On the 22nd May, Secondary school students of Palermo assembled in front of the office of the Provveditore degli Studi in order to stage a demonstration of protest against the decision of the Ministry of Education to keep schools open until July 15th, and then to hold examinations.

Faced by the police, the students decided to send delegates to the Provveditore. He promised to submit their request to the Ministry and also told them that no definite instructions had yet been received as regards examinations..

Secondary School students assembled again on the 23rd and 24th of May to demonstrate as before. Certain groups of students went to schools where classes continued to be held regularly and attempted

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Partiron lo stesso, scacciaron dolori,
Vedevan dinanto un bel tricolore.
Felici moriron col grido nei cuori
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Siate più seri un po' più posati..
...pensate ai guai che abbiamo passati.

7 Palermo University Students Demonstration

On the 10th May several hundred University students at Palermo assembled in front of the University to demonstrate against the increase of scholastic fees, and the heavy cost of books. The Rector promised to put the matter before the competent authoritics and the demonstration dispersed.

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Secondary School students assembled again on the 23rd and 24th of May to demonstrate as before. Certain groups of students went to schools where classes continued to be held regularly and attempted to break up these classes by force. The police intervened.

EPURATION

9. Criticisms of Epuration

The public is reported to consider this law fundamentally good, but the opinion has been expressed that several details and deficiencies might permit certain responsible people to make a clean political record for themselves, with support from the Monarchy, the armed forces or the various parties.

The criticism is made that the law contains no mention of "illegal enrichment" by means of exploiting privileges enjoyed for

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Fascist merits, and people recall the measures put out by the first Badoglio government between July 25th and September, 1943.

The very indefinite clause punishing acts not included in the penal code as crimes is thought to be very dangerous, as it might constitute a powerful arm in the hands of the Government parties for getting rid of unwanted persons or groups. No country (except, of course, Germany) has ever had a law containing quite such indefinite clauses. It may be observed that an action which is not considered a crime under the present or past legal code cannot be regarded as punishable, and the law might lend itself to many abuses.

An Italian observer reports that criticisms of the recent operations take the following three lines: firstly, that Omodeo is unsuitable for the job of defascistization because of his sectarian spirit and bias; secondly that most of the victims are from the North and not from the South (like many members of the Government) and here the absence from the list of Prof. Tessuro of Naples University is noted with especial surprise; and finally that some men of great worth, [illegible] have been indiscriminately sacked.

MISCELLANEOUS

10. DISTURBANCES

Among several disturbances reported, two seem to have been of a more serious nature. The first occurred in Licata on Sunday, May 28th, when a crowd of people got control of the Municipio and burnt records. The Carabinieri used their firearms and several casualties were reported. The incident was believed to have begun by Communists insisting on the release of two destitute men who had been imprisoned for stealing a small quantity of beans.

The other serious disturbance occurred also on Sunday, May 28th, at Regalbuto in the province of Enna. Here, a Separatist meeting was disturbed by a group of Communists from Enna. Serious fighting broke out between the two rival factions, one Communist was killed, and the Secretary of the Communist party in Enna, died supposedly of heart failure.

3817

ECCLESIOS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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MORE MINOR

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3817

ECONOMICS

11. Economic Problems

The price of grain and the collection into the Granai is still the most important problem in Sicily. The prevelent feeling is that unless action is taken quickly, the situation may become very serious. All classes of the population are agreed that the price offered by the Italian Government (1000 lire per quintal for hard corn and 900 lire for soft) is not such as to induce big landlord, gabelliotto, mezzadro, or contadino to hand his grain over to the Granai. Indeed there is every reason to believe that any attempt to compel the producer to do so would meet with a determined resistance on their part.

The harvest, on the other hand, is already being brought in in certain districts, and the Allied allotments of flour for the nine provinces are sufficient to last only up to the 15th of July, 1944.

In the meantime, on the 25th May, the Minister of Agricult-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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ure dismissed Signor Arcangelo Cammarata, Chief Inspector for Food in Sicily. There is reason to suspect that Signor Cammarata has been far from loyal in carrying out the instructions of his government. He has linked himself closely with a group of Separatists and opportunists (such as Lo Verde) and succeeded by a subterfuge in getting his 'grain plan' published in the Catani Corriere di Sicilia, when as chief administrative officer for food, he should have withheld publication of a plan which was contrary to government policy.

The urgency of the grain problem compels the adoption of a quick and simple solution, and such a solution has been submitted by the Lega Fra Gli Agricoltori della Provincia di Palermo. The essence of their plan is for each producer to hand over to the Granai a quantity of corn equivalent to the land he has under cultivation.

This quantity, which on an average would only be one fourth of his total production, would be requisitioned by the government at a loss to the producer because the latter would still be assured of three quarters of his crop either for his own needs and that of his family or to sell on the open (or black market).

Land tenure and the amount of land under cultivation can be assessed from the Libro di Catastro. The amount to be handed over would therefore be brought into relation with the amount of land owned or cultivated in hectars, which is a determinable factor, and not on the size of a crop, which under present administrative conditions is impossible to assess.

The Lega estimates that approximately 6,000,000 quintals of grain will be harvested this year. Of this 1,000,000 must be kept for seed, 2,000,000 should go to the producers (approximately 1/4 of the population or 1,000,000 people) and the remaining 3,000,000 to those people who have been issued ration cards (approximately 3,200,000. It is said however that at least 600,000 unauthorised ration cards are in existence.)

The Government plan of a total collection and a total distribution of grain (which in this respect was identical with the Fascist system of the Ammassi) would inevitably lead to great corruption so as to get round the controls and endless denunciations, each of which would have to be verified by the courts of law. Last year only 700,000 quintals were collected into the granaries

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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What every producer feared under present conditions, was that if he handed over his total production, he would have to carry this at a ruinous loss, in contrast to his neighbors who would be making fantastic profits on the Black Market. The honest man would thus go out of business.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

Part III Appendix I

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CATHOLIC BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF ITALY

In August, 1943, shortly after the fall of Mussolini and even before the Armistice was signed, the Badoglio Government authorized Professor Gedda, President of the Central Youth Organization of theAzione Cattolica, to reconstitute in Italy the Catholic Boy Scout Association of Italy (Associazione Scoutistica Cattolica Italiana or A.S.C.I.).

The A.S.C.I. was founded in 1916 and adhered to the Boy Scouts International Bureau. It sent its representatives to several meetings convened in London by the founder of scouting; Robert Baden Powell. In 1928 it was dissolved by the Fascist Government, having at the time several thousand troops throughout the country.

As soon as liberty of association was permitted again in Sicily, a number of scout troops reconstituted themselves. In January, 1944, under the patronage of Cardinal Lavitrano, President of the Governing Council of the Azione Cattolica, a Regional Committee for Sicily of the A.S.C.I. was formed in Palermo.

Up to now thirteen diocesan scouting committees have been formed out of the total of eighteen dioceses in Sicily, namely at: Palermo, Catania, Messina, Siracusa, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Caltagirone, Cefalu, Noto, Acireale, Mazara, Nicosia, and Piazza Armerina.

These Committees have been active in reconstituting former scout troops and a number of new ones have also come into existence.

The regional committee has already taken steps:

1) to publish:

a) a monthly bulletin called A.S.C.I.
b) A pamphlet called "La Traccia" which is an introduction to scouting.
c) A Serial Manual of Instructions for scouts called "Le Prove" (the tests).
d) Scout membership cards and personal record cards

2) To distribute membership cards to the following categories of scouts: 3816

a) scout leaders
b) Scouts (junior, cubs)

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2) To distribute membership cards to the following categories of scouts: 2816

   a) scout leaders
   b) Scouts (junior, cubs)
   c) Honorary members

3) To produce the badge of the Association in metal. In the absence of a uniform this is the only distinctive sign for the scouts at present.

4) To create associations of ex-scouts and committees of patrons.

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The Regional Committee for Sicily has also contacted the other Regional Committees formed in Liberated Italy and has sent a letter to London requestion admission again to the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

A first course of instruction for scout leaders was held in Palermo at which some 20 took part.

On the 23rd of April, 1944, the first treat festival took place in Palermo to commemorate the anniversary of the the universal patron of Boy Scouts, St. George.

After mass in the Cathedral at which both Allied and Italian military and civil authorities took part, Cardinal Lavitrano handed back to the representatives of the troops of Palermo the identical "fiamme" or troops banners left there in 1928 when the troops were suppressed.

In the afternoon a program was transmitted over Radio Palermo specially dedicated to the scouts of the world. A message was read from Cardinal Levitrano to Pope Pius XII followed by a greeting of the scouts of Palermo to the scouts of all the world. The program continued with an historical anneodote in scouting; several investitures were made and finally scout songs were sung.

The Palermo Scout Committee has recognized ten Scout troops with more than 300 inscribed scouts. Only about 100 Scouts have uniforms however.

While in other parts of the island the committees are busy starting scout troops, in Palermo the work of instruction is going ahead in spite of the fact that material for camping and for instruction is lacking.

The Scouts come together for scout meetings twice a week; once at Headquarters and once in the open country.

Several excursions and displays have already been made by the different troops.

The Regional Committee has fixed its program for the immediate future, as follows:

a) Propaganda by means of discussions, radio talks, leaflets, etc.

b) The publication of a Scout journal "Le Scolte" (The

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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The Regional Committee has fixed its program for the immediate future, as follows:

a) Propaganda by means of discussions, radio talks, leaflets, etc.

b) The publication of a Scout journal "La Scolta" (The Sentinel);

c) The establishment of Healthy Scout centers.

d) Special courses for pioneering, fire fighting, first aid, signalling, and topography.

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e) Correspondence courses during June and July for scout leaders, with a final examination in a scout training camp.

f) Scout Day (Jamboree) with competitions for the different troops and individual scouts on August 15, 1944.

g) Interdiocesan camps and provincial camps for instructors and leaders in August and September.

h) Regional Scout meetings.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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3815

SECRET

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Resume of work done in Sicily by the Advisers on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

1) Office and Staff.

The Office of Advisers on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives was first established in July 1943 in Syracuse and in August 1943 was transferred to Palermo, where it remained until the 24th March 1944, when then adviser was removed to Naples to be assigned other duties. In all three Allied Officers served as advisers in Sicily. Early in 1944 a division took place, one advisor remaining at Palermo to look after the four provinces of western Sicily, the other going to Catania for the five provinces of Eastern Sicily.

2) Object.

There were two immediate tasks. Firstly, the Advisors had to reactivate the financial machinery, which had been cut off from Rome. All the Superintendents and heads of cultural institutions, with their staffs; were kept at their posts. The normal system of salary and maintenance expenses was reestablished and later the A.M.G.O.T. policy allowed rises in salaries and certain increases in maintainance expenses. In this matter of reactivation of the administration, the Superintendents had the novel advantage of direct personal appeal to the Advisers on their difficulties, in place of the former cumbrous machinery of correspondence with an aloof central administration in Rome. The second task of the Advisers was to apply the necessary first aid to damaged monuments. They also had the responsibility of supervising the libraries and preserving the State-Archives.

3) Collaboration.

The Advisors were extremely fortunate in their collaborators. All the Superintendents and Heads of libraries and archives were inspired by a sincere devotion to their work. Not one of them or their supporters was tinged with any political color. Politics and the fact that they and the Advisor had once been in opposite camps formed no barrier to the common task of resuscitating as far as possible the damaged monuments.

4) Palermo

Of all the towns in Sicily, the worst damaged was Palermo so far as monuments were concerned. The progress done in repair work can be summarized as follows:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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a) Churches and monuments: more than 60 churches in Palermo were damaged or destroyed. Out of these over 40 have been repaired and most of these have been or will be restored to the cult. The work is by no means finished, but the excellent results so far obtained deserve the highest praise to the labour of patience and enthusiasm, shown by Dr. Guiotto, the present Superintendent of Monuments for western Sicily. Fortunately the damaged churches did not include the famous norman-byzantine churches such as Cappella Palatine, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, San Cataldo andthe Martorana. The Cathederal at Palermo and the famous Cathederal and Cloisters of Monreale are also intact, but

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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the Chiesa della Magione is a ruin. Also must be included amongst the ruined churches, the gothic-renaissance church of San Francesco d'Assisi and the baroque churches of the Casa Professa, San Giuseppe dei Teatini and the Chiesa del l'Olivella. Even with these however, Dr. Guidotti initiative has accomplished much, but many important frescoes and much marble and stucco decoration are irretrievably lost. In the case of the Olivella, the nave has been separated from the ruined choir, so that it can be used for worship. San Giuseppe dei Teatini has had its roof completely repaired, the doors restored and all the side cupolas readjusted. These threatened to fall into the nave. The large hole in the floor has been filled up, and the Cappella della Immacolata and the North and South naves have been repaired. The damage done to the marble interals of the Cappella dell Immacolata has revealed two Roman sarcophagi, whilest that to the ugly Bourbon decoration of the last century has discovered the bases and columns of the former gothic church. The most notable feature in Dr. Guidotti's work has been the repairs effected in the famous 15th century Chiesa di Santa Maria della Catena. The North Nave with the Gagginesquere relief on the doorway has been completely restored with the old stonework. The dividing wall between this second and third chapels of the North Nave and the arcades over these chapels have been rebuilt, whilst the damaged vaulting and roofs of the Nave and N. Transept have been repaired. The extensive damage done to the Church is hardly noticeable. Nor must be forgotten the repairs effected on the oratories of Santa Zita and San Lorenzo (both famous for the 18th century stucco sculptures of Giacomo Serpotta), the oratorio del Rosario di San Domenico with its Van Dyck and pictures by Pietro Novelli all stored at the monastery of San Martino delle Scala and the beautiful Renaissance Church of San Giorgo dei Genovesi. All these latter churches have been restored to the cult and in the case of nearly all the churches in Palermo the rubble has been cleared or tidyed up. Lack of materials and particularly of glass work has prevented repair to windows.

b) Galleries.

On arrival at Palermo the ... visors were able to help in providing facilities for the removal of certain valuable pictures which had not been removed to safety prior to the occupation, to the storehouse at the monastery of San Martino delle Scale. Also under the inspiration of Professore Di Pietro, the indefatigable superintendent of Galleries, and his able expert, Professore Violante, the restoration of several important paintings initiated by the Italian Government, was completed. The famous "Quattro- cento" fresco "Trionfo della Morte" was carefully removed from the badly damaged Palermo Gallerie, where it was exposed to damp and it will be placed in one of the large rooms of the Palazzo

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c) Archives.

Both the Monastero della Catena and the Monastero della Concezione the home of the Royal State Archives were badly damaged and many archives were buried under the bombs. The forbearance and patience of Professor Gentile, Director of the R. Archivi di Stato, were severly put to test in the reestablization of the Archives, much of which has been accomplished under great difficulties.

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

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d) Biblioteca Nazionale.

No present history of Palermo is complete without a paragraph on the Biblioteca Nazionale, a historical Palazzao of the 18th Century in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, which possessed one of the best reading rooms in Europe. Four severe air raids in April, May and June 1943 completely destroyed the reading room and the loggia of the courtyard and damaged otherrooms. The important manuscripts have been sent elsewhere, whilst after the first bombardments the books of the reading room were saved from the bubble by Director Dr. Giraldi and placed in a room of the neighbouring Liceo. Only a few books were lost. After the occupation, the first Advisor of Monuments and Fine Arts managed to get the first floor of the Palazzo Mazzarino in the Via Macqueda requesitioned for a new reference and reading room, and a cab was secured which made daily journeys beinging books from the old library to the Palazzo Mazzarino where new furniture and shelves were arranged. All this was done on the request of and organized by Signorina Tenaje, who was in charge during the temorary absence of Signora Daneu, the appointed Acting Directress when Dr. Giralci, at the end of May 1943 had gone to see the Ministry at Rome and had not been able to return owing to the Allied occupation. Then Signora Daneu came back to Palermo and took matters in hand. The transport and rearrangement of the books at the Palazzo Mazzarino continued and its rooms were made ready for the opening to the public, whilst the books of the old Biblioteca Nazionale were also rearranged in order to make them available for reading. On the 20th of March the Palazzo Mazzarino was opened to the public as a new reading room and is today being well patronized. With the money allowed by the Allies for extraordinary expenditure, Signora Daneu has so organized the old Biblioteca Nazionale that a temporary reading rooms has been foreseen should it become necessary to leave the Palazzo Mazzarino, and new shelves made out of the wood seperated from the rubble, have been built in rooms of the former Licero, where the books will be arranged, which were formerly in the now destroyed reading room. Finally the old wooden beams of the old reading room, as well as the architectural feagments of the loggia have been preserved for the future reconstruction. This initiative displayed by the Directress and all concerned in the Biblioteca Nazionale is highly commendable and has initiated not only the continuance of the National Library as a going concern in the present difficult times, but a future policy for the opening of the old Biblioteca Nazionale before its reconstrcution.

5. Western Sicily.

3813

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5. western Sicily.

Repairs have been executed on the Duomo at Caltanissetta, famous for the frescoes by Borremans, a few of which are destroyed, and at Agrigento the much damaged Gothic Monastero di Senot Spirito is being repaired, whilst the wooden peinted vault of the Cathedral has been restored. Also at Agrigento the Museo Comunale has been made ready for a future reopening.

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B) Eastern Sicily.

Although Palermo as a town suffered the worst damage to monuments, Eastern Sicily suffered more damage as an area by war and the passage of troops. The methodical organization of Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments for Eastern Sicily and the local initiative shown by the bishops and clergy, did much to solve the problem. This was especially the case in the province of Catania. In Catania 30 monumental churches were damaged and nearly all of them have been restored or repaired at local expense with contributions from A.M.G.O.T. In Adrano 8 Churches have been similarly reconditioned, and these include S. Maria della Catena where the zeal of the priest has contributed to the good preservation of the roofs and vaults at local expense and to the protection of the marble Madonna and Child by Antonello da Gagini. In Acireale the 3 churches: San Sebastiano, the Chiesa del Suffragio andthe Duomo, all well known for the frescoes by Paolo Vasta, were repaired in the same way. In Randazzo Santa Maria has a new roof and the Apse is being repaired. In the ruined church of San Nicolo, the Chapel containing the famous statue of the Saint by Antonello da Gagini has been sived and covered and the Gothic front has been repaired. In the province of Messina, the of Messina, the town of Messina was the worst damaged town in the Island, but owing to the earthquake of 1908 had few monuments. The Cathedral is still in ruins, but the enterprise and enthusiasm of Professor Agraglia, who has lived to see both disasters in his native town, have taken charge of the patient and minute classification of architectural pieces, all of which have been scrupulously collected in their respective chapels. Local specialist are assembling the pieces together and all the mosaics are being classified according to colours. The only Gothic church of the city, SS. Annunziata has had the hole in the South Apse blocked and scaffolding is up for repairing the roof. After completion of repairs of S. Tommaso il Vecchio will be restored to the Cult.

In Taormina the Duomo was reconditioned at the local expense and initiative of the Archiprete with a contribution from the Allied Governments. San Domenico is a complete wreck, but Rev. Vacca worked laboriously and collected out of the rubble all the bits of the wooden 16th Century Choir-stalls, which are now carefully arranged in the sacristy ready to be pieced together. The former Municipio was destroyed, but the money advanced for its restoration will be spent on the Medieval Palazzo Corvaja, which will become the new Municipio and the future Center of tourism. The exterior which has been spoilt by local tenants, will have its medieval aspect restored. Again all this work is under the direction of Dr Dillon, skillfully aided by the local Ispettore Onorato, Signor Jeneu. Both these gentlemen initiated repairs on the medieval Palazzo del Duca di Santo Stefano, which was badly shaken by the

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Palazzo del Duca di Santo Stefano, which was badly shaken by the
bombs and only just saved from collapse. The little Gothic church
of San Antonio has been restored

In Siracusa, Dr. Dillon with local support also organised re-
pairs on the famous Cathedral, the Collegio and the Palazzo Bosco
in the Province of Ragusa, the Chiesa Matrice at Ascoli has the North

Apse.

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Transept, the Central Arch of the Nave and the roof and windows all badly damaged. This is a Norman-Gothic church with a wooden Renaissance roof and Baroque decorations. It is also famous for a fine marble Reredos by Antonello da Gagini and the same artist carved the marble tombs of the 16th century Bishop of Patti and his brother, the Principe di Valguarnera. All urgent repairs have been done to preserve the church and local expense and initiative secured the services of specialized labour to restore the interior as it was prior to the war. During one of his visits to Aggaro, the Provincial Commissioner found two statues, one of the Madonna and the other an angel (both school of Gagini) abandoned in an unoccupied damaged villa outside the town. They were found on the ground as though thrown by the troops or by the explosion of the bombs. They can now be seen in the Chiesa Matrice.

4) Antiquities.

Fortunately the centres of Greek civilization, for which Sicily is famous, suffered little or no damage, but the Museums which house the collections were badly hit. The collections had been removed to safety. In Palermo the Museo Nazionale underwent several repairs and in minor a protective barbed wire fence was constructed. All this was done under the able management of Signora Bertoni, the Superintendent of Antiquities for Palermo and Trapani. In Agrigento our friend Dr Griffo, Superintendent of Antiquities for Agrigento and Caltanissetta has initiated work on the Temple of Hercules and in Syracuse the energetic Superintendent Dr Bernardo Brea, has resuscitated the Museo Archeologico, which was badly damaged. Dr. Bernardo Brea has also transformed the temple of Apollo in Syracuse into a beautiful garden and aided by the Municipio has organized the construction of a protective wall. It must be forgotten, the cleaning of the catacombs of Syracuse which had been used by the populace as air raids shelters and certain important construction work in Pizzolo Acreide. Work of repair is now being done in the Ginnasio Romano, which had been much damaged and exposed to vandalism. The custodian's house will be repaired and the damaged Roman well will be restored with the old stone work.

5) Committees.

Friendly, weekly, or fortnightly committee meetings of the Superintendents and Heads of Archives and Libraries of Palermo, took place in Palermo, during which administrative matters were discussed. At one finely meeting all the Superintendents of the Island appeared. These meetings helped greatly to smooth the task of the Advisors and contributed to the excellent collaboration [illegible] referred to.

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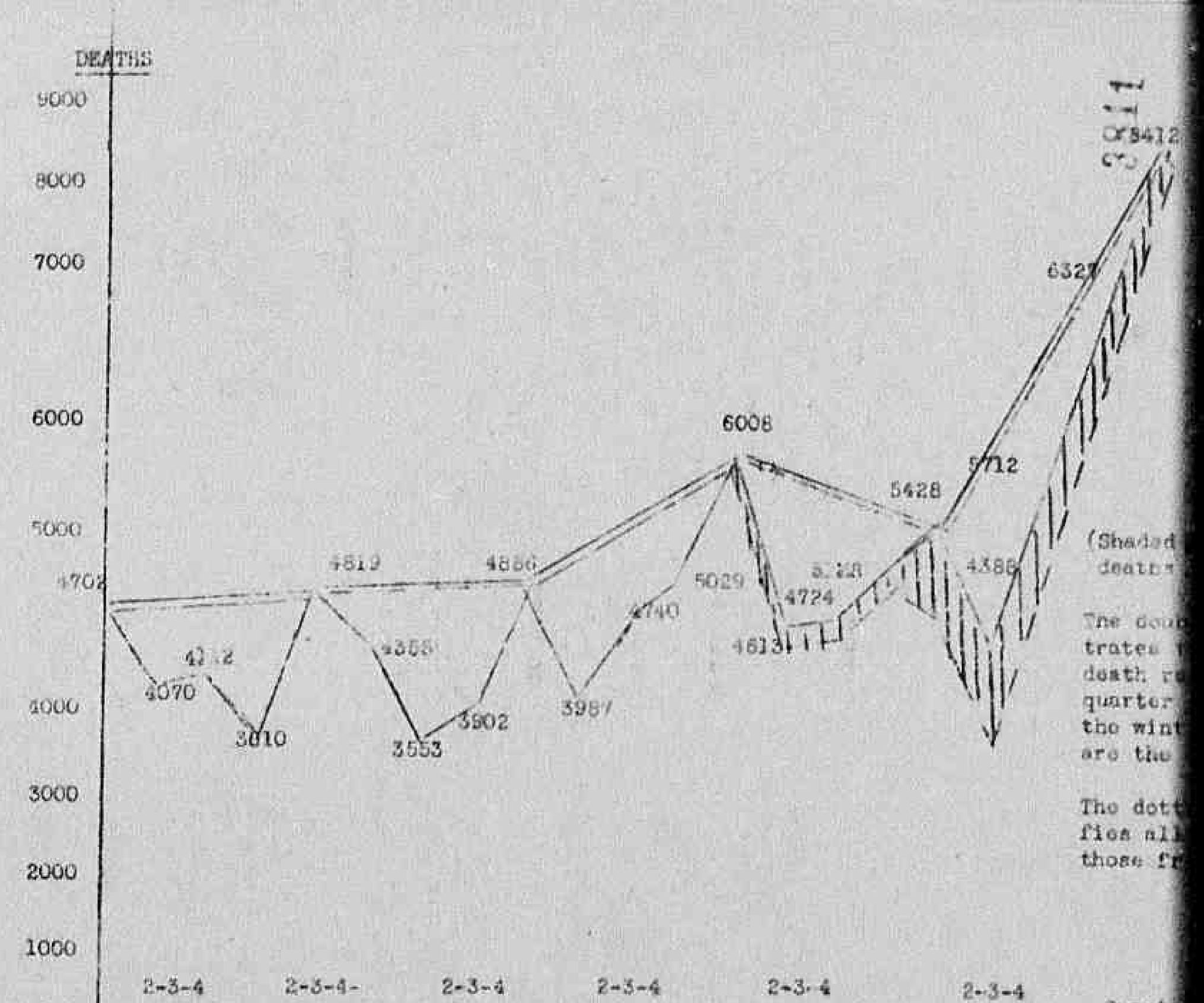

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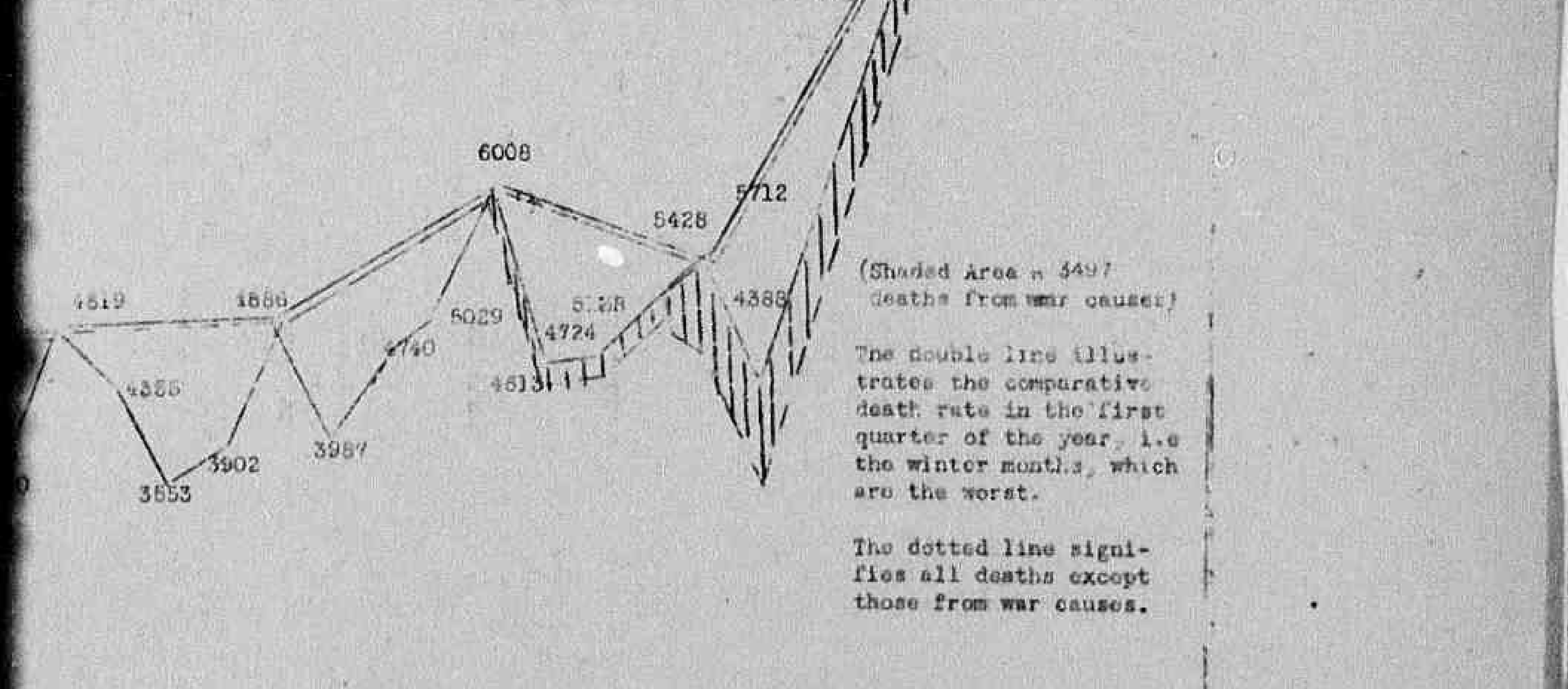

(Shaded Area = 549,7 deaths from war causes)

The double line illustrates the comparative death rate in the first quarter of the year, i.e the winter months, which are the worst.

The dotted line signifies all deaths except those from war causes.

2-3-4- 2-3-4 2-3-4 2-3-4 2-3-4 Quarters

0 1-1941 1-1942 1-1943 1-1944

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Mortality in Naples from 1938 to 1944.

The graph seen on the preceeding page illustrates the great increase in the mortality rate since 1939, particularly in the last three months, as compared to the previous three months. This is not due to war causes (see graph), nor to infectious diseases, nor to first year deaths. The middle and old age groups provide the greatest number of deaths.

The cause of this general increase is to be found in circumstances affecting the whole population - the food shortage, the fewer medical services, and supplies, the general hardships of the population, of which the chief are the lack of soap, clothes, transport and accomodation. It is calculated that about 160,000 people now live in the public shelters because they have lost their homes. At such a time of need, most doctors, it is reported, still have no telephone or means of transport.

The general weakening of the populations physical resistance is shown by the great increase in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (from 933 in 1939 to 1434 in 1943). Moreover, the deaths have increased from 18, 455 in 1939 to 22,456 in 1943, but the live births have decreased from 24,564 in 1939 to 16,866 in 1943.

General mortality rate in Naples.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January:	1662	1733	1922	3477	1979	3251
June :	1356	1262	1547	1590	1289	-----

(including deaths from war causes).

All the figures are taken from the official city registers. (B 2).

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NARA

SECRET Part III
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APPENDIX IV

REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

1 Publications in Sicily.

The following report on reactions to P.W publications was supplied by the Messaggerie Italiane, the distributing agency which distributes P.W publications in the island.

When the first batch of publications was handed over to the Agency on October 15th last year, the demand for everything available was so great that it was not possible to draw conclusions on reaction. The penguin book "Italia di Domani", however elicited particularly favourable comments. It told Italians of episodes in their own history of which they had been kept in ignorance.

Fontamara was also extremely popular, and was regarded by many as true and not a novel. The copies available were quickly sold out, and the Agency takes this opportunity of asking for more.

Victory is bought by every social class; by the ordinary Sicilian because he finds illustrated reports of events in the war, which so greatly interests him. The Professional man finds reports of technical processes; the businessman commercial information. Even the artist finds news in this review which concerns him. The Italian public regards "Victory" as taking the place of the former "Illustrazione Italiania" which, however, did not have at its disposal the same service as "Victory" and typographically could not in any way compare with it.

"Il Mondo Libero" is bought by another category of reader; the white collar worker, the father of a family who wantes to bring home an illustrated news review and cannot afford to spend much. "Mondo Libero " is of interest because it not only reportes on war news, but gives information on what is happening in Liberated Italy

"La Guardia Civica", "I Messaggi di guerra di Roosevelt" 810
"Il Mese", "Orizzonte di Pace", "Il Piano Beveridge",
[illegible] Colonello Stevens" are also mentioned

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"La Guardia Civica", "I Messaggi di guerra di Roosevelt" 9810
"Il Mese", "Orizzonte di Pace", "Il Piano Beveridge", "E al microfono il Colonello Stevens" are also mentioned as having had a favourable impression

The Agency refers to the unusual demand in small country districts for reviews dealing with international politics. This is attributed to the number of evacuees living in these districts.

Bari report on "Victory".

Reports from Bari stress the popularity of the review "Victory". Great interest was aroused among readers with a technical knowledge, by the article "Bacini di prova".

It is suggested that a number could be devoted to the school in America, as there is a wide curiosity on the subject of education in the USSA.

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STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO

UFFICIO OPERAZIONI

RISERVATO PERSONALE

P.co

N. 413 10 prot RP

P.M. 151, li 14 giugno 1944.

Allegati

Risposta al foglio N.

del

OGGETTO: situazione dell'esercito nel territorio occupato dai tedeschi.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
- Sottocommissione per l'Esercito -

Le quile

****

Seguito foglio di questo S.M.R.E. 384 R.P. del 14 maggio.-

Il Comando Supremo sta provvedendo alla compilazione di una relazione aggiornata sull'esercito repubblicano.

Mentre si fa riserva di trasmettere a codesta A.C.C. detta relazione appena questo S.M.R.E. ne sarà in possesso, si trasmette una relazione compilata nel mese di marzo, corredata da un elenco delle unità repubblicane delle quali é tuttora accertata l'esistenza.=

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- G.B.Oxilia - 3809

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

OGGETTO: situazione dell'esercito repubblicano occupato dai tedeschi.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
- Sottocommissione per l'Esercito -

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IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- G.B.Oxilia - 3809

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149

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

GABINETTO

N. di prot. 8244/II P.M.107 li 13 giugno 1944

OGGETTO: Cattura di prigionieri tedeschi.-
Capture of German P.O.W's

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO DELLA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO L E Q U I L E

.....

I RR. Carabinieri della stazione di Bernalda (Matera) il 3 giugno alle ore 21 catturavano in prossimità dello scalo ferroviario un sergente e tre soldati tedeschi evasi da Taranto.

I militari catturati sono stati consegnati, al personale inglese del campo di concentramento accorso poco dopo.-

Carabinieri of the Bernalda Station (Matera) captured one Sgt. and 3 ORs all German who had escaped from Taranto. They were captured on June 3rd. at 21.00 hrs near the railway station.

d'ordine
IL CAPO DI GABINETTO
(Col. R.Fiore-Vernazza)

3808

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO DELLA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO — L E Q U I L E

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d'ordine 3838
IL CAPO DI GABINETTO
(Col. R. Fiore-Vernazza)

Fiore Vernazza

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

INFORMATION DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT

MEMO RESULTING FROM VISIT TO HQ. 8 ARMY

1) Civilian Morale

The difference in morale between the inhabitants of the Army area and the AOI/AMG area is remarkable and it is not flattering to AMG. I have noticed this increasingly, since Oct. 43.

In the Army area there is still a confidence in the Allies, who remain popular: the people also have an impression that the Army Command knows what it wants and is going to get it. In the rear areas our prestige has become low, confidence in us is non existent and hostility is becoming lightly veiled.

2) Military Morale

I spent most of my time in contact with Italian units and I was very impressed by the high morale, fighting keenness of these small units who are dressed in British (khaki) battledress wearing Italian badges and distinctive signs.

It appears to be very evident that the nearer the similarity is to Allied uniform the better becomes the spirit of Italian troops. This is easily understandable since, in this uniform, they are treated better by the Allies and they acquire confidence, inasmuch as they feel more closely associated with us.

It is also very noticeable how much better the spirit of the small units is: the more detached they are from the influence of the Comando Supremo the keener they become.

I am convinced that a large number of small volunteer units (about company, or even battalion strength) could be formed and could fulfill a very useful role.

3) Comando Supremo

The impression that I have been forming since I first came in contact with the Comando Supremo in Oct 43 was strengthened by discussions with 8th Army Intelligence Officers and Italian officers.

There seems little doubt that the Comando Supremo is hidebound, egoistic and obstructive. It is concerned mainly with furthering monarchic influence and consolidating its regular officers' careers. Veiled hostility to the Allies is evident and sometimes it is even open. No effort is made to assist such organisations as G.S.I. (Civil Liaison) but on the contrary obstructionism of the red tape variety is very strong.

4) Conclusions

3807

That the best use can be made of the Italian Armed forces in small units, attached to Allied formations as Corps or Divisional tps.

That for Italian combatant tps the nearest possible approach to Allied uniform brings the best results.

That the Comando Supremo is top heavy, obstructive and anti Allied and should have a drastic infusion of new blood.

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SUBJECT: Reports

SECRET

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
1 June 44

O.C. 419 F.S. Section LECCE

1. Herewith for information Italian Intelligence Reports.

2. Please pass on to AAI GSI.

CGL.

F. Lt Col.,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

1922

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RISERVATO PERSONALE

STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO

UFFICIO OPERAZIONI

E/152 - 143

M/co

N. 385/Op prot. RP P.M. 151, li 27 maggio 1944.

Allegati

Risposta al foglio N. del

OGGETTO: Aviazione fascista repubblicana.= Repubblica Sociale Italiana

ALLA A.C.C. Sottocommissione per l'Esercito

L o r o

Si trasmette per informazione l'allegata relazione sull'aviazione fascista repubblicana.=

IL CAPOCAFO DI S.M.
- F.B.Cxilia -

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29/5

1923

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COPIA

147

AVIAZIONE FASCISTA REPUBBLICANA

CRITERI FONDAMENTALI PER LA COSTRUZIONE DELL'AVIAZIONE

A seguito degli avvenimenti del 25 luglio dell'8 settembre si può dire che buona parte degli apparecchi belligeri in linea efficienti della R.Aeronautica eseguirono l'ordine emanato dal Governo Badoglio e si trasferirono nel territorio posto sotto la giurisdizione delle Nazioni Unite.

Rimasero naturalmente gli apparecchi inefficienti che si trovavano dislocati nei vari campi in attesa di riparazione diversi velivoli da trasporto e tutti gli apparecchi nuovi costruiti dalle fabbriche ed ancora non collaudati.

Pochissimo il personale sia tecnico che di volo rimasto sul posto.

Tutti i magazzini di equipaggiamento e di casermaggio dislocati sia nei campi che nelle loro vicinanze vennero aperti dal personale preposto alla loro sorveglianza ed i materiali in essi contenuti divisi fra la popolazione accorsa per effettuarne la spogliazione.

Solo alcuni magazzini principali della zona di Milano e di Padova vennero presi a forza dalle truppe tedesche e spogliati di tutti quei materiali occorrenti sia per le truppe che a quella aviazione.

Nessun reparto organico si mise a disposizione dei tedeschi.

La ricostruzione delle FF.AA. dell'Italia Repubblicana fu preannunciata per la prima volta da Mussolini nel suo discorso radio-diffuso il 18 settembre 1943.

L'opera di ricostruzione dell'aviazione fascista repubblicana ebbe inizio con la nomina del Ten.Col. pilota BOTTO a sottosegretario dell'aviazione repubblicana e da allora procede attraverso immense difficoltà, date dalla avversione della maggior parte del personale già appartenente alla R.A. di continuare a combattere con i tedeschi, dalla mancanza del materiale di volo e dalla riluttanza del comando tedesco a consegnare in mano italiana parte del materiale efficiente ed occorrente alla ricostituzione degli apparecchi del quale entrò in possesso nel mese di settembre.

Gli ufficiali e sottufficiali, inizialmente e perchè in massima parte legati alla vecchia fascista iniziarono l'opera di ricostruzione.

Contemporaneamente alla ricostruzione del nuovo esercito repubblicano, i quali concetti vennero esposti dal Ministro della difesa Maresciallo Graziani il 20 novembre 1943, il sottosegretario dell'aviazione repubblicana BOTTO ritenne opportuno con il suo discorso radio trasmesso il 20 settembre 1943 impartire le seguenti direttive:

3804

- tutti gli ufficiali superiori in S.P.E. della disciolta R.A. debbono ritenersi collocati a disposizione. In linea di massima essi saranno messi in congedo assoluto o richiamati;
- tutti gli ufficiali e sottufficiali sia di carriera che di complemento

./.

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sono considerati volontari;

- coloro che volontariamente hanno già indossato la divisa tedesca e combattono contro gli anglo-americani rimarranno nei reparti della attuale appartenenza, ma saranno amministrati dall'aeronautica italiana e faranno sempre parte dell'aviazione fascista repubblicana italiana;

- tutto il personale della disciolta R.A. e non ancora in servizio dovrà presentarsi alle sedi dei comandi aeronautici della data del 15 settembre 1943 al 28 ottobre 1943, ad eccezione del personale di governo il quale dovrà presentarsi invece ai distretti militari;

- richiamo in servizio dei contingenti già assegnati alla R.A. appartenenti alle classi 1923 - 24 e 1924 - 25.

b) - In base ai concetti suesposti e per far fronte alle necessità contingenti imposte:

- dalla cooperazione attiva per le operazioni di guerra;
- dalla ricostruzione delle basi di appoggio;
- dalla rimessa in efficienza dell'industria aeronautica interamente paralizzata;

il nuovo organismo dell'aviazione repubblicana ha imposto la costituzione dei seguenti organi:

a)- un organo centrale a carattere accentratore;

b)- una organizzazione territoriale accentrante tutti i compiti di carattere territoriali già devoluti alle zone aeree;

c)- una organizzazione operativa costituita da raggruppamenti forniti con elementi scelti, animosi, e di sicura fede politica e forniti di velivoli italiani rimasti o ex nuovi, consegnati dalla fabbrica nel periodo dell'8 settembre;

d)- una organizzazione tecnica, controllata interamente dal comando tedesco, tendente a stimolare e migliorare la produzione aeronautica.

2° R E C L U T A M E N T O

a) - Come anzidetto l'aeronautica repubblicana trae il proprio personale di governo dalle classi 1923 - 24 e 1925;

b) - tutto il personale specializzato (montatori, meccanici, motoristi, elettricisti, Armieri) è stato obbligato a presentarsi non dopo la data del 25 ottobre 1943 alle sedi dei comandi di squadra di Milano e Padova, alla scuola di applicazione di Firenze ed alla sede del ministero delle Comunicazioni di Roma.

3803

Dato l'esiguo numero dei militari presentatisi, la data del 28 ottobre venne prorogata all'8 novembre e successivamente al 1° febbraio 1944.

In linea di massima il personale specializzato è stato autorizzato ad aumentare di un grado nella gerarchia militare.

c) - Per quanto riguarda la costituzione dei quadri ufficiali e sottufficiali.

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1925

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

avendo assunto il concetto di volontarietà ai sono adottati i seguenti provvedimenti:

- ufficiali generali ed ufficiali superiori in S.P.E. a domanda, tenendo presente che gli aventi diritto a pensione sono stati collocati in tale posizione;
- ufficiali superiori di complemento solo a domanda;
- ufficiali inferiori in S.P.E. e di complemento a domanda, ma in pratica gravi pressioni sono state fatte ad un particolare agli ufficiali effettivi per farli aderire alla nuova situazione, mentre i discendenti sono stati sottoposti a gravi sanzioni;

- gli ufficiali ed ~~sottufficiali~~ arruolati vengono distinti per categoria:

- il ruolo navigante diviso per specialità viene inviato a frequentare l'addestramento nella sede del comando del raggruppamento al quale è destinato. I ruoli commissario (e quindi amministrazione) - ingegneri - servizi tecnici - vengono avviati ai vari reparti e servizi ove sia necessaria la loro opera;

- gli allievi ufficiali di complemento dovevano presentarsi nella sede della scuola di applicazione di Firenze. Le categorie di commissariato - amministrazione - sanitario - genio - assistenti tecnici - servizi, rimangono a Firenze per completare il corso e successivamente essere nominati ufficiali.

La categoria A.A.R.N. è suddivisa nelle due specialità:

- bombardamento alla scuola di Ponte S.Piero (Bergamo);
- caccia alla scuola di Gorizia.

- Accademia aeronautica. Tutti gli accademisti in data 1° dicembre si dovevano presentare alla sede dell'accademia aeronautica di Forlì, oppure ai comandi aeronautici della 1ª e 2ª zona aerea (Milano Padova), al commissariato dell'aeronautica di Roma per essere avviati tutti a Forlì.

d) - Sottufficiali. E' stato fatto obbligo di presentarsi. Non si hanno notizie di inizio o di ripresa di corsi sottufficiali.

e) - Come già è stato detto i provvedimenti tendenti alla ricostruzione della Aeronautica repubblicana urtano contro gravi difficoltà. Per quanto riguarda il reclutamento si osserva una tendenza da parte sia della gioventù che negli ufficiali a sottrarsi ai bandi di chiamata. La promulgazione del decreto che prevede la pena di morte per coloro che ancora non si siano presentati alla data dell'8 marzo 1944 ha avuto effetti limitati.

Solo la categoria dei sottufficiali è stata costretta a presentarsi nella quasi totalità a causa delle precarie condizioni economiche nelle quali ci si è venuti a trovare.

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La speranza di una rapida avanzata aveva deciso la massa dei sottufficiali a nascondersi per non collaborare, ma la lenta condotta delle operazioni di guerra gli ha privati completamente dei risparmi, ed il decreto di proroga di presentazione, accoppiato ad una voluta longanimità nel ritenere giustificato il periodo di assenza ha fatto sì che molti di loro si presentassero e venissero arruolati.

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1926

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Al personale arruolato nella maniera sopradetta deve aggiungersi anche il personale, che preso prigioniero dai tedeschi e condotto nei campi di concentramento tedeschi in Germania, opta per l'aeronautica repubblicana e da questa viene preso in forza.

Risulta così una eccedenza di personale tecnico, non tutto indistintamente utilizzabile alle esigenze della nuova aeronautica repubblicana, e pertanto il personale di volo viene distinto in:

- personale da utilizzarsi sul fronte italiano con apparecchi italiani;
- personale da utilizzarsi sia sul fronte italiano che sui fronti esteri su apparecchi tedeschi;
- personale di cui poco ci si fida e perciò tenuto lontano dai reparti di volo.

(nella penultima categoria sono inclusi tutti coloro che già erano abilitati alla condotta di apparecchi tedeschi, oppure che eseguono i passaggi sugli apparecchi tedeschi).
Molto vecchio personale della R.Aeronautica è inquadrato nelle bande di partigiani o si trova alla macchia.

3°) - UNIFORME E ASSIMA

Per i militari dell'aviazione repubblicana sono state conservate:

- la foggia dell'uniforme;
- è ammessa in libera uscita agli aviatori di governo e specialisti l'uso della camicia bianca;
- i distintivi di grado e distintivi degli aerei e di specialità con la sostituzione della corona reale nei distintivi che ne erano insigniti;
- il fregio del berretto e della bustina che costituisce la corona con un'ala e l'aquila centrale con il fascio;
- le stellette sono state abolite e sostituite con i fasci.

Gli assegni mensili corrisposti ai militari, sono sensibilmente superiori a quelli in vigore alla data dell'8 settembre 1943.

