

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

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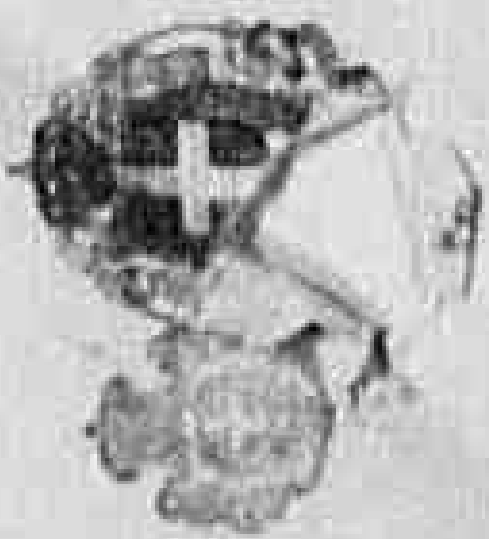
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REPORTS • Intelligence Subject

Opened Sept 24, 1944 - Closed Nov. 10, 1944

Sept. - Nov 1944



012/75

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

URGENTE

Galunello

Ord. N° 4643/12/12, A. Allegati

Roma, 11 novembre 1944

Risposta all'Fid

Dir. Sec. 17

Oggetto: Giuseppe Bottai.

M

LA COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO - SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LE FORZE
TERRESTRI (M.V.I.A.)
ROMA

11/10/44

2

11

Risposta al foglio S/I/102/1 in data 8 corrente.

La informazione presentata a codesto L.F.S.C. è da ri-
tenersi inesatta, in quanto è escluso che l'ex gerarca fascista
Giuseppe Bottai sia in servizio nel grado di colonnello, a sot-
to falso nome, presso una unità combattente italiana.

IL SOTTOSGEGNATARIO DI STATO ALLA GUERRA
(generale S.E. Oxilia)

G. Oxilia

0184

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

M LA COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO - SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LE FORZE
TERRESTRI (M.E.I.A.)
R.O.M.A.

Spogli

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IL SOTTOSEGRETERIO DI STATO ALLA GUERRA
(generale G.B. Dall'Aglio)

G. Dall'Aglio

3604

0185

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SUBJECT: Giuseppe Bottai

CONFIDENTIAL

Land Forces Sub Commission A.C.
(M.M.I.A.)

S/I/102/1

8 Nov 44

TO : Ministry of War

1. Information has been received at this H.Q. that Giuseppe BOTTAI, ex Fascist official, is now alleged to be serving as a Colonel with an Italian Combat Unit under an assumed name.
2. It is requested that you notify this H.Q. whether the above information is correct.
3. Please treat this matter as urgent.


Major General
M.M.I.A.

Copy to: "A"
Spec Sec

3603

0186

DECLASSIFIED BY 10355 DATE 10/10/00 785000

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 384

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

RLC/PRB

November 8th, 1944

Trend of copy filed by Correspondents

With the campaign in Greece virtually ended and very slow progress being made on the Italian front there is a falling off in the amount of copy being filed, and a certain amount of attention is being devoted to Italian affairs in liberated territory. Many correspondents quote the denial by the British Embassy in Rome that no attempt was made on the life of Mr. Eden, and the Monarchist demonstration at the Quirino Theatre during Orlando's speech is widely reported.

WINSTON CHURCHILL (GAS): Devotes a broadcast talk to the demonstration at the Orlando meeting and the implications of Italian political propaganda.

After describing what took place the correspondent says: "This is the first public demonstration the Monarchists have staged here in Rome, but for a long while it has been obvious that the Monarchists have not been napping. In several provincial towns the Royal Carabinieri have raided Republican party centres and looted their propaganda. In Rome the Carabinieri have been known to buy up the Republican party paper as soon as it appeared on the stands. Today after the Armistice ceremony and the first fights a rash of Royalist manifestations signed 'the Monarchist movement' broke out on public walls in Rome. For the past week the anti-Fascist papers here have been denouncing the Rome police which they say has been untouched by any purge and is still in the hands of the Royalists and reactionaries who have allegedly ordered the Carabinieri to break up all Royalist demonstrations."

"It is a national crime" says one paper, "to incite the Royal police against the population." Officially there is a political truce between the Italian Government and the Monarchy. The question has to be settled when all Italy is free and the people can decide. But behind the truce blocs are forming and Monarchist agitation is growing. The Monarchists admit privately they have everything to gain during this period of uncertainty. They were certainly encouraged by the kind words of Winston Churchill who spoke recently of Crown Prince Umberto's "growing stature in Italian eyes." For the great majority of Italians the Prime Minister's words had a very sour sound.

In Italian politics the Monarchy today plays a significant off stage role. The Bonomi Government is afraid to face any crisis squarely partly because a crisis might force a Cabinet shake-up

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In Italian politics the Monarchy today plays a significant off stage role. The Bonomi Government is afraid to face any crisis squarely partly because a crisis might force a Cabinet shake-up and a shake-up would automatically place the task of forming a new Cabinet in the hands of the Crown prince who is Lieutenant General of the Realm. With the Monarchy always in the background, and with the question of the Monarchy unresolved, political events here in Italy are bound to remain in a state of morbid suspense.

LUCAS (Daily Express)
MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

3602

Send a story that Giuseppe Bottai, a well-known Fascist who is sought by the Italian Government for trial, is serving as a Colonel with the Italian Corps of Liberation under an assumed name, and with Allied permission. He is an ex-Mayor of Rome and one of the leaders in the march on Rome. This information was given by his wife when the Court sequester came to take over Bottai's property. His wife states that she is practically without funds as Bottai always spent on a lavish scale.

in contradiction of this story

BRIA (AP) says the Italian authorities discount the report that Bottai is indeed fighting with the Italian Corps of Liberation under an assumed name on the St. Mary front. Aurelio Calauti, the lawyer in charge of the confiscation of Bottai's property in Rome, states that Bottai's wife told him this story, but much more reliable reports state he has taken refuge in some religious institution in liberated Italy.

SPRIGGE (Reuter) and others

Send accounts of the ceremony at the Victor Emmanuel Memorial on November 4th, in celebration of the Italian Armistice in World War I.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Rupprecht Wittelsbach, former Bavarian Crown Prince, understood to be staying at the Quirinal as the guest of Prince Umberto. Rupprecht has been living for many years in Florence, and at one time was nearly arrested by the Gestapo in connection with the attempt on Hitler's life. He came to Rome after the liberation of Florence. He is addressed by a small circle as "Majesty" but his friends do not believe that he harbours any restoration designs. It is believed that the Pope recently discussed with Rupprecht what is likely to become of Austria and Bavaria, Germany's Catholic regions where Monarchist feelings are believed to be lively.

The same correspondent reporting on Orlando's speech in the Quirino Theatre said that the statesman brushed aside as a juridical subtlety Italy's relations with the United Nations, and claimed they were that of a sister nation. Directly addressing British and American officers in the audience Orlando said "You and I looking each other in the face cannot feel enemies, or even co-belligerents - only friends."

There was a great demonstration when Orlando mentioned the name of Trieste as being one of the Italian cities still awaiting liberation. There were shouts of "Down with Strozzi" from a rowdy group of juvenile Monarchists who later staged a series of street fights outside the Quirino Theatre.

CHINIGO (INS)
PACKARD (UP)

Report the Orlando speech and demonstration without comment.

MILTON BRACKER (New York Times)

Sends a despatch on the question of relief for Greece based on remarks by General Hughes at a recent press conference. General Hughes is in charge of Allied military liaison in Greece. The Allies are striving to give the Greeks more assistance than they have given the Italians and so avoid a political and moral error. Yet shipping space will be the deciding factor and the Allies are anxious to avoid making any promises which they cannot fulfill.

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Writing of relief for Italy the correspondent quotes Mr. Myron Taylor as saying "The entrance of UNRRA as a separate agency would only intensify competition for shipping space." Governor Roy Cochran of Nebraska, who is UNRRA's representative at Allied HQ said today that UNRRA - which has \$50 million for work in Italy - would have to reserve the right to deal directly with the Italian Government even though as a working expedient it might prove possible to choose to work through the distribution committee.

POPOFF ("Die Tat" Zurich - in German)

Writes a lengthy despatch on whether Communism will or will not achieve supremacy in Italy.

The correspondent says that in destroyed or half destroyed villages and towns North of Rome the Communist party is often the only one to start any sort of political organization when the battle recedes. Its members follow close on the heels of the departing troops, and the wandering journalist often remarks as the only sign of life

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in such places - a red flag. The question of the supremacy of the Communists can be answered by what sort of organization the Socialists raise in opposition, but in the long run the problem will be solved by three things. (1) Whether the Allies can bring in enough food to stave off the hunger of the masses (2) Whether machinery and raw materials can be brought in to revive Italian industry (3) Whether the Allies will help the present Government by word and deed in keeping public order.

These three things will decide whether Italy goes over entirely to Communism.

If they are not done Communism will come to Italy "wie Amen in der Kirche" (as "Amen" in church).

BERGH (Handelstidning - Göteborg) sends a despatch on the disastrous situation facing many Italian officers who have been without pay since the Armistice and have sold everything in an endeavour to keep alive, or have been receiving about 30% of their pay while waiting examination of their political background. Those who took the oath to Mussolini's Republic are in the worse plight as they receive nothing. Officers are calling for a speeding up of epuration. It was easier for officers in Rome to escape taking the oath than it was for officers in the North of Italy at the time of the Armistice. Two officers who were on their way to Florence from Rome at the time of the Armistice with 3 million lire for officers pay were captured by the Germans. The Communists are without money but maybe in the near future, urged by disillusion and hunger, officers may join the Communists, with interesting consequences.

Most correspondents send the official British denial of the bomb attempt on Mr. Eden as broadcast by the Fascist radio. It is pointed out that Mr. Eden never entered any hotel during his stay in Rome.

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850 Director *ARMY S/CA*

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommittee

M.M.A.	
FILE REF	
DATE	3/11/44

SWAN-GOWS FROM THE EX-DIRECTOR OF THE EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Lt. Col. T.V. SMITH AUS

Apologia for a Report that is Personal and Philosophical

1. Since my retirement from the Directorship of the Educational Subcommittee coincides with the dropping of "control" from the title, and perhaps the function, of the Commission itself, it is perhaps not inappropriate to render a final accounting somewhat different from the detailed monthly reports (recent ones of which bring the Subcommittee's operations adequately up-to-date). In the monthly report the work of my educational colleagues bulks large, for it is they after all who do the work. If here my own part looms somewhat (work done at Headquarters in "the thick of thin things"), it is because it has been my privilege to oversee with an eye to strategy the conditions under which the educational specialists operate. This final report will, therefore, concentrate, upon the period of my directorship and will intend to present certain highlights of the Subcommittee's history, some conspectus of the problems faced and how faced, with prospects of progress, or otherwise, now discernible in Italian skies. I shall allow myself more leeway than usual, for soldiers who like us are also specialists in civil affairs must operate in a recloser perspective than the merely military provides.*

* In particular we educators must be theorists as well as practical men, and we must be both at the same time. To separate the theoretical and the practical is one of the oldest indoor, and one of the newest outdoor, sports of mankind, to which the military is not immune. It seems to many to make theory more clear and practice more decisive. But to demand more results, just like that, is never to get the results you want in education. Such separation in education is, indeed, for the most part impossible; and the appearance of it there is mostly specious and not infrequently deceitful. Every textbook and each classroom exercise is a theory embodied, and every pedagogical syllogism or educational brochure is the gestation of a dogma to be inflicted or an experiment to be perpetrated on childhood. Every university is "a dream that is panning or one that is coming to birth." In this medley of crystallized theory, what the child brings to school with him of culture dreams out what the teacher says in practice, unless the teacher says the same.

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2. I hazard these observations, therefore, as a legacy personal and philosophical to fellow-directors of Subcommissions and to other specialists who may be interested in the awards of action (while performing the outwards of duty), doing thus to them as I would wish to be done by were they concluding their work with this Allied Commission. If the history of the unique Allied Control Commission is to be written, and written clairvoyantly from the inside, such self-assessments from all directors would probably prove valuable. At any rate, I risk it and begin with a tribute not only to other directors in this pioneer enterprise but also to the Allied nature of it which renders it so conspicuously pioneer. The not infrequent tension between us across the national lines -- why deny the obvious or gloss over the foregone? -- has at least often kept us from the doldrums; and I for one have always believed, and go away believing, that whatever we have done for or to Italy, the fact that we British and Americans have done it together is of greater consequence to the world.

Certain Highlights of the History

3. It is only slightly more than a year ago when the AMG educational work began in Sicily with only one staff member, without advance planning and with no enlisted or civilian aid. It is only slightly under a year ago that I arrived in Sicily from North Africa as Director of Education and (then) Fine Arts and Monuments. My first act was, out of deference to his grass-roots experience, to volunteer to become Deputy to the British officer already a few weeks on the ground (Lt. Col. George H. Gayre); my second act was to propose to him and to General Mc Sherry the independence of Fine Arts and Monuments; and my third act was to advise against the acceptance of honorary degrees from Italian universities by educational officers who controlled them. The proposals were accepted (and the advice was ignored). My fourth act was to deliver (save for a frustrating encounter between my little "Cub" airplane and a big stormcloud that day (7 November 1943) enveloping all the central highlands of Sicily) an address at the opening of our first institution of higher learning in all Italy, the ancient University of Catania. (I did not accept an honorary degree from Catania or from any other Sicilian university). So completely did this address forecast the policy of conciliation which I have subsequently pursued with reference to the whole educational structure that I include it in this report. (Appendix A).

4. Though the Educational Subcommission has during the year grown from one to (a maximum of) fifteen officers, three enlisted men (at headquarters), and not a few Italian civilian employees, the endeavor has been constant, so far as my influence could make it, to work ourselves out of work by nursing an Italian Ministry of National Education (now called the Ministry of Public Instruction) into being and into strength sufficient to take the task from our not unwilling but still foreign hands.

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5. It was my personal good fortune to be from the beginning the officer directly in charge of our relations with the Italian Government (AGC as distinct from AMG). I went to Brindisi in the initial days of AGC when some friction had unfortunately developed, largely on fanciful grounds*, between our own high AGC command and the Education Subcommittee and when friction was being rapidly encroached between this Subcommittee and the Italian Undersecretary for Education, because of our precipitate expectations of immediate results. Before the previous misunderstanding had been cleared, but not before good relations were established with the Italian Undersecretary for Education, I was called to the European Theatre and was asked in London to assume charge of Education for Germany. Out of deference to specialized function and with respect for an agreement with my British Opposite in Italy, who himself wished the German post, I presently and gladly returned to Italy, after laying certain foundation stones for the prospective German venture. This trip consumed most of December and all of January. I arrived back in Italy in February, 1944, at the time of the transfer of Headquarters to Naples from Palermo (AMG) and to Salerno from Brindisi (AGC). I at once assumed the directorship of the Educational Subcommittee, both as AMG and as AGC, living at Salerno with the Italian Government but consulting weekly to Naples, whence our operations proceeded.

6. Finding the tension between this Subcommittee and the Italian Undersecretaryship renewed in my absence and grown indeed into such paralyzing proportions that energy was being wasted in trying to force the Undersecretary's resignation, I made my first act an effort toward the renewal of friendly relations. To make the grounds of this desired renewal safe, however, I anticipated my first personal meeting with the Undersecretary with a letter strong enough to break relations or to make renewed friendliness substantial. The sequel to the letter was so satisfactory, as I deeply desired and expected, that I submit it as of significance in the history of concrete ways and means. (Appendix B). That letter was addressed to the improvement of our external relations.

7. An even worse situation had arisen as touching our internal relations with colleagues in other Subcommittees. Educational officers were not taking honorary degrees from the universities which they controlled. Others were also accepting such honors, but only educational officers were boasting about the "achievement", citing in an official report of the time

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* From the caustic manner of one of our officers, General Joyce, then Chief Commissioner of AGC, got the misimpression.

that the Subcommittee was bent on taking Italian Education over on a certain American mold. I had previously assured General McSherry, in North Africa, that as Director I knew I was not God, and that, consequently, I did not propose in a single season to try to straighten Italy's old leaning Tower of Learning -- but only to clear it of the poison ivy of Fascism.

the number of honorary degrees received as evidence of the esteem in which we were held and as indices of our educational success in Sicily. Not only had this brought education into a certain disrepute among ACC officers but it had caused still other officers, and cynically enough at times the very ones who disdained us for the crassness, to imitate our example: "to get theirs while the getting was good." As my second act, therefore, I submitted a recommendation which resulted in the stoppage (permanently, I hope, in spite of a weakening of the resolution now and then, here and there) of the practice in our own ASD-ACC organization and a certain discouragement of it in other Allied units. (Appendix C).

8. General Mason MacFarlane's consequent order (Appendix D) forbidding ACC officers to accept such honors helped to restore our educational effort to a reputation for disinterestedness in the administration of schools; and it prevented any scandal from breaking around the heads of educators, as scandal broke or all but broke outside of ACC. (Ugly stories have gone the rounds, which, even had they been less true than they were, would have nevertheless damaged our Allied reputation, stories of threats to requisition university buildings, or promises to derequisition them, as putrid coins of exchange in the black market of academic honors). Our previous high stand on this trivial but crucial matter has now been re-affirmed, after a late weakening that could have raised gentle black-mail from the night-shift of back-room barter to the day-shift of the Higher Learning in Italy. (Appendix E.) Experience has seemed to show that the door to honors must not be left even slightly ajar, unless we wish, what we as men of honor cannot really desire, a low-brow traffic in these high-brow things.

Three Ministers in One Ministry

9. Turning to the Italian Government(s), my major concern, in a single year I have seen officially enacted a sort of Hegelian pedagogical dialectics in the National Ministry for Education. Undersecretary (and then Minister) Giovanni Cuomo was the initial "thesis", Minister Adolf Onodas the intervening "antithesis", and Minister Guido De Ruggiero the present "synthesis". I have never counted it my business to complain at the nervous dynamics of this Italian state. It started from so nearly nothing that it had to change to become something, the much more than something which it now is. Cuomo was old and tired, but tolerant and shrewd -- and did well on nothing the nothing that was to be done in the first inevitable floundering toward a cabinet under Badoglio. Onodas was in truth his antithesis. He was younger and dynamic; he was imperious and precipitate; but he was unyielding and characterful. (In friends we call it "character, in enemies "stubbornness".) De Ruggiero is for a fact the fine synthesis of the two. He is full of strategy but without guile; he is patient and conciliatory; but he is also resolute of decision and frictionless in operation. I have learned about life and education from them all, to the accompaniment of eager curiosity and high amusement. All have been able men and patriots, and each has furthered in ways appropriate to the season of political ebb and flow the growth of responsibility in the restoration of Italian education. Not to complain, but to accept and to turn to use -- that has been the policy without.

Four Losses From One Subcommission

10. Within the Subcommission, the spirit has been not dissimilar: large acceptance and generous quittance. With regret but without repining, I have within a short half-year released from Education four of the ablest officers that have served any Subcommission. Three were and are personal friends; all four of them professional colleagues of integrity and high spirits. The policy, however, has steadily been not to let personal friendship or professional pride doom to the educational part talents that were more needed for the good of the whole, and to let officers themselves have the larger say as to where lay their happier and so deeper duty. Since I am now joined their ranks, it is fair to memorialize them. On the British side, Major William R. Sherwood wished to go to England for both personal and public reasons. He was a creative personality in his own right and a catalyzing influence of high value to the Subcommission. We grieved to have him go, but did not begrudge him his preferred chance. Major Thomas G. Sergin, the all-round inimitable, thought he saw and in fact did see fuller scope for his talents in Public Relations. A light went out with his going from Education, but a larger darkness is now illumined by his wit and learning, by his interpersonal delicacy, and by his deep moral clairvoyance. Major George R. Koopman long wished to become a provincial officer. I persuaded him to defer his quittance until our needs were less urgent and the provincial requirements more imperative. But when both conditions matured at once, it was necessary to sustain without compensation the loss of his personal poise, his rare administrative tact, and his sage advice on problems innumerable. Some province in Northern Italy is more fortunate than it yet knows. And, last of all, the Subcommission has now been called upon to release to General MacArthur in the South Pacific an officer whom I did not know well enough to call friend but quite well enough to welcome as my successor in the directorate and to grieve over his loss to this theatre as a whole -- Lt. Colonel Henry T. Rowell. I have long thought that any public task which Colonel Rowell undertakes is better done by him than by another.

11. Some of these, or with stubborn possessiveness all of these, men might conceivably have been held by the Education Subcommission. Grieved, I let them go gladly. It is difficult to sustain jealousy in the face of function, and there is great compensation in the thought that duty as well as destruction is global. Moreover, there remains still technically in the service of Education in Italy a round dozen of able, energetic, well-trained, young educators each serving still what he still chooses and serving as far as may be where he now prefers to serve. To keep is not always to possess, and to order is not invariably to effect. Even in the army, the voluntary way, sustained in the consultative manner, is not infrequently the wiser course. At least upon such a conviction I have acted as Director of the Education Subcommission.

12. To myself I thought at last to apply the same rule: the larger function self-determined. Then I saw my own use to the organization pass its peak, I thought I ought to let myself go so that better men than I might

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have their chance at various service in a field of limited opportunities for advancement. I therefore indited to proper authority a request, giving the "real" rather than merely "good" reasons for my proffered retirement from the directorship. (Appendix F).

ESTIMATES OF SUCCESS AND HEDGINGS AGAINST FAILURE

13. The commingling of success and failure in our past, sets limits to optimism for the future of education in Italy. In touching our successes, I could not have picked better educational colleagues than were handed to me, and my enlisted men have fully measured up to the very high quality of enlisted men in AOC as a whole.* My respect for both enlisted men and commissioned personnel would compensate with the psychic income of esteem for my failure to get for both groups the tangible promotions they have each and all now fully earned. My fellow-directors have helped me more than I have helped them in the elaboration and implementation of common policy. Moreover, no directors jointly could hardly have been more fortunate than we have been in our immediate leaders, the two Vice-Presidents of our Administrative Section. The Right Honorable, the Viscount Stansgate was by common consent unique; and Brigadier Upjohn fairly won the succession to him by his admirable work as one of us, the adjoint-director of our Legal Subcommission. I have always felt myself in the presence of my de facto as well as de jure superior when I have stood before either of them. Such

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* Since the three enlisted men at Headquarters have not been mentioned in monthly reports, I here call them by name and honor each with a brief character:

Sgt. Thomas J. Rignato, Chief Clerk and typist; tenacious and cagey, he has held his job to its core with quiet caution.

Pfc. Hugo E. Jockel, interpreter-translator and companion; so full of clear eyes and high cheer that he ornaments with a kind of masculine grace every task which he touches.

Pvt. Joseph Di Marco, messenger; reduced to a leg-man by requirement, he has kept his fine wit about him and has gilded his legs with functional pride.

There should be a chance, before the full tale is told, to commemorate in appropriate fashion the loyal and effective work done in our educational endeavors by the fine group of Italian civilians, whom I do not here undertake even to name.

Then without warning and with only subsequent knowledge on our part of the death in action of his son, Lord Stansgate was missing at the jolly mess he had instituted and kept revitalizing at the Victoria Hotel in Cava (the AOC billet out of Salerno). I was asked to speak for American officers, I prepared certain lines, a tribute as sincere as it was informal. Such occasions on the night-shift of life do much to make brighter the day-shift. (See Appendix G). (The play upon his years is literal to his high humor and his all but limitless energies).

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feeling thus far morale on the job itself, and facilitated the collection in memory of the unshared increments of service. Both together conduce to optimism of expectation.

14. Expectation is, however, properly fostered of events. Whereas education is among the most positive of things, we worked under a negative mission in Italy and through difficulties insurmountable save in the time-span of decades. The physical difficulties are to be taken for granted, for it was war; and even as educators we were in Italy primarily to help our soldiers win the war. The campaign had blighted Italy from end to end, devastating school buildings, with all other buildings, impoverishing the people, unrooting families, ruining transportation, lowering morale, and adding hope. The best that can be said for our education against such difficulties -- and it is enough to say -- is that with unrelenting speed it was brought about in every area as liberated that no child remained deprived of educational opportunities through any acts of our mission nor was subjected to wrong school influences through any acts of our commission. Our monthly reports make clear successively what we did, who did it, and how much was done, to restore such normal educational opportunities as war to the North permitted. They make clear also what we did, who did it, and how much was done, to guarantee, by revision of texts and purging of teachers, that the wrong things would not be taught.

15. We undertook little, however, and achieved less, to effect the teaching of precisely right things. Our mission, to repeat, was negative: we came to Italy to destroy fascism, not this time officially "to make the world safe for democracy". Not only was there immediate reaction on the part of the highest authorities in Italy -- ecclesiastical, civil, pedagogical, and military -- against a positive democratic program of education, but more effectively Mr. Cordell Hull in Washington early put the official quietus to pedagogical positivity. "It would be unwise," said the American Foreign Secretary, "for this government to undertake to apply, much less to impose, a foreign [and that means an American education] program for the placement of American teachers in the schools of these countries, or for the preparation of text-books in the United States for use in such schools." (In terms of policy, Italy was always on the way to being a "liberated country"; even if in initial fact it was a conquered country). But it was anthropology rather than bureaucracy which effectively kept our program negative. Schools require teachers, and teachers cannot teach democracy until they are taught democracy. It requires a generation to make teachers who can, if they can, re-make society.

16. Since, as Mr. Justice Holmes has said, "historical continuity with the past is not a virtue, it is only a necessity", each country must find its own way from its history to its goal. As democracy means something different in each land, it cannot be commanded of one by another. It cannot even be defined one for the other. Its opposite, however, can be identified and checked so that the lines of growth may be both indigenous and in the right direction. In this sense, and it is the final sociological sense, the

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negative policy is the safe policy in education. Italy is not yet democratic, nor has its educational system been itself democratized. Our greatest influence in this regard is not anything we have commanded (save only as we have commanded fascism to be expunged from the schools), but what we have commanded to Italian educators by our own example. This has been the strategy back of my own policy of conciliation from the beginning: that if we did not conciliate, we would annihilate our influence before it began. This principle of caution led to my permitting Cuomo to go on in dealing with a politically suspect provveditore through whom Cuomo had to work at Brindisi when he himself had not so much as a room in which to be "Undersecretary" nor any secretary or typewriter to be it with! (See Appendix H). It led to my giving Cadedo as much rope on his strident demands for immediate examinations in all schools that when some examinations were given, Cadedo was not Minister to give them.* It led to my compromising with De Ruggiero on the same subject. He acknowledged the rightness of Cadedo's principle of examination but wanted, I thought, to remain popular by not giving any of them this year. Under my pressure for an immediate token payment upon ultimately right principles, he retorted: "It cannot be done, but of course you may order me to do it!" I replied: "There will be no ordering as between you and me; for to order is not to effect in this professional field. I understand the poverty of power in human culture. I will put our courier service at your disposal, and you yourself will name the maximum that can be achieved by our thus working together." That hour marked the beginning of complete collaboration between us, as well as the beginning of a restoration of integrity in state examinations. It led so, finally and recently, to pour craterial oil on the troubled academic straits between Rome and Sicily. An association of University Professors at Rome had published a stinging criticism of certain AMG educational acts in Sicily, which as the professors charged removed not a few good university positions on the island from national competition. This criticism the Sicilians resented, particularly the insinuation that they themselves had left Allied authorities in ignorance of Italian law and custom in such matters. Two of the three Sicilian university rectors came all the way to Rome with blood in their eyes and a valuble cry for justice. A letter (Appendix I) was written, after consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction, which returned the Sicilians happily to their homes and did not leave the Roman professors entirely unassuaged. The letter was addressed to the Minister but it was for the Roman professors, and was read to them collectively in eloquent, if extemporaneous, translation by none other than the fine and fiery Sicilian Rector, Martino of Messina. Those who have appreciation for the finer things of life and sound, having once tingled to their foundations under the reverberations of Sicilian oratory, say he allowed a sigh that they were not present. The English original, believe it, is a poor substitute for the translation, albeit oral and extemporaneous.

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* I held a staff meeting in his presence to illustrate how conciliation might be achieved through mutual accommodation. He observed that such compromise methods might work in America, but that in Italy one must be stern. He was stern. He is no longer Minister.

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17. My thought has steadily been: that our wants little that is positive to be done in the delicate field of education but puts full temptation before educators to act so as to make the positive permanently impossible; that to resist the temptation to play at power is to play for time to reorient Italy after the war; and that, other conditions favoring, we may presently (exchanging books, students, teachers, and certainly ideas) come among Italian scholars to take the place of affection long held by Germany. As I summed this philosophy up in a single sentence to an Irish American Regional Commissioner, who chastigated me for not talking as big as he: "When I have the power, I won't talk big; and when I haven't, I haven't."

Church and State -- and Education

18. The same prudent caution and high consideration led also to the policy of collaboration with the Roman Catholic Church. In fair perspective, our actual relations with the Church have been harmonious throughout my directorship. True, the ever-dynamic and the ever-ambitious can always complicate delicate relations of equilibrium. There have, for instance, been fishermen who in the name of the Church have now and then muddied our waters with fears, hopes, gossip. This was made easy by the curious fact that we non-Catholics were from the beginning put in charge of education in a Catholic land, but our charter had nothing to do with sectarianism and our duty as soldiers was too clear to allow us to be swayed from justice by insinuation or provocation.* To the Church, in its strength, this meant observing with fidelity the maximum advantage which the Fascist State had guaranteed (though not always observed) in the Lateran Treaty and the accompanying Concordat. It meant protecting the Church's monopoly of religious instruction in both primary and secondary schools, and aiding the Church's own schools as far as equality of treatment permitted. To the State, in its weakness, it meant maintaining its voice in standards of instruction and its circumspection over examinations, and protecting the universities in their hard-won and long-maintained freedom from sectarian influence. To Democracy, in its virtue, it meant strengthening the claim and habit of freedom against all pressure groups competing for a monopoly upon education. Our success in this delicate field, which would

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* For the sake of the record, I did at length appeal for an official investigation of our impartiality in the previous -- and secured complete exoneration in the matter. (Appendix J.) My appeal was directed not against the Church but toward awakening the War Department to its ancient sense of duty to its officers in the field. Gossip given to the State Department had, through a sort of lateral osmosis, reached the War Department -- to be accorded undue influence as it seemed to us in the field.

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appear to some providential, was, more modestly speaking, indicated in advance by the fact that the minimum of our duty, internationally defined, was to uphold during the period of our interim sovereignty the maximum advantage diplomatically wrested by the Church from Fascism. Moreover, it would have made no sense at all for us to fail to appropriate as fully as possible the influence of the greatest Agency of Order perhaps on earth, when the primary job of military government is to keep order among conquered peoples.* Beyond this ordinary prudence, we were privileged in the Italian premises to leave politics to statesmen and religion itself to God.

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* A further word here may disclose our larger solicitude for both the Roman Church and the Italian State. Neither our head nor our heart has been left unengaged by our dual responsibility.

It is the peculiar function of democratic agents to maintain first in the schools and then through the schools a means of accommodation between the Right and the Left in a given culture. No one could have been blind to this high obligation in Italy. All Italians accord the Church first honor as an Agency of Order. Not all accord it honor as an Agency of Progress. Churchmen's own distrust of the Church in this latter regard (anti-clericalism is in Italy of course a churchly not an anti-churchly matter) makes it possible for another agency to bid for the reputation of representing Progress.

Communism has a growing prestige on this very point in Italy. It would be unfortunate if these two indispensable ideals got separated in any future Italian division of function. Both the Catholic Church and the Russian State are our allies against Nazism; and we are solicitous, so far as may be without presumption, to mediate between our friends, to both the Right and the Left, doubly solicitous since as democrats we are devotees of both ideals: of Order and Progress, of Progress and Order. As educators from free lands we indeed are custodians of a technique for gaining the one without forfeiting the other. We Americans are, not unlike the British, for orderly change, which spells Progress; but we are for it through evolutionary means, letting liberty, as the English poet says, "settle down from precedent to precedent." The Anglo-Americans have indeed discovered and established a technique of swinging from Right to Left, and from Left to Right, without liquidating the Center as we swing. Through our respect for constitution and our patience to abide parliamentary processes, we have in truth "institutionalized the very principle of revolution" and have thus in our own lands made Order dynamic and Progress peaceful. As educators we are daily habituated at home to the process of letting this social environment seep into the souls of our students until the schools themselves become an agency of Progress through institutions of Order.

All this and more has informed this our dual solicitude as educators in Italy.

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19. Such has been our policy, for better or for worse, of patience with a negative mission in order that the positive might, in its own time, more fully come to flower. Now that our days of "control" are over in Italian territory, happily over, the period of affirmation for democracy need not be far off. Conciliation bears its richest fruit when all possibility of coercion is past. Since we can now give advice alone, our advice is more likely to have its full effect, a negativity prudently endured may now give birth to a richer and readier positivity.

20. One way indeed in which this outcome may begin to be implemented is at hand. The progressive demilitarization of our educational work in Italy, now a logical and a prudent step, will not of itself be enough. Fortunately this Subcommittee has at hand an officer -- Major Carlton W. Washburne, now happily made Acting Director -- who has unusual qualification for subscribing these positive ends. He should be left as Civilian Adviser on Education if and when the military phase is completely liquidated, and should be left as long as possible to counsel the Italian Government how educationally to travel the road, the long road, toward democracy. Washburne is persona grata to the Ministry of Public Instruction. He has had the widest experience in Italy: from Sicily to Rome; from Headquarters as Deputy Director and now Acting Director to every Region so far occupied. He has mastered the language. He has initiated the revision of textbooks and has overseen the transfer to the Ministry of the massive printing program of texts. He has helped form all the important commissions and is serving as adviser to all alike, whether they be Ministerial or Subcommissional. He has stimulated and initiated a strategic program for translating into Italian a few of the best educational books, British, American and Russian. He brings to all these enterprises not only the practical experience of long superintendence of a forward-looking school system in America (Winnatka) but also firsthand knowledge of the schools in many lands (England, France, Germany, Russia, China, Japan, and five of the South American Republics). He is free to undertake this work; he is highly acceptable for this work; he is superbly equipped for this work. "This work" -- let no one ever doubt -- is the task which our peoples in both our democratic hemispheres expected us, and do expect us, to do in order to stop the recurrence of war, at least from this fascist source-land. This is a task, however -- and let there be no false claims about it -- on which we have been able to do little as an arm of the military in the stern business of helping to win the war.

