

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

785020

ACC

10000 | 120 | 1455

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

001201455

SARD/115 Investigation Reports
Oct. 1943 - May 1944

Alleged
Subject: Theft of Gasoline from Railhead Gasoline
To: Col F L Simmons

Information received from Capt Lovell:

Capt Lovell operated the rail head at Algiers with a detachment from the 5th Co of 60th Regt (Alabama) Division. It was customary for him to issue 8-10 gallons of gasoline (salvage) to the company for company administration.

On 23 August 1944, shortly after 1200, three officers and four other men drove onto the rail head and drew the above gas, placing it in a drum on the truck. The truck then drove over to a railroad car a distance of about 150 feet and took a full drum of 100 octane gas being transhipped for Allied use. Lucasi, Antonio, who works in the detachment and was eating his lunch in the vicinity, saw them roll the drum off the car. He whistled to them to stop, Chervatin, Domenico was also nearby and he confronted and saw them as did Felli, Antonio and Gressi, Vincenzo. The latter confronted one of the officers (Lieut Salamo) told the officer that he (Gressi) would be blamed if the drum was stolen, and asked him not to take it. The officer allegedly yelled to his companion the equivalent of "lets get out of here."

Shortly thereafter, Sgt Diaz (American) and Pvt

Billotta (American) who were in charge of the railroad, returned from lunch and were informed of the incident. They immediately called upon Lieut Col Pappalardo, Commanding 2nd Bn 45th Recon Group (of which the detachment was a part) asked him where the drum was and ordered its return or they would notify the military police. Receiving no satisfaction they returned to the rail head. (Billotti apparently reported to MP ~~from~~ according to an MP Corp Humphrey, (BritRAF))

Shortly thereafter an Italian Officer with two enlisted men came to the rail head and left 3 drums containing about ~~20~~ 125 gallons of V80 gas, not the gas allegedly taken and originally complained of.

That night the Lieut Col called Trucani, called him a spy and said the Italian Army knew how to deal with spies.

Sergeant Tenca (Italian) was in charge of the Yugoslav rail cars. He knew that before he went to lunch there were five drums on the car, and only four when he returned.

Tracks on the ground are alleged to have been seen when the drum was rolled.

2.

The matter was reported to Capt Lovell on the 26th. who went out on the same date to investigate.

The men on the truck had been identified as 2nd Lieut Salamo, 2nd Lieut Currali, 2nd Lieut MATTI (?) and Sgt Lofronte, Pvt Tauratori, Pvt Fargosi all from the 5th Co. 60th Regt and one other man name unknown.

When Capt Lovell came out and interviewed Lieuts Salamo and Currali. Currali stated he was in charge of the truck stated they took only the gas authorized and immediately left without stopping. Salamo substantiated this and was positive they did not stop after taking the authorized gas.

The Lieut Col was then interviewed. He said he had made inquiries and been informed when the authorized gas was loaded, the tail gate of the truck was closed and the drum rolled off. The truck was stopped & reloaded this drum. Capt Lovell points out that the Col. is the only one who knew about this incident.

Capt Lovell ~~has~~ believes that the Col is trying to obstruct the investigation by transferring Luccasi, Chervatin, Felli, Gussai and Tenca exchanging other men for them (The detachment is in the process of being transferred to the 20th Division. The exact set of an assignment of units is not known to Lovell)

I arranged with Col Pedernagani, chief of staff
VII C.A., that men were not to be transferred out of the
Attachment

The MPs at Algiers are investigating the case.
I requested Capt [unclear] to forward a copy of the report to ASC.
J. Resener.
30 Aug 44

Barbaro, Giuseppe
 Malanachone, Giuseppe
 Lanzoni, Ermese
 De Mesa, Michele
 Miscrone, Donato

} Italian sentinels
 alleged to have stolen
 the gasoline at
 Villaciolo Dump.

Agus, Merello
 Santusano, Gaetano

} Italian sentinels found
 asleep on guard post.

Castelnuova, Cesare 2nd Regiment Grenadiers
 bribed guards & purchased gasoline with
 company funds of 2nd Regiment Grenadiers
 given to him by Lt Modena of his unit.

Lt Col Lupini, Leonida
 Capt Bamba
 Capt Lella
 Lt Livia
 Lt Galosi

} purchased gasoline
 from Castelnuova.
 All members of the
 2nd Reg Grenadiers

Sgt Varelli 1st Regiment Grenadiers traded
 Italian women for U.S. gasoline.

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

SUBJECT: Trial of Gen MARTINI

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MMIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/103/1
19 May 44

AAI

Copy to: Col SIMMONS Army Sub Comm ACC SARDINIA

Further to our I/103/1 of 13 May.

1. According to information received from Gen MAGLI - G.O.C. XIII Corps SARDINIA on a visit to this H.Q. on 18 May investigations and preparations for the trial of General MARTINI and those implicated in the Fascist Conspiracy should be completed by about the first week in June.
2. The trial will be held under the auspices of the Military Tribunal - SARDINIA and it is hoped that this will be completed by the middle of June.

CGL.

[Signature]
Colonel
Maj Gen,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

Recd 21 May 44
18:00
VJT.

2111

514. Investigations

VLS/ge

Allied Force Headquarters
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Army Sub-commission
A.P.O. 509, U. S. Army

2 May 1944

SUBJECT: General MARTINI case

TO : Commanding General, Army Sub-commission
Allied Control Commission - LEROUX (LECCS)

1. Reference letter I/103/1 dated 28 April 1944, subject as above, no further inquiries are being made by this office for the reason that all records of the investigation were taken to the mainland some weeks since. Inclosure "B" to letter, this office, of 14 April 1944, subject: Conspiracy in Sardinia, covers this information.

2. Any further investigation or inquiry should be pursued at S.M.P.F. whose special prosecutor was in possession of all materials at the time of his death.

F. L. SISKERS
Colonel, Infantry
Representative in
Sardinia

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

SUBJECT: General MIA Case

CONFIDENTIAL

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MIA)
LEQUILE (LECCE)
I/103/1
28 Apr 44

Col SIMMONS
Army Sub Commission ACC
SARDINIA

Copy to: HQ AAI for GSTb
Lt Col QUINSMITH Adv HQ Army Sub Comm SALERNO

Ref attached copy of AAI letter AAI/1456/49/G(Ib) of April 22.

1. Please confirm with this HQ that you are making the necessary further enquiries as requested in paras 3 and 4 of the a/m letter and submit your final report to us for onward transmission to HQ AAI.
2. It is pointed out for your information that the letter referred to in para 5 dealt with Fascist Disturbances and incidents involving Italian Armed Forces requesting us to report on action taken to prevent any repetition of such activities.

CCL.

Recd
1500
2 May 44
(P)

[Signature]
Maj Gen,
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

2112

FILE: INVESTIGATION REPORTS

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

COPY

SUBJECT: General MARTINI Case

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

CONFIDENTIAL

AAI/1456/49/G(Ib)

22 Apr 44

Adv HQ Army Sub Commission
ACC SALERNO

1. In our letter of even number dated 26 Mar 44, we asked for full and up-to-date information on the case of the Fascist Conspiracy in SARDINIA, led by General MARTINI.
2. The report which we have received from your Main HQ at LECCE, No 1/163/1 dated 17 Apr 44, does not supply the particulars which we require, especially with regard to the present status of the case.
3. Please inform this HQ forthwith of the present position, and in particular:
 - (a) Whether the investigations have been completed.
 - (b) How far advanced are the preparations for trial.
 - (c) The type of court envisaged, and the probable date and place of trial.
4. Please arrange also for a fuller report to be forwarded to this HQ as soon as possible, showing the main particulars of the conspiracy as revealed by the investigations and enquiries which have been carried out to date, together with any conclusions drawn therefrom by the investigating agency.
5. Your attention is drawn to our AAI/1404/2/G(Ib) dated 13 Apr 44, para 5 of which stated: "With regard to the case of GENERAL MARTINI, the trial of those involved in the conspiracy must be held with the least possible delay. Please report when the trial will be held".
6. It is the opinion of G-2, Allied Garrison, SARDINIA that the trial should be held on the mainland rather than in SARDINIA.

2211
Lieut General
Chief of General Staff

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

SUBJECT: Trial of General Giovanni MARTINI

CONFIDENTIAL

Army Sub Commission A.C.C.
Main H.Q. (MIA)
LEQUILLÉ (LDCOE)
I/103/1
30 Apr 44

H.E. The Minister of War General T ORLANDO

Copy to: Chief of Staff SMRE
AAI (Your AAI/1456/49/Gib of 26 Mar and
AAI/1404/2/Gib of 13 Apr refer)
Col SIMONS, Army Sub Comm SARDINIA

1. I am to instruct you to bring to trial General MARTINI and all those concerned in the Fascist Conspiracy in SARDINIA, with the least possible delay.
2. General MARTINI is at present detained in SARDINIA at the disposition of the Italian military authorities.
3. General MAGLI is in possession of all information relevant to the case in question.
4. Will you please state when the trial will be held and forward the proceedings of the court to me.

(116)
CGL.

(5)
Rec'd
1500
27 May 44
C.

2. B. 211
Maj Gen.
Army Sub Comm A.C.C.

2210

FILE: INVESTIGATION REPORT

Y FLS/vjt.

Allied Force Headquarters
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Army Sub Commission
A.P.O. 509, U.S. Army

14 April 1944

SUBJECT: Report, Conspiracy in Sardinia

TO : Commanding General, Allied Armies in Italy
(Attention: Chief of General Staff)

1. In compliance with request in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of letter (AAI/1456/49/G(Ib)) 26 March 1944, details of the "Martini Conspiracy", are described in detail in papers inclosed herewith as inclosures "A" and "B".

2. With reference to paragraph 4, above mentioned letter, it is believed no important morale or local security problem in Sardinia. Considerable unrest exists among Italian troops who are members of organizations alerted for transfer to the mainland as well as among troops, members of the classes of 1907 to 1912, who have been withdrawn from their organizations and concentrated in a staging area for transfer to their homes on the mainland. Letter from Commanding General, Italian Forces in Sardinia attached as inclosure "C". This situation, while not critical, is recognized as a serious problem involving disciplinary consequences and should be relieved by the transfer of such troops to the mainland whenever an opportunity presents itself.

F. L. SIMMONS
Colonel, Infantry
Representative in
Sardinia

Inclosures:

- A - Copy of Preliminary Report
- B - Copy of G-2 Digest
- C - Letter, C.G., C.M.S.

2149
2109

File: Investigation Report

INCLOSURE "E"

SUBJECT: General GIOVANNI MARTINI Incident.

1. On 3 December 1944, General MARTINI was arrested by the Italian authorities while attempting to leave Sardinia for enemy-occupied Italy on a fishing boat. A search of his effects revealed (1) A list of codes and ciphers (2) A list of Fascist sympathizers (3) A list of anti-Fascists who were to be dealt with. Arrests and imprisonment of persons involved was quickly effected and interrogations proceeded. Investigation was handled by Captain LOPANE MESOTTI, the Procurator of the King. Upon completion of the investigation, Captain LOPANE was ordered to return to the Continent and to bring all documents and files pertaining to this case. While flying from Salerno to Lecce, Captain LOPANE was killed when the aircraft crashed at Laurito, Lucania Province. According to latest report, the aircraft with all bodies is buried in the snow at this place and a Carabinieri guard has been posted. S.I.M. and C.I.C. personnel have been sent to the site to investigate circumstances and to recover the documents. In the case, however, that the documents are not found, this headquarters has been advised by General MAGLI, Italian Army Commander on Sardinia, that photographic copies of the important papers in this case have been made, and will be available to the prosecution.