E' stata stabilita una paga unica per tutto il personale di volo (piloti e specialisti) di uguale grado.

Mentre in un primo tempo erano state fissate delle alte cifre per gli assegni, successivamente esse sono state stabilite nella seguente misura:

- aviere scelto £ 1.100
- 1° aviere £ 1.200
- sottufficiale 1.400
- sottotenente £ 1.700 più le varie indennità
- tenente £ 3.000 più l'indennità di volo.

I fasci e le stellette risulta che sono stati sostituiti da un fregio circondato da alloro.

I piloti però hanno opposto una certa resistenza a fregiarsi del nuo-

3801

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No 785097

vo distintivo del berretto ed basco nella gran tenuta adotta to il vecchio fregio senza corona.

4°) - BANDIERA, FORMULA DI GIURAMENTO E DISTINTIVI DEGLI AEREI

Il governo repubblicano ha adottato:

a) - una bandiera di combattimento delle FF.AA. (decreto 25/11/43) così costituita:
- i tre colori sono di parti orizzontalmente, nella parte cima ca è ricamata una corona di alloro, mentre nei 4 angoli del drappo sono ripartiti i simboli del fascio, della granata (emblema dell'Esercito), dell'ala (emblema dell'aviazione) dell'ancora(emblema della Marina).
- L'asta è sormontata da un fascio littorio che costituisce la lancia.

b) - La seguente formula di giuramento per i componenti delle FF. AA. (decreto 18/12/1943)

"" GIURO DI SEGUIRE LEALMENTE LA REPUBBLICA, LE SUE ISTITU= ZIONI LE SUE LEGGI E DI ADEMPIERE LE MIE FUNZIONI PER IL BENE E LA GRANDEZZA DELLA PATRIA ""

c) - Per i distintivi degli aerei sono stati adottati:
- sotto le ali al posto dei cerchi e dei tre fasci un rettan= golo quasi della grandezza dei cerchi con due fasci disegnati in posizione opposta l'uno dall'altro.
- un rettangolo dipinto su entrambi i lati della fusoliera con dentro i tre colori verde, bianco e rosso in posizione ver= ticale.
- una striscia bianca orizzontale sul timone di direzione.

5°) - O R D I N A M E N T O .

a)- L'aviazione è stata organizzata in raggruppamenti divisi per specialità ed i servizi organizzata in corpi.

a) - Raggruppamenti:

- caccia - aero-siluranti - bombardamento - idrovolanti.

b) - Servizi:

- commissariato - amministrazione - genio - servizi tecnici - servizi.

Servizi tecnici: automobilistici - marconisti - motoristi - elettricisti - montatori - sanitari.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

b) - Organi Centrali:

Gli organi centrali dell'aeronautica fanno capo al Ministero della M.A.A. retto dal Maresciallo Graziani.

Ministero dell'aeronautica - sede a Verona - sottosegretario il Generale di Brig.Aerea Arrigo Tessari.

Direzione dei servizi tecnici -	Ten.Col.	RINALDO
Direzione dei servizi -	Col.	MELILLO
Direzione di Commissariato	Gen.c.c.r.c.	PONTICELLI
Direzione di Sanità		
Direzione delle Telecomunicazioni		
Segreteria del Gabinetto	Capitano pil.	FACCIANO
Servizio infor.aeronautiche	Gen.Brig.A.	SCAGLIOTTI
(sede in Roma all'ex Ministero della M.Aeronautica)		
Stato Maggiore della R.A. sede a Roma Tuscolana (Colonna)		
Capo S.M.	Colonnello	BASICH
Sottocapo di S.M.	Ten.Col.	BOZZALO
Fiduciario Raggrup.aero-cil.	Ten.Col.	MURI
" " caccia	Col.	FABIANI

Comandi Territoriali

Due comandi di zona aerea territoriale

1^ zona aerea territoriale - Milano - (Piazza Italo Balbo

Comandante	Colonnello	VIZZOTTO
Comandante in 2^	Ten.Col.	FOSCHINI
Intendenza		
Serv. sanitari		
Ufficio reclutamento		

2^ zona aerea territoriale - Padova -

Comandante	Ten.Col.	VUSSILIA
Intendenza	Ten.Col.	FERRIOLINI
Servizi sanitari		
Ufficio reclutamento	Capitano	CALLISTI

Commissariato dell'Aeronautica a Roma in sostituzione del Ministero dell'aeronautica:

- per assicurare la gestione delle pendenze amministrative 3749 Ministero stesso;
- per il funzionamento delle foto-meccaniche (direttt.Gr.Uff.Moretti in via di trasferimento a Verona;
- per il funzionamento dell'ufficio storico;
- per il funzionamento della casa dell'aviatore;trasferita nei locali del Ministero.

Unità mobili:

a)- Non sono state costituite delle vere squadre aeree, ma solo dei raggruppamenti i quali inquadrano il personale ed il materiale delle varie specialità. ./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Gli costituiti :

- Raggruppamento caccia
- Comando del Raggruppamento caccia - Castello Torinese - Comandante Colonnello FALCONI.
- 1° gruppo caccia (comandante interinale Cap.Pil.Adriano VISCONTI) si compone di tre squadriglie :
  - 1^ Squadriglia - Comandante Ten.Pil. LUCCHINA
  - 2^ Squadriglia - Comandante Ten.Pil. GUIDI
  - 3^ Squadriglia - Comandante Ten.Pil. ROVETO-

Ogni squadriglia ha in media n. 25 apparecchi del tipo Mc 205 armato di cannone da 20 m/m. e due mitragliatrici sulle ali del calibro di 12,7 m/m. motore DB 605 costruiti dall'Alfa Romeo.

In costituzione altri tre gruppi caccia con sede ad Aviano, Udine e Gorizia, che si penso il dotare di apparecchi del tipo Mc 207 e di G 55.

Sono state inoltre costituite alcune scuole addestramento caccia, dipendenti dal gruppo caccia a Treviso e Gorizia, le quali servono ai piloti per i passaggi successivi di apparecchio mentre le scuole istituite ad Aviano e Campoformido servono all'addestramento di guerra dei piloti.

Mentre in un primo momento si era ideato di riunire gli stormi (in effetti con piloti provenienti da varie località e apparecchi del tipo più disparato Cr. 42 - G. 50 - Mc.205 - Mc.200 si era costituito a Cerveteri il 3° Stormo), successivamente gli apparecchi caccia vecchio tipo sono stati dati in dotazione alle scuole, parte trasportati in Austria ed in Germania, mentre i piloti venivano assegnati ai vari gruppi di costituzione.

RAGGRUPPAMENTO AEROSILURANTI: Sede del comando di Raggruppamento Venegono.

Per ora è stato costituito un solo gruppo la cui denominazione è la seguente :

- 1° Gruppo autonomo Aerosiluranti "Buscaglia" sede a Venegono.

  Comandante era il cap.pil. FACCHINI, abbattuto recentemente nella zona di Anzio.

Servizi tecnici e delle manutenzioni - Comandante cap.pil. Paolo MARINI.

Il gruppo è costituito da tre pattuglie.

1^ pattuglia - Comandante Cap.Pil. VALENTE
2^ pattuglia - Comandante Ten.Pil. MENCUCCI
3^ pattuglia - Comandante Cap.Pil. CHIUSA

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Le pattuglie sono formati da nove aerei del tipo S. 79 bis costruiti e modificati dalla S.I.A. (si prevede di portare a dodici gli aerei per ogni pattuglia), ad essi sono stati sostituiti i motori Alfa 126 con motori Alfa 128, i quali permettono un migliore decollo ed una maggiore velocità a bassa quota. Quota massima di rendimento 1800 metri; quota di tangenza massima a pieno carico 4000 metri; armi di bordo: tre mitragliatrici 12,07 (una in cupola una a poppa ed una in gondola). Tutti gli apparecchi sono muniti del correttore automatico di rotta Siemens e della bussola a distanza Ascania del tipo noto.

Stazione radio del tipo normale in uso nella R.A. - Radiogoniometri di bordo normali.

I piloti sono collegati con l'operatore radio a mezzo di laringofani.

Traguardo di puntamento del tipo Riedo e Cadringher.

Gli equipaggi effettuano il puntamento e lo sganciio secondo il vecchio sistema.

L'attacco è costituito per un solo siluro sganciato nella parte inferiore sinistra della carlinga, fra la metà ed il corpo dell'apparecchio: siluro del tipo aereo del peso di 730 Kg. .

Gli equipaggi sono formati da pilota e secondo pilota di un radio-telegrafista, un motorista e un armiere.

I reparti si compongono per ora di piloti specializzati ad altro specialisti. Non esistono ancora avieri di governo i quali dovrebbero poter essere tali dal gettito delle classi 1924-25.

Tutti i servizi annessi del campo vengono eseguiti dagli specialisti.

Il Raggruppamento aerosiluranti dispone di una sezione a Desenzano (probabilmente nei locali dell'ex-scuola di alta velocità), addetta a scuola e complemento prove.

In essa ultimamente dovevano essere determinate le prove del siluro radiocomandato del tipo "Crocchi" e la prove del traguardo di puntamento tipo "Cadringher".

Inoltre vengono effettuati tiri sperimentali per accensioni, i quali però non hanno dato i risultati sperati.

3797

Il Raggruppamento aerosiluranti ha un deposito di siluri a Gorizia da dove inizia le azioni. Campi trampolino di lancio sono invece i campi di Perugia e Pisa, che vengono usati anche come campi intermedi o per eventuali atterraggi di fortuna.

Per la navigazione aerea gli equipaggi si approntano ai radio-fari tedeschi dell'Alto Adriatico e alle stazioni radio terrestri gestite dai tedeschi sui campi dell'Italia centrale.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Il servizio meteorologico è fornito dai tedeschi in lingua italiana, ciò che lascia desumere che il servizio meteorologico sia stato messo completamente alle dipendenze del comando della Luft Waffe.

E' da desumere che presso Deneznano sia stato costituito un deposito allori vestiti dai tedeschi.

Da costituirsi:

- raggruppamento tipo con sede in Deceznano, ai quale apparterebbero i pochi apparecchi sanitari funzionanti agli ordini dei tedeschi e che attualmente si trovano all'idroscalo di Venezia (S.Andrea) e di Orbetello: apparecchi del tipo Cant Z 505/S;
- raggruppamento bombardamento terrestre con sede a Ponte S.Pietro (Bergamo) con nessun reparto organico costituito;
- un gruppo trasporti con costituzione sull'aeroporto di Falconara con apparecchi del tipo S 81 alle dipendenze dirette del comando trasporti aerei della Luftwaffe.

- Il Ministro dell'aeronautica il 7 gennaio 1944 ha deciso la costituzione di battaglioni paracadutisti ed aspiranti paracadutisti; il 7 aprile 1944 scadeva il termine di tempo concesso per l'arruolamento.

Il 1° battaglione paracadutisti dell'aeronautica è stato passato in rivista dal Ministro della difesa Maresciallo Graziani alla presenza del Colonnello Vizzotto comandante la 1ª zona aerea territoriale di Milano.

Non risulta che vi siano reparti organici dell'aviazione repubblicana fuori dell'Italia.

Servizio Radio e servizio Meteorologico:

Il servizio radio è costituito da elementi italiani alle dipendenze del comando tedesco. Le disposizioni giungono ai campi od ai reparti dal ministero dell'aeronautica direttamente agli ufficiali addetti.

E' in uso, per le comunicazioni radio di bordo una tabella simile alla vecchia C-I-E soppressa la cifratura.

In alcuni casi eccezionali è ammessa la cifratura con la tabella automatica.

Quasi tutti gli aeroporti principali sono forniti di radio fari - (Milano - Verona - Venezia - Ancona - Pescara - Rimini e Ravenna.) Sui campi sono pure posti dei radio-fari di avvicinamento. Mentre i primi funzionano ad intermittenza continuativa i secondi solo su chiamata. Per i primi è soppresso il nominativo; la tabella fornisce la frequenza. la frequenza ripetuta del radio-faro e la linea, indicano il nominativo.

I marconisti di bordo hanno ricevuto l'ordine di stare sempre in ascolto.

Nei voli informazione il solo marconista del capo pattuglia ha l'ordine di comunicare con la stazione di collegamento.

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3796

1932

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Il servizio è rapidissimo e sicuro.

Servizio meteorologico

Il servizio meteorologico è alle dipendenze del comando tedesco e funziona con personale italiano. Un ufficiale meteorologico è distaccato su ogni campo.

Le emissioni meteorologiche vengono trasmesse due volte al giorno in gruppi di cinque cifre secondo il vecchio sistema con decifratura automatica. Prima della partenza per l'azione e per trasferimento il suo equipaggio riceve un bollettino in lingua italiana sulle previsioni del tempo lungo la rotta.

Senza bollettino, le partenze non avvengono.

6°) -MATERIALI ED INDUSTRIE AERONAUTICHE

La costituzione dei reparti della aviazione repubblicana è legata intimamente al rendimento del materiale di volo che viene fornito dalle fabbriche attualmente a disposizione nell'Italia occupata dai tedeschi.

Le difficoltà enormi create dalla disorganizzazione dell'esercito e delle forze di polizia, dalle occupazioni di alcune fabbriche di produzione delle materie prime, delle difficoltà economiche incontrate, dalle direzioni delle fabbriche a seguito del mancato pagamento delle forniture hanno ritardato in un primo momento la consegna del prodotto.

Ma la stabilizzarsi degli avvenimenti, la creazione ex novo di un ferreo controllo politico militare hanno permesso una ripresa che, considerato lo svolgimento degli avvenimenti, si può dire prodigiosa.

Da una produzione mensile di circa 15 apparecchi si è saliti ai 45, non ostante che molte fabbriche fossero state bombardate o parzialmente distrutte.

Da notare che la produzione degli apparecchi caccia era limitata non alla capacità delle fabbriche di cellule, ma alle disponibilità dei motori.

L'industria siderurgica in genere lavora normalmente.

L'industria elettrica (forniture energia elettrica) risulta in sovraproduzione a causa della chiusura di numerose fabbriche e della produzione delle linee elettroferroviarie.

Da notizie pervenute da varie fonti attendibili si può ritenere che ove essa presenta delle lacune queste sono dovute essenzialmente alla mancanza di mano d'opera.

I bombardamenti alleati hanno ottenuto finora risultati parziali nella distruzione di impianti industriali, mentre risultano molto efficaci come effetto morale sulla massa operaia e fortemente distruttivi nei confronti delle abitazioni civili.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Produzione velivoli aeronautica

AERONAUTICA D'ITALIA - TORINO :

- consegna circa 15 apparecchi al mese del tipo S.55; alla fine di gennaio aveva già consegnato 100 apparecchi. Sembra che in seguito avrà dovuto costruire i 2.M.

RTV DI TORINO:

- la produzione di cuscinetti a sfera è venuta a mancare a causa dei bombardamenti subiti. Le macchine , sfuggite, sono state asportate per destinazione ignota.

RTV DI VILLAFRANCA:

- ha intensificato la produzione. Mentre i primi bombardamenti avevano fatto diminuire la produzione ante-guerra del 20% ora sembra che la produzione sia normalizzata.

FIAT DI MIRAFIORI:

- da fonte recente ed attendibile risulta che la Fiat di Mirafiori produce motori DB 605 (in uno agli apparecchi da caccia) ed il nuovo DB per i Macchi 207.

FIAT LINGOTTO:

- risultano distrutti i capannoni adibiti alla costruzione di motori ad alta quota. Cessata la produzione di motori A. 80 per apparecchi da bombardamento.

PRIMA SPECIALITÀ A. GIOVANNI:

- sono in costruzione circa 200 Mac.205 e 207. La ditta doveva anche costruire un certo numero di Cant.Z.101A. In parte le officine sono attrezzate anche per la costruzione di caccia tedeschi (Do 217).

MACCHI DI VARESE:

- la produzione è aumentata:all'8 settembre produceva circa 25 Mc. 205 al mese; ora produce Mc.205 ed inizia il Mc.207.
Il Macchi 207 è leggermente superiore in velocità ai Macchi 205 circa 30 Km all'ora, tale velocità è ottenuta da un maggior rendimento del motore DB 605 di nuova costruzione. E' armato di cannone 17/ m/m e d-a 4 mitragliatrici 17,07. Ha degli adattamenti per serbatoi benzina supplementaria ed ancio elettrico. Il collaudo degli apparecchi avviene sul campo di Lonate Pozzolo.

ALFA ROMEO:

- in piena attività; le officine sono decentrate a Biasino e Melna.

PIRELLI DI MILANO:

- attività relativa. Buona nei confronti delle consegne aeronautiche.

3794

EIZETOMETRONE:

- in attività le polveriere la cui produzione viene suddivisa tra i bino-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Gli impianti e tecnologici.

LAVORI DI SESTO S. GIOVANNI (Milano):

- In attività le accia[illegible]ie.

OFFICINE CALDERO (Milano)

- ha ricevuto ordinazioni di apparecchi per caccia. Inoltre produce 30 aerei al mese del tipo bimotore (Ca.335).
Le fabbriche ha circa 4000 operai.

OFFICINE ISOTTA FRASCHINI DI LAVENA-CITIANO (Varese):

- proseguono la costruzione di circa 200 cilindri/mese Sesto C.07 e di circa 25 motori/mese da 20 mm in fonderia. Il di Varese costruiscono le canne ed i materiali grezzi. Le predette officine unitamente alle officine di Milano, stanno per essere portate in Germania.

CANTIERI DI CANTIERI GIUSTA (Gallarate):

- riparazione di aerei.

OFFICINE AERONAUTICHE DI SESTO (Sesto Calende):

- producono circa 3 apparecchi al mese del tipo S.82. Inoltre è in lavorazione la revisione di 100 aerei del tipo S.79 bis.

CANTIERI AERONAUTICI DI MONFALCONE:

- attività ridotta nella costruzione dei Cant.Z.1007 trim. Ripara i velivoli Cant Z.1007 bis e Idro Cant Z.506/B. Costruisce inoltre i Cant Z.1018 versioni silurante. Il Cant Z.1018, apparecchio bimotore da addestramento per i reparti tedeschi.

STABILIMENTO DI PISA :

- lavora in pieno.

OFFICINE ALTA ATESINE DI BOLZANO:

- eseguono riparazioni di aerei in particolare di Caproni (lavorazione in legno).

ALA LITTORIA VENEZIA (Lido)

- riparazioni di motori con produzione media di 100 al mese. Riparazione di aerei da trasporto S.82 - S.75 - S.81 e Ju.52.

OFFICINE AERONAUTICHE DI GORIZIANO

- sono state poste a disposizione della Luftwaffe.

CANTIERI DI TRIESTE

- officina di riparazione e costruzione aerei con 1000 operai.

OFFICINE MECCANICHE DI REGGIO EMILIA.

- produzione dei Re.2001 e Re.2005 con produzione mensile attuale di circa 15 apparecchi tipo Re.2005.

3793

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785090

CAPRONI DI CERDANIO

- costruzione di alianti e di apparecchi scuola.

OFFICINA MOTORI DI BORGO PANIGALE (Bologna)

- fabbrica motori e accessori radio. Occupa più di 4.000 operai specializzati

PIAGGIO DI PONTEDERA

- costruzione di cellule e motori, attività maggiore che in tempo di pace. Officina decentrata per reparti nei dintorni di Pontedera in cinque distinte località. Alcuni reparti sono situati in caverne.

STABILIMENTI PIAGGIO SESTO DI FIRENZE

- sono decentrati. Si sa che lavorano, ma non se ne conosce l'esatta produzione.

AEROPORTO DI PERETOLA

- lavora normalmente. Quasi nulli gli effetti dei bombardamenti subiti.

AERONAUTICA UMBRA (Foligno)

- modifica da 11 S.79 normali in S.79 bis (aerosiluranti). Costruzione di aerei S.84 (aerosiluranti, ricognitori.)

COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE AERONAUTICA FITTORIO (e filiale alla Caproniana)

- officina revisione apparecchi di qualsiasi tipo. o

OFFICINA S.R.A.M. CIAMPINO SUD

- riparazione motori DB 605 media 15 mensili.

PIRELLI ROMA

- attività nulla.

OFFICINE S.I.A.I. (ISAI)

- costruzione di aerei S.82 trasporto da consegnarsi alla Luftwaffe.

CAPRONI DI FORLI'

- ripara velivoli S.79 e velivoli S.82 (sottratti per conto dei tedeschi).

FABBRICA DI SOSTA OTTICA

- smontata e portata in Germania. Produzione prevista 72.000 tonn. annue, da portarsi successivamente a 20.000 tonn.-

3792

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

VII° EPISODIO DELL'AVIAZIONE REPUBBLICANA A DOMICILIO DI LUSSO

La riorganizzazione dell'aviazione repubblicana iniziata insieme alla riorganizzazione dell'Esercito da Graziani in un momento, nel quale tutto inutilmente il popolo italiano dimostrava una profonda avversione per tutto ciò che sapeva di collaborazione coi tedeschi e con il fascismo, si dimostrò fin dall'inizio di difficile attuazione.

Il personale tecnico e di volo che per necessità di cose non aveva potuto usufruire del mezzo aereo per trasferirsi si era allontanato in gran parte dagli aeroporti, dagli uffici e si era dato o alla macchia o si era diretto verso l'Italia meridionale.

Rimanevano pertanto a disposizione del nuovo governo fascista pochi ufficiali in S.A.S. classificanti ottimi, e che tutto dovevano nella loro carriera al fascismo, ed un certo numero di piloti con i quali il lavoro di ricostruzione sarebbe stato poco efficace.

Nessun aereo atto al volo.

Nessun officina di riparazione efficiente.

Tutto il materiale di volo efficiente in mano ai tedeschi.

Come prima iniziativa, il nuovo governo fascista attuò il principio di una aviazione giovane e di qualità anziché di quantità, e pertanto escluse dalle alte cariche dell'aeronautica tutto il personale anziano e tutto il personale di grado elevato e che in linea di massima non dava più sicuro affidamento.

Nominò sottosegretario dell'aeronautica il Ten.Col. BOTTO decorato di medaglia d'oro al V.M. nella guerra di Spagna, ottimo combattente, ben voluto ed additato all'esempio dalla maggior parte dei piloti, italiani e nonostante della speciale educazione.

Da tale stato di cose come conseguenza logica ne venne, da parte delle autorità nazi-fasciste la necessità di ricorrere a mezzi draconiani coercitivi per obbligare il personale a presentarsi.

E' da notare che parallelamente a quanto avveniva nella ricostruzione dell'Esercito, ove erano stati nominati capi il Maresciallo Graziani ed il Generale Gambara che in parecchie occasioni non avevano lesinato critiche al fascismo, anche nell'aeronautica era stato obbligato a contratto ad accettare l'incarico di sottosegretario BOTTO il quale, specialmente nella lunga permanenza in Africa e successivamente nello S.M. della R.A., aveva pubblicamente ed in più riprese sdegnosamente schernito gli uomini che le leggi fasciste.

A capo di gabinetto veniva nominato il Gen. di Brig. aerea Arrigo Tessari, il quale nel 1938 per opinioni personali avverse al fascismo era stato escluso dalla promozione.

3791

E' evidente che la loro adesione fu volta a trascinare nelle file dell'aviazione repubblicana elementi di carattere incerto e debole.

L'opera di ricostruzione iniziata da BOTTO venne in pratica eseguita dai collaboratori fascisti che, fiancheggiarono così la loro opera di propaganda. D'Inzeo - Ceri - Zanelloni - Visconti - Falconi ed altri analoghi elementi nei vari aeroporti e nelle varie città dell'Italia settentrionale alcuni loro dipendenti, ufficiali inferiori avanti un

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ottimo passato di guerra, al fine di convincerli,almeno, arruolare gli abbandoni alcuni ufficiali U.S.A. vennero inviati a tale scopo nei campi dei prigionieri italiani sita in Germania, in Austria, in Grecia ed in Jugoslavia. Molti rifiuti, pochissimi coloro che accettarono e sempre condizionatamente al loro rientro in Italia.

Si inviò inoltre presso il comando della Luftwaffe un ufficiale di collegamento affinchè venisse ceduta parte del materiale requisito.

Con i primi piloti reclutati e disponibili dell'aviazione repubblicana, tra la comune diffidenza dimostrata dal comando tedesco e la sfiducia dalla defezione di alcuni piloti, venne iniziato e compiuto il concentramento degli apparecchi efficienti italiani degli aeroporti dell'Italia centrale ai campi di Oberpo, Lamporecchio e di Verniate per il successivo invio a Innsbruck e Vienna.

E' in questo periodo che l'aeronautica repubblicana cerca di svincolarsi da di un piano di compromesso tra la costituzione di una aeronautica tendente a servire gli interessi italiani anche nell'avvenire ed una aeronautica che potesse partecipare presto ed attivamente alla guerra in Italia.

Si inizia così il periodo di assestamento per il piano di concretizzazione dei raggruppamenti, dei quali, i tre da bombardamento del trasporto e quelli idro, rappresentano il desiderio dell'aeronautica italiana, affinchè lo S.M. della Luftwaffe, cedu, poi loro continuazione al completo tutti gli aerei italiani in mano tedesca, già efficienti che inefficienti e per il loro impiego successivo ceda inoltre del materiale di volo tedesco.

I risultati di tale attività sono noti. Particolari rapporti affidenti. Non si hanno elementi per affermare che l'assenso avvenuto da poco tempo del Ten.Col. BOTTO da sottosegretario dell'aviazione a la nomina di capo di S.M. dell'aviazione repubblicana del generale Bisso siano i frutti ai motivi di cui sopra, ma è da ritenersi che il comando tedesco, abbia diffidato della celerità dimostrata da BOTTO nel condurre l'aviazione repubblicana in linea ed abbia così contratto il governo fascista repubblicano a tale atteggiamento.

In ogni modo è un fatto di fatto che con la nomina di Tessari la aeronautica repubblicana ha ricevuto un nuovo impulso.

I gruppi caccia sono stati potenziati e vengono tenuti pronti per la difesa del territorio (vedi abbattimento di 42 velivoli quadrimotori tipo "Liberator" avvenuti nel Veneto).

Il gruppo aerosiluranti è in linea e sino ad ora ha eseguito tre uscite di cui due fruttuose. La morte di Pegioni ha recato un grande dolo all'organizzazione di tale raggruppamento a cui si devono aggiungere le perdite subite dal gruppo nella intercettazione avvenuta prima della terza azione nella rotta Firenze-Arezzo su 10 aerei due soli sono rientrati efficienti in sede.

E' stato abbandonato, almeno per ora il progetto di costituzione del raggruppamento da bombardamento i cui apparecchi disponibili sono stati destinati invece all'aviazione croata residente in Jugoslavia.

Per la diffidenza ancora in atto circa i sentimenti effettivi dei piloti italiani, parte della produzione dei caccia italiani (G.55)

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viene comunicata agli aviatori tedeschi dislocati in Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania.

L'unico gruppo da trasporto è completamente alle dipendenze del var comando della Luftwaffe.

Da quanto sopra, si prevede nel prossimo avvenire la seguente possibilità di impiego:

- partecipazione attiva alla difesa del territorio ed alle intercettazioni delle formazioni da bombardamento dirette al territorio tedesco;
- partecipazione attiva, se pure sporadica da parte della caccia ad azioni offensive sul territorio italiano;
- partecipazione attiva da parte degli aerosiluranti alle azioni offensive sui mari Tirreno e Adriatico;
- partecipazione attiva se pure di poco conto da parte dei battaglioni paracadutisti per eventuali operazioni di sorpresa.»

Stato Maggiore Regio Esercito
Ufficio Operazioni

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

LEGIONE TERRITORIALE DEI CARABINIERI REALI DI BARI
TENENZA DI MAGLIE

N.IO/IO4 di prot. di v.III^ Maglie.li 25 maggio I944

OGGETTO: Rinvenimento pallone con paracadute-Segnalazione.

COMANDO ARMJ SUB COMMISSIONE A.C.C. (M.M.I.A.) LEQUILE (Lecce)

AL COMANDO DEL IX° CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 67
AL COMANDO DEL PRESIDIO MILITARE LECCE
AL COMANDO DELLA LEGIONE CC.RR. DI B A R I
AL COMANDO DEL GRUPPO DEI CC.RR. DI LECCE
AL COMANDO DELLA COMPAGNIA CC.RR.DI LECCE

Alle ore 5 del 25-5-I944 nell'abitato di Corigliano d'Otranto (Lecce) è stato rinvenuto un pallone di gomma colore avana modello M.U.S.A. con paracadute M.S. I32 U.S.A.R. VV di seta color rosso ed apparecchio "Radiosonde" M.L.I4I-A. Seriale n.20I73 all'esterno et interno n.22089.-

Detto materiale, che ritiensi lanciato da apparecchio alleato, è stato consegnato comando Presidio Militare stessa sede.

IL TENENTE COMANDANTE
(Francesco Nunzella)

Handed to 419 FSS Lecce 285

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION

1037/INFO
24 May 1944

SUBJECT: Extract AFHQ G-2 Advanced Intelligence Report
TO : Army Sub Commission

1. The attached information was extracted from reports sent to the Information Division, A.C.C., by AFHQ G-2 (Advanced Intelligence).

JOHN V. HINKEL
Major, M.I.
Director,

3788

SECRET

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2. HEADQUARTERS - GERMAN.

Map: ROME Town Plan - 1:12,000.

a. 74806850. GERMAN HQ situated in the building of the "CONFEDERAZIONE dell'AGRICOLTURA" in Corso D'Italia near Villa UMBERTO. The building is surrounded by a wooden fence an guarded by GERMAN personnel and P.A.I. (African Police). (End Feb. 1944)

b. 75156750. QUIRINALE Hotel, Via NAZIONALE, GERMAN H.Q. which, in conjunction with the Republican authorities, is responsible for the co-ordination and recruiting of labour, and for settling administrative problems between GERMANS and ITALIANS.

c. 76066605. GESTAPO H.Q. (or S.S.?) at Via TASSO, corner Via BERNI. It is believed that this headquarters is provided with cells for political prisoners and Partisans, who undergo interrogations during which most barborous methods are used (hot irons).

d. 759683. A GERMAN H.Q. i/c transport is believed to occupy most of the buildings of the Ministry of Communications situated in Piazza della CROCE ROSSA. The Ministry has been transferred to other quarters. (End February 44)

e. 74756820. GERMAN officers quarters at EXCELSIOR HOTEL, Via VENETO. (End February 1944.)

f. 74726805 GERMAN officers quarters at AMBASCIATORI Hotel, Via VENETO. (End February 1944.)

g. 74706815. GERMAN officers quarters at SAVOIA Hotel, Via LUDOVISI (?). (End February 1944)

h. 74706808. Quarters at LUSITANIA Hotel. (End February 1944.)

i. 74286795. GERMAN H.Q. at DE LA VILLE Hotel, Via SISTINA. (End Feb. 44)

j. 74206798 Quarters at HASSLER Hotel, Via SISTINA. (End Feb. 1944)

k. 77456870 O.C.S. (Krankensammelstelle) situated in the elementary school in Via LORENZO IL MAGNIFICO.

l. 777704(?) Supply Depot of TODT Organisation in MICHELE BIANCHI barracks in Via NOMENTANA. (End February 1944).

3. HEADQUARTERS) - REPUBLICAN FORCES.

Map 1:12,000 ROME Town Plan.

3787

a. 75856800. Provincial (or Regional) HQ. od the REPUBLICAN Army situated in the ex-Military District H.Q. in Via GAETA-Via SOMMA CAMPANA.

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

3 (a) continued.

This HQ. has the s(functions as the District HQ. A, i.e. assignment of officers, administrative questions, propaganda, military welfare, ect. (End November 1943.)

b. 74276720. Provincial (or Regiona) HQ. of the REPUBLICAN Army, situated in the former Army Corps Territorial H.Q. in Via della PILOTA. (End November 1943)

c. 74506725. P.A.I. HQ. situated in the former Ministry for Italian East Africa in Piazza del QUIRINALE. (End February 1944)

d. 749676. Police HQ. of the open city of ROME situated in the premises of the War Ministry (End February 1944.)

e. 762681. A transit camp for rounded-up persons at CASTRO PRETORIO (End February 1944.)

f. 72207093. HQ of P.A. mob patrol in Via delle BATTAGLIE, near the FORO MUSSOLINI. It is located in part of the main building by the side of the monolith. (End February 1944.)

g. 72656868. The barracks of 1 Grenadier Regiment in Via LEPANTO are being used as a re-organisation centre for REPUBLICAN units. (End February 1944.)

h. 72456863. The barracks of 81 Infantry Regiment in Via LEGNANO are being used as re-organisation centre for REPUBLICAN units. (End February 1944)

4. CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Map: ROME Town Plan - 1:12,000.

F. 76826590. Temporary P.W. camp for troops rounded up after the Armistice situated in the SFERISTERIO building in Viale CASTRENSE. Some coloured troops were also seen. (End Febauary 1944.)

7. MINING. (Map - ROME Town Plan 1:12,000).

The following have been prepared for mining:

a. 76327171. The SALARIO single span stone bridge over River ANIENE. (End February 1944.)

b. 78357113. TITO TAZIO single span reinforced concrete bridge crossing Via NOMENTANA. The holes for the explosive charges are in the abutments. (End February 1944.)

c. 77507125. Railway bridge over River ANIENE on the ROME-FLORENCE line. (Hearsay).

d. 75327200. Iron bridge over River TIBER. (Hearsay).

e. 77827069. Overhead bridge over Via NOMENTANA. (Hearsay)

3786

SECRET

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f. 769661. All buildings of the barracks of 2 Grenadier Regiment at S. CROCE. (End February 1944.)

g. 736639. Gas works installations. (End February 1944.)

h. All the Ministries.
The bridges over the River TIBER
73016710 The TETI (Telefonica Tirrena), Corso Vittorio EMANUELE.
73656360 The S. PAOLO Electric Plant.
Telephone exchanges.
(This according to rumours circulating in ROME end of February 1944.)

8. PERSONALITIES :

a. Brig. FALDELLA - Regional or Provincial Commander and Quarter-master-General of the REPUBLICAN Army for Central ITALY. Resident in ROME in Via della PILOTTA. (End February 1944.)

b. Staff Col. MANCO C. of S., to Brig. FALDELLA, Rome. (End Feb. 1944.)

c. Lt. Col. ATTI Deputy C. of S. Brig. FALDELLA, Rome (End Feb. 1944)

d. Col. PENNA O.C. of 2 Gren Regiment which is being re-organised, ROME. (End February 1944.)

e. Lt. Col. ZUCCHINI Second i/c 2 Gren. Regiment, ROME. (End Feb. 1944)

f. Capt. CASSANDRA Informer in the service of the GESTAPO, ROME (End February 1944.)

3785

N/gm

SEGRETO

STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO

UFFICIO OPERAZIONI

N. 384 prot. OP. R.P.M.151, li 14 Maggio 1944

Allegati

Risposta al foglio N. del

OGGETTO: situazione dell'Esercito italiano nel territorio occupato dai tedeschi.-

Situation of Italian Army in German occupied territory.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
- Sottocommissione per l'Esercito -

L e ç u i l e

Seguito foglio nº 4570/Op. del 28 aprile.-

Si trasmette quanto a conoscenza del Comando Supremo Ufficio Informazioni sulla situazione dell'Esercito italiano nel territorio occupato dai tedeschi.

Si fa riserva di trasmettere una relazione completa sull'esercito repubblicano in corso di compilazione.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- G.B. Oxilia -

3784

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

dai tedeschi.-

Situation of Italian Army in German occupied territory.

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IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- G.B. Oxilia -

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May Parliament has been thrown but the verbally with the Col RIDSLEY Duac the sup. effect.

BPS 19/5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
- Ufficio Operazioni -

P.M. 151, 13 maggio 1944

NOTIZIE SULL'ESERCITO REPUBBLICANO

I°

Classi alle armi e numero approssimativo di uomini per ciascuna classe.

Le classi chiamate alle armi sono le seguenti :

classe 1916	20.000	u.
" 1917	20.000	u.
" 1918	30.000	u.
" 1919	30.000	u.
" 1920	30.000	u.
" 1921	30.000	u.
" 1922	50.000	u.
" 1923	60.000	u.
" 1924	90.000	u.
" 1925	100.000	u.
Totale	460.000	u.

La chiamata delle classi 1916 - 1921 è tuttora in corso e pertanto si presume che la forza attualmente sotto le armi raggiunga i 400.000 uomini.

Le cifre sopra riportate sono largamente orientative: si è cercato di tener conto delle perdite subite da alcune classi anteriormente all'armistizio (morti, feriti, dispersi, prigionieri) e successivamente ad esso, per opera dei tedeschi (militari rimasti in Balcania, militari nei campi di concentramento

3733

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"	1918	30.000	u.
"	1919	30.000	u.
"	1920	30.000	u.
"	1921	30.000	u.
"	1922	50.000	u.
"	1923	60.000	u.
"	1924	90.000	u.
"	1925	100.000	u.
	Totale	460.000	u.

La chiamata delle classi 1916 - 1921 è tuttora in corso e pertanto si presume che la forza attualmente sotto le armi raggiunga i 400.000 uomini.

Le cifre sopra riportate sono largamente orientative: si è cercato di tener conto delle perdite subite da alcune classi anteriormente all'armistizio (morti, feriti, dispersi, prigionieri) e successivamente ad esso, per opera dei tedeschi (militari rimasti in Balcania, militari nei campi di concentramento germanici), delle diminuzioni dovute ai numerosi casi di renitenza e diserzione e delle riduzioni dovute ad eventuali esoneri.

3753

II°

Numero eventuale di volontari

Il Governo repubblicano ha dato notevole impulso agli arruolamenti volontari, allo scopo di avere elementi fidati e di controbilanciare la pressochè generale riluttanza del personale di leva a prestare servizio nel nuovo esercito.-

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Con elementi volontari il Governo repubblicano intende probabilmente costituire qualche G.U., mentre è finora dubbia la costituzione di G.U. con personale proveniente dalla chiamata alle armi, cui si oppongono deficienze di inquadramento e di armamento, e la scarsa fiducia delle autorità germaniche, le quali preferiscono impiegare truppe italiane in unità, non superiori al btg., inquadrate nell'ambito di G.U. germaniche.

Si ritiene che i volontari ammontino a circa 40.000 (G.N.R.[1] esclusa), ma gran parte di questi appartengono a classi chiamate alle armi e, tranne eccezioni, hanno optato per l'arruolamento volontario in unità speciali (paracadutisti, milizia ecc.), allo scopo di godere di un migliore trattamento alimentare ed economico.-

III°

Ordinamento (fino al rgt.)

a) - Organi centrali:

- Ministero delle Forze Armate (Mar. Graziani)
- Stato Maggiore (Gen. Mischi Archimede)

b) - Organi periferici territoriali:

- Comandi militari regionali, con sezioni d'Intendenza, retti da generali di C.A. e di divisione.
- Comandi militari provinciali, con sezioni d'Intendenza, retti da generali di brigata o colonnelli.

3782

IV°

Dislocazione delle G.U. e reparti non inquadrati in G.U.

a) - Grandi unità note:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

in unità speciali (paracadutisti, milizia ecc.), allo scopo di go=dere di un migliore trattamento alimentare ed economico.-

III°

Ordinamento (fino al rgt.)

a) - Organi centrali:

- Ministero delle Forze Armate (Mar. Graziani)
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b) - Organi periferici territoriali:

- Comandi militari regionali, con sezioni d'Intendenza, retti da generali di C.A. e di divisione.
- Comandi militari provinciali, con sezioni d'Intendenza, retti da generali di origata o colonnelli.

3782

IV°

Dislocazione delle G.U. e reparti non inquadrati in G.U.

a) - Grandi unità note:

- Divisione SS. (in Alta Italia)
- Divisione "S.Marco" (in Germania per addestramento)
- Divisione alpina "Monterosa" (si ritiene si trovi anch'essa in Germania)
- Divisione paracadutisti "Nembo bis" (zona di Pistoia, pure incompleta: elementi di essa operano nell'ambito delle divisioni germaniche 1^ e 4^ paracadutisti)

b) - Brigate autonome, unità non inquadrate in G.U.

- Non risulta la presenza di Brigate autonome.

(1) Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana

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Esistono parecchi reggimenti e numerosi btg. delle varie armi e specialità, di cui gran parte è tuttora in costituzione ed in fase di addestramento.-

Fanteria divisionale

Noti 4 reggimenti.

Fanteria (Granatieri)

Noto I reggimento (in ricostituzione)

Fanteria (Bersaglieri)

Noti 5 reggimenti.

Fanteria (alpini)

Noti 2 reggimenti ed alcuni btg. probabilmente appartenenti alla divisione "Monterosa".

Fanteria (CO.NN.)

Note 12 legioni o raggruppamenti ed una cinquantina di btg.

3781

Artiglieria divisionale

Noti 2 reggimenti.-

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Noto I reggimento (in ricostituzione)

Fanteria (Bersaglieri)

Noti 5 reggimenti.

Fanteria (alpini)

Noti 2 reggimenti ed alcuni btg. probabilmente appartenenti alla divisione "Monterosa".

Fanteria (CC.NN.)

Note 12 legioni o raggruppamenti ed una cinquantina di btg. 3781

Artiglieria divisionale

Noti 2 reggimenti.-

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11952.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Battaglione Arditi.

CONFIDENTIAL

HQ 2 District CMP
2022/26 G

18 May 44

Army Sub Commission,
MMLA

[redacted]

The following report has been received at this HQ. It is passed to you for information. This HQ will be grateful for any information you may have on the subject in return.

The information originates from officers of the battalion who strongly opposed MASTRAGOSTINO's proposal; they have since been transferred to other regiments or moved from positions of responsibility. One officer, it is reported, the second in command, now remains with the battalion, who is opposed to MASTRAGOSTINO's design.

This battalion which is stationed at COZZE (prov. Bari) is commanded by Ten.Col.MASTRAGOSTINO. Recruitment for the battalion was originally made with the object of fighting in the line with the Allies. MASTRAGOSTINO organised the battalion with this object in view. He has a fine record as a soldier, but he is a squadrista. Recently he has been frequenting NAIDI (ex-chief of the Ufficio Stampa e Propaganda), Nino DOLLA (NAIDI's successor) PELLIZZARI and Gen.Pirzio BIROLI. It now appears that the original project to use the battalion as a fighting unit has disappeared and that the present intention is to use it, like the Colonna Volontari, to intervene in Italian internal affairs, on the royalist side.

EMB

for Major General,
Commanding.

1953

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
.....

SECRET

QS432

I/102

I
1015

13 May 1944

138

SUBJECT: Intelligence.

TO : Army Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Main HQ (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE).

Reference your I/102 dated 21 April. 124

The following information has now been received from S.I.M.:-

" The control stations on the frontier between ITALY and CROATIA along the railroad FIUME - ZAGABRIA prior to the armistice date were:

PLAZA for CROATIA
FIUME for ITALY "

Lt. Col.

(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission
Advanced Headquarters

QS/mms

MA 3-

3779

3

SUBJECT:- Removal of Italian Troops from Sardinia

HQ, ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

I/102

SECRET

AAI/1404/11/GSI(b)

7 MAY 44

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M.M.I.A.

1. The following is an extract from a weekly intelligence report dated 30 April 1944, rendered by the A.C. of S, G-2, Allied Garrison SARDINIA.

"There are stationed here in Sardinia approximately ten thousand (10,000) Italian soldiers, all from the southern, liberated part of Italy who, according to Italian Army regulations effective since December of 1943, are eligible for discharge from the Italian Army. These men have not been released because of transportation difficulties. They are fully aware of their rights, however, having been informed of the existing regulation immediately following its adoption. The following situation results: These above-mentioned men are idle in the various Italian camps scattered about the Island. The Italian Command, although aware of their status, issues nothing to them in the line of shoes, clothing, et cetera. Consequently, these soldiers are bereft of all necessities. Their circumstances, coupled with their burning desire to return home, have created an ever-increasing dissatisfaction, and now constitute a disturbing influence on the general morale of these men."

2. From a security point of view it is considered that it would be advisable to remove the aforementioned troops from the Island of SARDINIA as early as practicable. The presence of a large group of dissatisfied soldiers serving under conditions outlined above may be a threat to the security of the Island.

3. It is suggested that this large group of personnel can no doubt be used as labor personnel if they are moved to the mainland.

4. It is felt that any movement of this personnel to the mainland will ease the situation in SARDINIA, even movement in small groups aboard coasters will improve the morale of the remaining personnel and at least offer them some hope of returning to liberated Italy.

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5. Your comments on the above are requested.

for Brigadier
B.G.S.(I).

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JWF

Signal sent AAI 10/5

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

REPORT FOR MARCH 1944

1. Certain reorganization and redistribution in the Army areas has resulted in corresponding redistribution and changes in the Allied Military Government personnel attached to them. This has been accomplished the more easily because of the static nature of operations along the whole front. At the end of the month all AMG personnel were in position and ready for whatever calls future operations may make upon them.

2. In the areas handed over to the Italian Government, Regional and Provincial Commissioners are taking stock of the situation and feeling their way slowly in the change from Executive to Advisory status. The new relationship between the Italian Government, the people and themselves needs delicate adjustment because the people still rely in many cases on the American and British officers who have been in charge of their affairs since the invasion last Autumn and in many cases remain the same individuals. The numbers are being very substantially reduced but this adjustment is a delicate one and time must be allowed for the people so long benumbed and muzzled by Fascist officialdom to realize that they have in fact regained their freedom. This is made the more difficult because the bulk of officials were and had to be Fascists to earn their daily bread. The appointment of an efficient man nearly always means the appointment of a Fascist in some degree, with resulting criticism from both press and people. Machinery is now set up in agreement with the Italian Government for a systematic scrutiny and cleansing of the entire Italian administrative machine in all occupied territory, both Italian Government and Allied Military Government regions.

3. Meanwhile, the administration is suffering from [illegible] inherent disabilities consequent on the character of the Italian people and the nature of our occupation. A Prefect cannot do so much as an alien Governor, yet the natural normal tempo of Italian Government (in peace time) cannot be permitted without serious detriment to the war effort. This is where constant adjustment is necessary and if progress may seem slow it should be remembered that pressure on the Italian Government is only applied when absolute military necessity demands.

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4. In the AMG territory, Regions IV and V are either not yet occupied or very partially so. Region III is completely occupied, though one of their four Provinces, Salerno, which is the seat of the Italian Government, has been handed over to them. In this Region great progress has been made in spite of many difficulties. The general condition of the people continued to improve during March, partly due to increased food and trade, and partly also due to more vigorous administration. All the problems caused by large concentrations of foreign troops of various nationalities were present, and the eruption of Vesuvius created an appreciable problem quite of its own.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

5. Efforts during March to improve the administration of Italian agencies were concentrated largely on attempts to instil initiative into local officials and to get them to assume greater responsibility. Frustration of this objective was encountered in two major aspects: The incompetency of several key officials for whom immediate replacements were not available and the inadequacy of procedure and organization to accomplish a satisfactory job. In spite of this, considerable progress was made in preparing the Italian administrative machine for the assumption of responsibility.

