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opened May 14, 1944. Closed Aug. 30, 1944

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PERIODIC
REPORTS
MAY - AUG 45

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ).

30th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 22.

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30th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY -No 22

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

The "Carlo Rosselli" Brigades. The following brigades of patriots have been organised by the Action Party in Tuscany:-

Rosselli Brigade No 1. (about 650 men) operating in the area BAGNI DI LUCCA, VAL DI LIMA (eastwards), ALPE TRE POTENZE since December 43. It sustained many encounters with enemy troops coming from LUCCA and PISTOIA. The Brigade HQ has been in contact with 5 Army agents and received many supplies by parachute. About July 14 when German units were occupying the Gothic Line positions in the area, it was forced to dissolve through mopping up operations. Some elements moved towards PRATO and PISTOIA. A very efficient unit under the command of a certain Ducceschi intended to reach LIVORNO and put itself at the disposal of the Allied Armies. No further news has since been heard of it.

Rosselli Brigade No 2. operating in the MUGELLO region; armed with Italian weapons (light MG, and also some Mausers and Parabellum) No exact news has recently been heard of it, but it seems that it sustained a considerable fighting period with German units.

Rosselli Brigade No 3. with three companies of about 100 men each. Operated previously in the area of MONTESPERTOLI, where 100 men have been left under the command of Capt. DEL MONACO (battle name BERTINI) 100 men (including a very efficient squad commanded by a certain BERTO) in the FLORENCE area, under the command of Capt VIVARELLI (HQ at MONTICELLI). Another 120 men are spread along the Northern perimiter of FLORENCE in the area of PONTE ALLE MOSSE, well armed with lt. M.G. they moved [illegible]

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Rosselli Brigade No 4. being constituted under the command of Major NARDI, who already has 155 men. HQ at le due Strade. Possibly this unit will include the reorganised men of Cap. Vivarelli coming from Rosselli Brigade No 3.

Rosselli Brigade No 5. About 1000 men distributed in the 4 areas of FLORENCE (OLTRARNO is one of these areas). They are included in a stronger force of about 3,000 men (most of them Communists -200-300 of other parties), armed and with amunition for two hrs.

The Action Party also has an autonomous unit of about 150 men at CAGGIO MONTANO operating behind the Gothic Line. Because of its location it will probably fall under the jurisdiction of the Partisan

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Military HQ of EMILIA.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 9.8.44).

Allied Instructions to Partisans.

Instructions are being issued to partisans by the Allied radio and by the "Italia Combatte" programme, particularly to those who fought in FLORENCE , urging them to continue their fight towards the north and to look out for certain divisional signs of the Germans. The enemy will be forced to use the roads and will be hampered by patriot activity from the hills on either side. Out of the whole of Italy the Appennines will probably afford the best situation for patriot revenge on the enemy.

Warnings have also been given to the patriots of MILAN and TURIN not to let their enthusiam at the success of the patriots in PARIS run away with them, but to await instructions from the Allied Command. (P.N.B. Rome 25.8.44).

Partisan organisations in the north

The Garibaldi Brigades, 3 to 4000 strong, operate under the control of the C.D.L. and are intended to be apolitical; it seems, however that they are all of Communist tendencies, and are in close touch with the Communist party.

TUSCANY Mountains of CARRARESE: One Garibaldi Brigade has just been formed. In the same locality operates a small but active group commanded by a British Captain.

Three months ago there were three Garibaldi Brigades in the mountains south of the road FORLI* FAENZA. One brigade only exists now owing to severe German reprisals.

In the provinces of FORLI and RAVENNA the G.A.P. are so numerous that they have formed two G.A.P. Brigades.

BOLOGNA Prov. of BOLOGNA: 1 G.A.P. Brigade with its H.Q in VADO South of MODENA and
REGGIO EMILIA 1 Garibaldi Brigade very strong and efficient. HQ in ABETONE.

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LOMBARDY

The partisan movement has been rather weak. The great majority of partisan groups is controlled by the Party of Action. Great activity is deployed by the Communist Party among the workers and the organisation of strikes and sabotage has been more successful in LOMBARDY than in PIEDMONT.

PIEDMONT There are seven Garibaldi Brigades in Piedmont.

VAL DI LANZA	: 3
VAL DI SUSA	: 2
BIELLESE	: 1
NOVARESE	: 1

Two new brigades are being formed in the Province of TURIN. In addition to these formations there are several groups of the Party of Action and monarchist bands commanded by regular officers.

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VENETO Mountains of SCHIO VAL D'AGNO: 1 Garibaldi Brigade "FRATELLI BANDIERA"
Province of VITTORIO VENETO : 1 Garibaldi Brigade "NINO NANETTI"

FRIULI 1 Garibaldi Brigade.

TRIESTE 1 Garibaldi Brigade who works in close liaison with the Jugoslavs.

TRENTINO In the Trentino the German influence is very strong and therefore it is extremely difficult to organise resistance. An Austrian Catholic Party exists in TRENTO and contacted some time ago the Communist Party. Several meetings took place, but a base of agreement could not be reached because of the strong nationalist feeling of the Austrian Catholics. (P.W.B. 8th Army 12.8.44).

Appeal by "Green Flames".

The "Green Flames" (Fiamme Verdi) have issued a patriotic appeal to the partisans and others containing the following paragraphs:

"Men of the valleys - we count on your collaboration, we are sure that you are all our friends. We nevertheless give you the following counsel and directions: The "Green Flames" are part of the regular army of the Italian Government. Each member, before he joins, takes an oath not to do anything against liberty or justice, nothing that will be contrary to moral and religious laws or military honour. Whoever breaks this oath is punished according to martial law. Those who, using threats and violence, commit crimes of various kinds in the mountain districts are not partisans; they are true brigands and robbers

The "Green Flames" will defend you against such people, they will fire and justice will be done. Do not let yourselves be deceived by the astuteness of the Republicans, who come to you pretending to be partisans, ragged and famished, making insolent declarations against Fascism. Be on your guard! Many have fallen into this trap. Make a note of all the wrongs you endure for having given aid to the King and the partisans; if possible have the statement witnessed and signed by persons of repute. Make a note of anyone who secretedly works against the "Green Flames", who reaps unjust profits, who gives unnecessary help to the Germans or the Fascists. When liberty is restored Justice will be done. Collect small stocks of food and put them in a safe place. They will be useful to you in the critical moments that may come during the German retreat. Do not hide these stores near your houses, because there they would be easily detected. Anyone who helps the Germans

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Patriots Incite "Wehrmacht" to Mutiny.

An appeal has been issued by the partisans which has been widely distributed among German troops in Italy. It is addressed "To the officers, N.C.Os and men of the German Armed Forces" and begs them to "listen to the words of truth addressed to you by the Italian patriots in your own interests and in those of your country and your families". It continues "Hitler's mad adventures are leading Germany to utter disaster. You are losing the war because your cause is unjust.... Events are changing from one moment to another. The Soviet Armies, in their victorious advance of liberation, are nearing the German frontier; the invasion of Europe by the armies of Britain and the U.S.A. has been victoriously begun. In Italy, the soldiers of General Alexander, bravely supported by Italian patriots who now

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form an army, are victoriously advancing up the peninsula driving the German troops, whose fate is irremediably sealed, towards the north. .... The fate of Nazism has been sealed. There are plain and striking signs that the end is near. There are, in the first place, the events of July 20th. Hitler escaped death by a mere chance. .... It is a case of organised revolt... Terror reigns in Germany.. The Nazi leaders are only able to govern by proclaiming a state of siege. The SS has begun to attack the Wehrmacht..... Give up the useless fight. Hand over your arms to the Italian patriots, or turn them with decision against the SS and the Gestapo, the true enemies of the German people.... Our cause is the same as yours... liberation Death to Nazism! Long live Liberty! Long live peace! National Liberation Committee of northern Italy".
(Libera Stampa Luganc 19.8.44).

Partisan activities in general.

LIGURIA Will the Allies land also in LIGURIA? The entry into PIEDMONT from the sea is open owing to present partisan activities there. From IMPERIA the Germans attempted mopping-up operations in the direction of the partisan-occupied coast. The partisans, however, repelled the Germans at DIANO CASTELLO, capturing a considerable amount of war material, as well as at the part of DIANO MARINA and several other localities. A German and Fascist motorised column consisting of 1000 was ambushed at PIEVE DI TECO, and 100 men were lost. In the NERVIA Valley, Germans and Fascists pillaged and burned villages, but were finally chased away. Partisans captured the GNR barracks at CASTIGLIONE, CHIAVARI and BARGONE, including an arms depot, and large food stocks ready to be sent to Germany. At BORDIGHERA, partisans captured a wheat truck ready to leave for FRANCE. At BARGAGLI they captured three German NCOs and liberated a group of 60 men who were about to be sent to Germany. At PIANDEPRETI they overpowered the garrison.
(Tribune de Geneve 15.8.44).

PIACENZA In an encounter near FARINI D'OLMO in the Province of PIACENZA, the patriots have killed 22 German soldiers and taken much booty in the way of arms and ammunition. There have been patrol actions on the Via Emilia, especially in the district of FIRENZUOLA. Near CIRIE, in the Province of TURIN patriots have interrupted an electric cable which served the war industries used by the Germans. The railway TURIN-MODANE has been damaged for a long distance near GOLLEGNO. Sabotage has also been committed near TORTONA against the lines of communication and some highway bridges have been damaged. Other attacks against the enemy lines of communication have been made at NARZOLE in PIEDMONTE. Important factories which were working for the Germans have been rendered useless after the

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(Libera Stampa Lugano 19.8.44).

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(P.W.B. Rome 20.8.44).

CHERELE An enemy convoy was drawn into an ambush near CHERELE. During the encounter which lasted two hours, the Germans lost 7 big motor vehicles. A Nazi Major was killed. The patriots also made 59 prisoners, 14 of which belonged to the TODT organisation.
ASIAGO Enemy troops fell into an ambush near Asiago, losing, between dead and wounded 59 men, many arms and a great quantity of ammunition. Only one patriot was killed and five were wounded
(P.W.B. Rome 24.8.44).

FOSSANO Thirty men from the Garibaldi Brigade carried off from Fossano powder factory 15 quintals of explosives, and subsequently used it to blow up the prison gates and liberate 75 political

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TURIN Life in TURIN depends on the partisans, as even Stampa is forced to admit. The newspaper complains that the city's entire electricity supply is controlled by patriots who have seized all the power plants and are able to deliver or cut off power as they like. Thus the large factories in Turin working for the Wehrmacht have stopped work. Stampa furtner accuses partisans of hindering Piedmontese farmers from delivering cattle and cereals and admits that the Germans are unable to take anything because of the partisans who control the countryside around the city.
(Arbeiter Zeitung, Basle 18.8.44).

MILAN In spite of advanced curfew hours in MILAN, owing to recent disturbances, two members of the Black Brigades have been shot by cyclists, who escaped. Other cyclists seriously wounded a marine. According to Fascist reports a pitched battle south of PAVIA cost the partisans 15 dead. German SS detachments arrived for the first time in VALSOLDA and the frontier region north of LAKE LUGANO, where the maquis has been established for a long time. Numerous arrests have been made and several executions are reported.
(Tribune de Geneve 12.8.44).

PISTOIA Behind the German ranks in the neighbourhood of PISTOIA, big patriot units, with the help of the Allied aviation, have given open battle to the enemy, inflicting notable losses of both men and means. The activity of the patriots has upset all the German communications and the supplies from the north to the front lines.
(P.W.B. Rome 22.8.44).

BRESCIA Mussolini's ex-private secretary OSVALDO SEBASTIANI, who became the President of the Corte dei Conti Republicani, has been captured by the patriots at PASSIRANO; in the province of BRESCIA. After a brief trial he was executed.
(P.W.B. Rome 22.8.44.)

RAVENNA, FORLI and BOLOGNA The patriots who were operating in the RAVENNA zone, FORLI and BOLOGNA, in a month of activity have inflicted serious damage on the enemy. They have blown up 5 bridges, interrupted 16 railway lines, destroyed 4 armoured cars, and 43 other motor vehicles, damaged 60 other motor vehicles, burnt two trains loaded with paraffin, destroyed an electric station and damaged seven others, killed 212 German soldiers and 10 Fascist militia, disarmed 165 Fascists, captured 15 machine guns, 279 rifles, 16 quintals of ammunition, 53 revolvers and hand grenades.
(P.W.B. Rome 21.8.44).

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(P.W.B. Rome 21.8.44).

Italo-Yugoslav Co-operation. A new agreement has been reached between the Italian Committee of National Liberation and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee, which provides for the publication of a joint newspaper for mixed brigades etc. On the frontier zone a single Committee has been formed from Italian and Yugoslav partisans.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 13.8.44).

Reprisals.

LAKE MAGGIORE According to well-informed sources at FONDOTOCE On Lake Maggiore ten days ago the GNR shot 42 people, including one woman, accused of having sheltered partisans. The bodies were buried in a field. For the same reason a whole family was condemned to death at the end of July. The control along the 3 km frontier strip has been tightened: all persons found beyond a fixed line are now shot without trial.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 9.8.44).

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No pardon is given to partisans taken prisoner by the German army. They are shot without exception, and even hostages in a concentration camp must often expiate their sympathy with the partisans in the same way. Owing to the shortage of men, the German Army's punitive expeditions to the mountain valleys are now rather unsuccessful. As soon as a punitive expedition has left the area, partisans re-occupy the position.
(News Digest 15.8.44).

The Fascist campaign against the partisans has now been launched in the SOLDA and CAVARGNA valleys between the eastern arm of LAKE LUGANO and the Swiss TICINO and GRISON frontiers. German SS are being employed. Several villages are already occupied , and numerous executions have been carried out. Partisans have withdrawn to the nigher valleys. Further south Fascists try to prevent partisans approaching the Swiss frontier by felling the woods along the border. This measure is still in its initial stage.
(Gazette de Lausanne 15.8.44).

NOVARA. A decree was issued on July 18th by BARBERA, Prefect of Novara under the heading "Reprisals for acts of brigandage". The following instructions were given - for "the maintenance of public order".

1. Firstly for every Republican Fascist or member of the Armed Forces of the Republic killed by the bandits, three members, chosen from the lists already compiled, of families of deserters, defaulters or maquis elements in the region in which the crime occurred will be immediately executed.

2. Secondly for every Republican Fascist or member of the Armed Forces of the Republic abducted by partisans, five of the aforesaid relatives will be seized as hostages.

3. Thirdly, for every act of plunder, sabotage of destruction perpetrated to the detriment of the Fascists or members of the Armed Republican Forces, the property and goods of the above-mentioned will be confiscated.

4. Fourthly, for every act proved under any of these categories the population of the Commune or Region where the crime was committed will, failing information being received or assistance given within 24 hours, leading to the aprehension of the culprits, be liable to a fine, varying from 100,000 lire to one million lire, according to the gravity of the offence.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 14.8.44).

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4. Fourthly, for every act proved under any of these categories the population of the Commune or region where the crime was committed will, failing information being received or assistance given within 24 hours, leading to the aprehension of the culprits, be liable to a fine, varying from 100,000 lire to one million lire, according to the gravity of the offence.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 14.8.44).

II. Sabotage.

Transocean, reporting from VENICE on 13.8.44, declares "Police investigation of the bomb outrage at the Palazzo Giustiniani, HQ of of the GNR, led to the discovery of a central organisation which directed several groups of partisans and saboteurs. Among those arrested are members of Venice society. The number of people killed in the outrage has now risen to 13.

Nothwithstanding the recent mopping up operations carried out by Fascists, partisan bands gather throughout the VALTELLINA, one of their tasks being the hindering of the destruction of the dykes, and electrical power houses serving MILAN and the vast surrounding region.
(Popolo e Liberta 17.8.44).

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III. Allied Recognition of Partisans.

At the first meeting in Rome, the Allied Commission of Control has given ample recognition to the war contribution of the patriots and the Italian Navy against the common enemy.

Colonel Shipp has declared that, particularly in the battle for the liberation of Florence, the Tuscan patriots have given proof of great courage and have proved themselves of great help to the Allies. Rear Admiral Morgan expressed high praise for the proofs furnished by all the Italian Navy since her participation in the war at the side of the United Nations. He also said that he had proposed an officer of the Italian Navy for one of the highest British awards of valour.
(P.W.B. Rome 23.8.44).

At the side of the Polish troops and under the command of the 8th Army the C.I.L. has taken part in numerous actions on the Adriatic sector. From the hard and victorious battle for the liberation of the Filottrano, to the forcing of the river Musone, from the part taken in the battle for Ancona to the occupation of Jesi.

The fight for FILOTTRANO, in which the NEMBO took part, was the most violent of the last operations of the C.I.L, which gained on this occasion fresh praise from General Sir Oliver Leese. He sent the following message to General UTILI. "My very best congratulations to you and your troops for the success of the conquest of FILOTTRANO after hard fighting ."
(P.W.B. Rome 24.8.44).

FASCIST FORCES

IV. Organisation.

G.N.R. The Gazetta Ufficiale publishes the following Decree of the Duce:

Article 1. The GNR becomes part of the first fighting arm of the National Republican Army. Its present police tasks will cease from December 31st 1944.
(Italian Home Service 14.8.44).

For reasons that are strictly personal General RICCI has asked to be relieved of the Command of the GNR and his request has been granted. The Duce has expressed his gratitude to him for his work during the first phase of the organisation of this armed formation, and has confirmed him in his office as president of the ONB. From today

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(Italian Home Service 20.8.44).

V. Recruitment.

As from September 1st, voluntary enrolment in the Air Force AA will be re-opened. All Italian citizens between the ages of 17 and 50 are eligible for enrolment.
(Italian Home Service 20.8.44).

The recruiting centre for the second instructional course of the Women's Auxiliary Service for the 10th MAS Flotilla will open in VENICE between August 20th and 30th. All women between 16 and 35 will thus be able, if suitable and physically fit, to join the glorious 10th Flotilla. (Italian Home Service 19.8.44).

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A special recruiting campaign for the 9th Assault Detachment has been inaugurated. Recruits, who must belong to the 1927-1909 classes inclusive, are to report to the recruiting centre for Bersaglieri volunteers in SAVONA.
(Sera Milan 7.8.44)

A large number of the 8,000 soldiers belonging to the "Monte Rosa" Division vanished in transit from the BRENNER to MILAN.
(Tribune de Geneve 11.8.44).

The Italian Armed Forces have followed the German example by establishing Propaganda Companies, whose members, both officers and men, report for the Italian press and radio and take photographs and films. Their first reports, just published in the newspapers, describe the journey of Italian divisions to the front. Italian war reporters were formerly employed by publishing houses on a private salary basis. Most of them wore Party uniforms and did their journalistic work without actually taking part in operations.
(Transocean 13.8.44).

It is announced that the "Corpo di Guardia di Finanza" will be disbanded on August 15th. Officers and men will be given the choice of enlisting in the GNR or of being deported to Germany.
(Popolo e Liberta 11.8.44).

Deportation of Disobedient Officers According to a reliable source, 2000 Italian Customns Officers who refused to obey the recently issued order either to join the Militia or enrol for labour service were deported to Germany. Half their number, however, succeeded in escaping and joined the partisans.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 16.8.44).

VI. Black Brigades in Action.

All the directors of the Federations take turns in commanding the Black Brigades. Amongst the numerous brigades which went into action during the last few days, are the 31st Brigade of GENOA and the 7th Brigade of VERCELLI.

On the 9th of August, the 1st Black Brigade "Ricciarelli" captured several partisan bandits, among whom was the son of General PAGLIERI. The bandits were shot. One company of the same brigade

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The 7th Vercelli Brigade captured a group of deserters, who did not answer the call to arms. It then carried out a mopping-up operation, organising reprisals against the murderers of a Fascist.

The 6th Novara Brigade, on the 11th of August, engaged rebel forces near BRIANZA. In the course of the fighting, three rebels were killed and others wounded. No losses were sustained by the Black Brigade.

A member of the 18th PADUA Black Brigade, on the 17th of August attacked a truck carrying ten armed bandits. The outlaws fled, but two were captured by the Fascists, together with the truck. On the 18th August, a patrol encountered the well-known rebel GALVANI. When ordered to stop, Galvani fled. The patrol opened fire, wounding Galvani, who later died in hospital.

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On the 18th of August, members of the 22nd VICENZA Black Brigade carried out mopping-up operations in the village of NALO. The village was at first encircled with the cOoperation of the National Republican Guard. Then began the mopping-up operations in the village houses. Fifteen men were arrested to account for themselves, and eight hostages were taken. On the 9th of August the 22nd RAVENNA Black Brigade shot five anti-Fascists, responsible for the murder of the Fascist GUSTAVO SOLDOLI.
(P.A.B. Radio Monitoring 27.8.44).

GERMANS

VII. Security Measures.

Martial law has been imposed on the following towns: BOLOGNA, FERRARA, FORLI, MODENA, PARMA, PIACENZA, RAVENNA, and REGGIO DI EMILIA. Kesselring announces that all acts of sabotage will be repressed with the greatest severity. Families of men who have passed over to the resistance movement will be executed.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 18.8.44).

"Squilla Italica" reports that in the Italian TICINO valley the Germans have blown up bridges in order to control the region. Only some bridges were spared.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 11.8.44).

After the bombardment of SPEZIA the Germans during the Spring and early Summer of this year removed large quantities of material from the naval dockyards at SPEZIA to various places in the CARRARA area for safe keeping; this material consisted chiefly of copper, nickel, tin, rubber and electric cables. Since then all these materials have been sent away by train to Germany.
(8th Army Report 9.8.44).

The village of MASLIANICO, three km north of PONTE CHIASSO, was evacuated on the afternoon of August 17th on the order of the Wehrmacht. The village is one km from the Swiss village of VACALLO. From Swiss territory a large number of the inhabitants could be observed leaving with suitcases. This exodus caused great distress in the region. The evacuees will be deported to Germany, a measure taken in accordance with the decision made for the occupation of the three km frontier strip by the German and Fascist Armed Forces.
(Gazette de Lausanne 18.8.44).

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TheGerman authorities have forbidden the use of electric current by the civil population in the operation zone, in a strip

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TheGerman authorities have forbidden the use of electric current by the civil population in the operation zone, in a strip of about 120-130 km from the front.
(Italian Official Source 21.8.44)

VIII. Behaviour.

The Nazis and Fascists use the following system in order to discover whether the inhabitants of a district are in favour of the patriots or not. Republicans disguised as patriots are sent to the villages, pretending to seek food for the partisans. As soon as these spies have left with the gifts the villages are invaded. Men and women are killed and everything is put to the fire and the sword. Recently, as reprisals for assistance given to the partisans, 80 persons were shot in PIACENZA.
(News Digest 21.8.44).

"Not only do they plunder the peasants' cottages, stealing or burning or smashing whatever they find, but moreover they kill all the men they find. Yesterday for example they killed near here (Volpaia) fully 150 people and burned them after killing them.

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Among these were three priests, engineers, old men and children.
(P.W.B. German Intelligence 24.8.44).

"Squilla Italica" reports that the German Command in northern Italy has ordered the requisition of bicycles, radios and sewing machines.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 11.8.44).

IX.
Germans V. Mussolini- Industrialist Arrested.

The German authorities are reported to have arrested in BRESCIA, BERRETTA, an important industrialist and owner of machine-gun factory working for the German army, and also his son. The main charge against them was that they had delivered 1,000 rifles to the Republican army on Mussolini's personal order. The son, who is an eminent engineer, was deported to Germany.
(Gazette de Lausanne 18.8.44).

X. Propaganda.

An appendix to a communique of the O.K.W. of the 19th June 1944, captured in Italy shows what German troops in Italy are told by their officers concerning the use of V-1. It begins:

"As we learn from London through neutral reports, the English Prime Minister has appointed a special commission, composed of technicians, engineers and chemists, whose task it will be to find ways and means effectively to counter the new German explosive-weapons.

In the meantime, the attack on the English capital, after three times 24 hours, continues without a pause. According to reports from a Swedish newspaper, work in the large factories in the London area is at a complete standstill"..... "Robot, the mechanical man, is what Reuter calls the weapon whose effects the English island, to start with, is now beginning to feel and the employment of which caused Parliament to be convened at once.".
(P.W.B. German Intelligence 24.8.44).

XI. Atrocities.

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI Following the killing of two Nazi soldiers the Nazis efected 17 gallows in PREMARIACCO, seven in ORSARIA, both hamlets near CIVIDALE DEL FRIULE, hanging 24 political prisoners from the region whom they had informed that they were going to work in Germany. The population was forced to watch the execrable spectacle.

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(Libera Stampa 12.8.44).

OVINDOLI (AQUILA) The German troops burnt alive two Indian prisoners who had escaped. In spite of petitions by the parson and the mayor the German Command did not even allow their identities to be ascertained.
(Civil Censorship Summary 3.8.44).

GUARDISTALLO (LIVORNO)) The Germans shot 71 innocent people in cold blood before they left.
(Civil Censorship Summary 17.8.44).

FLORENCE "Many poor little children had their tiny little hands cut off by the retreating Nazis. This is no exageration but a cruel truth not to mention other heart-breaking crimes".
(Civil Censorship Summary 17.8.44).

CICALAIA LARI(PISA) At S. MINIATO they availed themselves of the Bishop's authority, and had all the population gathered in the Chiesa Maggiore; when it was full of innocent people they locked the doors and

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set the mines to work. The result was : 60 dead and 300 wounded!" (Civil Censorship Extract. 16.8.44).