Meanwhile, General MARTINI and the group are in prison awaiting further disposition.

2107

2108

- 1) MARTINI GIOVANNI, Console General of the Militia.
- 2) CHIAMA FELICE, son of FELICE and of SINI SPERENZA, born at Ozieri on Sept. 18-1895, living in Sassari; Lt. Col. in S.P.E. by the "Calabrie" Infantry Division Command.
- 3) PENSO LUIGI, son of CARLO and of PEIRE LUISA, born at Genova on Aug. 26-1891, living in Genova; Lt. Col. of Infantry on service as Judge at the Military War Tribunal of the 7th Army Corps.
- 4) SCARU GUSTAVO, son of GIUSEPPE and of TIDILI BENIGNA, born at Domusnovas on July 28-1895, living in Sassari, Seniore in S.P.E. of the Militia, on service at the 177th Blackshirt Legion, Mobilization Centre.
- 5) BERTOLETTI FRANCESCO, son of GIOVANNI BATTISTA and of MUNDULA GAVINA, born at Ozieri on Feb. 25-1896, living in Sassari; Seniore of the Militia, on service at the 177th Blackshirt Legion, Mobilization Centre.
- 6) OFFEDU MARTINO, son of CIRIACO and of ZIROLIA GIOVANNIARA, born at Nuoro on May 27-1906, living in Nuoro; Captain of Infantry, on service at the 230th Coastal Battalion in Palmas Suerghin.
- 7) GINA MARIO, son of GIUSEPPE and of FIORI CONCETTA, born in Milan on June 17-1906, living in Sassari; Captain of Infantry, on service at the Military Division of Sassari.
- 8) NACCARI ANTONIO, son of ALIGHIERO and of BECOLANI ANTONIA, born in Cutrefiano on April 9-1904, living in Sassari; Chemist Captain, on service at the Military Hospital of Iglesias.
- 9) LAJ DARIO, son of NICOLA and of FIOA ADALGISA, born in Sassari on Jan. 23-1906, living in Sassari; Centurione of the Militia.
- 10) TOLA EMANUELE, son of GAVINO and of BURGIA BATTISTINA, born in Ozieri on Jan. 15-1915, living in Sassari; Centurione of the Militia, on service at the 177th Blackshirt Legion, Mobilization Centre.
- 11) MARIELLA RAPPAELI, son of ANTONIO and of SATTA NICOLETTA, born in Portotorres on Oct. 24-1902, living in Sassari; Lieutenant of Royal Navy, on service at the Military Autonomous Navy Command of Sardinia. 2107
- 12) MATZE LIVIO, son of GAVINO and of SANNA, born at Fluminimaggiore on Sept. 8-1913, living in Fluminimaggiore, Capomanipol of the Militia, on service at the 177th Blackshirt Legion, Mobilization Centre.
- 13) MAMMUZZU GIOVANNI, son of SALVATORE and of CANATO CATERINA, born in Berchidda on June 19-1909, living in Sassari; employed by the Agriculture Workers' Union.

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

- 14) PIRISINO GIOVANNI, son of PIETRO and of MAMMU ANNA MARIA, born in Sassari on June 25-1913, living in Sassari; industrialist.
- 15) DEMARTIA DINO, son of GIUSEPPE and of ATZERA MARIA, born in Tempio on March 6-1910, living in Tempio; employee.
- 16) SABINU VITTORE, son of ANTONIO and of MAMMU CONCETTA, born in Sorseo on Feb. 6-1913, living in Sassari; employee.
- 17) CAU ANTONIO, son of GAETANO and of BELZANI SPERANZA, born in Portotorres on Oct. 23-1905, living in Portotorres.
- 18) LERU GUGLIELMO, son of GIOVANNI and of SECHI GIUSEPPA, born in Cargeghe on May 12-1907, living in Sassari; waiter.

21

2106

5206

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

URGENT

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
.....

QS/mms

24 April 1944

Q8306

SUBJECT: General MARTINI case.

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

Attached letter AAI/1456/49/G(Ib) of 22 April
is forwarded for action. The basic document from Chief
of General Staff dated 26 March, No. AAI/1456/49/G(Ib),
is already in your possession.

Lt. Col.

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

Copy to: Col. SIMMONS, SARDINIA

Incls.
AAI/1456/49/G(Ib) of 22 April.
AAI/1456/49/G(Ib) of 26 March.

2103

Rec'd 1500
29 April 44
G.

FILE: INVEST. REPORTS

785150

SUBJECT: General MARTINI Case

HQ, ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

CONFIDENTIAL

AAI/1456/49/G(1b)

Adv HQ, Army Sub-Commission,
A.C.C., SALERNO

1. In our letter of even number dated 26 Mar 44, we asked for full and up-to-date information on the case of the Fascist Conspiracy in SARDINIA, led by General MARTINI.
2. The report which we have received from your Main HQ at LECCE, No. 1/163/1 dated 17 Apr 44, does not supply the particulars which we require, especially with regard to the present status of the case.
3. Please inform this HQ forthwith of the present position, and in particular:
 - (a) Whether the investigations have been completed.
 - (b) How far advanced are the preparations for trial.
 - (c) The type of court envisaged, and the probable date and place of trial.
4. Please arrange also for the fuller report to be forwarded to this HQ as soon as possible, showing the main particulars of the conspiracy as revealed by the investigations and enquiries which have been carried out to date, together with any conclusions drawn therefrom by the investigating agency.
5. Your attention is drawn to our AAI/1404/2/G(1b) dated 13 Apr 44, para 5 of which states; "With regard to the case of GENERAL MARTINI, the trial of those involved in the conspiracy must be held with the least possible delay. Please report when the trial will be held".
6. It is the opinion of G-2, Allied Garrison, SARDINIA that the trial should be held on the mainland rather than in SARDINIA.

Lieut-General;
Chief of General Staff.

2104

Subject;- Italian Forces in SARDINIA.

H.Q. ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

CONFIDENTIAL.

AAI/1486/49/G(IB).

Army Sub-Commission,
A.C.C.

26 Mar 44.

1. We have received from A.F.H.Q. information concerning a Fascist conspiracy in SARDINIA, which was inspired by General MARTINI, and which led to the arrest of the latter in December, together with a number of other officers and civilians.
2. It is understood that this case has been dealt with entirely by the Italian authorities, that a thorough investigation has been made, and that those involved are shortly to be brought to trial.
3. As this case appears to have a considerable bearing on the general security situation in the theatre, we are anxious to obtain full up to-date information on the subject, and request that a report be forwarded to this H.Q. as soon as possible.
4. In addition, we would be glad to receive your appreciation of the general morale and security situation with regard to the Italian Forces located in SARDINIA, since we understand from S.I.M. that there are certain potentially dangerous elements and indications of unrest in that island.

Lieut-General,
Chief of General Staff.

2103

X FLS/vjt.

Allied Force Headquarters
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Land Forces Sub-commission
A.P.O. 509, U.S. Army

2 February 1944

Subject: Report of Investigation

To : Commanding General, A.G.S.

1. Authority -- Verbal instruction, C/S, A.G.S.

2. Matter investigated -- Allegations of mistreatment of members of 229th Labor Company, Italian, by officers in retaliation for being interviewed by visiting "Jugo-Slav" officers.

3. Facts

a Captain V. Vucinich approached by four Italian soldiers (Krstic, Joseph - native of Lada - spokesman) who stated that five soldiers of 229th Co. were tied on the ground in tents with hands behind them and under armed guard as punishment for participating in an interview with Jugo-Slav officers. It was further stated that the confined soldiers had been threatened with death. Soldiers were said to be citizens of territory captured by Italian forces who had been impressed into service as labor troops.

b On being conducted to area of 229th Co. on Elmas - Cagliari road by soldier Krstic, accompanied by Capt. Vucinich and Italian interpreter, it was discovered by investigating officer that no soldiers were tied in close confinement; that five soldiers were restricted to the immediate limits of a small area occupied by shelter tents and under guard; that the senior Italian officer present, S. Ten. ARNESTO VINCENTINO, had no objections to an interview with the soldiers.

c Pvt. MARIO SULER stated that he is a citizen of FLEZZO; that the 229th Co. was engaged in working in Cagliari under directions of a contractor who paid a few lire per day for services; said money being turned over to one of the officers of the company, Lt. ALDO BALDI; that on 27 January 1944 he, SULER, had had too much to drink; asked several of the officers for the money he had earned; that he had been tied to a pole with his hands fastened behind his back with "MANETTE"; that he had remained there for one hour; that some of his

Report of Investigation (cont'd)

friends who had also been drinking had tried to release him and were now being restricted with him as punishment; that his punishment had no connection with the recent visit of the three Jugo-Slav officers who had made an unauthorized call on the company prior to the arranging of their schedule.

d. S. Ten. Vincentino stated that money was collected from contractor to be used for extra food and clothing, balance to be returned to soldiers at a future time; that SULER had been drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner - singing, cursing, mocking the officers, and became very insubordinate when refused money by the custodian of same, Lt. BALDI; that when Jugo-Slav officers had arrived unexpectedly about two weeks ago and were discovered surrounded by the soldiers of the company, the company officers formed the company (with difficulty) in order to permit the personnel to be addressed by the Jugo-Slav officers.

e. Pvt. SILVESTRE TUTA stated that he was a citizen of TALMIN and that, at visit of Jugo-Slav officers, the Italian officers attempted to form company but the men wanted to talk informally; that Italian officers threw rocks at soldiers in attempting to get them in line to listen to Jugo-Slav officers; that he (Tuta) had tried to cut rope holding SULER to pole and was being punished for that; that his punishment had no relation to the visit of Jugo-Slav officers.

f. Pvt. Joseph Krstic, spokesman for original complainants, agreed, on questioning, that the punishment of SULER was not a consequence of the visit of the Jugo-Slav officers; stated that he wished to speak on the subject of the situation in the labor company in general. Investigating officer explained that he had no immediate interest in anything not closely related to original allegation.

g. Captain Vacinich stated that he desired to ask no further questions; that the situation seemed quite clear from statements obtained.

h. No sworn testimony was taken.

4. Discussion

An analysis of the testimony of all concerned readily discloses that the four complainants, under the leadership of Krstic, were interested in inciting discontent among members of the 229th Co. and had become concerned for their own status. Therefore they had seized upon the incident of punishment administered to Suler for disorderly conduct as a device to divert attention from them and against their Italian officers. No evidence of harsh use

Report of Investigation (cont'd)

inhuman treatment was disclosed. Statements of complainants to effect that soldiers being punished were not Italian citizens are untrue.

Considerable evidence of turbulence on part of members of company were observed. The visit of the Jugo-Slav officers two weeks ago is being used by such soldiers as Kretic as a basis of claim that the members of the "Slav" companies are to be sent to Jugo-Slavia to join the "Partisans". Apparently the Italian officers are having difficulty in restraining the present unruly tendencies.