6. In Region III the Regional Commissioner has instituted progressive schemes for the improvement of provincial and communal public assistance and child welfare departments. Soup kitchens feeding 10,000 per day were reopened. A nutritional survey covering 148 boys and 123 girls which was started in February was continued in March.

7. In the same Region a vigorous drive against the black market was undertaken with civilian aid through citizen squads charged with reporting exhorbitant prices and trading irregularities. The complete scheme requires to be developed but a good start has been made.

8. Summary and Superior Courts have been set up in sufficient numbers in Naples City and Province to deal with the large number of cases. These courts sit daily. A General Military Court has been convened in three instances. A total of 4906 cases were disposed of during the month.

POLITICAL

9. On March 4, 1944, it was locally reported that President Roosevelt had stated at a press conference in Washington that one-third of the Italian fleet which had surrendered to the United Nations would be made available to the Soviet Government. This gave rise to the interpretation in Liberated Italy that the United States and Great Britain intended to hand over a number of Italian vessels to the Soviets. The Government and Italian public opinion as a whole were deeply disturbed by the implications of such a proposal and the Government threatened to resign. Further statements by the President and Mr. Churchill eased the situation. It is generally believed that Badoglio's position was reinforced by the strong stand he had taken against a transfer.

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10. As a result of the agreement with the Allied authorities cancelling the strike on March 4, the Party of Action, Socialist and Communist Parties and the Confederation of Labor held a mass meeting in Naples on March 12. The meeting approved a resolution to intensify Italy's war effort, that the National Administration be purged beginning with the supporters of the Monarchy, and that a Democratic Government composed of all political parties be created. It is noteworthy that this was the first proclamation of any of the parties condemning the Monarchy as an institution.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

11. The mass meeting was to be followed by the preparation of a petition to demonstrate the extent of popular support of the opposition. It would appear that the Communists have now become indifferent and it seems likely that the whole plan will be dropped. This change of attitude of the Communists has no doubt been influenced by the announcement that the Soviet and Italian Governments had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives.

12. Following conversations between the Soviet representative, M. Bogomolov, and Marshal Badoglio, the Italian Government issued a statement on March 14 that agreement had been reached with the Soviet Government to exchange diplomatic representatives. No prior consultation with the British and American Governments had taken place, and following Anglo-American inquiries at Moscow, it appeared that the intention of the Soviet Government was not to derogate from the authority either of the Allied Control Commission or of the Advisory Council for Italy. In fact, the Soviet appointment of the diplomatic representative carries only the rank of Counsellor or Minister and he will be under the orders of the Soviet representative on the Advisory Council for Italy. There is no doubt that the Soviet move has had a marked influence throughout Liberated Italy. Some consider that it will strengthen the hand of the Badoglio Government and others believe that it will increase the influence of the Communist Party throughout Italy. There is no question that since the announcement was made, the tone of the Communist press and Communist declarations has altered. Many rumors are current that this will lead to changes in the Government and possibly even in the King's position in the near future.

13. The leader of the Communist Party in Italy, Mario Togliatti, otherwise known as Ercoli, arrived in Italy on the 26th of March from Moscow after eighteen years of exile. Immediately following his arrival the leaders of the Communist Party met in Naples and indications are that his leadership will be undisputed.

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14. Marshal Badoglio paid a short visit to Sicily at the end of the month to be present for the induction into office of Francesco Musotto, the newly appointed High Commissioner for Sicily. The Marshal made an excellent impression in Sicily where he was given a warm welcome.

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FINANCE

15. Joint Directorate:- During March appointment of a Joint Directorate for the Finance Subcommission was announced, consisting of Colonel E. H. Foley, Jr., (A) and Colonel A. F. Griffey-Smith, (B).

16. U. S. War Department Finance Mission:- In March the Theater was visited by a United States War Department Mission. The Mission was primarily interested in the accounts and records maintained by the Finance Subcommission and the procedures under which supplies and funds are accounted for. The Mission visited Naples, Salerno, and Palermo, and held discussions with sections of the Finance Subcommission and other Subcommissions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

and its expenditures from increasing.

18. Control of Advances and Currency:- As from 1 April, advances on the Italian Government account in King's Italy or AMG Regions must be cleared through Finance Subcommission Headquarters in order to make possible an examination of the cash position of the government as a whole. Thus the Italian Government deficit will be financed in the normal way through the central bank, the Banca d'Italia.

19. Preparation of a new Italian Government Currency:- Samples of the new Italian Government lire currency prepared in the U.S. has been brought to this country. All Fascist symbolism has been removed from the design of the new Banca d'Italia and State notes. The King's portrait, which formerly appeared only on the 5 and 10 lire State notes, has been omitted from the new design. The proposed designs were accepted by the Minister of Finance, subject to certain minor technical changes.

20. Remittances from the U.S. and the U.K:- The Banco di Napoli is now prepared to act as agent for effecting personal remittances to Sardinia and ten provinces of southern Italy.

21. Proposals have been made to the Italian Government for the revision of the Italian tax system. A plan by which the turnover tax can be made to reflect more closely actual current turnovers, has also been brought to the notice of the Minister.

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES & SUPPLY

22. Food:- The food situation continued to improve with the arrival of supplies other than wheat and flour, such as meat and vegetable stew, dried pulses and dehydrated soup. Plans for handling all food items have been improved.

23. Existing ration scales have been reviewed and a start has been made on a check of ration cards. Prosecution of persons responsible for illegal manipulations of ration cards are being instituted and a real drive on the black market has been started.

24. Mining:- Work in the Sardinian mines proceeded but the absence of explosives and pit props has resulted in decreased production.

25. During the month, supplies were demanded for other productive industries including 8 metal mines, two lead smelters and a sulphuric acid plant.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

17. The Lire Exchange Rate:- Since his appointment to the post, the Italian Minister of Finance has maintained that the exchange rate of 100 lire to the dollar and 400 lire to the pound is the principal cause of the inflation in Italy. He argues that the rate has been responsible for two reasons: Because it has caused Italian sellers to demand higher lire prices and Italian buyers to be willing to pay such prices; and because it has given Allied troops an excessive purchasing power in Italy. On 24 February Marshal Badoglio submitted a statement to ACC requesting that the dollar value of the lire be increased. The request was rejected on the grounds that the Italian Government deficit, and not Allied troop expenditures, has obscured its own failure to prevent its revenues from declining and its expenditures from increasing.

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26. Hemp:- Production has been increased; the output for March was:

Hemp & Tow	1,470 tons
Canvas	64,911 metres
Ropes	4,375 quintals
Sacks & sacking	102,520
Binder twine	80 quintals

The production of binder twine, for which the demand is increasing, is insufficient.

27. Seventy-eight industrial plants have now been surveyed covering heavy industries, soap manufacture, olive oil refining, food processing, industrial gases, leather, footwear, clothing, cloth, sewing threads, silk and tobacco. Sewing threads ("findings") in particular will help to meet the clothing deficiency by increasing the possibility of repairs. Importation of Egyptian cotton will be necessary.

28. Requisitions:- As the result of a close examination of the many demands, 1748 separate items representing estimated shipments of 465,000 long tons, were requisitioned during the month.

29. Exports:- Shipments during the month:

To U.K. -	Lemons	3800 tons
	Oranges	550 tons
	Lemon juice	140 tons
	Orange oil	7 tons
	Lemon oil	84 tons
	Almonds (unshelled)	2950 tons
	Pumice	30 tons
	Filberts	73 tons
	Algols	36 tons
	Mustard seed	47 tons
To U.S. -	Cadmium	1 ton

3775

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRIES & FISHERIES

30. Potatoes:- Thirty-seven thousand tons of seed potatoes have been received. One thousand tons were diverted to civilian food uses, two thousand tons (approx.) to Army rations whilst there has been an estimated loss due to pilferage and deterioration of 10% to 20% of the total. The remainder has been distri-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Food processing, industrial gases, leather, footwear, clothing, cloth, sewing threads, silk and tobacco. Sewing threads ("findings") in particular will help to meet the clothing deficiency by increasing the possibility of repairs. Importation of Egyptian cotton will be necessary.

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To U.K. -	Lemons	3600 tons
	Oranges	550 tons
	Lemon juice	140 tons
	Orange oil	7 tons
	Lemon oil	64 tons
	Almonds (unshelled)	2920 tons
	Pumice	50 tons
	Filberts	73 tons
	Angels	36 tons
	Mustard seed	47 tons
To U.S. -	Cadmium	1 ton

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31. Seeds:- All seed stocks have been listed and it is intended to assist seed farmers in order that they may fit their production programmes into future world needs.

32. Timber and Fuel Wood:- Cutting of bridge and other heavy timbers continues under difficulties due to lack of suitable mills within haulage distance. Large supplies of fuel have been provided for the army and the work has provided employment for some refugees.

33. Fishing:- Night fishing has commenced in southern Italy and on the west and southern third of the east coasts of Sardinia. In the Naples Bay area a fish marketing scheme is ready for operation in the first week of April.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

35. Representations were made to the Italian Government to ensure the validity in liberated territory of labour pronouncements and acts of the Allied Military Government until such time as substitute Royal decrees could be issued.

36. A threatened strike of electric workers on basic wage adjustments was averted by conference and without the necessity of making adjustments.

37. Wage studies were instituted during the month and draft legislation has been prepared for the establishment of labour offices and the regulations for collective bargaining. An increase in the food ration is, however, the real issue and this aspect has been examined with the other authorities concerned.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

38. Highway Reconstruction:- Progress is slow owing to difficulties encountered in persuading the Italian authorities to take over administrative responsibilities which absorb the energies of A.C.C. officers who should be otherwise employed. Nevertheless, progress has been made with the improvement of between 3500 and 4000 km. of highways. Twenty-two contracts totalling nearly 48,000,000 lire have now been let and a further eleven projects are under consideration in the Army zones.

39. Electricity:- Numerous distribution problems have been settled and the rationing scheme, developed during February, was completed during the month.

40. Sunken Ships:- The raising and salvage of sunken ships has been made a responsibility of the Public Works Ministry and work will shortly begin on the raising of two salvage craft in Reggio harbor.

COMMUNICATIONS

41. Transportation:- The road haulage transport organization is proceeding with the allocation of trucks and training of personnel. Five hundred and fifty trucks (300 6x6 2½ ton American and 250 4x2 3 ton British) are available for Italian haulage companies. The 1001 General Transport Coy (Italian), controlled by a British cadre, is now operating in forward areas.

42. Civil movement by railway is still restricted due to the priority requirements of the army but essential civil freight traffic is being conveyed on military trains. Suburban workers trains are inactive. From 18 March the supervision of the Sicilian Railways became the responsibility of the Commission.

34. Beachhead Survey:- A survey of the Anzio Beachhead was made to estimate its potential for the current year. Nearly all the land suitable for seeding was planted before the landing and the growing wheat is in good condition. Little work is being done in the vineyards. There are many small gardens planted and well cared for. Sheep in the area are estimated at about twelve thousand, with about 80% lamb crop anticipated. It has been recommended that they, with 1000 head of cattle should be allowed to benefit from the improving grazing in the area and be used as food for Indian or French troops.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

43. Telecommunications:- The internal telegraph service has been restored between all parts of Italian Government controlled territory and the Islands, except Sardinia. Except for official calls, no permission has yet been granted for civil telephone services outside urban areas.

44. Mails:- The internal and foreign mail service has been extended to include parts of Region III south of the rear army boundaries. Special services have been arranged for the Vatican and International Red Cross.

LEGAL

45. Frequent consultations with the Italian Government are necessary on the various problems on property control that have now arisen.

46. Italian Section:- Trials in Italian courts of Italians for offences against Allied interests, particularly in Catanzaro and the Apulia Provinces have been speeded up whilst there has been a marked improvement throughout Region III.

47. A gradual transfer of cases from Allied Military Courts to Italian Courts, with evacuation of premises occupied by Allied Courts, has been arranged.

48. Allied Courts:- In Region II trials by Allied Courts of cases pending prior to the transfer have ended. In Region III, by attachment of spare legal officers from other Regions, congestion has been greatly relieved.

49. One feature is the exceptional number of spy cases; the Court has been in practically constant session. Fifteen were sentenced to death during the month and other sentences up to twenty years imprisonment have been imposed.

INTERIOR

3774

50. A Royal Decree is in preparation dealing with the reconstitution of local government. A course of lectures and practical work on all aspects of Italian local government was held during the month for Provincial Officers. Further courses will be held at intervals.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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PUBLIC SAFETY

51. Police:- The Carabinieri Reale and Guardia di Finanze are regaining their confidence and becoming more efficient bodies.

52. Fire and Civil Defence:- In Region III a reduction of Civil Defence paid personnel has been effected and there is more supervision of volunteers. Schemes are in preparation for the interchange of officers of fire brigades and the pooling and distribution of equipment and supplies.

53. Motor Vehicle Circulation:- Plans for registration and licensing of vehicles, the issue of circulation permits and the authorization of petrol and oil supplies have been completed. They are being put into operation in both Italian Government and Military Government territory.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

54. Prisons:- Prisons in Regions II and VI are overcrowded. Those in Region III are full. These conditions are attributable to:-

(a) Distruction or damage caused to prisons by Military operations.

(b) The use of prison accommodation by Allied Forces.

(c) The increased number of arrests.

(d) Delay in bringing prisoners to trial.

(e) Confinement of Italian Military prisoners in civil prisons.

Orders have been issued for a general survey of prisons with particular reference to accommodation, rebuilding, sanitation and hygiene and in the provision of work for prisoners. The supply of soap and disinfectants is unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH

55. The general health of the population continues good. Due to the activities of the Typhus Control Service the incidence of typhus is so reduced that it need no longer be considered a menace. The work of the service is now to be handled by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Italian Civilian Medical and lay Group.

56. Additional campaigns are:

(a) Disposal of refuse.

(b) Anti-Malaria.

(c) Venereal disease and prostitution.

(d) Veterinary measures and the control of rabies.

Progress is being made in (a) in all large towns and communes, particularly in areas occupied or frequented by Allied troops. The Malarial control section has been set up to direct and advise all areas. Hospital beds are being provided for venereal infected prostitutes and there is an improvement in the V.D. incidence. More stringent police control has been called for from the Italian Government and a proposal made for the creation of a V.D. Division within the Italian Public Health organization

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

particular reference to [illegible], sanitation and hygiene and in the provision of work for prisoners. The supply of soap and disinfectants is unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH

55. The general health of the population continues good. Due to the activities of the Typhus Control Service the incidence of typhus is so reduced that it need no longer be considered a menace. The work of the service is now to be handled by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Italian Civilian medical and lay group.

56. Additional campaigns are:

(a) Disposal of refuse.

(b) Anti-Malaria.

(c) Venereal disease and prostitution.

(d) Veterinary measures and the control of rabies.

Progress is being made in (a) in all large towns and communes, particularly in areas occupied or frequented by Allied troops. The Malarial control section has been set up to direct and advise all areas. Hospital beds are being provided for venereal infected prostitutes and there is an improvement in the V.D. incidence. More stringent police control has been called for from the Italian Government and a proposal made for the creation of a V.D. Division within the Italian Public Health organization. Veterinary surveys have been made for the increased production of biological preparations. Anti-rabies laws are fairly well enforced, but improvements are necessary.

57. Medical Supplies:- Continue to arrive satisfactorily. Warehousing of stocks of American Red Cross clothing has been undertaken by medical supply section now that distribution has been properly organized.

58. Welfare:- The formulation of a unified Italian welfare program for all territory under the control of the Italian Government has been under discussion.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

EDUCATION

59. Schools:- Opening of schools has continued in regular and part though many difficulties over accommodations have been encountered. Picture theaters, teachers homes, sacristies and unused tramway cars have been used as class rooms.

60. Textbooks:- Of the ten text books being prepared for the elementary schools two are ready for distribution and the others will be available shortly. Distribution includes sale by booksellers in each provincial center. Each text book has a preface giving suggestions to teachers and pupils for the modernization of the school program. In Region I, and Calabria four of the books have already been published.

61. Copy books:- Waste paper from the text books has been salvaged for the preparation of 200,000 copy books which will be sold to pupils through the provedittore at a nominal cost. Other writing paper will be distributed gratis.

62. Defascistization of teachers and school officials is proceeding and dismissals have been recommended to the Minister. A plan for classifying all teachers and officials is being prepared.

63. Youth Committees:- Youth Committees established in Naples have considered the following:

(a) For University students, establishing a political forum, a students mess and printing house.

(b) For "Scuole medie Superiore" the establishment of clubs in the secondary schools (the first has already been started) and the publication of a newspaper.

(c) For "Scuole Elementare" a detailed plan for furnishing meals to school children. The plan will be operated in conjunction with the Public Health and Welfare organizations.

3773

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES

64. Protection of Monuments:- Action taken on the recommendations of the "Collier" report includes:

(a) Preparation of lists of protected monuments of Italy.

will be sold to pupils through the proveditture at a nominal cost. Other writing paper will be distributed gratis.

62. Denazification of teachers and school officials is proceeding and dismissals have been recommended to the Minister. A plan for classifying all teachers and officials is being prepared.

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(c) For "Scuole Elementiare" a detailed plan for furnishing meals to school children. The plan will be operated in conjunction with the Public Health and Welfare organizations.

3773

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES

64. Protection of Monuments:- Action taken on the recommendations of the "Collier" report includes:

(a) Preparation of lists of protected monuments of Italy.

(b) Preparation of a pamphlet for the Army Bureau of Current Affairs (ABCA).

(c) Evacuation of troops from buildings ranked as monuments.

(d) Establishment of guards at places where evacuation is not possible.

(e) Issue of air photographs showing the location of monuments of historical, cultural and religious importance in Italy to formations of MAAF, on request of the Commander.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

1975

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

individual decrees revoking the sequestration of Allied and French properties and ordering the reconsignment of properties to the owner or his representative. Financial arrangements were agreed in principle, the details to be worked out between the responsible authorities.

67. In Region III, of the total of 356 real properties on which sequestration could have been effected under Italian law it has been found that in 27 cases sequestration was not carried out. Custody has been taken of 81 properties (including 17 at Capri). In 80 cases the securities or proceeds of sale have been transferred to Rome in North Italy. The total of business concerns being investigated is now 46, of which half have been taken into custody.

DISPLACED PERSONS

68. The bulk of the refugees handled are Yugoslavs and of these, approximately 90% are Yugoslav Partisans and 4% Royalists. The type of refugee has changed considerably during the last month. Those now coming are mainly old men and old women, women with large families and orphans. Practically no men fit for fighting are being received, and the overall proportion of those requiring medical care has increased. One orphan's home has been established and another is planned.

69. The medical situation has been eased by the assignment of six Italian Army medical officers to various camps and hospitals. Medical stores have been received from Central Medical Supply. Clothing is in short supply and thread and needles for Singer sewing machines are urgently needed. (See also para 77).

70. Records Bureau:- The Records Bureau though not a Red Cross responsibility has been set up by an officer of the British Red Cross, loaned for the purpose. Twelve thousand one hundred and thirty displaced persons have been recorded to date. Twenty-nine nationalities are represented; Yugoslavs accounting for 9,000. The total figure does not yet include 11,281 Yugoslavs and Jews shipped to Middle East. There is also a service of inquiries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

71. Statistics:- (All as at 31st March unless otherwise stated)

Refugee population in camps & hospitals	5731
Reception during March. Arriving by ship	4404*
Entrained for other areas	4243
Reception by means other than ship	191
Number of wounded & sick in shipments	100
Shipped to Middle East	4913

*Of these 2424 were under 16 years of age and 1416 were women.

REFUGEES (Italian)

72. This branch now controls the activities of 58 Italian officers and 381 Italian ORs who are performing the majority of the tasks of handling the refugees from the forward areas.

73. Movement during the month has been as follows:-

From Anzio by sea	5538
From 5 Army by road/rail	5762
From 8 Army by rail	1168

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Province of Potenza	1989
To Province of Cosenza	3284
To Province of Catanzaro	4332
To Province of Reggio	3753

Region II is temporarily saturated and plans are being made for subsequent dispersals in Regions I and III. It is expected that 20,000 can be absorbed in Region I (Sicily).

74. The work of settling refugees into new areas is made more difficult by the indifference on the part of the Italian Government and people towards their fellow countrymen. The authorities have constantly to be prodded and are slowly being made to alter their attitude. Assistance is being given to the formation of reception, feeding and welfare committees.

3772

PUBLIC RELATIONS

75. Correspondents are displaying greater interest in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

REFUGEES (Italian)

72. This branch now controls the activities of 58 Italian officers and 381 Italian ORs who are performing the majority of the tasks of handling the refugees from the forward areas.

73. Movement during the month has been as follows:-

From Anzio by sea	5536
From 5 Army by road/rail	6762
From 8 Army by rail	1168

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Province of Potenza	1989
To Province of Cosenza	5284
To Province of Catanzaro	4332
To Province of Reggio	3753

Region II is temporarily saturated and plans are being made for subsequent dispersals in Regions I and III. It is expected that 30,000 can be absorbed in Region I (Sicily).

74. The work of settling refugees into new areas is made more difficult by the indifference on the part of the Italian Government and people towards their fellow countrymen. The authorities have constantly to be prodded and are slowly being made to alter their attitude. Assistance is being given to the formation of reception, feeding and welfare committees.

3772

PUBLIC RELATIONS

75. Correspondents are displaying greater interest in the work of the Commission. The Chief Commissioner held his second press conference on March 10 and requests for interviews and information have grown.

76. The eruption of Vesuvius called for special activity in the collection and release of accurate news. The material and photographs gathered are being worked into the record of the Commissions activities.

77. In the future there will be more effective reporting of Military Court proceedings, particularly in connection with the black market and sabotage cases. This should add to the effectiveness, as deterents, of the sentences imposed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

78. Relations with the press generally are close and cordial. The associations and publications with which the branch has had contact during the month number 40, including American, British, Canadian, New Zealand, French and the newspapers published in Italy for Allied troops. There was continual contact with the P.W.B. and the furnishing of news for broadcasting and for the licensed local publications in Italian; "Resorgimento" - Naples and "Sicilia Liberata", etc.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Rear Admiral James A. Lyons, Jr.
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

-15-

1981

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
.....

SECRET
QS370

I/103

4 May 1944

SUBJECT: Activities of the "FIRENZE DIVISION" and "MOUNTAIN TROOPS COMMAND".

TO : Army Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Main HQ (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE).

Reference your letter of 30 April, No. I/102.

1. The information contained therein has been passed to the Italian Supreme Command. It is however not clear as to where, in the Comando Supremo letter, is to be found the offer to send a Mission to ALBANIA.

2. With general reference to Italian troops in ALBANIA and GREECE, Comando Supremo have put forward various queries as to the position of their troops there, and the possibility of transport back to ITALY. No doubt the visit of Major DE SALIS which is being arranged by A.F.H.Q. (your G/19/5 of 20 April refers) will clear up the position in regard to these troops.

3. In order to have some data for Major DE SALIS' conference with the Comando Supremo they have been asked to prepare lists of specialists as requested in the A.F.H.Q. letter.

4. I shall be visiting BARI this week when I propose contacting Force 266.

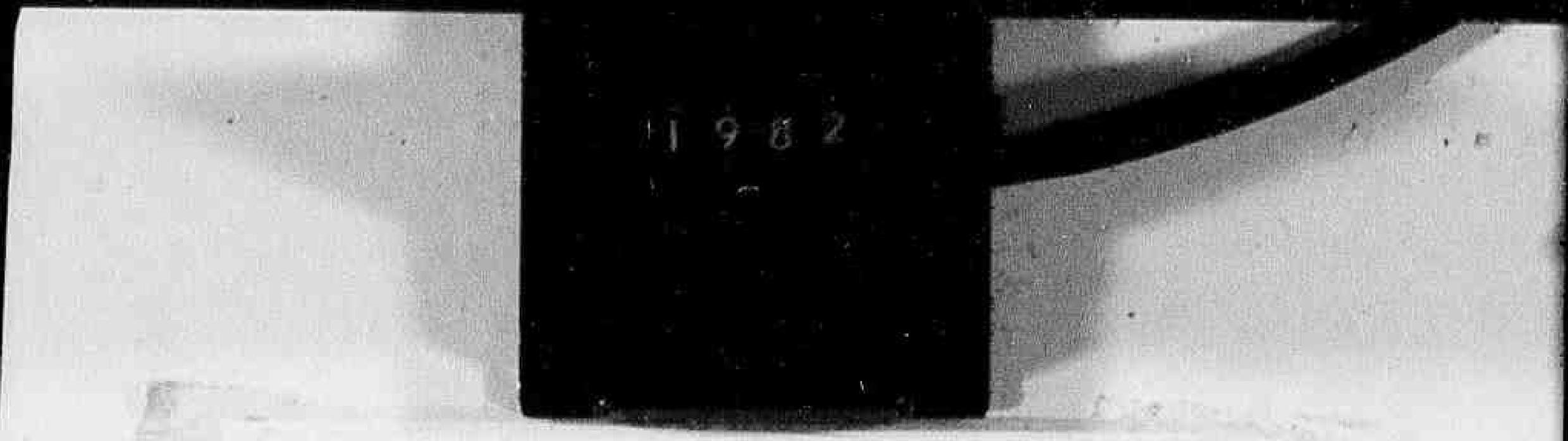
5. G.S.I.B. (A.F.H.Q.) have also promised to supply a newssummary for transmission to the Italian Government.

T.W. Quinsmith / Lt. Col.

(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission
Advanced Headquarters

3771

QS/mms



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

File - 13F

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
4 May 44

SUBJECT: Battle of B[illegible] IA film

Col OFFENHAUER (2)
HQ ACC NAPLES

Copy to: SHAE
AFPU NAPLES

Our I/102 of 11 Apr refers.

1. The following particulars as requested in your letter dated 6 April on the above subject have been received from the SHAE.

(a) The film is at the Ufficio Assistenza - SHAE P.M. - 151 - LECCE, prepared for despatch.

(b) A resume of the contents of the film is attached.

(c) The film may be shown in England to those interested.

2. The SHAE ask that the negatives and a copy of the film may be returned to the Ufficio Assistenza after printing.

3. Further instructions are awaited.

W. Selby Capt
for Maj Gen.
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

COL.

3770

1983

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ELENCO DEL CONTENUTO DI CIASCUNA SCATOLA DI NEGATIVI

1

Scatola no 1: Riprese del 12/9/1943
località: Bastia (Corsica)

soggetto: Cimitero devastato dai bombardamenti tedeschi; Primi prigionieri tedeschi catturati da truppe italiane; Batterie tedesche da 88/mm messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/13ms;

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto

Scatola no 2 Riprese del 5/11/1943

Scatola no 3 Località: Callura (Sardegna)
Soggetto: Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri e Granatieri)

Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso o coperto.

Scatola no 4: Riprese del 17/2/1944
Località: Mignano (Italia)
Soggetto: Autocolonna del primo Raggrup. Motorizzato italiano; caposaldo avanzato della divisione paracadutisti "Nembo";

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto

Scatola no 5 Riprese il 17/2/1944
Località: Mignano (Italia)
Soggetto: Pattuglie arditi della divisione paracadutisti "Nembo"

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Attenzione! I provini sono in coda ad ogni rullo!
Il materiale è stato girato in esterno con pellicola "Ferrania Pancro 36"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO
Ufficio Assistenza

N°: 4370 /Ass. di prov.

OGGETTO: Sviluppo film.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO A.C.C.

LECCE

Con riferimento alla richiesta n° L/55 del 20/4/1944, si autorizza che le pellicole inviate in Inghilterra per lo sviluppo, siano poste in visione alle persone interessate.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- G.B.Oxilia -

3768

1985

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Activities of the "FIRENZE Div" and "Mountain Troops Command"

CONFIDENTIAL

Filed

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MAIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
30 Apr 44

Lt Col QUINCEITH (2)
Adv HQ Army Sub Commission
BARI

Copy to: Adv HQ Force 266 BARI (Your SF/42/C19/B3 of April 28 refers)
CX 300FS (Attn Maj Lee)

Further to our I/102 of 24 April. Force 266 have requested that the following information may be passed to the Italian Supreme Command.

"Your letter to the Allied Control Commission Ref. No.12203/op. of 8th April. 1944. has been carefully studied.

We are able to inform you that General MIZI is no longer with the forces of the "Firenze" Division. He was last reported to be in Southern Albania.

The "Firenze" Division and the "Mountain Troops Command" do not exist as fighting units. It appears that they have been dispersed and partially evacuated by the Germans.

For the above reasons we do not consider that the infiltration of a mission, as you suggest, would profitably assist the war effort."

CCL.

F.R. Selby
Lt Col
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

SECRET.

Subject: Activities of the FIRENZE Div' and "Mountain Troops Command."

HQ., FORCE 266
C.M.F.

Ref: SF/42/C19/D8.
28th April, 1944.

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LECCE.

Copy to GC 300 FFS. (Attn Maj [redacted])
Copy to GI (b), Force 266.

Ref: Yr I/102 dated 24 April, 1944

We should be grateful if you would pass the following information to the Italian Supreme Command:

"Your letter to the Allied Control Commission Ref: No.12203/op. of 8th April, 1944, has been carefully studied.

We are able to inform you that General AZZI is no longer with the forces of the "Firenze" Division. He was last reported to be in Southern Albania.

The "Firenze" Division and the "Mountain Troops Command" do not exist as fighting units. It appears that they have been dispersed and partially evacuated by the Germans.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Copy to OC 300 FFS. (Attn Maj Lee)
Copy to GI (b), Force 266.

I
29/4
See Mag 126

Ref: Yr I/102 dated 24 April, 1944

We should be grateful if you would pass the following information to the Italian Supreme Command:

"Your letter to the Allied Control Commission Ref: No.12203/op. of 8th April, 1944, has been carefully studied.

We are able to inform you that General AZZI is no longer with the forces of the "Firenze" Division. He was last reported to be in Southern Albania.

The "Firenze" Division and the "Mountain Troops Command" do not exist as fighting units. It appears that they have been dispersed and partially evacuated by the Germans.

For the above reasons we do not consider that the infiltration of a mission, as you suggest, would profitably assist the war effort." 766

S.P.M. Leslie
Major, G.S.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

11988

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

P/o

N. 2909 (208) del Catal.
(D. 1936 - Anno XIV)

P.M.151, li 28 aprile 19 44 Anno

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
- Ufficio Operazioni -

Al COMANDO SUPREMO - Ufficio Informazioni - P.M.151/A
e p.c. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CONTROLLO
Sottocommissione Esercito
Lequile

Risposta al foglio del

Prot. N. 4320 /Op Allegati Div. Sez. N.

OGGETTO : situazione dell'esercito nel territorio occupato dai tedeschi.-

Situation of Italian Army in German occupied Territory. 28/4

I) - Alla A.C.C. interessa conoscere i seguenti dati relativi all'esercito italiano del territorio occupato dai tedeschi :
- classi sotto le armi;
- numero approssimativo di uomini per ciascuna classe;
- numero di eventuali volontari;
- ordinamento dell'esercito fino alle Divisioni e Brigate autonome;
- dislocazione, ripartita per regioni, delle G. U. .-

II) - Tali dati servono alla Sottocommissione per iniziare lo studio relativo al riordinamento di quella parte dell'esercito.

III)- Questo S.M.R.E. sarà perciò grato a codesto Comando se vorrà trasmettere tali dati al più presto possibile.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
f.to - G.B.Oxilia -

P.C.C.
p.IL TEN.COLONNELLO in s.S.M.
- Capo Ufficio Operazioni -
(Piero Sampò) a.p.s.
magg. Sabella

3788

Tratare per ogni lettera un solo argomento ed indicare nella risposta il numero di protocollo e l'ufficio cui si risponde.

Indirizzo telegrafico:

Cas postale n.

1989

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ST'TO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
=UFFICIO ASSISTENZA=

128

n°4234.../Ass.di prot. P.M. 151 li 23 Aprile 1944

OGGETTO: Sviluppo e Stampa Films.

Allegati n° 1-

AQ
24/4

ALL'UFFICIALE DI COLLEGAMENTO MMIA
= COMANDO A.C.C. =
SUA SEDE

Riferimento fono del 18 corr.,ed a seguito foglio n°4038/Ass. del 13/4/44 di questo S.M.,si allega copia del contenuto dei films.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
Gen.Div. G.B.Oxilia)

3764

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COPIA

ELENCO DEL CONTENUTO DI CIASCUNA SCATOLA DI NEGATIVO

Scatola n° I : Riprese del I2/9/I943
località : Bastia (Corsica)
soggetto : Cimitero devastato dai bombardamenti tedeschi;
Primi prigionieri tedeschi catturati da truppe italiane ;
Batterie tedesche da 88/mm messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/I3mm;
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto

Scatola n° 2 } Riprese del 5/II/I943
Scatola n° 3 } Località : Gallura (Sardegna)
Soggetto : Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri e Cremonesi)
Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso e coperto.

Scatola n° 4 : Riprese del I7/2/I944
Località : Mignano (Italia)
Soggetto : Autocolonna del I° Raggrupp. Motorizzato italiano ;
caposaldo avanzato della divisione paracadutisti "Hermann";
Osservazioni : Tempo coperto .

Scatola n° 5 : Riprese il I7/2/I944
Località : Mignano (Italia)
Soggetto : Pattuglia arditi della divisione paracadutisti "Hermann".
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

3763

Attenzione ! I provini sono in coda ad ogni rullo!
Il materiale è stato girato in esterni con pellicola "Ferrania Perco C6"

UFFICIO ASSISTENZA

1991

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
.....

Q3/mms

Q3257

20 April 1944

SUBJECT: Matter Forwarded.

TO : Army Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Main HQ (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE).

YOUR I/102, 16 APR., REFERS

Submitted herewith for your consideration is the following document:-

Original letter, No. 71685/Z di prot. dated 10 April from Comando Supremo.

Lt. Col.

(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission
Advanced Headquarters

3762

11992

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COMANDO SUPREMO
UFFICIO INFORMAZIONI

N.71685/2 di prot. P.M.191/A,10 aprile 1944

OGGETTO: "Bollettino Informazioni".

ALLA MISSIONE MILITARE ALLEATA presso
l'Esercito Italiano

In riferimento al messaggio n.1/15 del 31 marzo u.s. di codesta Missione, si comunica che il foglio I/102 del 27 febbraio c.s. non è giunto a questo Comando.

E' stato disposto perchè il "Bollettino Informazioni" sia da oggi inviato al 1° Corpo Canadese.

IL SOTTOCAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE ff.
(Generale Adolfo Infante)

3761

1993

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Activities of the "FIRENZE" Division and "Mountain Troops Command"

SECRET

File

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MAIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
24 Apr 44

Advanced HQ FORCE 266
BARI

Copy to: Lt Col QUINSMITH
Army Sub Commission
Advanced HQ, SALERNO

1. X Attached is a letter with translation from the Italian Supreme Command on the above subject.

2. Please take any action you think necessary.

Letter referred to activities of "Firenze" and "Mountain Troops Command" against Germans in SHALBANIA - nothing of U.S. combat saved our infiltration mission there.

3760

Maj Gen.
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

CCL.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

I/102.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
.....

QS/mm s

125

QS282

19 April 1944

SUBJECT: Activities of the "Firenze" division and "Mountain Troops Command".

TO : Army Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Main HQ (MMIA) LEQUILE (LECCE).

Attached is a translation of a letter from Italian Supreme Command on the above subject.

Please inform me what action you would like me to take in the matter.

Lt. Col.

(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission
Advanced Headquarters

1 Incl. as above.

G
22/4

3759

SECRET

1995

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

Folder 124

S E C R E T

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
21 Apr 44

Adv HQ (2)
Army Sub Commission ACC
SALERNO

Will you please ask SIM, Comando Supremo for information on the locations of ITALIAN-CROATIAN Frontier Control Posts on the FIUME-ZAGREB railway prior to the armistice.

CGL.

ACofS for
Maj Gen,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

3758

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

F O N O G R A M M A in partenza

P.M. 151, 21 aprile 1944

DA SUPERESERCITO - OPERAZIONI
AT COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

N° 4291 di prot.OP.Alt Per conoscenza si trascrive seguente fonogramma pervenuto da Comando Presidio Nardò tramite Comando Presidio Lecce :
""49/Op. Comando Stazione CC.RR. Porto Cesario con fono n° 62 odierno ha segnalato in mattinata oggi 20 corrente, in prossimità Masseria Colarizzi apparecchio nazionalità sconosciuta da circa mille metri quota lanciati paracadutisti i quali spinti dal vento si suppone siano atterrati in prossimità San Pancrazio alt
Rastrellamento effettuato su zona lancio ha avuto esito negativo alt Già interessato Presidio San Pancrazio et Presidio Copertino et Compagnia CC. RR. Gallipoli alt""

SUPERESERCITO

p. c. c.
IL TEN.COLONNELLO in s.S.M.
Capo Ufficio Operazioni -
(Piero Sampò)

Piero Sampò

3737

11997

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COPIA

fonogramma n. 897 a mano

URGENTE

Li 20 aprile 1944

DAL COMANDO PRESIDIO MILITARE
AT MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
- Gabinetto -
AT S.M.R.E.

LECCE
P.M. 107

P.M. 107

Per conoscenza trascrivo fonogramma pervenuto da Comando Presidio Nardò :
" 49 . Comando Stazione CC.RR. Porto Cesario con fono n. 62 odierno ha segnalato in mattinata oggi 20 corrente, in prossimità masseria Colarizzi apparecchio nazionalità sconosciuta da circa mille metri quota lanciati paracadutisti i quali spinti dal vento si suppone siano atterrati in prossimità San Pancrazio alt
Rastrellamento effettuato su zona lancio ha avuto esito negativo alt Già interessato Presidio San Pancrazio et Presidio Copertino et Compagnia CC. RR. Gallipoli alt F/to Comandante Presidio Nardò Maggiore Guerrini alt "

F/to Generale De Martino

p.c.c.
L'Ufficiale di servizio dello S.M.R.E.
(Tenente Vincenzo Bernardo)

N.B.=Il fono è giunto alle S.M.R.E. questa sera tardi.

3756

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Mem for Maj Byatt
Capt Baumann

SECRET

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
17 Apr 44

Infmn is requested on locations of Italian-Croatian Frontier Control Posts on the FIUME-ZAGREB rly prior to Italian capitulation.

CGL.

Major
GSO II

18 On receipt infmn, pass to Capt SELLERS c/o our L.O. at DISTRO.

(Initials) 18/4

3755

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
Ufficio Assistenza

n° 4038 /Ass. di prot.- P.M.151, li 13 aprile 1944

OGGETTO: Sviluppo e stampa Films.
developing & printing thereof.

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO A.C.C. = SUA SEDE

e, per conoscenza:

ALL'UFFICIALE DI COLLEGAMENTO MMIA AL COMANDO = SUA SEDE
A.C.C.

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Riferimento foglio n° I/102 dell' 11 aprile 1944.-

Si trasmette l'elenco richiesto del materiale cinematografico negativo impressionato dai Nuclei del Cinereparto S.M.R.E., e dal Nucleo Fotocinematografico di guerra.

Tale materiale si trova depositato presso l' Ufficio Assistenza dello S.M.R.E. - P.M. 151 - (Lecce) ed è a disposizione di codesta Sottocommissione per il successivo inoltro in Inghilterra per lo sviluppo.-

A sviluppo avvenuto, si prega voler cortesemente ritornare i negativi a questo S.M.R.E. - Ufficio Assistenza - unitamente ad una copia positiva di tutto il materiale impressionato.-

R. E. Ufficio Assistenza

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
(Gen. di Div. G.B. Oxilia)

Yakhi

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Allegati: n° 1 elenco dettagliato del contenuto di ciascuna scatola.-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

A.C.C.

Riferimento foglio nº I/102 dell' 11 aprile 1944.-

Si trasmette l'elenco richiesto del materiale cinematografico negativo impressionato dai Nuclei del Cinereparto S.M.R.E., e dal Nucleo Fotocinematografico di guerra.

Tale materiale si trova depositato presso l' Ufficio Assistenza dello S.M.R.E. - P.M. 151 - (Lecce) ed è a disposizione di codesta Sottocommissione per il successivo inoltro in Inghilterra per lo sviluppo.-

A sviluppo avvenuto, si prega voler cortesemente ritornare i negativi a questo S.M.R.E. - Ufficio Assistenza - unitamente ad una copia positiva di tutto il materiale impressionato.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
(Gen. di Div. G.B. Oxilia)

Allegati:nº 1 elenco dettagliato del contenuto di ciascuna scatola.-

3754

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

allegato al foglio n° /Ass. di prot.

ELENCO DEL CONTENUTO DI CIASCUNA SCATOLA DI NEGATIVO

Scatola n°1: Riprese del 12/9/43
Località: Bastia (Corsica).
Soggetto: Cimitero devastato dai bombardamenti tedeschi
Primi prigionieri tedeschi catturati da truppe italiane.
Batterie tedesche da 88 mm. messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/13
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°2: (Riprese del 5/11/1943.
Scatola n°3:) Località: Gallura (Sardegna).
Soggetto: Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri, granatieri)
Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso o coperto.

Scatola n°4: Riprese del 17/2/44
Località: Mignano (Italia).
Soggetto: Autocolonne del I° Raggruppamento Motorizzato Italiano.
Caposaldo avanzato della Divisione Paracadutisti "Nembo".
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°5: Riprese del 17/2/44
Località: Mignano (Italia).
Soggetto: Pattuglie di arditi della Div.Paracadutisti "Nembo".
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

I grovigli sono in coda ed ogni rullo!

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Batterie tedesche da 88 mm. messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/13

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°2: (Riprese del 5/11/1943.
Scatola n°3:) Località: Gallura (Sardegna).

Soggetto: Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri, granatieri)

Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso o coperto.

Scatola n°4: Riprese del 17/2/44

Località: Mignano (Italie).

Soggetto: Autocolonna del I° Raggruppamento Motorizzato Italiano.

Caposaldo avanzato della Divisione Paracadutisti "Nembo".

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°5: Riprese del 17/2/44

Località: Mignano (Italia).

Soggetto: Pattuglia di arditi della Div.Paracadutisti "Nembo".

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

ATTENZIONE! I provini sono in coda ad ogni rullo!
Il materiale è stato girato in esterna con pellicola "Ferrania Pancro C.6"

3753

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785020
2002

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
Ufficio Assistenza

3/102 9

n° 4038/Ass. di prot.- P.M.151, li 13 aprile 1944

OGGETTO: Sviluppo e stampa Films.

developing of films & printing thereof

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO A.C.C. = SUA SEDE

e, per conoscenza:

ALL'UFFICIALE DI COLLEGAMENTO MISTA AL COMANDO A.C.C. = SUA SEDE

****

III

Riferimento foglio n° I/102 dell' 11 aprile 1944.-

Si trasmette l'elenco richiesto del materiale cinematografico negativo impressionato dai Nuclei del Cinereparto S.M.R.E., e dal Nucleo Fotocinematografico di guerra.

Tale materiale si trova depositato presso l' Ufficio Assistenza dello S.M.R.E. - P.M. 151 - (Lecce) ed è a disposizione di codesta Sottocommissione per il successivo inoltro in Inghilterra per lo sviluppo.-

A sviluppo avvenuto, si prega voler cortesemente ritornare i negativi a questo S.M.R.E. - Ufficio Assistenza - unitamente ad una copia positiva di tutto il materiale impressionato.-

R. U. UFFICIO ASSISTENZA

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
(Gen. di Div. G.B. Oxilia)

****

Allegati: 1 elenco dettagliato del contenuto di ciascuna

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

e, per conoscenza:

ALL'UFFICIALE DI COLLEGAMENTO PRESSO AL COMANDO = SUA SEDE
A.C.C.

****

Riferimento foglio n° I/102/111 dell' 11 aprile 1944.-

Si trasmette l'elenco richiesto del materiale cinematografico negativo impressionato dai Nuclei del Cinereparto S.M.R.E., e dal Nucleo Fotocinematografico di guerra.

Tale materiale si trova depositato presso l' Ufficio Assistenza dello S.M.R.E. - P.M. 151 - (Lecce) ed è a disposizione di codesta Sottocommissione per il successivo inoltro in Inghilterra per lo sviluppo.-

A sviluppo avvenuto, si prega voler cortesemente ritornare i negativi a questo S.M.R.E. - Ufficio Assistenza - unitamente ad una copia positiva di tutto il materiale impressionato.-

R. M. U. F. UFFICIO ASSISTENZA

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
(Gen. di Div. G.B. Oxilia)

G. Oxilia

****

Allegati n° 1 elenco dettagliato del contenuto di ciascuna scatola.-

3752

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

allegato al foglio nº /Ass. di prot.

ELENCO DEL CONTENUTO DI CIASCUNA SCATOLA DI NEGATIVO

Scatola nº1: Riprese del 12/9/43
Località: Bastia (Corsica).
Soggetto: Cimitero devastato dai bombardamenti tedeschi
Primi prigionieri tedeschi catturati da truppe italiane.
Batterie tedesche da 88 mm. messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/13
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola nº2: } Riprese del 5/11/1943.
Scatola nº3: } Località: Gallura (Sardegna).
Soggetto: Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri, granatieri)
Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso o coperto.

Scatola nº4: Riprese del 17/2/44
Località: Sigesno (Italia).
Soggetto: Autocolonna del I° Raggruppamento Motorizzato Italiano.
Caposaldo avanzato della Divisione Paracadutisti "Nembo".
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola nº5: Riprese del 17/2/44
Località: Sigesno (Italia).
Soggetto: Pattuglia di arditi della Div.Paracadutisti "Nembo".
Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

...rdi prigionieri tedeschi catturati da truppe italiane.

Batterie tedesche da 88 mm. messe fuori combattimento dalle artiglierie italiane da 75/13

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°2: Riprese del 5/11/1943.
Scatola n°3: Località: Cellaro (Sardegna).

Soggetto: Rivista del Principe di Piemonte alle truppe reduci dalla Corsica (Bersaglieri, granatieri)

Osservazioni: Tempo piovoso o coperto.

Scatola n°4: Riprese del 17/2/44

Località: Nignano (Italia).

Soggetto: Autocolonna del I° Raggruppamento Motorizzato Italiano.

Caposaldo avanzato della Divisione Paracadutisti "Nembo".

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

Scatola n°5: Riprese del 17/2/44

Località: Nignano (Italia).

Soggetto: Pattuglia di arditi della Div.Paracadutisti "Nembo".

Osservazioni: Tempo coperto.

ATTENZIONE! I provini sono in code ad ogni rullo!
Il materiale è stato girato in esterna con pellicola "Ferrania 375 E.R."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Biological Warfare

RESTRICTED

Feb 5

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MCCA)
LECCE (LECCE)
I/102 117
18 APR 44

War Ministry (2)
SMSE (2)

1. We have been informed that the Germans or the Japanese may possibly resort to biological warfare ie employment of bacterial and toxic chemical agents (other than war gases) to produce death or disease in man, animal or plant population.