POLITICS

XII. Friction between anti-Fascist parties in north

Constant friction appears to exist between the two most important parties in northern Italy: Communist and Azione. The Partito d'Azione is very strong in LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT; it has the support of several regular officers, who are very much disliked by the Communists. It is said that while the main task of the Communists is to fight the Germans and Fascists the Partito d'Azione does not cooperate and is more keen to deal with politics, thus hampering the resistance movement.
(P.W.B. 8th army 12.8.44).

XIII. Special Commissioners for threatened zones.

The Duce, in view of the growing difficulties of liaison between central and provincial offices, and in consideration of the particular nature of certain territories of the Social Republic that have become zones of operations or are in the immediate rear of the front, has set up two Special Commissions, one for EMILIA and ROMAGNA, and the other for LIGURIA. The Commissioners are entrusted with all tasks of government connected with measures which must be taken immediately for the sake of the populations. They are: Dr. Arturo ROSSI for EMILIA and ROMAGNA and Dr. LUIGI SAMARMANO for LIGURIA.
(Italian Home Service 15.8.44).

XIV. Parini re-enters the Foreign Office.

The Head of MILAN Province, Dr. PIERO PARINI, has asked to be relieved of his office and to reassume his grade and relative functions in the Foreign Office. His wish has been complied with and Dr. Mario BASSI, at present Head of VARESE Province, has been appointed Head of the Province of MILAN in his stead.
(Italian Home Service 18.8.44).

XV. Evacuation of Government Offices.

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The Fascist Ministries and Government offices which have hitherto been quartered in the cities and spas of northern Italy between VENICE and BRESCIA will now be moved further to the west. Some of these offices will be moved to BERGAMO and localities in the provinces of MILAN and COMO. Several offices of the Ministry of War Economy will in future be situated in MILAN. Offices specially interested in maintaining contact with the German Embassy particularly

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(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 19.8.44).

XVI. Deportation of Jews to Germany

It is reported that arrests and deportations of Jews are still continuing, and they are trying mainly to evade these measures. The apprehended persons, regardless of age or sex, are sent to Germany and from there to an unknown destination. During the past few days 600 Jews left FOSSOLI concentration Camp. (Agence Tel. Suisse 12.8.44)

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XVII. Appointments.

ACSTA. Mario CAVALERO has been appointed Prefect Commissioner of Aosta. The post of "Podesta" is thereby cancelled.
(P.W.B. Radio Monitoring 27.8.44).

ROVIGO The former prefect of AREZZO, Dr. Melchiorre MELCHIORRI, has entered upon his duties as prefect of Rovigo.
(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 31.7.44).

ALESSANDRIA, REGGIO EMILIA, TREVISO The Party Secretary has appointed the following Federal Commissioners: Pietro SAU to Alessandria, Mario VIZZI to Reggio Emilia; Francesco BAYER to Treviso.
(Italian Home Service 16.8.44).

CUNEO The Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party today appointed Comrade Secondo RONZA Federal Commissioner for Cuneo.
(Italian Home Service 17.8.44)

PADUA At a Government building in PADUA, the Prefect PRIMO FUMEI, appointed to the Foreign Ministry, installed his successor FEDERICO MENNA, former Prefect of Rovigo in office.
(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 5.8.44).

NOVARA. Enrico VEZZALINI has been nominated Head of the Province of Novara in place of GASPARE BARBERA who has been called to other duties.
(Corriere della Sera Milan 9.8.44).

TURIN Ingeniere Lorenzo TEALDY and Squadrista Carlo POLLONE, lawyer have been nominated Vice-Federal Commissioners for TURIN.
(Italian Home Service 12.8.44).

ECONOMICS

XVIII. Food Situation.

Italian early potato supplies are abundant, and the demand is not particularly great. The price is about 12 lire a kg. As the time approaches when the winter crop will be lifted the situation in the potato market becomes less stable. While the Government did not fix a maximum price for early potatoes, growers of winter potatoes are prohibited from charging over 140 lire per quintal. As growers are able to obtain 600 lire or more, it is doubtful how the Government will enforce the above price. Prospects for the crop are good, but dry weather is now necessary.
(Merkbericht des Reichsnahrstandes 3.8.44).

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(Merkbericht des Reichsnahrstandes 3.8.44).

Milan Milk Shortage. The food situation, especially as regards essentials is becoming particularly acute in the big urban centres. In MILAN, there is a scarcity of milk. Pomeriggio discusses the alarming situation.
(Dovere Bellinzona, 14.8.44).
Sera complains that while many parents are unable to obtain milk for their children, cafes and bars sell ice cream at black market prices.

TURIN Stampa points out that lately the quality of bread has greatly detericrated and explains that large quantities of rye flour are used; the newspaper also complains that many bakers sift flour and sell white bread on the black market.
(15.8.44)

A decree in course of preparation permits, in addition to the production, the free sale of salt produced by private individuals

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with plants having a producing capacity not exceeding ten quintals per month.
(Italian Home Service 118.44).

XIX. Finance.

It is officially announced that from August 15th Bank Interests will be generally reduced. The interest rate of the Banca d'Italia as well as the discount rate, has been 4.5% since May 1936, while private credit concerns, including publicly owned banks charged 7.5% for loans.
(DNB 14.8.44)

In FIUME the police put an end to a flourishing illicit traffic in gold coins, arresting a dozen persons and confiscating coins amounting to 1,000,000 lire.
(Europa Press 10.8.44)

TRIESTE The first newspaper boys to issue their own money are doing a thriving business in this town. But they are not the only ones. The great shortage of small change in Italy has induced many businesses to issue their own additional currency. Street car companies have issued little bits of tin stamped with the value and the name of the company. Some shops have adopted bits of cardboard which they will accept in payment for future purchases. New and old postage stamps are also being used, but these have proved of little use owing to their stickiness when moist. Newspaper boys hand out their own money in exchange for legal currency and are willing to take it back again in payment for the next day's newspaper.
(Transocean 19.8.44).

XX. Air Raid Damage.

VENICE Thousands and thousands of Italian fugitives from Allied bombs are camping on the numerous small islands in the lagoons north and south of VENICE. It is as if history is repeating itself. Venice was built by people who escaped to the impassable lagoons from the horrors of the war. Living conditions are extremely primitive on the islands. The supply question is most difficult, but the fugitives are glad to have found this refuge, primitive as it is.
(Transocean 19.8.44).

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RIMINI Rimini has been bombed and the front line towards the sea has been evacuated. At RICCIONE, air-raid alerts are being sounded pretty often; part of the town must be evacuated.

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(Transocean 19.8.44).

3841

RIMINI Rimini has been bombed and the front line towards the sea has been evacuated. At RICCIONE, air-raid alerts are being sounded pretty often; part of the town must be evacuated.
(Censorship Intercept 9.11.43).

RASSINA Bad news from Rassina - The cement factory was blown up owing to war reasons. The town has suffered heavy damage (28.7.44)
(Civil Censorship Intercept).

FIGLINE As I write, the factories are being blown up. 26.7.44
(Civil Censorship Intercept 16.8.44).

LABOUR

XXI. Forced Labour.

The Junkers aircraft factories publish advertisements in the Fascist press announcing further facilities for workers going to Germany, besides the previously stated 5,000 lire bonus and family allowances, namely: the possibility of workers' families being able to accompany workers to Germany, declaring that such an opportunity would hardly be available in the future.
(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 11.8.44).

SECRET

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This information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

In order to procure men and women for Germany, razzias are carried out on Sundays after Mass. These razzias were started in the villages. Trucks arrived in front of the churches when the faithful were about to come out. All able-bodied men up to 60 years old and the strongest women were arrested and loaded on to the trucks. Razzias are reported from the VALTELLINA and from VAL SESSINA. Several priests who attempted to interfere, were arrested.
(Popolo e Liberta, Bellinzona 11.8.44).

XXII. Conditions of work in Germany.

The following letter was written from a woman worker in Germany to her mother in Italy: "I have been feverish for the last fortnight, but they make me work 12 hours a day all the same. I am earning 12 to 14 RM a day, but my food costs me six RM a day and then they only give me enough bread and jam for a child. Don't have any illusions about my sending you money and don't expect any. I could earn more, but my self-respect matters to me. You have no idea of the work I have to do. I can't describe it. My hands are unrecognisable.... If you know any people leaving for Germany, tell them to throw themselves under the train rather than come here. I am only allowed to write once a month and I have got to say I am well. I have been taken in by the Germans. I thought that, going as a volunteer, I should be given better , more humane, more civilised treatment, according to the promises they made me before I left. At the age of 18 I have unwittingly found death at the hands of barbarians".
(Libera Stampa Lugano 14.8.44).

XXIII. Strikes.

MILAN It is reported that the MILAN situation is most critical Further hostages were shot after fresh sabotage. New strikes have broken out and the Germans have intensified the deportation of workers to Germany.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 15.8.44).

BRESCIA Brescia workers were on strike from July 24th to July 29th. The strike is reported to be in protest against insufficient salaries, but was really in order to sabotage production.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 11.8.44).

CHURCH

XXIV. Pro-Allied Clergy Attacked.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 11.8.44).

CHURCH

XXIV. Pro-Allied Clergy Attacked.

Crociata Italica draws the attention of the Fascist authorities to the fact that in some churches in the MILAN archdiocese at every decade of the Rosary after the doxology, the following ejaculation is always uttered "Deliver us Lord from the sword of the German". The newspaper adds that it does not know how many days' indulgences are attacked to such an ejaculation, but that "some quarantines would not be too much either for the priests, who formulated it, or the faithful who repeat it".

The same newspaper requests the Fascist authorities to intervene against the decision of the LOMBARDY Episcopates, by which priests cooperating with the newspaper Crociata Italica are threatened with suspension.
(Dovere Bellinzona 11.8.44).

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This information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

XXV. Fascists of Ferrara.

Head of the Province VEZZALINI, responsible for the killing of 11 citizens (hostages) following the execution of Federale GHISELLINI by the patriots in November 43.

Ing. Girolamo SAVONUZZI
Avv. P[illegible]ZI
Avv. ZANATTA
Avv. TEGLI
Sost. Proc. del Re Pasquale COLAGRANDE
Rag. TORBOLI
HANAU - father and son

ROSSI
MIRANDOLA, young son of the best tailor in the city
MELCHIORRI, a florist who has a shop in Corso Roma
ALBERTO VERDI, Mayor of Ferrara
Console GIULIO DIVISO, head of the O.V.R.A. (local branch)
Avv. Count RONCHI
Signora CASAI TUMIATI (O.V.R.A.)
DEL FANTE (O.V.R.A.)
The brothers LUBERGNANI.

(G.B. P.W.B. Rome 22.8.44).

3840

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ) 30th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY-NO 22.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisans

Considereble information has reached us regarding the formation and distribution of partisan brigades in N. Italy. It is reported that the movement is not so strong in LOMBARDY. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the low-lying country does not afford good cover for guerrillas. On the other hand, strikes and sabotage have been more successful in that region than in PIEDMONT.

Civil war appears to be raging in N. Italy. The offensive taken by Black Brigades, Fascist Divisions and German SS formations is encountering an obstinate resistance, and the partisans have inflicted heavy losses even on German forces. The Fascists have now officially adopted the German system of reprisals against hostages, though they content themselves with a more modest quota of victims. For example, the Prefect of NOVARA on 18th July decreed that for every Fascist killed three hostages would be shot, and for every Fascist kidnapped, five hostages would be taken.

Assassinations

Mussolini's ex-private secretary OSVALDO SEBASTIANI, was captured by partisans at PASSIRANO (BRESCIA Prov.) and executed. 3839

Co-operation with Yugoslavs.

The Italian Committee of Liberation and the Yugoslav Committee have agreed to publish a joint newspaper for mixed partisan forces.

Allied Recognition.

The Allied Control Commission paid a tribute to the efforts of the partisans in Tuscany and to the work of the Italian Navy. General Sir Oliver Leese also praise the work of the Italian Corps

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765020

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(5)

FASCIST FORCES

According to a decree of the Duce, the G.N.R. will cease to function as police after 31st December and will become part of the fighting arm of the Republican Army.

RICCI resigned the command of the G.N.R. and Mussolini has taken over the temporary command

Desertions. The recently arrived Monte Rosa Alpine Division has lost large numbers of its men by desertion.

Propaganda Companies. The Italian Divisions trained in Germany have followed the German example and installed propaganda Companies in their midst.

SECRET

Rec'd 4 Sept 44
OSS

File security

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SUMMARY 2.

Guardia di Finanze. These were to be disbanded on August 15th and were to join the G.N.R. or go to Germany. 2,000 Customs Officers who refused to join the Militia were deported. En route, however, half of them escaped.

Black Brigades. These claim successes in their fight with the partisans but their victories seem according to their own account, to have been won over isolated individuals or small groups.

GERMANS

Kesselring has imposed martial law on BOLOGNA, FERRARA, FORLI, MODENA, PARMA, PIACENZA, RAVENNA and REGGIO EMILIA, and threatens to repress sabotage with the greatest severity. Other security measures are the blowing up of certain bridges in the TICINO valley, the evacuation of villages on the Swiss frontier and the prohibition of electric current in a zone 120-130 kilometres from the front.

Atrocities Intercepted Italian letters mention many horrible incidents which may possibly be exagerated, e.g. (OVINDOLI (AQUILA) 2 Indian P.Ws. burnt alive; FLORENCE, children's hands cut off; S. MINIATO, people locked in a Church and blown up with mines.

POLITICS

It is reported from the North that the Action Party is very strong in LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT, but that the Communists complain that they are too keen on politics and do not co-operate with the extreme Left in the fight against Nazis and Fascists.

Fascist Ministries. Ministries/hitherto have been quartered between VENICE and BRESCIA are to be moved further West towards BERGAMO, MILAN and COMO. The COMO region, it is said, will be considered the chief centre of Fascist Government.

ECONOMICS

Food Situation The food situation in the big cities is becoming acute. MILAN is without milk, TURIN complains of the bad quality of the bread.

Finance From August 16 Bank Rates are to be generally reduced. There is a great shortage of coins and low-priced currency in Italy. Street car companies, shops etc, issue their own tokens. In TRIESTE newspaper boys have issued a token currency of their own.

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LABOUR

The Junkers aircraft factories advertise further facilities in the Fascist press for workers going to Germany. Raids to obtain impressed workers still continue. It is reported from the VALTELLINA and VAL SESIA that the latest enormity is to seize worshippers as they leave Churches after Sunday services. Priests who protested were arrested.

Strikes. New strikes are said to have begun again in MILAN. BRESCIA workers also struck from July 24th to July 29th.

THE CHURCH

The "Crociata Italica" (Fascist clerical paper) protests that in some MILAN churches the faithful pray to be delivered from the sword of the German, and also asks the Fascist authorities to prevent the Bishop's of LOMBARDY from suspending priests who work for the "Crociata Italica".

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S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:27 August 1944:
: 7/7 J F.H.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

From - 200001
To - 262400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 271500

No. 37.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) Morale of the Italian troops stationed in Sardinia continues to be satisfactory. It is apparent that pro-Allied sentiment is fostered by a universal conviction of an early Allied victory.

(2) One thousand four hundred (1,400) Italian officers are to be discharged from the Italian Army during the month of September. It is reported that this action was very favorably received by those eligible for discharge.

(3) The Italian Army Intelligence Office has made a thorough investigation of the case of one STRAZZABOSCA, Giovanni, an Italian sergeant formerly stationed in Corsica. It appears that STRAZZABOSCA was held by French Civil Authorities as the result of an altercation with thirteen French sailors in April 1944. He was later tried by a French Civil Court at Ajaccio (the "Tribunale Correzionale di Ajaccio") and sentenced to three months imprisonment. However, having been held in prison for a period longer than three months, while awaiting trial, he was released immediately after the trial and turned over to the Italian Army Command in Corsica. On 24 August 1944, STRAZZABOSCA was ordered to appear at the Italian Army Intelligence Office in Sardinia where he was interrogated and signed statements to the effect that he suffered cruel maltreatment by the French during the period of his imprisonment. The Italian Intelligence Office, as a result of this investigation, has prepared a file for the examination of the Commanding General and in a letter of transmittal referred to other cases which illustrate maltreatment of Italian subjects by French authorities.

(4) Italian Intelligence reports a favorable security situation in Sardinia.

3838

b. CIVILIAN

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

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3838

b. CIVILIAN

(1) No new developments with reference to the civilian situation are reported. The interest in the war news is keen and words of praise for the Allies are expressed universally. Civilian morale is high as the Sardinian looks toward a speedy end of the war. Commonly heard, also, is the hope that shortly all Allied troops will be evacuated from Sardinia and thus allow many Sardinians to reclaim their homes.

(2) The political situation on the Island shows little activity. A few political addresses were made and the majority of these dealt with accusations against various public officials. No major meetings of any of the various parties was reported.

S-I-C-R-E-T

Recd 5 Sept 44
OJ.

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(3) The economic situation indicates improvement. No public demonstrations occurred for this period and reports from the Cagliari area particularly state that for the past 21 days steadily increasing satisfaction has been noted among the people with reference to the food situation.

The Cagliari Agriculture Commissioner has announced that the amount of grain turned in to the public granaries already exceeds that of last year and it is anticipated that the 200,000 quintals limit will soon be surpassed.

(4) No improvement is indicated this week with reference to serious crimes of theft and cattle rustling in isolated parts of the Island. Carabinieri efforts to curb this lawlessness continue.

(5) During the week ending 26 August, fifty-six (56) requests for travel permits were submitted by persons wishing to go to Italy or Sicily, most of whom wanted to return to their homes and families. Of the above number forty-nine (49) were from persons wishing to go to Sicily. The reason for the large number of requests for permission to travel to Sicily appeared to be the fact that while transportation to Sicily was available there was no transportation to the Continent.

(6) S. E. MOCCI, Francesco, former Prefect of Cagliari province, has been transferred to Sicily. He has been made Prefect of Agrigento. Signor SACHETTI of Rome, who arrived in Cagliari the 25th of August, has been named the new Prefect of Cagliari province, filling the vacancy left open by MOCCI's transfer.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) One incident of wire cutting was reported. Small section of wire was removed.

(2) Other - None.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report

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(2) Other - None.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

Information has been received from a higher headquarters that the Germans are using a sabotage device which, when exploded, destroys vehicle tires. This device is camouflaged as a piece of stone, mud, or horse manure. When pressure is applied, it explodes and blows a hole about three inches in diameter in the tire. Due to its instability, only engineers or bomb disposal personnel should handle the device.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

FRANK K. SCHELLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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1 copy - Chief of Staff, Allied Garrison of Sardinia.
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1 copy - Detachment Commander, C.I.C. Detachment, Allied Garrison of Sardinia.
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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ).

23rd August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 21.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

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Rec'd 29 Aug 44
VJ.

Leaves by

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

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Report On Conditions In Enemy Occupied Italy No 21.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765020

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ).

23rd August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 21.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

Further information has recently been received on partisan bands in the neighbourhood of the Gothic line from two Italian naval officers who crossed the line shortly before July 31st.

The most important and best organised band has its HQ at MONTEFIORINO and is organised as a "Corps" covering the area SAN MARTINO-PIAN DELAGOTTI-PASSO DELLE RADICI-PASSO DELLE FORBICI-MONTE GIOVARELLO-MONTE SCALOREDOLO-high ground between CEREDOLO and MONTE SANTA GIULIA.

Patrols from the "Corps" cover the surrounding areas reaching by day and by night, the latter in particular, to a distance of 25-30 Kms from the above line. Other bands occupy the area of SESTOLA and FANANO in the MODENA area. The patrols operating in the area of REGGIO are in contact with the bands in the PARMA area. The "Corps" has a strength of about 6,500 men, of which 1,000 are at present without arms.

These bands were confining their attention to the garrison of the above mentioned areas and to raids on the GIARDINI DEL CERRETO road, attacking the Germans on the march. There were also occasional raids on the EMILIA road

Results obtained through the destruction of bridges included the interruption of transport on the GIARDINI road and of motor convoys for about one week on the CERRETO road. During June about 15 bridges were destroyed on the secondary and main roads. The German telephone line between MODENA and BOLOGNA has been cut.

The electric power stations at LIGONCHIO, FARNETA, PIETRAVOLTA, GAZZANA and STARTARA were in the hands of the partisans

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

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

Further information has recently been received on partisan bands in the neighbourhood of the Gothic line from two Italian naval officers who crossed the line shortly before July 31st.

The most important and best organised band has its HQ at MONTEFIORINO and is organised as a "Corps" covering the area SAN MARTINO-PIAN DELAGOTTI-PASSO DELLE RADICI-PASSO DELLE FORBICI-MONTE GIOVARELLO-MONTE SCALOREDOLO-high ground between CEREDOLO and MONTE SANTA GIULIA.

Patrols from the "Corps" cover the surrounding areas reaching by day and by night, the latter in particular, to a distance of 25-30 Kms from the above line. Other bands occupy the area of SESTOLA and FANANO in the MODENA area. The patrols operating in the area of REGGIO are in contact with the bands in the PARMA area. The "Corps" has a strength of about 6,500 men, of which 1,000 are at present without arms.

These bands were confining their attention to the garrison of the above mentioned areas and to raids on the GIARDINI DEL CERRETO road, attacking the Germans on the march. There were also occasional raids on the EMILIA road

Results obtained through the destruction of bridges included the interruption of transport on the GIARDINI road and of motor convoys for about one week on the CERRETO road. During June about 15 bridges were destroyed on the secondary and main roads. The German telephone line between MODENA and BOLOGNA has been cut.

The electric power stations at LIGONCHIO, FARNETA, PIETRAVOLTA, GAZZANA and STARTARA were in the hands of the partisans who limited productivity to the needs of the civilian population.

Around BISENZIO bands of partisans were forming, already equipped with enough explosive to blow up the road parallel to BISENZIO and to the main railway line (direttissima) FLORENCE-BOLOGNA (a road carrying a great deal of German military traffic). The carrying out of such an operation would be made possible by dropping arms in the area sufficient to enable the partisans to block the road, which is closely guarded, for the time neeessary to destroy it.

The two Italian officers interrogated gave the following list of partisan bands whom they had encountered on their route:

APELLA (T.VERNELLE) About 50 men armed with Tommy guns, Italian

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hand grenades, pistols, 2 L.M.Gs and 1 Hvy M.G. They had sent away many volunteers through not having arms for them.

RIGOSO About 150 men, fairly well armed. As was generally the case this band could have increased its personnel if it had the means of of arming them. It lacked also medical supplies and money.

MONTE TONDO DI GARFAGNANA A band commanded by a British Major J from the Commandos, dropped by parachute together with a British W/T operator and five Italian Officer Specialists. It is amongst the best organised and equipped as regards arms and means of communications. It was not yet in contact with the more distant band in the same zone. Sources established contact for it with the "Corps" at MONTEFIORINO. So far it has only about 85 men.

CAPANNE (GARFAGNA) A band of about 50 men, adequately armed. In touch with Major J for receiving parachute supplies.

CORTE A band of about 30 men armed with British automatic weapons. In touch with Major J.

Area surrounding CIVAGO Bands in this area are under command of the "Corps" at MONTEFIORINO.

OSPITALE (beyond the GIARDINI road and out of the area of the "Corps" at MONTEFIORINO.) A point of contact between the mobile forces of the "Corps" and the roving bands depending on partisan commands in TUSCANY Generally these were about 30 strong. The bands in TUSCANY generally had a better armament than those in the area of MODENA or LIGURIA, having receive d supplies more regularly by parachute; while their means of obtaining food were worse.

ALPE TRE POTENZE A well-armed band (about 250 men) with many Russians and some English who had escaped from prison camps, together with two wireless operators.

MANDROMINI A band of about 40 men, adequately armed. With them was an Italian woreless operator, without radio, lost during descent.

PORTAFRANCE (Near ORSIGNA) A well-armed band of about 30 men. In contact with MANDROMINI and the bands of TUSCANY.

DONNA MORTA (Near ORSIGNA) Well armed band of about 30. In contact with MANDROMINI and bands in TUSCANY.

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ORSIGNA Occupied by the "Buozzi Brigade" under the MONTEFIORINI "Corps" H.Q., who were carrying out raids about 15 July 44 on the PORRETTANA road and in the area of PRACCHIA.

MACEGLIA Well armed band of about 35 in contact with MANDROMINI and L'ALPE TRE POTENZE.

Supplies for these bands by parachute were generally received fairly regularly even though often, after being warned by radio and with good weather conditions, nothing is dropped. In one area peasants nearby reproduced the flares and received the supplies instead. Source recommended frequent changes of layout flares to avoid this. Radio sets were frequently received disassembled without technical personnel or instructions.
(G.2 Advanced Intelligence 13.8.44).

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another source gave information about the partisan bands in the CARRARA area.

In the zone MASSAROSA-CARRARA and APUAN Alps immediately behind there is a well organised band which is well armed and kept supplied by regular parachute drops: it consists of about 50 men who all come from the district. It was formed in May, and the leader of the band is W/O Domenico AZZARI, aged 23/24 an ex ardite who has plentiful supplies of money, but who is probably rather an adventurer. The band was considered by source to have a strong Communist tendency.

In the MONTE SOGNO-TAMBURA-PISANINO zone there is a band of about 300 mixed refugees. They are reported to have occupied the town of FORNO on the day of the allied landing in France. After this attack two Pls of the M.S Flotilla from SPEZIA and some Germans in three trucks came to FORNO and assassinated 62 men and women in the village, who were taken at random from their houses as a reprisal for the action of the band. Among the victims were the Maresciallo and the Appuntato of the Carabinieri.
(P.W.B. Advanced 8.8.44).