21. It would not be fair, however, to our own sustained efforts if we left the impression that, as an arm of the military and under the limitations stated by Mr. Hull, we have been able to do nothing for democracy in Italy. We have done something, indeed more than merely something. It pays to remember that at bottom they also serve democracy who only stop its crucifixion. From the earliest Sicilian days we stopped the (fascist) award of scholarships to children of large families and restored awards to the basis of quality, not quantity. We have as a settled policy waded fascist propaganda out of the textbooks without putting counter-propaganda in; and, lately, in collaboration with the Ministry, have dissolved the

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textbook praise of the collapsed ruling house without propagandizing against monarchy as an institution. And all the while, against unheard of practical difficulties in printing, we have maintained an ever accelerating stream of books and supplies to the schools (now running into the millions of textbooks and notebooks). We have purged from the teaching and administrative personnel of all schools the most offensive of the fascist, unfreeing teachers long ground down with fear, restoring to their places those persecuted by the regime, discriminating all the while as best we could degrees of guilt among the all but universally guilty, and showing circumspect mercy to the continuous claims of injured innocence. We have abolished salacious university chairs without establishing in their stead chairs sanctified with our own sweet scent. We have worked harmoniously with successive Ministries toward lessening by (Italian) decree the totalitarian centralization of Italian education: have now achieved the election of university rectors and deans, have freed faculties to call to their men of their own untaxed choice, have soon lifted the ban against foreign professors, and lately are witnessing at every level of education the abolition of that fascist device of academic favoritism, the "command" privilege of the Ministry. Most of all, and all the while, we have done whatever we have done through methods of consultation and in an atmosphere of democratic reasonableness, to make right procedures speak where commands of authority would not carry beyond the echo of the hour.

22. In spite, however, of what could properly be done under our mission, and so has been done by us, even the negative job of abolishing fascism does depend in the long run upon the affirmative task of teaching democracy.

23. If I am not as optimistic as some as to the larger hope, it grows out of a different estimate of the deeper forces that must be overcome before Italian education can become decently democratic. As symptomatic of these forces, let it be put flatly that the standard sociological conviction in Italy in this twentieth century still is that a thoroughgoing distinction must be made in fact, and implemented in education, between "the governing class" and "the people." * We know, at least in America, that if we did not each generation recruit the so-called governing class from the people,

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* A recent educational pronouncement from Signore Croce's Liberal party opens, for example, with this tell-tale sentence: "The task of the schools is twofold: first, the diffusion of primary instruction throughout all the classes of the population and, second, the preparation of the ruling class."

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we could not make a dent upon the enormous number of leaders required in a pluralistic society for industry, for religion, for education, for government. We think we have demonstrated to the world that whatever distinction be made between them is a distinction without a dependable biological or sociological difference; it is in simple and lasting fact a distinction of convenience alone, to be transcended in action each generation anew. But this Italian error is only symbolic of deeper causes operating to confuse and to retard democratic hope.

24. Let us now state as clearly as we can these larger conditions which stand in the way of, and must somehow be overcome to make an effective democratic education in Italy. If our words seem to wander widely, our mind but reaffirms, in following the argument where it leads, the multifarious factors that condition democratic education.

25. The first condition (hereafter I) is psychological, and involves the renunciation of the "barbarism of glory".

26. The second (hereafter II) is political, and involves the self-discipline of political parties into prudence and of individual partisans into sportsmanship.

27. The third condition (hereafter III) is economic, and involves outside aid initially, but eventually must become an inside job, the delicate job of organic balancing of human and material resources, the adjustment of population to policy rather than the reverse.

I. Renunciation of the Barbarism of Glory

28. Italy is a land of glitter with a history of gaudiness. Framed by Nature to be a curtain thrusting her free leg saucily into the sea, she has the stage setting of clear air floodlighted by a glorious sun. Even her constellations at night seem flung for vanity across the firmament of some gaudily advertised planetarium. Her sons love the gesture of grandness, with or without the fact, and her daughters seem to feel no deeper mission than to applaud the masculine gesture -- and in appreciation to replenish the earth. Nor has it been significantly different with Italy in the past. Mussolini was by no means alone, though he was extreme, in exploiting the psychological fact, this weakness for grandeur. In looking at her history, he passed by what could be but usually is not found, Italy's gentler past, passed it up to worship at the shrine of a pagan demon virile and fierce. With motivation thus seduced, what a wealth of iniquity has come Italy's past affords! Here in a land, old in culture, whose primitive myth of its own origin -- Romulus and Remus -- begins in murder, passes through fratricide into treachery against a near neighbor, and glamorizes its chronic fecundity with an ancient tale of rape converted into legality by a mythological tour de force. Not even against Fascism were it fair to remark all this -- for what old nation does not carry from primitive times some literary remnants of the barbarism of glory? -- were it not for the

recurrent glorification of this rotten motif from Caesar to Mussolini, a theme that obviously lies not far beneath the surface of either day or night dreams of Italians. Rationalizing his own barbaric thirst for pillage upon any neighbor weak enough to invite it with impunity, Mussolini proudly displayed to popular applause from the Balcony this view: "Fascism rejects professions of universal affection, and though living in the community of civilized peoples, it looks into their eyes hatefully and differently." To such calculating vanity all too easily became Carthaginians and all women Sabinas. Where the national subconscious thus abolishes international standards in order to escape the stigma of moral illegitimacy, there are left as inevitable legacy great difficulties in the establishment of governmental legitimacy itself, and as education, both vocational and cultural, because in Italy, as far as Mussolini with popular backing could pervert it, but a glorification of the will to power, rather than the natural pity which might help to subliminate the inevitable power drives of man.*

29. Let no one think this spirit was exhausted by Fascism, or invented by Fascism. It is the heaviest single fact because the oldest and the deepest which education must reckon with in Italy. Even her monuments to spirituality depend disproportionately far affect upon the garishness of gold and silver and upon the prestige of outwardness, begetting in turn an externality of devotion, the strange mixture of power and piety that could publicly proclaim Mussolini, the tyrant, as "a man sent Providence."

30. Democratic education cannot thrive in Italy save as this barbarism of glory gets transformed or sublimated.

III. The Moral Discipline of Politics

31. Italy's traditional genealogy of virtue can indeed be made plausibly to read like an Old Testament calendar of Vice: National Glory beget personal Pride, and Pride beget moral Conceit, and Conceit beget political Intolerance, and Intolerance beget civic lethargy, where indeed it did not beget Squadristism, which in turn begets the lethargy of cynicism. The calendar of Virtue, on the other hand, is an old but thorny annal. It starts with the harvest of all moral discoveries, the discovery that it is natural for men to disagree and that disagreement goes deeper and deeper with the growth of honesty and intelligence. The more intelligent, indeed,

*One dare not lift his hand in any elementary school in Italy, to salute or wave, unless he wishes a shower of the stiff fascist greeting. Children, like adults, of course give what they have.

men become the more they differ with one another; and the more honest they are, the more stout they stand on their differences. Such seems a fair rendering of the annals of man, i.e., of the history of factionalism. If men not sufficient stand on their differences, they will either kill one another off as inofferable sectarians or will invent a way to save the differences. When men stop killing each other and simply agree to disagree, that they agree on is more important thereafter than what they disagree about. And what they agree on is this: a standard method of settling disagreements.

32. That is democracy.

33. If the method can only get well enough established in the sentiments of a people, it can save national unity and make that unity more rich by the very variety of its beliefs about politics, art, religion, economics. This method of compromise presupposes individual integrity to support it and rewards integrity with security. But it presupposes something else: political parties.

34. The tendency of honest men is to divide and divide, or to purge and purge, until a solid core is found, a coterie of the completely like-minded. Whoever has sincerely sought it, knows, however, how hard it is to find. Schism calls for schism and purge begets purge until, like peeling an onion to find its core, one is left at last with only a scent, and a bad scent at that, the malodorousness of pure egoism.

35. The other way is to start with difference as inherent and learn to tolerate all sorts of personal and small-group beliefs so that such units will not feel themselves jeopardized by any generous gestures they may make in the direction of common action. Men enjoy the luxury of generosity when they do not fear its price to be the sacrifice of necessities. The final necessities of men are not food and drink but honest beliefs and treasured feelings. These must not be sacrificed; but the only way to save them without sacrificing lives is the creation and toleration of like-minded groups: groups which one can join when he pleases and leave when he wishes. Such like-minded groups are made up of men whose minds have been enlarged, not narrowed, by the very process of likenedness. If these groups -- political, religious, cultural -- are too many, common action is too little to meet the needs of a nation's life. If they narrow themselves down to one, then totalitarianism is too total to sustain indispensable variety in thought and subsequent self-correction.

36. Politically, Italy has started well, better than was reasonable to expect. Six parties are not too many to begin with, especially when subsequent movement is in the direction of coalition. The democratic danger is about equally great from defect or excess of parties. Two is the minimum; six is perhaps the maximum; three would probably be the optimum. Within some such limits, quantity is less important than quality. This quality is moral in nature: the recognition that common action can and must be achieved without the sacrifice of un-common beliefs and private

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sentiments. A religion which practices as well as preaches that life consisteth not in goods but in generous thoughts and feelings can be of incalculable political value. If the great democracies have tended, as is sometimes charged, to make a religion of their own processes, insisting their toleration of each other's contradictory faiths, then it is testimonial to the extreme difficulty of finding such religion among the historic contenders for the name. But whether homegrown or revealed, such a religion can both sustain and be sustained by democratic political institutions. It is only where party leaders can compromise issues without compromising themselves that party life is productive of democracy. Democracy cannot live without parties (for men cannot surmount pure egoism or pure sectarianism at a single jump); but it cannot live with parties that cannot live with one another. Mr. Churchill was quite right in lately warning Italy against any party rapacious for total power; for such a party would abolish parties. It is equally necessary to remember that without parties to the Left, the Right will go wrong; and without parties to the Right, the Left will never get right with freedom. Democracy is not essentially a doctrine or any goal. It is, rather, a way of going which decides as it goes where it is going, all-together.

37. This way of life not only conditions but so far forth constitutes an education for all its citizens. It recognizes the recurrence of necessary and important choices. It prepares citizens with facts which condition wise choices. It makes pervasive the atmosphere in which men will abide their choices, good naturedly and cooperatively. Only in such an atmosphere can men continue to learn, scientifically speaking, and to grow, morally speaking. Schools can do something to produce such an atmosphere, but schools can increase the atmosphere only as they breathe this pure air while they work. Poisoned air produces putrid propaganda.

38. Where responsible tolerance prevails politically, education thrives because it reproduces what it feeds on, growing from more to more in the charmed process of circularity. Every political campaign becomes an education in social issues, and every election is an exemplification of moral choice. Children who grow up breathing this air are themselves free men too proud to deprive opponents of like freedom. Only those born free are securely free, and they not too securely. Some men do, however, achieve freedom, but they only through this painful moral process of acquiring good sportsmanship. Only such are free: those born free and those who have achieved their freedom. None can have freedom thrust upon them. Certainly education cannot thrust it. But free schools can graduate free men, and a society becoming free can be always about the business of making free men. Schools can accelerate the process, for "the child is father to the man."

39. The political atmosphere of such a society (producing and protecting such schools) must be one of earnestness but not of too much earnestness. Too little earnestness means either cynicism or indifference, i.e., the death or the denial of civic responsibility. Too much earnestness means

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fanaticism and the suppression of differences before they have done their educative work. To achieve seriousness without suffering suppressive preactivities implies some agreement as to what does not have to be agreed upon in order to keep common work moving which is indispensable. This leeway is much larger than most men suppose, and, strangely enough, the more important things seem, the less likely is agreement upon them -- and the less important. Someone has indeed defined democracy as the system in which men do not have to agree upon fundamentals. And there is much truth in that way of putting it, however provocative it sounds.

40. Take religion, for instance, the major field of historic intolerance. Deprived of their prerogatives, which is of course their will to power and so hardly the noblest part of what purports to be devoted to the will to perfection, all religions can thrive side by side, and probably thrive to the good of the State: certainly to the purification of one another's power-hunger. Competition, which prevents or at least circumvents fanaticism, can also greatly help to avoid externalism and sterility. The positive beliefs of competing religions do not cancel each other out save in the same mind -- and in the same mind, of course, they do not exist. In different minds, the differences add to the variety of life and testify to the richness of man's best part, his ideological fecundity. Thomas Jefferson, arguing for this leeway in his foundational work in America for toleration, put the matter truly, if tacitly, in observing simply that "it does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty gods, or no gods. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."

What religion illustrates so well historically is equally true of theoretical differences in economics, politics, art: they can exist side by side to the glory of a State not subverted by totalitarian provincialism. To the age-old undertone of self-righteousness in every field, the democratic attitude opposes the axioms of the free spirit: tolerance for everything save for intolerance itself, and for even it while it lacks power.

41. It takes a wise or seasoned people, however, to see in politics the collective technique for moral evolution. Men have to believe more deeply in the method of adjusting interests than they do in the interests themselves before they will surrender their interests to the processes of compromise. And yet that is what democratic politics means, and that is what political parties are about. There must always, however, be the unspoken assurance that be in compromising the interest of man, which so easily get into habits, the private convictions of man will be respected. There are other patterns of this virtuous way of life than the American Bill of Rights; but the end must itself be kept clearly in mind, and that is that men must be able to surrender to one another something of everything else save themselves; themselves belong to themselves. Of their integrity, therefore, there need be no surrender in the ordinary processes of political compromise, of meeting each other half-way over every concrete issue.

42. Without such a low-tensioned attitude in politics democratic education cannot thrive.

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43. Education too, like everything else in Italy, is dependent upon economic recovery. Not only does it cost money to run schools, this budget being the largest of the peace time ministries; but it will cost more money to replace demolished buildings and still more money to raise the prestige of teachers, especially of elementary ones, by bringing their salaries to a respectable level. All this must be done if Italian education is to serve the mass needs required by democracy. Already there is talk of abolishing certain universities and of consolidating others. Where there is talk of curtailing means for educating the classes, one may well begin to fear what will happen to the means for training the masses.

44. The plain and simple truth appears to be that Italy produces more children than she can afford to process at a quality level. Quality education of a quantity product is not to be counted upon for democracy. This situation would seem to confront the nation with an educational choice between quantity of life without high quality or quality with substantial diminution of quantity. We can too better see how this *prima facie* fact becomes the *ultima facie* fact for Italy by now looking somewhat afield at the whole problem. The oldest and most constantly observed source of turmoil among men is the pressure of the human element upon the natural element. The means of mitigating such turmoil are strictly limited.

45. One way is emigration. Another is colonization. Still another is industrialization. Is there any other general way out, save the as yet too simple one for Italy of just quitting the business of over-populating -- or the old and always too cruel one for the world, of war, war, war? As regards the first three possibilities, Italian emigration is hardly longer possible in the quantity and continuity required for relief. The countries which hitherto have taken Italy's exportable corn plans wholesale are no longer prepared to do so. Notably, not the United States. Colonization is out; for it requires Empire, and Italy has not shown the prowess which it takes to get and keep colonies. Industrialization, the most hopeful of the

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* To return Italy's erstwhile colonies would only resurrect her dream of glory and only reinforce the illusion that something is being done about over-population when she is only postponing the evil day for herself by perpetrating the evil of the day upon others. Italy can, therefore, as little afford colonies as irrationally as she can afford them economically. Such return could only make her feel rich while impoverishing her to sustain the source of her illusion.

three alternatives, is still a doubtful dependence for Italy, because it requires raw materials, and raw materials must be imported for with heretofore the same type of promise required to build and hold empire. Since none of these means are sure and most are more than doubtful, Italy would appear to be faced with recurring war (which itself saves only the over-brave from over-populating), or of a conscientious withdrawal of preventive efficiency like other civilized nations. Otherwise a miserable standard of living awaits the great majority of the Italian people, with little possibility of genuine uplift through mass education and with virtual certainty of over-recurring war.

46. Mussolini stands one of the few Italians who both understood and would candidly admit this sequence in the logic of biological events. "If a race grows," he said at Milan in 1924, "it has three roads before it: either it abandons itself to sterility of its own free will [by which he meant any control whatsoever of fecundity] . . . ; or it makes war, or seeks work for its surplus hands." The two latter alternatives, as Mussolini understood, tend in modern life to converge, and so permanent alternatives are: war or population control. He himself boldly chose further population excess (driving for 60,000,000 Italians!) -- and chose it for the sake of war. He buttressed his flanks with the negative: "the thesis that quantity may be replaced by quality is false." But his frontal attack was bold and clear: "the irreplaceable condition of primacy is number."

47. Now that makes sense for fascism, since fascism was warsongering. But it makes no moral sense, the thesis that quantity is more important than quality. The simple truth is that all moral actions reverse the maxim, and prize as the essence of ethics and the doorway to peace the conviction that quality, in human life as in everything else, is better than quantity. It is a pity that Italy, almost alone among Christian nations, should have got the lesson down wrong, like the pagans of Germany and the heathens of Japan, practicing if not preaching that black is white and white is black.

48. The emphasis upon population regardless, is perfectly understandable as a war measure, and it is prudent always to treat it as such a measure, whatever may be given as the reason. Mussolini was frank about it and fascism shameless in exploiting the pleasant business of breeding for the hard business of war. In getting rid of Mussolini, the Italian people should also get rid of the view which he reinforced in their minds to their shame, that quality of life can be conditioned on quantity. Indiscriminate breeding requires no discipline in either men or women, reveals no character in either, and so reflects no credit on either. True, it represents a surrender to natural law but so does rape and so does murder. To have the right number of children, on the other hand, at the right time for the mother's health and the father's earning capacity; and to rear them in the way to give wings to their talents, that is a matter of virtue. But that requires discipline, forethought, prudence, consideration for others, and, above all, concern for the policy of the State, which more than by all else is determined, at least as touching peace and war -- by equilib-

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rium or pressure of population.

49. It is a matter of the gravest concern to the democracies; and, without a more moral approach to it, Italy is for her own part entangled from a more sinister of either the psychological or the political problem. Since any state suffering the inner turmoil that comes from the misery attending over-population can escape civil strife only by threatening and preparing external aggression, the barbarism of glory is the natural concomitant of the failure to deal circumspectly with this single basic problem of population. Switzerland with her balanced human and natural elements does not have to talk big in order to feel somehow great, nor Sweden. But neither preaches the crazy morality that the moral thing in marriage is to produce all you can, regardless of who must process the produce and how.

50. The political problem is just as insoluble as the psychological without a rational adjustment of population. It is not merely that when you have more people than you can educate, you have fodder to be lighted by the spark of an electric tongue, like Mussolini's or Hitler's. It is also that where misery is widespread hope grows eagle-winged. There is no critical capacity for estimating what is possible, what probable, and what entirely beyond reach. Hope so over-reaches itself in an uncritical population that it will not abide any government that does not promise it the impossible. Romantic commitments are not promises to pay; they are promises to renew the promise to pay -- swelling as they go to make up for deferment on the journey. At last an explosion is overdue; and who does not prefer to have the explosion over other people's heads than his own? So, again, wars of aggression to relieve political pressures at home.

51. The role of romanticism in politics has never been adequately told, not even in the sanest and best balanced lands. Speaking of natural law, the most natural of all natural laws is the one which, being translated, runs something like this: 'Everybody thinks he deserves more than under any political system he can reasonably get. So every citizen always has at least one strike on the State, just to keep it on good behavior. The chief civic reason for education is to substitute for this natural law a moral law of modesty and disinterestedness. Even, however, among the best educated citizenry, the constant temptation of politicians is to promise more than they can deliver, because the pressure upon them to promise is always intense and sometimes lethal. It is a sort of Gresham's Law in Politics that promises to promise to pay tend to drive out of office those who merely promise to pay.

52. This discrepancy between expectation and moral deserts as socially determined, is the basic weakness of all governments. It is great in the best of governments; it is fatal in any but good governments. Italy passed from a bad to a worst government (from the Giallotti type to the tyrant type) because no government could, or can, measurably fulfill the moral expectations upon it of the Italian people, and himself could hardly do it without, for instance, despoiling others of their lands. Italy has invested itself

of so many Italian that there is not enough land or goods to go round; and nobody is willing to take his humble share of the blame for their being too many Italians for decency. The penalty nevertheless follows: a low standard of living for himself, a very poor education for his children, and very, very poor hope of anything better save through a national will to reduce the number of Italians who must share the limited resources of Italy.

53. The one other possibility -- and it is the very worst that could happen -- is that peaceful lands must themselves join in the competition for quantity. The present race is bad enough, but it is not so farcical, not so irrational, not so bad as the population race which both causes and is caused by the will to empire and glory. Truly, "the irreducible condition of primacy is number." A single nation can by blowing the lid on fecundity force peaceful nations to join in the heresy that quantity is more important than quality, or at least in the mad prudences which discerns that, temporarily, only through quantity can any quality be preserved against those who are sunk in the heresy.

54. If these politico-economic observations be not true, culminating as they do in the population predicament, then they point in the direction of truth: at least of the larger truth that education does not function in a vacuum, that conditions friendly to democracy must prevail before the schools can be democratized and can in turn humanize the successive generations, and that it is part of the business of educators, even in the army, to stimulate men to find out what the conditions actually are that further or frustrate wise education. To expect the schools to produce miracles overnight in Italy is unrealistic; and to expect such of education in a decade is romantic without knowing why peace has been so scarce a commodity in this tired land of friendly people, a land old in turbulence, but full, nevertheless, of food for the quiet eye that hungers for beauty.

55. To hedge against the decades which hold in their bosoms any large positive educational success in Italy, I commend to all colleagues the inner resource of faith in the future and high humor for the frailties of the passing present. As double testimonial whereunto, I beg leave, after inserting one more appendix*, to submit the final installment of --

How to Keep from Going Old at Education

56. (National Proverbs for International Men)

"His troubles passed away; so will mine." (From the Old English.)

"Walk from the people and you walk into night." (From the French.)

"What though the stomach be strong, eat as few cockroaches as possible." (From the American.)

* Appendix. Perspectives on Italian Education from Italy's late and lost colonies.

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"Only he who tickles himself may laugh as he likes."
(From the Russian).

"Be gentle after you've asked his head in." (From
the German.)

"When the secular becomes sacred, the sacred will be
safe for men." (Hesse-Sade).

57. (A Dear Ditty for any 2-Day)

"Night and Night are always fightin'.
Then we're young it seems excitin'.
Night is always nearly winnin'.
Night can hardly keep from crimin'."

58. (A Hint to the Sufficient is Often Wise.)

The way to found a real aristocracy is to start treating all men as democrats, and the way to keep an aristocracy genuine is to educate all children as potential members of it....The fanatic does only what God would do if God had all the facts (a Texas definition)....Only the sectarian will be found sulking in his tenets....A free press calls for men free enough to ignore it...It betokens great license to damn liberty for fear of license.... One way to have your cake is to eat it: learn about life from the Scotchman who willed his fortune to the widow of the Unknown Soldier....Seeing there are no perfect men, not even in AGO, if a man have the quality of his defects, we allow him the defects of his qualities (Justice Holmes)..... If you start with the Right, you must develop a Left in order to have a Center.... History is the worst enemy of hope, for it has so much of despair in it.... It is prudent to observe but impolite to remark that to minimize desire is a surer path to happiness than to maximize supplies....Officers short-sighted enough to accept favours accorded on the night-shift are not often long-sighted enough to resist favoritism demanded on the day-shift....If promotion depended upon self-recommendation, rank would abolish itself in a sad jiffy....If wisdom derived merely from words, the world would be already as wise as it is wary...To think you must be big in order to be great is to think little -- and to be small....If all a general had to do to produce results were to order them, then we'd never need a new general...An army order can be made to read: "and you've got to like it!".....Since to live is to move, it is only in graveyards that consequences closely resemble their antecedents...The wise man will not persevere to preside at the funeral of his own reputation (Mill on Spencer)....The Owl of Minerva never takes flight until the shades of night are falling (Hegel)....It is a rare Military Governor who modestly admits his own defects and abides them, clearly sees his own strengths and exploits them... Courage must be an infrequent virtue seeing how soon hence even the appearance of it....To laugh while one lives and to retire when one is dead: that is a double dose of philosophy, a capsule to be taken both before and after...Hypocrisy enables even the mediocre to sustain the variety of life without the guilt of a too badly divided self....Men die for symbols but live for substances....When all is said and done, little is done but much is said: in the beginning was the word -- and in the middle, and at the end.

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Appendix A. An Address (of Lt. Colonel T.V. SMITH) at the Opening of the University of Catania (A November 1943).

Man's ancient will-to-power is in constant contest with his equally ancient will-to-perfection. The two wills, both necessary, cannot work together until power takes perfection, rather than itself, as its end and aim. At times sheer prowess has its brutal way, and learning goes underground; but never for long. The stars of freedom are reinforced by the moon; and both at length by the sun, when morning ushers in majestic day. Mind cannot long bow down to mere muscular forces, nor even to mind itself; for, as the American poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, has said,

Better is mind than gems or gold,
And, oh, thought never dies;
But it will glow when the sun grows cold,
And mix with deity.

Free universities are the most dependable carriers of this elixir of thought. In them the will-to-perfection finds its safest home. In them the will-to-power is most securely made safe hostage. Men of wisdom and good will, therefore, rejoice the free world over at the news of this day. For it is news: that today this Sicilian University of Catania opens its doors under the auspices of freedom. Humane aspiration here begins once more, through the arts and sciences, to shed its beneficence. Today, at Catania, hope begins again its slow work, its slow but firm work, its slow but certain work: the work of harnessing the forces of man and of nature to ends that are ideal.

We of two of the United Nations, in the name of all of them, congratulate you upon your will-to-rebuild. The waste of war and the shadow of want are all around you; but within you, as this re-opening testifies, is the warm flame of spirit. This flame of hope was burning brightly in Sicily long, long before my own young nation was founded, or even my country was discovered. It was indeed here at the very gates of your city, at ancient Syracuse, that Plato almost two thousand years before America was discovered sought to hitch the power of a tyrant, Dionysius the Younger, to the star of Goodness. Plato tried and failed and died. Dionysius succeeded and failed and died. The Ideal of the Good was offered, was ignored, but lived on; and lives on and on. In communion with the Platonic dream to unite goodness and power, I from a culture young but free salute you as custodians of a culture old and viable.

We Americans, in weak light but persistent, sometimes say of Christopher Columbus that when he started, he did not know where he was going; when he got there, he did not know where he was; and when he returned, he did not know where he had been. And yet, as all now know, Columbus discovered a new world. The free mind likewise represents always both an adventure and a venture.

The adventure of mind cannot be regimented. Mind through its very nature must ever be on its way, though as a venture it knows not for certain whither it goeth. Those who would regiment mind do but advertise to the world that they do not trust intelligence. Only those who know not what to

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trust, thus trust they know not what. In burning, or in banning, books -- and I know how this library has itself suffered -- tyrants cry forth their own mortal fear of freedom. They would put out, or would have put out, the eyes of civilization that one may survive who see better than their own blind selves. When the light itself becomes darkness, how great is the darkness!

Free men, however, trust mind. They know not the goal of thought, but its direction they discern. They discern also -- and it is the essence of wisdom to know it -- that in the democracy of mind, the free going in itself more than half the goal. On certain old maps of North America, dating from the century of Columbus, is engraven, beyond the explored fringe, these pathetic words: "Terra incognita; hic sunt leones." Looking at these latter words, our intrepid pioneer of thought, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, used to comment: "Put the brave adventurer, if he goes into these lands will find far more asses than lions. There are very few lions in this world!"

In the only genuine leonine spirit -- that of fearing no lairs in the venture of thought -- in this courageous spirit, free men greet you today, and wish this university, -- and all Italian universities as they re-open -- a prosperous career in the life of the spirit. Yesterday we were your conquerors, through power dominant. Today you are our co-belligerents, through power shared. Tomorrow we will be your colleagues, in power tamed, if you will but have it so. If together we scholars can throw off the academic lethargy of habitual acquiescence, and can prove as wise in our generation as the children of this world have been crafty in theirs, we shall together create a better world for all the passing generations.

In this hope I salute you as fellow scholars, custodians as together we are of both the classic spirit and the Christian mind. I salute your students as fellow aspirants who will catch from you the flaming torch of free mind and bear it onward, ever onward, in humanity's greatest adventure, the venture, yes the hope, to turn all power, natural and social, toward the perfectibility of mankind. Buona Fortuna, University of Catania!

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Appendix B.

TO: The Under-Secretary for the Ministry
of National Education.

We work in the name of Education as colleagues in the lofty cause of culture. In a situation that requires collaboration and in the event richly rewards it, jurisdictional disputes not only waste time but damage the dignity of our cause. And yet there is but one way to avoid them: extirpate the cancer of jurisdictional transgression.

On our side, we want to avoid all useless disputes and to alleviate those inevitable. In this spirit we must report that many complaints against the Ministry of Education have been lodged at the headquarters of the Allied Control Commission. They have reached such proportions as to throw doubt in the minds of some regarding the sincerity of the Ministry's overt intention to collaborate with the Allied Governments in the common work of educational endeavor. If catalogued and published, they would be sufficient to encourage a part -- and a not negligible part of Italian public opinion -- to even more hostile manifestations against the Badoglio Government. Should the number of these complaints increase, they could easily produce repercussions even in the United States and Great Britain and so give source to more and more difficulty for the Minister. The Minister would find himself embarrassed by his own Government under pressure from the Commission. If possible such a situation must be avoided. Most anxious as we are to avoid it, we must bring to your attention the following:

1. Intervention in the jurisdiction of AMG must be avoided. A recent example which despite the inevitable loss of prestige of the Minister we had to correct: the Minister's attempt to abolish in AMG territory the "Società Reale di Napoli". And one can cite other examples for each region.
2. Persons whom we have had to discharge for political reasons must not then assume important offices with the support of the Minister. This either lays our justice open to doubt -- and that we cannot tolerate save in extraordinary cases and for specific reasons openly presented -- or calls in question the sincerity of the Minister in the common work of defascistization. Example: poor indeed was the impression made upon us by the attempt to maintain in office Duca Gaetano, by us removed from the post of "provveditore agli studi" (at Potenza) for inefficiency. The Minister would have also employed Felice Cassano, formerly provveditore at Matera, expelled by us for his fascistic writings.
3. The Minister should not make important appointments without our approval nor should he publish any decree without giving us the opportunity to point out the possible differences of opinion and, where necessary, to conciliate them. Moreover, the appointments made by us must not be cancelled

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or altered without our consent. If we have erred, we welcome the opportunity to collaborate in the rectification of our errors.

What we have said in paragraph 3 we have said not so much in the spirit of complaint as in the hope of avoiding occasions for complaint. In this regard, and for your Excellency's information: we have already restored the *Scuola di Lettere e Filosofia* at Messina, founded the *Istituto Antropologico* of Palermo and we are now reestablishing the *Accademia Pontaniana* at Naples.

We are always ready to furnish information, to meet for purposes of consultation and to correct our errors upon presentation of the proper evidence. And it is the spirit which in the Minister we are hopeful of finding and which we would welcome.

T.V. SMITH
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education.

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Appendix C. A Letter for General MacFarlane

TO : The Right Hon., the Viscount Stansgate
Vice-President Economic and Administrative Section
Allied Control Commission

FROM : Education Subcommittee

SUBJECT : Academic Honors to Allied Officers

REF : ED/3

DATE : 24 February 1944

1. In the honeymoon of Military Government in Italy, particularly in Sicily, universities and cultural societies offered honorary degrees and other evidences of deference to allied officers and particularly to allied educational officers. This was done in part from gratitude.
2. As gratitude passed through stress into want, emulation of precedent mixes with pronouncements of prudence to extend this practice. The rich field for harvesting "honors" lies just ahead of us.
3. The present time, with the practice not yet deeply rooted on the Italian mainland, is a proper and opportune moment courteously to institute a policy consistent with Allied disinterestedness and dignity.
4. Our policy should be as scrupulous in competition for deference as in the acquisition of wealth. Our power is compromised, however subtly, in accepting honors from those who could not deny us them, as it would be overtly corrupted if we took money from them. What they as conquered men are not free to withhold, we as free men are not privileged to accept, not as honors.
5. I recommend, therefore, as from the educational frontier, itself peculiarly exposed in this matter, that Allied officers be forbidden to accept academic honors from institutions under the direct control of Allied Military Government.

T.V. SMITH
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education

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Appendix D

GENERAL MACFARLANE'S
ORDER OF 8 MARCH 1944
AGAINST HONORS

1. It has come to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that Italian authorities have been offering honorary academic degrees and honorary ranks to Allied Officers in the A.C.C.
2. Allied Officers will discontinue such offers. Acceptance of them is forbidden just as is acceptance of gifts or other tokens from Italians. The reason must be obvious to all.
3. For the same reason the formation of mixed Allied-Italian Social clubs is forbidden.

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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Appendix E.

ESTABLISHMENT MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 26)

1. In accordance with the policy recently established by higher authority, awards, medals, decorations, honors, degrees and gifts of any nature whatsoever will not be accepted by members of the Allied Control Commission from the Italian Government, local sub-division thereof and Italian institutions. This prohibition applies whether the persons concerned are presently members of the Commission or have severed their connection thereto.

2. Executive Memorandum Number 81 is accordingly rescinded.

By command of Commodore STONE:

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ C.M. PARKIN

C.M. PARKIN,
Colonel, Inf,
Executive Officer (U.S.)

DISTRIBUTION:

W.D.

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Appendix E.

9 August 1944

SUBJECT : Request for Relief from Active Duty.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.
Attention: Establishment Officer.

1. I request relief from active duty, United States Army.
2. The Education Sub-Commission is now overstrength, and will be rendered further so by the expected early addition of a British Deputy Director and by the promised arrival of one from the United States of Major Joseph Murphy, who has been picked as a Roman Catholic representative and dispatched by General Hildring.
3. The work which I have been directing has evolved beyond the stage where I can be of the greatest use. Policies are now well set both within the Sub-Commission and with the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is this policy work which I came into the Army to do, and which alone I do to best advantage. Henceforth it is administrative work and a job for educational specialists. There are several men in the Sub-Commission already who are better administrators than I, and I have never pretended to be a pedagogical technician.
4. At this particular juncture, I could leave the Sub-Commission with pride in performance and with a feeling of justice in giving ground to those who in the work remaining have competence which I regard as superior to my own.
5. Data on service is as follows:
Age - 54 years - on 26 April 1944.
Commissioned as Lt. Colonel, Spec-Res. 1 June 1943.
On Overseas duty since 15 August 1943.

T.V. SMITH
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education.

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Appendix G.

LORD STANSGATE MISSING AT NICE
(Geneva, 29 June 1944)

As one of the older men of this Allied Control Commission, I miss greatly tonight the youngest member of our Victorious team. As befitting the high virtue of youth, Lord STANSGATE was rightly the bright sparkle of our best wine and the more wild flavor of our most delicate meat. When our temporarily absent youth was here we had, indeed, wine to drink unbrewed of grape and meat to eat the servants knew not of. STANSGATE's was a full example of joy in the job, as Browning foretold:

Oh, the wild joy of living!
The laughing from rock up to rock,
The strong roaring of waters from the fir tree,
The cool silver shock of the plunge in the pool's living water,
The hunt of the bear,
And the galtriness showing the lion as crouched in his lair,
And the seal: the rich plates yellowed over with gold-shust divine,
The locust flesh steeped in the pitcher,
The full draft of wine,
And the sleep in the dried river channel where bulrushes tell
The water was sent to go whirling so softly and well! --
How good is man's life, the mere living!
How fit to employ all the heart and the soul and the senses,
Forever in joy!