2. From the information now available it appears that two principal types of biological warfare are to be guarded against. One of these is what might be called a mass tactical or external attack, such as the Japanese used in China in 1941, dropping packets of rice and fleas mixed with wisps of cotton rag contaminated with the plague microbe from low-flying aircraft. The other is sabotage, or attack from within, such as the attempts of the Germans in 1918 to spread glanders and anthrax among the horses in France and Rumania.

3. The following could be taken to indicate enemy intentions in this respect:-

(a) Appearance of specialised troops, special equipt in strategic areas.
(b) Unusual types of inoculation of enemy personnel.
(c) Unusual and otherwise unexplained flights of enemy aircraft.

4. Saboteurs are most likely to use biological warfare in foods and water supplies or other beverages.

5. The above facts are passed to you for your information and action.

6. Any information or signs which might indicate the use of biological warfare by the enemy will be notified immediately to nearest British Intelligence Branch or HQ with a copy to this HQ.

WHS

Maj Gen,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

CGL.

3750

2008

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COPY

RESTRICTED
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(Equals British Restricted)

RHF/mp

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 381 (9 Feb 44)OB-S-B-M

FM /lq 2B-939 Pentagon.

14 February 1944.

HEADQUARTERS
12 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

SUBJECT: Biological Warfare.

TO : * * * * *
The Commanding Generals,
Theaters of Operations.
* * * * *

(Note: "Biological Warfare" may be broadly defined as the employment of bacterial and toxic chemical agents (other than war gases to produce death or disease in man, animal, or plant (i.e. food crop) population.)

1. Due to his steady deterioration, the enemy may in desperation resort to biological warfare. It is therefore imperative that all intelligence officers, medical officers, and others concerned be keenly alert to possible methods of attack, and be able to recognize presumptive evidence of its contemplated, employed, or attempted use, and be in a position to transmit to the proper agency all pertinent information thereon immediately.

2. As a precedent for the employment of biological warfare, the following incidents are noted:

In 1916 a German attempt to propagate glanders and anthrax among livestock in Rumania was foiled by the timely discovery of the bacterial cultures on the premises of the German Legation in Bucharest. In 1917 German agents were apprehended while attempting to disseminate glanders and anthrax among military animals on the western front. During the present war (1941) on the Chinese front, the Japanese attempted to spread bubonic plague by dropping packets of rice and fleas mixed with wisps of cotton rag contaminated with the plague microbe from low-flying aircraft. This attempt was reported partially successful as several cases of this disease followed this effort.

3. Since World War I, a large number of scientific, military, and other writers have pointed out the possibilities and dangers of biological warfare. Conflicting opinions have been expressed as to the feasibility and ultimate value of such methods of attack; however, a survey of pertinent data indicates that the effective dissemination of disease agents in warfare

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is a distinct possibility. The German and Japanese High Commands have shown a definite interest in biological warfare, and it is believed that they have conducted experiments from an offensive point of view. Neither Germany or Japan will be influenced by humanitarian motives in making their decisions to employ biological warfare.

4. From the information now available, it appears that two principal types of biological warfare are to be guarded against. One of these is what might be called a mass tactical or external attack, such as the Japanese used in China. The other is sabotage, or attack from within, such as the attempts of the Germans in World War I to spread glanders and anthrax among the horses in France and Rumania. Intelligence officers and others concerned must be alerted for indications of either type of attack.

5. The following could be taken to indicate enemy intentions in this respect and should be watched for carefully:

a. The appearance of specialized troops in strategic areas, such as certain types of chemical and engineer troops trained in biological methods, for otherwise unexplained purposes.

b. Unusual type or amount of special equipment such as delousing units, field laboratories, field autoclaves, decontaminating equipment, new or special type artillery and mortar shells, and bombs.

c. Unusual types of inoculation of enemy personnel (from paybooks, medical records, or blood serum tests, etc.).

d. Transportation or storage of highly classified matter and unusual security precautions in relation to such.

e. New issues or reissues of protective equipment or alteration of such (gas masks, special decontamination clothing).

f. Instruction of line troops in protective attacks against biological warfare.

g. New techniques or equipment for projecting smoke or mists by aircraft or artillery.

6. Since there is a time interval of hours to days between the dissemination of and the manifestations of bacteriological agents, the following acts by the enemy will call for immediate investigation on the part of intelligence officers:

a. Unusual and otherwise unexplained flights of enemy aircraft.

b. Material dropped or sprayed from aircraft such as smoke or mists, flasks or ampules, gelatinous masses, refuse or food particles,

2010

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

parachutes or other containers for animals or insects.

c. Unusual types of bombs or shells, particularly those containing compressed air cylinders or pistons.

7. Saboteurs are most likely to use biological warfare in foods, water supplies, or other beverages. Unusual taste and appearance of these commodities, suspicious actions of individuals handling them, or the sudden reduction or disappearance of the residual chlorine in water supply system may indicate sabotage by biological means.

8. A successful biological attack, whether made from within or without, can be expected to manifest itself in one of the several ways listed below; security officers and especially medical officers should view these manifestations from the biological warfare aspect.

a. Appearance of a disease in a previously non-infected area which cannot be accounted for by normal means of transmission.

b. Numerous widespread unexplained outbreaks of unusual diseases or unexplained deaths occurring in a given area.

c. Abnormal deaths among the rat population in a given area or a sudden decrease in the number of rats.

In connection with the observations of the manifestations of biological attack listed above, it should be borne in mind that the infectious and toxic agents that appear most likely to be employed have a lag or incubation period between the time of contact and the first appearance of symptoms; this period is never less than a few hours and may extend to many days. This fact may further be utilized by the enemy in endeavor to spread contagion by release of prisoners deliberately infected with communicable disease.

9. It is desired that responsible intelligence officers within the area concerned be thoroughly alerted to the possibilities of biological attack and be instructed to coordinate their activities and cooperate with the appropriate services in the investigation, appraisal, and report of any definite or preemptive evidence of employment by the enemy of biological warfare methods. Whenever physical evidence is found and preliminary investigation warrants laboratory examination to complete the appraisal, the services of the nearest laboratory adequately equipped to conduct the examination should be promptly utilized. On discovery such material should be treated as contaminated.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COPY

AG 381 (9 Feb 44)OB-S-E-M (Cont'd) 14 February 1944

10. All information or exhibits collected should be promptly reported and sent to the A. C. of S., G-2, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Secretary of War:

s/ J. A. Ulio
t/ J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Reproduced Hq. NATOUSA,
2 March 1944.

R. H. F.

DISTRIBUTION:
"CY"

2012

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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MF 437

2012

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

JC/wp

AG 381/433 B-O

27 March 1944

SUBJECT: Biological Warfare.

TO : All Concerned.

1. It is desired that the attention of intelligence, medical and all interested agencies within your command be called to the information contained in War Department letter, AG 381 (9 Feb) OB-S-B-M, dated 14 February 1944, subject as above, copy of which has been furnished.

2. Directives will be issued by you to insure that necessary action is taken to alert all concerned in your command to the possibilities of biological attack, and to disseminate information on the methods of detecting and counteracting such an attack.

3. All information or exhibits collected should be reported and forwarded without delay to this headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

J. L. TARR,
Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS
1 APR 1944
A. C. of S.

DISTRIBUTION:
"Y"

Return to G III (I) . . 2 . .

G-III I MF 4
BADGERS NOT RECEIVED
Have you a copy of this? 3747
Cere VERY INTERESTED
I Co Hqs TO HAVE A
CONFIDENTIAL COPY
WRM 4/4/44

2013

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

MILITARY MISSION.
Date 1/3
to
ITALIAN ARMY.

G 3 (I)

F.6 I 1102 p

C O M A N D O S U P R E M O

Ufficio Informazioni

N.567/Z di prot. P.M.151, li 30 Dicembre 1943

OGGETTO: Forze armate della Repubblica Sociale Italiana.

A ADV.- G.2 S E C T I O N

A seguito richiesta verbale del Capitano W.C. BATTERWALT della Missione Militare Alleata in Italia, si trasmette la relazione di cui all'oggetto.-

IL TEN.COL.DI S.M. CAPO SEZIONE
(Mario Revetria)

3746

COMANDO SUPREMO
Reparto Operazioni - Ufficio Informazioni

FORZE ARMATE DELLA REPUBBLICA SOCIALE ITALIANA

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

FORZE TERRESTRI :

Italia

Secondo un comunicato del Q.G. Repubblicano risulta che alla data del 2 dicembre avevano partecipato ai combattimenti sul fronte italiano circa 6 mila italiani inquadrati in reparti organici facenti parte di G.U. germaniche.-

Si può ritenere che detti reparti siano quelli di volta in volta segnalati da questo Ufficio nel "Bollettino di Informazioni" e che si ripertano qui di seguito :

(1) - Battaglione impreciasto di Bersaglieri volontari impegnato nel settore tirrenico (8/12/43 - fonte evasa);

(1) - Battaglione volontari (impreciasto) impegnato in zona Mondragone (fonte radio fascista - 27/11/43);

(1) - Battaglione volontari "B.Mussolini" impegnato sul fronte meridionale (fonte radio fascista - 26/10/43);

- Battaglione "M" (impreciasto) in zona Teramo (fonte ufficiali evasi - Novembre 1943);

- Battaglione "M" (impreciasto) in zona Chieti (fonte ufficiale evaso - novembre 1943);

- Reparti impreciasti in afflusso in zona Ripa Teatina (Chieti) (fonte

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

germaniche.-

Si può ritenere che detti reparti siano quelli di volta in volta segnalati da questo Ufficio nel "Bollettino di Informazioni" e che si ripertano qui di seguito :

(1) - Battaglione imprecisato di Bersaglieri volontari impegnato nel settore tirrenico (8/12/43 - fonte evaso);

(1) - Battaglione volontari (imprecisato) impegnato in zona Mondragone (fonte radio fascista - 27/11/43);

(1) - Battaglione volontari "B.Mussolini" impegnato sul fronte meridionale (fonte radio fascista - 26/10/43);

- Battaglione "M" (imprecisato) in zona Teramo (fonte ufficiali evasi - Novembre 1943);

- Battaglione "M" (imprecisato) in zona Chieti (fonte ufficiale evaso - novembre 1943);

- Reparti imprecisati in afflusso in zona Ripa Teatina (Chieti) (fonte ufficiale evaso - 26/12/43).-

Si fa notare,però, che secondo quanto comunicato a questo S.I.M. dal G.2, in seguito ad accertamenti eseguiti dai Comandi alleati operanti 3745
delle 5ª ed 8ª Armate, non si ebbe mai conferma della presenza sul fronte di detti reparti.-

./.

(1) - Potrebbe trattarsi della stessa Battaglione.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Balcania

- X Gruppo CC.NN. impegnato in zona Negatica (Bosnia) (fonte Divisione "Venezia" - 13/11/43);

- 19° Btg. CC.NN. in zona Prevesa (Grecia) (fonte I.S.- 15/11/43);

- ? Battaglione "M" (imprecisato) in zona Tirana (Albania) (fonte evase - 8/11/43);

- ? elementi Btg. "M" (imprecisato) porto di Durazzo (Albania) (fonte ufficiale evase - 10/11/43);

- 24ª Legione CC.NN. d'assalto nell'isola di Sasno - (fonte radio Roma 28/12/1943).-

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Oltre alle suelencate segnalazioni su reparti fascisti combattenti in collaborazione con le forze armate germaniche, questo S.I.M. possiede le seguenti notizie circa la riorganizzazione dei reparti dell'esercito repubblicano fascista :

Già costituiti :

- ? Divisione (imprecisata) della forza di circa 10.000 uomini, inquadrata nelle "SS.", su due Reggimenti CC.NN. dislocati in località non precisata del Veneto (fonte radio-fascista - 13/11/43);

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

- ? elementi Btg. "M" (imprecisato) [illegible] porte di Durazzo (Albania) (fonte ufficiale evaso - 10/11/43);

- 24ª Legione CC.NN. d'assalto nell'isola di Sasno - (fonte radio Roma 28/12/1943).-

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Oltre alle suelencate segnalazioni su reparti fascisti combattenti in collaborazione con le forze armate germaniche, queste S.I.M. possiede le seguenti notizie circa la rierganizzazione dei re parti dell'esercito repubblicano fascista :

Già costituiti :

- 9 Divisione (imprecisata) della forza di circa 10.000 uomini, inqua drata nelle "SS.", su due Reggimenti CC.NN. dislocati in località non precisata del Veneto (fonte radio-fascista - 13/11/43);

- 67ª Legione Milizia dislocata a Bologna (fonte radio-fascista 10/11/43);

- 110ª Legione Milizia dislocata ad Ascoli Piceno - forza 200 (?) uomini (fonte ufficiale evaso - 21/12/43);

3744

- ? Battaglione bersaglieri (imprecisato) notato in transito da Pordenone verso Udine (fonte ufficiale evaso - 10/11/43);

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

- (?) Battaglione CC.NN. (imprecisato) dislocato a Perugia (fonte ufficiale evasa - 15/10/43);

- (?) Battaglione CC.NN. (imprecisato) dislocato in zona Rovigo (fonte ufficiale evasa 1°decade ottobre);

- (?) Battaglione imprecisato, rientrato dalla Germania dopo ultimato l'addestramento (fonte radio Roma - 23/12/43);

- (?) Battaglione imprecisato, costituito da elementi sardi, dislocato a Cremona (fonte radio Roma - 21/12/43);

- 10° Battaglione "Padova" (ftr.?) costituito il 13/12/43 (fonte radio Roma - 14/12/43).-

<u>La organizzazione</u> :

- N° 3 Battaglioni reclute in zona Alessandria (fonte radio fascista 13/12/43);

- Reparti non precisati in approntamento in Germania (fonte radio tedesca - 20/12/43);

- Notevole contingente di reclute in provincia di Frosinone (fonte radio fascista - 26/12/43);

- Divisione corazzata "Centauro" la quale avrebbe in dotazione carri armati tipo "M".-

(La divisione corazzata "Centauro" (ex "Mussolini") fino all'armistizio era costituita da personale della Milizia

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

- (?) Battaglione imprecisato, costituito da elementi sardi, dislocato a Cremona (fonte radio Roma - 21/12/43);

- 10° Battaglione "Padova" (ftr.?) costituito il 13/12/43 (fonte radio Roma - 14/12/43).-

In organizzazione :

- N° 3 Battaglioni reclute in zona Alessandria (fonte radio fascista 13/12/43);

- Reparti non precisati in apprestamento in Germania (fonte radio tedesca - 20/12/43);

- Notevole contingente di reclute in provincia di Frosinone (fonte radio fascista - 26/12/43);

- Divisione corazzata "Centauro" la quale avrebbe in dotazione carri armati tipo "M".-
(La divisione corazzata "Centauro" (ex "Mussolini") fino all'armistizio era costituita da personale della Milizia, armata con circa una trentina di carri tedeschi ed altro materiale fornito dalla Germania.- Cessò di esistere il 10 settembre c.a. nella zona tra Tivoli e Roma (fonte molto attendibile - 12/12/43);

- Divisione corazzata imprecisata la quale avrebbe in dotazione carri armati di tipo "M" (fonte molto attendibile 12/12/43).-

./.

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In progetto :

La chiamata alle armi delle classi 1923 - 24 e 25 ha dato un gettito di 50 mila reclute che saranno impiegate come segue :

- 30 mila per la costituzione di reparti "SS" comandati da ufficiali italiani, ma alle dipendenze germaniche ;

- 20 mila per la formazione di battaglioni destinati ad essere trasferiti ed armati in Germania (fonte molto attendibile - 22/12/43).-

M A R I N A

- La Nave da battaglia ""Cavour"" da 26.000 Tonn. si trova nel porto di Trieste ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ove trovavasi in riparazione alla data dell'armistizio.

- Nelle basi navali dell'Egeo sono dislocati diversi sottomarini di categoria imprecisata ed i seguenti cacciatorpediniere :

  Crispi
  Solferino
  Turbine
  Calatafimi

  (fonte rimpatriata - 10/12/43);

- La 10ª flottiglia "MAS" dislocata a La Spezia, potenziata con la assegnazione di sommergibili e mezzi d'assalto, sta preparando

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sferiti ed armati in Germania (fonte molto attendibile - 22/12/43).-

M A R I N A

- La Nave da battaglia ""Cavour"" da 26.000 Tonn. si trova nel porto di Trieste ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ove trovavasi in riparazione alla data dell'armistizio.

- Nelle basi navali dell'Egeo sono dislocati diversi sottomarini di categoria imprecisata ed i seguenti cacciatorpediniere :

  Crispi
  Selferino
  Turbine
  Calatafimi

  (fonte rimpatriata - 10/12/43);

- La 10ª flottiglia "MAS" dislocata a La Spezia, potenziata con la assegnazione di sommergibili e mezzi d'assalto, sta preparando azioni di sorpresa (fonte molto attendibile - 12/12/43);

- Reparti d'assalto costituiti sul tipo del Battaglione ""S. Marco"" sono in approntamento (fonte molto attendibile - 12/12/43);

- Reggimento"S.Marco" forze complessive imprecisate,in addestramento in una località dell'Alta Italia (fonte radio fascista 10/11/43).

./.

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In progetto :

Corpo di fanteria della Marina, con elementi volontari provenienti sia dalla Marina che dalle altre forze armate, da impiegare in operazioni anfibie (fonte radio Roma - 18/12/43).-

AVIAZIONE

Forze già costituite:

- Comando 1ª Squadra aerea dislocato a Milano

- Il I° Raggruppamento caccia terrestre ha sede nell'aeroporto di Brescia (Milano) ;

- Il 3° Stormo caccia terrestre ha sede nell'aeroporto di Cerveteri (Civitavecchia) ;

- La Scuola caccia terrestre, già dislocata nell'aeroporto di Gorizia, ha sede nell'aeroporto di Aviano (Pordenone).-

In costituzione :

- Raggruppamento aerei siluranti nell'aeroporto di Venegono (ex Varese);

- Raggruppamento idrovolanti sull'idroscalo di Desenzano sul Garda;

- Raggruppamento bombardieri terrestri sull'aeroporto di Ponte San Pietro (Bergamo);

- Raggruppamento caccia terrestre sull'aeroporto di Caselle Torinese (Torino) e (fantapiloti cruci fino novembre).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

- Comando 1ª Squadra aerea dislocato a Milano

- Il I° Raggruppamento caccia terrestre ha sede nell'aeroporto di Bresso (Milano) ;

- Il 3° Stormo caccia terrestre ha sede nell'aeroporto di Cerveteri (Civitavecchia) ;

- La Scuola caccia terrestre, già dislocata nell'aeroporto di Gorizia, ha sede nell'aeroporto di Aviano (Pordenone).-

Ia costituzione :

- Raggruppamento aerei siluranti nell'aeroporto di Venegono (ex Varese);

- Raggruppamento idrovolanti sull'idroscalo di Desenzano sul Garda;

- Raggruppamento bombardieri terrestri sull'aeroporto di Ponte San Pietro (Bergamo);

- Raggruppamento caccia terrestre sull'aeroporto di Caselle Torinese (Torino) - (fontepilote evasi fine novembre);

- Battaglione paracadutisti (i primi elementi giunti alle armi hanno iniziato l'addestramento il giorno 16 c.m., in una località non precisata dell'Italia settentrionale) - (rif. 3741 Ind. Roma - 17/12/43).-

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020 2023

In progetto :

- Gruppo di aerosiluranti ;

- Gruppo caccia, da adibire alla difesa dell'Italia settentrionale;

- Detti gruppi dovrebbero essere in approntamento nel prossimo mese di gennaio (fonte molto attendibile - 12/12/43).-

****

Posto Militare 151, li 30 Dicembre 1943.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Es Rose di Gemito [illegible]

****

Poste Militare 151, li 30 Dicembre 1943.

3740

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

2026

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: EGI [illegible] INFORMATION

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MAIA)
LECUILE (LECCE)
I/10E
6 Mar 44

Adv HQ (2)
Army Sub Commission (ACC)
CALTANO

Copy to: Main 8 Army (for G.I)(8 Army M.345I(b)
1 Cdn Corps (for G.I)(of 17 Feb ref. a)

1. Will you please instruct the SIM, Comando Supremo to reply to our I/10E of 27 Feb 44 (copy herewith) without further delay.

2. A reminder has been sent (I/16) on 01 Mar 44.

CGI.

Maj Gen,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

2027

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

C O P Y

SUBJECT: ITALIAN publications

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MAIA)
LECCE (LECCE)
I/102
27 Feb 44

COMANDO SUPREMO (For CIS)

Will you please inform this Sub Commission if C.S.I. No. 1 Canadian Corps can be placed on the distribution list of your "BOLLETTINO INFORMAZIONI".

Capt Butterworth

forBrigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

CGL.

2028

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Development of Films

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LE VILLE (LEVILLE)
I/102
ADJT H.Q.

(UNRRA Italia Assistance)

Copy to:- LO Army Sub Comm A.C.C.,
c/o H.Q., A.C.C.
AFPO Naples

Ref our I/102 of 29 Feb 44. (UNRRA only).

1. Inquiries reveal that all developing of aire films must be done in ENGLAND, as there is no suitable equipment in ITALY.

2. Any Film Photographic Unit are willing to send your film to ENGLAND and return to you.

If you require this, will you please:-

(a) prepare the film for despatch and report its location.

(b) forward to this HQ a resume of the film story, together with a note to the effect that the film can be shown in ENGLAND to those interested.

Refer to 13 refers.

for
Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

30

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12029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence.

3/102,
110

L.O.
Army Sub Commission (ACC)
HQ Allied Control Commission

6 April 44.

TO: Army Sub Commission(ACC)
Main HQ (MMIA)
Lequile (LECCE)

MILITARY MISSION.
Date 9 Apr 44
to
ITALIAN ARMY.

93

Ref your I/102 of 13 Mar. AFPU in NAPLES inform us that all developing of cine films must be done in England, as there is no equipment out here.

Will you therefore let us have the film and a short blurb, a very rough resume' of the story in fact, together with a note to the effect that it can be shewn in England to those interested. AFPU will then send the film and letter home in their special bag where it will be censored, developed and returned here to them.

They will be glad to help out on any future occasion.

R. Louis Capt
Lt. Col.,
Liaison Officer, Army Sub-Commission,
c/o HQ Allied Control Commission.

Field,
6 Apr 44.

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Care & Custody

I/102 109

CONFIDENTIAL

AP 956

S-1136

S1573

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

635

Not pertinent

25 March 1944

ADDENDUM NO. 3 TO INTELLIGENCE INSTRUCTION(S) NUMBER 32)

HEADQUARTERS 1 APR 1944 A. C. C.

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIEL

I. VALUE OF CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIEL.

1. Reference is made to the first (unnumbered) Addendum to Intelligence Instruction No. 32 dated 7 May 1943, above subject. Recent experiences prove that the following pertinent points should again be stressed to all units and formations:

a. Captured enemy materiel (CEM) is the property of the Allied Forces and not that of the individual or organization into whose hands it may fall. Certain trophies are permitted, but the unlawful retention of captured enemy material is an offense comparable with stealing and of a very definite hindrance to the war effort.

b. In many cases it has been the information gathered from the technical examination of enemy material which has resulted in the adoption of the protective and counter measures found necessary. The speed with which such measures can be taken varies directly with the promptness with which such material is received and is therefore primarily dependent upon action being taken by Unit Intelligence Officers immediately upon capture.

c. CEM has not only given troops the opportunity to familiarize themselves with enemy equipment prior to meeting it in battle but has also proven itself valuable in the hands of friendly irregular troops.

II. PROCEDURE.

1. a. A.F.H.Q. Circular No. 65 dated 3 September 1943 outlines the procedure for the allocation and assignment of CEM for all purposes with the exception of items which are required strictly for technical intelligence purposes in U.S. and U.K. However, the requirements of technical intelligence take absolute priority over all other demands. All new types of equipment or items appearing in any way unusual will therefore be reported immediately through G-2 (Intelligence channels) to the intelligence officer of the next higher formation who will, in turn, report through normal intelligence channels to A.F.H.Q. Technical Intelli-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

2 0 1

ences prove that the following pertinent points should again be stressed to all units and formations:

a. Captured enemy material (CEM) is the property of the Allied Forces and not that of the individual or organization into whose hands it may fall. Certain trophies are permitted, but the unlawful retention of captured enemy material is an offense comparable with stealing and of a very definite hindrance to the war effort.

b. In many cases it has been the information gathered from the technical examination of enemy material which has resulted in the adoption of the protective and counter measures found necessary. The speed with which such measures can be taken varies directly with the promptness with which such material is received and is therefore primarily dependant upon action being taken by Unit Intelligence Officers immediately upon capture.

c. CEM has not only given troops the opportunity to familiarize themselves with enemy equipment prior to meeting it in battle but has also proven itself valuable in the hands of friendly irregular troops.

II. PROCEDURE.

1. a. A.F.H.Q. Circular No. 63 dated 3 September 1943 outlines the procedure for the allocation and assignment of CEM for all purposes with the exception of items which are required strictly for technical intelligence purposes in U.S. and U.K. However, the requirements of technical intelligence take absolute priority over all other demands. All new types of equipment or items appearing in any way unusual will therefore be reported immediately through G-2 (Intelligence channels) to the intelligence officer of the next higher formation who will, in turn, report through normal intelligence channels to M.I. Technical Intelligence North Africa and Central Mediterranean. Such reports should be accompanied, wherever possible, by photographs. The evacuation and safe guarding of technical intelligence requirements will take priority over all other CEM.

b. The QM (CEMSC) is the agency vested with the authority to issue disposal instructions, based on G-3 allocations. Furthermore, in no circumstances will CEM of any description whatsoever be removed from the theatre, either by units or individuals, military or civilian, without specific authorization issued by AFHQ. The responsibility for compliance with such procedure is outlined in para 1d of AFHQ Circular No. 63 of 3 September 1943, which is quoted verbatim:

3736

"1d. The instructions contained herein are not to be interpreted in any way as relieving Commanding Generals

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of Armies and Areas of their responsibility for collecting, sorting, classifying, safeguarding, evacuating, etc., captured enemy material and supplies in accordance with existing instructions to specified parks, dumps, etc."

By Command of General WILSON:

J.A.H. GIBBS,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

K.W.D. STRONG,
Major Gen[illegible], G.S.,
A. C. of S., G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

AFHQ "E"
MEDUSA "X"

plus

A. C. of S., G-2 War Dept.	3
JIC/JM	3
D.M.I., War Office	3
D.M.I. G.H.Q., M.E.F.	3
B.C.S.(Int, H.Q., A.A.I.	3
A. C. of S., G-2, H.Q., 5th Army	3
G.S.(Int), H.Q., 8th Army	3
G-2 (Advanced Intelligence), C.M.F.	3
H.Q. Force 133, M.E.F.	3
H.Q., Force 266, C.M.F.	3
A. C. of S., G-2, H.Q. Force 163	3

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CONCUR:

K.W.D. STRONG,
Major General, U.S.,
Asst. C. of S., G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

AFHQ "S"
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D.M.I., War Office
D.M.I. G.H.Q., M.E.F.
D.G.S.(Int, H.Q., A.M.I.
Asst. C. of S., G-2, H.Q., 5th Army
G.S.(Int), H.Q., 8th Army
G-2 (Advanced Intelligence), C.M.F.
H.Q. Force 133, M.E.F.
H.Q., Force 266, C.M.F.
Asst. C. of S., G-2, H.Q. Force 163

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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12034

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

RESTRICTED

Subject: Information on ABRUZZI Region from Lt Col FORTI Nicola

Army Sub Commission ACC
Main HQ (MANIA)
LECCE (LECCE)
I/102
7 Apr 44

G2.Adv Int (AFHQ)
c/o PBS NAPLES

Herewith information which may be of use to you, regarding the ABRUZZI Region. Col FORTI seems to know the region well, and was once selected, on account of his topographical knowledge, as an LO for EIGHTH Army. He was however turned down through his having held a number of important Fascist posts in the past.

GSH

Brig
Army Sub Comm ACC

3734

I-102 107

N. 2060 (208) del Catal.
(R. 1941 - Anno XIX)

STATO MAGGIORE R.ESERCITO
-Ufficio Segreteria e Personale-

P.M.151, 4 aprile 1944 - Anno

Al LA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO A.C.C.
LEQUILE

Prot. N. 8817/216 SP Allegati 13

Risposta al foglio del
Div. Sez. N.

OGGETTO : ten.col.ftr.(a) compl. PORTI Nicola.-
Ufficiale Porti Nicola

Seguito intese verbali.

Il ten.colonnello degli alpini PORTI ing.Nicola, negli esposti allegati (qui trasmessi da codesta Sottocommissione) mette in rilievo la sua conoscenza della zona adriatica e degli altipiani centrali della regione abruzzese e chiede di essere impiegato in modo che tale sua conoscenza possa essere valorizzata.

Trattasi di un valoroso ufficiale, più volte decorato al valor militare, il quale ha espresso il vivo desiderio di partecipare attivamente alla lotta contro i tedeschi.

Durante il regime fascista egli ha ricoperto le seguenti cariche :
-segretario federale di Teramo dall'ottobre 1928 al maggio 1929 ;
-consigliere nazionale dal 1929 al 1934 ;
-comandante di legione M.V.S.N. dal 1924 al 1934.

La sua posizione politica è stata segnalata al ministero della guerra che non ha per ora ritenuto di collocarlo in congedo, perchè egli risieda in territorio non ancora liberato.

Si ritiene opportuno informare di quanto sopra codesta Sottocommissione, per il caso ritenesse di valersi dell'opera dell'ufficiale stesso, nonostante i suoi precedenti politici.

37232

Il ten.col.PORTI trovasi attualmente a Cassarano a disposizione del comando corpi di riordinamento

Tipografia per gli Uffici della Regia Aeronautica - 1941 - Anno XIX

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-segretario federale di Teramo dall'ottobre 1928 al maggio 1929 ;
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Si ritiene opportuno informare di quanto sopra codesta Sottocommissione, per il caso ritenesse di valersi dell'opera dell'ufficiale stesso, nonostante i suoi precedenti politici.

Il ten.col.FORTI trovasi attualmente a Casarano, a disposizione del comando campi di riordinamento.

Come da richiesta di codesta Sottocommissione, si unisce anche la memoria dell'ufficiale relativa alla costruzione delle feritoie nelle opere in calcestruzzo cementizio.-

IL SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
-Gen.di Div. G.B.Oxilia-

Trattare per ogni lettera un solo argomento ed indicare nella stessa il numero di protocollo e l'ufficio cui si risponde.
Indirizzo telegrafico ... — 5° Posta n. ...

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12037

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TENENTE COLONNELLO ALPINI

P O R T I N I C O L A = classe 1894

residente a Teramo(Abruzzo)ed attualmente alle dipendenze del Comando 2° Campo di Riordinamento di Galatina(Lecce).

Ha rivestito cariche nel partito fascista fino al giugno 1934, dopo di che ha cessato ogni attività appartandosi,perchè disgustato della politica interna ed estera del regime,e soprattutto perchè disapprovava l'avvicinamento prima e l'alleanza poi con la Germania:come potrà in seguito dimostrare anche con molteplici e sicure testimonianze non appena liberata Teramo.

3732

Decorato di due medaglie di argento,una di bronzo ed una croce di guerra al valor militare. = Ferito di guerra.

Di professione ingegnere - fu Presidente di Club Alpino e di Ente per il turismo.

2038

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

DAL COMANDO 5° CAMPO - CALATINA -
AL COMANDO ALPINI - PRESICCE -

Nº 7360./Pers.

Pregasi disporre che Ten.Colonnello FORTI Nicola si presenti at maggiore Fieldman ufficiale collegamento presso il IXº Corpo d'Armata in Bari per essere avviato at comando Armata Britannica alt. Comunicare data avviamento alt.

d'ordine
P/to magg.Giannicla

T.Arosio
M.Miganonti

3731

2039

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IV° RAG(UPPAMENTO DEL 2° CAMPO DI(IORDINAMENTO
COMANDO

N° 788 di prot. Ugento, 27 Novembre 1943

OGGETTO : Trasferimento Ten. Col. PORTI Nicola

AL COMANDO BATTAGLIONE ALPINI PROVVISORIO PRESICCE

Seguito foglio 416 del 20 corrente.-
Il trasferimento del Ten.Col. PORTI Nicola a Bari è revocato.

IL COMANDANTE DEL RAGGRUPPAMENTO
(Ten.Col.Irnerio Capodanque)

3730

P. M. 181 - 11 Settembre 1943.

AL COMANDO 214ª Divisione Costiera

P. M. 181

In considerazione delle attuali e nuove contingenze militari, il sottoscritto Ten. Col. di Compl. Alpini FORTI Nicola, in servizio presso questo Comando di Divisione, prega di voler ottenere dal Comando Territoriale del IXº Corpo d'Armata suo centro di mobilitazione, l'assegnazione immediata ad un reggimento alpini, senza preferenza per l'uno o per l'altro dei reggimenti.

Dati e stato di servizio :

- Distretto di Teramo - cl. 1894 - anzianità di grado 15/7/1939 - guerra 1915-18 e l'attuale - ferito - decorato con due medaglie d'argento, una di bronzo, una croce di guerra al valor militare.

Fto. Ten. Col. FORTI Nicola fu Gioachino

Trasmessa al Comando XXXI C/A con foglio nº 1/2078/Ris. dell'11 Settembre 1943.

Si rilascia a richiesta dell'interessato.

P.M. 181, 13 Ottobre 1943.

IL TEN. COL. CAPO DI S.M. DELLA 214 DIV.COST.
(Francesco Dibitonto)

P. C. C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Fto. Ten. Col. FORTI Nicola fu Gioachino

Trasmessa al Comando XXXI C/A con foglio n° 1/2078/Ris. dell'11 Settembre 1943.

Si rilascia a richiesta dell'interessato.

P.M. 181, 13 Ottobre 1943.

IL TEN. COL. CAPO DI S.M. DELLA 214 DIV.COST.
(Francesco Dibitonto)

P. C. C.

3729

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

P. M. 181 - 20 Settembre 1943.

AL COMANDO 214ª DIVISIONE COSTIERA

POSTA MILITARE 181

In data 11 corrente mese presentai a codesto Comando presso cui presto servizio, domanda per essere ritornato ad un reggimento Alpino, in considerazione della nuova situazione militare e politica creatasi con l'armistizio.

Poichè la linea di occupazione tedesca corre ora ininterrotta, come si desume dai comunicati inglesi, dal Tirreno all'Adriatico, e precisamente dalla zona di Salerno fino a nord di Bari, mi sarebbe praticamente impossibile raggiungere le truppe alpine anche quando venissi restituito.

Chiedo perciò di poter essere destinato ad altro reparto combattente nella zona pugliese, nella speranza di poter modestamente contribuire anche alla liberazione della mia terra d'Abruzzo dalla soldataglia tedesca. In conseguenza prego di essere restituito al mio centro di mobilitazione (Comando Territoriale del IXº Corpo d'Armata in Bari) al quale non sarà difficile destinarmi ad un reparto colà combattente.

Fto. Ten. Col. di Cpl. Alpini
Forti Nicola fu Gioacchino
cl. 1894 - Distretto Teramo

Trasmessa al Comando del XXXIº C. A. con foglio nº 1/2223/Ris. del 21/9/1943.

Si rilascia a richiesta dell'interessato.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

[illegible] creatasi con l'armistizio.

Poichè la linea di occupazione tedesca corre ora ininterrotta, come si desume dai comunicati inglesi, dal Tirreno all'Adriatico, e precisamente dalla zona di Salerno fino a nord di Bari, mi sarebbe praticamente impossibile raggiungere le truppe alpine anche quando venissi restituito.

Chiedo perciò di poter essere destinato ad altro reparto combattente nella zona pugliese, nella speranza di poter modestamente contribuire anche alla liberazione della mia terra d'Abruzzo dalla soldataglia tedesca. In conseguenza prego di essere restituito al mio centro di mobilitazione (Comando Territoriale del IX° Corpo d'Armata in Bari) al quale non sarà difficile destinarmi ad un reparto colà combattente.

Pto. Ten. Col. di Cpl. Alpini
Forti Nicola fu Gioacchino
cl. 1894 - Distretto Teramo

Trasmessa al Comando del XXII° C. A. con foglio n° 1/2823/Ris. del 21/9/1943.

Si rilascia a richiesta dell'interessato.

P. M. 181, 13 Ottobre 1943.

IL TENENTE COL. CAPO DI S.M. 3728
DELLA 214ª DIVISIONE COSTIERA
(Francesco Dibitonto)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

105

COMANDO 214 DIVISIONE COSTIERA-S.M.-

P.M. 181, 3 settembre 1943

AL TEN.COLONNELLO BIANCHI
-Ufficio Personale del XXXI° C.A. - P.M. 114 -

Caro Bianchi,

ti ho scritto avanti ieri per interessarti ad una mia domanda intesa ad ottenere di essere restituito al Centro di Mobilitazione di Bari per poter essere assegnato ad un reparto combattente contro i tedeschi in Puglia.-

La domanda è stata dalla divisione inviata al corpo d'Armata e spero sia giunta ormai a Catanzaro. Ti prego ancora di voler fare in modo che abbia sollecito ~~xxx~~ e favorevole corso; e più grato ancora ti sarei ~~xx~~ se la comunicazione alla divisione della decisione del corpo d'Armata fosse inviata con la posta di domani.

Scusa il disturbo e abbiti i miei cordiali saluti Scarponi.

TEN.COLONNELLO DEGLI ALPINI
Forte Nicola

3727

P. V. 181, 28 Settembre 1943.

ALL'ECCELLENZA IL COMANDANTE
XXXI° CORPO D'ARMATA

P. V. 114

Io sottoscritto Ten. Col. di Compl. Alpini FORTI Nicola, di Teramo, in servizio presso il Comando della 214 Divisione Costiera, mi permetto rivolgermi all'E. V. per quanto appresso.

In data 11 corr. presentai al Comando di Divisione una domanda intesa ad ottenere, in vista della nuova situazione militare e politica creatasi con l'armistizio, di essere restituito alle truppe alpine allo scopo di dare attivo contributo alla lotta contro l'esercito tedesco. Tale domanda fu dal Comando di Divisione inoltrata al Comando del XXXI° Corpo d'Armata con N° 1/2878/pers. dell'11 corr. mese.

Successivamente, in data 20 corr., considerato che lo stabilirsi da parte dell'esercito tedesco di una linea continua dal Tirreno all'Adriatico mi avrebbe reso impossibile di raggiungere i reparti alpini, anche quando la prima domanda fosse stata accolta, presentai una seconda domanda che il Comando di Divisione inoltrò a quello di Corpo d'Armata con foglio N° 1/2289/pers. del 21 corr., per ottenere di essere restituito al mio centro di mobilitazione (Comando Territoriale del IX° Corpo d'Armata in Bari) allo scopo di essere assegnato ad un qualunque reparto combattente nella zona pugliese.

Facendo seguito alle due domande, oso adesso rivolgermi direttamente all' E. V. per illustrare i sentimenti e l'impulso che mi hanno in-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ramo, in servizio presso il Comando della 21ª Divisione Costiera, mi permetto rivolgermi all'E. V. per quanto appresso.

In data 11 corr. presentai al Comando di Divisione una domanda intesa ad ottenere, in vista della nuova situazione militare e politica creatasi con l'armistizio, di essere restituito alle truppe alpine allo scopo di dare attivo contributo alla lotta contro l'esercito tedesco. Tale domanda fu dal Comando di Divisione inoltrata al Comando del XXXI° Corpo d'Armata con N° 1/2878/pers. dell'11 corr. mese.

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Facendo seguito alle due domande, oso adesso rivolgerai direttamente all' E. V. per illustrare i sentimenti e l'impulso che mi hanno indotto a presentarle ; e per esporre il mio pensiero sulla oscura 3726 che la nazione attraversa, resa più angosciosa al nostro cuore di italiani e di soldati dalle notizie, sia pur frammentarie ed incerte, delle vessazioni, dei tormenti e degli eccidi che la soldataglia tedesca va compiendo nell'Italia occupata, nella quale son le famiglie di molti di noi.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Consentiteni, Eccellenza, di premettere che sono un soldato della Grande Guerra 15-18, che combattè con giovanile entusiasmo nelle truppe alpine, guadagnandosi due medaglie d'argento, una di bronzo, una croce di guerra al valor militare ed una ferita ; ed un uomo che ha sempre considerato il bene della Patria quale primo scopo della propria vita, e che oggi molto soffre per l'incerto domani che il destino avverso e le gravi colpe degli uomini hanno preparato all'Italia.

L'alleanza con la Germania fu innaturale e colpevole. Innaturale, per la diversità profonda di interessi, di concezione di vita e di pensiero, per la posizione geografica che ha sempre portato i popoli germanici a gravitare sul Mediterraneo, con grave e millenaria minaccia di soffocamento per le genti che ne abitavano le sponde; minaccia che una ipotetica vittoria avrebbe aggravato, poichè una Germania vittoriosa e padrona dell'Europa non avrebbe sicuramente rinunciato al dominio diretto di quel mare, ponte fra tre continenti, la cui padronanza é stata, e sempre sarà nei secoli, il presupposto indispensabile del dominio mondiale. Per l'Italia perciò la vittoria avrebbe rappresentato null'altro che un mutamento di dipendenza, con la sostituzione di una servitù diretta e materiale, e quindi ben più dannosa, ad un'altra indiretta e lontana e perciò stesso meno soffocatrice.

Alleanza colpevole, poichè il pericolo non era ignorato da chi l'alleanza volle, tanto é vero che in un giorno non lontano mobilitò due divisioni al Brennero in difesa dell'Austria, stato cuscinetto dichiarato indispensabile ed intangibile, e poi senza reagire abbandonato all'espansionismo prussiano.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Comunque l'alleanza fu, contro la storia e contro i chiari interessi della Nazione. Ma non si radicò mai nel cuore della maggioranza degl'italiani, i quali vedevano, o istintivamente sentivano, la minaccia futura. Per questo, e non soltanto per l'impreparazione egualmente colpevole, l'Esercito e la Nazione non hanno dato al momento della prova suprema tutto quanto avrebbero altrimenti potuto.

37 2 6

L'Italia ha così perduto una guerra non giustificata da alcuna

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

realtà storica od interesse contingente; e con l'armistizio, e subito dopo, è tornata alla sua vera guerra, come molti avevano preveduto, ed auspicato, doveese fatalmente tornare.

L'armistizio, lungi dal segnare una sconfitta, rappresenta perciò la premessa, e può significare il principio, della liberazione e della rinascita della Patria. Ma ad una condizione : che gli italiani si liberino al più presto dal senso di incertezza e di smarrimento che li ha colpiti di fronte al precipitare degli eventi, e ritrovino l'unità, e rinccendano nel cuore la fiamma della fede nei destini della Patria che non dere morire, e nella propria capacità di opere e di sacrificio.

E vengo, Eccellenza, al punto al quale volevo giungere.

La storia dei popoli, di tutti i popoli, è scritta e si scrive col sangue. Anche il sapere, l'arte, le leggi, le belle opere di pace, possono dare ed hanno dato gloria imperitura ai popoli. Ma allorchè nella vita di una Nazione batte un'ora tragica, solamente il sangue può segnare la salvezza e riaccendere più alta e più nobile nel cuore dei cittadini la fiamma di una fede che sembrava spenta. E non occorre nemmeno che il sangue sia molto, chè assai spesso il sangue di pochi votati al sacrificio esalta gli spiriti e si stampa indelebile nella storia assai più e meglio del sangue di molti che può anche sommergere. Così, senza rimontare ai mille esempi del passato, per la Francia nella presente guerra; poichè è indubitato che il sangue generosamente versato, dopo il crollo pauroso, dai pochi seguaci del Generale De Gaulle, varrà a salvare la Francia di fronte al mondo, mentre per quel sangue, ed intorno ad esso, il popolo di Francia si troverà nuovamente riunito, vivifi-

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3724

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Il momento pauroso che la Francia attraversò tre anni or sono, e che ha già da tempo superato anche se il nemico accampa tuttavia sul suo suolo, lo attraversa oggi l'Italia. Ancor più tragico anzi, per la lotta di vita o di morte che due giganti combattono sul suo territorio, con seguito di molti lutti e di immani rovine che i secoli soltanto, ed il sacrificio di generazioni, varranno a sanare.

E' l'ora, Eccellenza, in cui il destino richiede sangue, ed ancora sangue perchè l'Italia sopravviva. Anche poco sangue, ma generoso e caldo, offerto senza calcolo ma come supremo dono senza contropartita. Offerto soprattutto in tempo, quando l'esito della lotta non è ancora definito, chè altrimenti riuscirebbe tardivo ed infruttuoso.

Ottima cosa la riorganizzazione dell'Esercito attraverso le sue grandi unità, poichè l'Esercito, specialmente se alla sua riorganizzazione presiederanno il cuore e lo spirito, più che formale disciplina pur ~~che~~ necessaria, potrà costituire domani la spina dorsale della Nazione rinnovellata e garanzia di ordine fecondo. Ma opera lunga e difficile allorchè mancano i mezzi e quasi generale e profondo è il turbamento degli animi. Ed il tempo che passa è perduto, ogni ora che trascorre nell'inazione è perduta, quando la storia grida il suo imperativo categorico : ora o mai più.

In presenza delle sofferenze inaudite della maggior parte d'Italia, nel tormento angoscioso, continuo ed insopportabile per la sorte delle famiglie lontane ed indifese, cuori generosi fremono nelle file dei reparti, uomini di azione che chiaramente vedono la necessità e soprattutto l'urgenza del sacrificio. Riunirli subito, ad ogni giorno che passa può essere troppo tardi, in uno o più reparti minori che sarà sempre possibi-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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3723

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Forse la stessa fredda diplomazia riconoscerà domani attorno al tavolo della pace il sacrificio ; lo riconosceranno comunque i popoli che rifuggono sempre generosamente dalla sterilità del calcolo. Ma anche quando il sacrificio fosse dagli estranei misconosciuto, od anche deriso, non mai inutile sarà stato per la Nazione che non lo dimenticherà, e per la quale costituirà il lievito e l'incitamento sulla faticosa via della rinascita, dopo averne affrettato la liberazione dallo straniero.

Che se quel lievito mancasse, e la lampada purpurea accesa nell'ora più oscura della storia d'Italia, non illuminasse il cammino, ogni meta diverrebbe irraggiungibile ; e soltanto allora peserebbe in eterno sul popolo italiano l'onta di una sconfitta non soltanto militare, subita senza il palpito e la santità di generosa reazione.

Uno dei tanti Ufficiali che anelano alla riscossa, e padre senza pace per la sorte dei suoi quattro figli, ho osato rivolgermi direttamente a Voi, Eccellenza, sicuro di essere compreso, e nella speranza che vorrete perdonare, nell'ora che non soffre indugi, la forma certamente inconsueta nella vita militare.