TRIESTE

The patriots are active in the whole province, and organisation is very good. TRIESTE is the centre of organisation for UDINE, GORIZIA, CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI, MONFALCONE. There is strict collaboration too with partisan forces of MONTE GRAPPA and with the DIVISIONE ALPINA JULIA.
(P.W.B. Rome U.M.)

BREUIL

A French civilian source who crossed the lines on July 22nd stated that the highway connecting BREUIL with CHATILLON is entirely under the control of Italian partisans. Large contingents of 3834 partisans who are operating under the command of an Italian army captain, are concentrated in this region. They largely outnumber German garrisons in this sector. Despite a lack of weapons, equipment and ammunition the partisans supposedly have the situation well in hand, due (1) to their numerical superiority, and (2) to the fact that most WEHRMACHT troops garrisoned in this region are [illegible], who, to a certain extent, co-operate with the partisans

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(G2 Fifth Army Report No 688, 26.7.44).
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The "Gruppi Gappi" and"Squadre d'Azione".

Partisan activity in the city of FLORENCE was carried on by the "Gruppi Gappi" and the "Squadre d'Azione". The former were small detachments of trained men, including Carabinieri, who did the more dangerous work of dispatching Fascists or carrying out sabotage. These groups had been responsible for the deaths of GENTILE, COL. INGARANO, COL. GOBBI, and a colonel in charge of the Istituto Geografico all notorious Fascists and collaborationists with the Germans. On instructions from "Italia Combatte" from Rome they had also killed VOLPINI, who had fled north to Florence after the fall of Rome. Volpini was held responsible for the deaths of ten English people. The "Squadre d'Azione" were groups of young men whose principal task was to help the civilian population by personal service, maintain morale, transport Allied news and information, and act as informants.

The Committee of Liberation considered that the main value of partisan activity in the town had been to deny to the Germans the services of the Republican Fascists. The Fascists were the instruments through whom the Germans exercised control over the civilian population. By shadowing them, and rendering their actions void, or if necessary by dispatching them for good and all, the Germans were deprived of these tools. Partisan activity was not so much directed against the Germans (because of the discrepancy of arms, which made this impossible) as against the Fascist traitors.

The hold-up of the Allies on the CASSINO front greatly reduced partisan activity. The long wait sent people into hiding. Many would have risked taking part in active anti-German operations even with the very limited means at their disposal had the Allied advance been more rapid or at least continuous.
(P.W.B. advanced)

German Precautionary Measures against partisans. In May partisan activity in the area of BERGAMO and north of MILAN was on the increase. A PW was told in May by an Italian engineer of the (destroyed) MACCHI works at VARSI that a number of German troops had been killed by snipers. It was known to PW that certain roads in the above mentioned areas were declared out of bounds to German troops.

In BRESCIA itself a revolt in the town was thought possible and 256 AA Bty worked out firing charts, showing about 100 keypoints in this location, on which fire would be directed in case of an open outbreak.
(SSDIC 8th Army Report 1.8.44).

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(GSDIC 8th Army Report 1.8.44).

Anti-Fascist Activities in MILAN An Allied source who escaped from German-occupied Italy after being in MILAN and other districts, reports that anti-Fascist activity often took the form of Caricatures or Fascist slogans against Allied air-raids. Three examples of this type of propaganda were:

1. Writing upon bombed-out German Headquarters "10 German officers killed in this Kindergarten".

2. After a raid at LAMBRATE, a burnt trainload of aircraft engines was inscribed "English cowards! our war effort is ruined".

3. In the same place, half-destroyed truck-loads of paper for newspapers were inscribed "toilet-paper for Farinacci" and other kindred remarks.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 26.6.44).

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Various partisan activities.

EMILIA The latest National Resistance Communique announces a big battle which is taking place in EMILIA between 6,000 partisans and German forces, superior in number and material. In spite of their inferiority the partisans inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and captured three artillery batteries. After several days' fighting the partisan brigades received orders to withdraw in small groups, taking their captured booty with them. Several bloody clashes with the enemy are reported from the ABETONE district. The insurrectional movement in the LA SPEZIA zone is spreading. In the province of PADUA partisans attacked the 18th Blackshirt Brigade, from which a number of desertions are reported, in spite of German control. COMO partisans challenged the Second Blackshirt Division.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 10.8.44).

MILAN On the morning of August 8th a time bomb exploded on a German army truck in MILAN. Five people, including a woman, were killed and four others died of injuries. Thirteen were wounded by splinters. The Milan Commander of the German Security Police stated in the press that the attack had been carried out by members of the GAP organisation (Gruppi Azione Partigiani), which was composed of ordinary and political criminals. On August 10th in Milan a Fascist Captain was killed and some soldiers were severly wounded. As a reprisal for these two attacks 26 previously arrested GAP members were sentenced to death. Fifteen were shot on August 10. The same fate will be ordered for the others if sabotage reoccurs. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung 11. 8.44).

VAL DI TARO In the Val Di Taro the operations continue on a vast scale between groups of patriots and Nazi Fascist troops. The Germans have more than 500 men, a considerable amount of war material, means of transport and food reserves. A Nazi Fascist Battalion has been attacked and dispersed in the high valley of the STAFFORA. The enemy has left 200 dead and many wounded.
(P.W.B. Rome 10.8.44).

3833

BEDONIA About 1000 partisans in the BEDONIA region repulsed an energetic mopping up operation, causing notable losses to the Germans, capturing 88 guns and many machine-guns. Patriots of the Garibaldi Brigade from the provinces of MODENA and REGGIO disarmed garrisons occupying FRASSINORO, TOANO, VILLA MINOZZO, LIGONCHIO, BUSANO, GOLLAGNA, RAMISETO and CEREDOLO. The Fascist replied by attempting

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(Stampa Turin 5.8.44).

MEINA Piedmont partisans have carried out a daring coup de main against the SIMPLON line, interrupting the same in the MEINA region.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 4.8.44).

MILAN Squads from groups of the Azione Patriottica are energetically operating right inside Milan, attacking a German motor column on July 11th in the station square. A big German truck was completely destroyed and several Germans were killed and many wounded.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 4.8.44).

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PIEDMONT The Italian clandestine newspaper "Il Partigiano Alpino" reports numerous actions carried out by partisans in northern Italy. In PIEDMONT, partisan troops occupied the villages of PONZONE, VALLE MOSSO and (?SESSERA) and, still holding them, are forcing the textile factories in the region to increase workers' salaries. A German detachment was attacked at STAFFARDA and suffered 20 dead and 15 wounded.
(Gazette de Lausanne 9.8.44).

PARMA It is announced from PARMA that 400 German SS stationed in PALANZANO were engaged in mopping-up operations against partisans operating in the Parmesan Apennines.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 8.8.44).

UDINE The Questor of UDINE, together with the principal municipal officials, were arrested by the SS and deported to Germany for not collaborating sufficiently with the occupation authorities. The Gold Medallist and Fascist BARBA., former deputy Mayor of UDINE was imprisoned in the local goal for refusing to collaborate with the Fascist authorities. A call-up in Udine of the 1912-1926 classes was ordered by the occupation authorities, but resulted in a farce, as the only person presenting himself was a hunchback.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 9.8.44).

German motor columns were attacked by the patriots near ARTA in the Province of Udine. Three German soldiers were killed, three wounded, many vehicles damaged and destroyed. The same group afterwards attacked another enemy convoy of supplies near ESEMON, near CADORE, capturing five motorised courrier, killing three German soldiers and taking others prisoners.

PASSO DI SAN UBALDO On 20th July a patriot group holding the PASSO DI SAN UBALDO was attacked in force by German soldiers. The Germans were repulsed with 30 dead and 50 wounded while 12 patriots were killed.
(Confidential Source 14.8.44).

ARONA Having heard that a German SS Battalion some distance from TURIN had to transfer to LAKE MAGGIORE, some patriots who work near ARONA blew up a viaduct on the way. The result was that the train which carried the German soldiers fell down the ravine with nearly all the waggons. The enemy losses were 30 dead and 200 wounded. For reprisal the German command sent two battalions of SS into the provinces of BOLZANO and TRENTO, which raveged the countryside for [illegible] ten days.

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(Libera Stampa, Lugano 8.8.44).

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(P.W.B. Rome 8.8.44).

II. Sabotage.

VERONA On the night of July 24th, following an agreement made between the heads of the patriots and the allies, the first act of sabotage on a grand scale was put into action, in the zone of VERONA. Not less than 43 attacks were made in order to interrupt or delay the enemy military communications on the following railway lines:

VICENZA to VERONA, PADOVA, CITADELLA, SCHIO and RECOARO
CASTELFRANCO to TREVISO, CITTADELLA, BASSANO, MONTEBELLUNO CAMPOSANPIERO and TRENTO
CITTADELLA to CAMPOSANPIERO, BASSANO, GRISIGNANO and OSTIGLIA

The damage done to these lines caused interruptions of various lengths of time, from a minimum of 8 to a maximum of 40 hours, completely blocking the communications for 10 days.

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The important powder factory of ROSSANO VENETO was blown up by a group of patriots.

During a plucky attack against the station of VICENZA two locomotives and a high tension line were destroyed. The patriots also damaged railway bridges at CITTADELLA.
(P.W.B. Rome 15.8.44).

UDINE At FORGARIA a train full of ammuniction was blown up. At VEZONE a certain piece of the railway has been interrupted and at BORDANO the electric plant has been completely destroyed.
(P.W.B. Rome 12.8.44).

III. Assassinations.

Seven members of the "Black Brigade" composed of Blackshirts were killed by guerrillas at MONCALIERI while they were guarding the body of the town's Federal Commissioner who was killed a few days ago.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 2.8.44).

The former Mayor of TALMASSON, GIOVANNI TULLO, was shot in the street while walking with friends. Two unknown men on bicycles managed to escape.
(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 26.7.44).

In MILAN two patriots have executed in his home the Fascist industrialist airman PEGHETTI, collaborator with the Germans.
(P.W.B. Rome 17.8.44).

FASCIST FORCES

IV. Disposition.

According to reliable sources elements of the S. MARCO Division have arrived recently in the zone of ALESSANDRIA. As is known from previous reports, it seems that this G.U., commanded by General PRINCIVALLE, is composed of very young elements from concentration camps in Germany and would have a strength of about 12,000 men. The division finished its training in the camp of GRAFENWOHR.

Elements of the Bersaglieri division "Italia" have arrived in PAVIA. The division possesses the normal armament of a German infantry division. As was already known, this G.U. is commanded by Gen. CARLONI and finished its training in the HEUBERG camp.
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(Italian Official Source 8.8.44).

There is a training camp at ALESSANDRIA for junior infantry officers. The Commander of the school was Major ZURLETTI, helped by Captains RIGHI, TRISTANO, BASILE, AGNESE, LANDRISCINA and Lt. IVALDI.

TURIN The Provincial Command was headed by Colonel MARZOCCHI (according to previous reports the provincial commander was General VALLETTI BORGNINI), assisted by Lt. Colonels LORI and BOERIS and Capt. VETERE.
(Italian Official Source 8.8.44).

VARESE The measures which the Republican authorities have been obliged to take in VARESE Province prove the fact that the Fascists do not feel sure of the Province, where the activity of the patriots is particularly strong, and where the population also openly show their hostility. In MARZIO on the VARESE-LUINO railway, barracks have been prepared for 1000 Italian SS, charged with the maintenance of order in the region. In GAVIRATE, 150 parachutists of the "Nimbo" Legion have

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arrived from LAZIO, where they say they fought against the Allies. Their morale is very low and they are unable to hide their dissatisfaction.

The morale of the PAI (Italian African Police) living in BUSTO ARSIZIO, is no better. Everywhere there is fear of being sent to German camps for a period of training. The same fear exists among the survivors of the "San Marco" Battalion, who were sent from the Cassino front to rest at VENTIMIGLIA. The Battalion, which originally contained 1000 men, has been reduced to 250. Some were killed and others deserted.
(Popolo e Liberta 7.8.44)

TRIESTE The only Fascist forces there are elements belonging to the SS, who do not number more than 50, and have been well chosen for their spy work and collaboration with the Germans.
(U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

RIVOLI In the zone of RIVOLI TORINESE there was an SS Command headed by a Colonel; it occupied a villa opposite to a seminary which was being built near the church of S. Grato. In the seminary was billeted about a thousend SS who belonged mostly to the 1920 and 1925 classes. The individual armament consisted of a rifle model 38. Morale was very low, and many showed a wish to desert as soon as they were sent into the zone of operations.
(Italian Official Source 13.8.44).

MARRADI At BRISIGHELLA there is an Italian garrison of the Republican Military Board of Health, composed of 100 men.

At MARRADI and in the neighbourhood there are only Fascist Militiamen who always appear together with the Germans, as they would not dare to do anything alone. At MARRADI, BRISIGHELLA and district no carabinieri has been seen recently. At TRADOSSIO there are only a few Fascist Militia. At SELAVAPIANA as well as at BADIA PRATAGLIA there are many Fascists. In the MANDRIOLO Passes there are about 20 carabinieri, paid by the Germans, who are in very low spirits, knowing what their end will be.
(P.W.B. Rome Lt. C.)

GNR. General RICCI, Commander of the GNR, reviewed a Blackshirt detachment on August 7th, near VENICE. These Militiamen will leave for Germany, where they will be trained for ARP service.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 7.8.44).

V. Desertions.

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TRIESTE The only Fascist forces there are elements belonging to the SS, who do not number more than 50, and have been well chosen for their spy work and collaboration with the Germans.
(U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

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V. Desertions.

MILAN An industrialist who met Italian soldiers employed at Milan from Germany noted that they had expected to be going to the Anzio front and were startled to hear that the front was now at FLORENCE. The effect was that about 25% deserted.
(P.I.D. Intelligence Summary 7.8.44).

ALESSANDRIA It is reported that about mid-June the entire force of Carabinieri of ALESSANDRIA deserted.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 17.8.44).

Two Fascist Divisions, after being trained and fitted out by the Germans, were sent to Italy about the end of June. As soon as the train which carried them had passed the frontier the soldiers of the two divisions stopped the convoy and killed the officers. A great

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part of the soldiers joined up with the patriots. It is reported that one of these divisions now works in PIEDMONT and the other in LOMBARDY, where they help with the control of the CAMONICA, TROMPIA and SABBIA valleys.

Desertions from the Fascist army have continued during the last weeks. Up to the 24th July the following number of soldiers have surrendered - In LOMBARDY 245 officers and non-coms, and 986 ORs.- in PIEDMONT 330 officers and non-coms: and 765 ORs. - in LIGURIA 131 officers and non-coms: and 544 ORs. The total is 706 officers and non-coms: and 2695 ORs. Adding to this number elements from the police, militia, air force and navy one arrives at the total of 1245 officers and non-coms: and 3768 troopers.
(P.W.B. Rome 16.8.44).

VI. Evasion of oath of allegiance by Reserve Officers.

Several thousand reserve officers of all service classes living in MILAN, have received written orders from the military KOMMANDANTUR to take the oath of allegiance to Mussolini and the Republic. The oath has been under discussion for some time. The Fascist press reports that many of these notices were returned because persons had departed leaving no address.
(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 10.8.44).

VII. Fascist forces in action against partisans.

A regular civil war is reported to be raging in the Italian northern Provinces since two Fascist divisions arrived from training centres in Germany, where recently Mussolini inspected them. The decision to use Fascist troops against partisans was taken at the last meeting with Hitler and Mussolini. Italian partisan HQ reports that numerous deserters from Mussolini's divisions have arrived at their lines, where they are now fighting against their former comrades.
(Svenska Dagbladet. 5.8.44).

VIII. Collapse of Fascist Navy.

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The Fascist Navy is practically non-existent. In SPEZIA there are only a few MAS and anti-submarine craft. The construction of two cruisers has been suspended. Almost all the sailors compulsorily enlisted in the Fascist Navy have fled, some to the maquis and some to Switzerland.
(Libera Stamps Lugano 2.8.44).

IX. [illegible]atrocities.

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(Libera Stampa Lugano 2.8.44).

IX. Atrocities.

In GENOA in the middle of July about 70 political prisoners were taken from the MARASSI gaol to the hills near the town. The GNR forced the prisoners to dig their own common graves. The work lasted three days in order to prolong the torture of the victims. On the third day the prisoners were killed with tommy guns by GNR.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 1.8.44).

GERMANS

X. Disposition.

MARRADI There are more than 2000 German infantry near MARRADI between BRISIGHELLA and BORGO S. LORENZO. Near Marradi there are also two anti-aircraft posts with 5/6 guns.

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At TRADOSSIO there are many Germans, also at GALEATA and at S. SOFIA various German Commands and anti-aircraft posts
(P.W.B. Rome Lt. C.)

TRIESTE The city is garrisoned by a small force, about 1000 and about 1000 SS, with about 10 tanks.
(P.W.B. Rome. U.M. to end of June).

PWs from the Inf. Lehr Regt. say that their CO has indicated that the line of the ARNO will not be defended "to the last man". A recent bulletin signed by HITLER has been distributed to German soldiers telling them that the defensive phase of the war will be over in six weeks and that from then on the German army will once more take the offensive. PWs. agreed that morale in the regiment was high and that it was considerably bolstered by this proclamation from Hitler.
(5th Army G.2 Report 11.8.44).

XI. Behaviour.

It is reported from COMO that German behaviour has become less correct and more aggressive. Officers now drink, sing and overeat with rather forced gaiety. Fresh fruits, such as cherries, are all seized by the Germans who sell things they receive from Germany, especially in exchange for civilian clothes. They often consume large amounts in restaurants, and then refuse to pay more than a fraction of the bill.
(P.I.D. 10.7.44).

After strenuous efforts the German Waffen-SS has carried out a successful mopping-up operation in the PARMA APENNINES between the UPPER PARMA Valley and the ENZA Valley, sacking and burning down all the villages in the region, including RUSINO and MORAGNANO. The following is the method of procedure: The first group deported all the able-bodied men; the second group removed furniture and linen; a third removed all the cattle, and the last group burned the houses. In one village eight people were hung by the feet.
(Gazette de Lausanne 7.8.44).

Three deserters captured by the allies stated that they turned themselves in rather than obey the following orders given on withdrawal of their unit over the ARNO;

1. Poison all wells.
2. Kill or steal all cattle.
3. Shangai all males between ages 18 and 45 for work in GERMANY.

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(XIII Corps Intelligence Summary 11.8.44).

Italian prisoners are interrogated at three consequetive times and in three different places. During the interrogation the Germans induce the prisoners to talk with coercive measures as well as threats with arms.

The concentration camp for Italian prisoners is at BOLOGNA.
(Italian Official Source)(13.8.44).

About one thousand Italian workers and a score of Germans soldiers were killed during an Allied bombardment of DALMINE steelworks which are producing for Germany. Large numbers of casualties were caused owing to the fact that the Germans did not allow workers to leave the factory during an air raid in order not to lessen production. Even when it became clear that planes were directly attacking plant German

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guards prevented the arms workers from the leaving the factory. (P.I.D. 17.7.44).

With reference to the German propaganda drive in German-occupied Italy during May 1944, the following secret document from the Chief of the SS in Italy exposes the falsehood of promises that partisans who gave themselves up and surrendered their arms would not be punished.

1) The DUCE has issued a decree which gives assurance that all partisans or fugitives will not be punished if they present themselves within the 24 hours of the day 25.5.44 at an Italian or German Police Command or at an Italian or German Military Command and deliver up their arms.

2) In the chief cities of the Province, attached to the police posts, collection centres will be instituted for those reporting and for the arms they turn in. The Police stations should place themselves in contact with the Military Commanders and the Prefects in order to establish in each Province a camp, in which those reporting can be houses until their transport to Germany..... The transport to Germany of those who report will be undertaken by the Chief of military administration - Chief Labour Division and by those responsible in each sector.....
(P.W.B. German Intelligenee).

XII. Morale.

According to a reliable observer in north LOMBARDY all members of the German army continue to give the military salute, to the exclusion of the Nazi salute now ordered by Hitler.

Two middle-aged Field Security Policemen and a young Luftwaffe soldier, all Bavarians, were conversing in German in a north Italian public vehicle and supposed that no one could understand them. Discussing how long the war would continue one of the F.S.Ps. said "If only what was attempted last Thursday were to succeed, it would all be over". The other observed that "If we still try to win, it will take a year to lose, but naturally it should be finished in two months". The young airmann as lacking in enthusiasm as his elders, observed of the new weapons that "The others will know the answer always, and then everything will be destroyed".
(P.I.D. 7.8.44).

During July the Germans ordered the fields in lower FRIULI to be ploughed as they fear the possibility of a landing of Allied airborne troops.

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(P.I.D. 7.8.44).

3830

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(Libera Stamps, Lugano 9.8.44).

The Germans are much afraid of the partisans. For example on the 12th July two partisan companies crossed the CONSUME. They were seen by the German patrols, who fled immediately.

On July 26th source spoke with a German Lieutenant who said that it was too bad that Hitler was still alive, as the war would have to go on. Nevertheless in spite of their low morale the German soldiers still fight well.
(P.W.B. Rome, P.A., P.V. and S.M.).

A P.W. who deserted to the Allies on August 15th said that on his last leave in BERLIN in January 44 he found people generally depressed, and hoping that war would soon be over one way or the other. But he found the morale generally better in Berlin than on the front in

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Italy, particularly since the Allied offensive began in May. (P.W.B. Advanced 16.8.44).

Many prisoners have arrived from Germany, some of whom were near PEPPINO, and we hope to see him arrive from one day to the other, unless he has remained in GORIZIA or BRESCIA awaiting events, that is to say the collapse of Germany. These prisoners, among whom a friend of Peppino, have been released through lack of food.. (Censorship intercept 7.8.44).

XIII. Atrocities.

CUMANIA As a reprisal for a partisan attack all the men between 14 and 70 were taken and 68 were condemned to death. As the Fascists refused to execute the sentence a German officer killed the prisoners in cold blood one by one with a shot through the neck. (P.W.B. Rome 7.8.44).

VAL SESIA Yesterday, in order to show that they intend to carry out their threat of shooting 25 persons for each one shot by us, they themselves carried out the shooting, and then massacred 28 citizens as hostages. They took men, women and children at random and killed them where they found them; even one sick person was assassinated in his bed.
(Libera Stampa, Lugano 20.7.44).

CRISPINO 16 persons were killed at Crispino (reprisal for action by 4th Garibaldi brigade). As usual the victims were obliged to dig their own graves and then they were killed with M.G. fire. Amongst this number was the parish priest of Crispino who had always been considered by the population as Fascist, but his Nazi Republican ideas didn't save him.
(P.W.B. Rome Lt. C.).

TRIESTE On 15th April 10 Germans were killed in a cinema. 100 hostages were taken and immediately shot. After a fortnight another attempt was made in a house at Via Grega 15, ex Italian officers' club, transformed after September into a German non-com. club. A time bomb was taken in at one oclock in the morning by a man disguised in German uniform. It went off at 13.30 causing the death of 5 German soldiers. At 17.00 hrs on the same day 51 Italians were hanged in the same house and were then exposed at the windows, where they remained for two days. Terrible atrocities were also committed against the Jews.
(P.W.B. Rome U.M. to end of June).

CALUSO - province of AOSTA A contingent of German SS and Italians took 14 political prisoners from the new prisons of Turin, massacr[illegible] ditch

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(P.W.B. Rome U.M. to end of June).

CALUSO - province of AOSTA A contingent of German SS and Italians took 14 political prisoners from the new prisons of TORINO, massacred them and threw them into a ditch.
In the CONTRADE S. PANCRAZIO, in the same municipality the Germans took every inhabitant from the houses and killed them with revolver shots; there were about 70 persons. Then they set fire to the village immediately afterwards.
(P.W.B. Rome 16.8.44).

VALDARNO When the miners of the VALDARNO zone refused to accompany the Germansback to Germany the Hermann Goering Division, on the 7th July attacked the villages of CASTELNUOVO DEI SABBIONI, MELETO, SAN MARTINO. They took 40 hostages, made them burn houses and crops. Then they shot more than 200 civilians, among whom were women and children. To end up they destroyed the corpses, turning flame throwers on the dead and wounded. On June 20th in the MONTE SCARAI an old peasant of over 70 years of age, and a boy of 13 were captured by the Germans. They were accused of having helped the partisans and were hanged, together with 17 of the latter

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who had been taken on July 20th. In the MONTE SACLARI also two wounded partisans captured in a house had their eyes put out and were finished off by the Germans with knife thrusts. On July 19th in MONTE MUGNAIO eight civilians were killed and a boy of 14 was castrated. (P.A., P.V. and S.M. P.W.B. Rome).

AREZZO In 15 days alone from 17th June to 3rd July 224 persons were massacred in various localities. Among the victims was the parish priest of CHIANA, killed by the Germans whilst giving absolution to 45 hostages.

CONTIGLIANO COLLE BACCARO At TANCIA in the vicinity of MONTE SAN GIOVANNI they even killed children aged 2, and as they did not reach the height of machine gun fire they were stood on chairs. (Censorship Intercept. 3.8.44).

MARCELLINA 9 men disfigured and murdered.

SCAURI I can only tell you that they put the people in line and urged them to double time and brutally whipped one poor blind woman unable to hurry, who was shot, together with her brother who came to her defence.

VIGNANELLO For one dead German they killed 35 inhabitants, just taking anyone from the streets.

GIOVANNI VAL D'ARNO For the death of one German and wounding another they turned the guns on the town; then they went through the houses and took all the men they found; they took 62 and shot 40. The other 22, after being forced to dig the graves of the 40 were held as hostages, in order to keep the population under control.