Even from afar it was given an admirer to surmise the secret of this man's influence over us. There are men who embody the will-to-power and push their way toward fame regardless. Such men flourish in war, but they are not secure of friendship. Lord STANSGATE, though a soldier, does not belong to this type. He is no Bob Roy pursuing

The good old way the simple plan
That they may get who have the power,
and they may keep who can.

Nor does Lord STANSGATE belong unequivocally to the opposite type, men motivated by the will-to-perfection, the dreamers, the poets, the priests. Of these but not always with these, Lord STANSGATE had apt to write poems: he lived a rippling line -- now lyric, now dramatic, now epic -- and in a rare while to his friends gently classic. He was a man of action moved by and toward the ends of perfection: with the calmness of those who would see the world better than it is but with the courage of those who will not in their

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presence permit the worse to become the better cause.

With this rare combination of power and pity, Lord STANSBATE would have been a "lord" in any land. Born great, he has achieved further greatness, and thrust it all upon us here without glancing at our rank or remarking our breathlessness at his pace. His absence, however temporary, is to me a loss and a grief. I have served under many officers in two world wars, and not a few good ones; but I have not looked upon his like, nor shall I, until I look upon himself again. Lacking the blindness of the power-hungry and escaping the impotence of the starry-eyed, Lord STANSBATE combines the Christian spirit of modesty and even humility with the classic air of symmetry and natural piety. These graces he has merged in a vivid personality which was, and will be, the joy and pride of every officer here.

Hessmater, we shall continue to meet together friendly, as he showed us how; but I know that we shall not meet again so merrily, until again Lord STANSBATE meets with us.

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Appendix H.

19 April 1944

SUBJECT : Dr. LELIO ROSSI, Provveditore agli Studi.

TO : The Minister of National Education.

EXCELLENCY:

As regards the status of Dr. Rossi, Provveditore agli Studi, I have no present advice to give your Excellency, save by subscription.

I

That he was a Fascist Party member there is no doubt.

It is a fact that two of his books -- Parole e civiltà and Civiltà Contemporanea -- praised Fascism and have already been ordered withdrawn from the Secondary schools of Sicily.

He is reported by our Regional Education Officer, Captain L.A. VESCELO, to be unsympathetic with the Allies and to have been recommended, by our Port Security Section at Brindisi, for removal from his office and for transfer from Brindisi.

II

On the other side, it appears that he does not fall into any of the Political categories calling automatically for action against him.

Considering the longer list of apparently scholarly books which Rossi has written (and by own Platonic eye lingers fondly on the title, Il Protogora - testi e note), it has occurred to me as possible that the two textbooks in question contained praise of Fascism in order to not published rather than being published in order to praise Fascism.

It does not appear that Rossi profited from Fascism, beyond his ability, either financially or professionally.

III

Captain VESCELO reports Rossi as saying that "nothing would please him more than to return to teaching".

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IV

Having said this much, I am content for the time to leave this case to your own conscience -- and to the incidence of your government's general plan for defascistization which I hope will soon be fully matured and functioning. There is a limited satisfaction in acting punitively case by case, especially if the cases can be unsystematically identified. But there is much more utility against villainy itself, and deference to Justice besides, in proceeding punitively along a whole front, and in proceeding evenly.

Whatever the reason may be, Puglia has lagged far behind Sicily and Southern Italy in dealing with Fascist office-holders in and out of education. When this lag is rectified -- and it cries for rectification -- individual cases will no doubt get attention and resolution so as to stop the scandal created by uneven gestures at justice, scandal not only as between region and region but also as between man and man.

Touching Rossi as a case singled out now for our attention, I cannot but recall your Excellency's professional relations with him in the trying days at Brindisi when you on your side and I on our side were trying against all but insuperable odds to initiate a responsible government in Italy.

There is still room in the world, I hope, for such a virtue as noblezza d'animo.

T.V. SMITH
Lt.Col., AUS
Director of Education.

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13 August 1944

His Excellency, the Minister
of Public Instruction.

My dear Minister:

No doubt that there has come to your Excellency's attention, as to mine, certain criticisms of the educational acts of the Allied Military Government in connection with Sicilian Universities. It is lately alleged in the press by an Italian Association of University Professors, for instance, that we acted perhaps in ignorance of Italian law and that the Sicilian Universities permitted us to do so -- and that as a result we filled many important university chairs, and did it contrary to Italian law and prejudicial to the professional rights of scholars not then and not now in liberated territory, proceeding ignorantly if not arbitrarily and without benefit of "concordat".

It is true that we filled important university posts; for we found whole faculties without a singular titular professor (only 13 of Messina's 50, for instance, were present in Sicily). It is not true that we acted in ignorance, or arbitrarily; and it is inconsiderate to think and unjust to charge that the Sicilian Universities left us uninformed of the law in the premises. Indeed, this Subcommittee gratefully acknowledges that but for Sicilian vigilance in informing us, we might well have made serious mistakes. They informed us not only of their rights under ancient law but of their errors under fascist law; for all Italian scholars -- may we not say all Italians? -- appear alike in this: they do not believe in hiding their light under a bushel.

These are times, your Excellency, that try men's souls, fraying their tempers while jeopardizing their security. Transportation is tedious and communication is often inaccurate. When men know not what to trust, alas, they often trust they-know-not-what. In times like these, your Excellency and I know as philosophers that patience is prudence and forbearance is wisdom. We know, too, from our daily fruitful collaboration, that naked facts are often enough to settle the most frothy problems.

The facts as to our university appointments in Sicily are: (1) that we made no appointments save according to prevailing Italian law (Sicily was Italy to us, we were the Ministry to Sicily, and the prevailing law gave the Ministry great leeway, more leeway than we ever thought of taking); (2) that we are greatly indebted to Sicilian Rectors and scholars for helping us to know the law and to open the universities in those initial days; (3) that only one titular professor among the 39 we are charged with having appointed

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appears actually appointed on a permanent basis ("ordinary"); (4) that all the others were "extraordinary", were needed to keep the universities operating on even a similar basis, were selected by the Universities themselves if not by "consent" then by the nearest approach to that standard the times permitted, were at any rate the best men available in Sicily (which was Italy when the universities opened), and will at the end of the three-year period be tested for permanence of appointment by the judgment of their peers, as is law and academic custom in Italy.

These being the facts, what remains of the issue? Only this: such is my confidence in the justice of the case, in the importance of the post, and in the merits of the scholar filling the post, that the Education Subcommittee of the Allied Control Commission is prepared to leave to the Consiglio Superiore to advise your Excellency, or your successor, whether at the end of the three-year period our one and only permanent appointment shall be admitted as rightly made permanent by us or as more appropriately treated with the other appointments as "extraordinary", and as subject to fair test as to fitness for the permanent post.

Since this is a matter of principle rather than of persons, I do not call the name of the incumbent made permanent by us. But the chair involved is of cooperative law, is of crucial importance if Italy is to change its orientation from its enemies to its friends, and the incumbent of the chair is one of the very few Italians, if not indeed the only one, who knows and has written importantly on both the British and the American Constitutions. More than 700 students have flocked to his lectures this first year.

Only one other thing, Excellency: We Anglo-Americans came to Italy in the role, but not in the spirit, of conquerors. The role was forced upon us, but the spirit is our own -- and this spirit we shall leave with you as our dearest legacy when we are gone. Let Sicily complain if this spirit betrayed their academic needs in those stern initial days. Your Excellency will bear witness to our continuous deference to Italian law and custom, now that the Ministry is organized and functioning. We have wished, we do wish, in this field only the welfare of Italian schools and universities, without preference for regional pride or special claims. In this spirit we bespeak for Sicilian institutions of culture, which first felt the blow of war, sympathy and justice from all of Italy; and we extend to our Sicilian colleagues, exiles of our first days in Italy, the happiness which comes from a continuous accord with the all-Italian confraternity of the free.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Lt. Col. F. V. SMITH, USA
Director of Education.

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Appendix J.

31 July 1944

Sono.

To : Colonel T.V. Smith, Education Subcommittee.

1. In reply to your letter of 17 July 1944, in which you asked, in the name of the three American officers on the Education Subcommittee, that their reported unfavorable attitude toward religious instruction in the Italian schools be investigated, I am glad to inform you that no facts have been presented which would in any way substantiate any such implications.

2. The Commission welcomes the addition of a Roman Catholic educator with the Education Subcommittee. It is not intended, however, that because of that fact any of the officers presently on duty with the Subcommittee shall be relieved.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner

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Appendix K.

REPORT ON ITALIAN EDUCATION IN MIDEAST

I. EDUCATIONAL MISSION TO MIDEAST.

A. Occasion for Going.

Upon request of MIDEAST to bring plates for illustrations and drawings of cover designs for Italian elementary text-books which the Educational Subcommission, A.C.C., was furnishing MIDEAST, I left Rome 2 September 1944 for Cairo -- and returned to Rome 23 September 1944.

In addition to delivering the printing materials required, I meant to exchange educational information with British officials at MIDEAST Headquarters and if permissible and practicable, to visit educational work actually being done among Italians in the provinces. I hoped to get some light from British experience and certainly to attain perspective on our Italian work from days and distances.

B. Travelogue by Days.

Two days were spent at Cairo on the way out and two on the way back. Seven days were spent in Eritrea, five in the 104 Station American Hospital in Asmara from an untired temperature traveling with me and in at free Egypt, and two days at Tripoli. The remainder of the elapsed time was spent in traveling or in waiting to travel: one day from Naples to Cairo, one day from Cairo to Asmara, one day and two nights at Khartoum, one day from Khartoum to Cairo, one day from Cairo to Tripoli, one day from Tripoli to Algiers, one day and two nights at Algiers, and one day from Algiers to Rome.

C. Things Seen, Heard, and Smelt.

During the trip I saw many strange sights, heard not a few unaccustomed sounds, acquired a modest synopsis for Eastern odors, and met and admired many colleagues in the difficult art of military government. I heard in person, and deeply sympathized with, the desire of the Reverend Mr. V.K.C. Logan to visit Italy in his capacity of Assistant International Commissioner of the International Boy Scouts. I acquired a healthy respect for the British Military Administration, especially for the happy marriage they manage to make between central control and decentralized independence, between tolerance for the indigenous in every culture and insistence upon certain universal principles of administration. In addition to all this, I remained over in Asmara one day to give by invitation two lectures on Allied Military Government in Italy, with especial reference to education, before the American Signal Corps colony stationed in Eritrea -- and by remaining the day, I escaped a plane crash in which every passenger was injured.

More detailed observations follow upon the three centres visited:

II. EDUCATION FROM MIDEAST HEADQUARTERS.

III. EDUCATION IN ERITREA.

IV. EDUCATION IN TRIPOLITANIA.

II. EDUCATION OF ITALIANS IN MIDEAST.

At Cairo I found Major D.L. STEVENS in administrative charge of Education under Lt. Colonel J.H.D. ANDERSON. Colonel ANDERSON was trained as a lawyer at Cambridge but decided to become a missionary instead. The War found him in Egypt in mastery of the Arabic language and available for Empire service which quickly he undertook. "He is a man of the readiest intelligence, impressive address, and the most charming manners, moral and intellectual." He took me to lunch at the famous Gahirah Sport Club and we had a three-hour canvas of affairs educational and economic.

Major STEVENS received with gratitude the plates I brought and took them at once to the Ministry of Information through whom they were passed out for printing as immediate as possible. He hopes to have all textbooks ready -- they are contracted for to this end -- by the opening of schools. Major STEVENS was teaching in Cairo when the War broke out. He also knows Arabic. He is married to an American-Canadian woman, who was also teaching, in the American Mission at Cairo. He is a reflective man with broad intelligence and a sustained curiosity, and did so the courtesy and pleasure of a soul at his home.

At Cairo I found, however, as expected, only administrative pedagogy, so to say. It became apparent at once that if I was to get kinesthesia for British educational policy, I must go to the field where the work was being done. Colonel ANDERSON had had some reluctance at my going into Italian territory, lest it raise suspicion and hope of a return of colonies, in advance of their international disposition. This reluctance, was, however, quickly resolved in my favor, and I was given this general background for observation in Eritrea and Tripolitania:

A. General Policy.

Headquarters reserved to themselves only questions of general policy, and great freedom was allowed to men in the field within the broad limit of the policies set. The outline of policy was that grants-in-aid would be given for educational purposes on two conditions: (1) that the subjects taught be approved and (2) that the teachers themselves be screened and centrally approved. The only real difficulty had been in Cirenaica, and not there in connection with Italians. "It was in connection with a small Jewish population who, stirred up nationalistically by some regiments from Palestine, insisted upon schools of their own in their own vernacular. Grants-in-aid were refused unless they study certain practical subjects in Arabic, which was their own daily language as well as the language of the country. They were granted, however, liberal privileges for their own language and religion on the side. They were not satisfied with this, and so were largely educating their own children at home at their own expense.

B. Headquarters View of the Italian Equation in Education.

As touching Italian education, there was thought to be no continuing problem. To begin with there was none in Cirenaica, for the Italian

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population had fled. As touching Tripolitania, this country, being close to Italy, had sent most of its women and children back to the mainland. And as touching Eritrea, repatriation would likely be encouraged if needed to effect it. This arose from the ad hoc nature of the colonization in Eritrea. The Italian population had been sent out largely as an outpost for the conquest of Ethiopia, mechanics and other people useful for war. That both over and lost, they would probably wish to return and should perhaps be sent back if they did not wish it. (This analysis was confirmed in Eritrea itself.)

Meantime, and as an interim measure, efforts were being made to give the Italians everywhere (I could find out nothing dependable about Italian Somaliland, it belonging to the East African Command) as good an education as war conditions permitted along traditional Italian lines, always propagandistic of course.

C. Text-book Troubles.

On this latter point, a good deal of trouble had been encountered as touching textbooks. The Fascist textbooks were not of course to be used. Educational authorities in Eritrea had composed texts of their own, which were submitted to London after being approved at Headquarters. They were tentatively approved in London, but after being pitched from Ministry to Ministry they were flatly turned down, on grounds not made clear to Headquarters.

Then it was heard that the Allied Military Government had texts, and report was had to us -- a report which initiated and largely explained my presence in Egypt. Our books, however, had not been fully acceptable in Eritrea, though they were approved from Headquarters. Such is the decentralization in administration, that, against the advice and wishes of Headquarters, Eritrea flatly refused to use two of the ten books from Italy. (They were the regular texts for the 4th and 5th grades.) Objection was found to a few specific passages, in one where references still remained to Italian Empire, and objection was made to the general tone of the other. Eritrea had not only refused these books but had taken it upon itself to advise Tripolitania not to use them. The drastic action, at least in the specific case, arose apparently because Headquarters out of a sense of undue deference to AEG thought it ought not so much as to touch a single line with intent to improve.

Much of the backhandedness about texts had arisen, as Headquarters explained the matter to me, because of the precariousness of the campaign against the Italians in East Africa. So small was their military force (only about 30,000 men, a group which later captured 300,000 Italians!) and so precarious therefore the enterprise that complete secrecy was maintained. No textbook or educational planning was done in advance, lest military intent be thereby disclosed.

* The specific passages disclosed to me were from Il Libro della V. Classe, pp. 39, 114, 133, 151, 155.

III. GENERAL EDUCATION IN ERITREA.

In Eritrea, at Asmara, I found in charge of Education for the BMA (British Military Administration) a Captain KYNASTON-SHELL, of middle age and efficient bearing. His background was public school teaching in London, Museum administration there, foreign travel, and some pre-war years with the British Institute in Alexandria (where he became master of the Arabic language, knowing Italian already). He had a small office staff including a native (European educated) inspector, of natural poise and (reported) great good judgment.

The Captain's tasks were to preserve and enlarge the education he found existent for the native population, and to keep going an appropriate education for the Italian population so long as it remained (at least half the school population has returned to Italy since the conquest, and he estimates that more than 90% of the remaining Italians will crowd the first boat accessible to them). The native problem is the more important aspect of the education problem. Since, however, it is not the problem of concern to me, I shall content myself with an appendix in which he summarizes (not non-invidiously) what the Italians did and the British are doing for the natives.

A. Italian Education.

The secrecy necessary for the Eritrean campaign foredoomed the BMA to enter the country with practically no advance preparation for education. Once in, the buildings were, many of them, requisitioned, though not destroyed as in Italy; there were no suitable textbooks and there was at first a disinclination on the part of the home government to spend any more money on educating Italians than the minimum required by international law, i.e. the maintenance of schools, war conditions considered, that were as good as those previously enjoyed.

There was, however, an early change on the part of the government. Not only were the schools restored as good as before, but they are being bettered. Practice teaching has been instituted, and opportunities beyond the secondary maximum are being offered already. Five faculties, that is, have been organized, for those who cannot go away; and these may easily become a university: Letters and Philosophy, Engineering and Mathematics, Economics and Commerce, Jurisprudence, and, finally Medicine. The teaching of English was requested and has been provided. Though the British Institute was not prepared to undertake the latter financially, Captain KYNASTON-SHELL has himself undertaken it, with great success. Around 1,000 students are being served, in five branches, four outside of Asmara; and the work is easily self-sustaining, 350 pounds having been cleared the first three months.

Though there was a six months delay, in opening the Italian schools of Eritrea, the buildings are now all derequisitioned for the term beginning in November and textbooks will, it is hoped, be available. There are about 4,000 Italian students all told, in some twenty-old schools (nine of which are in Asmara), being taught by 163 teachers*.

* 13 of these are nuns.

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There is no dearth of teachers. While teachers' salaries are too low, their prestige is better than their training and performance.

The elementary education is free, and works in two shifts: 3-12 and 2-6. For secondary schools (Scuola Media, Liceo-Ginnasio, Istituto Tecnico and Istituto Magistrale) the complicated Italian system of computing fees was abolished and a flat fee adopted: 30 shillings a term (three terms a year) for the Scuola Media and 40 shillings per term for the higher ones mentioned above. In November 1943, 1092 students paid these fees, and there were only 42 applications for exemption which, in Italian times, was granted for a very wide variety of reasons.

A separate paragraph is called for on textbooks. Efforts were made at the beginning to expunge pages from the fascist textbooks while certain new books were being prepared on the ground. These new books, however, were turned down in London, after long delay in examining them. Eventually, hope was raised of getting suitable textbooks from the Allied Control Commission in Italy. These books were approved by the Headquarters in Cairo, but Captain KYNASTON-SMITH was so unhappy at Empire references, not to mention the general tone especially of one, that he categorically refused to use the basic texts for the 4th and 5th grades.* He is hoping that the others will be ready soon, and as regards the gaps he will depend, as he has been largely depending meanwhile, upon typed or hand written texts compiled by the teachers themselves. Apart from the state-required books for the first five grades (for he has deviated as little as possible from the forms prescribed in Italy), he has received from Headquarters permission to print locally seven texts in Latin. Italian grammar, Italian literature, History and Geography.

The Captain says that the school buildings have been done with more reference to the facade than to function; that equipment is poor, and accommodations necessary in other lands hardly recognized at all. I myself visited several of the buildings in Asmara, and gained the same impression. The toilet facilities are not well arranged, being mostly outside the buildings; the desks are poor; there are little if any pictures on the walls (though a crucifix in each classroom); and almost no playgrounds at all, not even in large schools where hundreds of students are served.

B. Native Education.

The Italian Government maintained 14 schools within the then boundaries of Eritrea: in addition there were 3 Catholic Mission schools and some 25 village schools nominally also under the control of the Mission. At those, however, attendance was irregular and supervision scarce. The present comparison of numbers would therefore be 25 now as against 17 previously. The attendance at school, however, has dropped (from 6,000, claimed, to 2,500) due to the present limitation of a class to a maximum of 25. No pedagogic training was provided under the Italians and hence the standard of teaching

* I have the impression that had he known he could change these books as he pleased, he would certainly have modified and used.

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was probably low on the part of the 33 native teachers employed. Moreover, most schools were under an Italian Headmaster and Eritreans enjoyed none of the responsibility and consequent gratification in the results of their efforts that are now provided them.

The language of instruction was always Italian, with some slight attention paid to the local language in certain centres. The new orientation of teaching in the mother tongue has created an excellent impression amongst Eritreans whose interest and co-operation, now at last being invited, are shown in the provision of funds and school buildings and by suitably clothing the pupils. The text-books provided for the use of native schools were well produced but extolled Fascism on every page. The Education Department has with some difficulty produced three texts and has a further three in preparation in co-operation with the teachers. The Tigrinya Weekly News is also a most valuable vehicle for spreading interest in education, and in printing material suitable for use in schools. The regular inspection of the schools shows up against the virtual apparent neglect on the part of the Italian Administration, whilst the status of the teachers has been immeasurably increased, and in every way possible their social position is being enhanced within the limits of the salary (140/-a month) which does not permit, however, of much cultural or domestic amelioration.

Nuns previously provided some education for girls, again in Italian; but the creation of a special girls' school, teaching in the vernacular (with admittance of girls to all the other schools) has proved a most popular and appreciated development.

The election of a native committee to tend each school means stimulation of local interest which should lead to sustained support. The population, represented by its chiefs, therefore, shares a direct interest and responsibility in the school. It is clear that in Italian times no such interest was invited.

This new educational programme, with the hope of eventual secondary facilities, has therefore put into the Eritreans -- a people capable of such achievement through education -- a new spirit which has already led to the expressed desire for many additional schools in the new financial year.

IV. EDUCATION IN TRIPOLITANIA.

At Tripoli I found my former and beloved teacher (School Military Government, Charlottesville, Va.), Brigadier T. E. BLACKLEY, as Governor of Italy's erstwhile front-door colony, Tripolitania. I was loyally welcomed as a colleague in military administration and royally entertained as a guest at the Brigadier's billet, the Volpi Villa.

Major A. J. STEELE-GREIG is Director of Education for Tripolitania, and a substantial job indeed he appears to have done. He is himself an experienced school man, an English school-master of both primary and

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secondary background. He is particularly well equipped to deal with the Italian problem in education, since he took advanced degrees in Italy and speaks Italian fluently. (He has also a growing competence in Arabic.)

A. The General Educational Situation.

The educational situation in Tripolitania was anomalous in one regard and lucky in another. It was anomalous indeed for three years, so that the first year of restored schooling was populated 60% by children in Class I, meant for those of 6 years but now covering an age range from 6 to 13 years. Lucky were the schools in that the supplies for the year, generous in themselves, sent from Italy the year in which the superintendent and many of the teachers fled, 1940--41, were found intact and could be distributed for the restoration of schooling in 1943--44.

Fortunate as well as lucky are the schools, Italian schools at least. Tripolitania had been an educational show window, as well as a colonial parade ground. As Major STEELE-GREIG writes:

"Previous to Italy's entry into the war, June 10th 1940, education played an important part in the Fascist Government of the territory, the annual expenses being two million lire. School buildings were modern, light and airy, and sanitary arrangements were first class. A well trained staff of 174 Italian and 97 Arab teachers were employed at the 214 schools, of which 8 were secondary and 206 elementary (100 Arab, 91 Italian, 15 Jewish. Attending these schools were 26,797 children: 15,833 Arab, 5,822 Italian, 5,102 Jewish).

"The Fascist Government was lavish with its equipment and most up to date methods were adopted, such ingenious paraphernalia being used: there was an excellently stocked library, four, first class expensively equipped laboratories and each school was equipped with radio, gramophone and cinema, there being an ample supply of films."

B. Getting under Way.

After some months of delay, following the British occupation, the schools of Tripolitania were reopened, in 1943, under Captain (now Major) STEELE-GREIG. Only 75 Italian teachers remained of the 174, and they because they were not ardent fascists. This simplified by practically taking care of the purging problem, but it left a shortage of teachers on hand. But, on this point, the Italian school population had also been cut into half by the movement back to Italy of parents and children. Of the total of 10,338 pupils with which the schools opened in 1943, only 2,373 were Italian (there being 1,804 Arabs and 2,455 Jews). Education was resumed under a fourfold injunction: (1) to open elementary schools, only, and in two languages,

Italian and Arabic*; (2) to survey existing school buildings for repairs, etc.; (3) to prepare estimate of expenditure and curriculum, and (4) to collect and appoint teaching and administrative staff.

An additional 103 Italian teachers had to be found and 55 Arab teachers before the schools could fairly open. The Italians were found working in offices, with School Certificates but without teaching experience.** The additional Arab teachers were harder to come by and less satisfactory than the Italians when found. Arab inspectors were brought from Palestine to conduct refresher courses for the Arab teachers. The inspectors appointed by the Italians, one Arab and one Italian, have been retained, with two more Arab inspectors added. The Italian who had been acting in the capacity of Superintendent after the Fascist Superintendent fled his job and the country has been retained, and has done outstanding service.#

It will be observed that the instructions were to open only elementary schools. That formal injunction holds, but the secondary classes are being added as required under the harmless guise of additional "elementary" work. The text-book problem was met, on the Italian side, by the usual extemporizing for the first year (Arab books were imported from Cairo and further East). Next year most of the books used by AMG in Italy will be used in the Italian schools.

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* No special provision was made for Jewish language schools, since most of them use Arabic (some Italian) as their daily medium. Since, however, Jewish children would not attend school on Saturday, they are segregated in special classes where possible, to prevent the problem of absenteeism.

** Of the total Italian teachers, 8 are priests and 14 nuns.

Though this report is primarily of the Italian problem, a further word may be added upon a very fine Arab Trade school, whose work I inspected, and invested in, located in Tripoli. It was founded as a private enterprise during Turkish occupation and was continued by the Italian administration. The boys are all orphans and are boarded at the school. Their mornings go to classes and their afternoon to trades of their own choosing, from pottery to farming. It is self-supporting through the sale of the products produced by the boys themselves, though its pottery production is suffering now from lack of glazing material.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020C. Race and Other Problems.

Though only two languages are used for school purposes, nevertheless the three religions are fully recognized and respected. Arab classes close on Friday, Jewish on Saturday, and Christian on Sunday. In the provinces the three races are sometimes thrown together but not as a policy in the centres. The mixing of them is not preeminently successful, though it is noted that in games they get along well to mutual profit. (The Arab sexes must also be kept apart, there being altogether 3/1 Arab girl students.) Much attention is being paid to physical training that looks toward competitive games and good sportsmanship, rather than back to military training and the barbarism of glory. In Tripoli (where nearly half the total school population is congregated) the Municipality has arranged a bathing beach where each child, of every race and religion, is given in summer 15 consecutive days at the beach, teachers and doctors being in attendance. Dental service is provided each school child in Tripoli and a doctor is in daily attendance at the schools, doctors in the provinces visit schools at least twice a week. Undernourished children receive special rations of milk and tonic.

D. Odds and Ends.

English instruction is provided wherever possible. It is on a voluntary basis for both teachers and students but on a scale rather comprehensive. (Civil service examinations in English are given systematically to ambitious Italian and Arab employees.) The whole educational enterprise is well geared into the prestige of the British Military Administration. Visits to the schools by dignitaries are frequent, and the children are in turn invited to the Volpi Villa for occasional parties with the British Governor. There will be a continuing problem of Italian education in Tripolitania, thinks Major STEELE-GREIG, as most of the Italian Colonists who desire to return to Italy have already gone back. Most of those now remaining prefer to remain permanently, save only in cases where families are still broken.

But the Italian problem is not here, any more than in Eritrea, the main educational problem, quantitatively speaking. Of the present school population in Tripolitania, something over 10,000, about half are Arabs (the other half roughly equally divided between Italians and Jews). Already there are from the remoter parts more than 5,000 additional applications for schooling. Not all these applicants can be provided with educational opportunities at once, but the need will be met as rapidly as possible; for a move as popular as that of the opening of schools and extending to all groups the educational opportunities heretofore concentrated upon the Italians -- "the most popular made by B.M.A. in the Territory" -- will be made to grow in quantity as rapidly as the maintenance of its quality can be guaranteed.

Lt. Colonel T. V. SMITH
Director, Education Sub-
Commission, A.C.C.

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SECRET

CSDIC/SIM/AB 13

Copy No: 102/19

This report contains information on the
Military Inspectorate of Labour.

Translation of extracts from detailed inter-
rogations by SIM/CSDIC of two Italians.

Source No 345 SIM Ref 94 AB
" " 378 " " 94 AB

A. PREAMBLE

Source 345 is an intelligent engineer with NO political
prejudices who worked for some time with the Military Inspector-
ate of Labour. Reliability good.

Source 378 is an intelligent fitter who was called up for
service with a Labour Bn. Reliability good.

B. MILITARY INSPECTION OF LABOUR

1. Organization

Sources confirm the main lines of the organization of the
Labour Service as already published in Report No CSDIC/CMF/SIM/AB 51,
but state that since July 44 the "Intervincial Inspectorates"
have been known as "Intervincial Military HQ" ("Comando
Militare Intervinciale"), followed by the name of the respective
region. Some Provinces now have more than one Labour Bn.

2. Enlistment

In a proclamation dated 18 Oct 43, a solemn promise was
given to the effect that men who volunteered for service in
Labour Bns would be exempt from all obligations as regards
military service, "both present and future". The stressing
of the "voluntary" nature of this service led those who responded
to the appeal to believe that they could leave it when they
liked, but subsequent circulars laid down that the voluntary
element was merely the act of enlistment and that all workers
would be compelled to go on serving indefinitely, unless they
obtained their discharge for reasons considered valid.

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A. PREAMBLE

Source 342 is an intelligent engineer with no political prejudices who worked for some time with the Military Inspectorate of Labour. Reliability good.

Source 370 is an intelligent fighter who was called up for service with a Labour Bn. Reliability good.

B. MILITARY INSPECTORATE OF LABOUR

1. Organization

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2. Enlistment

In a proclamation dated 16 Oct 43, a solemn promise was given to the effect that men who volunteered for service in Labour Bns would be exempt from all obligations as regards military service, "both present and future". The stressing of the "voluntary" nature of this service led those who responded to the appeal to believe that they could leave it when they liked, but subsequent circulars laid down that the voluntary element was merely the lot of enlistment and that all workers would be compelled to go on serving indefinitely, unless they obtained their discharge for reasons considered adequate by the central body. As regards military service, the promises given have not been kept, as the 1922-25 classes were first called up, then the 1918-20 classes and finally the 1916-17 classes. Propaganda within the Labour service lays much stress on the necessity of maintaining this service in order to combat unemployment.

3. Provincial Labour Bns

a) Organization

Source 345 confirms that each bn consists of two "groups" of five "centuries" each. Total strength of a bn is about twelve officers, ten NCOs and a thousand men. Each group is commanded by a subaltern. Each century is subdivided into ten squads of ten men each. Each bn. has in addition an "emergency century".

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("centuria di pronto impiego"), each of the ten squads of which consists of:

- 4 masons
- 1 minor
- 1 carpenter
- 4 labourers

b) Transport and tools

Each Bn has: 1 car
1 lorry
2 MCs
200 wheelbarrows
About 1000 picks and shovels
Sundry other tools and equipment.

c) Identity Cards

Each man has an identity card without photograph, with text in Italian and German, issued by IM 39. It contains the man's number, surname, christian name and name of father, address, trade and date of joining.

d) Punishments

For minor offences, fines ranging from 5 to 200 Lire. Those guilty of more serious offences are handed over to the military authorities.

e) Pay

(i) Officers

In the early days rates of pay were as follows:

Maggiore	: Lire 5000 + 250 for wife and 250 for each child, per month.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Capitano	: " 4500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tenente	: " 4000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
S. Tenente	: " 3500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Each Dn has: 1 car
1 lorry
2 MCs
200 wheelbarrows
About 1000 picks and shovels
Various other tools and equipment.

c) Identity Cards

Each man has an identity card without photograph, with text in Italian and German, issued by En HQ. It contains the man's number, surname, christian name and name of father, address, trade and date of joining.

d) Punishments

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Tenente :	" " " " " " " "
S.Tenente :	" " " " " " " "

Subsequently the rates were reduced to those applicable to Republican Army officers, with retrospective effect. In the case of junior officers, this was unequal, as they had to refund what they had received in excess of the rates for officers of the same rank in the Army, but senior officers benefited by the measure, the Army rates and allowances for them being higher. Under the new system, a captain with wife but no children receives Lire 4630 a month, a Lt Col with wife and three children Lire 9500.

(ii) Workers

A rather complex system of payment prevails, wages consisting of:

Ordinary family allowances, on the same scale as those paid to industrial workers.
Bonus of Lire 10 for each working day ("indennita di presenza").
"Bombing" bonus (promised, but never paid).
Ration allowance of Lire 20 a day if rations in kind are NOT issued.

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CSDIC/SMA/AB 73

Actual pay, according to the following scale:

<u>Category of Worker</u>	<u>For work in the Province in which he enlisted</u>	<u>For work outside the Province in which he enlisted</u>
Specialist	Litre 5.- an hour	Litre 5.50 an hour
Skilled Workman	" 4.50 " "	" 5.- " "
Manual Labourer	" 4.- " "	" 4.40 " "

Normal overtime: increase of 25% on above rates.
 Overtime on holidays or at night: increase of 50%.
 For every workman under 20 years of age: reduction of 20%.
 For every workman under 18 years of age: reduction of 40%.
 Workers are paid for six hours' work a day, plus family allowances, bonuses etc, even if there is NO work for them to do.

c) Control of working hours

Every worker is given a weekly card and each OC Century keeps a register. Every morning the OC Century hands the workers' cards to the squad leaders, who call the roll and note on each worker's card that he was present. Before the midday meal the squad leaders withdraw the workers' cards which they return to them after the meal, noting thereon that the worker was present in the afternoon. When work is finished, the squad leaders collect the cards and hand them in to the OC Century, who transcribes the annotations in his register. At the end of the month three copies of the register are made, one copy remaining at Century HQ and the others being sent respectively to the Interprovincial HQ and the Military Inspectorate of Labour.

4. 16 Labour Bn, MIHAN (Source 378)

a) History and Organization (Ann 44)

The Bn was formed at FORTI and was employed on the construction of fortifications.

Specialist	Lira 5.- an hour	Lira 5.50 an hour.
Skilled Workman	" 4.50 " "	" 5.- " "
Manual Labourer	" 4.- " "	" 4.40 " "

Normal overtime: increase of 25% on above rates.

Overtime on holidays or at night: increase of 50%.

For every workman under 20 years of age: reduction of 20%.

For every workman under 16 years of age: reduction of 40%.