(Ten. Col. Forti Nicola)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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(Ten. Col. Forti Nicola)

3722

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

COMANDO 214 DIVISIONE COSTIERA S.M.-SEZIONE 1ª-

N° 1/3543/Pers.di prot. P.M.114,14 ottobre 1943

OGGETTO: trasferimento.-

AL TEN.COLONNELLO ALPINI FORTI NICOLA

- SEDE -

In relazione alla domanda da voi presentate rispettivamente in data 11 e 20 settembre c.a., per essere assegnato a reparti operanti, si trascrive di seguito il foglio n° 05/5434/P.U. in data 8 ottobre corrente diretto dal comando del XXXI° C.D'Armata a questo comando di Divisione:

" L'Eccellenza dispone che il ten.colonnello degli alpini FORTI Nicola sia fatto presentare al comando della ~~8ª~~ 7ª Armata per essere destinato in reparti attivi.-

Sui documenti di viaggio sia specificatamente indicato il motivo del trasferimento.-

Il comando dell'Armata è già informato.""

d'ordine
IL COLONNELLO CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
F/to Rinaldo Fiore Vernazza

Di conseguenza siete posto in libertà a datare da domani 14 corrente per raggiungere il comando della ~~8ª~~ 7ª Armata.-

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE LA DIVISIONE
F/to Guido Lama

P. C. C.
IL TEN.COL. CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
F/to Francesco DIBITONTO

3721

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

In relazione alla domanda da voi presentata rispettivamente in data 11 e 20 settembre c.a., per essere assegnato a reparti operanti, si trascrive di seguito il foglio n° 05/5434/P.U. in data 8 ottobre corrente diretto dal comando del XXXI° C.d'Armata a questo comando di Divisione:

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3721

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12057

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

QS 162

SECRET

D/102

Subject: Operation of Patriots of Maiella. 28 Mar 44.

To : Army Sub-Commission ACC, Main HQ, LECUILE, (LECCE). 104

The enclosed translation of a report sent us by the Comando Supremo is forwarded to you for information. A copy has also been sent to Force 266 to which Maj. Migram belonged.

Lt. Col.
(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission.

QS/PJAC

3720

12058

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

SECRET

Supreme Command
Office of Operations
No. 11564/Op.

March 4,1944

103

SUBJECT: - Operations of the Patriots of Maiella

I am forwarding areport on the operations executed recently on the 8th Army front by the Maiella patriots, together with a detachment of English troops and two platoons of Italian parachutist Arditi.

The report reflects the heroic figure of the English officer, Major Wigram, who fell gloriously leading his men. It equally brings to light the courageous behaviour of the English officer, Lt. Aixell, who was gravely wounded, and taken prisoner.

The example given by such courageous officers who have generously shed their blood with that of the Italian patriots, make me believe that the Commission will greet this attached report.

MARSHAL OF ITALY

At about 500 hours on January 23,19 , 35 English soldiers and 80 Italian patriots, commanded by Major Wigram, left Casoli and went directly to Montelapiano where, under the direction of the Major, their training was completed.

When all preparations were perfected, they began an intense patrolling in the various zones that constituted the field of operation. The objectibe of this patrol was to gather exact information regarding the nimber of Germans and their deployment.

At the same time that these patrol activities were going on an information servicewas organized among the people of the various towns; thus, guides were formed to accompany, at the proper time, the soldiers to the field of operation.

They remained in Montelapiano from January 24 to Feb. 2.

On the night of January 30, the Major, 10 English soldiers and 30 volunteers, moved to Quadri where a battle took place with the Germans: an English soldier and a German were killed; 4 Germans were taken prisoner and were led back to Montelapiano.

The following day the Major ordered 6 volunteers to go to Quadri again for another operation, which resulted in the capture of 3 more Germans. The documents and other papers found on the dead as well as on the prisoners were handed over to the Maj

On the same day, on my initiative, 6 volunteers were sent Quadri to recover the body of the English soldier who fell in t battle. The body was carried to Fallo and buried, according to the Major's instructions, where the Quadri-Fallo road ends, exactly 7 meters from the from the fence of the cemetery of the said town.

On January 31 I went to Fallo to organize there the variou services for the planned action against Pizzoferrato.

According to the Major's plan -(a plan that was studied a formed from every particualr angle) the attack on Pizzoferrato an enemy's stronghold, was to bring the liberation of the enti area, that is, of the quadrilateral formed by Torricella -Penn - Buonanotte - Monteferrante - Fallo - Quadri -Pizzoferrati - Monteneredomom -Colledimacine, not being able to occupy Torric Peligna and the towns located at the foot of Maiella through a frontal attack, which was tried(as indicated above) in the pre vious days, by the Major himself and other platoons of patriot deployed on Civitella Messer Raimondo and Gessopalena.

Therefore, the Major's intention was to force the fall of the entier German defense system, which was solidly entrenched in the hills that extend from Torricella Peligria to Pizzoferr take this last town and, and in this manner, encircle the ene forces that were in the above mentioned area.

The Major, with such a plan, hoped, as on fact it happen to push the Germans toward the only road of escape, precisely that which from Pizzoferrato goes to the station of Palena.

This was this tactical plan which the Major had studied with which he would realize the pre-established objectives.

In the afternoon of February 2 when preparations had bee completed for the operation, the Major, commanding 29 English soldiers and 80 patriots, left Montelapiaono and moved to Fal to execute such a plan.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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The Major, with such a plan, hoped, as on fact it happen to push the Germans toward the only road of escape, precisely that which from Pizzoferrato goes to the station of Palena.

This was this tactical plan which the Major had studied with which he would realize the pre-established objectives.

In the afternoon of February 2 when preparations had bee completed for the operation, the Major, commanding 29 English soldiers and 80 patriots, left Montelapiaono and moved to Fal to execute such a plan.

After a short stop in the town, 2 platoons of 60 Italian parachutist "Arditi", commanded by Captain Gai, joined the Ma forces.

Between Major Wigram and Captain Gai it was established tha Major and his forces would leave Fallo at 1900 hours to arrive in Pizzoferrato at dawn on February 3.

In fact, the Major, with the English soldiers and the I ian volunteers, left Fallo at 1900 hours, February 2 and arr in Pizzoferrato at 04.30 hours, February 3. According to th established plan, Captain Gai's forces left Fallo at 02.30 h February 3, supposing to arrive in Pizzoferrato before dawn. parachutists were accompanied by picked guides, 5 mules lade with munitions, and12 men who were to carry the munitions, a fact they did, because of the difficult terrain and the floo the "Torrente Parello".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

As soon as he English forces and the Italian patriots reac Pizzoferrato they drew up in fighting order in the environs of th town, and waited the Major's order of attack, according to the pr established plan.

In the said positions were 4 platoons (English soldiers and Italian patriots) of a totsl of ~~XXXXXX~~ 109 men. Each platoon had the following assignment:

One platoon was to reach, with aguide, a locality northwest of the town, where a battery of cannons stood; the second platoon wa to reach the Arch-Priest's house; the third platoon was to reac Casa Malocchi (Caserma); the fourth platoon the Casa Casati; anot detachment, part of one of the paltoons, was left, by the Major's orders, to guard Hotel Melocchi, which is in Valle, at the entran of the town.

At about 04.30 hours the Major oredered the leaders of the platoon to move into their assigned objectives, and this manouver was executed with the maximum precision.

The cannons were not found, nor were any Germans found in t Archpriest'a House, or in the Melocchi house.

Major Wigram with about 20 English soldiers and 15 Italian patriots, commanded by Lt. Glieco, moved against Casati's house.

Having wxecuted the preliminary operations, the men reached the locality where Casa Casati is, with a garden enclosed on thre sides by a fencing wall which has three places of access into the garden.

Before the English soldieras and the patriots entered the garden, a machine gun's fire was heard, it came form the house an was directed against Valle which was below. Soon after, at 04;45 hours Major Wugram ordered the assault.

A large hand grenade was hurled against door No 1 which sen the door flying, the forces rushed into the garden thru gate No 1 located on the Church's square; while the soldiers surrounded the house, the Major and the Lt. advanced toward the main door of the house.

And to be more exact, Major Wigram stood at the door that ha been blasted by the grenade, and Lt. Glieco on Wigram's left, abo three meters away.

The Major asked, in German, the enemy to surrender; a voice came from inside surrendering; then the Major threw a rocket that lighted the entrance and the area in front of the house's door.

A machine gun was fired from inside the house; Major Wigram and other men were hit and fell.

Major Wigram, although fatally wounded, was able to order Lt. Glieco to retire with his men on the little square of the church, and died soon after.

According to the Major's last orders, Lt. Glieco withdrew his men, who were around thehouse, and placed them on the little square and around the fencing wall of the house.

On these positions, the soldiers prevented the Germans from coming out of the Casati house, until 07:15 hours the English off icer, Lt. Aixell arrived on the scene and, taking command, told Lt. Glieco, thru the interpreter Sassio, that the intention of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Lt. Glieco answered that, to his subordinate opinion, since was daylight and the men were uncovered, a second attack against the house would be very dangerous, adding that, to renew the atta it would have been necessary to wait for Captain Gai's volunteers who would not be late in arriving.

However, Lt. Aixell insisted on renewing the attack immedia after having ordered the men o draw nearer to the Casati house and enter the garden thru gate No 2 of the villa, causing it to blow up by rifle shots. He then ordered the surrender in German.

Immediately 4 Germans emerged from the house with their han up; at the same time a violent shower of fire hit the group of soldiers and patriots, and Lt. Aixell squarely. The latter was seriously wounded in the abdomen and the shoulder-blade.

The soldiers adn the patriots were thus forced to withdraw along the outside of the fencing wall, to the little square in front of the church.

Facing a desperate situation, Lt. Glieco decided to order t patriots and the English soldiers to abandon the church and thus

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

save themselves. The order was followed by all the patriots (except the wounded) and 3 English soldiers. Under the fire o the German machine guns they were able to gain the Torrento Parello and re-enter Fallo.

The naxt morning, February 4, 10 patriots and a soldier he English Red Cross left Fallo with the assignment of recov. ering the Major's body and to bring the wounded back.

The assignment was carried out, and so we learned that t Major's body had been buried by the Germans in fromt of the C ati House, while Captain Gai's parachutists buried the bodie of the 11 patriots who fell in Pizzoferrato.

An Italian patriot was brought back to Fallo. He was wou ed and was picked up in the environs of Pizzoferrato.

From the civilians of the town, and from the parachutist who late in the ~~day~~ night of February 3 had meanwhile occupie the town, we gathered that, the Germans, that evening, after h ing killed by a shot in the ear the wounded Italian patriots, they had the civilians of the town and the patriots prisoners carry the bodies of the German dead, the wounded English Lt., and arms and ammunition to the Station of Palena. The English prisoners were also brought to the Station.

In the above reported operation the following losses have hitherto been ascertained:

Germans - 20 dead, 3prisoners among which 1 wounded;
English - 2 dead, Major Wigram and a soldier, 22 or ~~wounded~~ prisoners, 1 wounded, (the Lt.);
Italian patriots - 11 dead, 9 missing, 5 wounded.

Before ending this brief report written by me as best I could on the activity of Maiella's patriots, I feel it my duty to salute the memory of the heroic Major Wigram, a volunteer among volunteers possessing a noble enthusiasm and a tenacious will, he knew how to interpret the ardent desire of the patric and wished ~~them~~ with me to realize the lofty aspiration of fighting the hated enemy.

He fell, the first of all, on the field of Honor, showing with the sacrifice of his life, that he possessed the highest military virtues, and the widest understanding of the defense- less and innocent populaces oppressed by German barbarity, in this tortured and battle-worn land of Abruzzo.

To my volunteers who have fallen for the noble cause of civilization, and to their families, goes the eternal acknowle ment of all Italians worthh of the ~~name~~, who even in the dark est and most tragic hour have not despaired nor doubted the rebirth of the heroic spirit of our people.

Their names, humble but glorious, will light up our way and our hardships for the inevitable victory of tomorrow.

And to Lt. Aixell also goes the acknowledgement, and my memory togethervwith that of the volunteers of his precious collaboration in the hard and bloody battle of Pizzoferrato, with the wish that he will get well and return to his Father- land and his family.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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February 23,1944

HEAD OF MAIELLA'S PATRIOTS
f. to Ettore Troilo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

2065

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION

I/5a.3/8

2110/INFO
26 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of document

TO : Land Forces Main HQ

The u/m document is forwarded. Please acknowledge receipt on the attached form.

TM 30-420 Handbook on the Italian Military Forces.

Sir,

Should we not have a file for publications Corres?
No. I think I/5a.3 is enough.
A/G have a "Publications" File.
NCF 29/3/44

F.E. GILLETT
Capt. 5 Trans D.C.
Deputy Director
Information Division

3715

2066

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- File -"Italian Army Reports"

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q.(META)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
6th Mar 44

Information Division,
Main H.Q., A.C.C.

The enclosed file (2134/INFO) is returned herewith after perusal at this Sub Commission.

Yr 9 S. 97 of 14 Mar refers.

ABC

Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

3714

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Q3/mms

Q397

14 March 1944

TO: Brig. Duchesne, Army Sub-Commission, A.C.C.
Main HQ (MMIA) LEQUILE (LECCE).

The enclosed file is forwarded to you for information and return to Information Division, Main HQ. A.C.C., Naples.

Lt. Col.

(G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission

1 Incl. as above.

The question of the Corsica delay (31 Jan - 12 Mar) by Information Div. A.C.C. in forwarding useful intelligence summary has been strongly represented to N.A.A.C.C.

See return to Acc. Sum Gr.
17/3
G III - I forward and 3713
Seen - Ref 7/5
Return as above

12068

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

PEP 5/5 Q...

17 MAR 44 2445 QS

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

QS/mms

17 March 1944

QS122

SUBJECT: Operations of the patriots of Maiella.

TO : Headquarters Advance Force 133, BARI.

Italian Government have forwarded a report on the action in which Major Wigram and Lt. Aixell were engaged in the attack on PIZZOFERRATO in company with a force of Italians. It is somewhat lengthy and contains a eulogy on Major Wigram's action before his death.

I am uncertain whether you are interested in this matter: if so, would you kindly indicate whether you would like to see the report or failing this, whether you consider it should be sent to Records or some other branch of Army Headquarters.

Lt. Col.

(Sgd) (G. W. QUINSMITH)
Army Sub-Commission

Copy to: Army Sub-Comm., A.C.C.,
Main HQ (MAIA) LEQUILE (LECCE).

3712

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G-2 (ADVANCED INTELLIGENCE) AFHQ
c/o PERIPHERAL BASE SECTION
NAPLES

O-r for info thy
File I/10 97

APPENDIX "3"

to

MEMORANDUM:- Advanced G-2.

Types of information of interest to Advanced G-2.

Note: This list may be amended.

- - - - - - - - - -

(Any answers to the undermentioned points of interest, or names, addresses and details of personnel who can supply such information, should be sent to Advanced G-2.)

The following may be taken as a guide:-

1. MILITARY. (Enemy and Neutral Army, Navy and Air Information.)

Direction of GERMAN and JAPANESE strategy in general.

Direction of GERMAN strategy in ITALY, FRANCE and BALKANS.

Reactions of Axis satellite countries, and collaborationists in occupied territory.

Intentions in RUSSIA and elsewhere.

Availability of enemy divisions released on a shorter line in any of the theatres of operations.

Intentions and plans vis-a-vis Allied invasion of FRANCE, such as defence lines and special methods.

Chemical warfare preparations and precautions - military and civil.

Personalities and chain of command.

Organizations of major units, especially armoured formations and future trends.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Chemical warfare preparations and precautions - military and civil.

Personalities and chain of command.

Organizations of major units, especially armoured formations and future trends.

Methods and employment of Nebelwerfer, automatic weapons, mortars and chemical warfare, and flame-throwing tanks. 3711

New weapons, employment, manufacture and production.

Tactics, especially armoured and chemical warfare.

Manpower situation, and call-up of annual classes.

Reserves of manpower.

Reserves and stocks of ammunition, rations and fuel.

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U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

Communications - especially the number of trains passing through key routes or ships calling at important ports. Technical railroad and port details.

Effect of bombing, especially on communications.

Effect of Allied and Italian sabotage on ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN railway systems, installations and objectives generally.

Signal information of all kinds, especially enemy interception organisations, codes and cyphers.

Orders of Battle and identifications.

Movements.

Installations, depots and dumps.

Behaviour of Axis troops in Occupied territory.

P.O.W. and Internees - locations, movements, etc.

Control of civilian movement and police activities.

Plans and directories of towns and buildings, especially headquarters.

Topography - defences, roads, railways, water supply, soil, bridges, beaches, rivers, etc., including books and pamphlets of a technical nature.

Bases - Army, Naval or Air.

2. POLITICAL. (Includes all enemy, and enemy occupied and neutral countries.)

Internal situation.

Political parties and activities.

Personalities, pro- and anti-Allied, and Collaborationists.

Political reaction and moral effect of Allied bombing.

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Internal situation.

Political parties and activities.

Personalities, pro- and anti-Allied, and Collaborationists.

Political reaction and moral effect of Allied bombing.

Treatment of P.O.W. and Internees.

Location of records and offices, including plans and diagrams.

Organisation of enemy military government, and extent of power, if any, remaining with occupied country.

Psycological factors affecting changes in the attitude towards GERMANY - JAPAN on the one hand, and the UNITED NATIONS on the other.

Details of strikes, riots, assassinations, underground movements.

Axis pressure on Neutral countries to permit passage of troops, or to force them into the war.

Copies of illegal communist or other newspapers.

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3. SOCIAL.

Existing and planned programmes for rehabilitation by the enemy or neutral countries.

Disease control measures and their effectiveness.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Location (by co-ordinates if possible) of all industrial installations in Axis Europe, particularly in FRANCE, EASTERN GERMANY, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA, producing for war purposes. Information is particularly desired on production of fighter aircraft, ball-bearings, tank engines, tank armour, truck motors, synthetic rubber, synthetic fuels, refineries and locomotive works. Information is also useful on flow of raw materials - steel, aluminium, oil - inside Axis Europe. (Axis Europe includes NORTHERN ITALY) Examples of shortages of raw materials, machine tools. Evidence of activity, destination and amount of products.

Movement of industrial installations in FRANCE and WESTERN GERMANY to Central and Eastern Europe is particularly valuable.

Movement of manpower from front to factory and from factory to front in anticipation of invasion is greatly significant. Replacement of manpower by P.O.W., foreign labour and women.

Fortifications and defence works, from the point of view of when installations were built and by what labour, i.e. TODT Organisation, prisoners of war, local Labour, troops. What types of material were used.

Information on prices and markets in enemy ITALY urgently required, especially ROME.

Date limit on Europe is 1941. (Balkans 1939.)

Agriculture - areas under crops, harvests, harvest estimates. Fuel and power - sources of supply. Finance - wages, currency, taxation, prices.

Any and all information on industry and agriculture in JAPAN and its conquests, including those subjects set out above. Date limit may be set as far back as 1937.

3710

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12075

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ARMY FORM (2136 (Small)) **MESSAGE FORM** Register No. I/11

Call	Srl. No.	Time	Transmission Instructions

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

96

FROM (A) NMCA Originator | Date-Time of Origin 15 1930 | Office Date Stamp

For Action

PWB BARI

TO

(W) For Information (INFO)

Message Instructions | CP

Originator's No. SD 364 Gen 09 MM46 f 14 Mar O

Grateful [illegible] Army "MESS" [illegible]

CAMPIDOGLIO UNIVERSITY PRESS

[illegible] Cable [illegible].

This Message May Be Sent **AS WRITTEN** By Any Means { Secret / Wireless }

Signed [signature]

If Liable To Be Intercepted Or To Fall Into Enemy Hands, This Message May Be Sent **IN CIPHER**

Signed

Originator's Instructions Degree of Priority

Time 3739 GCT/GMT Of

THI or TOR

Time cleared

12076

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM C-2118

MESSAGE FORM

1402

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN HEYT X HEGB GGX NR396/14 OUT	No. of Groups: OR. 16	Serial No. Office Code No.: 95

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO MNIA

FROM PWB BARI 94

Originator's Number: 09MM46 | Date | In Reply to Number

Re your 0274 two copies Semfe available © Suggest local commercial sources

Note (3)
On 133 only. Can Use Press

This Message may be sent AS WRITTEN in one or more { Code / Cipher } / { Written / Operator may delete "Except" and letter "Inclusive" }

This Message must be SENT IN CIPHER if Radio or Telephone use is not authorized

Originator's Instructions
Degree of Priority

Time of Origin: 1411/15

THI

T.O.R. 3708

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

System In	Time In	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender
F	16										

12077

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM C2136 (Small)

MESSAGE FORM

Call | Srl. No. | Safety | Message Instructions | Register No. 3/102

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM (A) Originator: Army Sub Commission ACC | Date-Time of Origin: 10 1200 | Origin Date Stamp: 4/4 94

For Action

TO PWB SAR1

(W) For Information (INFO)

Message Instructions | CR

Originator's No. 0278

Gen Bedell Love. Some CMPD Affiliates have CMPD HQ Staff as Gen Ltr CMPD have applied up for

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT BY ANY MEANS { EXCEPT / WIRELESS } AS WRITTEN

Signature:

IT IS LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS. THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER

Signature

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

THIS TOR 3737 (Time)

Time cleared

2078

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

093

1. SUBJECT: Intelligence

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MSL)
LEQUILF (LECCE)
I/102
13 Mar 44

Col Offenhauer (2)
G1 (L) CAMPANIA
c/o A.S.C. LO
Main H.Q. A.C.C.

1. The Italians have asked that 180 metres of film of the "Battle of BASTIA" and visit to BASTIA of the Crown Prince be developed.

2. A.C.C. Liaison ACMF have told us G.S.I. ACMF have no objection from the Security Standpoint and suggest we communicate with the Army Film Service ALGIERS re developing.

3. It is believed however that there is a branch of the Army Film Service in NAPLES. Would you please pass on this request to them, and ask them to let us know their decision on the matter.

NPB lv
Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

CGL.

Telex 92 refers

3726

2079

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Army Sub Com 5/102

Subject:- Intelligence. 5 March 44.

To:- Army Sub-Commission,
HQ. A.C.C.

HEADQ... A.F.
6 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

U-12092

(7891)

From:- A.C.C. Liaison,
HQ. A.C.M.F.

Ref. ACCL/80.

Note 5 March

1. To-day the P.R.O. handed to this section your letter to GSI for our consideration and action.

2. GSI state there is no objection to the publication of this film from the security standpoint.

3. If the request be for technical facilities for development, you are recommended to communicate with the Army Film Service in Algiers. The P.R.O. here suggests that the Army Sub-Commission sponsors the issue to ensure publication.

Major,
A.C.C. Liaison Officer.

Note 88 returns

(Film)

3705

12080

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

MOST SECRET

Adv. H.Q., Force 133.
C.M.F.

26 Dec 43.

SS/700/3

Subject: Italians in Albania

Brigadier Buchanan
M.M.I.A.

Herewith is the original of a letter from Lieut. Giuseppe MANZITTI, which has just reached this H.Q., together with two copies of an English translation.

J.H. Lyon
Lt.Col.,
G.S.
for Brig.

File in Reports & Intelligence

GSI
Forward in original
Acc

3704

3rd November, 1943.

To the armed Forces H.Q. in BARI

1. Lt. GIUSEPPE MANSITTI Commander of Section of PARMA Division refers the following statement concerning the events which have happened to the Italian troops in ALBANIA after the conclusion of the Armistice.

2. On the following day to that of the p ublication of the terms of the armistice at 8 o'clock in the morning PAPA was signalled from the PERUGIA Divisional H.Q. to the PALMA Div H.Q. to the effect that a column of German t anks was in transit through ARGYROCASTRO going towards VALONA. General LUIGI the Commander of the PALMA Div arranged for his COS Lt. Col. BERARDO and Capt DE ROSA, to meet the column with the object of finding out its intentions. On the same day the 9th Sept in the early hours of the afternoon Major J.A. FAURE-FIELD, the head of a British Mission, which for more thana month had been operating in the VALONA zone, got into contact with the Div. H.Q. via Fort DUKATI, and asked to confer with the General. The request was immediately accepted and the undersigned on orders from the General, went to the road block of KRIENERO where he was awaited by Major FIELD at 1700 hrs. Major FIELD was a ccompanied to Div H.Q. where at 1720 hrs he met General LUIGI.

The undersigned acting as interpreter at the conversation is therefore capable of stating the complete details.

3. Major FIELD according to instructions received from CAIRO informed General LUIGI that a lmost definitely the German troops operating in ALBANIA would try to take possession of our arms and imprison our soldiers he invited him to unite himself with the Allied troops to fight against them; he assured him of alliance with the rebel bands Major FIELD further proposed that whoever should not intend to fight against the Germans should sell all the war materials of the Div to them.

4. To this p roposal General LUIGI replied that he would have to hold to the conditions of the Armistice as had been transmitted to them by radio but they had not received detailed instructions, and that i n any case, keeping to the conditions of the Armistice, he was not obliged to fight against the Germans but only to oppose any violence on their part. General LUIGI considered it opportune however to refer to the ARMY Command the text of the British p roposal and suggest to the Major that he should meet him the next day.

The Conference lasted for more than an hour and was conducted in a spirit of coerdial compr ehension.

The undersigned ac ompanied Major Field to the road block in a car and came back at about 7 o'clock to H.Q.

3703

5. After a few minutes Lt. Col. BERARDO and Capt. DE ROSA [illegible]
VALONA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

H. Q. via Fort DURAZZI, and asked to confer with the General. The request was immediately accepted and the undersigned on orders from the General, went to the road block of KRIENERO where he was assited by Major FIELD at 1700 hrs. Major FIELD was a ccompanied to Div H. Q. where at 1720 hrs he met General LUIGI.

The undersigned acting as interpreter at the conversation is therefore capable of stating the complete details.

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3703

5. After a few minutes Lt. Col. BERARDO and Capt. DE ROSA arrived at VALONA. They stated that the German column whose progress had been signalled from ARGYROCASTRO was actually going to VALONA and the above mentioned officer stated that no offensive action had taken place with our units.

6. On the other hand after a few minutes six German tanks arrived, encircled the H. Q. and pointed their guns towards us. I was told that the O. C. of the column, I believe he was a Colonel, requested that our General handed over all our arms unconditionally. General LUIGI holding to the conditions of the Armistice, refused indignantly; The German Colonel then informed us that his request was in conformity with orders from the Supreme Command and invited General L to get into contact with the ARMY Commander at TIRANA. A second meeting was decided on with the German Commandant for 2200 hrs. after which instructions would have been received from General DALMAZZO, Commanding the Army at TIRANA. He received orders to hand over to the Germans all our artillery and to t reat with the German Command anto the remaining equipment of the Div and to avoid any incident whatsoever.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

7. At 2200 hrs the German Commander returned without the force of tanks of the previous evening, and it was decided with General LUIGI to hand over our artillery (49 Regt of Arty) and a percentage of our mortars, heavy machine guns and automatic rifles. Individual arms and a modest quota of mortars and machine guns was left to us for defence an eventual attack of the rebel forces. The handing over was to commence at 7 O'clock on the following day. During the night our H.Q. made up a list of arms to be handed over and warned the respective units. H.Q. troops were to hand over their arms, at the same time as troops in the VALONA zone. Detached commands of SELENICA, LOGORA, DUKATI etc were kept in the dark about the business. It was hoped to gain time and to be able to retain for them at least all their arms

8. At 7 o'clock on the 10th Sept. as was decided the handing over of arms began. It was carried out with the maximum calm and discipline and there was no indidant to complain. I remember only that a few H.Q. officers lamented bitterly at the decision taken and stated that they could have defended their arms.

9. At about 10 O'clock while the handing over was being regularly carried out the H.Q. was again encircled by German tanks and a platon of soldiers. The Italian guards were disarmed and a patrol of about 10 was mounted by a Lt. who took over the telephone exchange disarmed the General and all the staff officers. They were left in the H.Q. buildings under surveillance of a numerous guard. Similar manoeuvres were carried out in all the VALONA zone. In fact after about half an hour we saw long columns of our disarmed soldiers file past the windows of H.Q. going towards a huge camp surrounded with barbed wire a short way away from the aerodrome; they were escorted by a German guard. In this camp were concentrated all the troops in VALONA i.e. the 1st and 3rd Bns of the 50th Infantry, the 2nd Bn of the 49th Infantry, the 62nd Medical Unit, the 28th Mortar Coy, the 16th H.Q. Bn, the 50th Service Corps, the Transport Personnel and the Carabinieri Section of the PARMA Division. Even as from the first day our soldiers should be able to confirm how bad their conditions were in the German prison camp. During the whole day no food or water was distributed. It was absolutely forbidden for ALBANIANS to come near to the perimeter in order to sell or give food and drink to the soldiers.

10. The German Commander in Valona communicated to General LUIGI immediately after his arrest that he would come and confer with him at about 11 O'clock. During the whole day he did not make any appearance; he informed us however that we could expect the fate that we deserved unless we agree to continue the war against the Allies in which case we would be restored our arms and Command. Whoever should refuse would be treated as a prisoner of war. All the H.Q. officers then met and found themselves completely in agreement to refuse to fight for the Germans.

11. In spite of the surveillance by German Guards destruction of all secret documents was carried out at the H.Q. For my own part, with the help of 2/Lt BRUNO BARTOLI of GENOA I succeeded in burning all the ciphers (MESTRE CP BOLZANO) which had been entrusted to me. I then decided together with Lt. MONO, 2/Lt BARTOLI both from GENOA and 2/Lt LEO MINGOZZI of FORLI to try and escape. For this object I succeeded in contacting two Italian civilians, of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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12. General L warned of our intention to escape called me into his office. There were two of us, I and Lt. MINGOZZI, who were to attempt to escape and to me personally he entrusted the mission of trying to get Major FIELD, inform him what had happened, put at his disposal arms and men of all the Commands which had not already been taken over by the Germans.

13. Disguised in civilian clothes, with Lt. MINGOZZI I succeeded in arriving in the hiding place of Major FIELD with the help of Partisans of VALONA who put a car at my disposal. Major FIELD was not at... It appeared he had gone to the Port at AGGORA and would not come back until the following day.

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Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

14. I decided to wait at ... I found Lt. CORSETTI and about thirty soldiers of the 313th Constal Bn, the Garrison of DURATI. They told me that the day before Major FIELD had come to the Fort inviting the officers and soldiers to unite with him to fight the Germans. Lt. CORSETTI quite in the dark as to what had happened, refused, and with his soldiers abandoned the Fort with the intention of digging himself in at a place which offered better opportunities of resistance. While evacuating the Fort they were surrounded by rebel bands who disarmed his soldiers. Lt. CORSETTI proceeded with his soldiers to ... He was received without any sign of hostility by the local population.

15. Major FIELD returned from the Fort of LAGORA on the following day, the 13th of Sept. At LAGORA he had attempted the same tactics as he had tried at DURATI. Here also the Commandant of the unit had refused to collaborate with the British Forces. Major FIELD informed me that the Italian soldiers after a bout two hours fighting had handed over their arms to the Partisan bands, got into their lorries in agreement with the Partisans and gone directly to Port of SEDA to embark for ITALY. Major FIELD displayed his disappointment in the conduct of the Italians. On the other hand this was justifiable as the Command at DURATI as well as that at LAGORA were ignorant of what had happened at VALONA.

16. Major FIELD was very pleased to hear of my Mission from General LUGI. He got me a guide and a pass to go to SALONIKA where we were informed that the 3nd battalion of the 50th Infantry was stationed and still had its complements of arms. It was hoped to take up position with this unit who were well supplied with munitions and abundance of food supplies. All the Italian soldiers wanted to fight against the Germans. Alas during the march at LAPARDNIK I was informed that the battalion at SALONIKA had given its arms to the Partisans and had proceeded to MALAKASTRA.

17. At LAPARAHA I spent the night of the 14th with a battalion of Partisans who were hurrying to attack the German garrison at DRASHOVICA where all the Italian prisoners of VALONA had been concentrated - a few units of the Perugia Div and of the Brenner Div, a total of more than 10,000 men.

18. Attached to the Partisan battalion, I stayed at LAPARENA, found Capt. MARIOTTI and 2/Lt. MOTOLIO with a group of 40 Italian soldiers who had succeeded in escaping from VALONA.

19. The next day I returned to ... to find Major FIELD. At ... I received the news that the attack by the Partisans against DRASHOVICA carried out on the 14th Sept. had gone favourably, that the German garrison had been overcome and that all the Italian prisoners had succeeded in escaping. I was informed from the Partisan HQ that the Italian soldiers had fought valourously together with the Partisans in order to free our prisoners. With particular pleasure I heard that Capt. MARIOTTI who had been put in charge of the mortar section had blown up a German armoured car and a barracks with 4 shots. I was informed by the Partisans, however, that their insufficient transport, their limited possibilities of provisioning and of arms, did not permit the inclusion of our soldiers in their ranks and that they wanted only a few specialists for their heavy machine guns and mortars. Our remaining soldiers liberated from captivity would have to put themselves to agricultural and domestic labour until they could be returned to ITALY. In fact, only a few [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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20. On the 15th Sept. Lt.Col. GALA came to ... to report to Major FIELD. He informed him of the precarious situation of the Italian soldiers who had escaped to DRASHOVICA. Seeing that according to our information, the ports of HIMARA and KUDA had not been occupied by the Germans, it would have been more opportune for the Italian soldiers to go towards these ports. Major FIELD therefore supplied the Italians with a guide and gave Lt.Col. GALA 500 pounds sterling for buying food supplies during the voyage for our column. The subsidy was really providential. Lt.Col. GALA said in fact, that our soldiers during their five days imprisonment, had only a half a loaf of bread and no more from the Germans. On the 14th Sept. German officers reporting to the camp of DRASHOVICA, suggested to the Italians that they should continue to fight with them. In the case of refusal, the Italian soldier would have had to have gone on foot to a concentration camp at BITOLI near the Bulgarian border. The German officers warned them that these columns of prisoners would have no provisions on the way.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

21. The German proposal was accepted by an officer Capt. ARIENTI, and a soldier who, being sick, did not feel himself strong enough to march about 380 kms, such in fact being the distance between HITOLI and DRASHOVISSA. All the other 10,000 military personnel refused any kind of collaboration with the Germans.

22. The next day, the 16th Sept. a column of 800 soldiers guided by Major TARTAGLIA, set out for ... This party too was subsidised and supplied by the English Major and sent towards the sea. I have not been able to obtain exact information of the fate of this party. From eye witnesses I have been informed that German troops arrived at HIMARA and Port EDDA and cut our soldiers off. I was informed that at KUC German troops succeeded in surprising one of our columns and that 36 Italian officers were killed and left on the road as a warning to the Albanian people. It is certain that anyway the number of Italians that succeeded in reaching the Italian coast was very limited. With the occupation of HIMARA and Port EDDA by the Germans began a sad and difficult period for the Italians, tired, demoralised and hungry. They were obliged to fall back to the interior. To cap the misfortune, the sympathy of the Albanian people who had accompanied the Italians in the first days of their liberation, began to cease. Our soldiers, who were practically all submitted to being despoiled by armed Albanians who had no compunction in tearing off their shoes, jackets and personal effects. I remember meeting at ... an Italian officer in his underpants who had his trousers ripped off him by force.

23. On the day I escaped, I went to Major FIELD. I had several occasions to meeting Italian officers who arrived to ask for help on behalf of troops under their command. Major FIELD, finding it impossible to meet all requests and relieve these privations, communicated with CAIRO several times explaining the situation of the Italians. From CAIRO we were informed that the Government of BADOGLIO had been informed and that they were waiting instructions and arrangements. I am not aware that any arrangements were made.

24. On the other hand, the conditions of the Italians with the approach of winter rains, gets worse and worse every day; in fact during the month of October, they succeeded in obtaining a crust of bread by working in the fields. This work is now beginning to run out and very soon there will be no means of sustenance. The Albanians are refusing any help. Tragic too is the situation of the officers. These, not being able to do any manual labour, their financial resources exhausted, live on the charity of their soldiers who share with them the bread won by their labours.

25. I have occasion, because of the work I do with Major FIELD to go round the country in the VALONA zone quite often. In all parts of the country one finds dozens of Italian soldiers dead from privation. There is nothing more tragic than these little mounds of earth surmounted by a wooden cross.

With Major FIELD are the following Italian Military personnel:

Lt.GALDARELLI, Antonio di Giovanni - resident at CAMERINO.
Gnr. CUNEI, Gualtiero " " " " " MILANO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Gar.	CUZZI, Gualtiero " "	- " "	METAURO.
"	MEI, Aliodoro di Augusto	- " "	PESARO.
"	PUNGATORI, Antonio di Nicola	- " "	VITERBO.
"	LUGLI, Adorno di Egidio	- " "	LIVORNO
"	PICCINELLI, Lorenzo di Antonio	- " "	SIENNA.
"	BARBAGLI Santi di Francesco	- " "	AREZZO.
"	GIARDUTTONE, Rocco	- " "	CALTANISETTA.
Pte.	BOSCARELLO, Mario di Gaetano	- " "	CATANIA.
"	MOLE, Georgio di Salvatore	- " "	NAPOLI.
"	SIVERA, Domenico di Giovanni	- " "	TORINO.
Sgt/M	CESARI, Alberto di Pompilio	- " "	VITERBO.

The fate of the above mentioned personnel is rather more fortunate than that of their comrades. Their living conditions are satisfactory from every point of view. Our soldiers are clothed, shod and well provided with English supplies. They have the privilege of feeling themselves to be soldiers and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

26. To be able in some measures to be useful to their fatherland. For them it is very bitter to witness impotently the tragic conditions of their comrades, hungry and at the end of their resources who are always imploring for help. Regarding this fact, with the help of the British Command it would be possible to arrange the evacuation of small contingencis a daily by sea. Major Field, in whom I have confidence, will be able to bear me out.

For my own part, in the name of the 10 Italian soldiers with me, we are ready to go to any length, risks or sacrifice to carry out this plan. It is possible we request the above mentioned Command to communicate to our families that we are well and in the best of health.

Lt. GUISEPPE MANZETTI

Via G D'Annunzio 3/22 SC B

GENOA .

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Extract from "IL REGIME FASCISTA" of CREMONA for 1st Dec.1943.

I/102

MM117 106 127

One of our Sailors relates

THE SHAMEFUL STORY OF THE ITALIAN FLEET AT MALTA

The islanders were waiting for liberation from the English yoke a year ago. Cold reception at TARANTO to returning vessels.

Chief Radio Telegraphist FRANCO SEMINO, who fled from TARANTO where he was a member of the crew of the Cruiser "POMPEO MAGNO" has arrived at ROME, after a long and hazardous journey.

Semino has had to surmount every kind of obstacle, both in the difficulties of his means of travel and in the continual danger of being discovered by the British patrols.

During his trek towards the front he met up with another sailor with whom he succeeded in reaching a German Headquarters. The welcome he received from the German comrades was most cordial. These are his own words .

Semino has written a record of the events which befell the Navy (Italian) from the 8th of September up to the day of his flight, describing its morale and material condition, and has referred to the situation of the population oppressed by the Anglo-Americans. After a preamble in which he has stated the feeling of the crews at the moment when they were informed of the news of the Armistice and how the Naval units left the port of Taranto on the 8th of September to make for MALTA, Semino records that on arrival at Malta English pilots went on board the two battleships, two cruisers and the destroyer "DA RECCO" and piloted the vessels into line in front of the port of LA VALETTA.

In the days following, relates Semino, two battleships with four cruisers and some destroyers and torpedo boats arrived.

"On the very day of their arrival" said Semino, "a picket of thirty men came on board the vessel. On the 12th the essential mechanism of the guns and of the torpedoes and the radio valves were taken away, and radio apparatus of every type was sealed up. All radios belonging to officers and members of the crews were confiscated.

"Measures like those above had their effect on the morale of the crews, who now felt themselves to be as prisoners, and the events which followed, especially during the stay at Malta, opened the eyes of many who were deprecating, without need for any other reason, an armistice which was dragging Italy into the greatest tragedy in its history. During the whole stay at Malta lasting twenty eight days no freedom was permitted. Only in the last three or four days was an area of uninhabited land about 500 metres long set aside, where the crew was allowed to go attired in bathing shorts. At either end of this camp were British sentries.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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"During this stay in the roadsteds various boatloads of islanders came on board to talk with the crews and these expressed their sorrow that the Italian Navy had not wanted to occupy the island, the more so that in 1942 the garrison was on its last legs and short of food and ammunition.

"Admiral BIANCHERI visited the "[redacted]" the first day of the stay at Malta and explained the armistice to the crew, telling the men to have faith in the destiny of Italy, and in the will of the King and Badoglio to wish to save what could be saved.

"He accused Fascism of many grave errors and said that with the handing over of the Fleet to the Allies, we had given a manifest proof of discipline which would be admired by our former enemies who would never have believed that in a Nation so traversed by revolution, the feeling of discipline could be so deeply rooted. . At this time there began to grow in the hearts of many of us the wish to bring an end to this state of affairs and to try to escape on the first favourable occasion.

"On the 7th of October I left for Taranto with the staff of Admiral Biancheri. The formation was composed of three cruisers, two destroyers and two torpedo boats. The population of Taranto lined up on the banks of the canal

/maintained,...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

maintained a cold surveillance. Some days later the King went on board the "DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI", where there were representatives of the Italian ships present in the port; he inspected them and then reviewed the Naval units in a motor launch. The cheers of the crews were very weak.

"After the departure from Malta the radios were again put into working order, although they were only tuned to the RAI station. Clandestinely, however, the Fascist radio was also listened to, which raised our spirits and started discussions. The officers, who suspected this secret listening-in tried in vain to stop it. I, together with the other N.C.Os, decided without further ado to make for the republican navy and we prepared for our departure, which was several times decided upon, and then deferred, as there were doubts of success. On the 12th November I decided to leave alone."

On the morning of the 20th, Semino succeeded in passing GARIGLIANO and in presenting himself to the German authorities.

Regarding the situation in the occupied territory Semino goes on to say: "At Taranto the rations, even for the ships crews, had quickly and progressively been reduced until on the 12th of November they were 150 grams of bread, 50 of pasta, meat (twice a week) and 25 grams of tunny per week. For the troops billetted at stores and in camps, such a reduction was even more serious.

"The Allied troops were buying up every type of ware, completely emptying the shops. In the early days several acts of violence against the civil population have been verified, either to oblige them to quit requisitioned homes, or following upon an acquaintance with some woman. The Anglo-Americans were and are maintaining a snobbish attitude towards the population.

"At NAPLES, as well, the food supply is just as difficult. Up the the 14th of November the bread ration was 50 grams. On the 15th it was raised to 100 grams for the city of Naples only. No pasta, no rice and no olive oil. There is certainly a certain abundance of fruit - apples, nuts, dried figs. The black market has greatly developed and is practised by people who go to APULIA and CALABRIA.

"Prices turn on the following figures : 100 lire for bread; 150 for pasta; and 250-300 for olive oil and meat. There is no electric current or gas. A few days ago the water supply started to refunction, partially.

"The population which had welcomed the Anglo-Saxon "liberation" with signs of manifest satisfaction, is now changing its opinion, as the wish for well-being and a certainty of sufficient food are vanishing into an even harsher reality. In the plain North of the Volturno there is misery. The houses have been looted by the British troops. Cattle has been killed or driven away, the wheat has not been gathered in because at the propitious time of year the Anglo- American aircraft machine-gunned the peasants in the fields, killing them, as well as through lack of fuel for the harvesting machines. At present the wheat is being dried in ovens and threshed by hand.

"At SESSA AURUNCA, and in the surrounding countryside are camped large numbers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

presenting answer to the German authorities.

Regarding the situation in the occupied territory Semino goes on to say: "At Taranto the rations, even for the ships crews, had quickly and progressively been reduced until on the 12th of November they were 150 grams of bread, 50 of pasta, meat (twice a week) and 25 grams of tunny per week. For the troops billetted at stores and in camps, such a reduction was even more serious.

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"At SESSA AURUNCA, and in the surrounding countryside are camped large numbers of English troops with food of every sort. The inhabitants of the town and district are almost entirely without shelter and without any goods and chattels.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12095

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Army Form C2128. (Pads of 100).

MESSAGE FORM

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN / OUT	Serial No.	Office Date Stamp
		No. of Groups. GR.	40

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO Main H.Q. EIGHTH Army (for G-2) and MAIR Rear,

FROM [illegible] Originator's Number 0274 Date 6 In Reply to Number MAS 116

[illegible]

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY ANY MEANS EXCEPT * [illegible] WIRELESS.

Signed

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION OR TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS.

Signed

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS Degree of Priority E.L.S

TIME OF ORIGIN 2 2 0 2

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

System In	Time In	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender

T.H.I.

T.O.R. 3698

*Originator may delete "except" and insert "including"

W. 10[illegible] 300M Pads 6/42. P.L. T.51—4886.

12096

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

G. 2. (I)

89

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

GABINETTO
Ufficio Collegamento Missioni Alleate

N. 918/C di prot. P.M. 107 li 5 marzo 1944.

OGGETTO: Pubblicazione "Terminologia Militare"

ALLA ARMY SUB COMMISSION, A.C.C.
Main HQ (NMIA)

^^^^^^^^

* L E Q U I L E

Con riferimento al foglio I/102 - 84 in data 25 febbraio u.s., si trasmette una copia della pubblicazione richiesta "Terminologia Militare - Wehr Terminologie -" edita nel giugno 1941 da questo Ministero.

d'ordine
IL COLONNELLO ADDETTO
(U.Cora)

3697

2097

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main HQ.(MMIA)
LECUILE (LECCE)
I/102
27 Feb 44

ACMF (CSI)

Copy to: SMRE (Ufficio Assistanza)

Italian General Staff have requested that 180 metres of film of the 'Battle of BASTIA' and visit to BASTIA of the Crown be developed.

If this request cannot be dealt with by you please pass to the competent authority, copy to this Sub Commission.

Folio 93 refers

ABC

Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

3696

STATO MAGGIORE R. ESERCITO
Ufficio Assistenza

~~87~~ 97

25. 2. 1944

PRO-MEMORIA per il Magg. GABALDONI

A seguito di richiesta verbale si prega interessare la A.C.C. sottocommissione per l'Esercito per lo sviluppo di mt.180 di pellicola impressionata in Sardegna (battaglia di Bastia e visita di S.A.il Principe di Piemonte).

Inoltre questo ufficio inoltra una richiesta per:

n° 25 bobine da mt.60 di pellicola cinematografica 35m/m per apparecchio da ripresa Arriflex;

n° 10 rulli di pellicola fotografica 6x9 (2 1/4 x 3 1/4 in.) da usarsi con apparecchio Rolleiflex nuclei in legno.-

Col Williams

G.1

SMRE ask us to have 3695 developed 180 metres of film of the Battle of Bastia + visit of Crown Prince. Shall I ... this to ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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n° 10 rulli di pellicola fotografica 6x9 (2 1/4 x 3 1/4 in.) da usarsi con apparecchio Rolleiflex nuclei in legno.-

Col. Miles

G.I.

1. SMRE ask us to have 3695 developed 180 metres of film of the Battle of Bastia & visit of Crown Prince.
2. Shall I pass this to ACMF. They should have a Dept which deals with this sort of thing.

I.

Ask Q.

G.I.