OFFAGNA 7 people were killed point blank by the German soldiers; the killed people were all of the same family and among them there was a little girl two years old.
(Civil Censorship intercepts).

ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

XIV. Reception at Trieste.

3829

Propaganda is very efficacious. The most listened to programmes are those from London at 22.30 and 23 on short waves - 31 and 49 metres. Every Slav and Italian family listens to these two trans-

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(P.W.B. Rome U. M. to end of June).

POLITICS.

XV. Another rift in Fascist Party

New press polemics have started between two Fascist leaders. The High Commissioner for Racial Questions, GIOVANNI PREZIOSI, attacked FARINACCI, accusing him in Corriere della Sera of being a liar. Farinacci replied with violence in Regime Fascista which provoked a new polemic between the two, who were formerly known for their friendship. PAVOLINI intervened, uring the adversaries to devote their energies to "grave problems" of the present hour.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 9.8.44)

XVI. Pavolini wounded in action against the Partisans.

The Secretary of the Party, Minister PAVOLINI was wounded in a fight against bandits in the mountains of PIEDMONT.

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As commander of the newly founded Blackshirt divisions the Minister and his staff visited the area of operations and participated in an action which was just being carried out. The Minister, who personally led a patrol party, was wounded, together with a few comrades of the 10th Italian MTB Flotilla, among them the Federal Secretary of BRESCIA and the Federal Vice-Secretary of TURIN.

Immobilised by his injury PAVOLINI had to remain lying for four hours under fire, until he could be rescued by a German patrol party. His state of health does not give any cause for anxiety.
(T.P. 12.8.44)

XVII. Political tendencies in Trieste and Valdarno.

The prevailing tendency in the industrial zone of VALDARNO is Communist. The peasants are non-political. The Clergy do much propagenda in the villages.
(P.M., P.V., and S.M. P.W.B. Rome).

TRIESTE is the centre of the LITORALE ADRIATICO and since the 10th September has been entirely under German control. Besides the province of TRIESTE proper there are also included UDINE, GORIZIA, FIUME, POLA. Trieste is the headquarters of the High Commissioner, DOTT. RAINER (no judgment made by the civil tribunals is valid unless countersigned by him). Only the Communist party exists, but the population is united in its hatred of the Germans. There are many slav refugees there and the anti-Fascist and anti-German propegande is carried on entirely by them, although the people of the city are Italian in outlook.

The Fascist Party has no power and no authority there. On the 20th September the Fascist Party sent there as Prefect the notorious Squadrist SALERNO, but the SS gave him 12 hours to get out of the city on pain of being sent to Germany.
(U.M. P.W.B. Rome).

XVIII. Concentration Camp Atrocities.

It is reported that 73 prisoners, all political suspects, were massacred in the onncentration camp at FOSSOLI. Among the victims were men from every party, officers, professional men, old and young people, guilty only of being the children of other persons who had been assassinated. The reports have caused the widest consternation in cities in LOMBARDY, especially in MILAN, where the majority of the [illegible] belonged.

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XIX. New Appointments.

Lt. Col. NICCLA BRUNI, who fought valiantly on various fronts has been nominated Chief of Police in UDINE.
(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 28.7.44).

CLAUDIO FOGOLIN has been appointed Prefect of SAN VITO AL TAGLIAMENTO.
(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 28.7.44).

ECONOMICS.

XX. Food Situation.

COMO A young Italian from COMO reports that ordinary people there are now so tired and starved that they wonder if they can hold out. Everything is still available on the Black Market, but at fantastic

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prices. Shops selling textile goods in COMO have been ordered to remain open with full staff, though they are forbidden to sell. (P.I.D. 10.7.44).

In LOMBARDY food prices are rising at an increasing pace, sugar fetching 150 lire per kg and soap 170 lire per kg. (Libera Stampa Lugano 4.8.44).

TRIESTE. For four months the city has been very hungry, particularly because it is so dependent o n the Italian hinterland. What food is to be found is extremely expensive. Fat and meat are practically non-existent. Oil costs 1,200 lire a litre, butter 1000 lire a kilo. The German controlling power, which at first appeared to afford some protection is now compltely disinterested. Fish is seized and is sent off every day to Germany or to German messes in Italy. The people of Trieste occasionally - about every fortnight- get some at a ration of about ½ a kilo per family. Trieste is one of the cities of Italy which is suffering most. (U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

VENETO according to a report of mid-July the grain throughout the VENETO was harvested, but still in the fields; the Germans were having the greatest difficulty in getting it threshed. (P.I.D. 7.8.44)

LOMBARDY According to a reliable source seen in late June the Italian local authorities in LOMBARDY have been doing everything possible to hasten the harvesting in order to distribute grain to individuals, and save it from German requisitioning and destruction due to fighting. Some people have gone into the country to harvest on their own; partisans have burnt some crops. (P.I.D. Italian Region 17.8.44).

An urgent appeal to the peasants, published in Repubblica Fascista, indirectly confirmed the unsatisfactory deliver, of the present wheat crop. The Fascist newspaper tries to convince the peasants that by their attitude "they weaken the national resistance power at one of its most delicate and important points, thus helping the enemy! Behind the enemy, however, lurks Bolshevism which, if the enemy were victorious, would dispossess the peasants of all their land. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung 7.8.44)

In agreement with the local German Command, the MILAN Provincial Farmers' Union will distribute 3,000 pairs of shoes of

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In agreement with the local German Command, the MILAN Provincial Farmers' Union will distribute 3,000 pairs of shoes of three types and 4,600 pairs of light walking shoes to farmers who have shown themselves to be the worthiest contributors to the pooling centres. Four thousand supplementary tobacco rations will be distributed per two quintals of the product contributed. Another 5,600 tobacco rations will be distributed to those farmers who have shown the greatest care in the cultivation of the wheat crop and handing it over to the pooling centres.
(Sera Milan 2.8.44).

The German Command has offered 2,000 tobacco ration cards which will be given as prizes to farmers delivering the greatest amount of produce to the State depots.
(Provincia di COMO 4.8.44).

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XXI. Fuel and Power.

TURIN Electric power is again rationed in TURIN. In the upper parts of the town power will be supplied from 08.00 until noon, and in the lower parts from 14.00 to 18.00. Owing to lack of coal, gas distribution has ceased entirely.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 29.7.44).

XXII. Transport.

TRIESTE is cut off by partisan action as regards rail communications. either with LUBLANA or FIUME of POLA. The line TRIESTE-VENICE is continually attacked from MONFALCONE to the junction of OPCINA.
(U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

According to reliable Milanese sources it was impossible for a private individual to get permission to travel from BOLOGNA to FLORENCE. A manufacturer from PIACENZA had both his automobile and his chauffeur seized by Germans last week while journeying thence to MILAN. Except where prevented from doing so by the Germans, the Fascist authorities have mostly deserted the villages and small towns of Tuscany. The refugees arriving in MILAN, for whom money is being collected, are mostly small Fascist officials of this kind.
(P.I.D. 10.7.44).

The traffic situation in the area of the military command 1019 continues to remain extremely strained. The shortage of petrol and tyres has particularly serious consequences. According to the report of the local command of PESARO the fuel reserves in that province have been completely exhausted, since emergency measures following the continual enemy air attacks speedily used up stocks of petrol. The entire situation is so bad that, failing new distributions, vehicles still on the roads will be laid up at the latest in t two months because their tyres will be compltely useless. Assistance in this matter is urgently required because otherwise owing to the complete failure of railway connections the supply of military centres with war-essential goods and that of the population with the necessities of life will become impossible.....
(P.W.B. German Intelligence 10.8.44).

XXIII. Finance.

Inflation grows daily in Italy. The war contribution imposed by the occupying Power in northern Italy has recently been raised from six to ten milliard lire per month. According to the Gazzetta del Popolo, the State's obligations towards the Bank of [illegible] probably raised the public debt to some 600 milliards

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(U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

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(Journal de Geneve 8.8.44).

The Corriere della Sera Milan 4.8.44 writes "It has been brought to our notice that certain important MILAN banks are provoking serious disturbances in the industrial and financial domain by arbitrarily rejecting all cheques issued in the VENETO and LIGURIA, and particularly at GENOA. It seems to us that this is a deliberate move to disorganise and sabotage in view of the fact that failure to accept the currency chiefly on circulation has, as its logical reaction, the immediate suspension of relations with all the areas affected by this timid ostracism imposed by our banks.

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XXIV. Industry.

The CMASA aircraft factory at MARINA DI PISA, which employed almost 800 workers, ceased work about mid-April. In May the Germans moved all the machinery to BORNAGO, nr NOVARA, with 2-3 engineers (names of two are ODDONE and ANGIUS) and 300-400 specialist workers, who were not heard of again. The remainder of the workers were paid 75% of their wages for 3 months. In June the CMASA factory had not yet resumed production at BORNAGO. The installations there belong to FIAT, of which CMASA is a subsidiary, and were at the time occupied by the "Aeronautica d'Italia" aircraft factory evacuated from FLORENCE. The FIAT personnel were very successfully "going slow".

The Ammunition factory of FORNACE DI BARGA is now closed. The machinery has been transferred to Germany and the employees engaged by TODT (beginning of June).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary).

XXV. Air Raid Damage.

MACERATA Following increased enemy air attacks war weariness among the people continually increases. The population is greatly worried, leave their occupations and fly at the first alarm, or retreat to the country with their most essential belongings. The behaviour of by far the greater part of the population during air attacks is bewildered and undisciplined. (P.W.B. German Intelligence 10.8.44).

MILAN The latest air raid on MILAN was most effective. The goods yards at LAMBRATE station were ruined and trains are now forced to halt 20 km away. The INNOCENTI factory at Lambrate also received a direct hit.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 2.8.44).

BRESCIA The bombing of BRESCIA in mid-July involved buildings housing the ministries of Finance and of the Interior and the Headquarters of the National Republican Guard (Palazzo di Broletto), all near the Cathedral. These buildings had been destroyed, while only one bomb hit the Cathedral. The result was to create fairly complete administrative chaos in and around Brescia and to increase popular admiration for the accuracy of the Allied bombing.

It is interesting to compare the account of the BRESCIA raid transmitted by TRANSOCEAN to the Far East on 14.7.44:-

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by TODT (beginning of June).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary).

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It is interesting to compare the account of the BRESCIA raid transmitted by TRANSOCEAN to the Far East on 14.7.44:-

"BRESCIA was attacked twice within the past 24 hours by Anglo-American aircraft. Considerable damage was done to residential quarters. Several hospitals were destroyed. The Cathedral, dating back to the seventeenth century, was on fire on Friday morning (14.7.44).

MILAN While it was reported in late July that those MILAN factories which were supplying German war industry were still at work, an overseer at PIRELLI's observed that on 27.7.44 only half an hour's work was done there all day owing to the increased number of alerts. The workmen pilfer badly when the alerts are sounded.
(P.I.D. 7.8.44).

PARMA "Old PARMA was not damaged, but the other part, especially the centre is flat; via Mazzini, the piazza, via Dante, Pilotta, Cavour, Farini and adjacent streets, as far as the entrance to the city, have all been hit.
(Censorship Intercept 21.8.44).

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TRIESTE suffered an air raid towards the end of March. No military objective was hit. All the latter are spread round about the station of Campo Marzio (railway to Pola) as far as the naval wharfs Apart from the "idrascolo" there are no military objectives near the Piazza Unita . This air raid caused about 1200 dead and 1000 wounded. The second raid, which took place at night from 0.30 to 1.30 was very accurate and completely destroyed the great refinery at AQUILA. The losses among the civilian population were very few - 22 dead and 50 wounded. Three other small raids on the docks at MONFALCONE were more in the nature of nuisance raids; a small boat was sunk and a submarine under construction was destroyed. The airoplane factory was badly damaged.
(U.M. P.W.B. Rome to end of June).

PIACENZA. The railway bridge in PIACENZA, together with the bridge across the Enza on the Via Emilia, were both destroyed during an allied air raid.
(Gazzetta Ticinese, Lugano 7.8.44).

LABOUR

XXVI. Forced Labour.

By a recent agreement between Hitler and Mussolini all Italians, military or civil, interned in Germany, have been put at Himmler's and Goebels' disposition for forced labour.
(P.W.B. Rome 9.8.44).

MILAN On July 2nd early workmen's trains into Milan from the north west were stopped at NOVATE MILANESE and all males were taken off by the Germans. When this was noised abroad people left the train at SARONNO and disappeared into the fields. Only a few girls finished the journey.
(P.I.D. 7.8.44).

VERCELLI Out of the first half of the July group of 220 men from a harvest centre in VERCELLI en route for a German camp, only 80 have arrived at their destination.
(Popolo e Liberta 7.8.44).

PRESS

XXVII. Clandestine Press.

A source from MILAN expressed a great admiration for the Clandestine Press. He regarded it as the most efficacious propaganda and told the story that the German officer commanding

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PRESS

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A source from MILAN expressed a great admiration for the Clandestine Press. He regarded it as the most efficacious propaganda, and told the story that the German officer commanding in MILAN is, to his annoyance, generously supplied by anti-Fascists with their papers.
(P.I.D. 26.6.44).

PERSONALITIES

XXVIII. Dangerous elements at Trieste.

Prefect COCEANI - ex Fascist consigliere - collaborator
Avv. PAGNINI - Mayor of Trieste
FUMAI - Head of the squadrace - spy - ex-dancer, kept by prostitutes.
Lott. REINER (Austrian) High Commissioner - Nazi.
(P.W.B. Rome U.L. to end of June).

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XXIX. Fascists of Treviso.

Lawyers

CHIRELLI IGNAZIO (Consigliere Nazionale)
BENETTI (ex Federale)
FARAONE LUIGI (ex Segretario Provinciale ex Mayor)
MONICO
NIZZOLI

Engineers

ANTONIUTTI

Doctors

ANTONIUTTI
BOCCAZZI CINO (It appears that he is now with the Information Branch of the Comando Supremo)
CRANIO

Professors

BAZZO
BOCCASSI ISOTTO (Inspector of Schools)(retired)
Signorina PENE (Inspector of provincial schools)

Various Personalities.

Cav. ZOPPELLI (owns an anonimous printing house)
Dott. MASOTTI
Comm. Dott. MARASCIULLO (Vice Questore)
Dott. BERTOLI (Vice President of the Canale della Vittoria)
CAVEDAL (of the Comando C.I.L)
Rag. SEGANTINI
Rag. FURLANETTO
Dott. DEL GRECO (Vice Federale, Console della Milizia)
Rag. SAIBENE (Vice Federale)

Squadrists

FRASCOGNA (Factotum G.I.L.)
BELLIO (Usciere at the Civilian Hospital)
FUGALLI PAOLO (Employee of the Sindaciti)

3828

Young Men belonging to the Squadre Giov. d'Azione.

FANNI (belongs to the Federazione fascista)

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Rag. FURLANETTO
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FUGALLI PAOLO (Employee of the Sindaciti)

3828

Young Men belonging to the Squadre Giov. d'Azione.

FANNI (belongs to the Federazione fascista)
ARDITO (Volunteer with the Germans)
AZZOLA (" " ")
SCHIAVON FERDINANDO (Student)
SCHIAVON EMILIO (Student)
The brothers ANTONIUTTI (Students)
DE VIDE (Student)
NICOLETTI (Student).

(P.W.B. Bari 28.7.44).

XXX. Fascists north of the Arno

Piero PIEROTTI of SAN LORENZO A PAGNATICO A well known Fascist Propagendist. At SAN CASCIANO and at SAN GEORGIO himself threw bombs at the local population who were asking for food.

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Vice Brigadiere of the G.N.R. MOSCHINI of SAN FREDIANO A SETTIMO
Constantly arrested patriots. Assisted Germans in manhunts in VOLTERRANO and in LUCCHESIA.

Tenente BENNENI of PISA.
Commands an execution squad composed of fascists of the 90th Legion.

The following fascists fled the city of CRESPINA.

PAUDOLF LEOPOLDO Sec. Politico. Fascist Republican Party. Squadrist. Collaborated with German SS.

PETTINELLI ORAZIO, Squadrist. Fascist Republican Party

The following Fascists fled COLLE SALVETTI:

LEPORI UGO Republican Fascist. Squadrist. Marshal in Rep. Guard and in MVSN.SS. collaborator May be in VERSO MANTOVA

VIRGILI, Carlo fu Olinti Aged 42, Fanatical Republican Fascist.

(P.W.B. 5th Army 11.8.44).

XXXI. Officer collaborator at Viterbo.

"I was left with a few men and a 2nd Lt., an ardent squadrist, and I had a machine gun with me. A few days later, 2nd Lt. FIORINI went to VITERBO in order to call the Germans".
(Censorship Intercept 19.7.44).

XXXII. Personalities at Montecatini.

"Concerning the political situation, she says that as from last October, the PRINCE was the Prefect Commissioner and since May 1st Mayor. The Secretary of the New Republican Fascist Government is Avv. MARIANI. At MASSA? where dott. PANENTI was the Commissioner, the position has been taken over by GOSTINO INNOCENTI since October.
(Censorship Intercept 6.7.44).

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Inter-Office Communication Slips

GTS

Date_____

Suspense_____

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		For Col Simmons
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3	✓	
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC		
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		
			3825

S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:20 August 1944:
: JJ F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

From - 130001
To - 192400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 201500

No. 36.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) It is clearly evident that Allied prestige has been greatly augmented by the successful landing in Southern France on 15 August 1944. News of this operation created much speculation in Italian Military Command circles and elicited predictions of an early Allied victory. It is demonstrated, by the tone of Italian officers' conversation, that Germany's present plight is regarded as desperate. Among the ranks of the Italian soldiers stationed here on Sardinia, the present developments are thought to increase the possibility of an early return to their homes.

(2) Reports of many and varied rumors circulating among the various Italian Army units have commanded the attention of Italian Army Intelligence officers. One particular rumor deals with the post-war position of Italy. It has been the topic of spirited discussions by the Italian soldiers and treats of Allied control of Italy for a period of ninety-nine years after termination of hostilities in Europe. It is further claimed by most of the personnel that Italian seaports are to be occupied by English and American government agents for the purpose of absolute control of shipping. It is interesting to note that these rumors have commenced contemporaneously with news of major Allied gains and successes.

(3) A recent Italian Army directive orders that five thousand six hundred (5,600) officers are to be discharged from the Italian Army by 1 September 1944. Of this number, one thousand four hundred (1,400) officers stationed in Sardinia will be released. No particular reaction has been noted as a result of the publication of said directive.

(4) Italian Army Medical Officers state that they have completely exhausted all medicinal supplies and are faced with a most serious problem in

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(4) Italian Army Medical Officers state that they have completely exhausted all medicinal supplies and are faced with a most serious problem in view of the malaria situation in Sardinia.

(5) Italian Intelligence reports a favorable security situation. 3821

b. CIVILIAN

(1) There is very little change in the civilian situation. Keen interest in the progress of the Allies is noted in conversations and Italian newspapers. Civilian morale continues to improve.

(2) Some increase in Communist activity has been reported. Several political meetings were held in Cagliari and Sassari provinces and Communist propaganda was disseminated. Public reception to these meetings and propaganda was not enthusiastic.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Read [illegible]
23 [illegible]
[illegible]

File: Security

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(3) Recent reports from the Carabinieri Headquarters indicate an increase in the number of crimes committed on Sardinia. Armed robberies in the province of Nuoro constitute the major part of the total. The scarcity of consumer goods and the basic temperament of the Sardinian are given as reasons for the large number of crimes. Lack of equipment, personnel, and transportation are hampering the activities of the Carabinieri in checking this situation.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) Only two (2) hostile aircraft were plotted in this area.

(2) At 0412 hours, 13 August 1944, an unidentified aircraft was plotted at a point approximately 35 miles south of Alghero, moving south at one thousand (1,000) feet altitude. Three minutes later the aircraft was identified as hostile. It changed its course to northwest and plot faded shortly afterwards. It is now known that aircraft was on a mission to drop enemy agents who have since been apprehended.

(3) At 1225 hours, 14 August 1944, an unidentified aircraft was plotted 40 miles southeast of Alghero, moving southeast. Plot faded shortly thereafter and did not reappear.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Wire Cutting - None.

(2) Other - None.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) Interrogations have been completed in connection with the three enemy agents, COTZA, Virgilio; CAMPUS, Francesco; and MARCHI, Antonio.

(2) COTZA and CAMPUS were dropped by parachute from a German JU88 at 0400 hours on 13 August 1944 in the vicinity of Cabras (Oristano). They were immediately apprehended by shepherds and turned over to American military authorities. MARCHI was dropped at 0500 hours on 12 August by another JU88 in the same area. He was apprehended at his home several days later by Counter Intelligence Corps and Italian Secret Service personnel.

(3) These agents were members of the group under the command of USAI, Luciano, Sardinian priest, who was previously apprehended with two [illegible] (see Intelligence Periodic Report No. 32, dated 23 July 1944).

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(3) These agents were members of the group under the command of USAI, Luciano, Sardinian priest, who was previously apprehended with two other members (see Intelligence Periodic Report No. 32, dated 23 July 1944). They had been given detailed instructions by German agencies and their mission was to ascertain public feeling in Sardinia towards the Germans and Allies, report the type, amount, and location of Allied equipment, and determine the Allied strength on Sardinia.

(4) It was indicated that the remaining members of the group would arrive shortly. Preparations have been made for their proper reception.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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3. Miscellaneous.

A security check of Elmas Airbase disclosed excellent security. Several minor improvements have been put into effect as a result of this check.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
AA C. of S., G-2.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ) 16th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - No 20

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisans The recent advance towards the Arno and consequent over-running of regions largely occupied by partisans, has given us a clearer view of the strength, ubiquity and determination of the patriot movement.

In Florence partisans played an important part in the operations and allied officers present have paid tribute to their courage and discipline, and recognised the heroic character of their leader "Potente" who was killed in the city he had helped to liberate.

From all over Italy come reports of bands of patriots raiding and operating. German punitive expeditions and assaults by Fascist militia seem to have no other result than the burning of villages and the massecre of innocent people in return for heavy losses.

The whole partisan movement is so wide-spread that it almost takes on the aspect of a general rising. A German source admits heavy losses among troops employed against partisans.

3822

FASCIST FORCES

Eight Fascist Divisions appear to have been formed - 2 Alpine Divisions under Graziani are reported to have started operations against the patriots in the mountains west of M. Maggiore.

Desertions. Up to July 15th the utmost chaos prevailed among the Army and police owing to continual desertion.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789020

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GERMANS

Swiss sources report that Germans are fortifying two lines of defence in N. Italy, one is the Padova-Sette Comuni plateau line and the other, a little further back, runs from M. Grappa to the mouth of the Piave. It is also thought that the arrival in Italy of Italian Divisions is meant to relieve German troops, who are badly needed in France and Russia.

Behaviour As usual the German retreat is signalised by savage atrocities and massacres of civilians. A bad case occurred at Guardistallo. Other reports come from Cerbaiola and Corniona, Colle Val D'Elsa, Gubbio , San Casciano, Farnese, Anna, Lanciano and S. Savino.

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SUMMARY 2.

ECONOMICS

Industries. From the north come reports of great falling off of production due to lack of materials, air raid damage, removal of machinery by the Germans and sabotage.

Air Raid Damage. Intercepted letters from May to July report extensive damage in Rimini, Ferrara, Milan, Genova, Pesaro, Bologna and Viareggio.

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"D" Section Italy (Occ).

16th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 20

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SECRET
PW Section Italy (Occ). 16th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - No 20.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

Partisan formations appear to have played a large part in the final liberation of the city of FLORENCE. All these formations depended on the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation (C.T.L.N. of Florence) which was connected with the C.L.N. of MILAN. Under it worked a military Junta responsible for organising GARIBALDI Brigades throughout TUSCANY. Garibaldi Brigades, being active guerilla units, did not function in the city itself. However, for such purposes as liquidation of Fascists, propaganda etc. the town was divided by the Committee into four zones, each under an inspector. The area South of the ARNO was Zone 4, under a professor called DAMI. Each zone controlled a Patriotic Action Group (Gruppos Azione Patriotica or GAP).

The partisans were composed of elements of every party and also of apolitical elements. They elected their own military leaders and their own political commissioners. Their choice fell on individuals notable for courage and organising capacity. The C.T.L.N. only sent information and general directives to the Command HQ of the Division. The Division which operated in the Florence area was called the ARNO Division (not to be confused with the A.R.N.O Division which was in the IMPRUNETA area). It numbered about 2000 men operating in the zone PRATOMAGNO-MONTEGIOVE-MONET MOR LIO-MONTE SCALARI.

3820

Commando Divisione d'Assalto
Garibaldi "ARNO".

22nd Bde "Lanciotto" Pratomagno	22nd Bis Bde "Sinigaglia", M. Scalari.	10th Bde "Caiani" Pratomagno	"Fanciullacci" Bde M. Morello.

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The Division was divided into Brigades as above. It was formed at the beginning of June 1944.

When our troops arrived in the southern part of FLORENCE some 400 partisans of 22 Garibaldi Brigade (ie. the "Lanciotto" Brigade) together with the Brigade Commander Lieut Adige BARLUCCI, alias POTENTE, were found there. The bulk of this unit had been compelled to retire from the PRATOMAGNO area owing to the severity of German reprisals. The Brigade drifted into the town as the allied troops approached and POTENTE, with two companies, established himself in a villa overlooking the BOBOLI Gardens. Other partisan elements, already in the city brought their numbers up to 6 800. It was decided to employ them in clearing up the snipers which the Germans and Fascists had left in the town. By Agreement with the commander

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the partisans handed in their arms, which were stored in an armoury under partisan guard and issued as required. Unfortunately POTENTE was recently killed on a sniper hunt; he will shortly be given a public funeral.