Workers are paid for six hours' work a day, plus family allowances, bonuses etc, even if there is NO work for them to do.

f) Control of working hours

Every worker is given a weekly card and each OC Century keeps a register. Every morning the OC Century hands the workers' cards to the squad leaders, who call the roll and note on each worker's card that he was present. Before the midday meal the squad leaders withdraw the workers' cards which they return to them after the meal, noting thereon that the worker was present in the afternoon. When work is finished, the squad leaders collect the cards and hand them in to the OC Century, who transcribes the annotations in his register. At the end of the month three copies of the register are made, one copy remaining at Century HQ and the others being sent respectively to the Interprovincial HQ and the Military Inspectorate of Labour.

4. 16 Labour Bn, MILAN (Source 373)

a) History and Organization (Aug 44)

The Bn was formed at FOGLIA and was employed on the construction of fortifications in the GOTHIC LINE along the River POGLIA. It consisted of one HQ Century and three centuries of workers. The total strength was 300-400 men, each century consisting of about 80 men.

b) Transport

This consisted of one car and one small van. When the bn had to be moved, vans were provided by the Central command.

c) Supervision of work

All work was supervised by German military personnel and instructions were issued by technicians of the RDT Organization.

SECRET

OSD/C/SIM/AB 72

d) Personnel and Morale

Almost all the men came from the Province of MILAN, the majority having been previously in prison or in concentration camps. With one or two rare exceptions they were all anti-German and sabotage during the construction of fortifications was widespread. For instance, out of 200 pillboxes erected, NOT more than ten were properly built, all the others having some fundamental defect which would have rendered them useless when put to the test. During the night the workmen used to alter the composition of the mortar and the shape of the moulds, so that the concrete cracked when firing tests were carried out and the work had to be done all over again.

c. PERSONALITIES

Officers of 50 Labour Bn. ARRETO (May 44 - Source 345)

Source confirms the names given in Report No OSD/C/CAF/SIM/AB 51, para C 3, and gives the following additional names:

Maggiore	RIOCCORONI	Dismissed in Feb 44, for transferring the HQ elsewhere after an air raid.
Ten	AGLIETTI Enzo	From SIENA.
S. Ten	MARIANI Francesco	Proprietor of a sugar refinery in ARRETO.
"	VAGNETTI Luigi	Adj. Native of ARE.

SIM/OSD/C
1 Nov 44.

(O.J. T/EE)
Major
Italian: Increment to OSD/C.

NOTE: With effect from 1 Nov 44, the series of reports hitherto published as OSD/C/CAF/SIM/AB, will be known as OSD/C/SIM/AB, but the progressive numbering will be continued from the old series.

DISTRIBUTION

ATTN	G-2 (OI).....	2	CAF	336 PR HING, RAP.....	1
	JICA	4		DOS (I) ALI	2
	CMA	4		G-2 (I.O. 5-S) AFHQ.....	1
	AG of S, G-5, AFHQ.....	1		GSI, Main Eighth Army.....	1

over again.

C. PERSONALITIES

Officers of 50 Labour Bn, AREZZO (May 44 - Source 345)

Source confirms the names given in Report No CEDIC/CEP/SIM/AB 51, para C 3, and gives the following additional names:

Maggiore	RICCOBONI	Dismissed in Feb 44, for transferring the HQ elsewhere after an air raid.
Ten	AGLIETTI Enzo	From SILEA.
S. Ten	MARIANI Francesco	Proprietor of a sugar refinery in AREZZO.
"	VAGNETTI Luigi	Adj. Native of GHE.

SIM/CEDIC
1 Nov 44.

Francesco Mariani
(O.J. TATE)
Major
Italian Increment to CEDIC.

NOTE: With effect from 1 Nov 44, the series of reports hitherto published as CEDIC/CEP/SIM/AB, will be known as CEDIC/SIM/AB, but the progressive numbering will be continued from the old series.

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<u>AFHQ</u>	G-2 (OI).....	2	<u>CEP</u>	536 PR WING, RAF.....	1
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	CEMA	4		G-2 (I.O.S-S) AFHQ.....	1
	AC of S, G-5, AFHQ.....	1		CSI, Main Eighth Army.....	1
	AFHQ.....	1		G-2, Main Fifth Army.....	1
	SO (I) MED	1		IS 9 CEP.....	1
	CEMA/AVNAW/AFHQ	1		300 FSS.....	1
	ISLD	1		300 FSS No 1 Det.....	1
	G-2 (EW)	1		ISID ADV.....	1
<u>ME</u>	POS (I).....	1		SSI Unit (Z) IX.....	1
	CEDIC	1		SIO PIGE.....	1
<u>UK</u>	MEI	3		SO (I) FORALL.....	1
	ADI (K)	3		SO (I) NOIT.....	1
	RED 1/2M	3		Int Soc, RAF.....	3
	ISLD	1		Inta Day, AOC.....	3
	POS	1		CEDIC.....	1
				CEDIC (East).....	1
<u>USA</u>	CEM Branch.....	1		SIM/CEDIC IO.....	1
				File.....	1
				No.5 Detachment.....	1

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S/I/102

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W. H. C.

08-07-1963























Civito 028

his report contains information on the
of the LIGO Division.

translation of extracts from deleted
interactions by 5716-210 of two mutants.

[illegible]

Now used: JULY 14, 1900, 000500061-61

11:25:00

2000

[illegible]

SOURCE A22 is a resident who was captured by the Germans at Tignes and forcibly enrolled in the Wehrmacht in April 1942. He seems to have been sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp where he died.

NOTHING COMES OF IT

730-6571

Information in the foregoing is not to be used for all the information
 will be to of in before to 04/05/1951/7/1/25.

2. Cellulose acetate

Sourmond confirm that 5 and 6 are correct and 3 may have been made
of the DFE. They differ, however, from reports by CAG/CIA/USAF/JAN 26
in their description of the remaining units of the IIC, which they
state are

1 x player (or decision) on

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

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4. PRESENT

Source 422 is a business man who was conscripted and sent to Germany for war with 3 army Regt, SA 12000 Div, with which he served until he deserted in Aug 44. He seems reliable.

Source 423 is a peasant who was captured by the Germans at REIMS and formerly employed in the Reserve of the SA 12000 Div, from which he deserted in Aug 44. He seems reliable.

5. SA 12000 DIVISION

1. History

Information on the formation and org in GERMANY of the SA 12000 Div will be found in report to GADIC/20/511/AN 86.

2. Organization

Sources confirm that 5 and 6 Inf Regts and 3 city Regt form part of the Div. They are, however, from Report to GADIC/20/511/AN 86 in their description of the remaining units of the Div, which they state are:

- 1 x Pioneer (or demolition) co
- 1 x stock co
- 1 x A. & B. co, consisting of three coys
- 1 x Div Reserve, a staff unit of five coys
- 1 x (German) Liaison unit
- 1 x Div Vet co

3. Strength

Source 423 states that no 1 of the Div was to have been 12,000, but that it has never reached this figure, NOT even in 1944.

4. Transport (Source 423)

The Div's list consists of:
 30 x 2 1/2 ton or similar cars
 about 450 x lorries, type 26 or 66
 about 1000 horses and mules for the German HE vans.

5. Administration (Source 422)

From the or equivalent situation is adminisratively independent and has an admin office. Each coy has a staff in charge of accounts, other and men received their wages in advance every ten days. No calculations are made when 2000 or less are there or in hospital.

— 1937 —

2017/03/23/03:13:72

as a protective part and (b)

BOUTEREAU (r)

Salute	are 100	+ 25% increment	= 125	100	at same
General	"	120	+ 25%	"	150
Dr. J. G. C.	"	140	+ 25%	"	175

44) FOURTEENTH (14)

Parents of a private or corporal	117	1200
Wife of a Sgt with two children	1	1200
Wife of a Sgt	1	1200

e) Casualties and Resolutions

On an unspecified date, at Longo Camp, 3 up 3 in the morning, my platoon advanced and had fifty men killed and two of its guns destroyed. The OC and almost all the rest of the men of the Co. were promptly executed.

In Aug 44, 250 men, including two officers, were sentenced for desertion.

4) Задание

very low, despite the rigid discipline enforced by the German command. Although the penalty for desertion is instant death, it is the desire and intention of every man to desert at the first opportunity. There were many cases of desertion during the retreat from Gdansk and elsewhere. On 20 and 21 June men were caught at Vaparski while trying to desert and shot on the spot. There is a tacit understanding between the men and their officers, especially the junior ones, and it is believed that many of them are already secretly in contact with the Poles.

6) Novelty

The boat left URESQUEN on 8 AUG 44 and travelled by train via TARIJIAO, UDINE, TRIESTE, ZAGABEBODIN, BUDAPEST, LITOMYSLA VLA and ARNOVA to B. GUSTAVS (0 467), which it reached on 17 Aug. Thence it proceeded on foot to S. JAR-PHO (Q 6349).

¹²2. W. J. Leary, Jr. (Nationalism Compliment). (Source 4.2)

NOTES

3. consists of five days numbered 1 to 5, with a total strength

b) Composition and Organization

C 5542 On an unspecified date, at Ponte GILTO, 8 up 3 to was attacked by allied aircraft and had fifty men killed and two of its guns destroyed. 150 00 and almost all the rest of the men of the 10th properly deserted.

In Aug 44, 250 men, including two officers, were denounced for desertion.

c) Morale

Very low, despite the rigid discipline enforced by the German command. Although the penalty for desertion is instant death, it is the genuine and intention of every man to desert at the first opportunity. There were many cases of desertion during the return from CERVIA and afterwards. On 20 Jul 44 five men were caught at VARESE while trying to desert and shot on the spot. There is a tacit understanding between the men and their officers, especially the junior ones, and it is believed that many of them are already secretly in contact with the Partisans.

d) Movements

The 80th left GILTO on 4 Aug 44 and travelled by train via PAVESIO, VERBA, TRIVICO, BIELLA, VERBA, VERBA, ILAN, ALICIA IRLA and ADAMI to S. CRISTOFORO (C 4547), which it reached on 17 Aug. Thence it proceeded on foot to S. LUDINO (C 4548).

12. Div. Smeralda (Battaglione Complementi) (Source 425)a) Organization

It consists of five edys numbered 1 to 5, with a total strength of 500 men, of whom 400 had deserted by 17 Sep 44, leaving only about 200.

b) Armament

Individual armament consists of M1938 rifles. Men on guard duty, but not at other times, each man carries three clips of 300 and six hand-grenades. In addition each pl has two L. 42.

c) Location

On 17 Sep 44, the 200 men who had not yet deserted were at GILTO MONTEFALCONE (C 4450).

d) Casualties

One German officer and two Republican officers of 4 Coy, with 150 men from 5 Coy, were captured by Partisans near CERVIA (C 3542) on 15 Sep 44.

3549

REF ID: A11112

c) LOYALISTS

He left CAIRO on 5 Aug 44 and travelled by train on his home route as 3 Arty Regt HQ, which they reached on 7 Aug. When they marched in three days to BENGASI, where they remained and travelled via MILA, KAKHIL, ALASSA THIA and ADHI to G. GILBERTO, where they arrived on 12 Aug. On 25 Aug they proceeded on foot from G. GILBERTO to CAIRO, where they stayed until 17 Sep, on which date they marched to CAIRO.

13. I.P. MGR

SAN MARCO Div HQ	22500
3 Arty Regt HQ	26805
" " " " " " " "	22785 A
" " " " " " " "	22785 B
" " " " " " " "	22785 C
" " " " " " " "	22785 D
Div Reserve on	20385

14. Personalities (Sep 44)

a) Recruitment

i) Div HQ

General PRINCIPAL is no longer COC of the Div and according to reports he has joined the Partisans. He has been succeeded in Sep 44 by Present COC.

ii) 6 Inf Regt

Cap Vassallo	CO Regt
Cap	CO HQ Coy
	Scenario

iii) 3 Arty Regt

Gen Col	POSSETTI, Nicola	Former CO Regt. Reinstated from
"	"	CAIRO in Mar 44 on account of age.
"	"	CO Regt from Mar to early Jul 44, when
"	"	Gen PRINCIPAL replaced him by
"	"	Present CO Regt
"	"	Adjutant
"	"	Asst to CO Regt
"	"	Regt Railways off.
"	"	CO HQ
"	"	Asst 1st

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- Page Five -

b) German

Gen. von Althaus

Cap. LUNOFF

Gen. B.L.G.,
Gen. F.
Gen. von Althaus

SECRET
1000/100/101/101

Attached to Div. 100 and officially
designated as CG 102. It is a unit.
Attached to Div. 100, Army, 100.
Superiority 100.

1000/100/101/101
Gen. (R.R. 100/100) 100
Lt. Col.
Gen. G.D.I.C., 100.

0 2 5 6

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3547

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<u>AFHQ</u>	G-2 (OI).....2	<u>CIF</u>	BGS (I), AAI.....2
	JICA.....4		G-2 (I.O.S-S) AFHQ.....1
	CEWA.....4		GSI, Main Eighth Army..1
	AC of S, G-5, AFHQ.....1		G-2, Main Fifth Army...1
	MFIC.....1		IS 9 CME.....1
	MAIC.....1		300 PSS.....1
	SO (I) MED.....1		300 PSS No 1 Det.....1
	COMNAVNAV/NIU.....1		ISLD Adv.....1
	ISTD.....1		SCI Unit (2) Det.....1
	G-2 (FW).....1		SLD FICME.....1
<u>ME</u>	BGS (I).....1		SO (I) TOTALI.....1
	CSDIC.....1		SO (I) POWIT.....1
<u>UK</u>	DMI.....3		Int Sec, MAAP.....3
	ADI (K).....3		Infm Div, ACC.....3
	NTD 1/PW.....3		CSDIC.....1
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	PWE.....1		SEM/CSDIC LO.....1
			File.....3
		<u>USA</u>	PW Branch.. ..1

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CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP
APO 394, U. S. Army

21/10/44
OWN/mar 17

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 62

21 October 1944

SUBJECT: Appreciation and Censorship Report on Italian Civilian
and Military Mail for Four Weeks Ending 30 September 44.

TO : G-2 (Communications Censorship), AFHQ, APO 312.

This report is based on 300,300 letters checked during the four weeks ended 30 September 1944. This does not include any military mail from the front lines.

Attached is a table (Appendix A) which shows the relation between favorable and unfavorable comments on every subject each week. In all cases the lowest number of comments is reduced to one, and the second figure shows the corresponding number of comments of the opposite opinion.

1. FOOD SITUATION.

Food remains by far the most widely discussed subject in correspondence, and civilian opinion throughout the country is still very critical of the situation. There has, however, been a slight decrease in hostile comments during the four weeks under review, the ratio of unfavorable to favorable comments being 10.4 to 1 as compared with 13.5 to 1 during the previous period. Military opinion showed no change, the ratio of 1.3 to 1 against remaining the same.

Conditions in Bari and Naples seem to be particularly bad. In both centers the unfavorable comments outnumbered those favorable by well over 50 to 1. Some opinion improved during the period.

Complaints are usually under one of three headings, prices, lack of foodstuffs, and lack of transport. Some letters complain of maldistribution of rationed foods, and there are a certain number which blame the Allies for denying the use of transport to those who could bring food into the various centers. But the most bitter complaints are those against prices.

The following extracts from letters are illustrative of various shades of criticism:-

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CONFIDENTIAL

"Almost anything can be found here, but the prices are appalling! We must be content with looking at the foodstuffs without being able to buy any. One kilo of bread costs 250 lire, and one kilo of meat 350." (23/9/44 - Taranto)

"Notwithstanding the plentiful crop of potatoes, the population are not given any, and only those who can afford it can buy them on the black market. And this applies not only to potatoes but to foodstuffs generally, the prices of which are continually rising." (15/9/44 - Naples)

"It is not easy living here. Prices have gone up a hundred times, and not less than 300 lire are spent on greens alone. If we should occasionally fancy a little meat or fish, the expenditure rises to 500 - 600 lire." (10/9/44 - Bari)

"As soon as the news of the increase in our wages became known, those rascals of black market dealers increased the price of the foodstuffs they sell. When you left Bari the price of oil was 70 lire per litre. Well, now it is hard to find at 130. During the last two months prices have doubled, so we don't get any benefit from the increase in our wages." (29/9/44 - Bari)

"The greatest difficulty here is due to the fact that this is a poor region which produces little because it is mountainous and sterile. Nothing arrives from the outside, and the prices reach fantastic heights - fats from 600 - 800 lire per kilo, olive oil from 500 - 800 lire per litre, wheat from 5,000 - 12,000 per quintal, and beans are over 100 lire per kilo." (25/9/44 - S. Demetrio, Aquila)

"Here we foresee a terrible and hungry winter. During the month of September only half a litre of wine and 100 grams of olive oil were distributed to us. Enough said." (30/9/44 - Aquila)

"Every now and then Col. Polatti remembers that the Romans have a belly, and authorizes the distribution of some grams of dried soup or those tinned vegetables that, so it seems, in America are called meat garnished with vegetables." (17/9/44 - Rome)

"We are carrying on from hand to mouth, and are compelled to face sky high prices which reduce my efforts and Lella's to a struggle to keep from starving." (11/9/44 - Rome)

"You must not believe all the false rumors which are being spread for evil purposes. No doubt we have many difficulties with which to deal, but the situation is not as serious as they want you to believe. We have to put up with making some sacrifices, but we don't lack what is strictly necessary." (26/9/44 - Rome)

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1
A soldier writes: "We are well off here. Food is plentiful. You should see how fat I have become now. I have never felt so well before." (23/9/44 - Taranto)

2. CLOTHING.

Although the proportion of adverse comments fell off somewhat during the period under review, public opinion remains overwhelmingly unfavorable. Apart from food, the most discussed subject is clothing, and the adverse ratio for the period was 38.2 to 1 out of about 4,000 comments. Military comments were 3.1 to 1 against.

Bari and Naples feel the clothing situation most acutely. The former center produced 649 adverse comments and not a single one in favor. Naples was almost as emphatic with 619 unfavorable comments to three favorable. The feeling in Rome eased a little during the period, but the ratio of comments is still high at 45 to 1 against. Poggia and Siracusa, with a small number of comments, produced none in favor. The following extracts from letters tell their own stories:-

"The material for a suit of clothes costs 5,000 lire, and on top of that there is the lining and the tailoring." (30/9/44 - Aquila)

"I would like to come to see you, but how can I do so? I cannot go out because I have no shoes. I went to Taranto wearing my cousin's shoes. I work day and night, but I cannot succeed in buying a pair of shoes because I am helping my family." (15/9/44 - Crispiano)

"Giovanna's son, Peppino, has bought a suit of clothes without lining and without having been made up, and paid 5,000 lire for it. Here the prices of things are increasing daily." (15/9/44 - Taranto)

"Here as well as in other cities it is extremely difficult to buy clothing material. A common, ordinary suit of clothes costs 18,000 lire. We cannot afford to buy one." (16/9/44 - Taranto)

"We have suffered a great deal, and now poverty in everything stares us in the face. We are naked and barefooted. Prices of goods are highly exaggerated. We have nothing to wear; nor have we any longer the machines to manufacture clothes." (29/9/44 - Fossa, Aquila)

"In Rieti the Allies are distributing parcels of clothes to the poor, which makes a noticeable improvement in the serious problem of clothing. Let us hope that they may also provide clothes that may be bought by the rest of the population." (17/9/44 - Rieti)

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3. HOUSING.

Housing is almost as frequent a topic as clothing, and it also produces a very heavy preponderance of adverse comments. During the four weeks under review there was a slight deterioration in opinion, the proportion of comments being 31.1 to 1 against, as compared with 29 to 1 during the previous period.

The position in Bari and Naples appears to be extremely acute, the two centers producing 894 and 724 unfavorable comments respectively with not a single one in favor in either case. It is interesting to note, on the other hand, that the Naples military mail was favorable to the extent of 8.9 to 1.

The following comments give various sides of the picture:

"It is a good thing you did not come over here because it is very difficult to find any lodgings. Even if you were lucky enough to find a room to share with somebody else, the minimum price you would have to pay would be 500 lire a month." (23/9/44 - Taranto)

"It is impossible to rent a house in Rieti, so I am forced to live in an hotel, and have to put up with great expenses." (16/9/44 - Rieti)

"The rent of a room here is from 1500 to 2000 lire a month." (15/9/44 - Taranto)

"My dear, I am looking for a house in every quarter of Rome, but I cannot find any as the few that remained have been occupied by the evacuees." (30/9/44 - Rome)

"The housing situation in Ortona is very serious because 70% of the houses are uninhabitable. In many cases two or even three families live huddled up together in one single flat." (28/9/44 - Ortona)

4. INCOME.

Wages and salaries, and their inadequacy in the face of the enormous rise in the cost of living, have become an increasing source of irritation. The ratio of adverse comments increased during the four weeks under review, and the figures were 11.7 to 1 against as compared with 9.3 to 1 during the preceding period. Military mail was so erratic that the figures tell us little except that there were no comments of any kind from either Naples or Rome.

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Bari and Palermo were outstandingly pessimistic with 209 and 165 unfavorable comments respectively, and with not a single favorable comment between them. Taranto was the only center where there was a majority of favorable comments. The following extracts illustrate a variety of difficulties:-

"Aprilia Municipality called us various workmen, but on hearing that the pay was only 65 lire a day, they only worked for one day." (19/9/44 - Aprilia)

"I was sacked because it was impossible to go to the office. The work was too heavy, and the salary was not sufficient to meet the travelling expenses to Taranto." (16/9/44 - Laterza, Bari)

"The woeful plight of the office-working class is well known. The monthly wages we earn are not enough to keep us going, and give us no possibility of looking after our wretched health." (23/9/44 - Taranto)

"As I have already told you, our wages have not been increased up till now. So here we are, starving and expecting God knows what. Such treatment is shameful and inhuman." (18/9/44 - Bari)

"Within the last few months the cost of living has risen to astronomical heights. Having sold everything superfluous, that is a little gold and other treasured objects, we must now begin to sell our furniture. One works solely to buy coal, candles, bread and tomatoes. For this type of life, and without ever buying new clothes or anything else, one needs no less than 12 - 13 thousand lire a month. I only earn a third of that sum." (12/9/44 - Rome)

"It is not a question of increasing salaries because the result of doing so would be a higher cost of living. But may the war end and life regain, even partly, its normality. Salaries have been doubled, but the cost of living has increased from 10 to 15 times as much as it was in pre-war days." (18/9/44 - Rome)

5. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There has been a steady though slight decline in the popularity of the National Government noticeable in the correspondence during the past two months. During the period before the last, the comments were 1.6 to 1 in favor. The following four weeks the comments for and against were equal. During the period under review the unfavorable comments were in a majority of 1.3 to 1. Military comments are a trifle more favorable than during the previous four weeks.

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Naples and Siracuse were distinctly in favor of the government. Taranto was more than 2 to 1 against it. Rome, which was slightly in favor during the previous period by 1.25 to 1, changed over to an adverse opinion of 1.4 to 1. Comments on political matters are apt to be of an acid or confused nature. The following are some examples:-

"Our government has not the means of facing and solving the present situation. Yesterday's cowards and traitors, the same who led the country to ruin, have now become reactionaries in the shade of a original monarchy. They speculate on the seriousness of the situation on behalf of the monarchy, which is their accomplice, and of the Italian militarism which has failed. They feign to forget that they are the very men responsible for this situation..." (5/9/44 - Rome)

"Here in Rome everybody is fed up with the government and with those cursed six parties of which the C.L.N. (National Liberation Committee) is composed. In particular the Socialists and Communists are behaving worse and worse, and everybody is getting tired of them. One of their latest exploits has been the outraging of the national flag..." (16/8/44 - Rome)

"Here there is an incredible confusion as the result of the "purging", which seems a mockery because the high political officials, and, above all, the military authorities, being responsible for the disaster, remain undisturbed. It is all a disgusting shame." (16/8/44 - Rome)

"Let us hope that they will fix things soon. We have a very good government, excluding, naturally, the Lieutenant General of the Realm." (30/8/44 - Rome)

6. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

There has been little change in opinion concerning provincial administration during the period. Apart from the Rome and Taranto areas there were hardly any comments at all, and those two centers, particularly Rome, were less unfavorably disposed than during the preceeding period. Military comments, except from Bari and Rome were almost entirely absent, and of the 18 received from Bari, 15 were unfavorable, while Rome's total of 14 were all unfavorable. Generally speaking the comments tell us nothing.

7. RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

After deteriorating steadily for some time, opinion became more favorable towards the Allies during the period under review. The proportion of 8.9 to 1 in favor recorded during the previous period increased to 14.4 to 1.

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On the other hand military comments decreased in favor from 12.7 to 1 last period to 9.3 to 1 during the four weeks here reviewed. The improvement in civil opinion was largely due to the Rome figures, the ratio in favor increasing by nearly 100% during the period. Taranto, on the other hand, was responsible for the falling off in favorable military opinion.

Comments generally tell a story of unbounded relief and gratitude on the part of those more recently liberated, and reveal a tendency to become more critical as time goes on. But in all areas the favorable comments are largely the product of gratitude for benefits received, or of relief at the comparatively benevolent attitude of the Allies. There is also the hope that the Allies will aid Italy after the war, both materially and politically.

Unfavorable comments frequently spring from disappointment at the Allies not having done as much as had been expected of them. Some writers even go as far as admitting that the Allies have done much, and then finish by saying that they have not kept their promises and have fallen short of what was expected. Other adverse remarks are concerned with the behavior of men and officers in the cities, particularly towards women. Correspondents here and there point out that the Germans were more correct in their behavior in this respect. Another cause of complaint is that the freedom they expected has not come to them. The hotels in Rome come in for criticism because of what goes on in them, and there is some grumbling over prices being raised because of the amount of money the Allied troops can spend. The following comments illustrate various trends of thought:-

(A) Favorable.

"Thanks to the victorious Allied Army we are extremely well off here. We enjoy absolute liberty after eight months of unheard of sufferings. Victuals are not lacking." (26/9/44 - Chieti)

A girl writes: "We have travelled with the Poles and the English. They are really good and respectful people." (28/9/44 - Aquila)

"Today I would gladly stay with the Allies, even without food, chiefly because of tranquillity, but also because they are civilized people and act in a kindly way towards everybody." (28/9/44 - Aquila)

"It is certainly true that, now the Allies have arrived, we have begun to breathe again because of their kind treatment and because we have regained our liberty." (30/9/44 - Sulmona)

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"I have travelled over hundreds of kilometers, and in every town and city I have seen how hard the German yoke has been. In contrast you now see serene faces lacking that mask of terror which the German hordes left upon the countenances of our people during their stay here." (23/9/44 - Naples)

"At last we breathe an atmosphere of freedom, and we owe it to the gallant armies of the two most civilized countries of the world - England and America. Their soldiers are always so friendly with us, and people get along with them in a brotherly spirit." (11/9/44 - Rome)

"In the last few days the Allies have distributed double food rations. It is really marvelous what they are doing. To think that they have loaded their shoulders with such a burden as supporting 43 million people." (11/9/44 - Rome)

"Thank God we are being helped by the Allies, and they do it in such a gentlemanly manner. Let us hope they will not abandon us amidst all these widespread ruins." (15/9/44 - Taranto)

(B) Unfavorable.

"What do you think of the newly reached 'freedom'? Are you really enjoying anything like it? Here the population is disappointed, for they had pinned great hopes on the Allies, and they now feel they have been deceived. For instance, the Germans did not have many cars, and yet they never refused to allow us to travel on their trucks whenever we asked them. With the Allies there is nothing doing. They simply won't dream of giving us a lift." (10/9/44 - Teramo)

"Thank and bless God for being away from Rome in such a period of hardship. We still lack many indispensable things, and the Allies, who had promised so much, are just leading us to a slow and happy death." (14/9/44 - Rome)

"When the Allies came my house was plundered once more. At Ceccano French and Moroccan troops raised hell. In my house they smashed up all the furniture, broke the looking-glasses and the window panes. They slashed everything with their sabres." (11/9/44 - Ceccano)

"I was afraid of the Germans. Now I have greater fear of the Moroccans. They are very ugly. Their very appearance inspires fear. You were right when you described them to me as resembling wild beasts." (4/9/44 - Rieti)

"All the hotels and best buildings here in Rome have been requisitioned by the Allies, above all by the Americans who have turned them into clubs and.... where they ask Roman women who are proving to be of an incredible corruptness.

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They requisition cars too, so be careful. So far we are being treated as a beaten country. Although the Allies are doing a lot they have not kept their promises...an American soldier gets 6,000 lire a month, an Italian workman 55 lire a day which is insufficient for one person's food. From this you'll get an idea of what life is like here." (18/9/44 - Rome)

"Life during the nine months of German occupation was relatively quiet, more than they would have made you believe. Anyway, living was cheap, whereas today we live only on the black market, and the Allies' behavior is such that it makes us regret those who have gone. One cannot go about in Rome without hearing oneself addressed with a more or less undesirable compliment by one of them. Besides they do not know how to distinguish between the good and the bad. In short, I never wanted them, and now less than at first." (16/9/44)

8. PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION.

Optimism declined during the period. Civilian comments during the previous four weeks were 25.4 to 1 in favor, whereas the figures for the month under review were 18.2 to 1. Military comments showed an even greater decline in optimism, the relative figures being 10.5 to 1 and 4.5 to 1. In only one case, however, were unfavorable comments in the majority, and that was amongst the Rome military mail which produced 37 unfavorable to 18 favorable. The following are a few typical opinions:-

"Our country must remain under the control of the Germans for a short time yet, because the Allies are tightening their grip round Germany still more from all sides, springing offenses from which the Germans cannot escape." (7/9/44 - Taranto)

"The enemy is given no respite, and the Allies are advancing in an admirable way. Their forces and equipment are powerful, and their organization is astonishing. It is sufficient to notice that they have means of assault and transportation everywhere." (30/9/44 - Naples)

"Sometime ago I was hoping that our dear ones in German occupied Italy would soon be free. But things have taken on a very slow rhythm. And meanwhile there will be total destruction there." (20/9/44 - Taranto)

"I was hoping that after the taking of Pisa the Allies would just race to La Spezia and thus liberate Corsica also. But they are just marking time, and the Lord only knows when they will set free our dear ones." (11/9/44 - Taranto)

CONFIDENTIAL**9. FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION.**

Civilian opinion on the future military situation, unlike the loss of optimism on the present situation, surged upwards during the period under review, and the comments were 75.3 to 1 in favor as compared with 23.6 to 1 during the previous four weeks. The figures for military opinion are deceptive. Neither Rome nor Naples produced any comments at all; and whereas the previous period produced no adverse comments from any source, the period under review mustered 23 as against 334 favorable. Therefore the ratio figures for the two periods appear to show a tremendous set back in optimism, and this in fact is not the case. The following are typical extracts:-

"Our country will soon be out of German hands, for the Allies are tightening their grip on Germany every day." (16/9/44 - Taranto)

"The Allies have liberated France and Belgium. Now they are freeing Holland and are fighting on German territory. Rumania and Bulgaria have declared war on Germany, and their armed forces, together with Russian and Yugoslav armies, are liberating their countries from the German oppression. The Russians are doing well in East Prussia too. As you can easily understand, Germany may collapse at any moment." (16/9/44 - Taranto)

10. INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

Civilian opinion on industrial prospects became steadily more unfavorable each week throughout the period, though the extent of the movement was slight. The total effect was that the ratio of unfavorable to favorable comments increased from 1.4 to 1 during the previous period to 2.3 to 1 during the four weeks under review. Military opinion showed no change, and, as during the previous period, neither Rome nor Naples produced any military comments.

Bari and Siracuse were the most pessimistic of the centers. Chiati and Naples, on the other hand, produced a majority of favorable comments. The two following comments from Rieti gives the picture of the prospects of a town whose industries the Germans evidently set out to destroy.

"Work is lacking because all the plants have been damaged by the Germans, who also took all the machinery away. Our factories are doomed to a standstill for a long time to come. In fact I don't see how they can be set to work again." (16/9/44 - Rieti)

"The war at Rieti did not cause damage to the buildings. But the industries, which absorbed so much labor before the war, are all inactive today due to the damage caused by the retreating Germans, and there is little hope of their going back to their former activity." (6/9/44 - Rieti)

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11. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

There has been little change in civilian outlook on agricultural prospects during the period, though the optimism of military mail has decreased by half as compared with the previous four weeks.

Bari was particularly optimistic, comments being 15 to 1 in favor. Rieti and Siracuse also took a happy view. Indeed there were no centers in which unfavorable comments were in a majority. The following extracts from letters give the results of various crops:-

"The season here has been excellent. We have plenty of wheat, beans, potatoes, flour, corn etc." (4/9/44 - Rieti)

"The wheat harvest has been very good. The grapes, although having suffered from disease, will be sufficient for us. They are a little late in maturing." (16/9/44 - Rieti)

"As to the harvest the outlook is very good. The vineyards look better than last year. The wheat harvest has been abundant for us. The beans are plentiful. In short it is sufficient to say that, rather than a shortage of products of all kinds, we shall have more than we need." (28/9/44 - Pratola Peligna, Aquila)

"We have had an abundant harvest of corn, and also other products." (27/9/44 - Tornimparte, Aquila)

"Thank God the Germans did not take away any cattle with them, so we have quite a good number of cows and calves." (30/9/44 - Piana, Aquila)

"Most of the laborers have resumed their activity, and the peasants are restoring the war-damaged country. The inhabitants are rapidly returning home both to Leghorn and Pisa." (14/9/44 - Leghorn)

"Regarding the land we have had a good wheat crop, about 11 quintals, and 10 of corn, although for the latter, owing to the war, we have not been able to hoe the ground. We have also finished vintaging a short time before normal because the grapes have suffered owing to the lack of copper sulphate, and we could not buy it at 300 lire the kilo." (28/9/44 - Frosinone)

"The almonds have been harvested, but with very poor results. Now we have started vintaging. The quantity and quality of the grapes are not exceptionally good, but just a fair average. Let us hope that the prices won't go down for we have to pay very high wages to the laborers." (23/9/44 - Taranto)

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12. EMPLOYMENT.

Civilian mail took a slightly more gloomy view of employment during the period, the proportion of unfavorable to favorable comments being 6.7 to 1 as against 5.9 to 1 during the previous four weeks. On the other hand military mail became more optimistic.

Naples and Rome took a particularly pessimistic view. Comments from the former city were in the proportion of 24.5 to 1 against, while the capital's figures were 12.2 to 1. In both cases these figures represent a marked worsening of opinion since the previous period. Syracuse also registered extreme pessimism, its total of 68 comments being all unfavorable. Taranto, as in the previous period, was the only center in which favorable comments were in the majority.