5. Conclusions

a That charges made by complainants are not founded in fact.

b That radical members of 229th company are engaged in inciting discontent among the personnel.

6. Recommendations

a That no further action be taken in this matter.

b That the disposition on part of intelligence officers to encourage complaints made directly to this headquarters by disaffected Italian soldiers be discontinued and that such complainants be directed to file their evidence, if any, with the proper officials in the Italian Forces.

F. L. SIMMONS
Colonel, Infantry
Investigating Officer.

2100

2103

120644

①

Memo: Observations on the Report Submitted by Capt. Vucinic on his Tour of Inspection of ^{Italian Army} Units Composed of Individuals of Yugoslav Antecedents.
To: Col. Summers

1. Present some observations made on the subject report:

1. "Inspection of Yugoslav Army Units" - Incorrect description; there are NOT units of the Yugoslav Army.

2. "The mission was to visit ex-prisoners of war and internees in internment camps" - Col. Hedda categorically denied existence of such camps. The report contains no reference to their existence or non-existence.

3. "List not complete" - What are the seven additional companies "found" on the island? and the "probable others"? Not backed up by specification in report.

4. "Former civilian political prisoners inspected" - No results or observations ²⁰⁹⁸ reported. **2099**

5. List of companies - Only thirteen reported as inspected. See comment 3 above.

6. "Designated as Slav Special Labor

Companies" - Incorrect, this is not their designation. Their designations are the "^(NO) Compagnia Lavoratori", or in some cases the "5" Compagnia Scaicatori Porto" or "354 Compagnia Forestale".

7. Use of word "Blacklist" - Report contains no explanation of what the term means or whence derived.

8. "Anti-Fascist" - Can this be distinguished in the case of those men from Anti-Italian, regardless of doctrine?

9. "Those who were amenable to Fascism were drafted into the Regular Army" - Presumption of fact that these companies are not part of Regular Army. Also, ^{some} prisoners taken in Italian units in North Africa ~~were~~ ^{were} soldiers of Yugoslav origin who similarly were Anti-Italian.

10. "from Yugoslavia proper and Serbia" - Report shows no evidence or proof of this, does not even specify cases.

11. - "Yugoslav prisoners" - Proof? Statements made?

12. - "Portion of pay deducted" - Which pay, that from Italian Govt. or from civilian contractors? Proof? Were records inspected and

③

officers and contractors or Yugoslavians
interrogated?

13. "Never received food and clothing." Proof?

14. "Forced to change their names." No specification
whether this was mandatory on all occasions, or
just for official uses, or merely a convenience
for army administration owing to difficulty of
pronouncing the original name.

15. "Forbidden to use Slavic language" - On
all occasions or only on official occasions? Any
persecution in private homes if Slav spoken? What
about those individuals who spoke no Italian
or no other language than Slav?

16. The Italian officer referred to in fourth
paragraph of page 2 - Was he qualified to speak
for the Italian Military Authorities? Before
giving any heed to his opinions, his competence
for making ^{those} conclusions should be examined.

17. "Slavery evidenced by fact that ^{they}
were being sent out to private contractors" -
Not shown in report whether this was practiced
in cases of non-Yugoslav soldiers also, and
therefore purely discriminatory against them.

*

19. "impatient in not being liberated" - Report does not show from what? or also, how juridically possible?

20. "not Italian citizens before the war" Proof? A question of fact and law to be studied in each case and not of opinion.

Not clear which war is meant.

* 18. "Severe punishment for minute infractions of imposed regulations" - Does not cite examples with proof. (Note the Elmas incident as showing the result of investigation and proof) No evidence that this is in any way discriminatory or contrary to the Regulation for the whole Italian Army.

21. "Prayers to join Yugoslav or American forces?" Could or should any more heed be given these prayers than to those coming from Italian non-Yugoslav sources? See our file on such requests.

22. "Intolerable living conditions" - Any different from rest of Italian Army in Sicily? or even of many Italian civilians?

23. "Italian corporal holds gun over their heads when they work or sleep" - Who, when,

(5)

where, how? Cases, and proof?

24. "Some officers who were forcing Fascist principals into them are still commanders" - Can any other type of officer be found in Italian Army to replace them?

25. "Recent being rented out to civilians contractors" - This could be a resentment of a military duty as defined by Italian Army Regulations which define the conditions for such employment. Not discrimination because ALPINE troops and others do the same, and are also required to turn into the company the profits of their labors.

26. "Pay kept by officers, ostensibly for food and clothing" - Proof? Army Regulations? Report does not expand the derogatory implications of word "ostensibly".

27. "Families suffering hardship at hands of Axis forces" - Well? Note that many other Italian soldiers also have families in German-held territory and have much more to fear in the form of reprisals.

28. "Become free men" - Again, from what?

⑥

29. "Desire to go and fight the enemy" - Is this at present inconsistent with being in the Italian Army?

30. "Displayed anxiety and pleasure to see American and Yugoslav officers", "the day of liberation had come." - Well?

31. "Bad living conditions - food of poor quality and quantity" - No different from CREMONA and others which are highly esteemed by the Italians.

32. "Much more comfortable than the man" - personal coloring which tends to discredit the objectivity, if any, of the observation as well as the report.

33. "Lack of medical attention" - Is this discriminatory? No reference made to status of medical supplies, skill, hospital or quartering facilities throughout the Island.

34. "Capt. Marchegiani, 246 Co., worked hard for his country (fascists)." The parenthesis is like an invective "aside" by the author. What other kind of country could a good Italian Army officer work hard for? Objectiveness of report suffers.

(7)

35 "Fascist tendencies clearly demonstrated"

This is a conclusion the method of arrival of which is not shown in report. Could it be normal arrogance without relation to Fascism?

*

32. The Algiers food situation — Not peculiar to Yugoslavs, but true of all Italian units. If any unit camped near one that is working for Americans and obtaining the supplementary ration. They hang around for crumbs, too. So do civilians.

35. "No other unit was inspected due to hostile attitude of C.O.'s" — Report does not indicate what units, names of officers or specify the manifestation of hostility. Note that inspecting officer was armed with a direct order to these commanders from the highest military authority on the island. **2093** any action taken?

*

36 The incident related in the paragraph **2093** telling about visit to OLBTB and Capt. CONTE is told with obvious bias. The uncooperativeness is not shown to be a result of orders of the Italian Army command, but rather

(P)

a violation of them by the individual.
These C.O.'s may have reason to resent these
approaches because of the disciplinary problem
left on their hands by the false hopes
instilled into men already disposed to be
rebellious. Furthermore, these C.O.'s may
have shown a hostility that could have
been aroused by the admittedly antagonistic
approach of Major Kralj. (see bottom page 3)

APL

2092

2092

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

ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
APO 534

G-3

8 February 1944.

SUBJECT: Report of Inspection of Yugoslav Army Units in Sardinia.

TO : Commanding General, Allied Garrison of Sardinia, APO 534.

1. Inclosed is a report of inspection of Yugoslav Army Units in Sardinia.

2. Inspection was made in the company of three officers of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation on verbal orders of Colonel, DOYLE.

For the Commanding General:

VLADIMIR VUCINICH
Capt., Air Corps,
42nd Wing (US)

4 Incls:

- Incl 1- Report.
- Incl 2- List of Slav Units.
- Incl 3- Pass from XIII Army Corps.
- Incl 4- Pass from P/W Sub. Commission.

20.33

REPORT OF YUGOSLAV SITUATION IN SARDINIA

On 9 January 1944, the following officers of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation (Partisans) reported to the Chief of Staff, Allied Garrison of Sardinia:

Major JOVO VUKMANOVIC
Major ALBIN KRALJ
Major LJUBO OSTERC

These officers presented orders issued by the Bari Delegation of Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, approved by the Prisoner of War Sub-Commission (a photostatic copy attached); and travel orders issued by Allied Force Headquarters Advance Administrative Echelon on 6 January 1944.

Their mission was to visit ex-prisoners of war and internees in internment camps in Sardinia for the purpose of recruiting them for the Partisan Army. They were referred to the Allied Control Commission, Cagliari Province, for information concerning former civilian political prisoners. Brigadier J.K. DUNLOP and his aide, Captain BEAN, of the Allied Commission at Sassari, contacted and interviewed these three officers and furnished a list of all civilian political prisoners. Colonel F.L. SIMMONS of the Allied Control Commission, Land Forces Sub-Commission, was contacted and he obtained permission from the Italian XIII Army Corps Headquarters for these officers to visit the different Yugoslav units on the island. Italian officers were pleased to permit this inspection, and were even more gratified when told an American officer would accompany them. A list of the Slav Labor Companies on the island was furnished by the Italian Headquarters. This list, however, was not complete, as seven additional companies were found, and there are probably others on the island.

Pursuant to instructions I accompanied the Yugoslav officers on a tour of these Slav Units. Captain ANTONIO COMICI, Italian Intelligence Officer, accompanied us and acted as liaison officer. At Sassari 182 former civilian political prisoners, recently released from prison and awaiting transportation to Italy and Yugoslavia, were inspected on 20 January 1944. On the four succeeding days Slav Labor Companies were inspected at the following places:

225th, 346th & 350th Companies at Porto Torres
227th, 322nd, 241st, & 233rd Companies at Olbia
221st, 326th, & 228th Companies at Alghero
235th, 230th & 329th Companies at Milis.

Upon arrival of each company headquarters, I requested COMICI to explain our mission to the commanding officer of each unit, paying particular attention not to offend them nor to cause any ill feeling.

The following general observations were made as a result of this inspection:

All companies designated as "Slav Special Labor Companies", the majority of which are "black listed", consist of men who have shown some Anti-Fascist tendencies, either as individuals or by their general environment at home. This is evidenced by the fact that those who are amenable to Fascism were drafted into the regular Italian Army.

Report of Yugoslav situation in Sardinia (cont'd)

The majority of these men come from the area bounded by a line running from Gorizia to Fiume and westwardly along the Adriatic Sea; however, a large number of them come from other localities of Yugoslavia proper and some even from Serbia. Many of them were in the regular Yugoslav Army when Yugoslavia was invaded by Italy, at which time these soldiers were disbanded, banded together with others, made into Labor Battalions, and sent to Sardinia.

None of these men were granted privileges or treated as Italian soldiers, but were considered as in a semi-military prisoner status. They were never armed nor entitled to any ratings or promotions. They were, however, paid the same as regular soldiers; but, generally a portion of their pay would be deducted by their officers for food and clothing which they never received. Their uniforms are of marked similarities as that of the Italian army uniforms.

It appears that during the last 10 or 15 years those who were in Italian territory were forced to change their names and forbidden to use their Slavic language. This was resented by the people, and those who were able to afford it, sent their children to Yugoslavia for education. As more force was brought to bear against these people, their hatred for Fascism became more intense; consequently, most of them became politically minded and chose communism as their bible as an eventual means of overthrowing the Fascist yoke.