In the hills north and east of FLORENCE the CAIANI and FANCIULACCI Brigades are reported to be still operating. The CAIANI (20 Garibaldi Brigade) Brigade of four companies operates in the FIESOLE-SETTIGNANO area. It is said to be well armed with automatic weapons, but short of ammunition. Its leader is "BRUNETTO". In the MT. MORELLO area the FANCIULACCI Brigade of three companies under "OTTONE" is operating. The brigade suffered heavy casulaties when attacked by the Germans about 20 July, and its present strength is probably not more than 300. It is also known as 8 Garibaldi Brigade. The SENIGALLIA Brigade, which formerly operated in the SAN GIOVANNI VAL D'ARNO area, has been over-run by our troops and the former commander DANIELE DOLFI, or "GICBE" is now political commissar of the LANCIOTTO Brigade.

FLORENCE has given an opportunity of seeing from close quarters a Garibaldi Brigade in action. The British officer responsible for organising the partisan patrols reports that he was very impressed by their keenness and discipline. Though his men wore gay red scarves and the red star on a white and green background POTENTE himself maintained that his band was non-political and these were not the Communist emblems , but merely the local national signs of the partisans in his area. He himself was a former clerk in the Ministry of Finance branch at COMO and served in SICILY as a lieutenant in an Italian paradhutist regiment.

POTENTE's statements, even if possibly not entirely accurate, at least show the lengths to which he was prepared to go to make it possible for men of other political opinions to serve under him. It is probably also the case in other effective partisan bands that politics are not allowed to play a considerable part while the unit is still fighting. The LANCIOTTO Brigade was quite prepared to accept as Chief of Staff a parachutist Italian colonel, a regular staff officer whose experience had been gained as Chief of Staff of the Fifth Italian Army. The Colonel himself was quite happy to serve under a former minor civil servant, and in the partisan headquarters military salutes appear to be interchangeable with clenched fists.

(8th Army Summary No 23 and P.W.B. News of Partisans north and south of Gothic Line. Rome).

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North of FLORENCE little fresh information about partisan activity has been received. A well-armed band of some 100 men, including British and Russian ex-PW and German deserters, is reported in the RAZZOLO area. Further east along the GOTHIC LINE there is still no information about the powerful bands which formerly operated in the ALPE DI SAN BENEDETTO on either side of the FLORENCE-FORLI road, except that the leader LIBERO is believed to have been killed. The fate of partisans to the South West in the VERGE RENO area is also obscure at the moment. In the PRATOMAGNO and ALPE DI CATENAIA the withdrawal of the bulk of the LANCIOTTO Brigade and the disbandment of the PIO BORRI Brigade (23 Garibaldi Brigade) has left only isolated groups of partisans.

SECRET

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S. OF LUCCA A large body of Russians on horse-back enquired at SAN FREDIANO. A SETTIMO for information about partisans on the VERRUCA. They were in the area more than 8 hrs and then rode towards the Pisan hills. (10 or 13 July)

N OF LUCCA There is intense partisan activity in the SERCHIO valley NW Of BAGNI DI LUCCA and the LIMA valley to the NE as far as ABETONE There are SS garrisons in GARFAGNANA (UPPER SERCHIO valley) (June)

NW of PISA- In May it was reported that partisans are active in this area. A young and energetic Air Force officer, LT. LOMBARDI is in command.

SW FIRENZUOLA, MONTECARELLI Many TODT workers have escaped from MONTE CARELLI, which has been occupied by partisans. In spite of German control, partisans hadpreviously succeeded in capturing many of the TODT workers' tools. Resistance units of the area had thus obtained trucks and weapons. (13 June).

N.E. TREVISO An informant had heard that there were partisans active in the hills W of AVIANO, who had raided several German columns. Despite German attempts to round them up, they were still operating successfully in May.

SW. PARMA -FORNOVO (June) A large band of partisans who wear German or Republican uniforms are operating in the hills to the south of this town. From all accounts they are well armed and well disciplined.

NW. of BRESCIA The Fascist Republican authorities have put a price on the head of a BRESCIA industrialist BERETTA, owner of the steel works here, alleged to have supplied weapons to the partisans of the area. GARDONE VAL TROMPIA.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 8.8.44).

MARRADI In the Marradi area there was and probably still is a band belonging to the 10th "Firenze" Brigade, composed of 80 men, commanded by a Sardinian specialist in sabotage whose name was "Angelo". He had been dropped by parachute from an English plane at the end of April. In the MARRADI-BRISIGHELLA area, in the direction of FAENZA, besides this band there were other bands opereting, but it is not known whether they belonged to the "Firenze" Brigade or to the "Bologna" Brigade, as they acted along the border of the two provinces. In the period from May to the end of July the 10th Firenze Brigade had had 10 clashes with the Germans, in which they had lost 8 dead and

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(Lt. WC. P.W.B. Rome).

EMILIA and ROMAGNA

About 3 months ago "Garibaldi" Brigades were organised in the ROMAGNA. After a severe round-up for men these brigades were dispersed. About a month and a half ago one of the brigades was reformed, and another two were reorganised in the zone between FORLI and the MARCHE. There exist also brigades of G.A.P., one at FORLI and one at RAVENNA, with a strength of about 120 to 150 members. There is one brigade GAP at BOLOGNA and one at REGGIO EMILIA. There is also a partisan detachment at VADO, a Garibaldi Brigade on the MODENESE APENNINES. In the zone of PARMA there has been a Garibaldi Brigade "PICELLI" organised. At PIACENZA the partisan movement organised by officers was very strong.

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LOMBARDY The Communist Partisan movement in LOMBARDY found serious difficulties on account of the great diffusion of the Partito d'Azione which appeared to want to control the movement itself. A month and a halfago there only existed detachments and discussions were proceeding to constitute a common Military Command in order to be able to form proper Garibaldi Brigades.

PIEDMONT In Piedmont there already exist 7 Garibaldi brigades ie.

1 Division in the VAL DI LANZO of 3 brigades.
2 Brigades in the zone of BIELLA
1 " " " NOVARA
2 " in construction in the Province of TURIN

The partisan movement of the Partito d'Azione is strong in PIEDMONT.

VENETO The following brigades have been organised in VENETO.

1 Brigade known as the "Fratelli Bandiera" at SCIO and VALDAGNO.
1 Brigade known as the "Nino Nanetti" at VITTORIO VENETO.

Besides these there also exist

1 Partisan Brigade in the FRIULI
1 Brigade known as the "Trieste" operating in ISTRIA, but composed of officers and men of different provinces.
(P.W.B. 8th Army).(10.8.44).

Up to now there appears to have been little penetration of Communism in the ALTO ADIGE. Groups are found as far as RIVERETO and no further. There is some contact between Italian and Austrian Catholics in the BOLZANO for common work of anti-Nazi propaganda. (P.W.B. 8th Army).

The following report of partisan activities in the PIACENZA Province is given in the Fascist official report.

"It is confirmed that for some time past bands of partisans have been moving towards the province of Piacenza or in the frontier districts from Tuscany and Liguria. They can be divided into three categories -Badoglian, activist bands (bande d'azione) and Communist bands. While at one time groups of rebels were operating on the frontiers of the province, recently they have stetioned their command HQs in the following localities: MORFASSO as the HQ of the

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In the neighbourhood of FARINA D'OLMO the following bands are operating "Red Star" 120 men, "Istriano", 100 men, "Montelaura" 200 men, "Captain Gaspare", 200 men, "Captain Selva" 200 men. Thus in a radius of a few km 820 armed men are stationed. Discipline in the bands is strong; they are generally composed of defaulters of the 1920, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926 conscript classes.

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"Every band is exceedingly well-armed; for example the "Captain Gaspare" band has eight heavy machine guns and 80 ordinary machine guns and the "Istriano" eight automatic sub-machine guns and 82 ordinary machine-guns.

Our armament is simply negligeable as compared with this abundance of automatic weapons, and this has a great influence on the morale of our soldiers.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 27.7.44).

Activities of Various Bands.

After hard fighting the patriots succeeded in throwing the Nazi Fascist troops out of the VALLE DEL LYS, inflicting severe losses on them.

PEROSA, near PINEROLO has been occupied by the Patriots.

German attacks on nuclei of resistance as SESTRIERES have been repulsed, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy.

The patriots have taken under their control the valleys of GRANA, STURA and GESSO. The roads leading to them are blocked to prevent the enemy from sending supplies and returning to the attack.

There have been violent encounters in the Modenese Appenined. The Germans have plundered and burnt 14 villages as reprisals. Following sabotage against the stations and plant of the electricity in the north of Italy, only 50% of the electric energy can now be used by the enemy.

Groups of Italian patriots which are fighting in the LIGURIAN ALPS and in particular along the coast line SPEZIA-GENOA have attacked barracks at CHIAVARI, capturing big dumps of arms, munitions and food. Following this the patriots have advanced as far as BORGOTARO, from where they have chased the local garrison and captured all the harvest which was distributed amongst the people and the rest destined for the necessities of the patriots.

A patriot brigade attacked a party of Fascists near MODENA, north of the Appenines, killing 100 Militia and wounding 60. Immediately afterwards the patriots occupied MONTEFIBRINO, half way between MODENA and LA SPEZIA.

500 Fascist Militia that advanced on VARZI and BRALLO, to commit acts of reprisals against the civil population, were met and routed

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Fascist troops out of the VALLE DEL LYS, inflicting severe losses on them.

PEROSA, near PINEROLO has been occupied by the Patriots.

German attacks on nuclei of resistance as SESTRIERES have been repulsed, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy.

The patriots have taken under their control the valleys of GRANA, STURA and GESSO. The roads leading to them are blocked to prevent the enemy from sending supplies and returning to the attack.

There have been violent encounters in the Modenese Appenined. The Germans have plundered and burnt 14 villages as reprisals. Following sabotage against the stations and plant of the electricity in the north of Italy, only 50% of the electric energy can now be used by the enemy.

Groups of Italian patriots which are fighting in the LIGURIAN ALPS and in particular along the coast line SPEZIA-GENOA have attacked barracks at CHIAVARI, capturing big dumps of arms, munitions and food. Following this the patriots have advanced as far as BORGOTARO, from where they have chased the local garrison and captured all the harvest which was distributed amongst the people and the rest destined for the necessities of the patriots.

A patriot brigade attacked a party of Fascists near MODENA, north of the Appenines, killing 100 Militia and wounding 60. Immediately afterwards the patriots occupied MONTEFIORINO, half way between MODENA and LA SPEZIA.

500 Fascist Militia that advanced on VARZI and BRALLO, to commit acts of reprisals against the civil population, were met and routed by patriots. The Fascists left 70 dead and as many wounded on the spot together with some vehicles and a notable number of heavy and light arms. German motorised units coming from VOGHERA are now moving to help the defeated and dispersed Fascists.

In the VALLE DEL NURE a strong enemy attack against a nucleus of patriots has been repulsed with the efficacious help of the Allied Air Forces. A considerable contingent of German troops is preparing to renew the attacks against the patriots in the zone of the ABETONE. The Germans have already had considerable losses in this locality. Apart from the number of dead and wounded, which is not yet ascertained, the Germans have left 250 prisoners in the hands of the patriots. (P.W.B. Rome 3.8.44).

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795020

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In the Tuscan-Emilian Appenines a Romagnolan Brigade of patriots has developed a series of efficacious operations which finished, amongst other things, in the temporary occupation of SANT'AGATA, FELTRE, and of FREGHETTO. Many political secretaries of the zone were executed.

The patriots have interrupted the SEMPIONE line at MEINALINA, at CORTINA and at DOBBIACO, the line from CADORE to CASTELLAVAZZO, the UDINE-TREVISO line at CASARZA.
(P.W.B. Rome).

At RIVA in the TRENTINO the German police have discovered a subversive organisation working against Germany. It had taken the name CESARE BATTISTI.
(Squilla Italica Basle 29.7.44).

The Gazetta del Popolo Turin reports from VERCELLI. G.N.R. Assault Battalion units, collaborating with the German police and supported by the "Leonessa" Tank unit and Italian SS and artillery, pressed an attack against bandits in the mountainous regions of VERCELLI and NOVARA. Many captured in thepossession of arms were executed and others, famished, demorelised and in rags. surrendered without fighting. Many prisoners were allowed to serve their country in labour camps. The struggle was pursued unremittingly. The Commander of this particular unit imposed a fine of 50,000 lire on the industrialists and tradesmen in the region for their mildness towards bandits, which sum will be handed over to the families which had lost relations killed by outlaws.
(27.7.44).

The policy of reprisals has now entered a new phase in Fascist Italy. Today hostages are taken from among offenders arrested long before the crime for which they are punished occurred, and they are executed at the scene of thesubsequent crime. In GENOA, five "Terrorists" were shot as a reprisal for the recent murder of General PARODI, the local Federal Commissioner.
(Tribune de Geneve 1.8.44).

Recently Razzias in northern Italy were extended to the trains as the Fascist police have begun to stop and search local trains in the middle of the country. In an article entitled "Wild West in MILAN" Republica Fascista deals with the nightly shooting in Milan streets, which has now become the rule. The Milanese, awakened by the noise of

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UDINE-TREVISO line at CASARZA.
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(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 2.8.44).

A correspondent in a letter from GENOA writes "GENOVA is like hell; a never ending fight is raging between nazi-Fascists, besides anglo-American planes are continually bombing the town".
(Censorship intercept. 3.7.44).

SECRET

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In VENICE 20 nazi fascists were killed and 50 wounded in the collapse of the Giustinian palace caused by the patriots.

A German P.W. from 162 Inf. Div. stated that while his regiment (236 Tank Destroyer Coy) was employed against partisans in NE Italy the Regiment suffered considerable losses through killed and deserted. 3rd Battalion had 80 dead in 4 months, 45 being killed in one engagement. Heavy losses were also suffered during fighting in Dentral Italy in June. At the time of his capture (2nd July) the fighting strength of his regiment had shrunk to 500 men. (P.W.B. Advance A.A.I.).(5.8.44).

Dangerous activity by partisans is reported in the vicinity of MODENA by a PW officer of 4 Para. Div. where many vehicles had been attacked during the night. Special orders were issued demanding that not less than three vehicles travel at a time. Partisans used German and Austrian deserters, order them to stop vehicles demanding a lift. When the vehicle is stopped the partisans attack it. In many cases German deserters or stragglers were being asked by Italian farmers to lay down their arms and change uniform for civilian clothing. If they decided to do so representatives of the partisans would visit them and ask them to join their groups.
(P.W.B. Advance A.A.I. 5.8.44).

Partisans report enemy positions. There are an increasing number of reports of partisans who report enemy positions to our patrols. For example :

5th Army report dated 27.7.44 mentions partisans in 2 corps sector reporting a line of MG positions. Other partisans reported emplacements of 2 large guns, having been told by the gun crews that they were to fire on LEGHORN.

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(P.W.B. Advance A.A.I.).

3817

II. Sabotage.

NOVARA In a daring raid patriots destroyed the airoplane factory and the deposit of propellors at ARMENO in the Province of Novara.

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CARPI Other patriots attacked a train full of German troops near Carpi, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

At the beginning of July the German authorities made a disagreeable discovery. The trains coming from the north of Italy with cattle, had neither escort nor fodder. The lack of escort facilitated the stealing of the horses and mules along the way; the lack of fodder provoked the death of those which remained. Afterwards it was found that this was the result of clever acts of sabotage carried out by the deliverers of the beasts and the railway staff. The German attempts to remedy this were useless, and so the enemy finds it ever more difficult to take the animals away from the Italian agriculturists to Germany. Rather than allow the animals to arrive in Germany the Italians prefer that they should die on the way.
(P.W.B. Rome 28.7.44).

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FASCIST FORCES.

III. Organisation

There now appear to exist eight Fascist Divisions: the Monteviso and Monte Rosa Alpine Divisions, the San Marco, Marine Divisions, the Italia Littoria and Mussolini Motorised Infantry Divisions and the Vesuvia and Etna AA Divisions. The two Alpine Divisions, under Graziani's command are reported to have recently started operations against the "Maquis" in the mountains west of Lake Maggiore. Others are reported to have been sent to the Tuscany front. Some, however, have not yet crossed the Brenner.

The Corriere della Sera, Milan reports that two companies of the "Muti" Legion left on July 27th for operational zones. They were the Ferrara company and the motorised company "Baragiotto" with full fighting equipment.
(Gazette de Lausanne 2.8.44).

IV. Desertions from Army and Police in Tuscany.

The clandestine paper "Ribelle" published the following extracts from a report on the situation in the Military Commands in Tuscany, received on July 15th from a reliable source.

"Province of AREZZO", Provincial Command. Almost all the personnel employed ran away some days ago, some to their own homes, some to increase the rebel ranks. The members of the command have received orders to fall back on BOLOGNA.

Province of Florence 201st Regional Command 60 members of the "Security Company" who were under the orders of the Regional Command have deserted to the Maquis. It was found necessary to keep the remainder of the troop in barracks in order to avoid furtner desertions.

Province of Pistoia. The position is practically the same as in Florence and Arezzo. Powerful bands of rebels are established in the mountains overlooking Pistoia.

Province of Lucca. Many bridges, already mined by the Germans, have been blown up by the rebels at night, no watch having been kept on them by the Germans.

Province of Apuania. The same as for Lucca.

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Province of Apuania. The same as for Lucca.

In conclusion the utmost confusion and chaos prevails in the Military commands throughout Tuscany. The Regional recruiting for the army has shown that the system is unsuitable in all respects.
(Squilla Italica Basle 29.7.44).

V. No leave to places south of Bologna and Spezia.

An intercepted letter reads "... and if they refuse to send me where I asked to go I will go to any Convalescence camp they choose for me, and I will then know what road to take. However, leaves are not granted to points beyond BOLOGNA and SPEZIA, but you will realise that all I need will be to get one day away from here for me".
(Censorship intercept 25.7.44).

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VI. Guce's letter to Graziani

The following is an extract from a letter sent by Mussolini to Graziani after he had announced his resignation "Dear Graziani, The struggle against the bandits must be organised in such a way as to make a strong impression on the population and fill our united supporters with enthusiasm. The organisation must involve the effort of the whole Social Republic against this "Vendee insurrection" and extend to all provinces, radically cleaning them up". This letter is regarded as evidence that Graziani opposed the utilisation of the Fascist Army against pertisans.
(Gazette de Lausanne 1.8.44).

GERMANS

VII. Dispositions.

It has been reported that the Wehrmacht is rapidly fortifying two defence lines in northern Italy, one running between PADUA and the SETTE COMMUNI PLATEAU, well known from the last war, and the second slightly further back between MONTE GRAPPA and the mouth of the PIAVE river, the line held by the Austrians in the Spring of 1918. Both lines are destined to defend the routes to Yugoslavia. Having abandoned the construction of fortifications on the plain of the PO the Germans confine themselves to preparing positions on the southern Alpine slopes.
(Gazette de Lausanne 2.8.44).

It is reported that the withdrawal of German troops from Italy, conforming with the agreement reached at the Hitler-Mussolini meetings, has already started. During the last few days "the Hermann Goring Division re-crossed the Po to the Veneto, while five Italian Divisions which have returned from Germany have been sent to the firing line. It is affirmed by well-informed circles that the Germans, once they have abandoned LIGURIA, PIEDMONT and LOMBARDY, which, it is predicted, will be soon, will resist for some time along a line crossing the regions of MANTUA and VERONA, in order to assure the retreat of the majority of their forces over the BRENNER, after which the VENETO will be evacuated. Destructions in TRIESTE confirm this hypothesis.
(Popolo e Liberta 31.7.44).

VIII. Evacuation of Civilians and anti-partisan measures.

A civilian reported notices posted by Germans in NOCE and

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Army against partisans.
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VIII. Evacuation of Civilians and anti-partisan measures.

A civilian reported notices posted by Germans in NOBE and CUCIGLIANA, saying in part:

"Because there have been actions against German soldiers and cutting of the telephone wires all towns on M. PISANO between ASCIANO and BUTI north of the ARNO River must be evacuated of all men between the ages of 16 and 50; otherwise, they must present themselves to the first German CP to be enrolled for work in LUCCA Province, where they will receive pay and food. All men between the ages of 16 and 50 found in this area, after 2nd August 1944 may be considered as partisans. Italians, for the benefit of your Fatherland, obey this order or be considered traitors of your country".

By order of the German Command.

(P.W.B. Advance HQ AFI 10.8.44).

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An order found in the SUBBIANO area in mid-July, after stating that all persons found in possession of arms or hiding partisans etc. would be shot, continues:

"Any village where it can be proved that there are bandits, or where attacks against German or Italian soldiers have been made, or where acts of sabotage intended to damage or destroy warlike stores have taken place, WILL BE BURNT TO THE GROUND. Moreover, male inhabitants of the village over 18 years of age WILL ALL BE SHOT. Women and girls will be interned in labour camps.

ITALIANS.

The well-being of your country and the fate of your families are now in your hands. The German Armed Forces will carry out the above orders justly, but without mercy, and with all the severity and the consequences of the case.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE
GERMAN ARMED FORCES.

(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 8.8.44).

IX. Behaviour.

An extract from the diary of a German deserter reads as follows, showing that the Germans themselves are sometimes shocked at the behaviour of their fellows:

"Yesterday we met in a small pub, as so often, a drunken "LANDSEER" who in spite of repeated warnings would not give up trying to steal several bottles of wine from the very hospitable landlord. We were able in the end to frustrate his intentions, but what a slight such conduct throws on the mentality of the German soldier. I think we must ascribe a major part in the earning of this title to ourselves, for unfortunately such types are only too well represented with us". (P.W.B. German Intelligence Report 29.7.44).

X. Atrocities.

A terrible atrocity was committed by German troops at the end of June as they retreated through GUARDISTALLO, a village some 6 miles east of CECINA.

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In mid-June the Germans, knowing that partisans were operating in the Guardistallo district, came to an agreement with the priest and the communal-secretary of the village whereby they should discourage the villagers from hostile acts against German troops.

On June 29th, however, a band of Garibaldi Brigade partisans, from another district, clashed with a column of German artillery, which was taking up positions on the Guardistallo-Cecina road. After a pitched battle, in which several Germans were killed the partisans withdrew. The Germans, as a reprisal, began by shooting out of hand three inhabitants from an adjacent farm, in addition to a woman refugee who was living there. In another farm they killed a woman and her daughter (who was in bed), and near the same place a man and his wife who were refugees. Eight of the partisans, who had been taken prisoner, were made to dig a large pit at the edge of a thicket

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near a farm; they were then machine-gunned and thrown into the pit, together with a dog which had also been machine-gunned.
(P.W.B. 5th Army).(6.8.44).

CERBAIOLA and CORNIONA 25 civilians massacred as reprisals for resistance. (P.W.B. Rome 5.8.44).

COLLE VAL D'ELSA Some villages near Colle Val d'Elsa were raised to the ground.
(Censorship Intercept 24.7.44).

GUBBIO A German officer was killed, so 40 persons were taken from their houses and shot.
(Censorship Intercept 2.8.44).

SAN CASCIANO.

Another name to add to the long list of priests, victims of the blind, bloody nazi fascist barbarity is that of Fra Narciso, of the Capucine order who lived in a monastery near SAN CASCIANO, which has been recently liberated by the Allies. Brother Narciso was killed without any reason whatsoever whilst he was watching quietly, without any particular intention in view, some Germans putting mines in the road. All at once a German soldier shot at him. Fra Narciso in dismay asked why they had shot at him, but the German soldier was not yet satisfied and discharged another two shots at him until he saw his victim motionless and covered with blood on the ground.
(P.W.B. Rome 4.8.44).

Another priest was the witness of an incident of ferocity at CEDOGOLO in VAL CAMONICA. Arriving in BRENO, whence many people had fled to escape the reprisals which the Germans were carrying out at Cedegolo, the priest heard that there was a young man in his death agony in the hospital and asking for the Last Sacrament. He asked to be allowed to go and administer it. The Militia consented, but accompanied him to the bedside of the boy. On arrival there, suspecting that the boy was a partisan and had been wounded in the recent clash, they prevented the administration of the sacrament and massacred the youth in his bed under the eyes of the priest.
(P.W.B. Rome. 4.8.44).

3815

FARNESE Two British P.Ws were given away to the Germans by some spy, captured, put in jail and shot three days later by machine gune fire

ANNA As a reprisal for the killing of some Germans twenty

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3845

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ANNA As a reprisal for the killing of some Germans twenty persons were put into a house and shot, among them women and children and then the house was burnt.
(Censorship Intercept 3.7.44).

LANCIANO The Germans rounded up all the young men here and shot them. One young man who was found in possession of arms had his eyes put out, his arms bound and was then shot.
(Censorship Intercept 3.7.44).

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S. SAVINO. Prov. Arezzo

At a villa in S. SAVINO Germans set up an "Inquisition Room" to try and obtain information about partisans in the district The owner of the villa was accused of being the leader of the local partisan movement, was tortured, but managed to escape. His family were also tortured and his son later found killed and horribly mutilated.
(F.S.S. 13.8.44).

XI. Treatment of Jews.

The following letter indicates that in spite of other preoccupations the Germans are still occupied in trying to carry out in Italy their campaign against the Jews.