11-8-44

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- ITALIAN P[illegible]lications

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q.(MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/102
7 Feb 44

COMANDO SUPREMO (For SIM)

Will you please inform this Sub Commission if C.S.I. HQ 1 Canadian Corps can be placed on the distribution list of your "BOLLETINI INFORMAZIONI".

ABC

Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

G.111 I LEQUILE
fr. article

Subject:- ITALIAN Publications

Main HQ,
Eighth Army, CmF

MMIA,
Rear HQ Eighth Army

M 345 I(b)

17 Feb 44

1. The following is a copy of a letter to-day received from 1 Cdn Corps (reference G Int 12/Pubs/1 dated 14 Feb 44).

"It would be appreciated if the undermentioned publications in Italian could be made available:-

1 copy of:- Italian High Command Infm Bulletin.
TERMINOLOGIA - MILITARE
WEHR - TERMINOLOGIE
June 1941, published by MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA.

It is believed that the latter publication can be obtained through Italian GHQ."

2. Would you please take the necessary action to make these publications available to 1 Cdn Corps.

Capt.
for Lt. Col,
G.S.I.

Field
CNC/NEO

Copy to:- GSI 1 Cdn Corps.

12102

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- ITALIAN publications

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q.(MMIA)
LUCUILE (LECCE)
I/102
24th Feb 44

War Ministry

May a copy of the following publication please be sent to this Sub Commission:

"TERMINOLOGIA - MILITARE WEHR - TERMINOLOGIE"

June 1941, published by MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA.

ABC

Brigadier,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

3092

12103

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
UFFICIO SEGRETERIA E PERSONALE

P. M. 151, li 10 - 2 - 1944

N. 7106 / 213 SP di prot.
Allegati N.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO- SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO
L E Q U I L E

Risposta al foglio del 25 gennaio 44
N. I/102

OGGETTO: Capitano Comdl. BARLETTA Francesco .-
Capitano S.P.E. SANGIORGIO Francesco.-

I due ufficiali in oggetto appartengono al corpo chimico e sono in servizio, il Capitano BARLETTA presso il comando del II Corpo d'Armata ed il Capitano SANGIORGIO presso il 120° Reggimento Fanteria.-

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
SOTTOCAPO DI S.M.
- A. Mariotti -

Above two officers are in the Chemical Corps and are performing duties at the HQ of I Corps (Capt. BARLETTA) and at the 120 Inf. Regt. (Capt. SANGIORGIO)

2104

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ACC 466 I I/102

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

GABINETTO

N. 569/2 di prot. Ufficio Collegamento Missioni Alleate
--------P.M.107 li 8 febbraio 1944.

OGGETTO: Capitani MARLETTA Francesco e SANGIORGI Francesco.-

ALLA ARMY SUB-COMMISSION A.C.C.
Rear HQ (M.M.I.A.)
^^^^^^^^^^^^

- LEQUILE

Riferimento vostro I/102 del 25 gennaio 1944.

Il Capitano MARLETTA Francesco presta attualmente servizio presso l'Ufficio Chimico del LI Corpo d'Armata.

Si fa riserva di fornire, non appena questo Ministero ne sarà in possesso, le informazioni richieste nei riguardi del Capitano SANGIORGI Francesco.-

Rf. y. I/102 of 25 JAN.
Capt. MARLETTA Francesco is att. to the Chemical office of U. S I Corps
Rf. Capt. SANGIORGI Francesco, particulars will be sent as soon as received.

GENERALE ALIBERTI

Alberti

3690

2105

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM C-2118 **MESSAGE FORM**

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS: IN / OUT

Feb

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO MMIA LO FLAH80

FROM MMIA

Originator's Number SO 184 Date 4 Time Filed LL 1116Z

Fort 15 Sda MARLETTA 15 — 25 HQ ea also ea 15 Infantry — Jan 51 120 ea 15 — 0 Co #5 Inf 51 CW — MARLETTA 0 Right Co #5 0 — TA 15 SANGIORGI Squad 0 SANGIORGI

This Message may be sent As WRITTEN by any means available. Signature

This Message must be sent By COPTER if liable to interception or to fall into enemy hands. Signature

Originator's Instructions Degree of Priority Routine

Time of Origin 1050

C.H.U. 3689

T.O.R.

(Originator may delete words not to be transmitted)

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

Station In	Time In	Routed	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Routed	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Routed	Sender

8-48

2106

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

DIREZIONE GENERALE DI SANITÀ MILITARE

N. 179/San di prot. All.

Div. I Sez. 3ª

P.M. 107, lì 2 febbraio 1944

OGGETTO: ricerca personale Italiano.-

ALLA M . M . I . A . L E Q U I D E

******

In riferimento al vostro foglio n° I/102 del 25 gennaio, si comunicano gli indirizzi dei due ufficiali:

- Cap.dell'arma chimica MARLETTA Francesco al Comando del LI Corpo d'Armata - Ufficio Chimico P.M. 410;
- Cap. di Fanteria SANCIORGI Francesco al 120° Reggimento Fanteria della Brigata "speciale" P.M. 410, del LI Corpo d'Armata.-

Ref y. I/102 of 25th. January d'ordine
address of the offrs.

IL COLONNELLO MEDICO
(V. Paltera)

MILITARY MISSION.

Date_____

to
ITALIAN ARMY.

3688

2107

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Int Report N° I/102

Military Mission to ITALIAN ARMY
I/107
28 Jan 44

102
89
79

NAAF (For AGI (ROM))

2459

1. Ref your 15AG/1048/MI/ROM of 16 Nov 43, requesting data on the 47/37 mm AA gun, the Italian General Staff have replied as follows:-

"No 47/37 gun exists. There are however other guns of this calibre i.e.

A.A. 47mm BOHLER (DUTCH)
47 mm Models 37 and 38 (SKODA F.B.)
47 mm F.B. various types.
47/50 Model (ROMAN)"

2. The above is rptd to you in case it is of use.

ADC

NAAF 23687
Brig
Comd

12108

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

UD/Fa

I/102

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO
Ufficio Servizi - Sezione Artiglieria

N°4/ 337 /Serv.di prot. P.M.151,li 26 gennaio 1944.-

OGGETTO: Particolari sul cannone antiaereo da 47/32.-

MILITARY MIS

AIIA M. M. I. A. Date _____ = L E Q U I L E

to
ITALIAN ARMY

Riferimento al foglio 1/102/A. in data 25 novembre 1943 pervenuto a questo Stato Maggiore il 17 c.m. si comunica : non risulta che esista un cannone da 47/37.

Di tale calibro risultano soltanto :

- cannone anticarro Bohler cal.47 (olandese) Bohler 47 A.T. (Dutch)
- cannone da 47 mod.37 e da 47 mod.38 Skoda P.B. Sk. Sa P.B. 47 Mod 37 a Mod 38
- cannone da 47 P.B. mod.varie 47 P.B. gun - various types.
- cannone da 47/50 (francese).- 47/50 gun (French)

Ref. GH. 1/102/A of 25.11.43 received only on the 17th we beg to inform you that there are no 47/37 guns.
Of above calibre there are only the following guns:

IL SOTTOCAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
(A. Mariotti)

3686

2109

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence Summaries

H.Q.A.C.M.F.,
AGIS/1051/1/G3(a)
23 Jan 44

MILITARY MISSION TO ITALIAN ARMY

Your I/102 of 19 Jan 44.

Army Intelligence Summaries are not available to H.Q. outside the Army Group, as, for security reasons, they can only be issued to those H.Q. who have to take action in connection with the detailed battle intelligence involved. A.F.H.Q. and Army Group summaries can be made available to the Mission as required.

F. E. Quirey

B.G.S. (I)

3685

Copy to: G-2, Fifth Army

Writing for FIFTH Army
Intelligence Summaries
to be sent to Mission.

2110

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Tracing of Personnel

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
5 Jan 44

File 76

S.I.M.S.

Copy to: Ministry of War

Capt MARLEY A
Capt GARGIORGI Francesco

Our Liaison Officer with AFHQ Adv Adm Sch is anxious to locate the two above mentioned officers who are believed to be either medical or chemical warfare personnel. They are not known in FIELD area where enquiries have already been made.

If you have any information as to where these officers may be, we would be grateful if you would let us know in order that we may be able to notify our LO.

3684

ABC

Brig
Comd

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM C2136 (Small) **MESSAGE FORM**

Call	Sig. No.		
MMIA V MECB	MA 415	P	

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM (1) MMIA LO FLAMBO — Originator — Date-Time of Origin: —

For Action: MMIA

TO — (W) For Information (INFO)

Office Date Time: MILITARY MISSION. Date 18

to ITALIAN ARMY.

Message Instructions — GP 25

Originator's Ref. LLO 11169

Am anxious to trace CAPT MARLETTA and CAPT SANGIOREI FRANCESCO believed to be wounded or CN. Not known here. Can you enquire your side

3683

This Message may be sent AS WRITTEN by any means (except ——)	If cleared to be intercepted or to fall into enemy hands, this message must be sent IN CIPHER	Originator's Instructions: Degree of Priority: IMPORTANT	Time	Initials	Op
Signature			THI or TOR		
			Time dispatched 231221		

Form No. 2136 (Small) W.D. A.G.O. Pads, 9-42, E. & R. Ltd. 9-4704-4

12112

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence Summaries

Military Mission to ITALIAN Army
I/102
15 Jan 44

HQ 15 Army Gp (For BGS(I))

1. Consequent upon the appointment of American officers to the staff of this Mission, we applied to FIFTH Army on 13 Dec 43 for their daily Intelligence Summaries to be sent to us, and have today received the att reply.

2. We would be grateful if you could arrange for us to be put on the distribution list of these summaries.

A.B.

Brig
Comd

3685

2 1 1-3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

I/101
D
43
B

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. #464, U. S. Army

10 January 1944

SUBJECT: Intelligence Summaries.

TO : Military Mission to Italian Army.

467

Reference your letter I/102 dated 13 December 1943 regarding above subject, suggest that your request for Fifth Army Daily Intelligence Summaries be referred to B.G.S.(I), 15 Army Group, APO 777.

for EDWIN B. HOWARD,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
A.C. of S., G-2.

3681

MILITARY MISSION.

Date _____

ITALIAN ARMY.

Sir

In view of adolition of Americans to our Staff I think we should refer as above.

AGB 14/1/44.

2114

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

Military Mission
to ITALIAN NAVY
I/102
9 Jan 44

SECRET

DATE to: 12 Army Gp (for G2)

May an answer please be given to our I/102/A of 25 Nov 43.

A352

NCB
Brit
Comd
3680

12115

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM C2136 (Small)

MESSAGE FORM

Call | Sel. No. | Pr. | Transmission Instructions | Register No.

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

From (or) MMIA Originator | Date-Time of Origin 02 1600 | Office Date Stamp

For Action

To 15 Army Group (Fwd G-2, 1, A)

(W) For Information (INFO)

Message Instructions GD

Originator's No. I 112

Herewith S.I.M. Bulletin No. 60 (1) in attachment + map of special interest. appear to be

3679

This Message may be sent AS WRITTEN / by any means { Telegraph / Radio }	If liable to be intercepted or to fall into enemy hands, this message must be sent IN CIPHER	Originator's Instructions Degree of Priority	Time	Symbol	Op.
Signature H C K Herwick Capt	Signature		THI or TOR		
			Time cleared		

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM 1312, (Parts of 100)

MESSAGE FORM

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN LRPNLR T 2 (P) NR 496 / OUT	Fib	Serial No. 100
		No. of Groups GR. SITREP	Office Date Stamp I/102. 80

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO 71 SUB AREA MMIA ✓ F10

FROM DISTWO | Originator's Number O 1282 | Date 9 | In Reply to Number

Secret O Sitrep no 60 hr 1200 hrs Loc 8 O Intelligence
O 2 hr 1 pgr Summary covering identified by observer
CAMINO G9409 night 5/6 O 8 Army O 6 Sniper attack
yesterday noted off ORSOGNA continued out by 2 Bde
9 Pgr supported by 15 thd incl one flame thrower
O Pers yesterday from 146 In from ORSOGNA village
which appear int to 65 Inf div O 146 In of

3078

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN IN THE CLEAR VIA RADIO.

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION OR ALL ARE UNDER ENEMY RADIO.

CLASSIFICATION AND DOWNGRADING

Signed

Time Filed

T.H.I.

T.O.R.

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

System	Time	Reader	Sender	System	Time	Reader	Sender	System	Time	Reader	Sender

* Cross out any words not to be sent.

12117

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

MESSAGE FORM

ARMY FORM 1728. Page of 500.

		No. of Groups.	Serial No. Office Date Stamp
CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN	GR.	
	OUT 2		

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO

	Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
FROM			

GUARDIA CAELE O Grand ofs O 8 Army O ORSOGNA aretto
heavy but is conclusion fighting up to outskirts
of town O Bad weather from Fiel more out of supporting
arms O Therefore initial goals not fully exploited but
ourse top floor improved O 5 Army O 6 Corps 179 Inf
attacking fill loss I Lill 769 H 0202690 2 CORPS
started place 11 of ~~the~~ R the attack with

This message may be sent AS WRITTEN BY AUTHORITY | SECRET | WIRELESS.

This message must be sent IN CIPHER if liable to interception or to fall into enemy hands.

Originator's instructions Degree of priority

Time of origin 0877

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

Station In	Time In	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender	System Out	Time Out	Reader	Sender

T.O.R.

* Originator may delete "except" and insert "only to".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ARMY FORM (Page of 100).

MESSAGE FORM

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN / OUT	No. of Groups	Serial No. / Office Date Stamp
TO	(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)	GR.	

3

FROM

	Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
3 Rangers advancing on hill 1205 attacking enemy and consolidate north face of ROCCA G9209 ⊙	G98189 ⊙ 143 s.f. EATS at 072115A		

advancing on hill 950 G9821780 ⊙ MLUNGO
ITALIAN BDE G968135 MCROCI ⊙ CALABRITTO
reached 1205 09107 and COCCURAZZO G9286
TO Corps ⊙ CAMINO
captured hill 950 ⊙
feature clear

This message may be sent AS WRITTEN BY ANY MEANS / EXCEPT / WIRELESS.

This message must be sent IN CIPHER or it failed to meet exception or go fail (with enemy name).

Originator's Instructions Degree of Priority

Time of origin 0876

Signed

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

Received by	Time in	Routed	Sender	System out	Time out	Routed	Sender	System out	Time out	Routed	Sender

T.O.R.

* Originator may also "Expedite" and insert "Immediate."

2119

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

AGLT FORM 1208 (Parts of 10).

MESSAGE FORM

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN / OUT	No. of Groups	Serial No. / Office Date Stamp
		GR.	

TO

(ABOVE THIS LINE 4 IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

FROM

		Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
Bonline	8 Army	080830	Rpt C 3416	2908 2706
2401	H 2198	1997	2096 2495	2090 2986
SANGRO	2470 1969	G9951	99420	5 Army 072240
Rpt G 9942	9822	9416	9217 9013	9610 8905
9001 M 8799	8798	GARIGLIANO	8695	8195 7992
All informed				

This message may be sent AS WRITTEN by ANY MEANS / SECRET / WHATEVER.

This message must be sent IN CIPHER if cable to Switzerland, or to any other enemy nation.

Originator's Instructions: Degree of Priority: IMPORTANT

Time of Origin

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

System In	Time In	Station	Service	System Out	Time Out	Station	Service	System Out	Time Out	Station	Service
F 1805	Lamb										

T.H.I. 081200B 3875

* Originator must delete "except" and insert "including".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

Military Mission
to IRAQIAN ARMY
I/102
5 Dec 42

15 Army Gp (GSI(A))

May this Mission please be included on the distribution list of your Intelligence Summaries.

AIBO

AGO fr
Brig
Cond
3674

Passed to us by Joint Board of Acc Mtds

Translation of Official Italian Document.

97
68

FASCIST REPUBLICAN ARMY.

1. CONSTITUTION.

The Republican Army will be constituted according to the following lines. (Order of Marshall GRAZIANI):

a. Arms and Service organised in corps.

b. Arms: Infantry - Cavalry - Artillery - Engineers - Tanks.
Specialities: Infantry - Bersaglieri - Alpini - Blackshirts - Paratroops - Artillery - Coastal Artillery - A/A - Engineers - Signals - Building Units - Minelaying Units - Assault engineers.

c. Services: Artillery, Engineers, Drivers, C.S. Units, transport, medical, movement control, administration, veterinary, J.A.C., topographical sections, labour companies.

d. Army Command will be composed of:
1. Regional Military Commands.
2. Provincial Military Commands with some administrative sections. (Radio Rome).

Navy: The 10th Flotilla "MAS" has been formed and is under command of Prince Borghese.

The Minister of National defence has made the following dispositions. (Radio Rome).

The armed forces have precedence over all the other bodies of the State. Military personnel are neither officials nor employees, but form a class apart with duties and rights of their own. In this way the absurd state of affairs when officials and soldiers were on an equal basis has disappeared.

All the regular soldiers of the disbanded Royal Army who do not wish to join the armed republican forces will be retired with a pension.

Regular officers and N.C.O's are all considered volunteers.

Officers will be chosen from the ranks and will begin their service as rankers. Promotion will be the result of ability. To become an officer therefore it will not be sufficient to show an academic certificate, but one must above all prove one is capable of leading one's men in attack.

The call-up is limited to men from 17 to 37 years of age:

3673

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

...; Radio; Navy; control; administration, veterinary; D.A.C.; topographical sections; labour companies.

4. Army Command will be composed of:
   1. Regional Military Commands.
   2. Provincial Military Commands with some administrative sections. (Radio News).

Navy: The 10th Flotilla "ship" has been formed and is under command of Prince Bernhard.

The Minister of National defence has made the following dispositions. (Radio News).

The armed forces have precedence over all the other bodies of the State. Military personnel are neither officials nor employees, but form a class apart with duties and rights of their own. In this way the absurd state of affairs when officials and soldiers were on an equal basis has disappeared.

All the regular soldiers of the disbanded Royal Army who do not wish to join the armed republican forces will be retired with a pension.

Regular officers and N.C.O's are all considered volunteers.

Officers will be chosen from the ranks and will begin their service as rankers. Promotion will be the result of civilian ability. To become an officer therefore it will not be sufficient to show an academic certificate, but one must above all prove one is capable of leading one's men in attack.

The call-up is limited to men from 17 to 37 years of age; outside these ages men will be more useful as civilians working either on the land or in war factories than as soldiers at the front.

Young men from 17 to 20 years of age will be compelled to join the services.

The formation of the army will be based on the country's industrial capacity; i.e. soldiers will be enrolled not according to the number of men capable of bearing arms, but according to the number of arms available.

The HEAD of the STATE and the MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE command the army in peace time. During war, the HEAD of the STATE and the CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF command. This distinction is derived from the fact that in peace time administration affairs have precedence over military affairs, whilst the opposite occurs in war time.

Politics are strictly forbidden and those belonging to secret societies will suffer the death penalty.

3673

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

The Roman salute will be given by all soldiers with or without headdress.

The soldier, besides his monthly pay of L300 will receive various emoluments for his dependants.

2. CHIEF MEN OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Chief of the General Staff
Minister of Defence - Mermwill RODOLFO GRAZIANI

Chief of Army Staff - Corps General CAVIGLIA GABTONE

Vice-chief of Army Staff - Corps General CALVIARI

Chief of Intelligence - Major General PUCCHINI
(grandson of Militia)

Other officers of the Army Staff include:

Colonels: MUSSA
SHAIA
PACT

Lt./Cols: PEDERICALI
MARIOOO

MAJORS: PAZIENZA
GALANTI
MORRA TIBI
MONTANELLI

Senior officers: ROSSETTI
IOLI (WWII)

Administration Officer: COPPO (Capt.)

Chief of Naval Staff: ?

Minister for War: ?

Minister for Air: Lt./Col. BOTTO

Minister for the Navy: Admiral UMBERTO MARIA MARTINI

3. DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Other officers of the Army Staff include:

Colonels:		SUSSA SCALA FACA
Lt./Cols:		PEDERZOLI MARIGOO
MAJORS:		PALMELLA GALANTINI MORGANTINI MORGANTI
Senior officers:		TORRICO LOMI (Orru)
Administration Officer:		00930 (Capt.)
Chief of Naval Staff:		?
Minister for War:		?
Minister for Air:	Lt./Col.	20770
Minister for the Navy:	Admiral	EMILIO DUILI UBERTI

3. DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

ITALY. The Republican Radio gives the following dispositions
One division CC.NN. is being formed at VERONA (Nov.13th)
under command of GENERAL ASSI.
Composition: One regiment under command of COLONEL DE MARIA;
One regiment under command of COL. PEDERZOLI.
These units according to the same source are incorporated
in the S.S.
One legion CC.NN. is under command of FELICE LANCERI ?
about to become a part of the republican army. They have
not yet been sworn in. (Nov. 23rd).
Soldiers who have escaped from enemy territory state that:
two "A" Bns. well armed and equipped have been rushed up to
the GIULIANOVA district (12th Oct.)
one "A" Bn. with new equipment and armed with BERETTA rifles
was in the CHIETI district (middle of Oct.)
one "A" Bn. (police duties) was in the PESARO district
(mid. Oct.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785028

The last [illegible] probably are the same as those in the SICILIANOVA district.
At PERUGIA there was one Bn. CC.NN. (mil. dist.)
At ROVIGO there were elements of an "M" Bn. (beginning Oct.)
A Bn. of BERSAGLIERI was moving from PORTOGRUARO towards VENICE wearing G.A.F. helmets. (Oct. 10th)

The republican zone service states that the "B. MUSSOLINI Bn." under command of Lt/Col. CASTALDINI is in the line on the TYRRHENIAN sector. It is said that they have met with some success in the district of MONTERATONDO. (to be confirmed).

[illegible] A CC.NN. Bn. (probably 10th Bn. which was at PRIBOI on Oct.)(Oct) under command of the CONSUL PAVONCELLI was in the district between UZICE and PRIBOI. (beginning Oct.)

4. OFFICERS WHO HAVE GONE OVER TO THE FASCIST REPUBLICAN ARMY. (radio news)

Lt. Gen.	[illegible] RAVAZZINI	(Rev. 22nd at MILAN urged officers to take up arms.)
Col.	PINNARI	(charged with the duty of re-organising the assault Engineers.)
Consul	ARMANDO VINCENZI	(commanding Forest Militia)
Lt. Col.	CASTALDINI	(commanding 1st Bn. Volunteers now on Italian front)

3672

5. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN GUARD. (Radio news).

The REPUBLICAN Government has decided on the formation of a "REPUBLICAN GUARD" who will carry out the duties previously allotted to the CARABINIERI, to the [illegible] and to the F.d.I. The REPUBLICAN GUARD will also have their own staff embracing senior officers of the three arms.

There has been announced, besides, the constitution of special elements called "GUARD Bns.", wearing a special uniform. These units, formed exclusively of young men, will carry out both military and political duties.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

(radio news)

Lt. Gen. [illegible] (Gov. Zone at MILAN urged officers to take up arms.)

Col. [illegible] (charged with the duty of re-organising the assault Engineers.)

General [illegible] (commanding Forest Militia)

Lt. Col. COTTARINI (commanding 1st Bn. volunteers now on Italian front)

3672

5. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN GUARD. (Radio news).

The REPUBLICAN Government has decided on the formation of a "REPUBLICAN GUARD" who will carry out the duties previously allotted to the CARABINIERI, to the POLIZIA SEGRETA and to the P.A.I. The REPUBLICAN GUARD will also have their own staff embracing senior officers of the three arms.

There has been announced, besides, the constitution of special elements called "GUARD Bns.", wearing a special uniform. These units, formed exclusively of young men, will carry out both military and political duties.

- 3 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence Summaries

Intelligence Branch
G.S. 5 ARMY

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
4 Dec 43

May this Mission (which is about to have American Officers in its War Establishment) please be included on the distribution list of 5 ARMY Daily Intelligence Summaries.

ABC

Brig
Comd

3671

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET.

Hq 2 District Cav.
2022/2 G
11 Dec. 43.

SUBJECT:- Report.

M.M.I.A.

The attached copy of a letter received at this Hq is forwarded for information and any action you may consider necessary.

TOS 1030 A.

A.B. Mack 3670
Lt. Col., GS.

12129

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

C.I.2 (ADVANCED INTELLIGENCE), AFHQ, SECRET.
c/o ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
ITALY.

95 A
65

4th December 1943.

SUBJECT: Letter from Italian Soldier.

TO: C.S.I.(b). No. 2 District,
(copy for information to:-
Allied Control Commission.)

The following is a translation of a letter received by this Section. The original has been passed to the Italian Command.

"From: All the Recruits, 3rd Artillery Battery.
Torchiarolo, Brindisi.
To: U.S. High Command, Brindisi.

We Artillerymen of the 1924 class, recruits of two months, are still with Italian officers who still take the part of Fascism. We Artillerymen want to go home to work, and not stay here to die of hunger and cold.

We therefore beg the High Command to put this law in force. Each one of us loves America and we want to be free to return to our families. Provide immediately otherwise we shall all go and it will be worse, but we hope that America will arrange everything.

There are about 700 of us altogether, doing nothing, and our families are crying out for the need of their sons who are not next home."

3669

(Signed.) R.J.C. CYAN,
Major, G.S.,
Adv. C-I Section.

12130

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

1

~~SECRET~~ equals U.S. SECRET.

H.Q. 15 ARMY GROUP.
C.M.F.

15AG/8653/4/PCH

4 November 43.

64

FIFTH ARMY.

The Italian Military authorities are under the impression that some degree of surveillance was imposed by you on General DE HARDIS, Commander of the CARABINIERI at BENEVENTO. Please furnish as soon as possible a report on the reasons for this surveillance, and its results if any. This information is required urgently, as the officer in question is designated for an important appointment, dependent on your report.

Major-General,
Chief of General Staff.

3668

Copy to Gen. Utili.
Allied Mission to Italian Armies (Brig. Duchesne.)

2131

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/192
26 Nov 43

CSI 13 Army Gp
" 2 District

Herewith translation of an Intelligence report received from CSI 7 Italian Army.

ABC

for Brig
Comd
(absent on duty)

3667

2132

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

ITALIA

GSI 7 ARMY
1/1410
24 Nov 43

G-2
62

Herewith recent Intelligence infn.

VENCHIENTO (PORLI) Germans compelling Italians of all classes to work on defences and construction of MG posts and arty sites.

COLLE STRADA (PERUGIA AIRPORT - M.6689) Amn and POL store in wood. Stores arrive there daily in large quantities.

PARA S.MARTINO M.1787 - CASOLI M.2490 Half way between a/m places, along the road side is a well camouflaged arty and POL dump.

MONTE MAIELLA - MONTE PALLANO Nr coal mines are many Engr ex PWs, awaiting Allied arrival.

ZONE PARA S.MARTINA M.1787 - CIVITELLA M.1887 - CASOLI M.2490 - LAGA DEI PELIGNI M.1683 The civil population in this zone has been evacuated to FORLI.

BUSSI B.8601 From this centre of production of War gases of all kinds, the Germans have despatched the plant and some specialist workers to GERMANY.

(Source) N.C.O.

3666

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Comando della 7ª Armata

Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 li 24 novembre 194[illegible]

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Missione Militare Inglese
presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/1410

Risposta al
Carta annessa

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie ultimamente pervenute:

VERUCCHIO (Forlì): verso la fine dello scorso mese erano in atto notevoli fortificazioni passive, molte postazioni di artiglierie con abbondanti camminamenti. Le truppe tedesche assai numerose in quell'epoca, costringevano i cittadini italiani di qualsiasi categoria sociale, a lavorare per le suddette fortificazioni.

COLLE STRADA (Campo di aviazione di Perugia - N 6669): Alla epoca di cui sopra è stata rilevata la presenza di un grande deposito - ben nascosto in un boschetto - di bombe di aviazione, munizioni in genere e carburanti vari; a questo deposito affluivano giornalmente nuovi materiali trasportati su numerosi autocarri.

FIUME PESCARA: Lungo questo fiume ed in zone adiacenti, esistono varie opere difensive e di fortificazione con postazioni di artiglierie di medio calibro.

GUARDIAGRELE (F 1698) - ORTONA (F 3317): Fra queste due località i tedeschi hanno costruito una linea difensiva: vi si notano numerose postazioni per artiglieria di grosso calibro e abbondanti nidi per mitragliatrici.

3665

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

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Si portano a Vostre conoscenze le seguenti notizie ultimamente pervenute:

VERGHERETO (Forlì): verso la fine dello scorso mese erano in atto notevoli fortificazioni passive, molte postazioni di artiglieria con abbondanti camminamenti. Le truppe tedesche assai numerose in quell'epoca, costringevano i cittadini italiani di qualsiasi categoria sociale, a lavorare per le suddette fortificazioni.

COLLE STRADA (Campo di aviazione di Perugia - W 6689): Alle epoca di cui sopra è stata rilevata la presenza di un grande deposito - ben nascosto in un boschetto - di bombe di aviazione, munizioni in genere e carburanti vari; e questo deposito affluivano giornalmente nuovi materiali trasportati su numerosi autocarri.

FIUME BISCARA: Lungo questo fiume ed in zone adiacenti, esistono varie opere difensive e di fortificazione con postazioni di artiglierie di medio calibro.

QUARTACCELE (M 1698) - CREMONA (C 3317): Fra queste due località i tedeschi hanno costruito una linea difensiva: vi si notano numerose postazioni per artiglierie di grosso calibro e abbondantissimi nidi per mitragliatrici.

3665

PALOMBARA (M 1992): Sono in atto postazioni per artiglierie di medio calibro con vari camminamenti.

FARA S.MARTINO (M 1787) - CASOLI (M 2490): A metà strada fra queste due località, lungo il ciglione della rotabile, esiste molto ben mascherato, un deposito di proiettili di artiglierie, munizioni in genere e carburanti (punto di riferimento per un eventuale bombardamento aereo: uno stabilimento idrico che si

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

trova nelle vicinanze del deposito).

✓ MONTE MAIELLA - MONTE PALIANO: Presso delle carbonare si trovano numerosissimi ex-prigionieri inglesi rifugiatisi in quella zona in attesa dell'arrivo degli alleati.

✓ VITTORIO (non risulta sulla carta; ma si presume trattarsi del nodo stradale (G 3336) a circa 3 chilometri a nord di Atina): Vi giungono giornalmente, in grande copia, rifornimenti di munizioni che provengono da Pescasseroli ed Avezzano. Questa località rappresenta perciò un importante centro di smistamento di materiali bellici.

✓ S.BIAGIO (L'Aquila): Vi sono moltissime postazioni di artiglierie di grosso e medio calibro e nidi di mitragliatrici sulle alture dominanti la città. Tutti i ponti sono minati.

✓ MONTAZZOLI (H 3572): La collina denominata "La Civita", nei pressi di Montazzoli, è fortificata con numerose postazioni per artiglierie di ogni calibro.

✓ LANCIANO (G 3314): A circa 4 chilometri a nord di questa città risiederebbe un comando generale tedesco.

ZONA MAIELLA: Ai primi del corrente mese è stata rilevata una linea fortificata che dalla Maiella giunge al mare per BOCCA DI VALLE (H 1597), ORSOGNA (G 2302), ARIELLI (G 2507); tocca la costa a circa 4 chilometri a nord di LANCIANO (G 3314). Ad ARIELLI molti depositi di munizioni e carburanti. Tutta la zona adiacente è sistemata a difesa.

✓ PENNAPIEDIMONTE (H 1694) - GUARDIAGRELE (H 1819): Nella prima decade di novembre vi sono state rilevate trincee, piazzuole ed altre varie opere difensive.

(Fonte: sottufficiali R.Esercito - attendibile).

✓ PALENA (H 1276): Vi sono in atto postazioni per artiglierie di vario calibro.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

stazioni che provengono da Roccaraso ed Avezzano. Questa località rappresenta perciò un importante centro di smistamento di materiali bellici.

S.BIAGIO (L'Aquila): Vi sono moltissime postazioni di artiglieria di grosso e medio calibro e nidi di mitragliatrici sulle alture dominanti la città. Tutti i ponti sono minati.

MONTAZZOLI (H 3572): La collina denominata "La Civita", nei pressi di Montazzoli, è fortificata con numerose postazioni per artiglierie di ogni calibro.

LANCIANO (C 3314): A circa 4 chilometri a nord di questa città risiederebbe un comando generale tedesco.

ZONA MAIELLA: Ai primi del corrente mese è stata rilevata una linea fortificata che dalla Maiella giunge al mare per BOCCA DI VALLE (H 1597), ORSOGNA (C 2302), ARIELLI (C 2507); tocca la costa a circa 4 chilometri a nord di LANCIANO (C 3314). Ad ARIELLI molti depositi di munizioni e carburanti. Tutta la zona adiacente è sistemata a difesa.

PENNAPIEDIMONTE (H 1694) - GUARDIAGRELE (H 1819): Nella prima decade di novembre vi sono state rilevate trincee, piazzole ed altre varie opere difensive.

(Fonte: sottufficiali R.Esercito - attendibile).

PALENA (H 1876): Vi sono in atto postazioni per artiglierie di vario calibro.

CAPESTRANO (H 8107): Fino a circa 20 giorni fa vi si notava un notevole concentramento di truppe germaniche.

ZONA PARA S.MARTINA (H 1787) - CIVITELLA (H 1987) - CASOLI (H 2490) - LAMA DEI PELIGNI (H 1683): Tutta la popolazione civile è stata sgomberata da questa zona e concentrata a Popoli.

BUSSI (H 8601): Da questo centro d'industria per la produzione del gas in genere, i tedeschi hanno asportato tutto il macchinario e lo hanno inviato in Germania con alcuni operai specializzati.

(Fonte: Sottufficiale R.Esercito - attendibile).

. / .

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

CRITERI D'IMPIEGO: Risulta che i comandi germanici adottano i seguenti principali criteri d'impiego:

- loro frazionamento, esteso fino al singolo carro o autocarro;
- mascheramento totale e minuzioso con sfruttamento razionale dell'abbondante vegetazione arborea della regione;
- utilizzazione di tutte le strade campestri e di molte mulattiere che vengono ampliate, avvalendosi dell'opera dei cittadini italiani di qualsiasi categoria sociale, reclutati con la forza;
- enorme scaglionamento in profondità, soprattutto delle artiglierie;
- frequente spostamento dei pezzi su posizioni della stessa zona e precedentemente organizzate;
- azioni di artiglieria saltuarie (colpi singoli o salve di batteria molto intervallate); solo qualche volta violente, mai prolungate;
- numerosi tipi di inquadramento o per esercitazioni anche a mare.

(Fonte: Ufficiale superiore R.Esercito - attendibile).-

3664

d'ordine

IL COLONNELLO CAPO DI S.M. f.f.
(Cavino Sedda)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

dei battaglioni italiani di qualsiasi categoria sociale, reclutati con le forze;
- enorme scaglionamento in profondità, soprattutto della artiglieria;
- frequente spostamento dei pezzi su posizioni della stessa zona e precedentemente organizzate;
- azioni di artiglieria saltuarie (colpi singoli o salve di batteria molto intervallate); solo qualche volta violente, mai prolungate;
- numerosi tipi di inquadramento o per esercitazioni anche a mare.

(Fonte: Ufficiale superiore R.Esercito - attendibile).-

3664

d'ordine

IL COLONNELLO CAPO UFF. S.M. f.f.
(Savino Ledda)

Ledda

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12139

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence.

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102/A
16 Nov 43

S M R E

Copy to:- 15 Army Gp (your 15AG/15/1028/GSI(TECH) of 16 Nov refers)

1. Ref para 1 (repeated hereunder for easy reference) of 1/1080 dated 10 Nov from GSI 7 Italian Army.

"GENOVA: All'atto dell'occupazione della citta da parte dei tedeschi esistevano le seguenti batteria antiaeree, di cui i tedeschi stessi si impossessavano: 36 da 88/55; 15 da 20 m/m; 15 da 47/37. Ogni batteria era dotata di un radiolocalizzatore e di una centrale per la direzione del tiro."

2. Could particulars please be obtained on the Italian 47/37 m/m Anti-Aircraft guns reported taken over by the Germans in GENOA.

3. If upon enquiry this gun proves to be the 47/32 and NOT the 47/37. then we do not require any particulars.

ABC

for Brig
Comd

3663

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

U.S. SECRET equals BRITISH SECRET.

H.Q. 15 ARMY GROUP,
C.M.F.

SUBJECT:- Int. Report No.I/102. 15AG/15/1028/GSI(TECH).

TO:- G.S.I. Military Mission to Italian Army.

16 NOV. 43.

Reference your I/102 undated and 7th Army Report I/1080 of 11 Nov. 43.

1. Could particulars be obtained on the Italian 47/37 mm A.A. Guns reported taken over by the Germans in Genoa.

2. Should upon enquiry this gun prove to be the 47/32 and Not 47/37, then we do not require any particulars.

G. BAUKHAM, Major, G.S.
for B.G.S.(I).

GB/WS.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- 2 District Routine Orders

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102/
25 Nov 43

S M R E

2 District Routine Orders 35 and 40 are repeated hereunder for your information:-

"35. MOVEMENT OF ITALIAN VEHICLES

1. There is no restriction on the normal movement of Italian Military or civil vehicles within N° 2 District, i.e., the provinces of CALABRIA, LUCANIA and APULIA, in rear of the Army boundary.

2. These vehicles may be stopped for inspection by Military Police and gate guards only.

3. Such vehicles will NOT be permitted to enter prohibited areas."

"40. DISCIPLINE

Reference D.R.O. 3 of November 6th. 1943. Passes and identity cards of the Italian State Railways ("Ferrovie dello Stato") constitute authority to be out after curfew."

ABC

for Brig
Comd

2142

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence - Pontine Marshes

GS (Int)

HQ 15 Army Group
C.M.F.

2530/RE

11 Nov 43

Reference I.I.S.S. Report by Captain LICCI on the Pontine Marshes dated 26 Oct.

Engineer Fifth Army reports that the services of Captain LICCI are not required and that the information at present held on the Pontine Marshes is satisfactory.

R.L. CLARKE, Major RE
for Brigadier
Chief Engineer

Copy to: B.M.M. ref this office letter
2530/RE dated 4 Nov

RLC/mtr

12143

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Subject: Flooding of the Pontine Marshes

H.Q. 15 Army Group
C.M.F.

15AG/2530/RE

4 Nov 43

G.3.(Int)

-6 NOV. 43

Reference I.I.S.S. Report No. 15 dated 26 October containing information given by Capitano LICCI.

1. Further and more detailed information is required. Should this be obtained through you, or may we contact Capitano LICCI direct ?

2. Engineer Fifth Army has been asked whether the services of Capitano LICCI are required.

3. Meanwhile may Capitano LICCI be approached to give the following details:

(a) Locations and relative importance of all pumping stations and output, size and make of pumps and engines, motive power and reserve power, location of spare parts, addresses of employees in the vicinity, likely demolition points.

(b) Probable progress and speed of flooding by areas if all pumping stations are demolished, roads which will be rendered impassable and passable diversions, minimum pumping output required to clear floods and points were this must be applied.

(c) Type and load class of bridges on all the through roads, whether embanked or bordered by ditches, possible cover from air attack, wet gaps if bridges are demolished. 3659

4. It is not clear what scale of map Capitano LICCI requires, but it is suggested that 1/50,000 sheets 158 1 and 2, 159 3 and 4 and 170 1 and 4 should suffice.

R.L. CLARKE,
Major,
for Brigadier, 3658
Chief Engineer.

Copy to: B.M.M.
DDW APWIC Adv Adm Echelon.

RLC/El

12144

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

SECRET

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
21 Nov 43

GSI Main EIGHTH ARMY

Herewith legend and trace of defences in the area RIVISONDOLI (H.0663) - PESCOCOSTANZO (H.0665), sent by GSI 7 Italian Army. (Source = Italian Army officer, who while making for our lines, was stopped by the Germans and forced to work on the defences.)

ABC

NAF 3657

Brig Comd
IGMIA

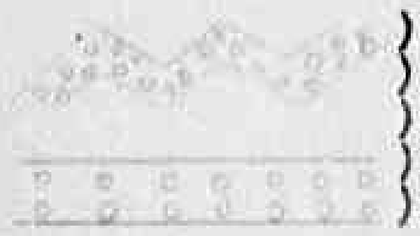
12.145

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

FF 54

) A/Tk ditch



minefields

strongpoint

guns & gun posns

mortar

reserve dumps

NB Mines used are Italian plastic anti-magnetic T4 type weighing 6 Kgs.

RIVISONDOLI has been demolished in order to improve field of fire for the guns.

3656

12146

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

C.F.G.S.—40/P&S/1428(2660)
(Army Form G2130) (Pads of 100)
M.D.H. 9/43.

Received 2130 hrs 0 Nov. 43.

MESSAGE FORM

FILE.

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN	No. of Groups	Serial No.
	OUT	58	

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO RAF GROTTAGLIE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TARANTO

FROM	Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
R.M. SUB-AREA	037	17	

Practice	warwards	will	be	cancled	out
by	ITALIAN	Control	Defence	Navy	TARANTO
between	0830 hrs	18 Nov	and	0400 hrs	19 Nov

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY ANY MEANS { SECRET / WIRELESS } *

SIGNED

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION OR TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS.

SIGNED

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

DESPATCH

TIME OF ORIGIN
17/1145A
T.H.I.
0618.5
T.O.R.

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

SYSTEM IN	TIME IN	HEADER	SERVICE	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	HEADER	SERVICE	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	HEADER	SERVICE

*Originator may delete "except" and insert "including"

12147

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

I 38/17

22.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION

TARANTO LEQUILE

IMPORTANT (LECCE)

SIGNALS
SECTION

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Received in Code Section of Line. MESSAGE FORM

C.F.L.S.—40/PAS/1428(2050)
(Army Form C2120) (Pads of 100)
N.D.H. 8954

File 95 19/11

CALL AND INSTRUCTIONS	IN	No. of Groups	Serial No. / Office from which Sent
	OUT 18 NOV. 1944 202	GR. 43	C/102

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY)

TO R.A.F. GIBRALTAR. Info Military Liaison PLANTO. AA)C PLANTO

FROM	Originator's Number	Date	In Reply to Number
R. Am Sub-Area	033	16	

MAURITIUS and SPARTAN will be in Gulf of Taranto firing STAR shells tomorrow in forenoon and afternoon in Practices and use of H.A. searchlights about 2000 hrs.

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY ANY MEANS (CROSS OUT)	THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION OR TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS.	ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS DEGREE OF PRIORITY	TIME OF ORIGIN
SIGNED (CROSS OUT) WIRELESS C).	SIGNED	IMPORTANT	22.50

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

SYSTEM IN	TIME IN	HEADER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	HEADER	SENDER	SYSTEM OUT	TIME OUT	HEADER	SENDER

T.O.R. 162300

*Originator may delete "except" and insert "including".

2149

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Circulate 7D
7 51

Military Mission to
Italian Army
Ref I/102
19 Nov 43

Subject:- INTELLIGENCE

G.S.I. 15 ARMY GROUP
G.S.I. MAIN EIGHTH ARMY
G.S.I. 2 DISTRICT

Herewith translation of an Intelligence Report received from G.S.I. 7 Italian Army.

ACC for
Brig
Comd

GSH

3653

64
5-0

T R A N S L A T I O N .

SUBJECT: Intelligence .

To: Brig C.C. DUCHESNE,
Comd BSM to 7th Italian Army

Ref: 1/1149.

From: GSI 7th Italian Army.

The following information is passed to you:

I. PONTELAGOSCURO (FERRARA).

Aboutthe end of SEP 43 large scale def works , as under, were being constructed along the banks of R. PO.

A. The following are known to exist ont he right bank of the river on each side of the brs that carry the rd and the ry FERRARA - ROVIGO:

i. Minefields (which up to 24SEP 43 had only been under construction).

ii. A belt of barbed wire entanglements about 300 m deep.

iii. A belt, 200 - 250 m deep, of unevenly spaced reinforced concrete pyramids.

iv. 100 - 150 m depth of crossed ry line A/Tk obstacles. Amongst these obstacles there are several A/Tk ditches which are about 10 m wide and 3 - 3.5 m deep.

v. Parallel with the river and behind the works mentioned above there are prepared posns for automatic arms spaced at 100 - 150 m intervals.

B. On the left bank of the river, also on either side of the two brs there are the following:

i. On the edge of the river a line of reinforced pill-boxes whose domes show about 60 - 70 cms above ground-level. These pill-boxes are about 50 m apart and are connected together by comm trenches about 2m deep.

ii. A second line of block-houses made of reinforced concrete.

3652

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

I. PONTELAGOSCURO (FERRARA).

Aboutthe end of SEP 43 large scale def works , as under, were being constructed along the banks of R. PO.

A. The following are known to exist ont he right bank of the river on each side of the brs that carry the rd and the ry FERRARA - ROVIGO:

i. Minefields (which up to 24SEP 43 had only been under construction).

ii. A belt of barbed wire entanglements about 300 m deep.

iii. A belt, 200 - 250 m deep, of unevenly spaced reinforced concrete pyramids.

iv. 100 - 150 m depth of crossed ry line A/Tk obstacles. Amongst these obstacles there are several A/Tk ditches which are about 10 m wide and 3 - 3.5 m deep.

v. Parallel with the river and behind the works mentioned above there are prepared posns for automatic arms spaced at 100 - 150 m intervals.

B. On the left bank of the river, also on either side of the two brs there are the following:

i. On the edge of the rivera line of reinforced pill-boxes whose domes show about 60 - 70 cms above ground-level. 3652 These pill-boxes are about 50 m apart and are connected together by comm trenches about 2m deep.

ii. A second line of block-houses made of reinforced concrete. Each of these is 10 - 12 m long, 5 m wide and a height above-ground of about 2 m. They are spaced at about 500 m intervals and are 300 m behind the line of pill-boxes. It is thought that these block-houses are built for small calibre arty.

iii. About 1 km in rear of the second line mentioned above there are in construction further and much larger block-houses. It is certain that these will be used as shelters for tps and amn.

iv. These three def lines are connected up by comm trenches.and camouflagework is being carried out in the whole area.

(Source: Offr — Reliable. Sketch att).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

II. DESENZANO (LAKE GARDA).

In the CARMAGNOLA area, about 3 kms from DESENZANO in the direction of SALO there is a radio beam sta for aircraft coming in from the BRENNER PASS! The sta is situated very near the rd and is about 50 m from the edge of the lake.
(Source: Army — Reliable).

III! SAVONA.

In the middle of SEP 43 a dumy of 88 mm amn was seen in a small pine wood about 8 km from the sea in the vicinity of SAVONA (no further details available).
(Source: Arty Gnr — reliable)!

IV. ROCCARASO.(H 0760) - CAPRACOTTA (H 2259).

In these two areas as well as in several others in this mountainous district there is a considerable increase in German def construction.
(Source: Offr — Reliable).

V. FONDI sta (G 5204) - SEZZE ROMANO sta (G 2022).

In the ry tunnels between these two stas the Germans have removed one of the lines so that they now have an excellent rd for tanks, arty and MT which is being used as a line of retreat towards FROSINONE! In the FROSINONE area it is said that a line is being built with numerous arty posns and trench systems protected by barbed wire.