One Italian officer, upon my promise not to disclose his name, stated the following: "Italian military authorities did not and could not depend upon these men as useful Italian soldiers or even as laborers and that their primary concern was that, if opportunities should present themselves, these men would join up with Yugoslav guerrillas and cause the Axis trouble. To prevent the occurrence of such opportunities they were put on this island where they couldn't do any harm." This officer added that they are still looked upon as undesirable elements and are still treated as slaves rather than human beings. This is evident to some degree by the fact that they are being rented out to private contractors for labor. They are being severely punished for minute infractions of the imposed regulations. This attitude has not changed since the Italian capitulation.

These Slavic units are getting very impatient and disappointed in not being liberated, especially those who were not Italian citizens before the war. They are unanimous in prayers that they be relieved from Axis command and sent to join Yugoslav or American Forces. This may be due largely to their intolerable living conditions, but they emphasize that what hurts them most is the fact that an Italian corporal still holds a gun over their head when they work or sleep and the same officers who were forcing Fascist principals into them are still their commanders. They resent being rented out to civilian contractors who pay for their services and the pay is kept by the officers, ostensibly for food and clothing. Their families have, and are now suffering tremendous hardships at the hands of Axis forces, and for that reason as well as the desire to once again become free men, they

Report of Yugoslav Situation in Sardinia (Cont'd)

want to go and fight the enemy. The displayed anxiety and pleasure of these soldiers in seeing an American officer with Yugoslav officers, is indescribable. They thought that the day of liberation has finally come to them.

The living conditions prevailing in the companies at Porto Torres are extremely bad. They have but one meal per day, consisting of hot water with a few cabbage leaves chopped up and thrown into it, and approximately 200 grams of bread and a small piece of cheese. Living conditions are crowded and very unsanitary. For example; two men and a mule occupy a space of about 8 x 10 feet, and it seemed that the mule was much more comfortable than these men. Approximately 80 to 90 per-cent of these men either had or have malaria, and those who have it are not fully recovered and cannot recover under the present conditions. No effort is being made to segregate those who are seriously ill, from those who are able to be on their feet. No medical attention of any sort is being given. Company commanders of the 225th and 350th companies were courteous, cooperative and stated that the condition in general was very bad. However, Captain MARCHESIANI, commanding the 240th company, was not cooperative in the least, and stated in substance to Captain COMICI that for many years he worked hard for his country (fascists) and could not see why anything should be done to help these Slavs. His Fascist tendencies were clearly demonstrated and he feared that, above all, the presence of the Yugoslav officers, might increase the interest of his men in communism.

On 22 January 1944 an effort was made to visit the companies located at Olbia, but Captain CONTE GIOVANNI, the commander refused to allow us anything except to briefly address a formation. Three companies were herded together like a mass without a soul. One company consisting of boys between 17 and 18 years of age that looked like a bunch of frightened school boys. He also refused to tell how many Slav companies were located in the area. One soldier approached the Yugoslav officers when the men were not in formation and Captain CONTE grabbed him and very forcibly shoved him away from us.

At Alghero the food situation was somewhat better than at Porto Torres, where it concerned those men who work at hard labor. These men receive additional 50 grams of bread and those who are idle generally line up about two hours before mess time and pick up the food that American soldiers ~~leave~~ as they clean their messkits.

No other units were inspected due to the hostile attitude of the Italian officers commanding these units.

The Yugoslav officers had also adopted an antagonistic attitude. One of them Major ALBEN KRALJ, being very outspoken to the men and in general making a nuisance of himself with remarks about Fascism in the soap box orator's style. He would insist in gathering men about him without being first introduced to the company commanders.

Captain, COMICI (Italian Army) who accompanied us was very cooperative and very little could have been accomplished without him.

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

785020

C O P Y

COMANDO MILITARE DELLA SARDEGNA (XIII C.A.)
Ufficio C.S.M.

n°41/Uff.CSM/di prot.

P.M.50, 11 19 gennaio 1944

O G G E T T O : Autorizzazione.-

Il Capitano dell'Esercito Americano

VLADIMIR VUCINICH

e autorizzato a visitare i reparti italia-
ni costituiti con personale delle province
redente della Venezia Giulia.

Le autorità militari italiane debbo-
no agevolare la visita.-

d'ordine
IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
(Col.di S.M.Gavino Ledda)

2037

File Inspection report
F340. 1/10/51/205

COPY

COMANDO MILITARE DELLA SARDEGNA (XIII C.A.)
- Ufficio C. S. M. -

n° 41/Uff.CSM/ di prot.

P.M.50, 11 19 gennaio 1944

OGGETTO : Visita ad unita costituite con personale proveniente dalle province redente.

A TUTTI GLI ENTI DIPENDENTI

Il Comando Alleato in Sardegna ha espresso il desiderio di inviare un suo rappresentante,

Capitano VLADIMIR VUCINICH

presso i reparti italiani costituiti con elementi provenienti dalle province redente della Venezia Giulia per prendere contatto con tali elementi.

Questo Comando lo munisce della autorizzazione a visitare i reparti contenute nell'allegato documento.

L'ufficiale sarà accompagnato dal Capitano Comici Antonio di questo Comando.--

d'ordine
IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE
(Col.di S.M. Gavino Ledda)

Inspection Report
FTAE: VUCINICH

Deposito 29° Reggimento Fanteria
COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATO
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3600

N. 90 di prot .

P.M. 3600 li 28 Gennaio 1944

AL COMANDO TERRITORIALE DELLA SARDEGNA

P.M. 50

e per conoscenza

AL COMANDO MILITARE DELLA SARDEGNA

P.M. 50

AL COMANDO PRESIDIO MILITARE

CAGLIARI

AL COMANDO AEROPORTO N. 601

P.M. 3600OGGETTO: Disciplina militari Allogeni.

Si fa seguito a quanto già esposto con foglio N. 70 del 26 corrente per far presente a codesto Comando quanto segue:

La sera del 26 corrente verso le ore 18, il fante Suler Mario di Francesco, classe 1924, distretto Udine, effettivo a questo reparto, in evidente stato di ubbriachezza, faceva in presenza di altri militari alcune osservazioni al S. Tenente Belli Aldo che intaccavano la sua onorabilità (vedere rapporto allegato del S. Ten. Belli)

Il sottoscritto, a conoscenza del fatto, ordinava al Sergente di giornata di porre ai ferri il fante Suler, in attesa che si procedesse al montaggio della tenda di punizione.

Nel giorno seguente il sottoscritto, unitamente agli altri Ufficiali della Compagnia, ho proceduto alle indagini necessarie per conoscere i nomi dei militari che si erano prestati alla segatura dei ferri di sicurezza di cui era munito il Suler.

Dall'insieme dell'interrogatorio di vari soldati sono risultati responsabili e confessi i seguenti:

- Fante PISLAR FRANCESCO di Francesco, classe 1924, Distretto Udine, che per primo ha cominciato a segare i ferri.
- Fante PRETNER AMEDEO di N.N. classe 1924, Distretto Udine, che lo ha seguito nel lavoro.
- Fante TUTA SILVESTRO di Teodoro, classe 1924, Distretto Udine, che per ultimo stava compiendo l'opera al sopraggiungimento del Sergente Cordero.
- Fante CELIK DOMENICO di Antonio, classe 1923, Distretto Udine che ha consegnato la sega di ferro al Pislari che gliela aveva richiesta e che si adoperò a sorreggere il prigioniero e i ferri.
- Caporale FLORINI DANIELE di Giovanni, classe 1922, Distretto di Udine, il quale, pur essendo Capo-posto, era presente al fatto senza impedirne l'esecuzione.

Tali militari sono stati rinchiusi in Camera Punizione di Rigore in attesa delle decisioni di questo Comando. (A tale proposito si fa presente che la Compagnia non dispone di Camere di Punizioni in muratura, ma è costretta ad usufruire di comuni tende da Campo).

All'appello serale del giorno 26 sono risultati assenti i Fanti: ANTONI ALBERTO di Agostino, classe 1923, Distretto Trieste e KRSTICH GIUSEPPE di Giacomo, classe 1923, Distretto Zara. Mentre il primo che pure è stato presente, unitamente ad altri, all'incidente dei ferri, assicura di aver dormito nel-

./././

File: Report.

l'accantonamento senza però che nessuno abbia potuto giustificarlo, il secondo invece ha dichiarato di aver dormito fuori per sfuggire alla sua entrata in Camera di Punizione.

Ieri sera poi il Krstich, rientrato nell'accantonamento, si lasciava andare a vie di fatto verso un compagno del Reparto che gli producevano contusioni ben visibili all'occhio sinistro.

In seguito a tali fatti il sottoscritto ordinava al Sergente di Giornata di porre in tenda di punizione il Krstich, al quale che questi si rifiutava asserendo che gli Slavi avrebbero dovuto presto partire e che perciò non poteva sopportare tale disciplina. Nuovamente invitato a fare il suo dovere se ne rifiutava categoricamente.

Ordinai allora al Sergente Maggiore Concardi Eriberto di andare a chiamare due Carabinieri al vicino posto di blocco per far tradurre il Krstich in Camera di Sicurezza. Sentendo ciò il punito approfittando della sua vicinanza alla porta fuggiva.

Sulla soglia veniva fermato per un braccio dal Sergente Maggiore Concardi che stava uscendo, ma divincolandosi riusciva a dileguarsi chiamando in aiuto i Fanti BAILO NATALE di Nicola, Classe 1923, Distretto di Zara e DRUZEICH BRUNO di Antonio, classe 1923 distretto di Zara, che accorrevano per intervenire.

Interrogati confermavano che avrebbero difeso il Krstich anche a vie di fatto verso i Superiori Ufficiali qualora il loro compagno fosse stato ripreso.

Nella Notte i Fanti BAILO NATALE, DRUZEICH BRUNO e DURUT SIMONE di Nicolò Classe 1923 distretto di Zara, si sono resi irreperibili e come tali sono stati, insieme al Krstich, dichiarati disertori e denunciati al Tribunale Militare di Guerra della Sardegna.

Per quanto su esposto si attendono disposizioni al riguardo.

1808

Deposito 29° Reggimento
COMPAGNIA SPECIALE OPERATORI
AEROPORTO 691 - P. M. 2000

RAPPORTO PRESENTATO DAL S. tenente BELLI ALDO

26 Gennaio 1944

Per alcuni Militari che lavorano presso la ditta Marchisio a Cagliari la sera del 26/1/44è mi fu consegnato dal datore di lavoro la somma totale da dividere agli stessi militari che avevano completato un lavoro a cottimo.

Ritornato in Compagnia consegnai il denaro unitamente ad una distinta degli uomini, che ne avevano diritto, al Comando.

I militari che dovevano avere la paga si presentarono in fureria per avere la loro spettanza e fu loro detto che sulla paga si dovevano fare le trattenute del maggior logorio vestiario e vitto come stabilito dal Regolamento di Amministrazione Militare. Il sottoscritto si recava in ~~viv~~ una camerata con lo scopo di spiegare come e perchè si dovevano fare le trattenute sulle paghe, constatava quanto segue:

Il fante Suler Mario di Francesco classe 1923 del distretto di Udine parlava ai compagni facendo loro notare che erano ingiuste le trattenute che il Comando voleva praticare sulle paghe acquisite con il loro lavoro sostenendo poi che quando si tratta di lavoro a cottimo le trattenute non si dovevano praticare in quanto era un lavoro che avevano preso loro personalmente.