Closed factories and the reduction of office staffs have contributed to unemployment. Professional men are also finding that there is nothing for them to do. The following comments give variations of a similar story:-

"Here everyone is unemployed because the factory is closed, and I want to beg you, if possible, to help my sons, Peppino of 19 years and Gigetto of 17 years, to get work in Naples." (10/9/44 - Rieti)

"At Rieti there is much unemployment. All my brother accountants are out of work. It is a true misfortune." (14/9/44 - Rieti)

"What can a woman do with a law degree? Not even men with this degree can find work, and there are thousands of temporary employees with degrees who have been dismissed and cannot find anything to do." (18/9/44 - Rome)

"Unemployment is raging in Rome, and many office workers are selling personal belongings and even furniture to avoid starvation." (18/9/44 - Rome)

"In the line of unemployment the situation in Rome is hopeless. The closing down for good of innumerable offices has caused 200,000 people to be out of work. How can anyone hope to find a job in such a chaos?" (11/9/44 - Rome)

"Thousands of unemployed workmen have no other way of making a living than by going in for black market activities." (18/9/44 - Terni)

"Life is blooming again here. There is plenty of work, especially in my line; and when work is obtainable, one has nothing to worry about." (30/9/44 - Isernia)

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Gordon W. McKean

GORDON W. MCKEAN,
Lt. Col., Cavalry,
Civil Censorship Officer.

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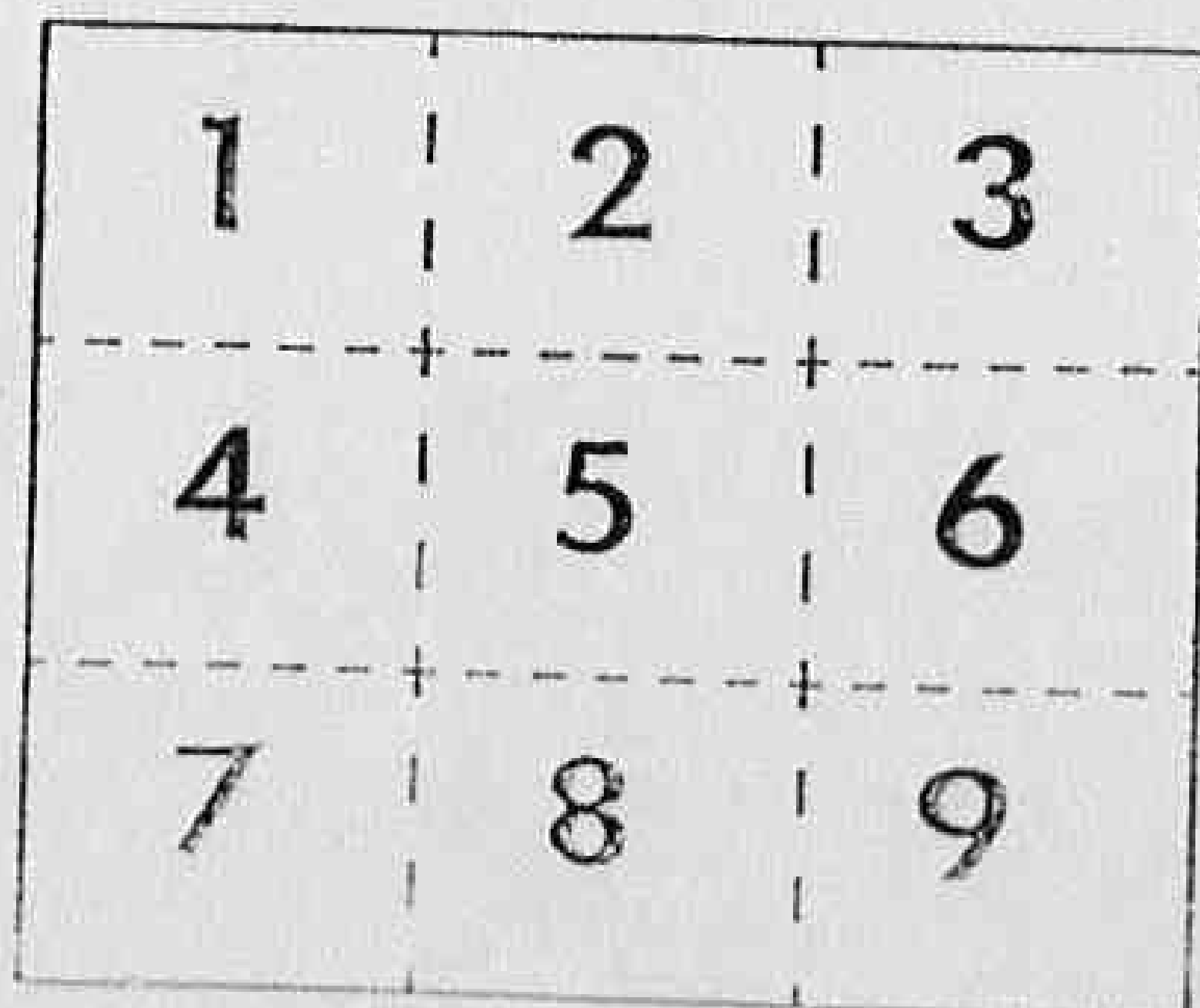
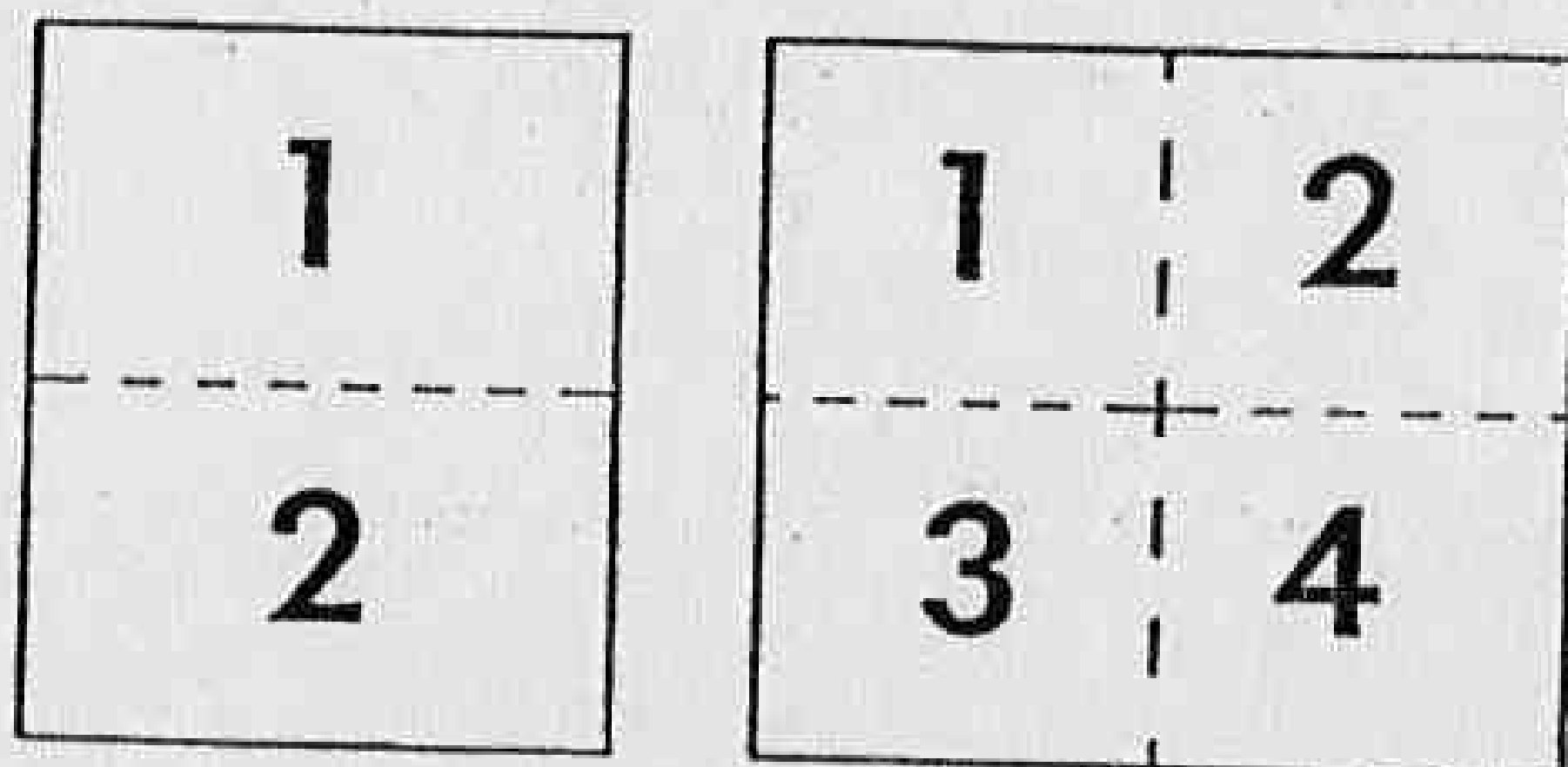
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MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
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LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



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REPORT NO. 62

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP, PUBLIC OPINION REPORT

3/7 - 30/9

1944

PROVINCE (VOLUME CENSORED)		FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	
		F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
Aquila	38,180	106	850	18	445	24	190	7	47	2	2	1	
Bari (Civ.	116,100	17	927	0	649	0	694	0	209	23	23	0	
(Mil.	67,356	13	458	6	240	12	181	3	85	108	8	3	
Chieti	32,685	43	146	11	67	8	71	0	0	1	3	1	
Foggia	25,607	0	57	0	30	0	13	0	14	0	4	2	
Naples (Civ.	184,118	31	1745	3	619	0	724	6	134	38	15	2	
(Mil.	12,410	254	11	130	8	133	15	0	0	5	13	0	
Palermo	156,469	8	188	5	130	2	53	0	165	0	15	1	
Rieti	11,999	20	295	3	25	2	14	0	1	0	1	0	
Rome (Civ.	303,363	673	6324	20	888	22	459	45	896	199	383	36	
(Mil.	26,812	38	44	8	29	3	16	0	0	12	6	0	
Siracusa	14,674	6	177	0	53	0	36	18	27	48	6	0	
Taranto (Civ.	35,216	156	280	20	154	23	143	51	30	57	122	41	
(Mil.	115,919	636	484	65	368	19	78	4	11	27	24	2	
Total Civilian:	917,811	1060	10929	80	3060	77	2337	128	1497	363	474	84	
Total Military:	222,497	941	997	209	645	167	290	7	96	148	51	4	
Totals:	1,140,308	2001	11926	289	3705	244	2628	135	1595	494	525	88	

This report is based upon 50 letters per censor being checked daily on a 6-day weekly basis. The number of censors employed each week averaged 250, making a total of 300,300 letters examined for this four-week tally.

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30/9

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HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT	
F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
24	190	7	47	2	2	1	0	72	2	6	0	6	0	10	32	52	20	12	69
0	694	0	209	23	23	0	0	367	6	356	0	503	0	18	102	134	9	13	75
12	181	3	85	100	0	9	15	299	10	358	25	329	15	15	52	28	25	11	44
0	71	0	0	1	3	1	1	16	7	9	1	0	0	14	6	18	6	20	34
0	13	0	14	0	4	2	0	13	4	5	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	2	5
0	724	6	134	38	15	8	0	339	26	127	2	120	0	42	31	93	42	13	319
3	15	0	0	5	13	0	0	112	3	494	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	53	0	165	0	15	1	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	14	0	1	0	1	0	4	36	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	24	1	0	17
2	459	45	896	199	263	36	97	1081	85	106	13	92	7	61	121	94	58	56	605
3	16	0	0	14	6	0	14	19	13	18	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	36	18	27	48	6	0	0	46	0	94	0	40	0	0	46	69	11	0	68
3	143	51	30	97	122	41	54	93	12	60	27	2	2	43	97	139	105	96	76
9	78	4	11	27	24	1	2	453	69	278	106	55	8	26	44	233	99	11	26
7	2397	128	1497	360	474	84	157	2129	147	802	44	753	10	190	432	637	254	202	1346
7	290	7	96	148	51	4	31	893	95	846	188	304	23	41	96	261	124	22	70
4	2678	135	1595	494	525	68	188	3012	242	1613	232	1137	33	231	615	898	378	224	1410

and daily on a 6-day
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REPORT NO. 54

ATTACHMENT 4

DATA TABLE BETWEEN FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

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WEEK ENDING		FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INCOME		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION	
		F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
3/9/44	CIV	1	6.5	1	34.9	1	20.9	1	12.3	1	23.1	1	1.6	13.3	1	39.7	
	MIL	1	1.2	1	1.3	1	1.7	0	64	4	11	0	0	40.5	1	9.2	
16/9/44	CIV	1	13	1	46.1	1	44.7	1	12.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	13.4	1	17.9	
	MIL	1	11	1	3.2	1	1.3	1	3	90	1	1	7	10.8	1	3.5	
23/9/44	CIV	1	13.9	1	54.9	1	32.2	1	11	1	1.2	1	1.9	18.1	1	11.9	
	MIL	1	2.1	1	2.5	1	11.5	0	16	2.2	1	1	5	6.6	1	3.2	
30/9/44	CIV	1	12.6	1	30.1	1	28.1	1	11.2	1	1.2	1.7	1	1	4	7.7	
	MIL	1	1	1	2	1	2.3	1	2.2	1.7	1	1	4	7.7	1	5.1	
7/10/44	CIV	1	10.4	1	38.2	1	31.1	1	11.7	1	1.1	1	1.9	14.4	1	10.2	
	MIL	1	1.3	1	1.1	1	1.7	1	13.7	2.9	1	1	7.7	9.3	1	4.5	

AVENUE FOR NORTH ENDING

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APPENDIX 4

TABLE: BALANCE FAVORABLE & UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

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	HOUSING		LOCAL		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT			
	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F		
9	1	20.9	1	12.3	1	1.2	23	1	1.6	43.3	1	39.7	1	43.2	1	1	3.2	3.6	1	1	5.1	
8	1	1.7	1	6.1	1	1	21	0	0	28.5	1	9.2	1	175	0	1	2.3	3	1	1	14	
7	1	24.7	1	12.1	1	1	1	2	1	13.4	1	17.9	1	97.5	1	1	2.7	2.6	1	1	8.3	
6	1	1.3	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	10.8	1	3.5	1	45	1	1	3.1	3.4	1	1	2.5	1
5	1	17.2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	15.3	1	11.9	1	140	0	1	1.8	2.1	1	1	3.2	
4	1	11.4	0	16	1	2.2	1	1	8	6.6	1	3.1	1	6.2	1	1	2.6	2.1	1	1	1.5	
3	1	20.1	1	11.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7.7	1	5.3	1	3.3	1	1	1	1	3.6	
2	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	1.7	1	1	4	7.7	1	5.1	1	8.2	1	1	1.8	1.6	1	1	3.6	
1	1	11.3	1	11.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15.2	1	75.3	1	1	2.1	2.3	1	1	5.7	
	1	11.7	1	19.7	1	2.9	1	1	7.7	9.3	1	4.5	1	16.7	1	1	2.3	2.1	1	1	3.2	

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File 97102
SECRET
CSDIC/GT/SL/AF 70
Copy No: 28

This report contains information on the
Republican and German Armed Forces in
ITALY.

Translation of extracts from detailed
interrogations by SIM/CSDIC of four
Italians.

Source No 370	SIM Ref 85 AB
" " 399	" " 86 AB
" " 400	" " 88 AB
" " 401	" " 88 AB

A. PRELIMINARY

Source 370 is an intelligent mechanic, politically neutral.

Reliability good.

Source 399 is a clerk who is an ardent Fascist.

Reliability poor.

Source 400 is a student who served for six months in the Republican

Army but maintains that he never swore allegiance to the
Republic.

Reliability fair.

Source 401 is a doctor, in politics a Liberal.

Reliability good.

B. REPUBLICAN FORCES

1. Locations (Jul 44 - Source 401)

(a) PAVIA AREA

HQ of the PAVIA Military District has been moved to MONTAGNANA (G 0130)
and some of its other offices (requisitioning of animals, equipment, food
stores) to LEMARO (G 4041).

(b) VALMAGNO

P 90907650 HQ X FLORELLA HAS EAST of the town at VE. WEST of the town is the HQ
P 89557690 of a special police unit, consisting of about 200 men, several of whom are
really patriots who have managed to enter its ranks.

2. Units

(a) 8 Bersaglieri Regt (Sep 44 - Source 399)

A. PREAMBLE

- Source 370 is an intelligent mechanic, politically neutral.
Reliability good.
- Source 392 is a clerk who is an ardent Fascist.
Reliability poor.
- Source 400 is a student who served for six months in the Republican Army but maintains that he never swore allegiance to the Republic.
Reliability fair.
- Source 401 is a doctor, in politics a Liberal.
Reliability good.

B. REPUBLICAN FORCES

1. Locations (Jul 44 - Source 404)

(a) PAVIA Area

HQ of the PAVIA Military District has been moved to MONTAGNANA (C 0130) and some of its other offices (requisitioning of animals, equipment, food stores) to LERNARO (C 4041).

(b) VALDAGNO

F 90907650 HQ X Flotilla HAS EAST of the town at MR. WEST of the town is the HQ of a special police unit, consisting of about 200 men, several of whom are really patriots who have managed to enter its ranks.

2. Units

(a) 8 Bersaglieri Regt (Sep 44 - Source 399)

In Apr 44, 1 Bn of this Regt had been for some time in CROAZIA, while 2 Bn was in process of formation at VERONA. By May 44, 2 Bn had been formed and sent to FORLI for further training, while 3 Bn was in process of formation at VERONA. In Jun 44, 2 Bn was sent to the RICCIONE-FESARO sector on CD duties, remaining there until the end of Aug 44, when it was ordered to VENICE. The train carrying the Bn to VENICE stopped for two days at a point about 10 kms beyond RIVINI and during the halt a German officer appealed for 120 volunteers to form a Coy for service in the front line. The remainder of the Bn were disbanded on the spot and sent away to an unknown destination. After several weeks' training in the use of German weapons which were issued in place of Italian weapons, the Coy of volunteers was sent to the front, probably to the FERRIZUOLA sector, on 20 Sep 44. Source does NOT know to what German unit the Coy, which consisted of three pls, was attached. On 22 Sep 44, part of the Coy was surrounded and captured.

REPUBLICAN FORCES
22 SEP 1944
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(b) S. MARCO Badminton and Parachutists Bn (Jul 44 - Source 400)

i) History

- Early Feb 44 - Bn transferred from LA SPEZIA to ISSOLO, where it did a 10-day demolition course, followed by a parachutist course which lasted until May. During Feb 60-70 men under it were sent to the CASSINO sector, but Source does NOT know what became of them.
- Early Jun 44 - Bn went to TRIVATE, where the three parachutist coys did three jumps from S-82s.
- 23 Jun 44 - Bn began its move to PALMANOVA (R 4604), where it was to complete its battle trg together with a German mtn bn.

ii) Organisation

The bn consists of three parachutist coys and two swimmers coys. Each coy is 100 strong and is subdivided into ten "patrols" (pattuglie), each consisting of one offr, one NCO and eight men.

iii) Armament

Parachutists : MPs.
Swimmers Coys : MGs (probably HEIM 37).

3. Training Schools (Jul 44 - Source 401)

At REQUARO (F 8483) there is a school at which about 200 candidates are being trained for the Special Police.

C. GERMAN FORCES

1. Locations (Jul 44 - Source 402)

(a) VALDIGNO

F 89727700 There is a GAF HQ in Piazza DUTTE.

(b) PAVIA

Town Plan

34164868 i) Feldgendarmerie HQ in the Hotel AQUILA NERA.

34274868 ii) German office for Civil Affairs in Via ALFIERE.

33394713 iii) SS HQ in the nursing home formerly run by Prof OSMILLADORE.

33684749 iv) Militaerkommandantur at MR.

The bn consists of three paratrooper coys and two swimmers coys. Each coy is 100 strong and is subdivided into ten "patrols" (pattuglie), each consisting of one offr, one NCO and eight men.

iii) Armament

Parachutists : MPs.
Swimmers Coys : MGs (probably BREDA 37).

3. Training Schools (Jul 44 - Source 401)

At REGGIO (F 8433) there is a school at which about 200 candidates are being trained for the Special Police.

C. GERMAN FORCES

1. Locations (Jul 44 - Source 401)

(a) VALDASSO

F 89727700 There is a GAF HQ in Piazza Dante.

(b) PARMA

Team Plan

34464868 i) Feldgendarmerie HQ in the Hotel AQUILA NERA.

34274868 ii) German office for Civil Affairs in Via ALFIERE.

33394743 iii) SS HQ in the nursing home formerly run by Prof OSSELADORE.

33684749 iv) Militärkommandantur at 15.

312493 v) About 2500 Slovak hrs in a recently constructed barracks.

33904846 vi) Quarters for officers in the Hotel STORIONE.

34124929 vii) Quarters for NCOs in the Hotel CORSO.

D. PERSONALITIES

1. Republicans

(a) 8 Bersaglieri Regt (Jul 44 - Source 399)

Ten Col	MACCHINI	OC Regt. HQ in VENEZIA.
MAJ	VARRAZZA	Ex LVSN. OC 2 Bn until Jul 44, when he was replaced by
Capt	MALTELLI	OC 2 Bn.
Ten	DAZZI	OC the coy of volunteers formed from 2 Bn nr BLANZI
S.Ten	D'AMICO	OC a pl in volunteer coy.
S.Ten	ASCHERINI	OC a pl in volunteer coy, killed in action 22 Sep 44

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(b) S. ALROO Swimmers and Parachutists Bn (Jul 44 - Source 400)

Ten (Para)	CHICCA	OC 1 (Parachutists) Coy
Ten	FRANCESCO	In " "
S. Ten (Para)	GIULIANO	" " "
Ten (Alps)	DI AVENA	OC 2 " " , replaced
Ten (Para)	VERONESE	Former OC 2 Coy
S. Ten (Para)	PROSPERO	In 2 (Parachutists) Coy
S. Ten (Para)	CURCIOTI	" " "
S. Ten (Para)	BAZZANO	" " "
Ten (Para)	LEI	OC 3 " " "
S. Ten (Para)	MARINI	In " " "
S. Ten (Arty)	MARINI	" " "
S. Ten (Arty)	DI SANTO	" " "
S. Ten	PORTELLO	" " "
Ten (Naval)	FRANCESCO	OC 4 (Swimmers) Coy
S. Ten	MARINI	In " " "
S. Ten	MARINI	" " "
S. Ten	CHINAZZI	" " "
Ten	FRANCESCO	OC 5 " " , replaced
Ten (Naval)	MARINI	Former OC 5 Coy
Cap (Para)	DO C. SOLI	10 tug of parachutists
Cap (SIS)	CHINAZZI	Left PALLANOVIA and Jun 44
Cap	CHINAZZI	OC Admin Office
Ten (Naval)	MARINI	Adj
Ten (Inf)	CHINAZZI, Armando	In Admin Office
Ten (SIS Para)	CHINAZZI, Elia	Parachutist instructor
Ten (SIS Para)	CHINAZZI, Fulvio	Parachutist instructor
Ten	VALLETTI, Cavaldo	In Bn Propaganda Office
Gravocaccia	FERRELLI, Luisa	One of 3-4 Red Cross nurses with Bn.
S. Ten (Naval Para)	CHINAZZI	Crossed the lines into Allied occupied
		Italy in Jan 44 with the intention of
		organising Republican partisans and
		returned to the Bn about Easter. No
		was apparently crossed the lines
		several times.
		Left ISSOLA in Mar 44 with a patrol of
		10 men (one offr, one MCO, 8 ORs) on
		a sabotage mission on the other side of
		the lines and returned in Jun 44.

(c) Miscellaneous (Jul 44 - Source 401)

Col	RADAZZI, Ippolito	OC Italian SS, VERICE; a lawyer.
"	RADI	OC Garrison VIGGIA, Persecutor
" (Arty)	CARAVILLANI	of Patriots. Collaborates with German SS.
" (Mod)	MODA	A Republican who denounces Patriots.
		Lives in PALLA.
		At Military Hospital, PALLA. Illiterate
		soldiers repatriated from GERMANY on

S. Ten	RENZINI	In "	" "
S. Ten	VERRETTI	" "	" "
S. Ten	CHIRACCHI	" "	" "
Ten	ROMANUCCELLI	OC 5	" "
Ten (Naval)	SA. BELLI	Former OC 5 Coy	" "
Cap (Para)	DE CASCIO	10 th Reg of Parachutists	
Cap (SFE)	OSCARINO	Left BUKAKOVIA and Jun 44	
Cap	COLETTIS	OC Admin Office	
Ten (Naval)	STORRINO	Asst	
Ten (Inf)	ALBERTI, Armando	In Admin Office	
Ten (SFE Para)	ALBERTI, Elia	Parachutist instructor	
Ten (SFE Para)	CAZZINI, Fulvio	Parachutist instructor	
Ten	VALLETTI, Osvaldo	In En Propaganda Office	
Grccoeracchia	FRIPINI, Luisa	One of 3-4 Red Cross nurses who	
S. Ten (Naval S. Ten)	VERMACCI	Crossed the lines into allied	

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OSD/C/SE/SE/AR 70

(d) 16 Labour En. 2000 (00111 - Source 370)

1885 (arty)	ENSCICCHIA, Ferdinando	OC En
Cap	LATTUADA	In En
S. Ten	ZAPPACOSTA, Primo	OC 4 Century, 1 Group
S. Ten	S'ILLI, Giuseppe	OC 8 Century. Helps Germans in
		round-ups and beats his man.

R. P. F. Edwards
 (R. P. F. EDWARDS)
 Lt-Col.
 Comdt OSDIC, C.R.

C.S.D.I.C.,
C.H.P.,
18 Oct 44.

Corrigendum

Report No OSDIC/C/SE/SE/AR 61

Page D 1 b. For 14 only EULATTINI read Lt Cmdr DE FRANCESCO.

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	SO (I) MED.....1		300 FSS No 1 Det.....1
	COMNAVIAW/NIU.....1		ISLD Adv.....1
	ISID.....1		SCI Unit (2) Det.....1
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ARMY
688
15
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 313.3

I/N

JMM/BMR/seb
15 October 1944

17 10

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Documents.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
APO 394.

1. The attached lists of Italian Military personnel compiled by SIM/CSDIC are forwarded for your information.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

J. Murray Mitchell
J. MURRAY MITCHELL
Lt. Colonel, A.U.S.

Incl,
as above.



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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 313.3

JM/BR/geb
15 October 1944

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J. MURRAY MITCHELL
Lt. Colonel, A.U.S.

Incl:
as above.



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1102/E

SIM/CSPIO

S E R I O

CENTRO "A"

8.10.44

n.110 di Prot.

Da documenti catturati risulta:

TERRITORIO LIBERATO:

Ufficiali che hanno aderito al passaggio nell'Esercito Repubblicano e che alla data dell'8/9/1943 sono rimasti interamente in servizio."

16 nov.43 - a) Comando Distretto Militare CHIANTI."

CHIANTI
C 1316

Col.Ftr.DANESI Giuseppe - cl.1883 - riserva - comandante Distretto Militare."

Ten.Col.Bir.DR NICOLA Federico - cl.1888 - riserva - addetto al servizio del lavoro."

Cap.Ftr.SALIZANI Adelchi - cl.1887 - complemento - addetto all'alimentazione."

Cap.Aut.TREVISANI Giulio - cl.1885 - complemento - addetto al Distretto (?)."

Cap.Med.STARA Federico - cl.1893 - complemento - addetto al Presidio."

Cap.Mane.ESPOSITO Guido - cl.1905 - SPE - relatore al Distretto."

Cap.Ftr.LUBINI Antonio - cl.1892 - complemento - addetto alla Censura."

Ten.Aeron.SAVA Domenico - cl.1915 - SPE - convalescente per ferite."

S.Ten.Ftr.ESPOSITO Salvatore - cl.1898 - complemento - addetto Alimentazione."

Magg.S. S.M. GIULIO Antonino - ufficiale addetto al Comando Distretto Militare."

16 nov.43 - b) 21° Comando Militare Provinciale."

CHIANTI
C 1316

Ten.Col.ATTANASIO Brocole - riserva - in servizio a disposizione."

Novembre 1943 - 27 - Comando Distretto Militare - CHIAVARI

CHIAVARI
C 1316

Col. Ptr. D'ARRESE Giuseppe - cl. 1883 - riserva - comandante
to Distretto Militare.
Ten. Col. Btr. DE NICOLA Federico - cl. 1888 - riserva - addetto
al servizio del lavoro.
Cap. Ptr. SALERNI Adelchi - cl. 1887 - complemento - addetto
all'alimentazione.
Cap. Aut. TREVISANI Giulio - cl. 1885 - complemento - addetto
al Distretto (?).
Cap. Med. STARA Federico - cl. 1893 - complemento - addetto
al Presidio.
Cap. Ass. ne ESPOSITO Guido - cl. 1905 - SPK - relatore al
Distretto.
Cap. Ptr. LUBES Antonio - cl. 1892 - complemento - addetto
alla Censura.
Ten. Aron. SAVA Domenico - cl. 1915 - SPK - convalescente
per ferite.
S. Ten. Ptr. ESPOSITO Salvatore - cl. 1898 - complemento -
addetto Alimentazione.
Magg. S. S.M. GIGLIO Antonino - ufficiale addetto al Com-
mando Distretto Militare.
16 nov. 43 - b) 21° Comando Militare Provinciale.

CHIAVARI
C 1316

Ten. Col. ALTANASIO Brocchi - riserva - in servizio a domanda.
Magg. Med. DE NUCCIO Giovanni - riserva - in servizio a
domanda.
Cap. LAVORATI Camillo - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
Cap. VALERIO Paride - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
Cap. FAZZONI Vittorio - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
Ten. TAUMO Vincenzo - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
Ten. PACE Antonio - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
Ten. FICCOLI Alessandro - complemento - in servizio a
domanda.
Ten. PANDELLA Ettore - complemento - in servizio a domanda.
S. Ten. VERZA Michele - complemento - in servizio a domanda.

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- 2 -

16 nov.43 = d) Ufficio Assistenza famiglie Militi alle armi.

1° Cap. BERNARDI Ruggero - complemento - in servizio a domanda.

CHIETI
C 1316

29 nov.43 = d) Magazzino viveri Provinciale.

Ten. Col. GIULIANI Ruggero - in servizio a domanda.

CHIETI
C 1316

29 nov.43 = e) Ufficioli rimpatriati dalla Germania a dispo-
sizione S.M.E. (Chiedo note Esp. 18)

CHIETI
C 1316

29 nov.43 = f) 2° Distretto Militare.

CHIETI
C 1316

Ten. Col. SPE - MARILLI Pietro

Ten. Col. SPE - VERONE RICCARDE

Magg. SPE - GIANNOCCI - Richiamato a domanda.

Magg. CPL. - DE CESARE - " " "

Cap. SPE - PALMINI Vincenzo

Cap. SPE - ESPOSITO

Cap. CPL. - BREVISAN

Cap. " - VACCINA - Volontario

Cap. " - CARUSO - Volontario

Cap. " - CIOTOLI - ~~Volontario~~

Cap. " - CAPODIFERRO - Volontario

Ten. " - CATABEO

Ten. " - DE NICOLA - Volontario

Ten. SPE - GENTO - ~~Volontario~~ ad domanda

S. Ten. CPL. - ESPOSITO

S. Ten. " - ROCCA - Volontario

S. Ten. " - GAETA - Volontario

29 nov.43 = g) Ufficio Posta - "Censura".

CHIETI
C 1316

Cap. Opl. LUBES.

29 nov.43 = h) 23° Deposito Misto.

CHIETI
C 1316

Magg. Cap. R. O. BARTOLUCCI Riccardo - in servizio a domanda

Cap. Opl. CALLI Giuseppe - " " "

Ten. " BONADONNA

S. Ten. " GARRARA

S. Ten. " SPERACITA Ugo - Volontario

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CHIESI
C 1316

29 nov. 43 = f) 3° Distretto Militare.

Ten. Col. SPE - MANELLI Pietro
Ten. Col. SPE - PERONE Riccardo
Magg. Sps - GIANSCOTTI - Richiamato a domanda.
Magg. CPL. - DE CESARE - " "
Cap. SPE - PALMIERI Vincenzo
Cap. SPE - ESPOSITO
Cap. CPL. - BRIVISAN
Cap. " - VACCINA - Volontario
Cap. " - CARUSO - Volontario
Cap. " - CIOTOLI - ~~Volontario~~
Cap. " - CAPODIFERRO - Volontario
Ten. " - CATABEO
Ten. " - DE NICOLA - Volontario
Ten. SPE - CRETO - ~~Richiamato ad domanda~~
S. Ten. CPL. - ESPOSITO
S. Ten. " - ROCCA - Volontario
S. Ten. " - GAZZA - Volontario

29 nov. 43 = g) Ufficio Festa - "Censura".

Cap. Cpl. LUNGA.

CHIESI
C 1316

29 nov. 43 = h) 23° Deposito Militare.

Magg. CP. R.O. MARTINI Edgardo - in servizio a domanda
Cap. Cpl. CALI' Giuseppe - " "
Ten. " BONADONNA
S. Ten. " CARARA
S. Ten. " TERRACINA Ugo - volontario
Ten. Med. SPE FERRARA Gennaro - volontario

CHIESI
C 1316

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Ten.	SPE	-	SABATO
Ten.	CPL	-	D'ALESSANDRO
Ten.	"	-	MENNA
Ten.	"	-	BUCCO
Ten.	"	-	DI CAMILLO
Ten.	"	-	ZUCCARINI
Ten.	"	-	GOCCO
Ten.	"	-	DELANDA

29 nov. 43 = 1) Ufficiali già in servizio passati a "disposizione".