It appears that the only way to damage these tunnels is to hit them at their mouth in order to obstruct them. They are also being used as shelters for tps,and dumps of stores, arms and munitions

(Source: Offr — Reliable).

VI. TORRE DE' PASSERI (B 9505).

Loca of German GHQ for southern ITALY.
(Source: Offr — Reliable).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

IV. ROCCARASO.(H 0760) - CAPRACOTTA (H 2259).

In these two areas as well as in several others in this mountainous district there is a considerable increase in German def construction.

(Source: Offr — Reliable).

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(Source: Offr — Reliable).

VI. TORRE DE' PASSERI (B 9505).

Locn of German GHQ for southern ITALY. 3651
(Source: Offr — Reliable).

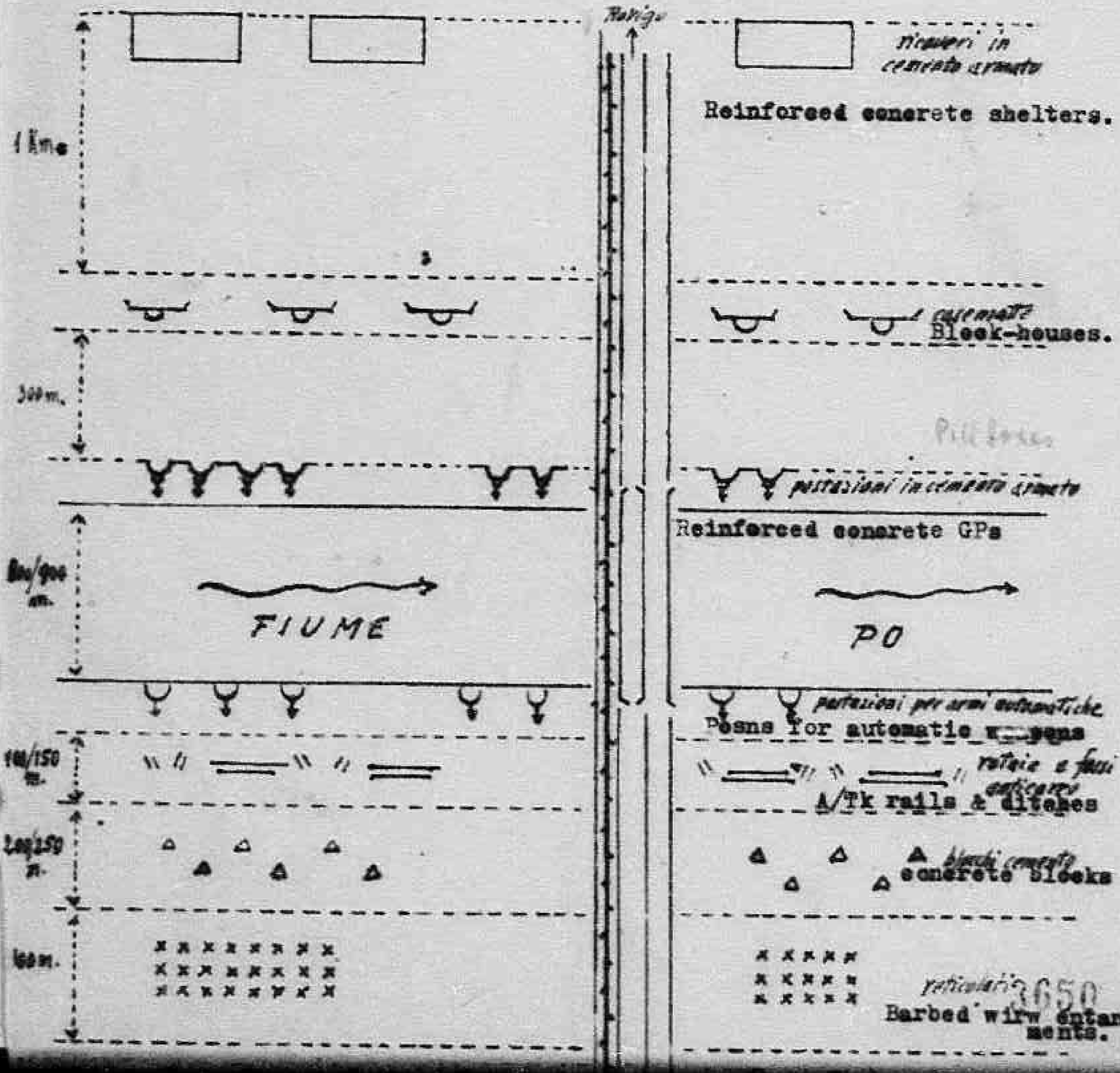
P.M. 107.
13 NOV 43.

(Sd.) R. PELLIGRA, Gen,
C of S 7th Italian Army.

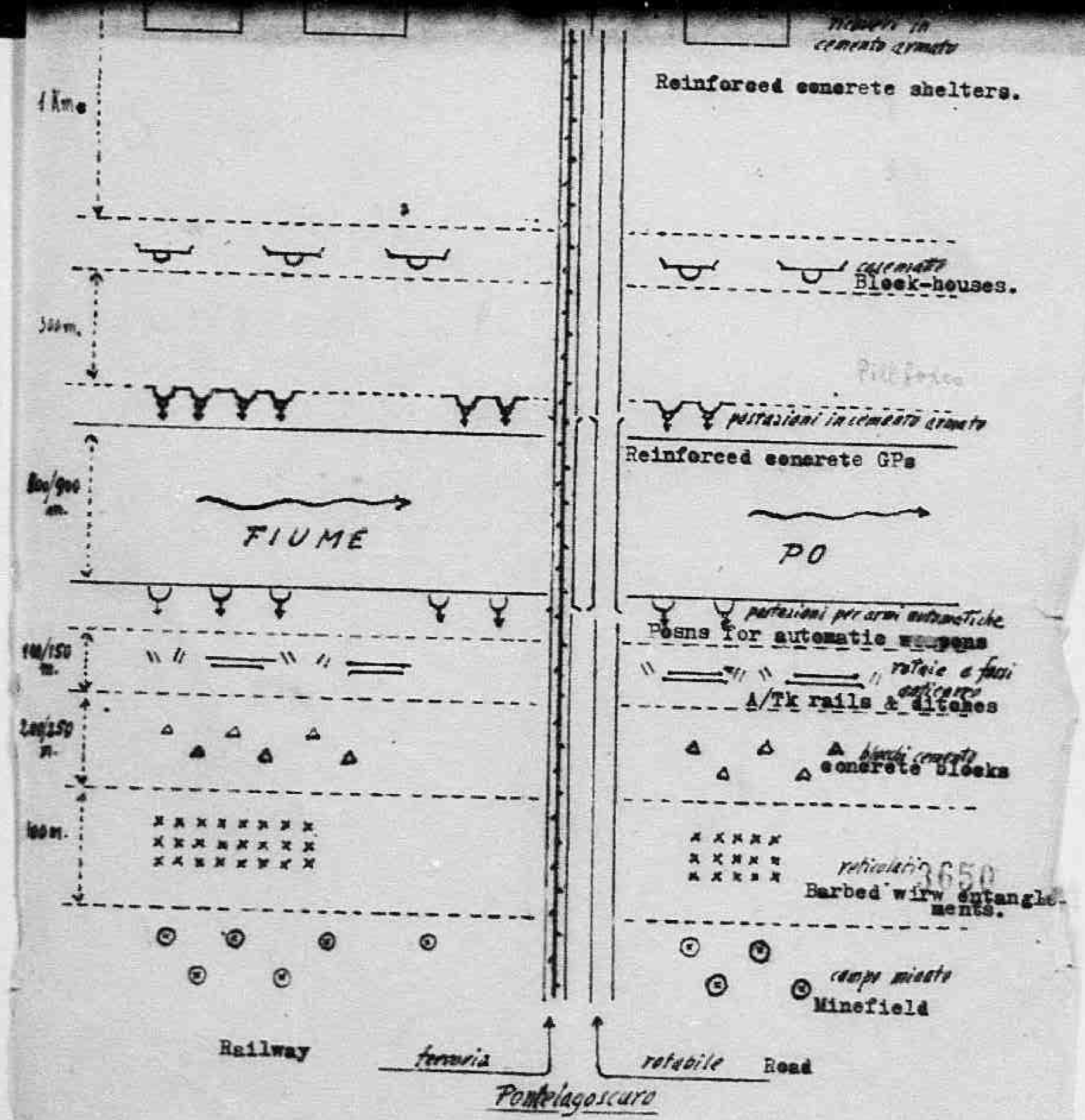
HET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Schizzo dimostrativo senza scala: Sketch — NOT to scale.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Ce/Inp.

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 b. 13 Novembre 3/L.

49

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE

Capo della Missione Militare Britannica
presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/1149
Risposta al
Foglio annesso

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

PONTELAGOSCURO (Ferrara): verso la fine del mese di settembre erano in corso importanti lavori di fortificazione lungo le due rive del Po, e precisamente:

1) - Sulla riva destra del fiume ai due lati dei ponti sui quali passano la linea ferroviaria e la rotabile Ferrara - Rovigo esistono:
   - campi minati (che fino al 24 settembre non erano in atto bensì solo in preparazione);
   - una fascia di reticolari con circa 300 metri di profondità;
   - una fascia profonda 200 - 250 metri, formata da piramidi di cemento armato disposti in modo irregolare;
   - una fascia profonda 100 - 150 metri costituita da spezzoni di rotaie incrociati tra di loro; nell'interno di questa fascia esistono pure numerose fosse antiCarro aventi una larghezza di circa 10 metri e profonde da metri 3 a 3,50;
   - sull'argine del fiume immediatamente retrostante, piazzuole in barbetta per armi automatiche, disposte a circa 100 - 150 metri una dall'altra.

2) - Sulla riva sinistra del fiume, e sempre ai due lati dei ponti, esistono:
   - sull'argine, una linea di postazioni in cemento armato con cupola sporgente da terra 60 - 70 centimetri, alla distanza di circa 50 metri una dall'altra e collegate fra di loro con camminamenti profondi metri 2;
   - una seconda linea formata da casematte in cemento armato [illegible]

3649

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

****

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

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   - una fascia di reticolati con circa 300 metri di profondità;
   - una fascia profonda 200 - 250 metri, formata da piramidi di cemento armato disposti in modo irregolare;
   - una fascia profonda 100 - 150 metri costituita da spezzoni di rotaie incrociati tra di loro; nell'interno di questa fascia esistono pure numerose fosse anticarro aventi una larghezza di circa 10 metri e profonde da metri 3 a 3,50;
   - sull'argine del fiume immediatamente retrostante, piazzuole in barbetta per armi automatiche, disposte a circa 100 - 150 metri una dall'altra.

2) - Sulla riva sinistra del fiume, e sempre ai due lati dei ponti, esistono:
   - sull'argine, una linea di postazioni in cemento armato con cupola sporgente da terra 60 - 70 centimetri, alla distanza di circa 50 metri una dall'altra e collegate fra di loro con camminamenti profondi metri 2;
   - una seconda linea formata da casematte in cemento armato 3649 golari, sporgenti da terra circa 2 metri (lunghe 10 - 12 metri e larghe 5 metri) alla distanza di circa 500 metri una dall'altra e di 300 metri dalle postazioni della prima linea. Tali casematte si presume siano per artiglierie di piccolo calibro;
   - a circa un chilometro dalla suddetta seconda linea sono in costruzione altre casematte molto più grandi, destinate di certo a ricovero truppe o deposito munizioni;
   - tutte e tre le linee sopradescritte sono collegate tra di loro con camminamenti.

3)- Tutte le opere sono in corso di mimetizzazione.

. / .

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Si allega uno schizzo.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

DESENZANO (Lago di Garda): in località Carmagnola, a circa 3 chilometri da Desenzano in direzione di Salò, esiste una stazione radio-faro per gli aerei provenienti del Brennero. La stazione si trova nelle immediate vicinanze della rotabile e circa 50 metri dalla riva del lago.
(Fonte: militare R.E. = attendibile).

SAVONA: nella zona di detta città, ad 8 chilometri circa del mare, in un boschetto di pini (località non meglio precisata) verso metà settembre esisteva un deposito di munizioni (granate da 88/56).
(Fonte: soldato di artiglieria = attendibile).

ROCCARASO (H 0760) - CAPRACOTTA (H 2259): in dette località e in varie altre della zone montane i tedeschi eseguono notevoli approntamenti difensivi.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

STAZIONE PONDI (G 5204) - STAZIONE SESSE ROMANO (G 2022): nelle gallerie esistenti sul tratto di ferrovia compreso fra le suddette due stazioni i germanici hanno tolto un binario ed hanno livellato il terreno, in modo di potervi far transitare carri armati, artiglierie ed automezzi ed hanno creato così un ottima via di arroccamento che permette il regolare deflusso delle truppe in ritirata che vanno ad attestarsi in zone di Frosinone. In questa zona si sarebbe costituita una linea difensiva con numerose postazioni per artiglierie e trinceramenti protetti da ferro spinato.
Le gallerie di cui sopra sono sfruttate anche per ricovero di truppe e depositi per materiali,armi e munizioni.
Risulta che tali gallerie possono essere danneggiate soltanto colpendo le agli imbocchi, per ostruirle.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

TORRE DE' PASSERI (B 9505): vi risiede il comando generale tedesco dell'Italia meridionale.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

(Fonte: soldato di artiglieria = attendibile).

ROCCARASO (H 0760) - CAPRACOTTA (H 2259): in dette località e in varie altre della zone montane i tedeschi eseguono notevoli approstamenti difensivi.
(fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

STAZIONE PONDI (G 5204) - STAZIONE SESSE ROMANO (G 2022): nelle gallerie esistenti sul tratto di ferrovia compreso fra le suddette due stazioni i germanici hanno tolto un binario ed hanno livellato il terreno, in modo di potervi far transitare carri armati, artiglierie ed automezzi ed hanno creato così un ottima via di arroccamento che permette il regolare deflusso delle truppe in ritirata che vanno ad attestarsi in zona di Frosinone. In questa zona si sarebbe costituita una linea difensiva con numerose postazioni per artiglierie e trinceramenti protetti da ferro spinato.
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Risulta che tali gallerie possono essere danneggiate soltanto colpendo le loro imbocchi, per ostruirle.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

TORRE DE' PASSERI (E 9505): vi risiede il comando generale tedesco dell'Italia meridionale.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Felligra)

Felligra

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Subject: Reports of Enemy Action

: LIST "A" (incl R.M.Sigs)

O/Cs

HQ's, H.M. Sub-Area,
ERITREA

G.61/E

13 Nov 43

1. Landing parties by sea or air Unit reports will be made by quickest telephone calls to HQ formation or Sub-Area concerned, confirmed with further details by "Emergency Code" signal.

2. Air Raids Group O.C.'s are requested to report details of Air Raids by :-

(a) Preliminary report by telephone before 0700 or soonest.
(b) Revised Report within 24 hrs (Authority - HQ 2 District's 2040/11 G dated 1 Nov 43.

3. Sabotage All cases of Sabotage will be reported immediately to ... Sub-Area HQ's.

(P.A.T. MALLETT)
Capt, R.M.
G.S.O. III

3648

2161

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Military Mission
to ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
17 Nov 43

SECRET

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

GSI 15 Army Gp
GSI 2 District

Herewith translation of an Intelligence report received from GSI 7 Italian Army.

ADJ

Brig
Cond

12162

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

66
46

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

BEM

The following is for your information.

CHIETI (C.1416) A/Tk arty was concentrated around this area round 15 Oct.

On the 12 Oct many cavalry units with horse drawn arty (probably Ita Italian) and about 80 tanks were on the TIBURTINA rd moving from PESCARA to SULMONA. (source = officer = reliable)

MARRADI (FLORENCE) On the 11 Oct there was an important amn dump, probably permanent in an old spinning mill behind station store dump.

ORTONE A MARE (C.2117) The 14 Oct. Germans had a petrol dump in a A.G.I.P. (Italian Petrol Coy) dump on the rd NORTH of this village.

TASSIGHANO = CASTIGLION DEL LAGO = PASSIGHANO About a dozen a/c were noticed near these three villages, particularly at PASSIGHANO where there were seaplanes.

PESCIA = BORGO A BUGGIANO (FLORENCE) Immediately outside each of these stations were two large calibre guns mounted on specially adapted rail-way wagons and drawn by special locomotive. According to source these guns were approx 18 metres in length and of a calibre larger than 305mm. In order to move these, German engineers have built a special line. (Source = civilian = reliable)

ROSETO DEGLI ABRUZZI (C.0151) At about 100 metres away from the last houses of the village and towards the hills there were, on 5 Nov, 2 tps of 149mm guns (Italian type) and three tps of 75/13; nearby there were about 10 x 20mm four barelled MGs. These guns acted as const def and AA. Near these posns and under a pine alley were parked about 60 MT. (Source = NCO = reliable)

sgd

PELLIGRA
C of S

3647

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 b. 16 Novembre 1944

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Missione Militare Inglese
presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/1822
Risposta al
Foglio numero

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

CHIETI (C 1416): verso metà ottobre vi sono stati notati concentramenti di artiglierie anticarro.
Il 12 ottobre molti reparti di cavalleria con cannoni ippotrainati (probabilmente di tipo italiano) ed una ottantina di carri armati erano in marcia sulla via Tiburtina e da Pescara si trasferivano a Sulmona.
(Fonte: sottufficiale CC.RR. = attendibile).

VERONA: la città è stata minata; in particolare, la stazione, il palazzo delle corporazioni (in piazza Erbe), la prefettura e tutti i ponti. Questi ultimi sono vigilati da militari germanici e carabinieri.
(Fonte: civile = attendibile).

VILLA DI POGGIO ADORNO (Staffoli - Firenze): nei primi di ottobre era sede di un comando di divisione germanico.

MARINA DI CARRARA - AVENZA - PIANA DI APUANIA (zona industriale): verso metà ottobre notati parcheggi di automezzi tedeschi.

LUCCA: ai primi di ottobre, sulle mura intorno alla città, sotto alti alberi, si notavano rilevanti parcheggi di automezzi, autoblindo e carri armati.

CAMAIORE (Lucca): in quella stessa epoca era sede di un comando di

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

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(Fonte: sottufficiale CC.RR. = attendibile).

VERONA: la città è stata minata; in particolare, la stazione, il palazzo delle corporazioni (in piazza Erbe), la prefettura e tutti i ponti. Questi ultimi sono vigilati da militari germanici e carabinieri..
(Fonte: civile = attendibile).

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MARINA DI CARRARA - AVENZA - PIANA DI AFUANIA (zona industriale): verso metà ottobre notati parcheggi di automezzi tedeschi.

LUCCA: ai primi di ottobre, sulle mura intorno alla città, sotto alti alberi, si notavano rilevanti parcheggi di automezzi, autoblindo e carri armati.

CAMAIORE (Lucca): in quella stessa epoca era sede di un comando di grande unità germanica.

3646

MARRADI (Firenze): l' 11 ottobre, in una vecchia filanda sita dietro al capannone del deposito merci della stazione, si trovava un importante deposito di munizioni a carattere permanente.

CHIUSA A MARE (C 3317): Sulla strada a nord di detta località in un deposito dell'Agenzia Generale Italiana Petroli preesistente, il 14 ottobre i tedeschi avevano istituito un loro deposito di carburanti.

ANCONA: (S 5949): in piazza della stazione si trova la sede di un comando di divisione germanica. Su ogni collina che guarda il mare vi

. / .

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è una postazione tedesca costituita in genere da un unico pezzo contraereo o da un carro armato, con i soli serventi. Tutti i ponti sono minati.

PINETO (C 0545): il 13 ottobre in una villa sulla destra della strada che conduce a Pescara, al sesto ettometro, aveva sede un comando germanico.

TASSIGNANO - CASTIGLION DEL LAGO - PASSIGNANO: (Firenze): in tutte e tre queste località verso metà ottobre è stata notata la presenza di qualche decina di aerei (a Passignano, in particolare, di idrovolanti).

PESCIA - BORGO A BUGGIANO (Firenze): appena fuori delle rispettive stazioni alla detta epoca erano piazzati due cannoni di grossissimo calibro (secondo la fonte, si tratta di pezzi con circa 18 metri di lunghezza e calibro superiore ai 305 mm.), montati su appositi vagoni ferroviari trainati da speciali locomotive. Per piazzarli il genio tedesco ha costruito due appositi binari morti.
(Fonte: civile = attendibile).

ROSETO DEGLI ABRUZZI (C 0153): il 5 novembre furono messi in posizione a circa 100 metri dalle ultime case del paese verso le colline due batterie tedesche con pezzi di tipo italiano da 149 mm. e altre tre con pezzi da 75/13; nelle vicinanze erano postate circa dieci mitragliere da venti millimetri quadrinate. Tali artiglierie avrebbero compito antisbarco e antiaereo. Nelle vicinanze di dette postazioni sotto un viale di pini sono parcati circa 60 automezzi.-
(Fonte: sottufficiale R.Guardia di Finanza = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12163

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

File

N. 2909 (108) Catal.

P.M.107, 11/11 1943 A. 1/102 44

COMANDO 7ª ARMATA
Ufficio Informazioni

Al SIG. GENERALE O.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Missione Inglese
presso la 7ª Armata
SEDE

Risposta al foglio del

Div. Sez. N.

Prot. N. 1/109 Allegati

OGGETTO: Informazioni.-

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

FIUME FORO (foce in C 2722):-:FIUME ALENTO (foce in C 2325): Verso metà ottobre sono state rilevate, sulle colline sovrastanti i due fiumi, postazioni di artiglierie tedesche da 88 millimetri.
(Fonte: Ufficiale R.E. = attendibile)

VILLAMOVA: a sud-est del ponte (C.1119), alla stessa epoca, vi era pure una batteria da 88 millimetri.
(Fonte: Ufficiale R.E. = attendibile).

FIUME PESCARA (foce in C 1829): le truppe tedesche fuggite dalla Corsica verso metà ottobre erano schierate su detto fiume.-
(Fonte: Ufficiale R.E. = attendibile).-

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Palligre)

3645

12167

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

Subject:- Extract from P.W. Interrogation Report.

HQ No.2 District,
C.M.P.
210 A. 3 Nov 43.

6 Base Sub Area.
57 Sub Area.
71 Sub Area.
94 Sub Area.
103 Sub Area.
191 Sub Area.
H.Q. Sub Area.

3 Copies each.

1. The extended copies of extracts from P.W. Interrogation Report are forwarded for information and onward transmission to Unit, HQ Troops under your command, for their future guidance.

for Lt. Col.
A/Q.

T.O.O. 10 : A

Copy to:- British Military Mission
to 7th Italian Army.

Contd

57A

42

SECRET.

Extract from Interrogation Report on Uffz WEGNER Ighino

"5. DAK PW IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN CAMPS IN AFRICA AND SCOTLAND.

WEGNER was in the following camps from his capture until leaving HAPPINDEN Camp DOUGLAS.

15 May	- 1 Jun	HAMAM-LIF - GB - 12 kms SE TUNIS.
1 Jun	- 2 Jun	TUNIS (REPATRIATION) - GB.
2 Jun	- 4 Jun	SOUK AHRAS - GB - on the Algerian Tunisian border.
4 Jun	- 5 Jun	MORRIS (Nr. CAPE BON) - GB.
6 Jun		On board American ship LA FOLETTE, under French guard from BON to ORAN.
7 Jun (one night)		ORAN - USA.
7 Jun	- 13 Jul	TILI (bei MASKARA) - USA. By railway in open goods wagons to ORAN.
14 Jul		ORAN Camp - USA.
16 Jul		Left ORAN in Dutch ship MAURITIUS SINT ADELGONDE USA guards - British Lt-Col i/c.
18 Jul		GIBRALTAR.
24 Jul		GLASGOW.
25 Jul		HAPPINDEN CAMP, DOUGLAS.

NOTE:- GB - British Camp
USA - American Camp.

4. HAMAM-LIF.

Manned by men of the Rifle Brigade under the Commandant, Capt HAMILTON-BAKER.

(I) During PW's stay in this improvised camp, three weeks in all, there were 6,000 men, including 400 officers, in the cage. During this time, prisoners were neither [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

4 Jun - 5 Jun	MORRIS (Mr. CAPE BON) - GB.
6 Jun	On board American ship LA FOLETTE, under French guard from BON to ORAN.
7 Jun (one night)	ORAN - USA.
7 Jun. - 13 Jul	TIZI (bei MASCARA) - USA. By railway in open goods wagons to ORAN.
14 Jul	ORAN Camp - USA.
16 Jul	Left ORAN in Dutch ship MAASKERK SLOT ADELAERDS USA guards - British Lt-Col i/c.
18 Jul	GIBRALTAR.
24 Jul	GLASGOW.
25 Jul	HAPPENDEN CAMP, DOUGLAS.

NOTE:- GB - British Camp
USA - American Camp.

4. HAMMON-LEP.

Manned by men of the Rifle Brigade under the Commandant, Capt HAMMERSON-BAKER.

(i) During PW's stay in this improvised camp, three weeks in all, there were 6,000 men, including 400 officers, in the cage. During this time, prisoners were neither searched nor even counted.

(ii) From the outset, the German officers were allowed to retain control of their men. With the help of their Hauptfeldwebel, they reformed their corps and reinstilled the strictest discipline within the camp. Each officer took command of 80 - 100 PW, either GAF or Army, but NOT mixed, and was allowed the authority and powers of "Strafrecht" by the Commandant. Consequently, PW were severely punished within the camp for the slightest breach of discipline.

8643

/The officer .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

The officers immediately ran through the men's papers, destroying, for example, Page 4 of their Pay Books, etc., and everything of military importance was openly burnt. Members of specialist coys, especially Sigs (eg DO Gerat) were split up among the various gps, their shoulder-straps and pay books were altered and their officers ordered them NOT to recognise one another. They were forbidden to mention anything of their specialist work when interrogated.

The officers, supported by the VERTRAUENSTRATE appointed at this stage to replace the former when they were eventually segregated, organised an intensive series of security pep-talks accompanied by threats of reprisals to families of "squealers" and certain death after the war. These had a tremendous effect. WIDMER states that the PW were under a concentrated and constant barrage of Nazi propaganda and control. The men were regularly lectured on how the German soldier could and must serve his Fatherland even in captivity.

In addition, the officers were allowed to retain their "Kofferradios" (Radio-Slb) and thus heard and retailed verbatim within the camp news from BERLIN.

(iii) Attitude of the Gds.

The gds were often insufficiently strict and generally friendly. Souvenir traffic flourished with British soldiers who were allowed to enter into the cage, and football matches between British and German teams were organised.

(iv) Escapes.

WIDMER estimated during these 3 weeks approx. 120 PW escaped mostly at night and in British uniforms obtained from the Gds. Aided by their own maps, they made for Spanish Morocco, often in lorries or jeeps, masquerading as PW under escort and guided by friendly Arabs (formerly in the DAK as German Soldiers) posted along the route to ORAN.

(v) Rucksack transmitter.

The presence of a transmitter in the camp, kept secret by German staff offr PW was known to WIDMER, because he heard it being operated in a tent in the cage. He assumed it passed information to TARENTINA, arranging perhaps for "Elektromotorboote" to come over from SICILY to take off offrs. British Armd and Inf units were assiduously counted from inside the camp and even filmed by the PW, and this information was perhaps transmitted. Previous to capture, it was a common ruse during the initial chaos for Germans to come down and surrender and then return with identifications to transmitters in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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(vi) Bogus Offrs.

According to a secret order in late April, offrs were selected by high staff offrs (some by VON ARNIM himself) to go into captivity as NCOs and maintain supervision over their men for the remainder of the war. In this particular camp, there were approx 30 lying low whilst the "uncancealed" offrs were still with them. Blank pay books and official stamps were brought into the camp and these offrs simply altered the rank, eg, a Feldwebel in a unit would probably in reality be an Oberleutnant. They were promised promotion and extra pay after the war for undertaking the task.

/(vii .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

(vii) False Professions.

To avoid interrogation on the subject, PW were instructed to conceal any profession which was "Kriegswichtig", eg, Chemist, Munition worker, technical experts, etc. They were then issued with a new pay book containing some harmless profession such as "Landwirt" or "KraftFahrer".. If the PW was too intelligent in appearance, he was ordered to give "Student" as a profession.

(viii) Concealment of Weapons.

Bayonets - if not sold were retained in rucksacks or boots.

Pistols -several pistols 08 were retained, split up into 12 - 14 pieces, the grip thrown away, as without it, the pistol will still fire single shot, and were distributed among 12 - 14 men. Many small pistols were kept.

Ammunition - whilst in camp this was buried under care of a "Munitions-verwalter". Rounds were also kept in bamboo sticks.

Knives - many long ones hidden flat against the stomach or in boots.

Compasses and Maps - former disguised as "flapjacks" by covering up the dials.

B. UTZ.

(i) Here all the 3,000 PW in WIESNER's cage were split up according to professions (Berufsgruppen). This involved a hasty change of professions amongst WE, such as LIEDER, SCHEM, and their local colleagues, or members of the same unit, who wished to remain together.

(ii) Vertrauensmänner.

Headed by LIEDER, these took over the most complete control, delegated authority to Gruppenführer. PW likely to give away information were so intimidated by threats that they kept their mouths shut. The organisation was most thorough and everyone was under supervision. Harsh punishment was handed out to any dissentients, for which purpose a latrine trench was specially constructed. WIESNER, for one,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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B. TIZI.

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(ii) Vertrauensmate.

Headed by LEIDER, these took over the most complete control, delegated authority to Gruppenfuhrer. PW likely to give away information were so intimidated by threats that they kept their youths shut. The organisation was most thorough and everyone was under supervision. Harsh punishment was handed out to any dissentients, for which purpose a latrine trench was specially constructed. WIEMER, for one, was beaten up for being too friendly with the Americans.

(iii) POLES, who approached the American scouts with a request to join the free Polish Forces were not segregated by the Americans and consequently beaten up on their return, on LEIDERS orders. Thereupon, the Vertrauensmate forbade anyone to approach any American without their consent, and many anti-Nazi Poles and Czechs were too scared to profess their views.

(iv) Political Education and Security Lectures were actively pursued. LIEDER chose theatre evenings and boxing matches (when nobody could be absent) to lecture the entire 3,000 on their duty to the Fatherland . to the accompaniment of the usual threats.

/(v) .....

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

(v) Sentries were lax and often slept in the watch-towers.

C. ON BOARD SHIP ORAN-GLASGOW.

The Vertrauensmate pursued their activities disseminating counter-propaganda to British Sicilian successes.

Moreover, they say determined efforts to murder Obgef NAFZ, because he was in possession of the most highly technical and valuable wireless information and codes, which they realised he would divulge at the first opportunity. Under the direction of Oberfw SCHMIOT (Fuhrer of Gruppe 52 in TIDI) a sack was prepared to conceal his body. Only by shadowing American gds, going without meals and never using the lavatory, was NAFZ able to escape. NAFZ appealed to the British Lt-Col i/c the Dutch ship for protection - in vain.

D. HAFFENDEN CAMP, DOUGLAS.

(i) Search.

The initial search was too rapid, and thereby inadequate. Many compasses, knives and maps came through, and, in addition, 2 pistols 08 stripped and divided amongst 12-14 men are believed to have escaped notice. Favourite spots of concealment were in the boots, mouth and under the armpits, and in tropical shorts hidden under tropical longs.

(ii) Vertrauensmate, together with bogus officers, kept discreetly in the background and avoided posts as Lager or Gruppenfuhrer. They continued actively to intimidate wavereres and improve security on PW.

(iii) Scrounging.

The very worst impression was made on PW by an Assistant Interpreter - a Captain with a French accent - "scrounging" discarded, worn Afrika Korps socks and boots from Feldwebel MESS. The story spread around the camp like wildfire and tremendous capital was made of it to deride the British.

(iv) Gds carrying out the searching were foolish enough to carry away openly piles of souvenirs through the cages. This had a very bad effect.

(v) Interrogation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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The very worst impression was made on PW by an Assistant Interpreter - a Captain with a French accent - "scrounging" discarded, worn Afrika Korps socks and boots from Feldwebel Mess. The story spread around the camp like wildfire and tremendous capital was made of it to deride the British.

(iv) Gds carrying out the searching were foolish enough to carry away openly piles of souvenirs through the cages. This had a very bad effect.

(v) Interrogation.

Prisoners were impressed by the type of interrogations despite their brevity. Nevertheless, many PW gave false professions and they were greatly assisted in preparing their stories by the non-segregation of interrogated and non-interrogated. As soon as squads left the interrogation rooms, they were mobbed for information.

Some PW also concealed their appointment, eg, one highly skilled Funkmeister known to WINNER declared himself a Wehrbetreuungsfeldwebel."

3641

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

Military Mission
ITALIAN ARMY
1,102
11 Nov 43

41

G2I 15 ARMY GP

Herewith translation of a brief intelligence report received from G2I 7 ITALIAN ARMY

ABC

Brig
Comd

3640

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

55
40

SUBJECT: Intelligence Report

GSI 7th Army
1/1000
11 Nov 43

RCM

The following is passed to you for information:

GENOA The following AA tpn were taken over by the Germans in the city: 36 x 88/55mm. 15 x 20mm. 15 x 47/37mm. Each tn was equipped with an R.D.F. set and a Command Post L/T exchange.

CASTEL DI SANGRO (H.1033) - SULMONA (G.9483) rd. Many A/Tk, support gun and MG posns are built across this rd. These posns dominate the SANGRO valley. All works (brs etc) along this rd are mined.

GUIDONIA (F.9778) On 6 Oct the aerodrome was in good working order and there were about 30 bombers and fighters on it.

MIGNONE (G.8621) There were many aut weapon posns in the area PASSO MIGNONE - CERVO - PIEDIMONTE (G.8124) - AQUINO (G.8421) round about 15 Oct. There were AA guns on both sides of the rd.

CONUCCHIO (CHIETI) Quite a few AA posns in the area.

BOLOGNA There was an AA tp on rails near the LAVINO - PORRETTANA rly junction.

S.ELIA The br at (G.8826) on the rd joining BELMONTE CASTELLO to CASSINO is mined. (prepared for blow?)

PESCARA All rly brs along the line to TERMOLI are prepared for demolition.

3639

(signed) PELLICA
C of S

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 b. 10 Novembre 1943 3/A.

I/102. 55 A 39

N. di Prot. 1/1080
Risposta al
Foglio annesso

AL SIG. GENERALE CC. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie ultimamente pervenute:

GENOVA: All'atto dell'occupazione della città da parte dei tedeschi esistevano le seguenti batterie antiaeree, di cui i tedeschi stessi si impossessavano: 36 da 88/55; 15 da 20 m/m; 15 da 47/37. Ogni batteria era dotata di un radiolocalizzatore e di una centrale per la direzione del tiro.

ROTABILE CASTEL DI SANGRO (H 1053) - SULMONA (G 9483): A cavallo di questa rotabile, nei pressi di Castel di Sangro, il 14 ottobre è stata notata l'esistenza di postazioni per armi anticarro, per pezzi d'accompagnamento, e mitragliatrici. Dette postazioni dominano la vallata del Sangro; si tratta di lavori di scarsa entità che possono servire per un battaglione rinforzato. Tutte le opere d'arte della rotabile e della ferrovia erano minate.

GUIDONIA: (F 9778): L' 8 ottobre l'aeroporto era in piena efficienza; vi erano circa 30 apparecchi da bombardamento e caccia.
(Fonte: Ufficiale R.E. = attendibile).

MIGNONE (G 8621): Nella prima metà di ottobre sono stati notati lavori difensivi a carattere semipermanente con piazzuole per armi automatiche (in particolare: zona di Passo Mignone - Cervaro - Piedimonte G 8124 - Aquino G 6421). Ai lati della strada nazionale sono dislocate diverse batterie contraeree.

3638

CORNACCHIO (provincia di Chieti): Sono state rilevate postazioni di

Carte annesse

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

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3638

CORNUCCHIO (provincia di Chieti): Sono state rilevate postazioni di artiglieria contraerea.

BOLOGNA: Verso metà ottobre vi era una batteria contraerea appostata su vagoni in sosta sul raccordo Lavino - Porrettana.

S.ELIA: Il ponte (G 8826) sulla rotabile che unisce Belmonte Castello a Cassino è minato.

PESCARA: (G 1829): Tutti i ponti ferroviari della linea che scende verso Termoli sono minati.

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Palligra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Cib 40
-8 NOV.
SIGNALS 38
54

LRLC VLRCT 551/552/33 Z GR--
FROM 2 DISTRICT
TO BMM TO 7 ITALIAN ARMY ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
0938
AIR ACTIVITY REPORT NIGHT 6/7 NOV . BARI . ALERT 2115 -0025
HRS AND 0445 - 0545 HRS . MINELAYING SUSPECTED . PORT NOW CLS
10 BARRAGE BALLOONS DOWN. MIL CASUALTIES REPORTED . BARLETTA .
SIX ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER 2100 - 2230 HRS . ONE SUSPECTED OF MINELAYING
CANOSA . SIX BOMBS DROPPED KILLING 36 CIVILIANS .
FOGGIA RD TEMPORARILY BLOCKED BUT DIVERSION
ARRANGED . ALL INFORMED
THO 071920A
RPTN 551/552/33 2 7 0938 6/7 BART
2115 0025 0445 0545 10
BARLETTA 2100 2230 CANOSA 36 FOGGIA RD 071920
SNT DS VA+++

3637

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

G (I)

8/11 43

SECRET

54

37

Main Headquarters,
Eighth Army, CMF.

I 200 I.
---
6 Nov 43.

Brig. Buchanan,
Gsmd. British Military Mission,
Seventh ITALIAN Army.
3825
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1. Reference your I/102 of 2 Nov. We have now succeeded in obtaining the data we require from documents captured at CAMPOBASSO, and therefore it is no longer such an urgent matter to obtain a copy of the "Monografica Geografica". Should the volume come into your possession, however, we should be very glad if you would forward it to us.

2. Your offer of assistance from Lt.Col. DAMIANI is much appreciated but is not required at the moment in view of the data obtained from CAMPOBASSO. If a similar occasion arises in the future we should be very glad if we may avail ourselves of Lt.Col. DAMIANI's knowledge.

3636

Major

for Lt.Col.
General Staff Intelligence.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

Circulate to

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
7 Nov 43

SD
36

BSI 15 ARMY GP
CSI 2 District

Herewith translation of an intelligence report received from CSI 7 Italian Army.

ABC

3635

Brig
Comd

12184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

SUBJECT:= Information

B/34

GSI 7 ITALIAN ARMY
1/958
5 Nov 43

35 47

Hereunder reports received:=

LANCIANO (C.3304) = MOZZAGROGNE (C.3701) Many gun positions for A/Tk and 105mm were seen on the 20 Oct between these two towns. (Reliable source: W.O.)

MEZZANO (B.8054) There is a large ammunition dump. (Reliable source: Officer)

LA SPEZIA Germans kept in working order the existing 8 AA Tps (88/55) used previously for the defence of the harbour and the town. They brought in other btys and placed them on the surrounding hills. The harbour is very carefully guarded. (reliable source: Gunner)

LIGURIA About mid=September Germans set up defensive positions on the mountains inland and not along the seashore.

Nr SAVONA, ALBENGA and VENTIMIGLIA there appear to be good landing places. (Source=officer=reliable)

GENOVA = BOLOGNA = RAVENNA Germans have prepared a series of defence works along this line. (Reliable source = officer)

PINETA DI TOMBOLO (B.0455) In the centre of the pineta (pine forest), there is a large dump of ammunition, torpedoes and POL. (reliable source = officer).

3634

Sgd. PELLIGRA
3 of 3

CC/hp.

P.M. 107 li 5 Novembre 1944 3 I.A.

49A
34

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/ 958
Risposta al
Foglio annesso

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

****

Si porta a Vostra conoscenza quanto segue:

LANCIANO (C 3304) - MOZZAGROGNE (C 3701): Verso il 20 ottobre sono state notate tra queste due località, numerose postazioni di pezzi da 105 m/m e anticarro.
(Fonte: Sottufficiale = attendibile).

MEPEZZANO (B 8054): Vi si trova un deposito di munizioni assai notevole.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

LA SPEZIA: I tedeschi hanno mantenuto in atto le otto batterie contraeree da 88/55 che già prima esistevano per la difesa delle città e del porto ed hanno aumentato tale difesa facendo affluire altre artiglierie che sono state dislocate sulle circostanti colline. Il porto è scrupolosamente vigilato.
(Fonte: Soldato di artiglieria = attendibile).

LIGURIA: Verso metà settembre è stato notato che i tedeschi, su quella riviera, si sono sistemati a difesa non in riva al mare, bensì sui monti retrostanti.
I punti che si presterebbero ad un eventuale sbarco in detta regione sarebbero: SAVONA e dintorni, ALBENGA, e zone di VENTIMIGLIA.
Le nostre fortificazioni, a quanto pare, sono state occupate dalle truppe tedesche.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

3633

GENOVA - BOLOGNA - PARMA - Pi...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

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Si porta a Vostra conoscenza quanto segue:

LANCIANO (C 3304) - MONTEGROGNE (C 3701): Verso il 20 ottobre sono state notate tra queste due località, numerose postazioni di pezzi da 105 m/m e anticarro.
(Fonte: Sottufficiale = attendibile).

NEPEZZANO (B 8054): Vi si trova un deposito di munizioni assai notevole.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

LA SPEZIA: I tedeschi hanno mantenuto in atto le otto batterie contraeree da 88/55 che già prima esistevano per la difesa della città e del porto ed hanno aumentato tale difesa facendo affluire altre artiglierie che sono state dislocate sulle circostanti colline. Il porto è scrupolosamente vigilato.
(Fonte: Soldato di artiglieria = attendibile).

LIGURIA: Verso metà settembre è stato notato che i tedeschi, su quella riviera, si sono sistemati a difesa non in riva al mare, bensì sui monti retrostanti.
I punti che si presterebbero ad un eventuale sbarco in detta regione sarebbero: SAVONA e dintorni, ALBENGA, e zone di VENTIMIGLIA.
Le nostre fortificazioni, a quanto pare, sono state occupate dalle truppe tedesche.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

3633

GENOVA - BOLOGNA - RAVENNA: Risulta che anche su questo allineamento è stata impostata, da parte germanica, una serie di lavori di fortificazione.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = Attendibile).

PINETA DI TOMBOLO (Q 0455): Nel centro di detta pineta esiste un importante deposito di munizioni, siluri e carburante.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligra)

Pelligra

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

Circulate

46
33

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

GSI 7 Italian Army
1/919
3 Nov 43

R&M

The following is for your information:-

1 ROME German troops are camped at distances varying from 4.7kms outside the city and reach a depth of about 30kms. Reinforcements from the NORTH are arriving.

The LAZIO coastal strip, as has been reported, has been evacuated of civilians and is being fortified by many German CD guns.

Columns of transport are parked along the PRENESTINA road from GALLICANO (G.0264) to PALESTRINA (G.0860) and beyond. There are many workshops and supply dumps. All transport is in good condition.

The aerodromes at CIAMPINO (F.8457) and CENTROCELLE have been occupied by Germans. There are many German and Italian (with German markings) planes there. (Source - second hand - reliable)

2 ALBANIA It is reported that large German forces are concentrated around SCUTARI. This centre is very important as it controls the SCUTARI road to AUTES - PRIZREN, the only L of C to the interior. All other roads have either been destroyed by the partisans or the Italians. The aerodrome near SCUTARI is the most important one in the district and has large numbers of planes of various types on it.

There are few troops at TIRANA where Allied bombing in mid-September put the aerodrome almost completely out of action.

There is a petrol dump near the SCIAK aerodrome, on the side of the DURAZZO - TIRANA road, 8kms from DURAZZO.

It is reported that DURAZZO harbour and the other ALBANIAN harbours have been mined. All bridges have been mined, together with many houses in TIRANA and other towns.

At DERBIZISTI near MILOTI there is an ammunition dump with about 15 large barrack huts.

(Source - officer - reliable)

3 CASTIGLIONE (H.3865) - TORREBRUNA (H.4563)

Around mid October enemy gun positions were built along the road joining both towns. (Source - officer - reliable)

4 CASTIGLIONE (H.3865) - ISTONIO (H.5940) road. This road has been mined.

3632

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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markings) planes there. (Source = second hand = reliable)

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It is reported that DURAZZO harbour and the other ALBANIAN harbours have been mined. All bridges have been mined, together with many houses in TIRANA and other towns.

At DERBIZISTI near MILOTO there is an ammunition dump with about 15 large barrack huts.

(Source = officer = reliable)

3 CASTIGLIONE (H.3863) = TORREBRUNA (H.4563)

Around mid October enemy gun positions were built along the road joining both towns. (Source = officer = reliable)

4 CASTIGLIONE (H.3863) = ISTONIO (H.5940) road. This road has been mined.

(Signed) PELLIGRA
C of S

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

British Military Mission
I/102
7 Nov 43

GSI 15 Army Gp
GSI 2 District

Herewith translation of an intelligence report received from GSI 7 Italian Army.

ABC

Brig
Comd

3632

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

CG/hp.

Comando della 7ª. Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 li 3 Novembre 1943 / A.

47/1
32

AL GIC. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/ 919
Risposta al
Carta annessa

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

ROMA: Le truppe tedesche sono accampate al di là di una striscia che segue la periferia della città con una larghezza variante dai 4 ai 7 chilometri. Pare che esse siano molto numerose e che la loro dislocazione raggiunga una profondità di circa 30 chilometri.
Nuove forze sono in arrivo dal settentrione.
Tutta la fascia costiera del Lazio che, come già precedentemente segnalato, era stata a suo tempo fatta evacuare dai civili, è stata fortificata dai germanici con numerose batterie da costa.
Colonne di automezzi in grande copia sono dislocate lungo la via Prenestina, da GALLICANO (G 0264) a PALESTRINA (G 0850) ed oltre.
Vi sono pure in notevole numero officine e parchi di rifornimento.
Tutti i mezzi risultano bene occultati.
L'aeroporto di CIAMPINO (F 8457) e quello di CENTOCELLE (vicino al precedente) sono occupati dai tedeschi: vi si trovano apparecchi tedeschi ed italiani in gran numero; questi ultimi sono stati contrassegnati con i distintivi germanici.
(Fonte: di seconda mano = attendibile).

ALBANIA: Risulta che a Scutari sono concentrate le maggiori forze tedesche, essendo questo, per i germanici, il centro più importante poichè permette loro di tenere la strada Scutari - Autes - Prizren, unica linea di collegamento verso l'interno: tutte le altre strade sono infatti state interrotte o dai partigiani o dagli italiani.
Il campo d'aviazione esistente presso questa città è il più notevole del territorio ed è fornito di numerosi apparecchi di vario tipo.