Il Suler che era in evidente stato di ubbriachezza faceva capire al sottoscritto ed ai presenti che non era sicuro della fine che avrebbero fatto le trattenute che si volevano praticare.

A ciò il sottoscritto domandava al Suler se credeva che le trattenute stesse sarebbero state incassate da me, al che il Suler rispondeva con giri di parole volendo intendere appunto a questo.

Dopodichè accompagnavo il fante Suler dal Comandante di Compagnia al quale esposi quanto accaduto.

F.to Sottotenente Belli Aldo

2084

COMANDO TERRITORIALE DELLA SARDEGNA (XII^o C.A.)
Stato Maggiore - Ufficio Operazioni

COPIA

n° 720/1/2/Op;di prot.

P.M. 50 15 Gennaio 1944

OGGETTO: Indennità di lavoro concesse dalle imprese civili alle truppe Italiane
che lavorano nei campi di Aviazione.

.....indirizzi omessi

Per norma degli enti in indirizzo si comunica che i militari Italiani che lavorano sui campi d'aviazione per conto delle imprese civili debbono percepire le seguenti indennità di lavoro:

- manuali £. 33,60 al giorno
- Specializzati £. 43,30 al giorno

versate direttamente ai Comandanti di reparto i quali devono controllare ed assicurarsi della esatta corresponsione ai militari dipendenti/interessati.

Da dette indennità devono essere sottratte giornalmente a favore dell'amministrazione militare le seguenti quote/:

- £. 6,50 per vitto
- £. 1,20 per vestiario

d'ordine

IL COLONNELLO CAPO DI S.M.

F/to G. LEDDA

COMANDO TERRITORIALE DELLA SARDEGNA
UFFICIO COMANDO

n. 292/SM di prot.

P.M. 50 21 Gennaio 1944

A TUTTE LA COMPAGNIE LAVORATORI ADDETTE AGLI AEROPORTI

LORO SEDI

..... per conoscenza e norma.=

d'ordine

IL COLONNELLO CAPO UFFICIO COMANDO

(Carlo Bucalossi)

COPIA del rapporto pr. Comitato dal Sergente Cannarozzo Francesco.

COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3509

26 Gennaio 1944

Il sottoscritto Sergente di giornata CANNAROZZO FRANCESCO fa presente quanto appresso:

- 1° - Incaricato dal Comandante della Compagnia verso le ore 18,30 di legare al palo il fante Suler Mario, che era in evidente stato di ubbriachezza; ho eseguito l'ordine.
- 2° - Il fante si è regolarmente lasciato mettere i ferri di sicurezza.
- 2° - Verso le ore 18,30 recatomi per sciogliere il Suler, perchè entrasse in tenda di punizione, all'uopo fatta montare, trovai presso detto fante altri militari del reparto che stavano cercando di liberare il punito.
- 3° - Io stesso li redarguii e li feci allontanare; però mentre stavo conducendo il fante Suler sotto la tenda, il fante Krstich si avvicinava e prendeva questi per il braccio cercando trascinarlo in camerata esortandolo a non darmi ascolto e dicendo: "Ora comandiamo noi" (si credono patriotti Slavi).
- 3° -- Esaminati i ferri di sicurezza tolti al Suler constatavi che gli stessi hanno una branca quasi totalmente segata.
- 4° - 6 Quanto su esposto fatto presente al Comandante la Compagnia il quale mi ha incaricato di legare al palo anche il fante Krstich; questi si è rifiutato, dicendo che per loro (slavi) non esiste nessun regolamento che prevede i ferri di punizione. Dopodichè si è allontanato restandosi irreperibile.

F.to Sergente Cannarozzo Francesco

COPIA del rapporto presentato dal S.Tenente Truffarelli Enrico
Reggimento 100° 150 Gennaio 1944

La sera del 29 corrente il ~~mate~~Krstich Giuseppe si era rifiutato a più riprese di essere portato in Camera punizione di rigore e fuggiva dalla furberia in seguito all'accenno di mandare a chiamare i Carabinieri.

Scappando il Krstich chiamava in aiuto i fanti Bailo Natale e Druzeich Bruno i quali accorrevano fuori della baracca nella quale si trovavano.

In seguito per vedere se tutto era ritornato tranquillo mi recai nella loro camerata e notai come i predetti fanti avessero un contegno piuttosto eccitato.

Feci loro che nessuno dei Superiori fa male ad alcuno e se si tentava di fermare il Krstich era soltanto per diminuir la gravità della mancanze che sarebbero aumentate con la sua fuga.

Il Bailo e il Druzeich rispondevano come a loro non importasse tanto ciò che noi si voleva dal Krstich quanto intervenire in sua difesa con qualsiasi mezzo se il loro paesano fosse stato ripreso,essendo legati tra di loro per la vita.

Chiesto loro se ciò avrebbero fatto anche nel confronto degli Ufficiali presenti,essi risposero affermativamente.

F.to Sottotenente Truffarelli Enrico.

Deposito 29° Reggimento Fanteria
29° COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3600

L'anno 1944, addì 28 del mese di Gennaio ;nella fureria della 229^ Compagnia Speciale Lavoratori- Aeroporto N. 601 a P.M.3600 (Cagliari - Regione Fangario) .

Dinanzi Anoi Tenente Bozzola Ottone, Comandante al Compagnia, assistito dal Sottotenente Belli Aldo, sono presenti i :

- Fante Pislari Francesco di Francesco classe 1924 distretto di Udine
- " Pretner Amedeo di N.N. classe 1924 distretto di Udine
- " Tuta Silvestro di Teddoro classe 1924 Distretto di Udine

i quali dichiarano di aver segato i ferri di sicurezza di cui era munito il fante Suler Mario, mentre questi si trovava legato al palo nel recinto dell'accantonamento e ciò allo scopo di liberare il punito.

Firmato dagli interessati.

8080

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

Deposito 29° Reggimento P^o ~~o~~
229^a COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3000

L'anno 1944, addì 28 del mese di Gennaio, nella fureria della ~~XXXXXX~~
229^a Compagnia Speciale Lavoratori- Aeroporto N. 601 =P.M. 3600
(Cagliari - regione Fangario)

Dinanzi a noi Tenente Bozzola Ottone, Comandante al Compagnia, assistito
dal Sottotenente Bellà Aldo, è presente il Fante Suleré Mario di, Francesco
classe 1924 distretto di Udine, effettivo alla 229^a Comp. Spec. Lavoratori
il quale dichiara:

Che la sera del 26 corrente, verso le ore 18 si trovava in stato
di ubbriachezza e che parlando con i compagni di camerata fece loro notare
come non si sentisse sicuro circa la fine della trattenute da applicare
sulle paghe acquisite con il lavoro. Dichiarò inoltre che il S. Tenente
Bellà erasi portato in camerata per spiegare ai militari la natura e
ed il perchè delle trattenute stesse. L'Ufficiale chiedeva al Suler se
riteneva che le trattenute stesse sarebbero poi state incassate da lui
al che l'intrepellato rispondeva con giri di parole affermando appunto
questo.

Firmato dall'interessato

2578
2079

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

785020

Deposito 29° Reggimento Fanteria
229° COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3600

L'anno 1944, addì 28 del mese di Gennaio, nella fucina della 229^ Compagnia Speciale Lavoratori-Aeroporto N. 601 - P.M. 3600 (Cagliari - Regione Fangario).

Dinanzi a noi Tenente Bozzola Ottone, Comandante la Compagnia, assistito dal Sottotenente Belli Aldo, è presente il :

- Fante CELIK DOMENICO di Antonio, classe 1923, distretto di Udine, il dichiara di aver fornito, a richiesta del Fante Pislar Francesco, una sega da ferro da lui posseduta. Tale sega doveva servire per liberare il Fante Suler Mario che si trovava punito al palo. Inoltre dichiara di aver sorretto i ferri ed il Suler mentre gli altri compagni segavano i ferri.

Firmato dall'interessato.

2678

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

Deposita 29° Reggimento Fanteria
2.9 COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3600

L'anno 1944, addì 28 del mese di Gennaio, nella fureria della 229^a Compagnia Speciale Lavoratori-Aeroporto N. 601 -P.M. 3600 (Cagliari-Regione Fangario) Diianzi a noi Tenente Bozzola Ottone, Comendante la Compagnia, assistito dal Sottotenente Belli Aldo, è presente il :

- Caporale Floriani Dnaiele di Giovanni, classe 1922, Distretto di Udine, il quale dichiara che come Capo-posto non ha impedito il tentativo dei fanti Pislari Francesco, Pretner Amedeo, Tuta Silvestro, Celik Domenico, inteso a liberare il Fante Suler Mario dai ferri di Sicurezza di cui lo stesso era munito. Inoltre dichiara di non essersi interessato ad avvertire tempestivamente i superiori del fatto.

Firmato dall'interessato

2077

Deposito ^O Reggimento Fanfani
829^a COMPAGNIA SPECIALE LAVORATORI
AEROPORTO 601 - P. M. 3600

N. 92 di prot P.M. 3600 li 30/1/944
AL COMANDO LEGIONE CC.RR. CAGLIARI
e per conoscenza

AL COMANDO AEROPORTO N. 601 P.M. 3600
AL COMANDO NUCLEO CC.RR. AEROP. 601 P.M. 3600

OGGETTO : Fante KRSTICH Giuseppe di Giuseppe
classe 1923 distretto Zara-Matr. 1844
Fante BAILO Nataledi nicola Classe 1923
Distretto Di Zara Matricola 1807
Fante DRUZEICH Bruno di Antonio Classe 1923
Distretto di Zara Matricola 1824
Fante DURUT Simone di Nicolò Classe 1922
Distretto di Zara Matricola 1522

I Fanti ~~generalizzati~~ in oggetto, effettivi a questo Reparto, dislocato in Regione Fangario si sono resi latitanti, il primo la sera del 28/1/44 gli altri tre la sera del 29/1/1944.

Gli stessi hanno recato con loro effetti di corredo Militare.

IL TENENTE
COMANDANTE LA COMPAGNIA
CITONE BOZZOLA

17 Nov. 1943

Memorandum to Capt. Schilling:

The 3 Military Works Companies (229th, 230th, and 235th) are composed of men called to the Italian armed forces from territories previously German, but since 1918, Italian. In as much as the Italians could not place full confidence in these men, they were relegated to labor companies for the Italian army. They have a military status, and are considered part of the Italian Army.

In reference to the Slavs mentioned in page 3 of the translation, they are neither Prisoners of War nor Political Prisoners, but actually soldiers of the Italian Army assigned to these military works companies.

A report of the situation at Milis will be forthcoming in the near future.

Agent's Notes

This office would appreciate a copy of the Italian report and translation for its files.

Peter Regis
Agent, C.I.C.

2075

TRANSLATION

Milis - Companies of Military Works.

To the Inspector General of Police.

Comm: Avv Dino Fabris.

At Milis there are three Military Works companies which are actually closed (the 229th, 230th and 235th) all formed of several elements, the first company commanded by a Captain and the other two by Lieutenants.