"I request details of the number of Jews arrested by the Italian officials in accordance with the order of 30.11.43, divided according to men, women and children, and at the same time information as to whether these Jews can be taken over by the Security Police and the Security Service.

If not, I should like the reasons given which prevent this.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

(P.W.B. German Intelligence) (12.8.44).

XII. Propaganda.

The strongest theme of the German Propaganda is that the Allies bring with them hunger and devastation.
(P.W.B. 5th Army report 6.8.44).

The following is the text of a leaflet issued by the Germans as propaganda to their own troops.

LEAFLET FOR ALL SOLDIERS OF THE COMMAND-ZONE OF THE GERMAN MARINE-COMMANDOS IN ITALY.

Soldiers and members of my command-zone.

The fifth year of total war confronts us with new and difficult assignments. We can and shall master them if we concentrate our physical and material energies combined with a fanatical will-power to victory. Our enemies know that they cannot match or surpass us. [illegible] battlefield or in the economical realm. Therefore

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The fifth year of total war confronts us with new and difficult assignments. We can and shall master them if we concentrate our physical and material energies combined with a fanatical will-power to victory. Our enemies know that they cannot match or surpass us. either on the battle-field or in the economical realm. Therefore they try to undermine the morale of the German people. For this purpose they use bomb-terror, propaganda and agitation by radio, and the spreading of false rumours to the front line troops and the home-land.

You must obey the following six commandments:

1. Do not listen to any enemy broadcast even if there isn't anybody round to watch you. Subdue your curiosity and desire for sensational news. Remember that the enemy has only one objective in mind, to make you falter and to weaken your resistance. It is also forbidden to listen to musical programs of the enemy. Penitentiary punishment will not only be given to subversive elements, but to anybody disobeying this order.

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2. Don't spread rumours. The majority of unfavourable news originates from enemy agitation. Spreading of rumours will be punished by penal servitude even if the instigator did not hear the broadcast himself. Personal comments also are forbidden.

3. According to the will of the Fuehrer, the Party and the Wehrmacht must lead the German people to victory. Resent therefore the attempt of dissidents to split the Wehrmacht and the NSDAP. You not only have the right, but it is your duty to silence immediately those who try to make mischief or originate discord. Make them ashamed by your example. Remember that total warfare asks for everybody's help and therefore accomplishments cannot be perfect always. Good will has to make up for certain lapses.

4. Never discuss military matters in railroads, streetcars, or restaurants. The enemy listens. In total war the enemy is interested in everything: armament, supply, food, morale, discipline, and the relationship between leaders and subordinates. Don't discuss military topics even in your own family circle. Be extremely cautious when talking to other soldiers. Keep in mind the Fuehrer's order that nobody should receive more information than is necessary in order to carry out his mission.

5. Don't burden the folks at home with your own worries. They suffer sufficiently. It is neither manly nor chivalrous to tell unfavourable news to the weak ones; instead, console them when writing home.

6. Observe yourself and your comrades to note whether or not the impression you make is correct. Remember at all times that you are the model for many others and that you are responsible-together with them- for the final victory of our people.

MEENDSEN-BOHLKEN
Admiral.

(Confidential source 28.7.44).

XIII. Morale.

E of S. MARCELLO -COLLINA. German soldiers here complained of lack of weapons and were much discouraged by the fact that the positions they had built were still empty.

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Some informants who are Senior Officers in the Italian Navy, state that special Staff Officers were sent from Germany to spread reports among units of the German Navy at VENICE about the efficacy of secret weapons.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report to 8.8.44).

POLITICS.

XIV. Pavolini's last instructions in Florence.

One informant stated that PAVOLINI was known, before leaving Florence, to have organised 400 men with orders to shoot or enter on a Black List, all those who collaborated with the Allies. He also left behind him one of his secretaries PUCCIO PUCCI, believed to be living at the Savoy Hotel. Another Fascist reported to have been left behind is the Marchese SANTIANI, via Italo Balbo 9.
(P.W.B. 8th Army 8.8.44).

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XV. Location of Ministries in Northern Italy.

"The Board of Education is at PADOVA and the War-Department has moved to several small villages on MONTE GRAPPA. I asked a soldier for the name of one of them, and he told me that the "Direzione Generale" for officers is located at PATERNO, on the MONTE GRAPPA.
(Censorship Intercept 13.7.44).

The Republican Fascist Ministry of Justice is located at CREMONA, Corso Garibaldi 25.
(Censorship Intercept 25.7.44).

ECONOMICS.

XVI. Food Situation.

Conditions in the PISA district during June and July.

Economic conditions were not too bad. Here are the typical Black Market prices:

Bread	Lire	25 to 50	the kilo
Beans	"	40-60	" "
Pasta	"	30	" "
Rice	"	30	" "
Wine	"	50	" litre
Olive oil	"	1200	the litre.

Meat became very plentiful in the last few weeks as the peasants were slaughtering their stock clandestinely (to avoid German requisitioning) and selling it privately.
(P.W. B. 5th Army Report 6.8.44).

Regime Fascist CREMONA 29.7.44 reports: From the month of February until June fines of over 224,000,000 lire have been imposed by the Provincial Price Commissions for breaches of food regulations.
(4.8.44).

Life in PADUA. The children perhaps would not exist without dreaming of dishes of "pasti" meat, etc. We are not afraid of the alerts and the bombardments: it was this that was lacking: Nerves are very solid and I have no desire to be evacuated".
(Censorship Intercept 3.5.44).

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(Censorship Intercept 3.5.44).

XVII. Transport.

Lack of Car Tyres in northern Italy.

A circular letter of the O.M. (a motorcar factory in Brescia) reads as follows:

"Owing to lack of standard measure tyres, many vehicles must adopt wheels of different size from the normal one:"
(Censorship Intercept 31.7.44).

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XVIII. Industry

MILAN The "Compagnia Generale di Elettricita" factory in MILAN Via Borgognone 34, constructs engines for electric locomotives It employed about 5,000 workers, but production has been hindered by lack of material and the attitude of the workers and most of the Italian managers. There is a German control commission.

APUANIA The Factory of the same society in APUANIA has been dismantled. The machinery has been partly taken to pieces and hidden, partly removed by the Germans.

MILAN The Pirelli firm in MILAN was working on a small scale owing to damage by bombing and shortage of material (May)

PONTE S. PIETRO and TRESEZZO The Caproni aircraft works at PONTE S. PIETRO and TRESEZZO employ about 6,000 workers. Junkers aircraft are repaired there

SW. BERGAMO-DALMINE Torpedoes, shells and bombs are produced in factories here (Mid May)

NOVARA The refining plant of the ANIC factory of LEGHORN had been removed to NOVARA, where there is another ANIC factory (July).

An informant who was a technical worker of PIAGGIO firm in PONTEDERA said that Piaggo factories had left Pontedera in May and were distributed among the following localities:

TRINITA (close to railway station) manufacture of parts for the wings of FW 190.

BIELLA HQ manufacture of parts for german aircraft engines.

CEVA Large storage depots

ALBA (SW ASTI): MONDOVI
FINALE LIGURE (SW SAVONA)

3843

The managing Director was Eng. COLOMBELLI, from PONTEDERA, who cooperates with the Germens. About 1,000 workers had been compulsorily transferred from PONTEDERA: many others were engaged in the new area. (8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 8.8.44).

XIX. Public Health.

"... There is a severe epidemic of typhoid, scabes and other infectious

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XIX. Public Health.

"... There is a severe epidemic of typhoid, scabes and other infectious diseases.... We are just stunned and don't understand anything, not even a purge can be found and falling ill one must per force die". (CHIETI 4.8.44).
(Censorship Intercept 5.8.44).

XX. Air Raid Damage.

BOLOGNA

Although Bologna is to a large extent destroyed, the DUCATI factories there for producing radio sets for the German Air Force have not been bombed.

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RIMINI Trains for the south for civilians go as far as RIMINI, where the Officine Mecanniche Reggiane" mechanical works have been entirely destroyed by heavy bombing.

PRATO, SESTO and CASTEL FIORENTINO stations, as well as the locomotives there, a total of 140, have been destroyed.

ROVIGO is intact, but FERRARA is greatly damaged by bombing. The district around PADUA has been hit and MESTRE even more so LAMBRATE, near MILAN has been badly hit.

In a letter dated 17.7.44 a correspondent writes "Air raid alarms are more and more exasperating, but there were few bombardments on MILAN, which particularly aimed at the railroad. In EMILIA, on the contrary, which represents the back area, life is rather hard on account of the continuous air attacks. The towns are being destroyed systematically and reduced to deserts. We cannot understand how such terroristic raids, as the recent one over BRESCIA, are possible; the city was heavily hit, chiefly in the centre. PIACENZA, CREMONA, MANTOVA and mainly BOLOGNA were repeatedly bombed".
(Censorship Intercept 3.8.44).

Another writer states "If you could see what LA SPEZIA is reduced to, you would no longer recognise it. The beautiful avenue LUNGOMARE, via Piave, viale Garibaldi... are only a heap of rubbish.
(Censorship Intercept 1.8.44).

GENOA May 19th. On Friday 19th, we had another terroristic air raid. Many churches and houses were hit. The Pittalunga Cinema was half demolished... it seems that the whole section around the Cinema was the particular target. Buildings in Via Casaregia were damaged too, as well as the Church of S. Zita just in the middle of the Corso Buenos Aires, many blocks in Via Tranto, the "Carabinieri" Barracks in Via Trieste, the Fiat premises, the Upim stores in Via XX Settembre, the firemen's Barracks, and many other places all over the town. It was really terrific".
(Censorship Intercept 22.7.44).

PESARO " Here the bombardments have greatly damaged the City, especially TREBBIO and PANTANO. The 2nd Artillery Barracks were hit, the soldiers have gone; in the city nothing is left; if you could only see the disaster and desolation!".
(Censorship Intercept 22.7.44).

[illegible] BOLOGNA owing to the repeated attacks

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BOLOGNA "Just imagine in BOLOGNA, owing to the repeated attacks, the sewers were damaged and the other pipes overflowed.".
(Censorship Intercept 25.7.44).

VIAREGGIO Viareggio is bombed ever day ... Some days ago a very heavy raid smashed the dockyard, th Varignano, via S. Francesco, via Ravia, the townhall, the pivot bridge, the old Fascist Headquarters, the Commissariat, the Unica stores etc."
(Censorship Intercept 21.7.44).

RIMINI ".... Rimini does not exist any more. Even the workshops have disappeared. This is the 20th bombardment she has gone through we call her the "great wounded". The hospital, the Suffragio Church, Castellaccio, the building of poor Mr. Trozzolini, all razed to the ground. So many places don't exist any more...
(Censorship Intercept 2.8.44).

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PRESS

XXI. Clandestine Papers.

MILAN A number of clandestine Italian newspapers appear in MILAN, but not in BOLOGNA, although newspapers printed elsewhere are circulated there. "La Nuova Italia", and "La Liberta" are among the underground newspapers in MILAN.

The FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU, a youth organisation depending on the Comitato di Liberazione, has published an underground sheet called the RISCOSSA since May 1st 1944. Only about 8 numbers of this sheet were produced under extreme difficult conditions. One secret publishing centre was Villa delle Rose.
(P.W.B. 5th Army 26.7.44).

PERSONALITIES.

XXII. Dangerous Fascists north of the Front.

RAVENNA The prefect of the Province of RAVENNA is BOGAZZI, Franco. MONTANARI is the Fascist Federale.

AREZZO. MELCHIORE MELCHIORI, Prefect of the Province of Arezzo since April is alleged to have escaped with 18 million lire belonging to the Bank of Italy.

Capo Manipolo VEGOLI and a certain ABBATECOLA are alleged to have carried out several murders in Arezzo.

ROVIGO Informant drove about 65 prominent Fascists by truck from CAMPIGLIA to ROVIGO. At Rovigo, which seems to be a concentration point for Fascists, at least of TUSCANY, the evacuees were received by the chief of the province, MENNA, Federico, his assistant GNESI of S. GIULIANO TERME, one of the worst Fascists of PISA Province, and a professor from VOLTERRA (Name unknown). Their reception was very cold and the exiles were sent to three little villages (one was POPOZZE), each about 10 km from ROVIGO.

E of PISA - CALCI Another driver brought Fascists from VOLTERRA to CALCI and then nr ROVIGO. The passengers were cheerful and insolent. They included Capt DELLE MURE of VOLTERRA. The organisers of the expedition were a certain Capt RUSSO(?) and a veterinary surgeon of CAMPIGLIA (latter in civilian clothes)

[illegible] ORIGLO, son-in-law of the well-known [illegible]

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PISTOIA Capt ENZO ORIOLO, son-in-law of the well-known writer GIOVACCHINO, is an enthusiastic member of the Republican Army, and was serving nr PISTOIA as ADC to a German General.

PISA CO of the Carabinieri in PISA, Lt. Col. CUNEO, was strongly pro-German. One of his officers, however, Capt ARENA, seems to have been most helpful to patriots recently.

VOLTERRA. Republican officers in command of mopping-up operations around VOLTERRA were DE RENZIS, LT TREZZI, Maresciallo APPIOTTI.

LUCCA In January last the Military Provincial HQ of LUCCA was commanded by Col Cesare CHIARI, and the Discipline and Personnel Bureau by Lt. Co. Mario ARCAMONE.

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VOLTERRA Dangerous Fascists escaped from Volterra are

Cons. OLIVIERI
Maj. MARCHETTI (Militia)
PAGLIANTI

and from POMARANCE-

BACCI (Mayor)
2/Lt. FONDI (Militia).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 8.8.44).

XXIII. Dangerous elements in the Fascist Republican Army.

Capt RENATO BILLI and Capt MASTRANGO - two officers of the so-called Fascist army. Both have served their German masters very zealously.

MARINO ROTELLI, paid spy of the Germans and member of the O.V.R.A. He had many captures, tortures and executions of patriots on his conscience.

Maresciallo GINO OLIVIERI, who increased his salary by aid to the Nazis.

BRUNETTO ROSSI offered to go voluntarily on the so called punitive expeditions against the patriots. Has numerous murders on his conscience, thought out and committed in cold blood, of which he boasts to his companions.

GINO TURCHI, squadrist, sciarpa littorio, agent of the O.V.R.A, paid for his cruelty.

FROSINI, sadistic executioner, squadrist of 1921.

MARIO SOLDI, sergeant of the "Death Battalion".

ARTURO ALMI who apart from the usual executions, asked for and obtained permission to take part in a Fascist execution platoon which assassinated 19 patriots in the locality of MONTE MAGGIO.

XXIV. Active Collaborators in anti-partisan operations.

OC. SS. in North Italy - Gen. ASTER
OC. SS. for LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT and LIGURIA -COL RANK
DR. SALERNO: Head of TURIN Province.
GIUSEPPE SOLERO PRF Commissar.

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CONSOLE RY MILITIA - GIOVANNI PERINI
1 Siniore Ry - ALESSANDRO CAZZANI
Centurione GIOVANNI PERINI
Maresciallo ALBINOLO
Centurione GIOVANNI PONZETTI
Capo Manipolo - PIETRO GIOLITO
CISTERNINO AMILCARE - Head of FFSS.

(Confidential Source 12.7.44).

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S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:13 August 1944:
: F.K.S. :
:::::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 06 001
To - 122 00

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 131500

No. 35.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) Italian troop morale continues to be satisfactory. During this period pro-Allied sentiment has appreciably increased. Antagonism toward the enemy has been augmented by news of the shelling of Florence by German artillery. The numerous and varied rumors which of late have been circulating about Italian units seem to have little effect on the soldiers. The most persistent of the current rumors concerns an alleged attempted political coup by General MESSE, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, to establish a military government in Italy, predicated upon the Monarchy.

(2) The Italian Naval Headquarters in La Maddalena, on 7 August 1944, forwarded a copy of a report to the Italian Army Headquarters in Sardinia dealing with alleged French maltreatment of Italian subjects in Corsica. The original report, dated 1 August 1944, was made by Naval Lieutenant CASINI, Alfredo, Italian liaison officer in Bonifacio, to the Italian Naval Command. CASINI stated in his report that Italians "who for various motives... are detained in French prisons in Corsica, are often subjected to treatment contrary to all principles of civilization and humanity".

(3) In a recent speech, BONOMI, head of the present Italian government, made the following statement, "The Italian mothers are anxious to offer their sons for the cause of liberty". The above statement caused much consternation among Italian soldiers in Sardinia who commented freely that they were tired of fighting and had only the desire to return home.

(4) The present Italian government has recently issued an order which eliminates all pensions to Italian families of voluntary militia soldiers who died in Spain fighting against Communism. This action has created much dissatisfaction among officers and men of the Italian Armed Forces in Sardinia, many of whom fought in Spain. Officers, especially, have loudly voiced their [illegible] the action, claiming that an indication of the effect of Com-

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(5) The Italian Army Intelligence officer reports a favorable security situation.

(6) The Italian War Ministry has ordered the transfer of the following generals:

(a) Major General BOSELLI, Guido, was relieved from assignment to IV Army Corps Headquarters and assigned to the War Ministry.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Security

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

(b) Major General DI NISIS, Ismaele, was relieved as Commander of the "Bari" Division and appointed Military Commander for Capulia and Lucania.

(c) Major General ROMANO, Giuseppe, was assigned to IV Army Corps Headquarters as Acting Commander.

(d) Brigadier General BERALDO DI PALORO, Emanuele, was assigned to the headquarters of the "Bari" Division as Acting Commander.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) Little change is indicated in the civilian situation. Allied successes continue to produce good morale among the people. Rumors and predications circulate freely, most of these centered about the collapse of Germany and the fate of Sardinia.

(2) Reduced action on the political front has been noticed. Only two meetings are on record, held by the Communist and Sardinian Action Parties. No significance is attached to either.

The recently called Congress of the Sardinian Action Party, held in Macomer, has been dissolved after much heated discussion and has made public its Order of the Day; viz, that the proposal for the union of the Sardinian and Italian Action Parties be supported and that strict collaboration with the national government be observed.

Final action on the fusion of the two parties, however, rests with the National Directory of the Italian Action Party. The latter currently plans an elaborate meeting in Cosenza at which time it is expected that a decision on the political union in question will be made.

(3) Two economic demonstrations occurred in the Cagliari and Sassari areas during the week. Principal complaints bore on the scarcity of food and the lack of interest shown by responsible authorities regarding the food problems in these areas. No disorder occurred in either instance.

(4) During this period, political demonstrations occurred in La Maddalena, Ala Dei Sardi (Sassari), and Narcao (Cagliari). The motive of these was to cause or to prevent the removal of local personalities from their respective offices. In each instance, the local Carabinieri intervened and the demonstrating crowd was dispersed without disturbance. Investigations have been initiated to determine the underlying causes provoking the incidents.

(5) Public security shows little improvement for this period. The inveterate crimes involving thefts of domestic animals and money, as well as homicides, continued in isolated parts of the Island. Carabinieri efforts [illegible] this outlaw activity are still obstructed by shortages in manpower and

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predications circulate freely, most of these centered about the collapse of Germany and the fate of Sardinia.

(2) Reduced action on the political front has been noticed. Only two meetings are on record, held by the Communist and Sardinian Action Parties. No significance is attached to either.

The recently called Congress of the Sardinian Action Party, held in Macomer, has been dissolved after much heated discussion and has made public its Order of the Day; viz, that the proposal for the union of the Sardinian and Italian Action Parties be supported and that strict collaboration with the national government be observed.

Final action on the fusion of the two parties, however, rests with the National Directory of the Italian Action Party. The latter currently plans an elaborate meeting in Cosenza at which time it is expected that a decision on the political union in question will be made.

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2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) Enemy air activity decreased. A total of seven (7) hostile aircraft were plotted as against sixteen (16) during the previous period. One JU88 was shot down by an intercept aircraft about 110 miles northwest of Alghero on 6 August 1944.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Wire Cutting - None.

(2) Other - None.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous

Nothing to report.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

Frank K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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5. Miscellaneous

Nothing to report.

4. Capabilities.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

- 3 -

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ). 9th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 19.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisan Bands On the immediate front of the Allied Armies news of Partisan activity has been rather meagre. There are two reasons for this - (1) The powerful and active bands in the ANCONA-MACERATA-CAGLI-URBINO area have now been absorbed by the Allied advance and (2) The bands in the Florence zone find themselves in the midst of the German army and the population is subjected to the most savage reprisals for any guerrilla activity in the neighbourhood.

It is to be expected that a further Allied advance will have the effect of bringing these groups into action against German rear-guards.

In the various Alpine valleys radiating round Turin, bands totalling some 13,000 men were reported up to the end of June, and the following areas were known to be under their control at that date: LANZO, LANGHE, UPPER PINEROLO valley, VAL SESIA and some of the OSSOLA valleys. Of the bands along the Gothic line in the vicinity of Florence, there are a few weak groups still south of the line. A band of 250 is reported in the ALPE DELLA LUNA, and the TANI battalion of the PIO BORRI Brigade in the ALPE DI CATENAIA. In the PRATOMAGNO the "Sandro" Battalion (late Bruno) is much disorganised after it had been disarmed by the Communist "Lanciotto" Brigade. This latter has moved back to N.E. of Florence on MONTE GIOVE.

Another band under a Russian Lt. Colonel has left M. MORELLO and moved east of Florence. They left behind them another band of about 400 Carabinieri.

The only news of bands behind the Gothic line is a report that the 6th Garibaldi Brigade is near VILLAMINOZZO, S.E. of MODENA.

The Black Brigades. Fascist radio has claimed successes for their new Fascist Party patrols in PAVIA, MANTOVA, VERCELLI, NOVARA, VARESE there can be little doubt that a strong Fascist offensive is on the way and that Patriot forces will be hard put to it for the next few weeks.

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FASCIST FORCES

Rumours of GRAZIANI's resignation are now denied and Transocean declares he will take command of the new German-trained Italian divisions and probably also of the Black Brigades.

Fascist Divisions. The "Monte Rosa" Alpine Division is reported now in ALESSANDRIA, and believed to be en route for TURIN. The "21st April"Group is also in Turin. It is expected that the new Fascist Divisions will join in the offensive against the partisans.

SECRET

Recd 17 Aug. 44

Security

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Morale. Letters written by Fascist soldiers reveal the harassing nature of their service in connection with the guerrillas.

GERMANS

Increased Severity of Reprisals. The highest testimony to the efficacy of the partisans has been the great increase in the severity of the reprisals inflicted. The Germans are said to have announced that they will shoot 100 civilians for every German killed. In some areas their savagery seems to have attained its purpose, as the local population has become quite hostile to the partisans.

Behaviour Even Germans themselves admit they cause senseless and wanton destruction. From every side come reports of cities plundered, villages burnt down, and mass murders of civilians.

Propaganda. This seems to be concentrating entirely on the V.1. flying bomb.

POLITICS

A reliable account of the political tendencies in recently liberated areas comes from LIVORNO. The mass of the population is politically apathetic after 20 years of Fascism. At the present moment many are attracted to Communism. The Christian Social, and Democratic Parties are said not to have much influence, though the Clergy has gained great popularity for its resistance to Fascism and assistance to P.Ws. and Patriots. The prestige of the monarchy is very low.

Transfer of Fascists to Germany It is reported that all Fascist functionaries and their families must transfer themselves to Germany For the moment they are staying in N. Italy, but must be prepared to be evacuated at a moment's notice.

ECONOMICS.

Food Situation. From MILAN it is reported that prices in the Black Market have reached new heights and are still rising.

Transport. From VALENZA comes news of the inconvenience and loss of time caused by damage to one of the Po railway bridges.

Fuel and Power. In TURIN further restrictions in the use of

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Fuel and Power. In TURIN further restrictions in the use of electricity are reported.

Exports. New regulations prevent all free exportation. All contracts must be submitted to the central authority set up to control exports. The exportation of a large number of articles has been forbidden unless they cannot find a sale in Italy. Other goods can be manufactured only for exportation.

Air Raid Damage. The MACCHI aeroplane factory in MASNAGO has suspended all work owing to serious damage.

LABOUR

At the end of June a leaflet to encourage workers on strike was circulated jointly by the Socialists and Communists.

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ).

9th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY -NO 19

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Security

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ)

9th August, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 19.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

Up to the 30th June 1944 partisan strength in northern Italy was estimated as follows:-

In the VAL D'OSSOLA and the VAL SESIA	3,000
In the CUNEO Province:	5,000
In the VAL D'AOSTA	1,500
In the VAL DI SUSA:	1,500
In the VAL D'ENSA	900
In the LANZO and CANAVESE valleys:	900

The following areas were known to be under partisan control at that date:

LANZO
LANGHE
The upper PINEROLO valley
VAL SESIA
Some OSSOLA valleys

3807

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Some OSSOLA valleys

3807

There are some 20 groups in the region north of latitude 45 30 and between Lake ORTA and MONT BLANC, the strongest of which controls the region from LAKE ORTA to MONTE ROSA and from BIELLA to COLLEMORO. Only 1,000 men are armed, but given supplies there is a potential membership of over 10,000.

It is everywhere reported that the Partisan members would be greatly increased if more supplies were made available. This is particularly true in the TURIN area, where the enemy is expected to begin mopping-up operations, partly with the purpose of securing the harvest for the Reich.

The Bohemians and Ukrainians who have been incorporated into the Wehrmacht and stationed in PIEDMONT and LIGURIA show a marked desire to work with the patriots. (Confidential source).