3631

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

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Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie:

ROMA: Le truppe tedesche sono accampate al di là di una striscia che segue la periferia delle città con una larghezza variante dai 4 ai 7 chilometri. Pare che esse siano molto numerose e che la loro dislocazione raggiunga una profondità di circa 30 chilometri. Nuove forze sono in arrivo del settentrione.
Tutta la fascia costiera del Lazio che, come già precedentemente segnalato, era stata a suo tempo fatta evacuare dai civili, è stata fortificata dai germanici con numerose batterie da costa.
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(Fonte: di seconda mano = attendibile).

ALBANIA: Risulta che a Scutari sono concentrate le maggiori forze tedesche, essendo questo, per i germanici, il centro più importante poichè permette loro di tenere la strada Scutari - Autes - Prizren, unica linea di collegamento verso l'interno: tutte le altre strade sono infatti state interrotte o dai partigiani o dagli italiani.
Il campo d'aviazione esistente presso questa città è il più notevole del territorio ed è fornito di numerosi apparecchi di vario tipo.
A TIRANA, poche truppe; anche l'aeroporto è stato alleggerito specie a causa dei notevoli danni causati dalla incursione aerea alleata effettuata a metà settembre.
Da non trascurarsi è il deposito carburanti esistente al campo di aviazione di SCIAK, a fianco della strada camionabile Durazzo - Tirana, ai 8 chilometri da Durazzo.
Risulta che il porto di Durazzo e, pare, anche gli altri porti albanesi sono stati minati. Pure minati tutti i ponti, nonchè varie case di Tirana e di altre città.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Nei pressi di MILOTI, ed esattamente a DERBIZISTI, esiste una polveriera comprendente una quindicina di capannoni.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

CASTIGLIONE (H 3863) - TORREBRUNA (H 4563): Lungo la rotabile che congiunge queste due località sono state rilevate verso metà ottobre artiglierie nemiche di postazione.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

S.GIOVANNI LIPIONI (H 4760)- PIETRABBONDANTE (H 3249): a nord della prima località e nei pressi della seconda, sempre verso metà ottobre, sono state notate artiglierie germaniche di postazione.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

TRIVENTO (H 4653) : Nella prima quindicina di ottobre erano presenti 300 militari germanici con autoblindo e carri armati.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

TORREBRUNA (H 4563): Nella stessa epoca era sede di un comando di compagnia o di battaglione.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

MADONNA DELLA PORTELLA: In questa località, che si trova sulla strada nazionale Roccaraso-Sulmona, immediatamente prima del "Piano della Cinque Miglia" (H 0065) verso il 16 settembre sono state rilevate postazioni di artiglierie nemiche ed un fosso anticarro.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

VALLE DEL SANGRO : Pare che quasi tutti i paesi siano presidiati da piccoli nuclei germanici.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

ROTABILE CASTIGLIONE (H 3863) - ISTONIO (H 5940): Risulta che tutte le opere d'arte su questa strada sono state minate.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Palligra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

-na località e nei pressi della seconda, sempre verso metà ottobre, so
no state notate artiglierie germaniche di postazione.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

TRIVENTO (H 4653) : Nella prima quindicina di ottobre erano presenti 300 militari germanici con autoblindo e carri armati.
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(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

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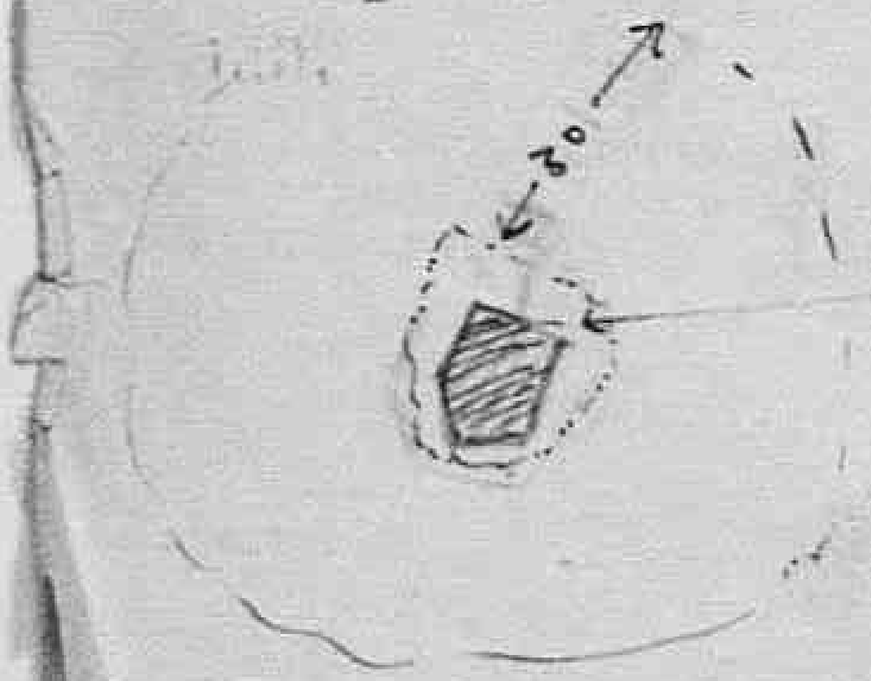
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

VALLE DEL SANGRO : Pare che quasi tutti i paesi siano presidiati da piccoli nuclei germanici.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

ROTABILE CASTIGLIONE (H 3863) - ISTONIO (H 5940): Risulta che tutte le opere d'arte su questa strada sono state minate.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile).

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Palligra)

Raffaele Palligra



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

FILE

SS/hp.

P.M. 107 6 6 Novembre 43 I/A /31-

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata
S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/988-
Risposta al
Carta annessa

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie recentemente pervenute a questo Comando:

LUCCA - PISTOIA: Lungo questo tratto di linea ferroviaria, il 17 settembre, sono stati visti elementi dell'Organizzazione Todt e reparti germanici che, alle pendici dell'Appennino tosco-emiliano, eseguivano lavori vari quali ampliamenti di piani di caricamento costruzione di piazzuole, scavi, trincee ecc.. Sopratutto nella zona di Pistoia detti lavori si presentavano in proporsioni assai notevoli.

AVEZZANO (G 5381): il 9 ottobre sono giunti circa 5000 uomini, con mezzi corazzati, della divisione "Goering". Nella stessa epoca sono stati iniziati nella stessa zona lavori di fortificazione.

PESCOSOLIDO (G 7249): in questa località e nelle frazioni vicine ha preso sede il comando tedesco che fino al 10 ottobre risiedeva a Sora e che in tale data fu costretto a sloggiare a causa dell'efficacissimo bombardamento da parte di aerei inglesi.

PESCASSEROLI (G 8357) : l'11 ottobre è giunto, proveniente dalla zona di Castel di Sangro, un comando divisione tedesco, con circa 200 automezzi ed alcune centinaia di uomini.

OPI (G 8653): il 10 ottobre alla segheria di detta località è giunto un comando tedesco con un centinaio di uomini: sono stati messi in postazione due cannoni di grosso calibro lungo la rotabile [illegible] (a ovest) mentre la casa cantoniera di Opi è stata

3630

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie recentemente pervenute a questo Comando:

LUCCA - PISTOIA: Lungo questo tratto di linea ferroviaria, il 17 settembre, sono stati visti elementi dell'Organizzazione Todt e reparti germanici che, alle pendici dell'Appennino tosco-emiliano, eseguivano lavori vari quali ampliamenti di piani di caricamento costruzione di piazzuole, scavi, trincee ecc.. Sopratutto nella zona di Pistoia detti lavori si presentavano in proporzioni assai notevoli.

AVEZZANO (G 5381): il 9 ottobre sono giunti circa 5000 uomini con mezzi corazzati, della divisione "Goering". Nella stessa epoca sono stati iniziati nella stessa zona lavori di fortificazione.

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OPI (G 8653): il 10 ottobre alla segheria di detta località è giunto un comando tedesco con un centinaio di uomini: sono stati messi in postazione due cannoni di grosso calibro lungo la rotabile Villetta Barrera (G 9553). Anche la casa cantoniera di Opi è stata occupata da truppe tedesche. Lungo la suddetta rotabile verso la metà ottobre si sono avvicendati vari comandi e truppe : tra l'altro è stata segnata la presenza della Posta Militare di una Grande Unità e un magazzino di sussistenza.

PINETA DI ALFEDENA (H 0347) : il 13 ottobre vi è stato rilevato un forte deposito di munizioni.
Ad Alfedena stessa, nella zona compresa tra la stazione ferroviaria ed il paese, sono state costruite piazzuole e ostacoli antisarro, sia con fronte verso Castel di Sangro, che verso Pizzone (H 0241). Nei boschi lungo la rotabile Alfedena - Pizzone, alla data suddetta esistevano - disposti su tutti e due i lati della strada - un grande parcheggio automobilistico e accampamenti di truppe germaniche.
(Fonte: Ufficiale = attendibile)

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3690

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

CASTEL PORZIANO (F 6650): in quella tenuta reale di caccia si troverebbe accampata una divisione di paracadutisti tedeschi, che vi è stata notata verso il 20 ottobre.

ARDEA (F 7935): nella stessa epoca anche nelle vicinanze di questa località si sarebbe accampata una divisione paracadutisti.
(Fonte: Carabiniere Reale = attendibile)

ROMA: nel corso del mese di ottobre è stata notata nei pressi della capitale la presenza di due divisioni corazzate "S.S."
(Fonte: Allievo Ufficiale = attendibile)

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligra)

Pelligra

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12196

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

45

SUBJECT: Intelligence

30

British Military Mission to
7th Italian Army
Ref No I/10C
6 Nov 43

G.S.I. 15 Army Group
G.S.I. 8 District

G.S.I. 7 Herewith translation of brief Intelligence report from Army.

GSH

WO 204 Brig Cond 3629

12197

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

~~111~~ 29

From: G.S.I. (7 Army)
To : R.M.Y.

Ref. 1/939
4 Nov 43

Subject: Information

Hereunder the latest information received by this HQ.

PESCARA (C1828) - CHIETI (C1316)
On the 18th of Oct. fortifications (trenches, anti-tank defences) were noticed on the line joining both towns.

CITTONA AMARE (C3317)
There were large Petrol and Naptha dumps at about 1 km North of the town, on the 18th of Oct.

PESCARA (C1828)
On the 18th of Oct. the harbour was mined.

TIVOLI (CC274)
On mid-September, Germans took the guns of two A.A. Batteries, concentrating them together with a large quantity of tanks and armoured cars in a large square of the town. After accurate examination the guns were put again into position, while nearly all the tanks and armoured cars went off in the direction of FOGGIA.

PESCARA (C1828)
A German airfield was noticed in mid-September there.

Sources (N.Os.) (N.C.Os.) = reliable

3628

(Signed) Gen. R. PELLIGRA.
C.O.S.

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

P.M. 107 li 4 novembre 1943 (A. XXI)

28 Y/A

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/939
Risposta al
Foglio annesso

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie ultimamente pervenute a questo Comando:

PESCARA (C 1829) - CHIETI (C 1316): sulla direttrice che unisce queste due località sono state notate verso il 18 ottobre, varie opere di fortificazione (trincee, posti antiaerei).
(Fonte: Sottufficiale = attendibile).

ORTONA A MARE (C 3317): verso il 18 ottobre, un Km. a nord di questa località esistevano grandi depositi di benzina e di nafta.
(Fonte: Sottufficiale = attendibile).

PESCARA (C 1829): il 18 ottobre il porto era minato.
(Fonte: Sottufficiale = attendibile).

TIVOLI (G 0074): nel corso della seconda metà di settembre i tedeschi si sono impadroniti dei pezzi di due gruppi di artiglieria antiaerea, che concentrarono in un largo piazzale della cittadina stessa, insieme a molti carri armati e a numerose autoblinde. Dopo accurate ricognizioni i pezzi furono nuovamente messi in postazione; invece quasi tutti i carri armati e le autoblinde vennero smistati verso Roma.
(Fonte: Soldato di artiglieria = attendibile).

PESCARA (C 1829): verso la metà di settembre vi è stato notato un campo di aviazione germanico.
(Fonte: Graduato del R.E. = attendibile).

3627

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Si portano a Vostra conoscenza le seguenti notizie ultimamente pervenute a questo Comando:

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(Fonte: Graduato del R.E. = attendibile).

3627

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligre)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

SUBJECT: Reports of Enemy Action

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
6 Nov 43

2 District

Receipt is ack: of your 2040/11G of 1 Nov 43.

ABC

Brig
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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3625

12203

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
2 Nov 43

Main HQ EIGHTH Army

Copy to:- HQ 15 Army Gp

1. Ref verbal request from GSI to Capt J.R. MONICO to obtain copies of the Italian topographical publication "Monografia Geografica".

2. Many sources have been tried but no copies of the publication have been found.

3. Lieut-Colonel DAMIANI, at present G.1(I) at HQ 7 Italian Army (and shortly transferring to Italian GHQ) was, for the three years ending June '43, head of the Monografic Branch of the Italian General Staff. He was responsible for preparing the "Monografia" dealing with EGYPT, THE DELTA, the area of the SUEZ CANAL, the CAUCASUS, UKRAINE, SYRIA and PALESTINE.

4. It is considered that Colonel DAMIANI might possibly be of help in the preparation of any topographical data required by the 8th Army. Would you let us know if you wish us to take any action in this respect? I can arrange for him to visit you if desired

BGB/ABC

3624

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

12204

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Information

British Military Mission to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
7 Nov 43

37
24

GSI 15 ARMY GP
GSI 7 District

Herewith translation of a brief Intelligence report from GSI 7 Italian Army.

BGB/ABC

A.P.M. for Brigadier.
Cond. British Military Mission.

TRANSLATION

1. Reliable sources from LAZIO confirm the existence of a fortified line from ISTONIO (VASTO) - AGNONE - CASTEL DI SANGRO - GAETA. At CASTEL DI SANGRO are trenches and earthworks scaled back in depth. In the territories passed through by the informant a complete absence of aircraft was noted.

2. From another source comes the information that about mid-September many tanks were seen dug in, with only turrets showing, in the area ROVIGO - FERRARA; A.A. Arty including four barrelled MGs. was also seen.

12205

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence

British Military Mission
I/1
7 Nov 43

33
23

Ufficio Informazione
HQ 7 Italian Army

Intelligence information sent by you to B.M.M. is much appreciated. Could you, however, for each item of information please add the following details:-

(a) Exact source of information i.e. civilian, escaped officer, CC.RR., peasant, etc., etc.

(b) Date the information was passed to you.

(c) Whether the information is first hand or not.

(d) Your estimate of reliability of source.

(e) Where possible, map references of places mentioned.

BGB/ABC

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

3623

12206

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- 7 Italian Army

Pour le BMM
LEQUILLEREC.

Maj Cowan
HQ to 7 Italian Army

SECRET

HQ 2 DISTRICT CMF
2022/5 G

1 May 43

3) — The following information regarding the undermentioned Italian Officers — is urgently required:-

G.O.C. 7 Italian Army

G.O.C. " " " Major General DE PELLIGRA.

G.O.C. 31 Corps.

(i) FULL NAME

(ii) AGE

(iii) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY CAREER

(iv) POLITICAL FEELINGS

(v) SUMMARY OF EFFICIENCY

(vi) ANY PARTICULARS OF PRIVATE LIFE (IF POSSIBLE)

Would you please give the package to the DR who will wait for your reply.

The above information is required by Maj-Gen DOWLING, HQ 2 DISTRICT.

Charles Gage
for Lt-Col
GS

TOS 1130 A

12207

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SECRET

SUBJECT:- 7 ITALIAN ARMY

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
1 Nov 43

H. No 2 District

Ref your 2022/6 G of today's date addressed to Maj. CAVE, BMM to 7 ITALIAN ARMY.

1. Major CAVE belongs to the Allied Military Mission at BRINDISI, but has sent on the following extracts from the Italian Army List (Annuario 1942)

(a) G.O.C. 7 ITALIAN ARMY Army General MARIO ARISIO.

Born 5.7.85. First Commission 14.9.06. Served in Libya (1911-1912) and Great War (1915-1918). One bronze medal for valour. Married, no children. 1942 G.O.C. XII Corps.

(b) C.G.S. 7 ITALIAN ARMY Div Gen RAFFAELE PELLIGRA.

Born 6.12.88. First Commission 19.9.09. Served in Libya (1911-1912) and Great War (1915-1918). One silver and three bronze medals for valour. 1942. At disposal of S.M.R.E. (Army General Staff).

(c) G.C.C. XXXI CORPS Corps Gen CAMILLIO MERCALLI.

Born 18.7.82. First Commission 7.9.05. Served in Libya (1911-1912) and Great War (1915-1918) One bronze medal for valour and several other decorations. Married, one child. Promoted Corps General 1 Jan 1940. Comd of Armed forces in ALBANIA.

2. Brig DUCHESNE is with Gen MASON MACFARLANE this evening, so your S.D.R. is being sent back with this letter. Further information will be forwarded.

JFH/ABC

J. F. Harding Maj
Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

3621

22061

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Intelligence

U.S.I. 15 ARMY GP.
'A' Branch,
No 2 District

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
L/102
17 Oct 45

77
20

Herewith translation of a report forwarded to BMM by CSI 7 Italian Army.

BGB/ABC

Brigadier.
Comd. British Military Mission.

2209

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

HQ 7 ITALIAN ARMY
29 Oct 43

SUBJECT:- Information

1. A very reliable source states that in the MAIELLA area there are only a few scattered Germans probably making a delaying defence line. The same source states that the PESCARA br appears to have been destroyed by Allied bombs.

2. There is a German unit HQ in the house opposite MESTRE station.

GORIZIA airport has been taken over by the Germans, who found it operationally fit. The 'TODT' organisation appears to be working on the left bank of the PO. Important defence works with fire-positions for Hy Arty SOUTH of CASTRO DI SANGRO.

3. It appears that the Germans are constructing defensive lines along the TYRRHENE and ADRIATIC coasts. About mid October trains loaded with troops and stores, including four troops of 100 men horse-drawn Arty left ANCONA for the SOUTH.

4. In the MACERONE valley about 4 kms from ISERNIA, German troops were bombed daily by Allied planes. Troops coming from CAMPOBASSO area are sent on towards CASSINO.

5. It seems that a new defence line is being prepared near AVEZZANO.

It is also learned that the Germans are heavily fortifying the crossings on the rivers PO, TAGLIAMENTO, LIVENZA, PIAVE & ADIGE, with arty of all calibres. The line of the PO is especially strongly fortified.

6. A recent report states that many Allied P.Ws. who have escaped, are fighting with Italian guerrilla units.

3620

CG/hp.

Pott. 107 d. 29 Ottobre /44 3 /A. 18

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

SEDE

N. di Prot. 1/822
Risposta al
Foglio numero

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

1. Fonte di assoluta fiducia segnala che in zona della Maiella si troverebbero poche forze germaniche molto diluite, per la probabile costituzione di una linea difensiva ritardatrice .

Secondo la stessa fonte il ponte diPescara sarebbe stato distrutto in seguito ad un bombardamento alleato.

2. Altra fonte segnala che a Mestre esisterebbe nella casa di fronte alla stazione un comando tedesco : non sembra però essere di grande unità.

A Gorizia il campo d'aviazione sarebbe stato occupato dai tedeschi che lo hanno trovato in perfetta efficienza.

Secondo informazioni attendibili l'organizzazione Todt lavorerebbe sulla riva sinistra del Po.

Importanti lavori difensivi con postazioni per artiglierie di grosso calibro (149 m/m) sarebbero in atto a sud di Castel di Sangro.

3. Elementi provenienti dallo scacchiere comprendente la zona dalla Toscana al Molise hanno riportato l'impressione che la difesa non sia molto robusta e che sia preparata poco accuratamente. Sembra che il Comandogermanico stia consolidando le linee difensive lungo le coste del Tirreno e dell'Adriatico. Tra le truppe germaniche si comincerebbero a notare chiari indizi di stanchezza e di depressione.

Verso metà ottobre sarebbero transitati per Ancona, diretti verso sud, numerosi convogli ferroviari carichi di truppe e materiali tra cui quattro batterie ippotrainate da 100 mm.

3619

4. Altra fonte comunica che nella vallata Macerone, a circa 4 km. da Isernia,si troverebbero raccolti militari tedeschi in gran numero i quali varie volte al giorno, vengono martellati dall'aviazione

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

1. Fonte di assoluta fiducia segnala che in zona della Maiella si troverebbero poche forze germaniche molto diluite, per la probabile costituzione di una linea difensiva ritardatrice .

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4 Altra fonte comunica che nella vallata Macerone, a circa 4 km. da Isernia,si troverebbero raccolti militari tedeschi in gran numero i quali, varie volte al giorno, vengono martellati dall'aviazione alleata a cui rispondono con intenso fuoco antiaereo. Man mano che il loro numero aumenta a causa delle continue provenienze dalla zona di Campobasso pare vengano spostati verso Cassino.

5 Una nuova linea difensiva sarebbe in preparazione nei pressi di Arezzano.

Si apprende inoltre che i tedeschi andrebbero fortificando con numerose artiglierie di ogni calibro i passaggi sui fiumi Tagliamento, Livenza, Piave, Adige e Po. Particolarmente curata la fortificazione di quest'ultimo fiume, con costruzione di piazzole e casematte per cannoni. Numerose forze accampate nelle vicinanze dimostrerebbero che i germanici hanno intenzione di creare su quel fiume una linea difensiva di par-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

ticolare importanza.

6. Risulta ancora che prigionieri alleati, riusciti a fuggire da campi di concentramento, per non essere catturati dai tedeschi, hanno trovato presso le nostre popolazioni larga ed amorevole ospitalità ricevendo sovente vestiario e vitto.

7. Verso metà settembre a Contigliano (Rieti) esisteva un comando tedesco col compito di ammassare tutti gli automezzi italiani requisiti: in un parco di detta località erano già allora presenti circa 2000 autovetture di varie tipo. Erano in corso ricognizioni per trovare nei dintorni qualche pianura adatta per l'ammassamento di truppe e di automezzi.

Si ha notizia che verso la terza decade di settembre si trovavano a Fondi (tra Formia e Littoria) truppe corazzate germaniche nella forza di oltre una divisione.

8. Una recente comunicazione conferma la circostanza secondo cui numerosi prigionieri di guerra inglesi sarebbero riusciti a fuggire dai campi di concentramento evitando così di cadere in mano germanica. Si precisa anzi che vari nuclei sono stati armati dalle nostre autorità militari partecipando a fianco di reparti nostri ad azioni di guerriglia contro i tedeschi.

IL TEN.COLONNELLO CAPO UFFICIO
(Vincenzo Damiani)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Invention

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
21 Oct 43

HQ 15 ARMY GP

1. Herewith description of a multi-barrelled A.A. Machine-gun, whose barrels elevate and depress automatically and independently in the vertical plane.

2. The inventor's name and address is at the head of the description.

3. It is possible that the invention may be of interest to the Dept dealing with such matters. The inventor has taken out patentee rights with the Italian Government.

3618

R.C.B. for Brigadier.
Comd. British Military Mission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Information

British Military Mission
to 7 ITALIAN ARMY
I/102
Yo Oct 44

15 Army Gp
G(I) Main Eighth Army
L.O 2 District

Herewith translation of a report received from H.Q 7 Italian Army.

Brigadier.
Co-d. British Military Mission.

2215

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

APPRECIATION

27
15

G(I) 7 ITALIAN ARMY

British Military Mission

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

The following from a reliable source:-

1. A soldier from FRESTANO has noted many fire positions and weapon pits along the PO, and heavy calibred guns mounted on trucks on the ry.

2. German encampments were seen in LANCIANO, CIVITAVECCHIA, FIANICINO.

3. When the FRASCATI rd was bombed (about 11 Sep) by Allied planes, all Mark VI tanks on the rd at the time appeared to have been hit and destroyed.

4. A defence line and Anti-Tank ditch were observed along the R. GARIGLIANO, also an airport between SCAURI and SPERSA AUSONCA.

5. At PONTELAGOSCURO - important fortifications on the PO.

6. At FRASCAVILLA A MARE & TIVOLI small calibre guns; at ANCONA fortifications and arty.

7. At FOGLI many German troops and a HQ; a German HQ in "CASERMA MARIO" barracks at RIMINI.

8. On a large plain about 10 kms from ROME (on the ROME - TIVOLI rd) the Germans have concentrated all the weapons taken from the Italian forces, including quantities of AA guns. Light and heavy tanks were also pouring in.

3617

(signed) DANIELLI
G 2 (I)
7 ARMY.

CG/hp.

P.M. 107 li 28 Ottobre/44 43 I.A. 22A 14

Comando della 7ª Armata

Ufficio Informazioni

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Militare
Inglese presso la 7ª Armata

S E D E

N. di Prot. 1/ 803
Risposta al
Foglio numero

Oggetto: Informazioni.-

Da fonte di fiducia si apprende:

- un militare proveniente da Prestano ha rilevato lungo il Po la presenza di numerose postazioni per cannoni e, sulla linea ferroviaria, lunghi carri e piattaforme con cannoni di grosso calibro;
- il 23 settembre sono stati notati accampamenti tedeschi nei pressi di Lanciano, Civitavecchia, Fiumicino;
- nell'incursione effettuata verso il 12 settembre da aerei alleati sulla strada di Frascati, tutti i carri armati "Tigre" ivi esistenti sarebbero stati colpiti e distrutti;
- notata sul Garigliano una linea di resistenza e fosso anticarro; tra Scauri e Sessa Aurunca nei pressi del Garigliano un campo d'aviazione germanico;
- a Pontelagoscuro notate notevoli fortificazioni sul Po;
- tra Francavilla a Mare e Termoli rilevate batterie di piccolo calibro; ad Ancona fortificazioni ed artiglierie;
- a Forlì risultano presenti molte truppe germaniche ed un comando; anche nella caserma "Castelfidardo" a Rimini risulta presente un comando germanico;
- a circa 10 km. da Roma (sulla rotabile Roma-Tivoli) in una vastissima pianura i tedeschi avevano concentrato tutte le armi requisite a nostri militari tra cui molte artiglierie contraeree. Vi furono fat-

3619

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Da fonte di fiducia si apprende:

- un militare proveniente da Prestano ha rilevato lungo il Po la presenza di numerose postazioni per cannoni e, sulla linea ferroviaria, lunghi carri e piattaforma con cannoni di grosso calibro;

- il 23 settembre sono stati notati accampamenti tedeschi nei pressi di Lanciano,Civitavecchia,Fiumicino;

- nell'incursione effettuata verso il 12 settembre da aerei alleati sulla strada di Frascati, tutti i carri armati "Tigre" ivi esistenti sarebbero stati colpiti e distrutti;

- notata sul Garigliano una linea di resistenza e fosso anticarro; tra Scauri e Sessa Aurunca nei pressi del Garigliano un campo d'aviazione germanico;

- a Pontelagoscuro notate notevoli fortificazioni sul Po;

- tra Francavilla a Mare e Termoli rilevate batterie di piccolo calibro; ed Ancona fortificazioni ed artiglierie;

- a Forlì risultano presenti molte truppe germaniche ed un comando; anche nella caserma "Castelfidardo" a Rimini risulta presente un comando germanico;

- a circa 10 km. da Roma (sulla rotabile Roma-Tivoli) in una vastissima pianura i tedeschi avevano concentrato tutte le armi requisite a nostri militari tra cui molte artiglierie contraeree. Vi furono fatti affluire anche numerosi carri armati leggeri e pesanti.

3611

IL TEN.COLONNELLO CAPO UFFICIO
(Vincenzo Damiani)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

122184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Subject:- Request of news of Son in Italian Army. 21

H.Q., 7th: Italian Army. British Military Mission. 13
Ref: No I/102

Reference attached.

Forwarded for any action you consider necessary.

for Brigadier.
Commanding: 3615
British Military Mission

6 Oct 43;

...lation of Interrogation Reports on German P.W. captured in ...SALE Area on ...0 Sep 43.

Submitted to British Military Mission by 7th Italian Army 14 Oct 43.

Cpl Walter [illegible]. Belonged to an Assault Engr unit and was given the task of blowing up a bridge between SERSALE and SCIVRA. This was NOT carried out because the SM who had to give the order for the blowing-up did NOT arrive. He only heard of the armistice after his capture. Says he has always been well treated by the Italians.

L/Cpl [illegible] Jonathan. A native of the UKRAINE went to Germany after the last war. Same unit as the above.

Before being called up he worked in a munitions factory in [illegible]. Said that before the war there were 1000 workmen in the factory. The number has now increased to 10 000 recently of which 3000 are men and 6/7 000 women; pay was 1 Mark 36 per hour with a maximum of 12 hrs work daily. There was no workmens mess in the factiry; but life was NOT very dear. He worked in this factory for eight years.

Says he has always been kindly treated by the Itis and that he will never do them any harm.

L/Cpl Hans [illegible]. Was with others of his men on the rd 5 kms from CERVA and was waiting for the order to set off the charge for destroying said rd. Was captured while waiting. Took part in operations on the Russian front and got to within 12 kms of MOSCOW. In 1942 he was sent to hospital on account of a frozen arm. Almost 80% of his unit were NOT members of the NAZI Party, all political discussions were frobidden in his Coy except for pffrs. Party members did NOT wear membership badges.

As a civilian he worked in a drapers business the owner of which was NOT a party member.

He has always been well treated by the ITIs and wouldn't know which way to turn if given the order to fire on the ITIs.

He is NOT a Party Member and knows that his pals don't think as much of HITLER as they used, because he didn't keep his promises. He thought Germany would soon surrender because she is NOT in a pean to be able to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

3614

Pte [illegible] Charles. Belonged to an Assault Engr Unit and had the task of blowing up a bridge between SERSALE ans SCIVRA. The order to blow did NOT arrive so they didn't blow. Deserted to Italians on 10 Sep. HQ of his Coy was at CROPANI. Bn Condr was Maj [illegible].

Was 13 months on Busaian front and hasn't been home since Nov 42. Says civil population in Germany was showing signs of tiredness.

He decries the cruel acts committed by the Germans and is happy to remain a PW of the ITIs as the war is over for him.

Pte Otto [illegible]. Belongs to the same unit as [illegible]. In civilian life was a petrol issuer. His last employment was in the revolver

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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3614

6/7 000 women; pay was 1 RM 30 per hour with a maximum of 12 hrs work daily. There was no workmens mess in the factory, but life was NOT very dear. He worked in this factory for eight years.

Says he has always been kindly treated by the Itis and that he will never do them any harm.

L/Cpl Hans KIPERT. Was with others of his men on the rd 5 kms from CERVA and was waiting for the order to set off the charge for destroying said rd. Was captured while waiting. Took part in operations on the Russian front and got to within 12 kms of MOSCOW. In 1942 he was sent to hospital on account of a frozen arm. Almost 80% of his unit were NOT members of the NAZI Party, all political discussions were frobidden in his Coy except for pffrs. Party members did NOT wear membership badges.

As a civilian he worked in a drapers business the owner of which was NOT a party member.

He has always been well treated by the ITIs and wouldn't know which way to turn if given the order to fire on the ITIs.

He is NOT a Party Member and knows that his pals don't think as much of HITLER as they used, because he didn't keep his promises. He thought Germany would soon surrender because she is NOT in a posn to be able to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

Pte KRAMER Charles. Belonged to an Assault Engr Unit and had the task of blowing up a bridge between SUBSALE and SCHYRA. The order to blow did NOT arrive so they didn't blow. Deserted to Italians on 10 Sep. HQ of his Coy was at CROPANI. Bn Condr was Maj BRANT.

Was 18 months on Russian front and hasn't been home since Nov 42. Says civil population in Germany was showing signs of tiredness.

He decries the cruel acts committed by the Germans and is happy to remain a PW of the ITIs as the war is over for him.

Pte Otto MOLITZ. Belongs to the same unit as KRAMER. In civilian life was a petrol issuer. His last employment was in the revolver factory of revolvers type PILSTI.

Says that in this factory which is just outside BERLIN there were 700 workers of which 1/7th were women.

Says they are tired of the war in Germany.

Pte Paul SCHLWOW He was with L/Cpl KIPERT. Worked with the BOSCH firm as a civilian, which is at WANNSEE near BERLIN. Aeroplane parts were manufactured here, chiefly gears and oil pumps..

About 3000workers among which many women.

L/Cpl HERDA Kurt. He was with L/Cpl KRAMER. Was a mechanic in civilian life employed by a small factory which built special mine carriers (Carrelli porta-mine). Each one of these carriers carries a mine. When they are putt in the sea these carriers sink to the bottom and act as anchors for the mine. The mine and carrier are joined by a cable. The factory employed 200 workers of which 30 were women.

Signed Interpreter offr
Lieut Gismuntonio PESERICO.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence.

British Military Mission to
7 ITALIAN ARMY.
Ref No. 1/101.

23 Oct 43.

GSI (b).
Main HQ.
EIGHTH ARMY.

Ref conversation 20 Oct 43 - Capts. LONG - BUTTERWORTH - herewith a suggested questionnaire provided by GSI 7 Italian Army.

The questionnaire is compiled for the interrogation of Italian soldiers who cross the German lines into territory occupied by the Allies.

It may possibly also be of use for interrogating civilians.

3613

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelli nce.

Br. ish Military Mis ion to
7 ITALIAN ARMY.
Ref NO. I/100/1.

Oct 43.

Headquarters.
No. 2 DI[illegible].

(15A refers)

The attached translation of a letter received from Chief of Staff, 7 ITALIAN ARMY, is forwarded for your information.

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

3612

SUBJECT: Intelligence. Ref. 1/566.

Jn 10
I/102

To: Brig. C.C. Duchesne,
B.M.M. to 7th Italian Army.

From: Gen. R. Pelligra,
HQ 7th Italian Army .

From a reliable source I am informed as follows:

1. On the stretch of R. PO between BRESSANA and STRADELLA def works have been noticed in course of constuction. These consist of trenches and concrete pill-boxes.

2. On PIACENZA, PARMA, REGGIO EMILIA and MODENA aerodromes intense traffic of German tpt planes has been observed.

3. It would appear that further fortifications are being built in the area round ROME.

4. Arrangements have been made for the evacuation of the civil population from the coastal strip opposite ROME for a distance inland varying from 5 to 20 kms. The communes of OSTIA, FIUMICINO, ANZIO, NETTUNO, and FURBARA now appear to be completely deserted.

5. It would appear that the German High Comd in ROME at present occupies the buildings of the German embassy where KESSELRING is also said to reside.

6. In anticipation of a possible evacuation of ROME, the Germans are said to have mined the ministries, the water, gas and electric light works, the EIAR (broadcasting company) buildings, the TETI (telephone) buildings, rv stas, some of the brs over R. TEVERE, the law courts and other impotant public buildings.
Long stretches of VIA CASILINA, VIA CASSIA, and VIA APPIA are also said to have been mined as well as the principal nodal pts on the rds leading into the town.

3611

7. In the vicinity of a lake between SORA and POSTA a large German HQ (possibly a corps HQ) has been seen. It would seem

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

2. On PIACENZA, PARMA, REGGIO E ILIA and MODENA aerodromes intense traffic of German tpt planes has been observed.

3. It would appear that further fortifications are being built in the area round ROME.

4. Arrangements have been made for the evacuation of the civil population from the coastal strip opposite ROME for a distance inland varying from 5 to 20 kms. The communes of OSTIA, FIUMICINO, ANZIO, NETTUNO, and FURBARA now appear to be completely deserted.

5. It would appear that the German High Comd in ROME at present occupies the buildings of the German embassy where KESSELRING is also said to reside.

6. In anticipation of a possible evacuation of ROME, the Germans are said to have mined the ministries, the water, gas and electric light works, the EIAR (brosdcasting company) buildings, the TETI (telephone) buildings, rv stas, some of the brs over R. TEVERE, the law courts and other impotant public buildings.
Long stretches of VIA CASILINA, VIA CASSIA, and VIA APPIA are also said to have been mined as well as the principal nodal pts on the rds leading into the town.

3611

7. In the vicinity of a lake between SORA and POSTA a large German HQ (possibly a corps HQ) has been seen. It would seem that the Germans are speeding up the def, with large force, of the line CASTEL DI SANGRO - ALFADENA accross R (?) MACERONE.

8. After the evacuation of CAMPOBASSO the Germans are said to have blown the ry CAMPOBASSO - ISERNIA in several pts; The HQ formerly at CAMPOBASSO is now supposed to have moved to ROCCARASO.

9. The northern town mentioned as being the seat of the Fascist government is believed to be VERONA; all the ministers and high officials, however occupie the larger hotels at CORTINA D'AMPEZZO.

10. On the night 22/23 SEP 43 Italian saboteurs blew up a German amn train between MONTEROTONDO and ORTE as well as a long stretch of rail. On 23 SEP 43, at POGGIO MIRTETO, Italian ry employees blew up and derailed another amn train.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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BEST COPY POSSIBLE

hp.

Comando della 7ª Armata

Ufficio Informazioni

N. di Prot. 1/566

Risposta al

Carta annessa

P.M. 107 li 19 Ottobre 1943 (A.)

10A

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Inglese presso
la 7ª Armata

S E D E

Oggetto : Informazioni.-

Da fonte di fiducia si apprende:

- Sul Po, all'altezza del tratto Bressana - Stradella, sono stati osservati sulle due rive, in via di allestimento, sistemazioni difensive mediante scavo di trincee e costruzione di casematte di cemento ;
- negli aerodromi di Piacenza, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena è stato notato importante movimento di apparecchi tedeschi da trasporto;
- altri lavori di fortificazione risultano essere in corso nella campagna romana;
- è stato provveduto all'evacuazione della popolazione civile dalla fascia costiera prospiciente alla capitale per una profondità variante dai 5 ai 20 km.: così i comuni di Ostia, Fiumicino, Anzio, Nettuno, Furbara, ecc. appaiono ora completamente deserti;
- risulta che il comando superiore tedesco a Roma risiederebbe attualmente nel palazzo dell'ambasciata del Reich, ove sembra che abbia residenza lo stesso Kesserling; 3610
- in previsione di una possibile evacuazione della capitale i tedeschi avrebbero minato i ministeri, le centrali del gas, della luce, dell'acquedotto, l'E.I.A.R., la Teti, le stazioni ferroviarie, alcuni ponti sul Tevere, il palazzo di giustizia ed altri importanti opere ed edifici pubblici; sarebbero pure [illegible] per lunghi tratti le vie Casilina, Cassia, Appia,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Da fonte di fiducia si apprende:

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- fra Sora e Posta, nei pressi di un lago, è stata osservata la presenza di un importante comando tedesco (forse di Corpo d'Armata). Pare che i tedeschi si siano apprestati a difesa con notevoli forze, sulla linea Castel di Sangro - Alfadena attraverso il Macerone;
- evacuata Campobasso i tedeschi avrebbero fatto saltare in più punti la linea ferroviaria che congiunge quella città ad Isernia. Il comando delle truppe tedesche che tenevano Campobasso si sarebbe trasferito a Roccaraso;
- la cittadina del settentrione a suo tempo annunciata come nuova sede dei ministeri fascisti sarebbe Verona. Invece i ministri e la maggior parte dei funzionari di alto grado risiederebbero ne.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

grandi alberghi di Cortina d'Ampezzo;

- nella notte del 22 settembre u.s. sabotatori italiani avrebbero fatto saltare, fra Monterotondo ed Orte, un treno carico di munizioni destinate ai tedeschi ed un lungo tratto di ferrovia; il 23 settembre u.s., a Poggio Mirteto, un altro treno carico di munizioni sarebbe deragliato e saltato in aria ad opera dei nostri ferrovieri.-

d'ordine
IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
Capo di Stato Maggiore
(Raffaele Pelligra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

12229

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT:- Intelligence.

British Military Mission to
7 ITALIAN ARMY.
Ref No. I/100.

19 Oct 43.

9

O. S. I. (a),
Main H. Q.
EIGHTH ARMY.

Copy to:- H. Q. No.2 District

Herewith, for your information, a copy of a translation of a letter received from 7 ITALIAN ARMY.

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

3609

12230

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

TRANSLATION

SUBJECT:- Intelligence.

F 86
8

1. From a reliable source comes the information that during the bombardment of the INCORONATA Wood (about 5 Kms. from FOGGIA) and the TORTORELLA airfield (a few Kms. from FOGGIA), by swarms of Anglo-American aircraft, the Germans had about 300 dead, many wounded, in addition to great destruction of material, including many different types of aircraft, guns of every calibre and M.T.

2. In the neighbourhood of FERRARA and near the bridge over the PO, many defence works, entrenched camps, M.G. sites and armoured trains have been observed. In a nearby field M.T. concentrations and a P.O.L. store were also seen.

3. There is a German Div. H.Q. in L'AQUILA, near the mouth of the River GULMONA. The Germans have been constructing defence works and sites for troops of artillery.

4. From a further source it is learned that the bridges in the PO area are carefully guarded by German soldiers. In the immediate vicinity of the bridges large enemy forces were observed. Yet the impression was gained that they are NOT fixed defence works in those areas unless there are well hidden constructions situated far from the railway line that e crosses the river.

5. In PESCARA, which has sustained severe damage from Anglo-American bombing, the Germans are employing large numbers of disbanded ITALIAN troops for clearing bomb damage and restoring L. of C.

Sgnd. DAMIANI
G.1. (1)
7 ARMY.

3608

Comando della 7ª Armata
Ufficio Informazioni

N. di Prot. 1/535
Risposta al
Foglio numero

P.M. 107 b. 18 Ottobre 194 3 /A.

AL SIG. GENERALE C.C. DUCHESNE
Capo della Delegazione Inglese presso
la 7ª Armata

S E D E

Oggetto : Segnalazioni.-

****

1) - Da fonte di fiducia viene riferito che nel bombardamento del bosco dell' Incoronata a circa 5 km. da Foggia e del campo di aviazione di Tortorella (a pochi chilometri da Foggia), a suo tempo effettuato da folti stormi di velivoli anglo-americani, i tedeschi hanno avuto circa 300 morti ed un ingente numero di feriti, oltre a moltissimo materiale distrutto, tra cui apparecchi di diverso tipo, carri armati, cannoni di ogni calibro e numerosi automezzi.-

2) - Nei dintorni di Ferrara e nei pressi del ponte sul Po si nota la presenza di opere di difesa, campi trincerati, postazioni di mitragliatrici e treni armati. In un campo vicino si osserva inoltre un concentramento di automezzi con annesso un notevole deposito di carburante.-

3) - A L'Aquila ha sede il comando di una divisione tedesca. Sul versante di Sulmona i tedeschi hanno lavorato alla creazione di apprestamenti difensivi ed alla postazione di numerose batterie.-

4) - Da altra fonte si apprende che i ponti sul Po sono strettamente vigilati da soldati germanici;nelle immediate vicinanze dei ponti stessi si notano importanti forze nemiche. Non si ha invece l'impressione che siano in allestimento opere fisse di difesa in dette zone,a meno che non si tratti di lavori molto bene occultati e situati lontano dalle linee ferroviarie che attraversano il fiume.

5) - A Pescara, che ha subito gravissimi danni dai bombardamenti anglo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Oggetto : Segnalazioni.-

****

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5) - A Pescara, che ha subito gravissimi danni dai bombardamenti anglo-americani, i tedeschi impiegano gran numero di nostri militari sbandati per i lavori di sgombero e la riattivazione delle linee di comunicazione.

IL TEN.COLONNELLO CAPO UFFICIO
(Vincenzo Damiani)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Army Intelligence.

British Military Mission to
7 ITALIAN ARMY.
Ref No. I/100.

17 Oct 43.

H.Q. No.2 District
(FOGGIA)
Main H.Q.)
ALLIED ARMY) (for information)
H.Q.)
15 ARMY GP.)

I forward herewith translation of letter I/43 of 14 Oct 43 from H.Q. 7 ITALIAN ARMY. It appears to contain valuable information.

Brigadier,
Comd. British Military Mission.

3606

TRANSLATION.

5

Subject: INFORMATION.

Brigadier DUCHESNE,
Comd. B.M.M. to
7th. ITALIAN ARMY.

From: C.G.S.,
7th. ITALIAN ARMY.
Ref. No. 1/432.
14th. Oct 43.

From a reliable source it is learned that in the area between CHERTAL and HEGDEBAK, Upper SILESIA, for about 40.Kilos. along the railway, there are large factories engaged in war production ranging from Benzol to synthenic petrol from "Nebelwerfen", (Stalin's organ) to tanks and electrical plants.

The factories lie alongside the railway OSSELO - KATTOWIZ, via HEGDEBAK, on its left side and about 150 metres from it. About 2 kiometres away these factories are faithfully reproduced in wood.

Many other factories, chiefly making synthetic petrol, are in the woods on the right of the railway and 150 metres from it.

It has also been observed that at FLORENCE, on the "Colli di CARREGGI", near the Sanatorium, there are defensive works, numerous tanks and troop concentrations, and a good A/A defence.

Another source states that the impression was gained that the majority of the German forces were retreating along the ADRIATIC; the Germans appeared to be leaving scattered rearguards only with the rôle of slowing the English advance.

The Germans appeared to be leaving to set up a stronger defence line in Northern ITALY.

The following facts have also come to notice:-

(a) On 30 Sept. 43, the T/C HQ of the German A/A defence for TUSCANY moved from PISTOIA to the Hotel ELVETIA in PORRETTA TERME (opposite the railway station). The HQ is composed of several Generals and Staff Officers.

(b) 3 Officers admitted not having faith in German victory.

(c) In the Military Barracks at FALCONARA (ANCONA), there are only a few soldiers (not more than 10) who often go off to RIMINI or ANCONA.

(d) The aerodrome is commanded by a Lieut. who has four men

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

between CHIERIAL and [illegible], Upper SILESIA, for about 40 Kilos. along the railway, there are large factories engaged in war production ranging from Benzol to synthenic petrol from "Nebelwerfen", (Stalin's organ) to tanks and electrical plants.

The factories lie alongside the railway OSSELO - KATTOWIZ, via [illegible], on its left side and about 150 metres from it. About 2 kiometres away these factories are faithfully reproduced in wood.

Many other factories, chiefly making synthetic petrol, are in the woods on the right of the railway and 150 metres from it.

It has also been observed that at FLORENCE, on the "Colli di CAREGGI", near the Sanatorium, there are defensive works, numerous tanks and troop concentrations, and a good A/A defense.

Another source states that the impression was gained that the majority of the German forces were retreating along the ADRIATIC; the Germans appeared to be leaving scattered rearguards only with the rôle of slowing the English advance.

The Germans appeared to be leaving to set up a stronger defence line in Northern ITALY.

The following facts have also come to notice:-

(a) On 30 Sept. 43, the TAC HQ of the German A/A defence for TUSCANY moved from PISTOIA to the Hotel HELVETIA in PORRETTA TERME (opposite the railway station). The HQ is composed of several Generals and Staff Officers.

(b) 3 Officers admitted not having faith ine German victory.

(c) In the Military Barracks at FALCONARA (ANCONA), there are only a few soldiers (not more than 10) who often go off to RIMINI or ANCONA.

(d) The aerodrome is commanded by a Lieut. who has few men with him. It is easy to land on that shore, where there is no coastal defence.

(signed) PELLIGRA,
C.G.S.,
7th. ARMY H.Q.

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