These companies were employed (under the direction of German technicians) for the maintenance of aviation camps, the construction of trenches and other Military Works. After the Germans left, all work has been suspended and the troops are idle. One squad of these soldiers has been assigned to the removal of buried mines within the camp after these mines were made safe by special troops from Milis who were assigned to clear the mines.

It appears that a good part of the troops will be sent to Cagliari to do salvage work.

The morale of the above soldiers is very low, due principally to the fact that they are completely unarmed. This minimizes their prestige before other troops and also before the people. The troops are also living in bad quarters in a swamp and a malaria zone. Some barracks have been constructed with bad material and these are negligent and unsanitary. Rations have been reduced and often there is no meat. It is also true that some soldiers are in bare feet, without shirts and in dirty uniforms.

As these are military matters I have not been able to ascertain the causes which have brought about these conditions, but in talking to one of the commanding officers I am convinced that other than a shortage of material and clothing there has also been an indifferent attitude on the part of these superiors (the three companies are under the command of the Territorial Defense Command P. M. 50). Other than this command there is no organized battalion or regimental command which could better control the situation.

The payment of the men has been very much retarded which has brought about a financial problem. Now however, all back pay has been received.

2073

Some time ago eleven of these soldiers were brought before the military court and sentenced to two years imprisonment. It has not resulted that the officers are too severe and treat the prisoners as slaves. It is true, however, that the morale and material conditions

They are treated as slaves. The work is humiliating which the aviators would refuse to do. They must work in bare feet, badly clothed. Work in mines. They sleep on wet ground. Bad rations. Many sick with malaria. Payments retarded and other things. Still commanded by ex Fascist Squadristi Many are still denounced by the Military Tribunal.

Bailo (Zara) Of the 329th Company, reprimanded for singing songs which were not to the liking of the authorities.

Company 230th Lieutenant Commanding Frattepietro Benedetto, lieutenant Pugliese - Girolamo - 2nd Lt. Rinaldi Tommaso.

Company 329th Lt. Commanding De Paola Carmelo - 2nd Lt. Niceli

Company 235th

(I) In consequence of the grave accident, in which 8 aviators have died, the men have been replaced by SLAVS.

At the airport Fascist officials are commanding even now.

Lt. Col; Calandruccio.

Lt. D'Ambrosio; Infantry. Fascist official.

Captain Alfieri of the Questora of Rome.

Captain Spatorno, of the district of Lamusei, a senior member of the /militia.

Lt. Falchi Infantry. Was mayor of Bosa.

Lt. Sardi. Administrative officer. Promoted because of special /merits.

Lt. Bagella Fascist, volunteer in Spain.

Captain Pala.

2nd Lt. Lazzarini. Secretary of the G.U.F. (United Fascist Youth in /Ferrara)

2nd Lt. Maineri of the Fascist school at Milan.

2073

2072

Milis - Compagnie lavoratori militari

Sassari 29 ottobre 1943

Ill./mo Signor Ispettore Generale di Polizia

Comm: avv: Dino FABRIS

S e d e

A Milis si trovano attualmente dislocate tre compagnie di lavoratori militari (la 229, la 230 e la 235) tutte formate con elementi allogeni e comandate la prima da un capitano e le altre due da tenenti.

Dette compagnie venivano impiegate, sotto la direzione di tecnici tedeschi, allo sterramento del campo d'aviazione, alla costruzione di trincee e di altri lavori militari. Dopo la partenza dei tedeschi tutti i lavori sono stati sospesi e la truppa vive in ozio. Una squadra di tali soldati è stata addetta alla rimozione delle mine interrate nel campo, dopo che erano state rese inoffensive da speciali armieri venuti a Milis appositamente.

Pare che fra breve buona parte della truppa verrà inviata a Cagliari per lavori di sterramento.

Il morale dei suddetti soldati è fortemente depresso per il fatto principale che essi sono completamente disarmati; ciò menoma il loro prestigio di fronte alle altre truppe ed alla popolazione. E' vero pure che la truppa è male accampata, data la zona malarica e fangosa. Qualche reparto ha provveduto alla costruzione di baracchette con materiale di fortuna, ma trattasi sempre di un cattivo ricovero e spesso ant igienico. E' vero che la

costruzione di trincee e di altri lavori militari. Dopo la fine della costruzione di trincee e di altri lavori sono stati sospesi e la truppa dei tedeschi tutti i lavori sono stati sospesi e la truppa vive in ozio. Una squadra di tali soldati è stata addetta alla rimozione delle mine interrate nel campo, dopo che erano state rese inoffensive da speciali armieri venuti a Milis appositamente. Pare che fra breve buona parte della truppa verrà inviata a Cagliari per lavori di sterminio.

Il morale dei suddetti soldati è fortemente depresso per il fatto principale che essi sono completamente disarmati; ciò menoma il loro prestigio di fronte alle altre truppe ed alla popolazione. E' vero pure che la truppa è male accampata, data la zona malarica e fangosa. Qualche reparto ha provveduto alla costruzione di baracchette con materiale di fortuna, ma trattasi sempre di un cattivo ricovero e spesso ant igienico. E' vero che la razione viveri è stata ridotta al rancio unico, e spesso manca la carne. E' vero pure che molti soldati sono scalzi, senza scarpe e con le divise ~~xxxxx~~ logore.

Trattandosi di ambiente militare non ho potuto indagare sulle cause di tali manchevolezze, ma da un discorso avuto con uno degli ufficiali comandanti mi sono fatto la convinzione che oltre al fatto del mancato rifornimento di materiale ed oggetti di vestiario, che è stata pure incuria da parte dei diretti superiori. (le 3 compagnie dipendono dal Comando Difesa Territoriale P.M.50) per il resto sono compagnie autonome, non hanno cioè dipendenze da comandi di battaglioni e reggimenti che potrebbero meglio controllare l'andamento delle cose.

./.

E' anche vero che molte decadi di paghe hanno subito forti ritardi e ciò è dipeso dal mancato arrivo dei fondi. Ora sono stati pagati tutti gli arretrati.

Tempo fa furono denunziati al Tribunale militare II di tali militari per insubordinazione - e condannati a due anni di carcere .

Non è risultato che gli ufficiali siano eccessivamente severi e trattino la truppa come schiavi . E' certo però che dato lo stato di disagio materiale e morale nel quale vivono i soldati - vedono nel superiore il responsabile di ogni cosa.

Non è stato possibile accertare i precedenti politici degli ufficiali perchè tutti continⁿentali . Lo stesso dicasi per gli ufficiali del campo di aviazione che spesso vengono trasferiti.

Si sa che il tenente colonnello Calandruccio avrebbe fatto sequestrare unax radio nel campo perchè si riceveva la stazione di Roma. Il tenente Falchi (già podestà di Bosa) dedito al vino, si vede spesso in compagnia del dr Meren fervente fascista.

Con ossequi.

IL COMMISSARIO DI POLIZIA

Meru

ufficiali perche tutti continetali. lo stesso dicasi per gli
ufficiali del campo di aviazione che spesso vengono trasferiti.

Si sa che il tenente colonnello Calandruccio avrebbe fatto se-
questrare unaz radio nel campo perche si riceveva la stazione di
Roma. Il tenente Falchi (già podestà di Bosa) dedito al vino,
si vede spesso in compagnia del dr Mereu fervente fascista.

Con ossequi.

IL COMMISSARIO DI POLIZIA

prosec

AEROPORTO MILIS = COMPAGNIA LAVORATORI.

già ribelli sono trattati da schiavi. I lavori i più umili ai quali si rifiutano gli avieri. devono lavorare scalzi, vestiti male. Lavori delle mine. (I) Dormono attendati sul fango. rancio unico. Molti malati con malaria. Pagamento decadi ed altro. Comandati ancora da ex squadristi fascisti.

Molti ancora denunziati al Tribunale militare.

Baillo * (Zara) della 329° compagnia denunziato per canzoni poco gradite. Compagnia 230° - Comandante tenente Frattepietro Benedetto - Tenente Pu-
gliese Girolamo - Stenente Rinaldi Tommaso -
Compagnia 329° Comandante tenente De Paola Carmelo - Stenente Miceli.
Compagnia 235°

(I) A seguito del grave incidente, per il quale sono morti otto avieri, sono stati adibiti allo stesso lavoro gli slavi.

All'aeroporto comandano tuttora ufficiali fascisti.

Ten Col Calandruccio

Tenente d'Ambrosio (di fanteria) fascista già podestà.

Cap Alfieri - (della Questura di Roma)

Cap Spatorno (del distretto di Lanusei) già seniore della Milizia ecc
Ten Falchi (di fanteria - già podestà di Bosa)

Ten Sardi (ufficiale d'amministrazione) promosso effettivo per meriti speciali.

Tenente Bagella (fascista, volontario di Spagna)

Cap Pala

S. Terente Lazzarini (Segretario del Que

sono stati adibiti allo stesso lavoro gli slavi .

All'aeroporto comandano tuttora ufficiali fascisti.

Cap Col Calandruccio

Tenente d'Ambrosio (di fanteria) fascista già podestà.

Cap Alfieri -(della Questura di Roma)

Cap Spatorno (del distretto di Lanusei) già seniore della Milizia ecc

Ten Falchi (di fanteria - già podestà di Bosa)

Ten Sardi (ufficiale d'amministrazione) promosso effettivo per meriti speciali.

Tenente Bagella (fascista, volontario di Spagna)

Cap Pala

S.Tenente Iazzarini (Segretario del Guf a ~~Enna~~)

S.Tenente Maineri (della Scuola di mistica fascista a Milano).

2071

Allied Command - Excellency General Webster - Elmas

Appealing to your good heart for your indulgence your excellency -

We are forced to look to you because we have no answer of any kind to our application which we sent to Italian command. We are in a quandry.

Today we are with you with all our heart.

We are from Georgia. We are now located in Sardinia as so-called labor battalions - we are not armed, and could not be considered as Italian soldiers. We were grabbed by Italian Fascist bands as they feared that we would be united with our brother Partisans. We were grabbed in such a way that we could not say good by to our families or kiss our mothers whom we love so much.

We were brought to Sardinia under armed Fascist guards. We were referred to as rebels, bloodthirsty, without heart and finally, uyturki. Treatment has been unbearable. They know that we hated Nazism and Fascism that why they punished and kept us down.

We are fearful of it conditions and suffering that our people are undergoing at home.

We wish to be joined with your great army.

We wish to be with as Allied in name and spirit and not as nominally as Italians.

Our eyes are focused at you and our mother Russia, and heard the voice of great America where we have numerous brethren who are sacrificing themselves against Nazism and Fascism.

We have always been ready to answer your call whatever it may have been and have done some sabotage on your behalf.

Italians have talked about Georgia as being Fascistic-that where they made their mistake.

24 July brought us much happiness.

8 September brought sunshine-we thought we would have come under Allied flag and we were reminded of our comrade Gregorica. Italian officers don't understand us and our ideal. Please send us to be among your brave soldiers, so we fight side by side. We wish to abide by your wishes your excellency.