CHISTI
C 1316

3. P. n.	CPL	-	MAMMOLITI	Mario
"	"	"	-	CORRAO
"	"	"	-	PASANIZI
"	"	"	-	MANCANO
"	"	"	-	CLISMA
"	"	"	-	SOLASCIA
"	"	"	-	CATANO

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109 Z/A

S I M / C S D I C
CENTRO "A"

3 E G R E T O

11, 8 ott. 1944-

N° 109 di prot.-

INTERROGATO: COSORICH Marino - residente a BARI, Via Bosi 47.-
N. 89 -
PRE. MEGLIO: - Ragioniere - apolitico - intelligente - attendibile.-
RIFERISCE SU: Ufficiali dell'Aeronautica Repubblicana.-

TERRITORIO OCCUPATO

- Ago. 44 - Gen. Brig. Aerea TESSARI - Sottosegretario Aeronautica sostituito ai primi di agosto da un colonnello ruolo naviganti - squadrista, di cui l'interrogato non ricorda il nome.-
- 25 ago. 44 - Ten. Col. Pil. A. BACATTA - Comandante in 2° della 1° Squadra Aerea. MILANO K2464
- " - Magg. ruolo servizi Arma Aeron. A. GIAPPARELLI - Capo Reparto Personale 1° Squadra Aerea. idem
- " - Cap. Pil. Enio MONTI - Com. te Caserma di ALTESANO - in un primo tempo parve fanatico - in seguito chiese il congedo che gli venne però rifiutato. ALTESANO J0085
- " - Ten. Col. Pil. FALCONI - Com. te Ispettorato Caccia. idem
- " - Magg. Pil. DE BLASI - Com. te Aeroporto VERARIA REALE - Rapente dei Gruppi Antipartigiani dell'Aeronautica Repubblicana. Comandava personalmente i rastrellamenti nella zona di VERARIA REALE. Per sentito dire, i patrioti hanno messo una taglia per la sua cattura. idem
- " - Ten. Col. Pil. BURI - pare facesse parte del Gruppo Aerea resistenti "BUCAGLIA". 31 II SE VERUGONO K0496
- " - S. Ten. Arma Aeron. ruolo servizi TANZI - repubblicano convinto - iscritto al P.P.F. - partecipò a rastrellamenti nella zona di DUEMME (56 H9536) idem

TERRITORIO OCCUPATO

AGO.44 - Gen. Brig. Aerea TESSARI - Sottosegretario Aeronautica sostituito ai primi di agosto da un colonnello ruolo naviganti - squadrista, di cui l'interrogato non ricorda il nome.-

25 ago.44 - Ten. Col. Pil. A. RACATTA - Comandante in 2° della 1° Squadra Aerea. MILANO K2464

" - MAGA, ruolo servizi Arma Aeron. A. CIAPPARELLI - Capo Reparto Personale 1° Squadra Aerea. idem

" - Cap. Pil. Enio MONTI - Com. te Caserma di ALTESSANO - In un primo tempo parve fanatico - in seguito chiese il congedo che gli venne però rifiutato.- ALTESSANO J0085

" - Ten. Col. Pil. FALCONI - Com. te Ispettorato Caccia. idem

" - MAGA, Pil. DE BLASI - Com. te Aeroporto VENARIA REALE Rappresente dei Gruppi Antipartigiani dell'Aeronautica Repubblicana. Comandava personalmente i rastrellamenti nella zona di VENARIA REALE. Per sentito dire, i patrioti hanno messo una taglia per la sua cattura.- idem

" - Ten. Col. Pil. BURI - pare facesse parte del Gruppo Aer. rosiluranti "BUCAGLIA".- 31 II SE VENEZIO K0496

" - S. Ten. Arma Aeron. ruolo servizi TAZZI - repubblicano convinto - iscritto al P.R.F. - partecipò a rastrellamenti nella zona di DRUMENT (56 H9536) idem

" - Ten. Pil. Compl. COTTECA } fanatici - si trovano a TRADA-
" " " GULLAZONI } TE (31 K0493) in attesa di par-
tiro per la GERMANIA ove avrebbe
bero dovuto prendere parte ad
un corso di addestramento. 20

" - S. Ten. Pil. spe BATTAGLIA - Iscritto al P.R.F. partecipò a vari rastrellamenti e, secondo l'interrogato, ha incarichi imprecisati che lo fanno ritenere dell'OVRA.-
Delatore, denunciò il cap. ruolo servizi GESMUNDO MICHELE ed altri ufficiali che si trovavano nella caserma di ALTESSANO. Il cap. GESMUNDO pare sia stato posto in congedo in data 13.8.944.- ALTESSANO J0085

./././.

0 2 9 4

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

25 ago. 44 - 3. Ten. Mil. SPN - TORTORA } Repubblicani convinti
" " " " " XIBECOLA } Si trovano nel Castello
" " " " " " della MANIERIA (56-
" " " " " " H97633749)

ALTESSANO
J0085

" - Ass. R. Acc. Aeron. MOTTOLA - Sin dal Sett. 43 cooperò attivamente con squadre di azione fasciste riuscendo in una delle sue imprese (per sentito dire) a recuperare il tesoro della IV Armata (?) che trovavasi nascosto in un coviglio. Tale tesoro sembra ammontasse a 250 milioni di lire contenute in 4 sacchi. Come provvigione del recupero sembra abbia incassato 6 milioni, di cui, in modo certo, lire 500.000 in contanti ed il resto in deposito in banca. Anche in discussione il rilascio di tale somma.

NOTA: Le notizie contenute nella presente relazione debbono essere scoltate con riserva sino alla conferma ottenuta da altre fonti.



0 2 9 5

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3518

10296

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

14

SECRET

OSD/CIF/SD/AB/65

Copy No: 60

OSD/CIF

This Report contains information on the
Republican and German Forces in LOMBARDY,
EMILIA and VENETIA, on Training Schools
in GERMANY and on Republican and German
Personnel.

Translation of extracts from detailed
interrogations by SD/CIF/SD of nineteen
Italians

Source No	278	SEM Ref	43 AB
"	307	"	51 AB
"	312	"	54 AB
"	313	"	54 AB
"	316	"	57 AB
"	317	"	57 AB
"	318	"	55 AB
"	323	"	57 AB
"	326	"	58 AB
"	332	"	58 AB
"	333	"	64 AB
"	335	"	64 AB
"	339	"	62 AB
"	342	"	62 AB
"	344	"	67 AB
"	346	"	67 AB
"	347	"	67 AB
"	351	"	67 AB
"	352	"	68 AB
"	352	"	68 AB

Maps used: ITALY 1:100,000

SECRET

Source 278 is an inf officer who from Feb to Sep 43 worked at the Italian
Movements Office (Osservatorio) in VENETIA. After the Armistice
he was sent to a PW camp and claims that he joined the
Republican army shortly in order to get out of it. After two
months spent in a PW camp at FELDSTETTEN he returned to
ITALY and was posted to the SS at FERRARA. He was subsequently
sent on a course for Republican SS officers in BOLOGNA (see OSD/CIF/
OSD/SD/AB/58). On his return to Italy...

Source No 278
 " " 307
 " " 312
 " " 313
 " " 316
 " " 317
 " " 318
 " " 323
 " " 326
 " " 332
 " " 333
 " " 335
 " " 339
 " " 342
 " " 344
 " " 346
 " " 347
 " " 351
 " " 352

Maps used; ITALY 1:100,000

1. PRELUDE

Source 278 is an inf offr who from Feb to Sep 43 worked at the Italian Movement's Office (Comando Tappe) in VIENNA. After the Armistice he was sent to a PW camp and claims that he joined the Republican Army merely in order to get out of it. After two months spent in a big camp at WILSTEDT he returned to ITALY and was posted to the SS at FERRARA. He was subsequently sent on a course for Republican SS officers in BOHEMIA (see OSDIC/OSD/SDM/AB 58). On his return to ITALY he deserted a 1st and his way to FLORENCE. His statements can be considered reliable.

Source 307 is a regular IAF NCO. He has NO political bias and seems fairly reliable. 3517

Source 312 is a civilian surveyor and was employed in that capacity by the Germans on the construction of fortifications. Other information obtained from him will be found in OSDIC/OSD/SDM/AB 61. Reliability fair.

Source 313 is a regular Army offr who has served on the Staff of the Republican Army. Reliability fair.

/Source 316

Source 316 is an IAF officer who was informed in ALBANIA after the Axis had joined the Republican forces in order to get repatriated. He deserted at the first opportunity. His father was shot by the Germans. Reliability good.

Source 317 is a doctor who served in the military hospital at BOLOGNA. Reliability fair.

Source 318 is an observer in the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Italian Navy. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSDIC/CSE/SE/AB 61. He is intelligent and seems reliable.

Source 323 is a student who was compelled to join the Republican Army. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSDIC/CSE/SE/AB 61. Reliability fair.

Source 326 is a civilian clerk with NO political bias. Reliability fair.

Source 332 is a medical orderly of average intelligence. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSDIC/CSE/SE/AB 62. Reliability fair.

Source 333 is an engineering student with pronounced monarchist views. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSDIC/CSE/SE/AB 62. Reliability good.

Source 335 is an IAF Sgt Pilot who in the last days of the German occupation, or 1945, joined the MUSSOLINI Black Brigade in order to avoid being deported to GERMANY. Reliability fair.

Source 339 is an American citizen from FLORENCE. She is intelligent and of good social position. Source reliable.

Source 342 is a regular naval officer who has served as an observer. He is a monarchist. Reliability good.

Source 344 is a Carabinieri cop from URBINO. Reliability good.

Source 346 is a Milanese accountant. Reliability doubtful.

Source 347 is a regular army officer from FLORENCE. Reliability good.

Source 351 is a Milanese clerk who served in the ARMY MILITARY Legion in July 44. He seems anxious to give information. Reliability fair.

Source 352 is an officer who was employed at the Ministry of Finance.

Source 326 is a civilian clerk with no political bias. Reliability fair.

Source 332 is a medical orderly of average intelligence. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSIC/CMF/SIU/AS 62. Reliability fair.

Source 333 is an engineering student with pronounced nationalist views. Other information obtained from him will be found in CSIC/CMF/SIU/AS 62. Reliability good.

Source 335 is an LP Sgt Pilot who in the last days of the German occupation of 1944 joined the MUSCINI Black Brigade in order to avoid being deported to GERMANY. Reliability fair.

Source 339 is an American citizen from ROME. She is intelligent and of good social position. Seems reliable.

Source 342 is a regular naval officer who has served as an observer. He is a monarchist. Reliability good.

Source 344 is a Carabinieri capt from URBINO. Reliability good.

Source 346 is a Milanese accountant. Reliability doubtful.

Source 347 is a regular army officer from FLORENCE. Reliability good.

Source 351 is a Milanese clerk who served in the ERORE MONT Legion in Jul 44. He seems anxious to give information. Reliability fair.

Source 352 is an officer who was employed at the Ministry of Finance Inspectorate in FLORENCE. He is a democrat. Reliability good. **3516**

B. REPUBLICAN FORCES

i. Locations

a) VARESE (Jan 44 - Source 346)

(1) HQ 5 AA Legion in the elementary schools in Via FELICITA MORANDI. P.P. No 85. 8 Legion, formerly in ROMA, has been absorbed by it.

(11) HQ HQ in the CASERIO Barracks.

TOIN FLAK

05626752 b) BEESOLA (End Jan 44 - Source 352)

A Bn of Italian SS in the former Bernaglieri Barracks in Corso MACCATEA.

/s/ CHENCKA

c) CREMONA (Apr 44 - Source 278)

Personnel Office, 2 Republican SS Bde.

7990 a) CALDERO (1 Jul 44 - Source 278)

Republican SS Staff in a villa. It is directly under German command.

e) MUNSTERG (GERMANY) (Apr 44 - Source 316)

Assembly Centre for Italian officers who have joined the Repubblica Sociale. It is close to a camp for Russian, French and Yugoslav PWs.

2. Formations

a) POLIGORE Para. Bn. (Jul 44 - Source 333)

Voluntary recruiting for this Bn was opened at end Jun 44, the assembly centre being in the castle at TRADATE (cf OSD/CME/SIM/AB 45, para B 2 a), under the command of Col D'AMAS (LAD.30). The old POLIGORE Bn suffered heavy casualties at the ARZIO Beachhead and the survivors, about 200 in number, in Jul 44 were at ANGEL. on Lake MAGGIORE, awaiting retesting (cf OSD/CME/SIM/AB 45, para B 1 c). The new POLIGORE Bn is to consist of four coys, numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, each with a WS of 120 men, but at end Jul 44 there were 102 more than 85 men in each coy, 95% of them coming from the 1922-24 classes. They were to do their first jump at beg Aug. The Bn consisted of five or six 626 lorries with trailers, two cars and an unspecified number of MGs. Morale was very low, most of the men having joined to avoid being deported to GERMANY. For formation see below, Para F 1 a.

b) 2 Assault Brigade Republican SS (Jul 44 - Source 278)

(1) Origin

In Nov 43 various units of the MAI (Milizia Armata Italiana) were formed at MENSINGER in GERMANY, mainly from ex Italian PWs. The name was then changed to "Legioni Volontari Italiani" and finally to SS. After a period of training at MENSINGER, eleven Bns were formed, constituting 2 Assault Brigades, with a total strength of 11,000 men. In Dec 43 these Bns came to ITALY and were allocated as follows:

One Bn to LEGNA
" " " BOLOGNA
" " " TRIESTE
" " " TURI

10301

a) POLIGORE Para Bn (Jul 44 - Source 333)

Voluntary recruiting for this Bn was opened at end Jun 44, the assembly centre being in the castle at TRUANTS (of CSBIC/CMF/SMA/AB 45, para B 2 a), under the command of Col D'ALAS (HAWAS?). The old POLIGORE Bn suffered heavy casualties at the ANZIO Invasion and the survivors, about 200 in number, in Jul 44 were at ANZIO on Lake MARGIONE, awaiting retesting (of CSBIC/CMF/SMA/AB 45, para B 1 c). The new POLIGORE Bn is to consist of four coys, numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, each with a WS of 120 men, but at end Jul 44 there were NO more than 85 men in each coy, 95% of them coming from the 1922-24 classes. They were to do their first jump at beg Aug. The Bn consisted of five or six 626 lorries with trailers, two cars and an unspecified number of MCs. Morale was very low, most of the men having joined to avoid being deported to GERMANY. For Personnel see below, Para F 1 a.

b) 2 Assault Brigade Republican SS (Jul 44 - Source 278)

(1) Origin

In Nov 43 various units of the MAI (Milizia Armata Italiana) were formed at MUNSINGEN in GERMANY, mainly from ex Italian PW. The name was then changed to "Logici Volontari Italiani" and finally to SS. After a period of try at MUNSINGEN, eleven Bns were formed, constituting 2 Assault Brigades, with a total strength of 11,000 men. In Dec 43 these Bns came to ITALY and were allocated as follows:

- One Bn to LUCCA
- " " " BOLOGNA
- " " " TRIESTE
- " " " TUDIN
- " " " ACOSTA
- " " " CUREO
- " " " VINCIGALLI
- " " " COMO
- Three Bns MILAN

3313

(11) Subsequent History

In Jan 44, owing to desertions and reduction of strength on account of physical unfitness, the eleven Bns were reduced to ten. In Apr 44 the ten Bns were reduced to 12,700 and bds strength, which should have been 11,000, was only 3,400. An appeal for further volunteers had NO appreciable results. In Jul 44 an increase of strength by the incorporation of elements from the Republican Army was under consideration. The surviving Bns were concentrated for the purposes in the area of PINEROLE (H 7410) and TORRE TIZIONE (H 6524). Some of them were employed in operations against Partisans.

/ (111) Motorisation

CSDIC/GE/SIN/AB 65

- 4 -

(iii) Motorization

In Mar 44, the hrs were due to be motorized, but no materialized.

(iv) Officers

In Apr 44, the officers who had received supplementary to establishment owing to the reduction in the number of hrs were grouped in an office in under the command of Col M. PIERRE TONNELI and sent to FERRARA, ostensibly to attend a tactical trg course, but actually in order to give them something to do. The course was held at the University, under the direction of a Lt Col of the general staff named ALBERTO. From 10 Apr to 30 Jun 44, 84 of these officers attended a course at the German SS school at KUNESCHALL (Czechoslovakia). For description of this course by the same Source, see CSDIC/GE/SIN/AB 58. A list of the 84 officers taken from a captured document, will be found in CSDIC/GE/SIN/AB 56, para 24 a. For other personalities in the Doc, see below, para 24 b.

c) WATCHE MONT Independent Mobile Legion, MILAN (20 Jul 44 - Source 534)(1) Organization and Strength

The Legion consists of:

Legion HQ	Strength: about	60 men
HQ Coy	"	60 "
"Garrison" Coy	"	60 "
"SAVING"	"	100 "
"ARDENNE"	"	100 "
"THREESCH"	"	100 "
"FERRARA"	"	100 "
"FELTRINELLI" Coy	"	50 " (all very young)

The "SAVING", "ARDENNE", "THREESCH" and "FERRARA" coys each consist of one HQ sec of ten men and three pls of three men each.

(ii) Armament

HQ Coy - REMONTA 120.
 "Garrison" Coy - Unspecified number of French MAs
 Six or seven lt trucks mounting one
 MORTAR 37 mm each.
 A few 8.1 cm mortars.
 No tanks

(Medvedev-Lovikins). For description of this source by the same Source, see CSUIC/REF/SIN/AS 58. A list of the 84 affidavits taken from a captured document, will be found in CSUIC/REF/SIN/AS 56, para 2 1 a. For other Poroscuities in the Bin, see below, para 2 1 b.

c) ELCONE MULTI Independent Mobile London, HELAN (20 JUL 44 - SOURCE 214)

(1) Organization and Strength

The Isotop counts of:

Legion HQ
 HQ Coy
 "Barrington" Coy
 "SAVING" " "
 "AGUILA" " "
 "TIGRES" " "
 "TERRAP" " "
 "PLATINUM" " Coy

The "SAVING", "WALLING", "TIDING" and "WALLING" boys
each consist of one HQ and one HQ and three pds of three
boys each.

(ii) Amount

HQ Coy - BRUSHY A 100.

Unspecified number of French VCs
Six or seven It trucks mounting one
BATA 37 MG each.
4 tow 6.4 cm mortars.
Two tanks

About all the men have BRITISH MP's.

"FESTIVELLI" COY. - The men are armed with carbines nos. 94.

Other Cove - bach yí has one BRSD. 37 IG.

320 BALDIA 35 hortar.

3JTB (one per box) carry EIGHTH MS.

$$\frac{E}{E_0} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \omega < \omega_0 \\ \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega^2} & \text{for } \omega > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

are associated with conditions

all ranks carry large knives, mostly of

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Sources were told that one of the Legion had captured about 400 Sten guns, with amn, which had been dropped from Allied aircraft for Partisans.

iii) Transport

The Legion possesses about twenty motor-coaches and lorries, fifty MGs, two tankers and over twenty cars. All vehicles are camouflaged. The motor-coaches and lorries carry number-plates with the letters LAM followed by a number (commencing from 0500); in addition, on the right side they have the words: "Legione Autonoma Mobile E. MITI - M.L. MO". Car park for the Legion's vehicles in MILAN is at the ARONA. Coys on det duty, when they have to move, are provided with transport by HQ in MILAN; they can also meet their normal requirements by requisitioning vehicles on the spot.

iv) Dispositions (20 Jul 44)

Legion HQ	} - VIA NOVELLO 2, MILAN.
HQ Coy	
"Garvison" Coy	
"PELLEGRINI" Coy	- SCHIAPPARELLI School, Via TIVOLI, MILAN.
"SAVINO" Coy	- CASELLI (O 4886), in the Prov of ASTI
"FARCELLI" Coy	- ALBA (O 2785) in the Prov of CUNEO
"TEDESCHI" Coy	- BGA' (O 1385) " " " "
"FERRARA" Coy	- Unknown.

v) LOSSES

On an unspecified date the "SAVINO" Coy was attacked by Allied aircraft and had thirteen men killed and about thirty wounded. In operations against Partisans in the ALBA and CUNEO areas, the Legion had lost up to 20 Jul 44: Two officers killed (Capt FALCINI and Lt SALVATI), both of MILAN, fifty ORs killed and about the same number wounded.

vi) Pay

<u>Ptas (Arbitr)</u>	if volunteers, receive Lire 60 a day, plus family allowance (Lire 1000 a month for a married man with two children). if enlisted as the result of a round-up, receive Lire 20 a day.
<u>L/Site</u>	Lire 70 a day plus family allowances.
<u>Site</u>	" 100 " " " "
<u>WO (3rd Class)</u>	" 120 " " " "
<u>WO (2nd Class)</u>	" 140 " " " "

HQ Coy } - Via ROVELLO 2, MILAN.
"Garrison" Coy }

"FELTRINELLI" Coy - SCHIAPPARELLI School, Via TIVOLI, MILAN.
"SAVINO" Coy - CAPELLI (O 4886), in the Prov of ASTI
"BAMIELLI" Coy - ALBA (O 2785) in the Prov of CUNEO
"TRESCHI" Coy - IMA' (O 1335) " " "
"FERRARA" Coy - Unknown.

v) Losses

On an unspecified date the "SAVINO" coy was attacked by Allied aircraft and had thirteen men killed and about thirty wounded. In operations against Partisans in the ALBA and CUNEO areas, the Legion had lost up to 20 Jul 44: Two officers killed (Capt FERRARA and Lt SALERES, both of MILAN), fifty ORs killed and about the same number wounded.

vi) Pay

Ptes (Arditi) 1st volunteers, receive Lire 60 a day, plus family allowance (Lire 1000 a month for a married man with two children).

Ptes (Arditi) if enlisted as the result of a roundup, receive Lire 20 a day.

L/Sjts Lire 70 a day plus family allowances.

<u>Sjts</u>	"	400	"	"	"
<u>WO (3rd class)</u>	"	420	"	"	"
<u>WO (2nd)</u>	"	440	"	"	"
<u>WO (1st)</u>	"	480	"	"	"
<u>2/Lt</u>	"	5000	"	month	"

vii) Cigarette Ration

Offrs receive twenty free cigarettes a day, ORs ten.

viii) Personalities

See below, para P 1 o.

a) 26 MUSSOLINI Black Brigade (Brigata Nera MUSSOLINI) (See 14-Sept-44 135)

1) General

The Black Brigades are Republican mil units formed from local elements in the various provinces. It is the intention to form a Black Brigade in each province of German-occupied Italy. They come directly under the local German command.

3513

S E C R E T

OSD/C/CAF/STW/AN 65

11) Organisation

36 Black Brigade consists of two coys, each divided into three pls. Each coy is about 150 strong. Many of the men in the Black Brigades are linked by family ties and father and son are often found serving in the same unit. For Personalities, see below, para F + d.

113) Armament

Very varied: carbines, German pistols, BERETTA MP's, a few hand-grenades. It is very short.

iv) Uniform

The same for cities and men. Consists of a grey-green beret with a skull as badge, black shirt, grey-green tunic with zouave trousers. The usual pocket patches are replaced by a skull.

v) Functions

To take the place of the civil administration in case of emergency (for instance the OC 36 Black Brigade was also Prefect of LUCCA and his chief of staff acted as Quaesitor); to maintain public order; to seize foodstuffs from the peasants in order to satisfy first the needs of the Black Brigade and secondly those of the public; to help the German all authorities in carrying out round-ups, searches, requisitioning expeditions etc.

vi) Location

On 30 Aug 44, 36 Black Brigade moved from LUCCA to the Albergo Moderno at RAVENNI DI LUCCA.

c) Suicide ins (Pattuglianti della Morte) (May 44 - Source 317)

Several "Suicide ins" were being formed at BELLONA, the personnel consisting mainly of very young inmates of reformatory schools and to a certain extent of adventurers attracted not only by the pay, but also by the immunity afforded by membership of such a bn, and especially by the fact that they are certain never to be sent to the front line. A very small percentage of the men had seen service on the Russian front or in NORTH AFRICA. They wear new uniforms with a letter "S" five cm high on the breast, and a beret with a skull as badge. Armament consists of BERETTA MP's, revolvers and hand-grenades.

beret with a skull as badge, black shirt, grey-green tunic with zouave trousers. The usualorget patches are replaced by a skull.

v) Functions

To take the place of the civil administration in case of emergency (for instance the OC 36 Black Brigade was also Prefect of LUCCA and his chief of staff acted as Quaesitor); to maintain public order; to seize foodstuffs from the peasants in order to satisfy first the needs of the Black Brigade and secondly those of the public; to help the German civil authorities in carrying out round-ups, searches, requisitioning expeditions etc.

vi) Location

On 30 Aug 44, 36 Black Brigade moved from LUCCA to the Albergo Bolerno at SANI DI LUCCA.

vii) Suicide Ins (Battaglioni della Morte) (May 44 - Source 317)

Several "Suicide Ins" were being formed at BOLOGNA, the personnel consisting mainly of very young inmates of reformitory schools and to a certain extent of adventurers attracted NOT only by the pay, but also by the immunity afforded by membership of such a bn, and especially by the fact that they are certain never to be sent to the front line. A very small percentage of the men had seen service on the Russian front or in NORTH AFRICA. They wear now uniforms with a letter "M" five cm high on the breast, and a beret with a skull as badge. Armament consisted of REMMINGTONs, revolvers and hand-grenades.

3. Services

a) Military Geographical Institute (and Jun 44 - Source 352)

This has been moved from FLORENCE to DOBBLAIO (B 6495), near the Austrian border, where it is housed in various hotels and has resumed its activities, though on a somewhat reduced scale, as NOT more than 10% of the personnel has moved there (cf CDDIC/CE/SIM/AB 44, para B 1). The equipment appears to be almost complete, all the technical archives, machinery for photographic reproduction, material for type and lithographic printing and stocks of paper have been transferred. The ISTITUTO ANTI GRAFICHE, BERGAMO, which is working for the well-known firm of map-printers, DE ROSSINI of MONZA, is controlled by the Military Geographical Institute. The latter and the BERGAMO firm are under the supervision of a German major named ROTHMANN, who has introduced the German grid system and installed plant for printing in colour.

SECRET

CSXIC/CTF/SIA/AN 62

C. GERMAN FORCES

1. Locations
TOWN PLAN05506743 a) RESCIA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in building formerly occupied by a Div HQ, at the corner of Via CRISTO and Piazza MORBITO.

F 4155 b) PESCHIERA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

i) Platzkommandantur in the villa which the King of ITALY gave orders to continue resistance after the Battle of CAPRETO in 1917 (see marked on map).

ii) Central map depot for the German armies in ITALY in three huts, painted green and measuring 50 x 12 m, SE of the town, between the rd and the river MINCIO.

7422345

c) VERONA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in building at western corner of junction of Via ROMA and Corso D'ANTONIOVICHIO.

d) RENDO VILLIA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in the centre of the city, in building formerly used as Div HQ.

e) MEDENA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in a large new hotel on the square outside Porta BOLOGNA (Hotel ASTORIA).

f) BOLOGNA

i) (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in the former Corps HQ building at the northern corner of the junction of Via GALLIERA and Via MANZONI.

ii) (22 Jun 44 - Source 346)

Transport HQ in Villa EMILIANA, Via SERPELLINGA.

TOWN PLAN
86734066

2. Training Schools (Jun 44 - Source 276)

a) MINSTER

Assembly centre for ex Italian PW who volunteered to join the Republican Forces. Very little training was given.

b) PADERBORN

e) VERONA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in building at western corner of junction of Via ROMA and Corso CANTAVEZZIO.

d) REGGIO EMILIA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in the centre of the city, in building formerly used as Div HQ.

e) MODENA (End Jun 44 - Source 352)

Platzkommandantur in a large new hotel on the square outside Porta BOLOGNA (Hotel ASQUOLA?).

f) BOLOGNA

- i) (End Jun 44 - Source 352)
Platzkommandantur in the former Corps HQ building at the southern corner of the junction of Via GALLIERA and Via MANZONI.
ii) (22 Jun 44 - Source 346)
Transport HQ in Villa EMILIANI, Via SIESSOLINA.

TOWN PLAN
26734366

2. Training Schools (Jun 44 - Source 278)

a) MUNSTER

Assembly centre for ex Italian PW who volunteered to join the Republican Force. Very little training was given.

b) PADERBORN

The tank school was still functioning in Jun 44, and Republican personnel were receiving instruction there.

D. AIR

1. Locations

a) MILAN (Jun 44 - Source 346)

TOWN PLAN
26736460

HQ 1 Group Republican Air Force in Piazza ITALO BALBO. Actually this HQ is a centre of the Black Market and every other kind of shady transaction. The German authorities view with suspicion all offers attached to the HQ.

x 0496 b) VERONA (Jun 44 - Source 307)

HQ of the Torpedo Bomber Wing is in Villa BELVEDERE.

0309

0310

SECRET

OSD/C/AF/SW/43 65

2. Training Schools

a) Torpedo Bomber Training Unit (Jun 44 - Source 307)

This is divided into two squadrons, one of which is at VENEGONO and gives trg in day and night flying, while the other is located on the emergency landing ground at DESENZANO and gives trg in the dropping of torpedoes. About 100 oftrs and 100 attend each course, which lasts three months; the first course started in May 44. The school at VENEGONO had the following aircraft:

- 10 x S. 79
- 4 x Cant X 1007 bis
- 1 x Ju 87
- 2 x HE 111, which are being adapted for torpedo-carrying.

Morale of the pupils is low and most of them are waiting for the first opportunity to desert. Those whose homes are in Southern ITALY are closely watched, especially since some Sicilians disappeared with one of the School's best aircraft.

J 0035 b) ALTESIANO (VENETIA AREA) (Jun 44 - Source 346)

About 120 SS cadets are at the Republican Air Force barracks. 100 of them are to be selected for further trg in GERMANY.

3. Airfields

J 81194 a) VERGATE (Jun 44 - Source 307)

The firm of S.C. & L. does the overhauling of Republican aircraft arriving from GERMANY and the assembly of S.62's to be delivered to the Germans.

b) LONATE PUZZOLO (Jun 44 - Source 307)

The dispersal area has been considerably enlarged. The airfield serves as base for S.62's which have been assembled at VERGATE and are awaiting delivery to the Germans.

c) CASA BRANDOLINI (RAVENNA) (19 May 44 - Source 318)

A runway 35 m wide has been made by widening the RAVENNA-PORTI rd (Route 67) between points M 547329 and M 482205. The runway consists of compacted earth and gravel, and has been camouflaged to make it harmonize with the surrounding country. The aircraft stand on either side of the rd, underneath the trees, and are protected by 12 st-ways of beaten earth 5 m high. They are 50-200 m apart.

Morale of the Republic is low. Most of the aircraft are in the first opportunity to Germany. Those whose bases are in Southern Italy are closely watched, especially since some Sicilians disappeared with one of the School's best aircraft.

3 0035 b) ALTESSANO (VENETIA KUAL) (Jun 44 - Source 346)

About 400 aircraft were at the Republican Air Force barracks. 100 of them to be selected for further use in Germany.

3. Airfields

J 841940 a) VERGLATE (Jun 44 - Source 307)

The firm of S.C.A.I. does the overhauling of Republican aircraft arriving from Germany and the assembly of S.82's to be delivered to the Germans.

b) IGNATE POZZOLO (Jun 44 - Source 307)

The dispersal area has been considerably enlarged. The airfield serves as base for S.82's which have been assembled at VERGLATE and are awaiting delivery to the Germans.

c) CASA BENDOLINI (RAVENNA) (15 May 44 - Source 348)

A runway 35 m wide has been made by widening the RAVENNA-POLLI rd (Route 67) between points M 547329 and M 482235. The runway consists of compacted earth and gravel, and has been camouflaged to make it harmonize with the surrounding country. The aircraft stand on either side of the rd, underneath the trees, and are protected by blast-waves of beaten earth 5 m high. They are 50-200 m away from the rd, at intervals of 500 m, alternately on the WEST and EAST sides of the rd.

B. Naval

1. Locations (20 Jun 44 - Source 342)

a) Republican Naval HQ, VENICE, is at the Naval Officers' Club in the Arsenal. Its functions are limited to enrolling and training recruits, as the direction of work in the Arsenal is entirely under German control.

b) HQ German Naval Command, Western Adriatic, is in VENICE (cf. COMNAV/COMNAV/13 61, para D 1 a) and comprises about 1000 all ranks, excluding personnel afloat. It possesses a number of requisitioned motor-boats, which ply between VENICE, the LIDO and the campsite at S. ANGELO.

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SECRET

CSDIC/CAT/SIM/AD 65

2. Porta (Jun 44 - Source 342)

a) VENICE

All port installations (cranes, wharves, etc.), both at the Maritime Sta and at the arsenal, are intact. The warehouses are empty, the machinery and materials having been removed by the Germans. The activity of the arsenal is reduced to occasional repairs executed by Italian personnel under German supervision.

M 6346 b) PORTO CORSI

This harbour is used as an advanced base for MTB's which sometimes remain there several days.

3. Ships (20 Jun 44 - Source 342)

a) The destroyer ALBA and the corvette BAIONETTA (of CSDIC/22P/SIM/AD 64, para 2.2 b) are frequently employed on escort duty. When at VENICE they moor at the RIVA DELL'IMPERO jetty. In both these ships the armament has been screened. The depth-charge launching apparatus has been removed from the BAIONETTA.

b) Motor fishing vessels and minesweepers with German crews are also moored at the RIVA DELL'IMPERO jetty. They are used more often for submarine-chasing than for minesweeping. They are armed with depth-charges and 20 mm MGs.

c) A mixed Republican and German MTB flotilla is based on VENICE. It consists of four German motor patrol vessels, armed with MGs and depth-charges, but carrying no torpedoes, and two Republican MTBs (motorilanti), the MS 74 and MS 75, which sail under the Italian flag, carrying Italian crews. The flotilla makes frequent sorties. When in port, the vessels moor at a buoy off the island of SAN'AZUL, near the LIDO.

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4. PERSONALITIES

1. Republican

a) PIEDONE Pava Dn, VERONESE (Jul 44 - Source 333)

Col D'AMAS (LADRES)	OC Assembly Centre
Capt FARALADO	OC 5 Coy, Regular offr, ex IAF.
Lt BENCINI	In " " a Roman lawyer.
" GALANTE	" " Ex IAF.
2/Lt GASTELLI	" " "

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TOWN PLAN

a) The destroyers ALBA and the corvette BAIONETTA (of OSIC/ARF/
SUS/AB 61, para 12 b) are frequently employed on escort duty.
When at VENICE they meet at the RIVA DEL LAGGIO jetty. In
both these ships the LA command has been strengthened. The
depth-charge launching apparatus has been removed from the
BAIONETTA.

b) Motor fishing vessels and minisweepers with German crews are
also moored at the RIVA DEL LAGGIO jetty. They are used more
often for submarine-mining than for minesweeping. They are
armed with depth-charges and 20 mm MGs.

c) A mixed Republican and German MTB flotilla is based on VENICE.
It consists of four German motor patrol vessels, armed with
MGs and depth-charges, but carrying no torpedoes, and two
Republican MTBs (Lotocilivanti), the MS 74 and MS 75, which
sail under the Italian flag, carrying Italian crews. The
flotilla makes frequent sorties. When in port, the vessels moor
at a buoy off the island of SANT'ELIA, near the LIDO.