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This information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

On the immediate army front partisans are not at present very active. In the Adriatic sector the powerful bands operating in the MACERATA -ANCONA area have now been overrun. Further west, the CAGLI-URBINO SAN SEPOLCRO area was formerly a centre of partisan activity directed from CAGLI. The main bands were 5 Garibaldi Brigade (theoretically communist) in the Mt. NERONE area and its liberal counterpart 1 PROLETARIAN shock brigade at PIETRALUNGA. Both units are now south of the line. The Proletarians were over-run when we entered PIETRALUNGA in the first half of July. On the following day the Garibaldini received a message to come down from the mountains to help our troops at PIETRALUNGA, who were being counter-attacked. After some discussion and under the impression that they would be allowed to continue fighting with us as ordinary infantry, they tardily obeyed and arrived at PIETRALUNGA to find we had evacuated. They held the village for a time and then retired to the surrounding hills, where they found themselves in no-man's land and had eventually to be disarmed. Partisan elements further north were subsequently contacted, but proved uncooperative, alleging dissatifaction at the disarming and treatment of 5 Garibaldi Brigade (echoes of this dissatisfaction have even spread as far south as Rome where it has appeared in editorial columns of the Roman press.) There are thus virtually no partisans in an area suited to their activities and very lightly held by the Germans.

In the area from SAN SEPOLCRO to south of FLORENCE partisans have been kept in check by savage German reprisals. The cumulative effect of this systematic destruction, combined with indiscriminate shooting and hanging of civilian hostages or organised massacres such as those perpetrated at S. POLO and CIVITELLA, has been to cause a rift between the civilian population and the partisans which in some areas has approached actual enmity. Such bands as remain south of the Gothic Line are of little account. In the ALPE DELLA LUNA there are reported to be some 250 men and in the ALPE DI CATENAIA elements from the TANI Bn of the PIO BORI Brigade may still remain. The only unit left on the PRATOMAGANO is the "SANDRO" Batn of the same "brigade" which is, however, very disorganised after having been more or less disarmed by the more powerful communist LANCIOTTO Brigade before the latter left for the FLORENCE area. Finally, on either side of the INCISA-FLORENCE road there are rather ineffective partisan elements in the Pt. VOMO DI SASSO and MT. MOGGIO areas.

Further back along the Gothic line and in the hills round FLORENCE partisans have been very active in the past. No recent information has been received of the strong bands which existed some time ago in the area of Mt. FUMAIOIO and it is possible that they have gone to ground as German forces concentrate on the Gothic line. The same may be true of the Garibaldi Brigade commanded by a certain LIBERO in the ALPE DI SAN BENEDETTO further west.

To the north ~~west~~ and of FLORENCE a strong body of partisans has collected round Mt. GIOVI. They have recently been joined by the LANCIOTTO Bri gade from the PRATOMAGNO, which is now south of BORGO SAN LORENZO. According to one report the

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Little information is available on bands behind the Gothic Line except for a recent report from a reliable source that 6 Garibaldi Brigade is in the area of VILLAMINOZZO, south east of MODENA.

The fate of bands along the Gothic Line depends on the extent to which the Germans continue their policy of reprisals, to which there are indications that they

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have now added the weapon of infiltration of partisan bands by agents (a member of the Brandenburg Regiment has been reported to be engaged on this work) and of disruption by a "Department of Crypto-Propaganda". This institution is said to publish leaflets ostensibly emanating from a partisan band and designed to set the bands against each other by claiming for one band the credit for achievements which belong to another.

An informant was told by a certain Captain T in TURIN that the LANZO VALLEY is largely controlled by a partisan band composed mainly of men from the former Italian 5th Army. They are well organised, and equipped and their relations with the civilian population are good. The commander is said to be Gen. VERCELLING, former GOC of the 4th Army. Activity has taken the form of active resistance to German punitive expeditions, which as a rule are now the only German types to be seen in the area. This active resistance includes instigating strikes in TURIN, purging the local Fascists and occupying such towns as CORIO and BARANGERO.

CUROGNE. At Cuorgne in the Province of AOSTA there is a band of Partisans under the leadership of Capt NinoQUERIO, which is thought to be about 400 strong. It has successfully repulsed Fascist punitive expeditions, as for example on December 8th when 78 Fascists were killed. It is under an unspecified central command, which supplies arms, funds and orders. The informant had heard of other bands at RONCACANAVESE and BARDONECCHIA, the latter being said to number about 1000 ex-soldiers. The civil population and the Carabinieri were very cooperative the latter even giving passes to the partisans to be out after curfew in order to collect rations.

VALSESIA There are very active bands of partisans in the Val SESIA area, led by a certain MOSCATELLI. The strength is between 3000 and 3,500, plus 150 to 200 British and American prisoners of war. The headquarters were formerly at RIMELLA, but are now at RIMASCO. It is stated that at one time these bands took BIELLA, and held it for several days.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary No. 22 to 28th July).

BORGO SAN LORENZO The "Potente", Lancictto and "Molle" groups are operating in the area of BORGO SAN LORENZO. They belong to the First Brigade Garibaldi; their strength is about 1500 men. They are under the control of the Committee of Liberation of Borgo San Lorenzo, which is in liaison with the Committee of FLORENCE. The informants belonged to the "Molle" group, which is smaller than the other, having a strength of about 150 men. It has been recently formed. The groups were very active in the past months. A village (VICCHIO) was occupied in February for one day and during a mopping up of Hermann Goering Division they fought for 36 hours. Another mopping-up was organised by Germans with Italian troops of the "San Marco" and "Muti" Battalions, without any results. The partisans cannot act now because of German reprisals. They are waiting for the Allied attack on Florence in order to harry the Germans [illegible]

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German types to be seen in the area. This active resistance includes instigating strikes in TURIN, purging the local Fascists and occupying such towns as CORIO and BARANGERO.

CUROGNE. At Cuorgne in the Province of AOSTA there is a band of Partisans under the leadership of Capt NinoQUERIO, which is thought to be about 400 strong. It has successfully repulsed Fascist punitive expeditions, as for example on December 8th when 78 Fascists were killed. It is under an unspecified central command, which supplies arms, funds and orders. The informant had heard of other bands at RONCACANAVESE and BARDONECCHIA, the latter being said to number about 1000 ex-soldiers. The civil population and the Carabinieri were very cooperative the latter even giving passes to the partisans to be out after curfew in order to collect rations.

VALSESIA There are very active bands of partisans in the Val SESIA area, led by a certain MOSCATELLI. The strength is between 3000 and 3,500, plus 150 to 200 British and American prisoners of war. The headquarters were formerly at RIMELLA, but are now at RIMASCO. It is stated that at one time these bands took BIELLA, and held it for several days.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary No. 22 to 28th July).

BORGO SAN LORENZO The "Potente", Lanciotto and "Molle" groups are operating in the area of BORGO SAN LORENZO. They belong to the First Brigade Garibaldi; their strength is about 1500 men. They are under the control of the Committee of Liberation of Borgo San Lorenzo, which is in liaison with the Committee of FLORENCE. The informants belonged to the "Molle" group, which is smaller than the other, having a strength of about 150 men. It has been recently formed. The groups were very active in the past months. A village (VICCHIO) was occupied in February for one day and during a mopping up of Hermann Goering Division they fought for 36 hours. Another mopping-up was organised by Germans with Italian troops of the "San Marco" and "Muti" Battalions, without any results. The partisans cannot act now because of German reprisals. They are waiting for the Allied attack on Florence in order to harry the Germans from the other side. It is not difficult for the partisans to find supporters because the peasants are friendly to them, but they are in need of weapons, having only five or six Sten, an Italian LMG, some German and Italian rifles and revolvers.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary No 22 to 28th July).

VOGOGNA The Fascist press reports that strong bands of partisans stopped a train on the Milan-Domodossola line near VOGOGNA, and demanded the soldiers on board the line to surrender. A short clash occurred, during which the partisans fled leaving two dead. The Fascists lost two wounded.

TURIN Turin newspapers publish the following communique issued by the German Command "On Friday morning in Turin, an outlaw attacked a German officer with a

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knuckleduster and wounded him in the face. Onlookers did not stir and did not try to prevent the attack, either through fear of, orsympathy for, the partisans. The population is urgently requested to participate to the utmost in the destruction of, and the hunt for, partisans, in order to avoid severe reprisals. Owing to the attitude of the population, the curfew is fixed at 20.30 hrs, from today (24.7.44) (Neue Zurcher Zeitung.)

Mopping-up Operations. - Use of Black Brigades.

Three bandits were killed during mopping-up operations carried out by an Action Squad of the Blackshirt "Augusto Cristina" Brigade in Verbania. A fourth bandit, captured wearing the uniform of a Lt. Colonel of the Republican Air Force, is now in prison in NOVARA.
(Stampa Turin 17.7.44).

PADUA As a consequence of the activity of partisan groups, who commit all sorts of crimes against peaceful citizens, peasants and workers, the Command of the 18th Black Brigade has begun large-scale operations against these bandits, which will continue until the total mopping up of the bandits and the re-establishment of public order.

The first results of these operations are the following: In the SANTOCAMPARIO sector, the rebels have been attacked and dispersed. Their meeting places have been destroyed. In CONSELVO, groups of rebels have been captured. Arms, ammunition, food and enemy explosives have been seized.

In the MONTENA sector, Fascist groups, in co-operation with the National Republican Guard and a German unit, have attacked an important partisan unit, strongly armed. The fighting which took place in the area occupied by the rebels lasted many hours, and ended with the total destruction of the band. Ten rebels have been killed. The others dispersed, escaped towards the Cremona and Rovigo Provinces.

PAVIA In ORTI, thirty-six volunteers of the 14th Black Brigade, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel BIANCHI, have carried out mopping-up operations against rebel groups. This operation, carried out in collaboration with the Germans, has brought about excellent results. Ten militiamen of the N.R.G. were killed; six others were seriously wounded. It is estimated that the rebels sustained much heavier losses. Colonel OLIVER(?) Commander of Pavia expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved.
(P.W.B. Monitoring - Axis Radio 6.8.44).

MANTUA and VERCELLI The Fascist press reports that Fascist Guard patrols supported by Italian S.S. German troops terminated mopping-

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 27.7.44).

VAL SESIA New prisoners are now being executed by the thousand. Mopping-up operations have been carried out in the Val Sesia, where an independent Republic had been proclaimed, and in many other valleys of PIEDMONT and LOMBARDY. In the Province of NOVARA, after only one expedition 350 prisoners were executed. After the recovery of VARESE, which had been occupied by partisans, 210 prisoners were shot. Expeditions are now being undertaken in the APENNINES, south of PARMA and PIACENZA. At BETTOLA, whence certain Ligurian harbours can be reached such as RAPALLO and SESTRI, the partisans are reported to have lost an important battle, and 60 of their men were executed. Repression is becoming collective. At

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BUGLIO, in the VALTELLINA, 500 men attacked the partisans by surprise. The inhabitants of the village fled with the patriots, and they had good reason. The Fascists set fire to the village of 1,400 inhabitants, completely destroying it. The same measures have been taken in Tuscany.
(News Digest 24.7.44).

Hanging of Hostages.

The hanging of hostages instead of shooting has created an unfavourable impression on Italians, as it recalls the martyrdom suffered by numerous Italian patriots during the Austrian domination. In TURIN, on July 23rd, two further hostages were hanged following sabotage, the nature of which was not specified, at the railway station.
(Gazette de Lausanne 27.7.44).

Rumours of Trouble in MILAN.

Reinforcements of the GNR have arrived in MILAN, consisting of picked troops parachutists, and motorised battalions. These troops are intended for use against the threat of a general revolt, which is increasing in the city.

II. Sabotage.

Towards the end of June a large patrol of patriots entered the experimental section of the ALFA-ROMEO works, which had been evacuated to ARMENO on LAKE ORTA, and was working to full capacity for the Germans and destroyed delicate machinery which will not be easily replaceable.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 20.7.44).

III. Assassinations.

BRESCIA On the 5th July at about 5 oclock, while he was travelling towards BORGO SAN GIACOMO, the Republican Fascist Lt. LIBERO AICARDI, was captured by an armed band. As Aicardi stated that he had always worn the Fascist badge, he was compelled to get into the bandits' car, and was taken to COLLE SAN BERNARDO.
(P.W.B. Monitoring Axis Radio 6.8.44).

BIELLA On July 7th the Mayor GIUSEPPE BERTOTTO and the Secretary of the Commune GIROLAMO BENEDETTI, who was also the veterinary surgeon of Vegliomosso were kidnapped from outside their homes, and were recently found shot dead, their corpses showing signs of ill-treatment prior to death.
(Regime Fascista 7.7.44).

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GENOA The 80 year old Fascist CARLO MARRANA was killed in his villa near RECCO on July 7th. (Corriere della Sera Milan 6.7.44).

MILAN At Castel Nuovo, Milan the Fascist Secretary was shot by an unknown person. (Agence Telegraphique Suisse 24.7.44).

LECCE Two partisans assassinated a German customs officer on July 2nd at GAGIO, near LECCE. The murderers fled with their families. Although the inhabitants knew what had occurred nobody denounced the perpetrators. As soon as the Germans learnt their names, however, they fired the houses and compelled all the inhabitants to do forced labour for not denouncing the murderers.
(Provincia di Como.)

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FASCIST FORCES

IV. Reorganisation of the Army - Italian troops on front.

An announcement that new Italian formations are being employed at the front is expected daily. Current Italo-German discussions are believed to be dealing with this matter, and the Fascist press in general is preparing its readers for the future tasks of the Italian troops. A report from Mussolini's H.Q. published in the evening edition of the Corriere della Sera, states that an extensive regrouping of Italian troops is now taking place as the prelude to large-scale employment of the newly formed Italian units. The report adds that all Italian volunteer formations which have been employed at the front in Italy have been withdrawn, to return to the fighting line later regrouped with the new units. It is also stated that Italian troops will be employed at the front as well as in fighting against partisans. Italian troops have been formed partly as battalions and partly as divisions. Volunteers who reported for front line service in Italy after the armistice have been formed into battalions, while troops trained in Germany have been formed into divisions.

Italian airmen have not been withdrawn from the front. In July they repeatedly scored successes as fighters and torpedo-pilots against superior U.S. bomber formations and strongly protected convoys

Italian troops outside Italy continue to be employed in different tasks. In Germany and France, special Italian smokescreen commandos are operating. In Budapest, Italians are employed in air defence and in Montenegro, Greece and on the Aegean Islands, German and Italian units are closely cooperating.
(Transocean 20.7.44).

Seidlitz reports from Venice "The mobilisation of the Fascist Party runs parallel to the employment of the Italian divisions trained in Germany. The far-reaching internal political measures to be expected after the Duce's trip to Germany are thereby not exhausted. These internal problems have been in the foreground of the Italian press since the Duec's return from his talk with Adolf Hitler.

The total mobilisation of the Fascist Party, whose male members between 18 and 60 will be incorporated in Black shirt Brigades, will result, the authorities hope, in purging of the hinterland of bandits

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The total mobilisation of the Fascist Party, whose male members between 18 and 60 will be incorporated in Black shirt Brigades, will result, the authorities hope, in purging of the hinterland of bandits who of late have become more active. The Blackshirt brigades will in practice be police in the rear of the Italian divisions fighting at the front.
(Transocean 28.7.44).

V. Graziani to command Black Brigades.

According to news from a wireless source , General GRAZIANI has assumed the command of the Army, composed of German and Republican forces and working under the dependency of Field Marshal Kesselring. This measure on the part of the German Command can be interpreted as a consequence of the return into Italy of the Republican forces trained in Germany.
(Italian official source).

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Foreign reports alleging that Marshall Rodolfo GRAZIANI has resigned are refuted by competent Italian quarters - reports Seidlitz from Venice - In fact, the Marshal is now more than ever the centre of Italian military reconstruction. His functions are not merely those of a Minister of War. For some time it has been an open secret that Graziani would assume command of the newly-trained Italian divisions. Now Regime Fascista announces the fact. It writes: " Graziani will assume command of all the Armed Forces. He will also lead the fighting against the rebels." This formula indicates that the new "Black Brigades" are also under Graziani's command. (Transocean 29.7.44).

VI. The 1st Battalion "Raggruppamento 21 Aprile".

This unit was formed from Fascist volunteers during the latter part of December. Under the personal direction of Gen. GAMBERA the unit was organised in TRIESTE and in January moved in the vicinity of TORINO where it has since been employed in police duties and combat against the partisans. The RAGGRUPPAMENTO 21 APRILE are 2 battalions fully equipped and trained for combat duty and may possibly be employed along the defenses of the GOTHIC line. Desertions have been very few since the personnel are volunteers who still firmly believe in defending Italy against the "Allied agressor".

The Raggruppamento consists of two infantry battalions with approximately 450 men in each. The battalion has 4 companies plus a headquarters detachment. The 4th company is designated as the heavy company.

Weapons	1st. Co.	12 LMGs, model BREDA .30. Rifles Model .91
	2nd Co.	(same as 1st co)
	3rd Co.	9 mortars, 45mm and rifles model .91
	4th co.	6 HMGs, model .37 plus 2 AT guns model 47/32

Personalities. C.O. RAGGRUPPAMENTO 21 APRILE - Gen GAMBERA
1st Bn. 1st Co. C.O. Capt SPERANDI.
" " 1st Lt. FERRARI
1st Lt. CHILASTRI.

(G.2. 10.7.44).

VII. The Monte Rosa Division

The Italian division "Monte Rosa" has been transferred from Germany to the north of Italy. It is at the moment at ALESSANDRIA and destined for TURIN. The enemy, in its despair, [illegible]

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VII. The Monte Rosa Division

The Italian division "Monte Rosa" has been transferred from Germany to the north of Italy. It is at the moment at ALESSANDRIA and destined for TURIN. The enemy, in its desperate hopes to use this division against the patriots in the north of Italy, where the always increasing proportion of the clandestine fighting creates grave anxiety.

The Nazis think that the morale of this division is rather good, as the soldiers and the officers have been kept in complete ignorance of the present situation in Italy. The division knows almost nothing of what has happened in June and July. They think blindly that the line of resistance is still across the middle of Italy. They do not even know of the defeat and retreat of the Kesselring army, the liberation of all central Italy, of Rome, Perugia, Arezzo, Siena, Livorno Ancona etc. They do not know that the capital of Tuscany is about to be snatched from the nazi-fascist oppression.

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How could they know these things? The "MONTE ROSA" division has been until now in Germany, obliged to remain there, not as an allied troop, but as a blind instrument, destined to be used only when needed for the exigencies of war by the Germans. The enemy thinks in this way to deceive the soldiers and officers of the "Monte Rosa" division, pushing them into a fratricide war against their own compatriots.
(P.W.B. Rome).

VIII. Fear of Partisans.

An Italian soldier writes in June "I do not feel quite well - on account of the rebels' increasing activity. Believe me, this province is pretty infected (Grosseto). You know I am a "squadrista", "marcia su Roma", and these merits of mine mean crimes to them, and might lead me to the end you imagine. May God help us! If there should be any place for me in TURIN, try to let me know. I am ready to leave even my family."

Another writes "I am on guard this evening and foresee a bad night; we must be on the alert, because the rebels are near us and we may expect an attack any minute".
(Censorship extracts. 24.7.44 and 19.7.44).

IX. Mopping up by the "Legione Guerrigliatori".

An Italian soldier writes saying he belongs to the "Legione Guerrigliatori" at MASSINA and takes part in operations for the capture of patriots hiding in the mountains. "We are always taking trips into the mountains, hunting for deserters, often walking entire nights and days and only after a week or two, we return to the barracks and can rest. Now I am resting as I have just returned from one of these pleasure-trips".
(Censorship intercept" 18.7.44).

X. Italian soldiers sent to Germany in German uniforms.

"We have for five days today "writes one soldier " had the honour of wearing the uniform of our German comrades who are treating us not only like friends, but like brothers. We shall leave within a few days for a training period in GERMANY by the side of our German comrades".
(Censorship intercept 31.7.44).

XI. Temporary officer's complaints.

"The official order about temporary officers arrived this morning. We are going to be sent away because other officers, those who (in the

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XI. Temporary officer's complaints.

"The official order about temporary officers arrived this morning. We are going to be sent away because other officers, those who (in the Government's opinion) have done much more than we did, will take our places. After having spent 8 years on military service (half of which have been passed overseas), it is very bad to be treated like that. What shall I do? This is how the Government show their gratitude to combatents; throwing them away like this; it is an enormity".
(Censorsnip intercept 28.7.44).

XII. Fascist Forces side with partisans.

Occasionally events occur which show that even the small Fascist forces which still serve the occupying power are no longer reliable. Many fascists, dreading the future, betray their friends of yesterday

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and help the partisans. At BOBBIO, for instance, not far from BOLOGNA, the Luftwaffe had an important aircraft observation post. Thanks to help from some Fascists, the partisans were ablt to take the post by surprise, capturing 76 rifles, 370 hand grenades, 15,000 cartridges and the barrack funds amounting to 13,000 lire (News Digest 24.7.44).

GERMANS

XIII. Dispositions - rumours.

There are rumoured to be three fresh divisions arriving to hold the line of the river FOGLIA et PESARO.
(8th Army Special Intelligence Summary -early June).

XIV. Increased severity of reprisals.

Perhaps the most important development in the past few weeks has been the increased severity of German reprisals, of which the massacre at CIVITELLA, is only an example. British sources confirm that for any German killed the Germans are threatening to shoot up to 100 civilians, and are carrying their threats at least partly into effect. There is no doubt that this indiscriminate butchery has been to a large extent effective in the area north of AREZZO, and after exceptionally savage incidents, as at SUBBIANO, it is reported to have resulted in open hostility on the part of the peasants towards the partisans, as a result of whose activity they have seen their homes burnt and their relations shot.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary).

On 22nd July the Italian Home Service stated that Field Marshall Kesselring had just issued the following orders to his troops:-

1. To take action in the most energetic manner against armed rebel bands, saboteurs and criminals whose activities in any way affect the conduct of the war and disturb public order.

2. To establish a percentage of hostages in localities where the existence of armed bands can be proved, and to shoot these hostages every time there is an act of sabotage, in the said localities

3. To carry out acts of retaliation, even to the point of burning down civilian houses, in those areas where attacks have been made against German military detachments.

4. To hang in public squares all persons guilty of homicide and all leaders of armed bands.

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4. To hang in public squares all persons guilty of homicide and all leaders of armed bands.

5. To hold responsible the inhabitants of those places where telephone or telegraph communications have been broken, or where there have been acts of sabotage aimed at interrupting road traffic by spreading glass splinters, nails etc, damaging bridges or in any way obstructing roads.

This is brought to the notice of all citizens, who must contribute so that criminal acts against the nation can no longer be committed by elements in enemy pay.
(News Digest 24.7.44).

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XV. Appeal for "Security Companies.".

The German Military Command in BERGAMO published in the press an appeal addressed to the male population exhorting them to join "Security Companies" now being formed. The appeal states that the enemy stands before the door, and the fatherland is threatened. Inside the country paid agitators and rebels in mountain districts are active. Everything looks as though the fatherland will fall into a whirlpool of inescribable misfortune. On the southern front the brunt of the battle is born by German troops; it would be unfair to burden them also with the task of looking after internal security. The invitation to join the Security Companies applies especially to the 1918 and 1921 classes. Every Italian, regardless of his Party, may join the Companies. He will only be used in Italy for internal security services and will receive the same treatment as German soldiers. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung 27.7.44).

XVI. Morale.

Extracts from a captured German diary show the low state of morale which ignorance of the general situation gives rise to in the German soldier. Excerpts in early June indicate their surprise when ordered to retreat.

4 June. From retreating troops we heard that ROME had been evacuated, the Tommies are only two km away from it. So we're too late.

5. June. The inhabitants of Rome greeted the Tommies with flowers and shot at us. One infantry battalion deserted! One can hardly believe it. Fighter-bombers, fighter bombers and more fighter bombers!

6. June. Retreating columns only can be seen. The invasion has apparently begun. Landings in CALAIS, LE HAVRE and on the German border. Now we know why we're so weak here. The main issue is in the West...

29 June. At 1800 I destroy my rifle and -- with explosive and am caught at it by the Tommies. No opportunity to get away. Italians try to do away with me, but the Tommies stop them. The Tommies make a very good impression. Decent, clean and correct. (P.W.B. German Intelligence 1.8.44).

The food situation of the troops appears in most cases to be poor. One excerpt from a diary states:

"The food is still as bad as one can imagine (June 10). The sergeant major and the other NCOs constantly eat [illegible]

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The invitation to join the Security Companies applies especially to the 1918 and 1921 classes. Every Italian, regardless of his Party, may join the Companies. He will only be used in Italy for internal security services and will receive the same treatment as German soldiers. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung 27.7.44).

XVI. Morale.

Extracts from a captured German diary show the low state of morale which ignorance of the general situation gives rise to in the German soldier. Excerpts in early June indicate their surprise when ordered to retreet.

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The food situation of the troops appears in most cases to be poor. One excerpt from a diary states:

"The food is still as bad as one can imagine (June 10). The sergeant major and the other NCOs constantly eat meat, they have cakes baked for them and enjoy all sorts of special issues, whilst the private soldier must make do with the fare put before him. Many of them simply go and plunder and you can see lots of them spending the whole day over the cooking range.".

Again "The food is worse than when we had rations Class II. Corruption is flourishing in every nook and cranny. Even out of the little bit which reaches the company the sergeants and so on get their extra chow besides the normal fare. And it is all the same all

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the way along the route which our rations take from regiment to battalion, supply service, company. Everywhere there are so many who take their little bit. When the food finally arrives here, its half spoiled if it has spent several days in the Quartermaster's store as for example, the bread or the margarine, from which half the company was recently ill...