In the name of company

Miran Mozetict

322 Spec. Comp. Delavcer

Albin

ZAVEZNIŠKEMU POVELJSTVU

E K C E L E N C E

GENERALA W E B S T E R

E L M A S.
=====

Zaupamo v Vaše dobro srce, da nam odjustite, ako se predrznilo naravnost k Vam, Ekcelenca. Smo primorani, kajti nikakega odgovora ni na našo prošnjo, ki smo napravili na italijansko poveljstvo. Čudno, prečudno se nam zdi.

Danes smo tu pri Vas s vsem srcem, da potožimo vse naše gorje Vam, Ekcelenca. Smo od Gorice doma. Nahajamo se tu v Sardenji že precej mesecev, kot takozvani ujetniki. Smo brez orožja, zatorej vojaki ki redne italijanske vojske ne moramo biti smatrani. Ugrabile so nas od doma fašistične bande, kajti bali so se da se priključimo našim bratom partizanom. Bilo nam ni moč pozdreviti naših družin, dano nam ni bilo poljubiti materine grude, ki toliko ljubimo, marveč sila nas je ugrabila. Prenesli so nas v neko taborišče v Gorico, od koder pod kontrolo fašističnih pušk smo dospeli v Sardenijo, v prisiljeno delavnico. Ljudje so nas imenovali "razbojniki", "krvolocneži", mladeniči brez srca, in povzhu "ujetniki". Bili smo veseli teh epitetrov, čeprav v srcu smo neznosno trpeli, kajti pred nami je bil vedno tisti dan svobode in veljave. Danes je napočil

ki radne italijanske vojske ne moramo biti smatrani. Ugrabile so nas od doma fašistične bande, kajti bili so se da se priključimo našim bratom partizanom. Bilo nam ni moč očepčati naših družin, dano nam ni bilo poljubiti materine grude, ki toliko ljubimo, marveč sila nas je ugrabila. Prenesli so nas v neko taborišče v Gorico, od koder pod kontrolo fašističnih pušk smo dospeli v Sardeñijo, v prisiljeno delavnico. Ljudje so nas imenovali "razbojnik", "krvoločneži", mladeniči brez srca, in povznu "ujetniki". Bili smo veseli teh epitetov, čeprav v srcu smo neznosno trpeli, kajti pred nami je bil vedno tisti dan svobode in veljave. Danes je napočil!

Obdolžili so nas mladeniče brez srca, toda ~~2003~~ naše srce nebi utripalo, tedaj nikdo izmed nas nebi prejel ~~2003~~ je, za resitev domače grude. Hoteli smo istotako napraviti mi, pač pa so nas prehiteli. Naše srce, posebno naš mladeniški utrip pravi, naj segnimo po orožju, da definitivno končamo nacizem in fašizem, naša nasprotnika in tlečana.

; Naj gledamo danes z indiferentnostjo nas mučeniški narod, naj poslušamo brez srca kar se godi v naših krajih? Nikakor! Vidimo

pred seboj narod, ki trpi, družine ki ječe in mi naj bomo brez srca? Nikakor. Hočemo se priključiti Vaši veliki vojski, ki bođe strla sovražnika. Hočemo biti le Vaši pod imenom zavezniki že od začetka vojne in ne Italijani. Naše oči so bile vedno uprte v vas, poslušali smo glas naše velike matere Rusije, poslušali glas močne Amerike, v kateri žive nebroj naših bratov znamenovanin ođ fašistov bodoče zrtve. Pravili ste nam naj delamo sabotažo in smo jo delali. Ponavljali ste, da zmaga je v zavežniških rokah in nismo dvomili, marveč smo bili gotovi.

Pod dvajsetletnim režimom smo postali trši, kot cesta pod valjem, čeprav fašisti so govorili, da Gorica je fašistična. Nikakor, jim kličemo se danes. Tudi v tem so se prevarali!

Dan 24. julija nam je donesel veliko veselje. Padec našega sovražnika. Osmi september nam je prinesel sonce. Na ta dan smo vedno mislili, kajti v njem je tičala naša rešitev. Prišli ste k nam, sprejeli med svoje vrste, poklicali ste nas rekoč: Priđite (dite) pod to zavežniško zastavo in ponovili ste besede našega pesnika Gregorčiča: Le vstani borni narod moj, do danes v prah taptan, pepelní dan ni dan več tvoj, tvoj je vstajenja dan!

Težko nam je pozabiti vse bolesti, ki so nam donesli Italijani pod pritiskom fašističnega režima. Srepa so nas gledali, skrivali so se pred nami rekoč: Glej sedaj grede tisti razboj-

niki! Bili smo izroček človeštva. Naso ane ni bilo mila

Dan 24. julija nam je donesel veliko veselje. Budec našega
sovražnika. Osmi september nam je prinesel sonce. Na ta dan smo
vedno mislili, kajti v njem je ticala naša rešitev. Iršli ste
k nam, sprejeli med svoje vrste, poklicali ste nas rekoč: Pridite
(dite) pod to zavezniško zastavo in ponovili ste besede našega
pesnika Gregorčiča: Le vstani borni narod moj, do danes v prah
teptan, pepelni dan ni dan več tvoj, tvoj je vstajenja dan!

Težko nam je pozabiti vse bolesti, ki so nam donesli ita-
lijani pod pritiskom fašističnega režima. Srepa so nas gledali,
skrivali so se pred nami rekoč: Glej sedaj gredo tisti razboj-
niki! Bili smo izvirček človeštva. Naše srce ni bilo nikdar kruto,
bratstvo, marveč ko smo videli očete, matere, brate, sestre, pod
krutim bičem, tedaj smo se vzdramili, segnili po orožju in zakri-
čali: V boj! Vnelo se je sovražstvo med nami in Italijani. Hoteli
smo rešiti svoje ime in smo je rešili. Nas značaj je pač tak:
Trden, jeklen! Zatorej Vaše oči so gotovo uprte na nas, Vaše srce
nas gotovo ljubi. Zatorej sprejmite nas med svoje vrste, smatraj-
te nas kot zaveznike, kajti smo Slovani.

Italijanski oficiri nas ne razumijo, ne poznajo našega zna-

čaja, niso sposobni voditi krđelo slovencev, zato rej sirejmite nas med vaše vrste močnih in hrabrih vojakov. Povsod bodemo Vam podložni, na bojišču, v vaseh, v mestih, na letališčih pri delu, kamor Vam bode ljubo nas poslati, kajti čakamo le dan, da bodemo tudi mi pomagali k končnemu uničenju sovražnika, ki hoče tlačiti celi svet. Naše družine ječijo in mi čujemo ta glas, naše oko se solzi ob njem, toda naša srca utripajo, naši udje grabijo po orožju, naša usta vzklíkajo: V boj!

Pri Vas, Ekcelenca, smo danes z, mislijo, v Vaših rokah tiči naša bodočnost, zato rej Vaša volja naj se zgodi, Ekcelenca!

V imenu vse kompanije

Mozetio Miran

322. Spec. Komp. Delavcev

OLR IJA
=====

V imenu vse kompanije

Mozetic Miran

322.Spec. Komp.Delavcev

OLBIJA

2008

TO THE ALLIED COMMAND - FOR HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WEBSTER-ELMAS-

WE HOPE THAT YOUR GOOD HEART WILL EXCUSE US, IF WE HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY OF WRITING DIRECTLY TO YOU, EXCELLENCY. WE DECIDED TO WRITE TO YOU BECAUSE NO ANSWER HAS YET COME TO OUR DEMAND SENT ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO TO THE ITALIAN COMMAND. TODAY WE WANT TO OPEN OUR HEARTS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND TELL YOU ALL OUR TROUBLES. WE ALL COME FROM GORIZIA, AND HAVE NOW BEEN IN SARDINIA FOR ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS, CONSIDERED PRACTICALLY AS PRISONERS.

WE ARE UNARMED AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS ITALIAN SOLDIERS, BECAUSE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO HAS ALWAYS HELD DOUBTS REGARDS OUR ITALIAN SENTIMENTS. THEY HAVE TAKEN US AWAY FROM OUR HOMES, THOSE FASCIST GANGS, BECAUSE THEY WERE AFRAID WE WOULD JOIN OUR PATRIOT BROTHERS. WE HAD NO CHANCE TO SAY GOODBYE TO OUR BELOVED, OR TO SAY FAREWELL TO OUR LAND WE LOVE SO MUCH, BECAUSE SUCH WAS THE HURRY TO BRING US AWAY. WE WERE BROUGHT IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT GORIZIA, AND FROM THERE, COVERED BY THE FASCIST RIFLES, WE WERE DEPORTED TO SARDINIA, FOR HARD LABOUR. WE STILL HAVE SUPERIORS WHO ARE REALLY WARDENS. PEOPLE CALLED US REBELS, BLOOD-THIRSTY, EVERYONE POINTED US OUT AS BEING PRISONERS AND TRAITORS. ALTHOUGH OUR HEART SUFFERED, WE WERE NEVER-LESS GLAD OF THE NAMES BECAUSE WE ALREADY SAW THE DAY OF FREEDOM COMING. NOW THAT DAY HAS ARRIVED.

THEY CALLED US TRAITORS, BUT IF HAD REALLY BEEN SUCH, NOT ONE OF US WOULD HAVE FOUGHT FOR THE COUNTRY'S BENEFIT. WE WANTED TO FIGHT ALSO, BUT WE HAD DIFFERENT AIMS. OUR HEARTS, AND ESPECIALLY OUR YOUTH, TOLD US TO FIGHT UNTIL NAZIS AND FASCISTS, OUR ENEMIES AND OPPRESSORS, ARE DEFINITELY DESTROYED.

SHOULD WE LOOK WITH INDIFFERENT EYE UPON OUR OPPRESSED LAND? SHOULDN'T OUR HEART FEEL SORROW FOR THE VIOLENCE AND HUMILIATION WHICH OUR LAND IS NOW RECEIVING? WE SEE OUR COUNTRY SUFFERING, OUR FAMILIES CRYING, AND THEY ASK US TO REMAIN INDIFFERENT, WITH A HEART OF STONE. NEVER!

INSTEAD WE PRAY YOU TO INCLUDE US IN YOUR GREAT ARMY WHICH SHALL CRUSH THE ENEMY. WE WANT TO BE YOURS, UNDER THE NAME OF ALLIES, AND NOT AS ITALIANS. OUR EYES, ARE ALWAYS TURNED TOWARDS YOU, WE HAVE ALWAYS LISTENED TO OUR GREAT MOTHER RUSSIA, TO THE STRONG AMERICA, WHERE THOUSANDS OF OUR BROTHERS ARE LIVING, CONSIDERED FUTURE VICTIMS BY FASCISTS. WE HEARD YOUR VOICE TELLING US TO SABOTAGE, AND WE DID SO; WE HEARD YOUR VOICE SAYING THAT VICTORY WAS IN ALLIED HANDS, AND WE NEVER DOUBTED IT, BUT WERE AND STILL ARE SURE OF IT.