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2. PERSONALITIES

1. Republican

a) PIRELLA para 12, TRADIZIONE (Vol 14 - Source 333)

Col <u>D'AMAS</u> (DALLA 57)	CC Assembly Centre
Capt <u>PAPALUARDI</u>	CC 5 Coy, Regular offr, ex IAF.
Lt <u>BAROLA</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
" <u>GALANTE</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
2/Lt <u>GAROTTE</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
Lt <u>BRADACHI</u>	CC 6 " " " " " " " " " "
2/Lt <u>BIRGINI</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
" <u>VALESCCHI</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
" <u>FRATTINI</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
" <u>OSTROGOWIC</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
Lt <u>CHESI</u>	CC 7 " " " " " " " " " "
" <u>ALLIATI</u>	" " " " " " " " " "
2/Lt <u>FINTRA</u>	" " " " " " " " " "

b) Assembly Brigade Republican SS (Vol 14 - Source 276)

Lt Gen <u>MANEVANI</u>	Republican GOC Sic
Col <u>DE PAOLIS</u>	File C of S. Came from <u>BRUNES</u> . Wants to transfer to the army.
Lt Col <u>DE FENIRI TONELLI</u>	CC 6 Coy Br. Regular Arty offr. Insignifi- cant individual. Has little authority.
Col <u>CELEBRANO</u>	Ex <u>AVEN</u> .
" <u>DE MARCHA</u>	CC 6 Coy Br. Has stationed in <u>MIHAN</u> . Ex <u>AVEN</u> Arty's Republican.

1) Military Geographical Institute (Jur. 44 - Source 352)

661 CORDINE

Dr. H. followed the Institute throughout all the vicissitudes in the hope of having some of the scientific material from falling into German hands. Has the program on biological syntheses.

It's all planned

Appendix

John W. Da Matta,
Spartan, Tex. Two German anti-airplanes with
high coordinates.

r) Republican Air Force

② (Source 344)

Mr. Commodore FOWLER, (was) formerly OC School, (47-3866) (47-3866)

p/zit
LACQUINEL, Simon to

Formerly 6041 IAF Depot, USAFMS, Republicans.
 Handed the whole depot over to the Germans
 and tried to prevent personnel from escaping.
 Subsequently went to PATUK and in vain to
 have taken part in actions against Partisans
 (Nov 43).

11) (att 44 - Banco 320)

Group Date

at the University, **DELLA GIOIA**, Assistant Secretary of the

Group Crypt

Head of Men Service, Air Ministry, *London*, England.

THE CURVE

OF NA + GROUP, REPUBLICAN AIR FORCE, 1944-45

THE SOLID

Dr. J. C. Smith, Jr.

(144) (Jan 24 - 2019-2020) (177)

King, Dair

5000 Toronado Bomber Wing, 75259200

5412

OO "BUSINESS" Operational Sign,

JUSTINO BRIDG.

第九卷

2. Amount of money from Unit 1.
Amount of money from Unit 1. **UNIT 1**
Amount of money from Unit 1. **UNIT 1**

1000

FOR DAY AND NIGHT TALKING

9/11 9:51:07 AM

6455 DONG QI, CHEN[†], FENG YQ

17-00000

Naval observer attached to cutter, T-10, 500.

CONCLUSION

© 1994 American Society of Human Genetics

F/Lt MAGGIORANI, ENRICO

Formerly 3014 LAF Depot, URSINO. Republican.
banded the whole depot over to the Germans
and tried to prevent personnel from leaving.
Subsequently went to PADOA and is said to
have taken part in actions against partisans
(Nov 43).

11) (Aug 44 - Source 326)

Group Capt FIGER	At Air Ministry, BELLAGIO
Group Capt MILANI	Head of Sign Service, Air Ministry, MILANO.
Wing Cdr POCCHINI	OC No 1 Group: Republican Air Force, MILAN.
" " TRISOLINI	OC Recruitment in, STL.

111) (Jan 44 - Source 301)

Wing Cdr MORI, ARDUINO	OC Torpedo Bomber Wing, VENEZIANO
Sqn Ldr MARIANI, MARINO	OC "ATSO.ELLA" Operational Sqn, CANTANO PRIMO.
F/Lt MAGGIORANI, DUNTO	OC Torpedo Bomber Trg Unit, VENEZIANO
F/Lt LAMBICHELLA	OC Trg Sqn for day and night flying, VENEZIANO.
F/Lt PALMISTO	OC Torpedo Bomber Sqn, DESERLINO
Lt Cdr MAGGIORANI	Naval observer attached to Bomber Trg Sqn, DESERLINO.

2) Republican Navy (Apr 44 - Source 342)

Capt FERRINI

Is no longer Under-Secretary of State
for the Navy (cf OSBIC/CMF/SNF/Ab 61, 3507
para 3.1.4). Expected to be appointed
OC Marine Inf, but was NOT.

Capt DA RIZZO
" SESTINI
Cdr RIZZO, Leone
" SCUTTI

At Ministry of Marine, VICENZA.
Head of Personnel and Mobilization Office,
Ministry of Marine, VICENZA.

" DELLA CORTA

At Ministry of Marine, VICENZA.

Lt Cdr

ACTION D'ANTIN

Flag Lt to Admiral GRADANI, VICENZA.

Lt DE MARINOR

Lt Cdr (Eng)

FILIPESCHI

Capt MAGGIORANI

At Ministry of Marine, VICENZA.
OC Signposts and Lights, VENICE.

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b) Military Tribunals etc. (Source 312)

(1) S. LIGON DIA (May 14 - Sunday 24.7)

Col	PERAZZINI	OC 5 Inf Regt
Lt Col	VALLEY	acting OC 6 Inf Regt
Col	TORTORA	OC 6 Inf Regt
Lt Col	FRANZONI, Remalo	OC 5
"	FOXWORTH	OC 4th Regt
"	GUARDI	
Major	MANOLITO	
"	ROSSI	
"	DE TIV	OC Sig Co
		OC Pioneer Bn

h) Military Tribunals etc. (Source 312)

Gen	ADAMI-ROSSI	President of the Special Tribunal convened at Florence to try those accused of the murder of Lt Col COSSI (Dec 43)
Gen	VILLA SANTA, Mino	President Supreme Mil Tribunal, ROME (Oct 43)
Gen	CIAMARINI	Chief Mil Prosecutor, ROME (Oct 43)
Col	FERROTTI	In Gen CIAMARINI's office, ROME (Oct 43)
Lt Col	LANTIERI	" " " " " "
Gen	CAPPA	Chief Prosecutor, Mil Tribunal for TUSCANY (Sep 43)
Capt	MICCOLINI	Secretary to Gen CAPPA (Sep 43)
Lt Col	MARILLANI	Asst Prosecutor, Tuscan Mil Tribunal (Sep 43)
Col	FERRARA, Giuseppe	" " " " " "
Col	VINELLA, Francesco	" " " " " "
Lt Col	CATTINI	" " " " " "
Col	GEMELLI	" " " " " "
Capt	IACUINO	" " " " " "
Lt Col	ADIMARI	Vice-President " " " " " "

i) S. MARCO DIV. (May 44 - Source 347)

Col	SPINACIA	OC 5 Inf Regt
Lt Col	PALMA	acting OC 6 Inf Regt, during absence of
Col	TORTORA	OC 6 Inf Regt
Lt Col	FERRARI, Remo	C of S
"	POZZENTI	OC Arty Regt
"	CURRADI	
Col	BARCELINO	OC Sigs In
"	ROSSI	OC Pioneer Bn
"	DE VITA	

j) 123 Labour Bn (Aug 44 - Source 323)

Colt	MUGELI	OC until 20 Aug 44
Lt	GLACOVACCO	OC after " " "
"	FEDICCHI	Lt Bn
"	ADAM	" " "
2/Lt	MARZETTI	" " "

k) GMA (Source 344)

Col	MARILLA	OC Provincial OC, PESARO (Dec 43)
"	RICCIONI, Gino	OC 3 Bde OC, BR, STAMPIOS (3 Feb 44)
"	BIXIO, Mino	OC OC, BR Legion, ANCONA (17 Feb 44)
Lt Col	CATTI, Mario	Asst C of S 8TH GSC, BRESCIA (3 Jan 44)
Col	SANTANGELO, Michele	OC OC, BR, Group, PESARO (9 Feb 44) Anti-Republican.
Capt	MICHEL	OC OC, BR "Presidio", URBINO (15 Mar 43)
2/Lt	DI LENA, Ottavio	OC OC, BR "Presidio", NOVA FRIGIDA (Feb 44), Convinced Republican (22 Mar 44)

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SECRET

OSD/C/OP/SIA/AB 65

1) Miscellaneous

Major L. PERERA	On Staff of Republican SS, GALLIERO (1 Jul 44) at one time on staff of the Prince of PINDAROFF (Source 278)
Col REZZARDI, Alessandro	Provost of SS, GCMO (26 Apr 44) (from 6 months document).
Senatore GALLERINI	at Depot, 95 Legion MVSN (24 Nov 43) (from a captured document).
Col MACINI	appointed Italian OC BELLINO Garrison, immediately after German occupation (Sep 43 - Source 344).
Capt GIOVANNELLI	at University Militia, URBINO. Assistant Fascist. Now in Northern Italy (Mar 44 - Source 344).
Col DE CLEMENTE NICOLA	at Army Staff "Intelligence", BERGAMO (May 44 - Source 343)
"	On Army Staff, BERGAMO (May 44 - Source 343)
Lt Col BERNARDINI	" " " " " " " "
Capt DE CLEMENTE	at "Intelligence" " " " " " " " "
Gen MAGGIORI	Regional OC, BOLOGNA " " " " " " " "
Lt Col PASTORINI	at Provincial HQ " " " " " " " "
" " CEVA	" " " " " " " "
" " MARINI	OC GBR " " " " " " " "
2/Lt SALVI	OC Execution Squad " " " " " " " "
Comandante	" " " " " " " "
Capt MUGGIOLI	Prov OC, ALYTHA " " " " " " " "
Lt PIVA	at Prov HQ, ALYTHA " " " " " " " "
" SACCHI	" " " " " " " "
Lt Col GIOVANNINI	at Regional Depot, MATTEO " " " " " " " "
Capt MARONELLI	OC GMA, ALYTHA " " " " " " " "

2. German

a) Army (May-Jul 44 - Source 359)

Gen LUNGERBERGER at BERGAMO, where he has been entrusted with
the task of organizing the Republican Army.
NOT a convinced Nazi, but thinks that winning
the war should come before politics and that
it will be time to think of getting rid of
Hitler and the Nazis after the war. Has very
ambitious ideas and has surrounded himself with
staff officers belonging to the German aristocracy,
who are all anti-Nazis and openly state their
belief that Germany has lost the war.

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Lt (SS) REMINGER

On Gen HANSEN's staff. Typical criminal.
Responsible for the death of many Italians.

c) Military Geographical Institute (Jun 44 - Source 352)

MAJ ROTHMANN

German liaison officer with Military Geographical Institute, DORNBACH. A technician rather than a soldier. Also supervised the ISTITUTO GEOGRAFICO, REGGIO.

d) TOBT Organisation (Jun 44 - Source 332)

Gen FISCHER
Col ALCHEN
MAJ TIEGL
Lt MANSFELD

OOB TOBT Organisation, SIRMIONE
OOB TOBT Organisation Med Services, PALLANEA
OOB " " Hospital
OOB " " Med Coy

e) Naval (Apr 44 - Source 342)

Lt Cmdr KORN
Lt VON KUSSEL

Portmaster, VENICE
OOB LTB Flotilla, VENICE.

U.S.A.I.C.,
U.S.N.,
2 Oct 44.

R.P.F. Edwards
(R.P.F. EDWARDS)
Lt-Col.
Comdt., CSNG, CEF.

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Harbourmaster, VENICE
CO 1TR Flotilla, VENICE.

Lt Rear KOEN
Lt VON KOSSEL

G.S.M.I.C.,
G.H.P.,
2 Oct 44.

H.P. Edwards
(H.P. EDWARDS)
Lt-Col.
Comdt., GSDIC, C.F.

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Report No. CSDIC/CMB/SIA/AB

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

<u>AFHQ</u>	G-2 (OI).....	3	<u>CMB</u>	PGS (I) HQ AAL.....	2
	JICA/MA.....	4		G-2 (Adv Int) ACC.....	1
	CEWA.....	4		CSI Main Eighth Army.....	1
	MCS.....	1		G-2 Main Fifth Army.....	1
	MFIC.....	1		IS 9 CMB.....	1
	MAPR.....	1		No 1 I (U) Sec.....	1
	SO (I) MED.....	1		MOG PS Sec.....	1
	COMNAVNAV/NIU.....	1		" " " No 1 Det.....	1
	ICLD.....	1		INED Adv.....	1
	G-2 (PW).....	1		SOI Unit (2) Det.....	1
<u>ME</u>	PGS (I).....	1		SEC PICME.....	1
	CEWA.....	4		SO (I) POTALL.....	1
	CSDIC.....	1		SO (I) ROWIT.....	1
<u>UK</u>	DML.....	3		Int Sec MDAF.....	3
	API (K).....	3		Inf Div ACC.....	1
	NID 1/PW.....	3		CSDIC.....	1
	MEW.....	1		CSDIC East.....	1
	ICLD.....	1	<u>USA</u>	SUM/CSDIC/LO.....	1
				PW Branch.....	1
				File.....	3

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Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP
APO 394, U. S. Army

GWM/naf *BP*

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 55

29 September 1944

SUBJECT: Appreciation and Censorship Report on Italian Civilian and Military Mail for Four Weeks Ending 2nd September 1944.

TO : G-2 (Communications Censorship), AFHQ, APO 512.

This report is based on 227,600 letters checked during the four weeks ended 2nd September 1944. This does not include any military mail from the front lines.

Attached is a table (Appendix A) which shows the relation between favorable and unfavorable comments on every subject each week. In all cases the lowest number of comments is reduced to one, and the second figure shows the corresponding number of comments of the opposite opinion.

1. FOOD SITUATION.

Food continues to be the most widely discussed subject. During the four weeks under review the position appears to have deteriorated, for the ratio of unfavorable comments among civilian letters has risen from 4.6 to 1 in the previous period to 13.3 to 1 during the current four weeks. Military mail, on the other hand, reveals increased satisfaction, and adverse comments are only 30% more than those in favor. As usual Naples was heavily in favor and Bari was markedly unfavorable.

From the civilian point of view Bari was extremely pessimistic, the ratio of the comments being more than 130 to 1 against. The position in Rome has deteriorated badly. During the previous period the comments were 3.6 to 1 against, but the ratio has risen to 14.9 to 1 during the period under review. In the great majority of cases the complaints hinge on the prices of food stuffs. The following comments are typical:-

"Every day the situation is getting worse. Prices have doubled. A quintal of wheat costs 13,000 lire. How can people afford this? We do our best to carry on, but an income of 10,000 lire a month would hardly be enough to keep us going". (6/8/44 - Frosinone)

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"We are starving. We have no milk, no sugar, no oil, no fats. We live on greens and tomatoes, but they are awfully expensive too, the price ranging from 20 to 25 lire a kilo. Potatoes cost 45 lire a kilo, and fresh fruits are even more expensive. This morning sweet-peppers were being sold at 35 lire a kilo". (12/8/44 - Rome)

"Not having succeeded in transferring us to northern Italy, the Nazi-Fascist rascals thought of making us starve by giving us only 100 grams of lousy bread made of lupin seeds and sawdust. Everything else we had to buy on the black market at incredible prices: bread 180 lire a kilo, flour 240 lire, cheese 300 lire, potatoes 25 lire, sugar 400 lire, and oil 2400 lire a two-litre flask". (29/8/44 - Rome)

"Soon after the Allied occupation prices went sky-high. Sugar costs 150 to 200 lire a kilo, meat 220 lire, eggs 15 or 20 lire each, a chicken 200 lire etc. We haven't seen salt or matches for months". (11/8/44 - Campobasso)

"When I arrive I will tell you all about what we have been through and what we are still suffering. It is sufficient to say that we only eat one piece of bread every 24 hours. But my real worry is on account of the girls who go fasting to school in the morning, and when they return they do not have what they would like". (1/9/44 - Rome)

"....So many people have had to sell everything, and one of my friends who lives in Via Emanuele Filiberto has had to sell everything, furniture, clothes, and last week her father had his gold teeth taken out and sold them too". (8/8/44 - Rome)

From Taranto, where the position is more favorable, there are letters with passages such as the following:-

"It is not so bad now because they give us 440 grams of bread, and we also get tinned meat of all kinds". (27/8/44 - Taranto)

"Our living conditions are much better now, for we are given flour, pastry, dried vegetables etc... Thank God plenty of food is obtainable". (10/8/44 - Taranto)

2. CLOTHING.

Civilian mail is extremely pessimistic about clothing. Since the previous period the adverse comments have increased from 19.1 to 1 to 47.8 to 1. The chief cause of complaint is that of prices, though the absence of shoes is also the subject of many letters. There were no favorable comments at all from Bari and Foggia. In Rome, where unfavorable comments outnumbered those favorable by 12 to 1 during the previous four weeks, the ration for the period under review had risen to 35 to 1. Military mail showed an opposite movement of opinion, and the adverse figure of 3.6 to 1 compares with 2.1 to 1 during the previous period. Nearly all comments, such as the following, refer to prices:

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"It is impossible to buy anything. A tailor in Bari asked Albert 25,000 lire for a suit. Albert's brother, who got married last week, paid 18,000 lire for a suit made of such bad material that he wanted to denounce the merchant who sold it to him". (31/8/44 - Bari)

"People must keep indoors because they have no shoes and no dresses. The minimum price of cotton dress-material is 700 lire a yard. I am trying to carry on with that old frock you gave me". (26/8/44 - Taranto)

"The question of clothing is a real problem, and it cannot be ignored, for shoes at least must be repaired frequently or renewed. They are sold at enormous prices". (19/8/44 - Crispiano)

"I bought a ready made working suit made of very poor material for 800 lire, but I can only wear it a few hours a day for if I soiled it, and had to wash it, it would come to pieces". (29/8/44 - Taranto)

"The clothes once sold by Sorapani at 3,000 lire are now sold at 12,000 to 15,000 lire, and sometimes at 18,000". (17/8/44 - Manziano)

3. HOUSING.

Housing also is becoming a more acute problem according to civilian mail, and there has been a large increase in the proportion of unfavorable comments during the period under review, the ratio being 39 to 1 against as compared with 19.1 to 1 during the preceding period. Every center without exception is most pessimistic; and in Bari there was not a single favorable comment. The chief causes of complaint are requisitioning by the Allies and the high rents. Another evil has grown up in the case of apartments with controlled rents, for landlords have tried to get over this by refusing to let unless the prospective tenant buys the furniture, and of course an exorbitant price is placed on the latter. The following comments give various aspects of the problem:-

"How ever far your imagination may go, you will never succeed in realising what a tragedy life is here in every way. Try to find a room in a boarding house! It would mean an expenditure of at least 10-12,000 lire a month for two people. I am now earning 2,000 lire a month, but having board and lodging I feel quite well off. Linda has been hunting for a room for the last six months, and she is still hunting for one". (29/8/44 - Rome)

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"Houses are to be found but at very high prices. If one finds some place with a modest rent it is because it is controlled, and the landlord wants one to buy the furniture in it, and wants prices that always go from 100,000 lire upwards". (18/8/44 - Rome)

"The scarcity of lodgings here is also a cause of hardship, worse than hunger. This is not due to a lack of lodgings, but to the fact that the American soldiers have invaded all the furnished rooms". (26/8/44 - Rome)

"I am looking for a house in Bari as I would like to settle down with my family there. But, believe me, it's impossible. Just think that the rent of a tiny three roomed flat is 3,500 lire a month". (11/8/44 - Bari)

"House requisitioning swept on us like a tornado. All families had their houses occupied in some way, either by Americans, English or others. And requisitioning still goes on". (25/8/44 - Bari)

4. INCOME.

Civilian mail shows a less unfavorable opinion towards wages and salaries than during the previous period, but military mail is more pessimistic than ever, and the ratio of comments was 95.5 to 1 against. The comments from Taranto are interesting in that it is the only center in which civilian comments had a favorable majority. There were no military comments at all. The worst conditions appear to be in Bari, Foggia and Palermo. The chief trouble is that prices keep going up while wages and salaries remain much the same. The following are a selection from the comments:

"Are the wages you earn sufficient to keep you going? For us it is absolutely impossible. We have had to borrow 10,000 lire from the Insurance Company as an advance on the 80,000 which come to maturity in the current year". (26/8/44 - Grottaglie)

"I tell you that notwithstanding Alexander's monthly wages amounting to more than 3,000 lire, my own wages of 2,000 lire, plus an extra allowance of 4,000 lire, we have not got a cent left over. Life is very bad for everybody. If we were to buy a pair of shoes for each of us, it would cost us 6,000 lire". (29/8/44 - Taranto)

"Life is awfully expensive here and we are at a loss how to carry on. Every month office workers have to sell some personal belongings in order to add something to the scanty wages they earn". (12/8/44 - Siracusa)

"We are struggling on. Our scanty wages are always kept down to the same level, while prices are rising daily. We have to make enormous sacrifices in order to manage a one course meal a day". (11/8/44 - Bari)

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"The State gives me a pension of 45 lire a day and the freedom of choice between throwing myself into the Tiber or slowly dying of starvation". (20/8/44 - Rome)

"Life has become a regular torment. In order not to die of hunger I see that about 9,000 lire are spent monthly, whereas the salary is about 4,000 lire. It is all very discouraging and despairing, but we must be optimistic and not lose our faith in the future". (30/8/44 - Rome)

"Angelo earns 8,000 lire a month, but what is the good of this when one needs at least 8,000 lire to get along on a modest scale. You can have no idea of the cost of life in Rome. Everything can be found, but only in the black market; and at what prices!" (9/8/44 - Rome)

5. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Both civilian and military mail show the National Government as having dropped in favor. Civilian comments were equally divided during the period, whereas the previous four weeks produced a ratio of 1.5 to 1 in favor. Military comments were generally more unfavorable than otherwise except from Bari where the proportion was about 10 to 1 in favor. Thus the ratio in Appendix A is somewhat misleading, for its favorable figure is due entirely to Bari.

Among civilian letters we find that Bari, Naples and Siracusa were well in favor, with Rome slightly in favor. Teramo and Palermo were decidedly adverse. The comments themselves do not tell us very much except that the unfavorable ones are due either to fear, to the continued presence of Fascists in governmental posts, or to a feeling that the administration is incompetent and audacious. The following extracts are examples:

"They are a lot of hypocrites and liars. Instead of working for the welfare and the reconstruction of the country, they do nothing but talk and make fools of themselves. Under the Fascist regime thieves ruled us, but now there are even more rogues about". (25/8/44 - Crotone)

"I would like to tell you more, but I am afraid of writing because in Italy no one is allowed to express his opinion freely. And this happened not only under the dictatorial Fascist regime, but it still goes on under the present 'free government'". (7/8/44 - Laterza)

"When you come back you will find that many things have changed. They have done away with Fascism only to let Bolshevism in. Italy will soon be a Bolshevistic country". (31/8/44 - Bari)

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"All those who had been pinguiculi of Fascism have remained in the ministry. The innocent are punished. It is shameful and cowardly the way they go on. Let us hope that one day the wheel will turn for them also. I wish, my dear, that the war would finish quickly so that I could escape from this city full of infamous people and traitors". (30/8/44 - Rome)

"There are silly decrees that ruin everything. The further we go on and the more difficult they make everything for us, the more bitter existence becomes for us in every respect. I would be happy if some would arise because the people can not go on any longer, so that these chiefs would have to think of adjusting matters a little instead of indulging in so much vain gossip. They think only about parties and the purge, (and how many there are among them who ought to be purged) may the devil take them. However they all continue to laugh at our troubles while many are dying unceasingly. Now do not say that I am making up a tragedy and that I have exaggerated. There is an unbearable situation here, and I fear that at some time or another a last straw will break the Camel's back". (23/8/44 - Rome)

"Now installed at the War Ministry are all those who came from Palermo where they enjoyed all the compensations, while the dangers and the German heel were our lot. However, to those of us of a certain age nothing is surprising. There remains only the bitterness of seeing Italy in the hands of people who do not know how to command". (31/8/44 - Rome)

5. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Opinion concerning provincial administration took a decided turn for the worse during the four weeks under review. During the previous period the comments were 2 to 1 in favor which was an improvement; but confidence has slumped, and the figures for the period under review are 7.2 to 1 against.

Palermo was the most decided in its views, there being no favorable comments at all from that center or against 317 unfavorable. Rome was also heavily unfavorable. Bari was the only center with a majority of favorable comments. There were very few military comments, but they were nearly all unfavorable.

"The High Commissioner has gone. Let us hope that the newly appointed one won't be such an idiot as his predecessor was". (1/8/44 - Catania)

"Since the Italian Provincial Administration has been established here, things don't run smoothly any longer. The Italians are incapable of ruling, and they can't get the farmers to bring the wheat to the dumps". (8/8/44 - Palermo)

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The following favorable comment seems to show that strictness is not a cause for objection when benefits are likely to result:-

"At LATERZA the authorities have never been so strict before. At this mill no one is allowed to grind any grain exceeding the quantity legally permitted. This is done in order to avoid cornering, and it is the only system that may lead to an increase in food rations for everybody". (7/8/44 - LATERZA)

7. RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

Both civilian and military mail maintained the downward trend of opinion noticed during the previous period. However, both Palermo and Syracuse produced not a single unfavorable opinion, and Bari only one on against 101 in favor. Rome and Taranto were the least favorably disposed centers, both as regards civilian and military mail. Favorable comments are actuated by relief at being freed from Fascism and the Germans, by a feeling that justice will be done, and by gratitude for benefits received. Unfavorable comments are often due to bitterness over Italy's unhappy lot, a feeling which includes a tendency to place the blame on the Allies for not looking after Italy better in the past. There is also resentment at what is considered to be contemptuous treatment at the hands of the Allies, and also the inevitable criticism over behavior towards Italian women. The following comments illustrate some of the various favorable and unfavorable viewpoints:-

"At last we are enjoying the freedom brought to us by the magnificent Allied troops, troops of the most civilized peoples in the world, that is the English and the Americans. We owe this freedom to the brave and generous Anglo-American forces who like us and who fraternize with the people". (2/9/44 - Rome)

"After so many years true justice is triumphing in Italy. This is the work of our liberators who will now release you too. A few days ago I went to the Palace of Justice and was present at 7 various cases. I was struck by so many things -- less bureaucracy. The judge is an Allied officer, as is also the Public Prosecutor. Then there are some Italian interpreters, very young men and thus of a wholesome mind, not contaminated by Fascism. So the accused finds himself faced not so much by a judge as by a father with understanding and human justice". (5/8/44 - Rome)

"The Allies ought to do away with the contemptuous attitude they show towards the Italians on every occasion. It is not by enslaving us that they can relieve our grievances. We are starving and we need food, that's true, but we want to be enabled to work for our living, and not to be left to live on scraps thrown at us like crumbs from the rich man's table to the starving beggar". (2/9/44 - Rome)

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"Let us hope that peace be finally reached, and that the so called Allies will not give Italy such unfair treatment as they did at Versailles". (18/8/44 - Brindisi)

"I hear that you have sold the calf as you feared the French troops might seize it. I am rather worried on account of these things. Don't ever go about alone, and don't carry money on you, because it might be taken from you. Be careful, as those people are very treacherous, especially the Moreccans". (17/8/44 - Taranto)

"Casati is all out with lots of well meant purposes and designs, but his action is hampered by the difficulty of making the Allies understand our wants. It is difficult to get along with people who have an entirely different way of thinking and feeling than we have". (13/8/44 - Rome)

8. PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION.

Civilian mail took a more favorable view of the present military situation during the period under review, the proportion of favorable to unfavorable comments being 25.4 to 1 as compared with 15.7 to 1 during the previous four weeks. Military mail showed little change, except that Rome produced more unfavorable comments than favorable, being the only center to do so. Unfavorable comments are usually due to weariness.

"The end of the war is at last looming up, and the final defeat of the Germans is nearing. All the world is longing for freedom and peace". (18/8/44 - Francavilla Fontana)

"It is not necessary to comment on present developments of the war as you can easily follow them. One thing is certain, the war will end soon with the victory of the Allies". (23/8/44 - Taranto)

"The war seemed to be nearing its end, but it is still going on endlessly. As if ruins, destructions and sorrows were not enough. Let us still hope for the best, though we have even got tired of hoping". (2/9/44 - Taranto)

9. FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION.

Civilian mail showed less optimism than it did during the preceding four weeks, the ratio in favor dropping from 40 to 1 to 23.6 to 1. With the exception of Bari military mail produced no comments at all, and Bari's figures were 353 favorable to nil unfavorable.

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"The future development looks very promising. The continuous Nazi defeats, and the dark and troublesome internal situation in Germany may mean only one thing, a rapid and more speedy victorious solution to this enormous conflict". (14/8/44 - Bari)

"The future looks very good from the military standpoint. The conditions in Germany are gradually becoming more disastrous, caught in a steel trap from all sides, bombed daily, with its industries destroyed or reduced to uselessness. We all believe that the day of complete and absolute victory for the United Nations is near at hand. Justice and liberty are soon to win over oppression and barbarity. Victory is appearing luminous and real on the horizon of oppressed and weary Europe". (21/8/44 - Bari)

10. INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

Civilian mail views the industrial prospects of the country less hopefully than it did during the previous period when the ratio of comments was 1.3 to 1 in favor. The figure for the period under review is 1.4 to 1 against. Bari and Siracusa were the most pessimistic. Naples appeared to be very optimistic on the few comments made, and Palermo and Taranto also showed favorable figures. Rome was considerably less pessimistic than during the preceding period. The following comments give various aspects of the problem as seen by the writers:-

"For the moment it is impossible to make use of one's own initiative in Rome, considering that even large firms, ours included, strain themselves to start new work, partly because of the purposefully indifferent attitude of the Allies, partly because of the Anti-Fascist struggle which involves everyone in suspicion, and partly because of shortage of building material and transport". (2/9/44 - Rome)

"The future? I don't know. We can indulge in a lot of wishful thinking but we cannot predict the future. We are desperate and downhearted. Industries have been destroyed, the factories and works completely denuded of machinery which the Germans carried away, and the power station is flattened. (We have 16 hours of current every 4 days, and it will go on like this for months and months.) Perhaps within a fortnight we will have three hours of gas a day. There is still no sign of an economic recovery, and the difficulties of getting even a little work are truly tremendous". (1/9/44 - Rome)

"As regards marketing activities I am of the opinion that the situation will grow worse and worse because of the shortage of transport. Even if the use of sailing boats and of motor vessels were allowed, the situation would not improve much". (15/8/44 - Taranto)

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11. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Hopes in the agricultural position have shrunk somewhat during the period. Whereas the comments were 4.4 to 1 in favor during the preceding four weeks, the figure has shrunk to 2.7 to 1. Military mail, on the other hand, was more hopeful. Naples and Palermo areas showed the greatest optimism, and Bari was also very hopeful, particularly in the military mail. No center produced a majority of unfavorable comments.

"This year wheat is really beautiful, and the crop will yield twice as much as last year. Maize is also abundant, and so are beans". (5/8/44 - Montello Avellino)

"Here we have everything, though the prices are very high. There is plenty of oil, and as regards the wheat crop, what could be produced at Ginesa should be enough for the whole of Italy. If one bushel of grain is sown here, 25 or 30 bushels are sure to be reaped". (19/8/44 - Ginesa)

A writer describing the country round Rome, and stressing the abundance of the products cultivated there, goes on:-

"Vineyards are loaded with grapes, and pears and peaches are also good". (15/8/44 - Rome)

"At Campo degli Uccelli we are thrashing the grain, but the harvest has been very poor. There is no crop of beans or of lentils either". (8/8/44 - Campobasso)

12. EMPLOYMENT.

Compared with the previous period, the letters during the four weeks under review took a slightly less gloomy view of the problem of employment; and yet it was dark enough, only one person in six seeming to be at all satisfied. Palermo was particularly pessimistic, and produced not a single favorable comment. Rome opinion deteriorated, and the adverse figure rose from approximately 6 to 1 in the last period to 8.5 to 1 in the present period. Taranto was the only center where favorable comments were in the majority, the ratio being 1.3 to 1 in favor. The following comments tell various stories:-

"There is no hope of resuming our posts, and we won't be given our back wages either. That's the reward we get for having refused to follow Mussolini's government to Northern Italy. For me things are just as bad as they were before. Opportunists seize every chance to get on, and silly idealists are left behind". (10/8/44 - Naples)

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"The class of office clerks and employees is the one that suffers most. They are actually dying of starvation, and nobody worries about their condition". (31/8/44 - Bari)

"From a financial point of view the war has greatly affected real estate owners and people earning fixed wages, whereas countrymen and speculators of all kinds have benefitted from it. Laborers make plenty of money. To these people war-time is the ideal business time. We must wait and see. Something is bound to happen". (26/8/44 - Taranto)

"Unemployment is ripe, and it is difficult to arrest its growth. Even professional men have been out of work since June 1943. Clerks find it impossible to meet the costs of living". (15/8/44 - Rome)

"We absolutely cannot carry on in this way anymore. I do nothing else but go round Rome from morning till night, and all this mortifies and demoralizes me because I would like to settle into any sort of work, but it is impossible because there is a state of unemployment that has never been known before". (12/8/44 - Rome)

"I am doing everything I can to find some work, but in this respect things are rather at a standstill. I don't believe I have ever been so disheartened. Here it is not a matter of saving in order to go on. I'm doing all that I can. We lack everything. Sometimes I do not have the strength to go on". (31/8/44 - Rome)

Gordon W. McKean
GORDON W. MCKEAN,
Major, Cavalry,
Civil Censorship Officer.

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT	
F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
203	7	20	7	461	1	312	4	382	11	24	97	152	31	59	185
126	11	2	22	505	22	641	25	353	0	15	27	113	22	14	70
51	5	0	6	22	1	3	0	7	0	0	2	2	4	0	5
112	13	3	3	310	15	146	4	41	0	36	6	109	13	29	182
6	23	0	11	144	2	389	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	70	0	307	141	0	75	0	132	8	59	29	39	0	0	272
123	103	20	139	1674	257	100	0	73	11	82	124	146	68	121	1022
1	13	0	4	14	9	23	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	2	0	8	111	0	176	0	72	0	5	54	61	47	15	45
13	102	32	52	59	24	16	15	0	0	43	35	131	54	70	52
0	5	0	0	236	47	163	34	0	0	11	33	199	38	0	0
130	103	75	532	2778	309	806	37	707	30	249	307	639	237	294	1763
119	52	2	37	902	69	1166	116	353	0	26	60	312	60	14	70
513	455	77	559	3680	378	1972	148	1060	30	275	407	951	297	308	1804

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP, PUBLIC OPINION REPORT 12 August - 2 Sept. 1944
Report No. 55

PROVINCE (VOLUME CENSORED)	FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F
Bari (Civ. 105,270 (Mil. 89,499)	8	943	0	510	0	430	5	204	33	7	20
Foggia 4446	29	697	2	460	1	314	2	191	107	11	8
Naples (Civ. 179,004 (Mil. 12,651)	9	80	0	70	1	32	0	42	0	5	0
Pelermo 136,404	30	1095	8	411	2	375	8	51	42	13	3
Rome (Civ. 225,286 (Mil. 29639)	349	18	160	16	59	15	0	0	8	23	0
Siracuse 4,883	21	582	4	197	3	103	9	657	2	70	0
Taranto (Civ. 32,701 (Mil. 97,047)	630	1138	20	1099	21	510	69	930	250	103	20
Total Civilian: 729,994	22	64	8	7	3	10	0	0	9	13	0
Total Military: 228,844	22	276	8	114	2	96	59	118	62	2	0
TOTAL: 958,838	113	213	11	109	14	89	61	9	38	103	18
	364	226	13	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	933	1327	51	1507	43	1635	211	1451	442	103	75
	784	1000	183	674	63	339	12	101	100	52	2
	1717	14300	234	3181	106	1974	223	1450	541	455	77

This report is based upon 50 letters or reports received daily on a 6-day weekly basis. The number of censors employed each week averaged 273, making a total of 327,600 examined for this four-week tally.