2087

AFTER TWENTY YEARS OF REGIME WE HAVE BECOME STILL HARDER, LIKE A ROAD BENEATH A STEAM-ROLLER, ALTHOUGH FASCISTS USED TO SHOUT THAT GORIZIA WAS FASCIST. THEY WERE MISTAKEN IN THIS CASE ALSO. WE, SONS OF THAT TOWN, CAN SAY IT FREELY: NEVER! THE 24TH OF JULY BROUGHT US GREAT JOY: IT TOLD US THAT THE ENEMY HAD STARTED TO FALL. ON SEPTEMBER 8TH THE SUN SHONE ONCE MORE, AND WE ALWAYS LONGED FOR THIS DAY BECAUSE OUR SAFETY LAID IN IT. YOU CAME TO US, RECEIVED US IN YOUR RANKS, CALLED US SAYING: COME UNDER THIS FRIENDLY FLAG, AND, REPEATING THE WORDS OF OUR POET GREGORIC, SAID TO US: GET UP, MY POOR PEOPLE, UNTIL NOW TRODDEN TO DUST, THE DAY OF ASHES IS NOT YOUR DAY, BUT THE DAY OF RESURRECTION.

IT IS HARD TO FORGET ALL THE ILL-TREATMENT THE ITALIANS GAVE US UNDER FASCIST COMMAND. EVEN NOW, IN THE ARMY, THEY LOOKED AT US STRANGELY, HID BEFORE US SAYING: HERE COME THOSE REBELS NOW! OUR HEARTS WERE NEVER HARD, CRUEL, BUT WHEN WE SAW OUR FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS SUFFER UNDER THE RULE OF FASCISM, WE AWOKE, TOOK OUR WEAPONS AND SHOUTED: WAR! THE HATE BETWEEN US AND THE ITALIANS THEN BROKE OUT. WE WANTED TO SAVE OUR HONOUR AND SAVED IT. OUR CHARACTER IS LIKE THIS: GOOD, BUT ALSO OF STEEL. YOUR EYES ARE SURE TO BE TURNED TOWARDS US, CERTAINLY YOUR HEART LOVES US. THEREFORE RECEIVE US IN YOUR RANKS, CONSIDER US YOUR ALLIES, BECAUSE WE ARE SLAVES.

ITALIAN OFFICERS DO NOT UNDERSTAND US, DO NOT KNOW OUR CHARACTER, WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO LEAD OUR REPORTS. THEREFORE RECEIVE US IN YOUR RANKS, GIVE US ANOTHER COMMAND, WE SHALL OBEY YOU EVERYWHERE, IN WAR, IN TOWNS, IN CITIES, ON AIRFIELDS, DURING WORK, WHEREVER YOU PREFER BRINGING US, BECAUSE WE WAIT FOR THE DAY IN WHICH WE ALSO CAN HELP THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY WHO WOULD LIKE TO OPPRESS THE WORLD. OUR FAMILIES SUFFER AND CRY AND WE LISTEN TO THAT VOICE, OUR HEARTS CRY, OUR ARMS WANT TO HOLD WEAPONS, OUR MOUTHS EXCLAIM: TO WAR! TO YOU, EXCELLENCY, WE COME WITH ALL OUR HEART TO-DAY, IN YOUR HANDS LIES THE FUTURE OF ALL OF US, AND LET YOUR WISH BE OBEYED, EXCELLENCY.

ON BEHALF OF ALL THE COMPANY
PRIVATE MOZETIC MIRAN
322ND SPECIAL WORK COMPANY
OLBIA.

20-0000

AL COMANDO ALLEATO

DELL'ECCCELLENZA

GENERALE WEBSTER

ELMAS.
=====

Speriamo nel Vostro buon cuore che ci perdonerebbe, se ci siamo azzardati, di scrivere direttamente a Voi, Eccellenza. Ci siamo risolti di scrivervi, appunto, perché ancora nessuna risposta è pervenuta ed una nostra domanda fatta da circa due mesi al Comando Italiano.

Oggi siamo qui con tutto il nostro cuore da Vostra Eccellenza, alla quale accusiamo tutto il nostro male. Siamo tutti da Gorizia ed siamo qui in Sardegna da circa otto mesi, considerati quasi dei prigionieri. Siamo disarmati e perciò non possiamo essere considerati dei soldati italiani, poiché pure il governo italiano ha sempre nutrito dubbi

appunto perché ancora nessuna risposta è pervenuta ed una nostra domanda fatta da circa due mesi al Comando Italiano.

Oggi siamo qui con tutto il nostro cuore da Vostra Eccellenza, alla quale accusiamo tutto il nostro male. Siamo tutti da Gorizia ed siamo qui in Sardegna da circa otto mesi, considerati quasi dei prigionieri. Siamo disarmati e perciò non possiamo essere considerati dei soldati italiani, poiché pure il governo italiano ha sempre nutrito dei dubbi riguardo i sentimenti di italianità. Ci hanno rapito da casa nostra le bande fasciste, avendo paura che ci congiungessimo con i nostri fratelli partigiani. Non ci è stato possibile salutare i nostri cari, non ci è stato dato di baciare la nostra terra che tanto amiamo, poiché premeva la furia di portarci via. Siamo stati portati in un campo di concentramento a Go-

rizia, da dove in seguito sotto il controllo dei fascisti siamo stati deportati in Sardegna, ai lavori forzati. Abbiamo tuttora dei graduati d'inquadramento. La gente ci chiamava ribelli, sanguinari, tutti ci additavano come prigionieri e per di più vigliacchi. Sebbene noi, nel nostro intimo pativamo, eravamo tuttavia contenti di questi epiteti poiché vedevamo già sorgere il giorno della liberazione e del diritto. Quel giorno è ormai sorto.

Ci ingiuriavano come dei vigliacchi, ma se noi fossimo veramente tali nessuno fra di noi non avrebbe preso le armi per la salvezza della patria. Avevamo voluto prenderle anche noi, però ci hanno altri percorsi nel tempo. I nostri cuori, specialmente i nostro palpito giovanile dicono di afferare le armi affinché definitivamente vengano distrutti il nazismo ed il fascismo, nostri nemici ed oppressori.

Dobbiamo guardare con occhio indifferente

re il giorno della liberazione e del diritto. Quel giorno è ormai sorto.

Ci ingiuriavano come dei vigliacchi, ma se noi fossimo veramente tali nessuno fra di noi non avrebbe preso le armi per la salvezza della patria. Avevamo voluto prenderle anche noi, però ci hanno altri partiti corsi nel tempo. I nostri cuori, specialmente i nostro palpitò giovanile dicono di afferare le armi affinché definitivamente vengano distrutti il nazismo ed il fascismo, nostri nemici ed oppressori.

Dopo tutto guardate con occhio indifferente la nostra patria oppressa? Non si deve commuovere il cuore per quei sopprusi, per quelle umiliazioni che vengono tuttora fatte nelle nostre terre? Noi vediamo la patria che soffre, le nostre famiglie che piangono ed a noi si domanda invece di essere indifferenti col cuore impietrito? Mai!

Vi preghiamo invece perchè c'includiate nella Vostra grande armata che schiaccierà il nemico. Vogliamo essere Vostri, sotto il nome d'alleati e non come italiani. I nostri occhi sono sempre rivolti a Voi, sempre abbiamo ascoltato la voce della grande madre Russia, della potente America, dove vivono migliaia di nostri fratelli, considerati dai fascisti future vittime. Avevamo udito la Vostra voce di fare sabotaggi e li abbiamo fatti, udivamo la voce che diceva che la vittoria è nelle mani degli alleati e mai non abbiamo dubitato, anzi ne siamo stati sicuri e sempre.

Dopo venti anni di regime siamo diventati ancora più duri come la strada sotto il rullo, sebbene i fascisti gridavano che Gorizia è fascista. Anche in questo si sono ingannati. Noi figli di quella città possiamo proclamare apertamente: Mai!

Il giorno 24 luglio ci ha portato una grande gioia: Esso ha segnalato l'inizio della caduta del ne-

la vittoria è nelle mani degli alleati e mai non abbiamo dubitato, anzi ne siamo stati sicuri e sempre.

Dopo venti anni di regime siamo diventati ancora più duri come la strada sotto il rullo, sebbene i fascisti gridavano che Gorizia è fascista. Anche in questo si sono ingannati. Noi figli di quella città possiamo proclamare apertamente: Mai!

Il giorno 24 luglio ci ha portato una grande gioia: Esso ha segnalato l'inizio della caduta del nemico. OTTO settembre è sorto il sole e questo giorno abbiamo sempre pensato perchè in lui stava nascosta la nostra salvezza. Voi siete venuti a noi, ci avete ricevuti nelle Vostre File, c'avete chiamati dicendo: Venite sotto questa bandiera amica e ripetendo le parole del nostro poeta Gregorcic ci avete detto: Alzati o mio povero popolo, fino ad oggi in polvere calpesta-

to, il giorno delle ceneri non è il tuo giorno, ma è il giorno di Risurrezione.

È difficile dimenticare di tutto il male che gli italiani ci hanno fatto sotto il comando fascista. Anche tuttora sotto le armi, biecamente ci guardavano, si nascondevano dinnanzi a noi dicendo. Ecco adesso vengono quei ribelli! I nostri cuori non erano mai duri, crudeli, però quando abbiamo visto i nostri padri, le madri, i fratelli patire sotto il cruento giogo ci siamo svegliati, preso le armi in pugno ed abbiamo gridato: Guerra! Divampata è allora l'inimicizia fra noi e gli italiani. Abbiamo voluto salvare l'onore ed l'abbiamo salvato. Il nostro carattere è fatto così: Buono, però anche d'acciaio.

I Vostri occhi certamente sono rivolti su di noi, il Vostro cuore certamente ci ama. Perciò ricevete nelle Vostre file, considerateci come Vostri alleati, poiché siamo slavi.

gridato: Guerra! Divampata è allora l'inimicizia fra noi e gli italiani. Abbiamo voluto salvare l'onore ed l'abbiamo salvato. Il nostro carattere è fatto così: Buono, però anche d'acciaio.

I Vostri occhi certamente sono rivolti su di noi, il Vostro cuore certamente ci ama. Perciò riceveteci nelle Vostre file, considerateci come Vostri alleati, poiché siamo slavi.

Ufficiali italiani non ci comprendono, non conoscono il nostro carattere, non sarebbero capaci di condurre dei reparti nostri. Ricevete ci dunque fra le Vostre file, dateci un'altro comando. Vi sottostaremo dovunque, in guerra, in paesi, nelle città, sui campi d'aviazione sul lavoro, dove più vi aggraderà portarci, perché aspettiamo solo il giorno nel quale

anche noi coadiuveremo alla totale e completa distruzione del nemico che vorrebbe opprimere tutto il mondo. Le nostre famiglie soffrono e piangono e noi ascoltiamo quella voce, i nostri cuori lacrimano, le nostre membra vogliono le armi, le nostre bocche esclamano:

Alla guerra!

Da Voi, Eccellenza siamo oggi con il nostro cuore, nelle Vostre mani sta il nostro futuro e fatta sia la Vostra volontà, Eccellenza.

In nome di tutta la compagnia

Soldato

Soldato Mozetic Miran

Mozetic Miran

322. COMP. SPEC. LAVORATORI

O L B I A.
=====

nelle Vostre mani sta il nostro futuro e fatta sia
la Vostra volontà, Eccellenza.

In nome di tutta la compagnia

Soldato

Soldato Mozetic Miran

Mozetic Miran

322.COMP.STEC.LAVORATORI

OLBIA
=====

0 5 3 0