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List - 2 Sept. 1944

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HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT	
F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
0	430	5	201	33	7	20	7	461	1	718	4	362	11	24	97	153	31	59	185
1	314	2	191	107	11	2	22	508	22	641	26	353	0	15	27	113	22	14	70
1	32	0	42	0	5	0	6	22	1	3	0	7	0	0	2	2	4	0	5
2	375	8	51	4	13	3	3	310	15	116	4	41	0	36	6	109	13	29	182
59	15	0	0	8	23	0	11	144	2	349	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	103	9	657	2	70	0	317	141	0	75	0	132	8	59	29	39	0	0	276
21	510	69	930	250	103	20	159	1672	257	100	9	73	11	82	124	143	88	121	1022
3	10	0	0	9	13	0	4	14	9	23	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	96	59	113	47	2	0	8	111	0	176	0	72	0	5	54	60	47	15	45
14	89	61	56	58	107	32	52	59	24	18	15	0	0	41	38	131	54	70	52
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	47	163	34	0	11	33	195	38	0	0
43	1635	211	1051	614	403	75	532	2778	309	806	32	707	10	219	137	639	237	294	1760
61	339	2	101	170	52	2	37	302	69	1266	116	353	0	26	60	312	60	14	70
106	1974	3491	1250	341	455	77	569	3660	378	1972	148	1060	30	275	407	951	297	308	1804

each week
four-week tally.

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REPORT NO. 5

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APPENDIX A

RATIO TABLE BETWEEN FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

WEEK ENDING		FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INDICES		NAT'L GOV'T		PROVINCIAL GOV'T		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION	
		F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U
12/70	CIV.	1	23	1	7.6	1	59.8	1	13.1	1	1.1	1	1.2	8.2	1	15.1	1
	MIL.	1	24	1	27.5	1	68.2	10	70	2.3	1	0	0	5	1	4.5	1
19/70	CIV.	1	18.5	1	72.4	1	21.5	1	6.2	1.3	1	1	5	6.1	1	38.2	2
	MIL.	1	1.5	1	27.4	0	35	1	35	9.3	1	0	0	31.7	1	29.4	1
28/70	CIV.	1	24.5	1	55.2	1	33.5	1	43.5	2	1.3	1	20.6	13.4	1	41.6	1
	MIL.	1.2	1	1	1	1	2.5	0	40	1.4	1	1	1	23.3	1	14.9	5
3/79	CIV.	1	11	1	24.7	1	18.1	1	7.3	1.5	1	1	3.2	10.7	1	20	1
	MIL.	1.3	1	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	21.5	3.7	1	0	15	25	1	19.3	1
AVERAGE FOR MONTH ENDING	CIV.	1	23.5	1	47.2	1	29	1	9.3	1	1	1	7.2	8.9	1	25.4	1
1 SEPT. '71	MIL.	1	1.5	1	3.6	1	6	1	75.5	2.5	1	1	16	12.7	1	10.5	1

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APPENDIX A

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TABLE BETWEEN FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

HOUSING		LOCAL	NAT'L GOV'T		PROVINCIAL GOV'T		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT	
			U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F
29.8	1	15.2	1	1.1	1	1.2	0.3	1	15.1	1	9.4	1	1	1.1	4.1	1	1	7.1
68.1	2	75	2.3	1	0	0	5	1	4.5	1	77	0	1	5	15.5	1	1	6.3
31.1	1	5.2	1.3	1	1	5	6.1	1	30.2	1	75	1	1	1.2	2.5	1	1	6
32	0	35	9.3	1	0	0	31.7	1	29.4	1	62	0	1	3.7	4.1	1	1	1.7
33.1	1	13.2	1	1.3	1	20.6	13.4	1	42.6	1	30.5	1	1	1.2	2.3	1	1	6.5
2.2	0	40	1.4	1	1	1	23.3	1	14.9	1	148	0	1	3.3	1.7	1	1	3.3
18.1	1	7.3	1.2	1	1	3.3	10.7	1	20	1	169	0	1	1.8	2.2	1	1	4.3
3.4	1	11.5	3.7	1	0	15	25	1	19.3	1	66	0	1.1	1	9.4	1	1	29
39	1	9.3	1	1	1	7.2	8.9	1	25.4	1	23.6	1	1	1.4	2.7	1	1	5.9
6	1	25.5	2.5	1	1	16	12.7	1	10.5	1	353	0	1	2.3	5.2	1	1	5

SECRET

CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CME

Report No
CSDIC, C.E. (East) / AR/325,
15 Sep 44.

Interrogation Report on three Yugoslav Refugees

Source Nos: Ex 924, 925, 926.

Escaped via BISEVO on 6 Sep 44.

Place of Interrogation: CSDIC (Sub-centre East), CME.

Maps used: YUGOSLAVIA 1:100,000 - Sheets 93 (SHEK), 94 (SPIT), and 117 (NOVI-PAZAR).

1. PRELUDE.

Sources are civilians from SPIT and ROGOZNICA who have only little info dated end Aug '44.

2. EVERY DETAILS AND LOCATIONS.

- a) SPIT (94, U 9636).
Dispositions - See Appx A. There are a number of big guns and gun dumps in the New Cemetery on the Northern outskirts of the town. Strength of German gnr 150. On the hill SOUTH of ROGOZNICA inlet at U 586372 there are a number of concrete pillboxes surrounded by minefields.
15 m WEST of the small church at U 582391, there are some pillboxes containing mortars.
100 m NORTH of the br at U 586403 there are more pillboxes. The houses near the end of the br are used as ration and gun stores.
LOZICA beach at U 5741 is mined and protected by barbed wire obstacles.
The whole coastline from 5841 to 5941 is protected by barbed wire and minefields situated approx 1 Km inland.
- c) Pt ZECSEVO (93, U 552426): 4 x 7.5 cm guns (LFK 18) and 3 x MGs (MG 42).
The ex-Yugoslav barracks are being used by the Germans and are well camouflaged.
- d) Pt KREK (93, U 544447): 100 m EAST of the lighthouse, an unknown number of 7.5 cm guns as well as some CD guns.

3. PERSONALITIES.

ZAPARIVA

Cmdr of Croat Navy in SPIT. He has left SPIT, however, after an unsuccessful attempt on his life had been made.

Lt UWALNOVIC

Dombrova offr who works for the Ustashi.

4. TAILPIECE.

After the assassination of the chief of the Ustashi counter-espionage, VALKO KRSTULOVIC, by a Partisan who managed to escape on a bicycle, all bicycles in SPIT were confiscated by the police in order to prevent further attacks of this kind.

HN

S.V.

0342

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

- dispositions - See Appx A. There are a number of hy guns and am dumps in the New Cemetery on the Northern outskirts of the town. Strength of German gun 150. On the hill SOUTH of ROGOZNIKA inlet at U 586372 there are a number of concrete pillboxes surrounded by minefields. 15 m WEST of the small church at U 582394, there are some pillboxes containing mortars.
- 100 m NORTH of the br at U 586403 there are more pillboxes. The houses near the end of the br are used as ration and am stores.
- LOZICA beach at U 5741 is mined and protected by barbed wire obstacles. The whole coastline from 5841 to 5741 is protected by barbed wire and minefields situated approx 1 Km inland.
- c) Pt ZECSEVO (93, U 552426): 4 x 7.5 cm guns (LFX 18) and 3 x MGs (MC 42).
 - d) The ex-Yugoslav barracks are being used by the Germans and are well camouflaged. Pt KRENIK (93, U 544447): 100 m E.S. of the lighthouse, an unknown number of 7.5 cm guns as well as some CD guns.

3. PERSONALITIES.

ZAHARIVA Comd of Great Navy in SPIT. He has left SPIT, however, after an unsuccessful attempt on his life had been made.

Lt UVALINOVIC Domobran offr who works for the Ustashi.

4. TAILPIECE.

After the assassination of the chief of the Ustashi counter-espionage, VALKO KRSTULOVIC, by a Partisan who managed to escape on a bicycle, all bicycles in SPIT were confiscated by the police in order to prevent further attacks of this kind.

HN

S.V.

Greenham

for E.W. Arman, Capt
Officer i/c OSDIC (Sub-centre East), C.M.F.

Distribution as attached.

3489

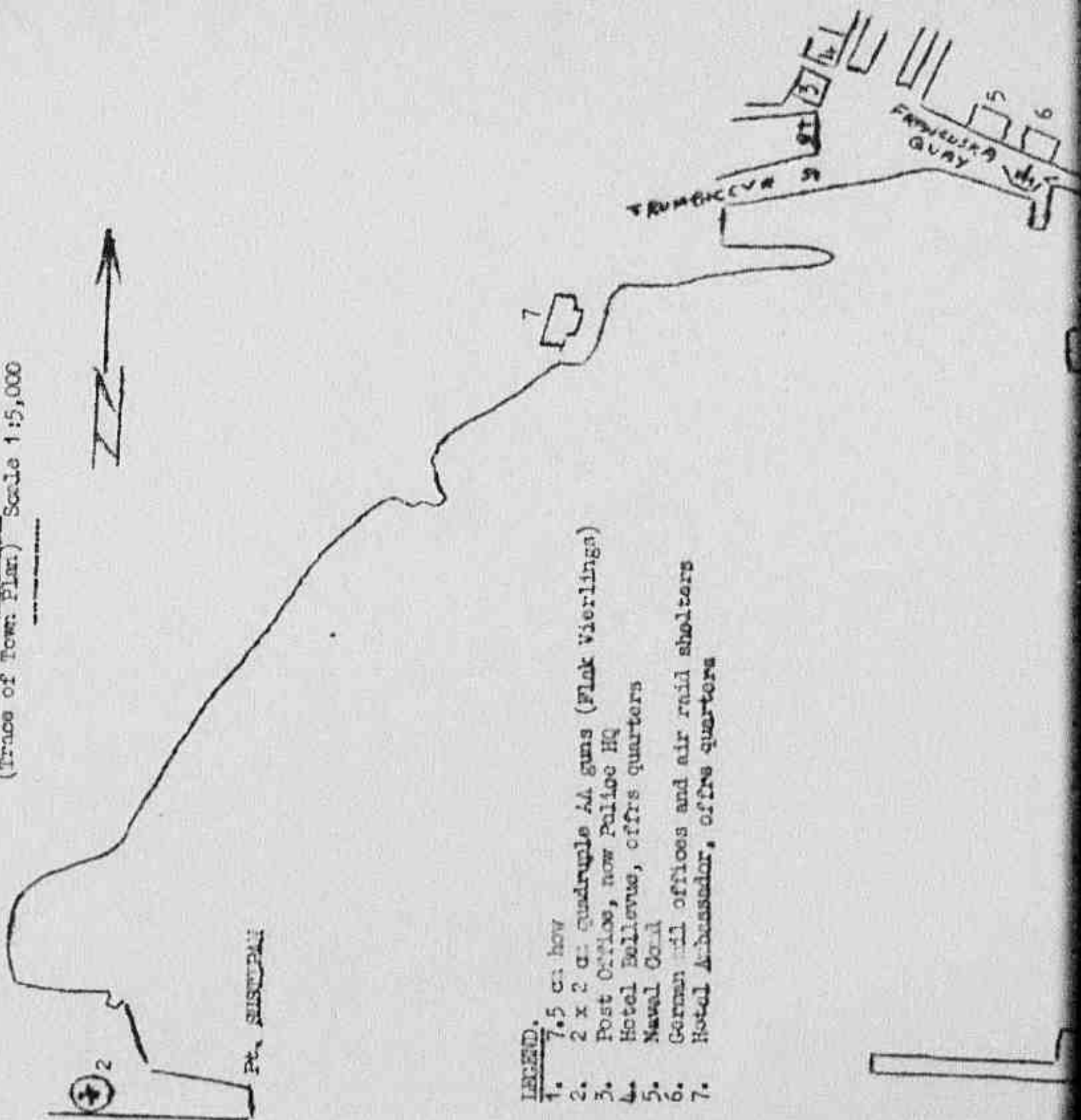
RECEIVED BY INFO DIV ACC
Date 24/9 Time 1300
File 1742

APPENDIX A
SECRET

Report No.
CSDIC, CIE (East)/AE/325.

- 11 -

SPLIT
(Trace of Town Plan) Scale 1:5,000

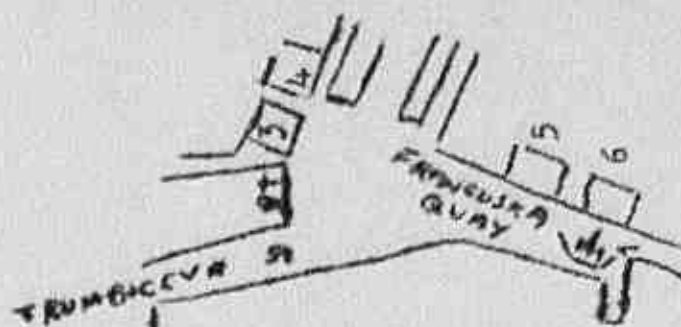


Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

0342

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

- LEGEND.
1. 7.5 cm how
 2. 2 x 2 cm quadruple AA guns (Flak Vierlings)
 3. Post Office, now Police HQ
 4. Hotel Bellevue, officers quarters
 5. Naval Club
 6. German civil offices and air raid shelters
 7. Hotel Ambassador, officers quarters



8878

(A) = ALBANIA Exposed only
(H) = HUNGARY "
(J) = JUGOSLAVIA "

CAL		
W-6c), HQ, ADL.....	2	(B)
W-2 (Adv Int), ADL.....	3	I
GSI, Pan Eighth Army.....	1	B
S(1) FOIAI.....	2	B
SO I) FORT.....	1	A & H
NO I) ABELTIC.....	1	2.
NO(E) ANOMA.....	1	2.
IN 2.....	1	d.
No 4 I (U) Sec.....	1	1.
CO PSS Sec, J Det.....	2	1.
CO PSS Sec.....	1	1.
SI(a) IPA.....	1	1.
JIC, DAP.....	1	1.
broe 399.....	2	1.
near HQ, PSI to JAIL.....	2.	1.
LPTN (July Dat).....	1.	1.
by W 2677 Sgt.....	1.	1.
HQ, SATE.....	1.	1.
HO, PIR.....	1.	1.
lit Sec, MAP.....	1.	1.
OS Det.....	1.	1.
2 Div, AGC.....	1.	1.
JTY (West).....	1.	1.
YTHO.....	1.	1.
TM/CSDIC.....	1.	1.
2 (CSNIC) AFHQ, CRF.....	1.	1.
DO (West).....	1.	1.
PA, 2 Det.....	1.	1.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{E} \\ \text{D} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{A} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{E} \rightarrow \text{D} \rightarrow \text{C} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{A}$$

3287

MIS. (E)
MPIC.
ISSU 6.
CCHNAVILAN (MIU)

ME
ECS(I) 2
Force 133. (B)
AFTU. (B)
CEWA. 4
CISO. 1 (B)
SO(I) LRU. 1 (B)
CSDIC. 2
IS 9. 1 (B)
AHEQ (Ballistics) 3 (B)

UK
DMI. 3
ADI(K). 3
DMI. 3
ISD. 1
FEW. 1

USA
CAP, MIS. 1

(O) POWER (B)
(O) ADRIATIC (B)
(O) ANCONA (B)
13 9 (B)
13 4 I (U) Sec. 2
DO PSS Sec, 3 Det. (B)
DO PSS Sec. (B)
SI(a) IZL. (B)
HIO, IZL. (B)
orce 399. 2 (A & H)
bur HQ, IZL to JML. 2 (J)
LPTU (Adv Det). 1 (B)
oy "B" 267 Regt. (B)
HIO, IZL. (B)
HIO, IZL. (B)
Int Sec, IZL. (B)
IS Det. (B)
Int Div, IZL. (B)
LPTU (West). (B)
NEIKO. (B)
IA/CSDIC. (B)
2 (CSDIC) AMHQ, CDF. (B)
ED (West). (B)
CMA, 2 Det. (B)

(A) = AFRICA Reports only
(H) = HUNGARY
(J) = JUGOSLAVIA
(B) = BALTIC
(I) = ITALY

SECRET

CSDIC (Sub-centre East) CUP

Report No.
CSDIC, CEM (East) / SIM / AB / 124
13 Sep 44.

Summary of Translated Extracts from SIM/CSDIC Reports
Nos C 289, 298, 300, 312, 314

HEADQUARTERS
24 SET. 1944
RECEIVED BY INDIA ACC. C. C.
Date 24/9 Time 1700
File 124/9

- Sources:
1. Carabinieri Cesare EUGLIONI.
Cnr Attilio SERRATO.
Francesco CANTAMESSI.
Carlo CIGLIARI.
 2. Lt Col
 3. 2/Lt Giuseppe MILAZZO.
 4. Cpl Primo NAPOLITAN.
 5. Capt Marcello PERRILE.

Maps used: Yugoslavia 1:100,000 - Sheets 60, 98, 116, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 137.

YUGOSLAVIA

1. PREAMBLE. Sources:

At the time of the Armistice Sources were at NIKSIC. They were captured by the Germans and taken to ORHIC and the island of KORCULA. Whilst being moved from the island to the coast on 26 Jul 44, they were stopped by British MTBs and taken prisoner. They returned to ITALY on 29 Jul 44. The information given is considered reliable.

- Source 2. Source is a regular officer, ex Chief of Staff of the TAURINENSE Div at NIKSIC. He returned to ITALY on 13 Aug 44.
- Source 3. On 3 Sep 44 Source was at MATESVO. He returned to ITALY on 13 Aug 44.
- Source 4. At the time of the Armistice Source was at SPLIT. He was captured by the Germans and taken to BIHAC. He escaped on 3 Jan 44 and joined the Partisans, returning to ITALY on 17 Aug 44. Infn given is considered reliable.
- Source 5. On 8 Sep 43 Source was at KOLASIN with the VENEZIA Div. On 11 Apr 44 he was captured by the Germans and taken to SARAJEVO, and from there to DUBROVNIK. He escaped on 3 Aug 44 and joined the Partisans. He returned to ITALY on 11 Aug 44. Source is intelligent and the infn given is considered reliable.

2. ENEMY FORCES.

1. PREAMBLE.
Sources 1.

At the time of the Amistice Sources were at NIKSIC. They were captured by the Germans and taken to OREBIC and the island of KORCULA. Whilst being moved from the island to the coast on 26 Jul 44, they were stopped by British MTBs and taken prisoner. They returned to ITALY on 29 Jul 44. The information given is considered reliable.

Source 2. Source is a regular officer, ex Chief of Staff of the TAURINENSE Div at NIKSIC. He returned to ITALY on 13 Aug 44.

Source 3. On 8 Sep 44 Source was at MATESVO. He returned to ITALY on 13 Aug 44.

Source 4. At the time of the Amistice Source was at SPLIT. He was captured by the Germans and taken to BIHAC. He escaped on 3 Jan 44 and joined the Partisans, returning to ITALY on 17 Aug 44. Infm given is considered reliable.

Source 5. On 8 Sep 43 Source was at KOLASIN with the VENEZIA Div. On 11 Apr 44 he was captured by the Germans and taken to SARAJEVO, and from there to DUBROVNIK. He escaped on 3 Aug 44 and joined the Partisans. He returned to ITALY on 11 Aug 44. Source is intelligent and the infm given is considered reliable.

2. ENEMY FORCES.
a) 25 Jul 44.

KORCULA. HQ 3 Bn of a German Inf Regt (probably 3 Bn, 750 Jeager Regt) located at (Source 1).
In the KOBLITZO-KASINDO area, near SARAJEVO, HQ of PRINZ EUGEN SS Div, located in a large modern, camouflage painted building. (Source 5).

b) 12 Apr 44.

The garrison consisted of tps of the German-Groat "VRATIA DIVISIA" (Teufel Div). The str of the garrison was NOT less than one bn. There were also other Groat troops: Dombrans, Ustasha and Groat gendarmarie.

c) 3 Aug 44.

DUBROVNIK. The garrison consisted of a coy of the above Div, and at least one arty tp.

d) 3 Aug 44.

SLANO. Garrisoned by another coy of the Teufel Div. They were equipped with 7 lorries for transporting tps.

e) 3 Aug 44.

KUPALI. They 126, A 4354. /2.



0348

SECRET

- 2 - Report No OSDIC, CEF (East)/SDN/AB/124.

f) 3 Aug 44.

The fly line from HUM to DUBROVNIK was guarded by 126, A 4366. Source cannot give further particulars. The tps were mainly on guard near the fly bra and near the entrance to the tunnels. (Source 5).

3. IDENTIFICATIONS.

3 Jan 44.

The PW of 1 Bn, 12 Regt of the Germano-Croat Div at BIRAC was 12152 A. (Source 4).

4. ENTRY REFERENCES.

a) 3 Aug 44.

DUBROVNIK. The AA defence of the town consisted mainly of 20 mm IIs. There were also two 88 mm mobile guns. The 20 mm IIs on the motorboats moored in the port of GRUZ were also used to defend the town.

At the entrance to the DUB. inlet there were two barrage balloons 300-400 m above ground level.

b) "

LAPAD Peninsula. Tp of 149 mm guns captured from the Italians, employed in a CD role.

Source cannot indicate exact location. (Source 5).

c) 25 Jul 44.

KORCULA. Tp of four 75/13 SKODA guns sited at pt (1) two towards NE. The guns were sited towards SE and two towards NE. The guns were mounted in temporary emplacements. Am pits had been excavated 5-6 m to the rear of each gun. The guns were hidden by bushes.

Air raid shelters for the tps had been dug nearby and covered with tree trunks and stones. The Tp is surrounded by a S.W.

(11)

In the same locality, on the extreme point of the small peninsula, there were two four-barrelled 2 cm FLAK VIERLING AA guns. Dugouts to hold 50 tps, had been excavated near the guns. They were about 2 m deep and covered over with tree trunks and loose stones.

(111)

The German HQ situated at point was equipped with a WT sta with an aerial 15 m high. The sta is located in a dugout in a pine-wood, and protected by tree trunks and stones. The aerial is higher than the tallest trees in the wood. (Source 1).

124, B 555879.

5. ENTRY REFERENCES.

0350

the port of GRUZ were also used to defend the town.
At the entrance to the U.N.I. inlet there were two
barage balloons 300-400 m above ground level.
LAPAD Peninsula. Tp of 41.9 m guns captured from the
Italians, employed in a CD role.
Source cannot indicate exact location.

126, A 3459.

A 3358.

124, B 561884.

c) 25 Jul 44. KORCULA. Tp of four 75/13 SIGMA guns sited at pt
(1) Two of the guns were sited towards SE and
two towards NE. The guns were mounted in temporary
any emplacements. Am pits had been excavated
5-6 m to the rear of each posn. The guns were
hidden by bushes.

Air raid shelters for the tps had been dug
nearby and covered with tree trunks and stones.
The Tp is commanded by a S/L.

(11) In the same locality, on the extreme point
of the small peninsula, there were two four-
barrelled 2 cm FLAK VIENING AA guns. Dugouts
to hold 50 tps, had been excavated near the guns.
They were about 2 m deep and covered over with
tree trunks and loose stones.

(111) The German HQ situated at point
was equipped with a WT sta with an aerial 15 m
high. The sta is located in a dugout in a pine-
wood, and protected by tree trunks and stones.
The aerial is higher than the tallest trees in
the wood.

124, B 555879.

(Sources 1).

5. ENEMY DUMPS.
25 Jul 44.

Arty and automatic weapon am dump situated at
This dump is very large and supplies all the German guns
on the island of KORCULA. The am is built up into
seven piles near the low walls which are one of the
characteristics of the Dalmatian islands and the coast.
The am is hidden under bushes which are changed as soon
as they dry up. It takes four 10-ton lorries to transport
each pile.

124, B 553879.

(Sources 1).

6. OW.
Jul-Aug 44.

The units stationed at DUBROWNIK had constant anti-gas training.
They wore their respirators as long as 3-4 hours at a time. They
always carried their respirators along with them. There were numerous
propaganda notices warning the tps never to leave their respirators
behind.

(Source 5).

3485

SECRET

- 3 - Report No OSDIC, CRF(East)/SIN/AR/121.

7. CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

a) end Apr '44 - SJEVICA.

Concentration camp for approx 2-3000 Italian prisoners, situated near PEC.

b) "

PODGORICA area. Small concentration camp for Italian forced labour.

c) "

SARAJEVO. Concentration camp for Italian PWs. (Source 2).

116, R 7050.

137, M 9965.

98, R 5584.

8. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL.

There was a typhus epidemic amongst the Italian troops in Yugoslavia during the winter months, many cases proving fatal. The rate of mortality decreased considerably with the coming of the good season. There were also some cases of typhoid and dysentery. (Source 3).

9. COMMUNICATIONS.

Early Jul '44.

Work was in progress for the constr of a rd from ORBIC to STON. 2000 Italian PWs were to be employed on the job. Starting from ORBIC this rd is to pass through KUL-JANJINA area, reach STON and there join the rd from METKOVIC.

At the beginning of Jul '44 the work had just started and 200 Italian PWs were working on the rd near ORBIC. (Source 1).

124, E 5990.

125, A 0277.

10. NAVAL.

a) 3 Aug '44.

Port of GRUZ. The port was in excellent condition. 126, A 348579. 7-8 motor-barges equipped with one or two 20 mm MGs were usually moored in the port during the day. These boats were used to transport supplies to the German garrisons on the islands of MLJET, SIPAN, LODUP, and KOLOCEK.

The port installations were in working order. The quays had been slightly damaged by Allied bombing.

There was a boom closing the entrance to the port between the LAPAD Peninsula at point and the coast at point.

In the OMBLA inlet, near VILJA KAROGA there were three German motor launches ("I" boats) armed with two 20 mm single barrel A/S. At dusk they went out to escort the motor-barges carrying supplies to the islands mentioned above, and to patrol the coast.

A 338588.

A 339594.

126, A 346593.

11. AIR FORCE.

and Jul '44.

The AA def at DUBROVNIK shot down a "Flying Fortress". The crew of four (including one American officer), who

Work was in progress for the constr of a rd from OREBIC to STON. 2000 Italian PWs were to be employed on the job. Starting from OREBIC this rd is to pass through KURU-JANJINA area, reach STON and there join the rd from NEKOVIC.

At the beginning of Jul '44 the work had just started and 200 Italian PWs were working on the rd near OREBIC.

(Source 1).

10. NAVAL.

a) 3 Aug 44.

Port of GRUZ. The port was in excellent condition. 126, A 348579.

Two 20 mm Mts were usually moored in the port during the day. These boats were used to transport sups to the German garrisons on the islands of MUJET, SIPAN, LODUP, and KOLOCEP.

The port installations were in working order. The quays had been slightly damaged by Allied bombing.

There was a boom closing the entrance to the port between the LAPAD Peninsula at point and the coast at point

b)

In the OREBIC inlet, near VILLA KABOGA there were three German motor launches ("I" boats) armed with two 20 mm single barrel Mts. At dusk they went out to escort the motor-barges carrying sups to the islands mentioned above, and to patrol the coast.

A 338588.
A 339594.
126, A 346593.

11. AIR FORCE. and Jul '44.

The AA def at DUBROVNIK shot down a "flying Fortress". The crew of four (including one American officer), who were all wounded, were sent first to a hospital at LAPAD and thence to MOSTAR.

(Source 5).

12. FUEL METHODS.

Source 5 was captured by a party of Cetniks on 11 Apr 44 whilst on his way to TOSICI.

He was handed over to the Germans and taken to the HQ of the PRINZ EUGEN Div (see para 2 b) (in the same building there was also a Gestapo office) and interrogated by a junior German officer who spoke Italian.

He was asked the following questions:-

- What were the operational intentions of the Partisan Div to which Source was att.
- Infm on Partisan leaders, formations, morale, etc.
- What he knew about contacts between Partisans and Cetniks.
- What were the conventional signs for Allied air supplies.

/4...

98, R 5861.

SECRET

- 4 -

Report No CSEIC, CEF(East)/SIM/AB/124

Source states that the Germans seemed to be well informed about the Italian partisan units, especially the CARLELLI Div. (Source 5).

13. BEHAVIOUR AND ACTION OF THE CETNIKS.

The Cetnik movement which up to the time of the Armistice had been aided and supported by the Italians, suffered a great loss when the Italians went over to the Partisans. When the Italian occupation came to an end, the Cetniks realised that they would lose all influence unless they went over to the Germans who had taken the place of the Italians; therefore, though at the time of the Armistice they had declared themselves ready to fight the Germans side by side with the Italians, they never kept their promise. On 9 Sep 43 the Cetnik leader BALO STANISIC was asked to attack German HQ columns moving towards DANILOVGRAD, but he took no action whatsoever. The Cetniks' only object was to obtain arms from the Italians, by surrounding garrisons and trying to disarm isolated troops and small detachments on the move.

In the ensuing battles, Cetniks enrolled in German units often feared themselves fighting against Italian columns. Many Italian troops who had lost their way whilst trying to find some Italian HQ, had their clothes taken from them and were left with practically nothing on in the middle of the winter.

The attitude of the Cetniks is rather uncertain at the moment as their units did NOT take part in the most recent battles. Many of the Cetniks have deserted and some taken to the woods, where, divided into small bands, they assault and rob any individuals who may come across their path.

In ZENITENICRO it was NOT possible for them to enlist new recruits, as the Partisans had enlisted all men fit for service in their own units. (Source 2).

END.

N.P.

Green law
for

E.W. Arman,
Maj.
Officer i/c CSEIC (Sub-
centre East), C.M.F.

Distribution as attached.

0 3 5 4

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

3484

In the ensuing battles, Cetniks enrolled in German units often found themselves fighting against Italian columns. Many Italian troops who had lost their way whilst trying to find some Italian HQ, had their clothes taken from them and were left with practically nothing on in the middle of the winter.

The attitude of the Cetniks is rather uncertain at the moment as their units did not take part in the most recent battles. Many of the Cetniks have deserted and some taken to the woods, where, divided into small bands, they assault and rob any individuals who may come across their path.

In MONTENEGRO it was NOT possible for them to enlist new recruits, as the Partisans had enlisted all men fit for service in their own units.
(Source 2).

HN.

N.B.

Greenbaum
Capt
for E.W. Leman,

Officer i/c CSBIC (Sub-
centre East), C.M.F.

Distribution as attached.

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COMNAVNAV (NTU)	1	
ISLD	1	
ME		
EC3(I)	2	
CEWA	4	
Force 135	1	(B)
AAPTU	1	(B)
CISO	1	(B)
SO(I) IRL	1	(B)
AMHQ (Ballina)	3	(B)
IS 9	1	(B)
CSDIC	2	
UK		
EMI	3	
ADI(K)	3	
DNI	3	
MEW	1	
ISTD	1	
USA		
CIEP, MTS	1	
CAP		
EC3(I)	2	
G-2 (Adv Int), ACC	3	
GSI, Main Eighth Army	1	
G-2 Main Fifth Army	1	(I)
IS 9	1	
No 1 I (U) Sec	2	
300 FSS Sec	1	(I)
300 FSS Sec, 3 Det	1	(B)
GSI(a) IFA	1	(B)
Force 399	2	(A & H)
CIO, HAF	1	(B)
AAPTU, Adv Det	1	(B)
OSS Det	2	(I)
SILLO, SIE	1	(B)
SLO, PIC	1	
SO(I) FOTALL	2	
SO(I) FOWIT	1	
SO(I) ADRIATIC	1	
SO(I) ANCONA	1	
Int Seo, MAP	2	
Inf Div, ACC	3	(I)
MAIU (West)	1	(B)
Rear HQ, HM to JNAL	2	(J)
Ooy "B" 2677 Regt	1	(B)
CEWA, 2 Det	1	
CSDIC	1	
SIM/CSDIC	1	
CSDIC (West)	1	
G-2 (CSDIC), AFHQ, CIEP	1	

G-2 (OL).....2
 JICA, NA.....4
 CEWA.....4
 MGS.....1 (I)
 MFIC.....1
 MAFRC.....1
 ISSU 6.....1
 SO (I) Med.....1
 COMNAVNAV (NTU).....1
 ISLD.....1
 ME
 BGS(I).....2
 CEWA.....4
 Force 133.....1 (B)
 LAPTU.....1 (B)
 CISO.....1 (B)
 SO (I) LEL.....1 (B)
 AMHQ (Ballans).....3 (B)
 IS 9.....1 (B)
 CSDIO.....2
 UK
 DMI.....3
 ADI(K).....3
 DMI.....3
 MEW.....1
 ISLD.....1
 USA
 OMP, MIS.....1
 BGS(I).....2
 G-2 (Adv Int), AOC.....3
 CSI, Main Eighth Army.....1
 G-2 Main Fifth Army.....1 (I)
 IS 9.....1
 No 1 I (U) Sec.....2
 300 FSS Sec.....1 (I)
 300 FSS Sec, 3 Det.....1 (B)
 CSI(a) LFA.....1 (B)
 Force 399.....2 (A & H)
 CIO, RAF.....1 (B)
 LAPTU, Adv Det.....1 (B)
 OSS Det.....2 (I)
 SILO, SILE.....1 (B)
 SLO, PIC.....1
 SO (I) POTALI.....2
 SO (I) POWIT.....1
 SO (I) ADRIATIC.....1
 SO (I) ANCONA.....1
 Int Sec, MAP.....2
 Inf Div, ACC.....3 (I)
 MATU (West).....1 (B)
 Rear HQ, HM to JNAL.....2 (J)
 Coy "B" 2677 Regt.....1 (B)
 CEWA, 2 Det.....1
 CSDIC.....1
 SIM/CSDIC.....1
 CSDIO (West).....1
 G-2 (CSDIC), AFHQ, CMF.....1

(A) = ALBANIA Reports only.
 (H) = HUNGARY " "
 (J) = JUGOSLAVIA " "

(B) = BALKAN Reports only.
 (I) = ITALY " "

3483

0357