..." then the first reconnaissance car of South Africans came clattering along the road and I packed my kit on it. They immediately offered me something to eat, cheese and white bread spread thickly with butter the like of which I have seldom enjoyed during the war. One of them gave me his last bar of chocolate. I was particularly glad to be able once more to taste some real tea. By way of comparison I was able to offer the Tommies some of our German army coffee.

Their entire equipment and supplies etc. exceeded my expectations If you make comparisons with our situation, the result is devestating for us. My only wish is that all our dour fenatics might "come over" just for a day".
(P.W.B. German Intelligence).

The following information is derived from the owner of a villa west of PERUGIA where General EIDRICHT had his HQ from the 9th to the 20th June.

"The behaviour of the officers towards the owner was perfect until their departure, when a motor car and a water colour were stolen. In general the officers were very distressed by the odds against which they were fighting. "one tank against a hundred". They said that the services had broken down so far that the division had been ordered to live on what they could find on the country side. The only enthusiasm was raised by the news of the flying bombs, and the informant was proudly shown the special bulletin announcing their employment. The officers believed that another secret weapon had been used on the Russian front.".
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 23.6.44).

XVII. Relations with Italians.

LIVORNO. "For about an hour we wandered round among ruins rather than inhabited houses, and always with our heavy rucksacks on our backs. We vainly attempted several times to ask for the Army hostel, but the Italians are in the mass a distrustful, cowardly people. As [illegible]

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(German Intelligence Report 29.7.44 P.W.B.).

XVIII. Behaviour.

Extracts from another German diary run as follows:-

"As everywhere else, our soldiers here have behaved like savages. Many rooms are in disorder; antlers have been knocked off and boar's heads lie between books torn and trampled to bits.

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All around lie utensils kicked to pieces and articles of clothing torn out of cupboards --- and to think that I have to fight alongside such people!"
(P.W.B. German Intelligence)

June 26th.- originally our regimental staff ran amok here - you cannot really call it anything else; everywhere you go you get the same picture of melancholy desolation; even here our soldiers have not restrained their lust for destruction and loot. I prefer not to go into the matter too closely, for it grieves one to see the wanton destruction here....
(P.W.B. German Intelligence).

XIX. Atrocities.

LA CHIASSA 18th July. The whole village of La Chiassa was burnt by the Germans.

BIBBIENA The Germans burnt the following villages in the area of Bibbiena as reprisals for partisan attacks - TALLA, SALUTIC, ORTIGNANO, RAGGIOLO, VILLA, CHIUSI DELLA VERNA, PONTENANO, DAGNENA. The last named village was completely destroyed. (8th Army).

SIENA was plundered throughout by the Germans. (Censorship Intercept)

VICOVARO The German brigands before they left plundered and sacked all the houses in the village including my own, and killed 28 people, women, children and old people in the most atrocious way".
(Censorship Intercept 27.7.44).

PALOMBARA SABINA "Those brutal cowards who fled away, achieved real slaughter; they killed 35 persons, the best ones in the village.
(Censorship Intercept 26.7.44).

MONTEPULCIANO(SIENA) "Vile, murderous Germans, who, losing the war, vented their rage: like the criminals and barbarians they are and always have been. They tore out the eyes and tongue of a poor women, leaving her like that. They cut off the breasts of another. Horror, unbelievable horrors.",
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PERTICANO Plundering and burning.

CONTIGLIANO On the 12th June when the German columns had all passed, sections of sappers destroyed everything, burning some of their own wooden houses, which in turn set fire to the houses of civilians. They set fire to a hamlet and then threw into it four men injured by them.".
(Censorship Intercept).

XX. German Propaganda.

Leaflets written in English and issued by the German Military Command Office, were captured at PRATO on the 17th July. The following is a typical example:-

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HOW THE ALLIES ARE GOING TO WIN THE WAR

What good are all your planes, warships and taks against that new German weapon.

V. NUMBER I.

Are you still convinced that you are winning?

Your armchair strategists have always claimed that the new dreadful weapon is an invention of German "propaganda". But out of a clear sky it struck.

Since June 16th, London and southern England are being continuously blasted day and night by those mysterious flying meteors.

The entire British press was immediately muzzled by rigid censorship. What a nice job your politicians do have now in hiding the truth about the disastrous effect of

V. NUMBER I.

But YOU will learn the truth just the same. You will also find out that Germany has just begun to play one of her trump cards.

HOW ABOUT V NUMBER 2 TO V NUMBER X?

POLITICS

XXI. Politics in recently liberated areas.

The President of the Committee of Liberation in LIVORNO recently expressed what appeared to be an unbiased view of the political and economic state of the city. This description might readily be applied to a number of the recently liberated areas. The mass of the people, he stated, after 20 years of Fascist domination, were politically apathetic. Many at the moment were attracted by communism. This tendency, he felt, needed to be counterbalanced by the propagation of an intelligent form of socialism, not that he was a socialist, but that/as swing to the left is inevitable, it is important that it should take a rational form. The present communist Sindaco was a capable and sincere man, and it was therefore to be hoped that an accomodation between the parties of the left will take place. The Christian parties (Christian Socialists and Christian Democrats) do not have much influence, though the clergy, by and large, are

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XXII. New Species of Deportation.

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The Germans have begun a new kind of deportation to Germany. This time it is not a question of Italian workers or soldiers changed into reluctant slaves of the Nazi war, but of Fascist Generals and functionaries. In fact, by orders given from the German High Command in Italy, all Fascist functionaries must transfer themselves quickly from north Italy to Germany. Not only themselves, but also the families of these functionaries must go. These families have had order to stay temporarily near the Italian German frontier in order

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that they can be evacuated into Germany at a moment's notice. Many families of the members of the pseudo Republican government are already in Germany and have been there a month. First of all those of PAVOLINI, GRAZIANI, BUFFARINI and MEZZASOMA, who were evidently very proccupied in chosing a settlement worthy of the personality and renown of the respective heads of the families.
(P.W.B. Rome 2.8.44).

XXIII. Pavolini in Milan.

The Secretary of the Party presided over a meeting of the commanders of some of the "Black Brigades" from LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT, held at the Casa del Fascio, MILAN. He received many Fascists from inveded Italy and from Milan. He also visited the HQ of the Muti Legion.
(Italian Home Service 21.7.44).

XXIV. Refutation of Reports about Mussolini.

Seidlitz reporting from Venice refutes foreign reports that Mussolini has remained in Germany, declaring that a week ago he returned to the seat of the Italian Government in northern Italy.
(Transocean 29.7.44).

XXV. Fascist Treatment of Political Prisoners and Convicts.

The cruel treatment of political internees in Fascist prisons can be explained by the fact that the secret police uses prisoners for obtaining denunciations and tries thereby to discover the various "Committees of National Liberation" whose activity remains powerful and which remain elusive. This last fact goes to the credit and honour of those Italians who, despite tortures, have betrayed nothing. As far as is known only two committees have been caught, one in MODENA and another in TURIN, which latter case led to the trial of General PEROTTI and his collaborators, which began in April.

The Fascists committed the imprudence of liberating all the ordinary criminals and recruiting them en masse for the police force and the Republican Guard, and SS youths, aged between 15 and 18, are now interspersed among them. This creates a most unfortunate situation, and the Fascist newspapers are full of the exploits of bogus policemen who shamelessly rob civilians. In reality they are real policemen who often cannot be caught, but who are naturally severely punished when arrested. This is one of the most terrible evils of this regime, reborn by the will of the occupying power, who all too often is obliged to seek its most faithful servants in the

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(Feuille d'Avis Neuchatel 19,7,44),

XXVI. Orders concerning material dropped by enemy aircraft.

"The Head of the Province of COMO, in view of the fact that various materials might be dropped by parachute from enemy aircraft, and as it is considered necessary on the ground of requirements of a military nature, and for reasons of public security in such an eventuality, to prevent such materials from being handled by civilians - orders that it is absolutely forbidden to all citizens not only to remove but also to touch materials of any kind whatsoever, dropped by, or falling from enemy aircraft. Anyone who finds them

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must at once notify the nearest Italian or German military command or police post. Persons who infringe this order, provided their offence does not constitute a more serious crime, are punishable by detention up to three months and a fine up to 2,000 lire. Those who furnish indications leading to the recovery of the above-mentioned materials will receive as a reward a sum of money proportionate to the importance of the materials in question".
(Provincia di Como 18.7.44).

XXVII. Fascist Propaganda.

Repubblica Fascista, Milan 12.7.44 contains a loose pamphlet showing a poster nailed to the wall on which is written "Who sells himself to the enemy? The Saboteur. Who deprives his own comrades of work? The Saboteur. Who casts innocent families into misery? The Saboteur. Who makes the peaceful population pay for the consequences of his own crimes? The Saboteur.".

In Milan Fascists spread propaganda leaflets on July 25th representing the symbolic figure of Italy resting her hands on Mussolini's Fasci as if to protect the. Over the picture is written in red: "July 25th", and underneath "Fatherland's dishonour". The leaflets also contain cartoons showing Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio vainly trying to demolish Lictors and Fasci. The Fascist press devotes enthusiastic articles to these leaflets, emphasising the symbolic significance of this "work of art and policy".
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 26.7.44).

ECONOMICS

XXVIII. Food Situation.

The following were the prices of foodstuffs etc. in GENOA at the end of June:-

Olive oil	Lire 1000 per litre
Flour	Lire 50 per kilo
Beans	" 30 " "
Cigarettes ("Africa")	lire 80 per pkt of 20.
Wine	Lire 80 per litre.

No Curtailment of Grain Quota for Pools. The Prefecture announces "Certain farmers have been faced with various difficulties (theft etc) in connection with the handing over of the prescribed amount of grain to the pools. No curtailment of this amount can be conceded. (by

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(Corriere della Sera Milan 17.7.44).

Black Market Prices In Milan. The prices in the black market in MILAN Have reached new heights and are continually rising. Meat costs 250 lire per kg, butter 450 lire per kg, cooking salt 100 lire per kg, eggs 120 lire per dozen and oil is unobtainable. Owing to the increasingly precarious transport problem stocks of fruit and vegetables in LIGURIA went bad.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 21.7.44).

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Twenty nine bakeries have been closed in MILAN for selling white bread. As the report does not say that they will be replaced by other bakeries, their clients will be doubtless obliged to resort to communal kitchens.
(Gazette de Lausanne 27.7.44).

XXIX. Transport.

Railways. The railway bridge on the PO at VALENZA (MORTARA-ALESSANDRIA line) has been struck by two bombs. The railway traffic continues normally; the lines have been moved where the bridge is damaged, to the highway bridge which is coupled to the railway bridge and was also hit) allowing in this way, with manoeuvres, the transit of half a train at a time. In the province of PAVIA the Germans have requisitioned about 300 head of cattle, which they have taken to VALENZA, probably to use them for the carts used to clear away the rubbish and for the transport of repairing material.

In the bombardment of 23rd June on the railway viaduct of VILLAFRANCA D'ASTI (18 km west of ASTI) two arches were destroyed and the road underneath was interrupted for some time by the heaped up ruins. The railway was also damaged near the viaduct of Villa Nova d'Asti (north west of Villafranca d'Asti).

Restrictions on bicycles in TURIN The Prefecture announces "In view of the repeated criminal attempts on the part of bicyclists, from today (July 22nd) until furtner notice, all bicycle traffic is suspended within the toll gates of the city of Turin, even for persons previously in possession of permits. Exceptions will be made only for members of the Armed forces and the police, when in uniform. Trade cycles will be allowed, with the exception of bicycles with trailers. Infringements of this regulation will be punished by the usual penalties, and in addition, the immediate confiscation of the bicycle".
(Gazzetta del Popolo Turin 22.7.44).

Registration of car parts in Adriatic zone. To insure the transport necessary for warfare and for supplying the population with essential goods, the High Commissioner of the Adriatic Coastal zone has issued the following decree regarding the registration of motor cars: "All motor cars and trailers, spare parts, tubes and tyres available in the Adriatic Coastal Zone on June 1st, 1944, or owned by people residing within that zone on that date, must be reported to the Prefect by the owners or holders by July 25th at the latest. The sale, utilisation, or other means of disposalof the aforesaid

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(Deutsche Adria Zeitung 12.7.44).

XXX. Fuel and Power.

Electricity Restrictions. Further restrictions in the use of electricity in TURIN are reported "In view of the present situation, which makes the normal production and distribution of electric power precarious because many transport lines are frequently interrupted

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and some plants are out of action, it has been necessary in the first place to obtain the greatest use of the power available, and subsequently, when the situation deteriorated, a reduction in the total consumption of power".
(Gazzetta del Popolo Turin 22.7.44).

XXXI. New Regulations for Exports.

The Ministries responsible for Italian Foreign trade issued new instructions regarding Italian exports by which the period of free exportation is closed. In future all export contracts must be submitted to the central authorities controlling exports, and the exportation of a great number of articles will only be allowed if their sale on the home market encounters difficulties. Other goods may only be manufactured for exportation. Some important branches of the Italian export business have been subjected to considerable production restrictions during the last few days. Three months ago the utilisation of metals in manufacturing toys has been stopped entirely. The manufacture of musical instruments by Italian retailers is prohibited and the present production is nearly all destined for exportation.
(Europa Kabel 7.7.44).

XXXII. Air Raid Damage.

Aircraft Factory Damaged. The "MACCHI" aeronautical factory near MASNAGO has suspended all war work owing to serious damage caused by air raids. The few workers remaining have, by irregularity, reduced the production programme to/one of secondary importance.
(Libera Stamps Lugano 21.7.44).

LABOUR.

XXXIII. A Socialist-Communist Joint Leaflet in Turin.

The following is the text of a leaflet circulated, during the last week of June among strikers in TURIN:

"Workers of Turin. You have risen of your own will against the new pillaging of the Nazi-Fascist rule, which wants to rob you of 3799 machines which you feel to be your own because they are wet with the sweat of your brows.

Workers! You are thus not merely defending your own right, but you very properly want to stop the machines, when moved, from serving to prolong the last hours of the Nazi-Fascist wild beast, now at its

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"Workers of Turin. You have risen of your own will against the new pillaging of the Nazi-Fascist rule, which wants to rob you of 3799 machines which you feel to be your own because they are wet with the sweat of your brows.

Workers! You are thus not merely defending your own right, but you very properly want to stop the machines, when moved, from serving to prolong the last hours of the Nazi-Fascist wild beast, now at its very last gasp.

Workers of Turin! Nazi-Fascism has replied to your protest with further brutal reprisals intending to starve you and your families.

The Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity and the Turin Federation of the Italian Communist Party, representing the working classes, bound by a past of united action, are resolved to help and defend you in the present struggle which you are waging with such pride and courage against Nazi Fascism so as to stop their new act of brigandage.

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Long live working class solidarity
Death to the Nazis.
Death to the Fascists.

The Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity.
The Turin Federation of the Communist Party.

(P.I.D. Italien Region 11.7.44).

PRESS.

XXXIV. Increase in Clandestine Press.

Libera Stampa Lugano 26.7.44 publishes the following extract from the clandestine newspaper "Avanti" no 36. July 10th. "New newspapers have come to join "Avanti" in the battle, and to fight on the right side. Edited by the Italian Socialist Party, under difficulties and with sacrifices which it is easy to imagine, there are "Rivoluzione Socialista and Giornale della Federazione Giovanile, "La Terra"is the newspaper of the agricultural workers, "La Citta Nuova" that of the professions, technical workers and clerks, "Operaio" that of the the proletariat and industrial workers, and "Il Partigiano" that of the Matteotti Brigade".

CHURCH

XXXV. Continuation of attacks on the Church.

Regime Fascista, Cremona, 25.7.44 continuing its attacks against the Church, claims that the Vatican is responsible for the terrible bombing of Italy, and adds "Vatican circles told Cardinal Spellman that if Italy/submitted to terrorist bombing, it would collapse".

Cardinal of Venice Condemns. The Patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Adeodate Piazza, in a pastoral letter sharply condemns an attempt against the HQ of the GNR at Venice, which has so far resulted in ten deaths and 40 injured "It is necessary for blind passion to be replaced in Italian hearts by the condemnation of such crimes".he says

PERSONALITIES.

XXXVI. Fascists of Udine and Provincia.

PISENTI avv. on. PIERO 1st Prefect (Fascist) of Udine

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PERSONALITIES.

XXXVI. Fascists of Udine and Provincia.

PISENTI evv. on. PIERO	1st Prefect (Fascist) of Udine Deputy of the First Fascist Legislature and Consigliere Nazionale of the Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni.
PAGANI dott. RAFFAELLO	Ex. Preside della Provincia.
ZOCCOLARI	Member of the Direttorio di Udine employee of the Ditta Luigi Spezzotti

SECRET

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SAMBO ALFREDO	Federal Inspector. Employee of Dazic in the commune of Pasian di Prato - thug.
GORASSINI RENZO	Native of Pasian di Prato, living at Udine.
CUTTINI	Ex mayor of Pasian di Prato
BARNABA PIER ARRIGO	Ex Fascist Deputy Mayor of Udine until the Armistice.
CAINE	Senicre of the Milizia
GAMBERINI	Cavaliere. Spy. Employed by the Consiglio dell'Economia
MARINO dott. ALBERTO	Vice Commissar of the Squadra Politica della Questura of Udine. Ferocious persecutor of anti-fascists. After the fall of Fascism he gathered together numbers of fascists for the reconstitution of the party.
LINDA	Violent squadrist, trader, member of the Direttorio, Federale of Udine. Spy by profession.
DELLA MAESTRA cav. ASSUERO	Udine, Piazza Umberto 1. Ex political secretary of BASILIANO (UDINE). Political informer of the Questura.
MODOTTI cav.uff. GIOVANNI	Retired inspector of schools. Ex Mayor and Political Secretary of Basiliano. Ferocious fascist. Real despot for many years in his commune.
RAINIS MANLIO	Founder of Fascism in Basiliano. Thug, organiser of punitive expeditions
DEL GUIDICE ROMANO	Squadrist - Thug - Major in the Militia at TIVOLI.
[illegible] RICCARDO	Ferocious squadrist [illegible]

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CAINE	Seniore of the Militia
GAMBERINI	Cavaliere. Spy. Employed by the Consiglio dell'Economia
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DEL GUIDICE ROMANO	Squadrist - Thug - Major in the Militia at TIVOLI.
PICCO RICCARDO	Ferocious squadrist and spy.
POLESELLO	State doctor of Basiliano, ex vice secretary of Basiliano. Spy
BONANNI	Elementary schoolmaster of Udine Ex Major in the Alpini. Fanatical Fascist.
CASTELLETTI GIUSEPPE	On of the most violent and ferocious thugs of the province of Udine. Journalist of the "Gazzettino" of Venezia.
MIGLIORINI	Segretario Ragioniere of the Province of Udine.

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BONORA GIOVANNI	Casa delle Uniforme Fasciatd, Udine, Via Cavour.
ROLATTI Comm. GINO	Squadrist, Ex Consigliere Nazionale Agent of the "Montecatini".
TAVANO avv. ARTURO	Native of Lestizza (Udine) Ex Mayor of Lestizza and Commissar of Campo-formido
PANTALONE	Head doctor of the Psychiatric Hospital of Udine.
MARCHETTI	Son of the trader Romeo. Fascist spy
FORTUNATI	Ragioniere of the Banca del Friuli. Fanatical Fascist. Teacher of young Fascists.
SPIVAK GINO	Fascist spy
SZILAGIJ FRANZ	Ladies Hairdresser, via Paolo Sarpi, Udine. Of Hungarian origin. A noted fascist and spy of the Ovra.
MASSARUTTO rag. GIOVANNI.	Squadrist. Notorious Fascist secret agent. Friend of the ex secretary of the fascist party of Serena.
MONTERISI	Cavaliere. Trader in coffee.
MURATTI BOBBO	
RUSSO LUIGI	Ex prefect of Chieti, ex. Capo di S.M. della Milizia, ex Secretary of the Presidenza di Mussolini.
RUSSO	Brother of the above.
ZECCA	Squadrist and dangerous spy
PISCHIUTTA	Doctor of Commercial Sciences, but a professional fascist and brother of a fascist martyr (Pio Pischiutta) Violent by nature.

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PANTALONE	Head doctor of the Psychiatric Hospital of Udine.
MARCHETTI	Son of the trader Romeo. Fascist spy
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SANDRINO	Municipal functionary.
LIZZI	Cavaliere. - Martigacco (Udine)
SABBADINI geom LIVIO?	Codroipo
SGOBARO (geometra)	Basiliano - ex Fascist mayor.
DE CECCO geom ELIO	Basil ano.

SECRET

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SECRET
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LEONE dott. FRANCESCO	Veterinary surgeon - from Basiliano. a stupid fanatic - in the confidence of the Questure
ZANINOTTO MICHELE	Basiliano
CIRIO	Employee of the Litografia CHIESA of Udine - madly pro-German
ALLATERE avvocato	(not to be confused with avv. Antonio Allatere).
MATTIOLI GALLO	squadrist, gangster, racketeer.
MATTIOLI	Brother of the above
PLACEREANI	Doctor of law. Secretary of the Workers' Union. Embezzeller.
PREINDL	Doctor of Udine. Ex Federal Secretary - violent- profiteer
ALVERA	President of the Liceo Ginnasio of Udine. At the school he used a hidden microphone to check on the beliefs of his professors.
ACCORDINI	Medico di reparto
DE ZORZI	Accountant. ex employee of the Banca Cattolica del Veneto. Centurione della Milizia - one time capo of the guardie di citta of Udine. - violent - embezzeler
ROTELLA	Lawyer - squadrista
RECCARDINI	Ex benkrupt - squadrist, a fascist of 20 years standing.
VERITTI	Lawyer - director of the fascist paper "Il Popolo del Friuli".
CHIESA PARIDE and brother	Owners of an anonimous firm of printers. Violent squadrists

(P.W.B. Bari 19.7.44).

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(P.W.B. Bari 19.7.44).

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XXXVII. Various dangerous elements.

2/Lt. FULGENZI AUGENIO of FABRIANO, S.W. of IESI DOMO, together with a German captain formed a tribunal for the interrogation of suspected partisans.

BIONDI, FALINI, BARINDELLI and INNOCENTI, all of RASSINA, worked with the Germans and hanged four partisans at CASTEL FOLOGNANO. (8th Army Intelligence summary no 22).

LT. SCOTTI (Neapolitan) who commanded No 2 company of TAGLIAMENTO battalion of the Republican Guard is believed to have escaped to

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FLORENCE. His unit was engaged in operations against patricts in the CITTA DI CASTELLO area and included two Lieutenents FARO of SALERNO and sgt. GAMBACORTA; the latter commanded the firing squad responsible for shooting partisans.
(8th Army Intelligence Summary No 22).

GENOA

CARLO EMMANUELE BASILE is Prefect of the Province of GENOA. He was formerly Fascist Federale of TURIN and NOVARA. His headquarters are in the PALAZZO Hotel (formerly Bristol) in Via XX Settembre.

FLORENCE

Two lawyers called MACCA and PICCHI, are President and Prosecutor respectively of an extraordinary Tribunal set up by the Republicans in Florence to judge political offences.

The Commander of the Fascist Republicans in the barracks which are near S. MICHELE EXTRA is a Consul of Militia named MARCHIORI

A certain ORLANDI Carlo of GENOA was always with the German troops in this area. He is described as a sailor and a cruel Fascist.
(8th Army Intelligence Summary No 22).

FLORENCE

South of Florence at PALAZZOLO the following Republican Officers are serving in 113 Engineer battalion.

Commander	Major FACCIABENE
Adjutant	LT. DE MICHELI
Oc. 3 coy	Capt FRANCESCHETTI
OC. 4 coy	Capt. MARINO
Other officers	LTS. IMPARATO, DAL MEDICO, PATTI 2/Lts. GUCCIONI, DE SIMONE, MALORNI DI CORRADO, INDACO.

(8th Army Intelligence Summary July 21st).

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SECRET

9th August, 1944.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 19.

APPENDIX

Italian Partisans in Action.-16.6.44 - 20.7.44

A British Captain, with other British soldiers, was dropped by parachute in the middle of June and landed in the plain NW of AREZZO. He was quickly captured by the Germans and equally quickly escaped from them. At the suggestion of two young men he joined a partisan band operating in the vicinity, where he was soon afterwards joined by two more of the parachutists. The area where they worked was the southern sector of the PRATOMAGNO massif between FLORENCE and AREZZO.

The band was an independent unit called by the name of its commander, Lieut RAOUL, and based on two farms on M. ROVERAIA.

Strength. 60 Italians, 2 Germans, some French and Russians, 2 S. Africans, 2 British parachutists, 1 British parachutist officer (informant); later joined by 1 British officer and 2 O.R.s.

Weapons. 1 Sten.
Italian and German rifles and revolvers.
Amn. in abundance.
German explosives.
This was increased by a parachute drop of
8 Brens) in the plain N of
45 Stens) LATERINA; took 3 days
100 lb. of explosive.) to collect and had very
Booby traps) stimulating effect on
Battle-dress and boots.) morale.

Transport Donkeys and mules. (A donkey costs as much as 21000 lire).

Food. 2 hot meals a day. Peasants being friendly, food was never scarce. Payment was always made except to known fascists or the unsympathetic.

ACTIVITY AND METHOD OF ACTION:

1. For 4 months Raoul's band had been attacki... 3796

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ACTIVITY AND METHOD OF ACTION:

1. For 4 months Raoul's band had been attacking German transport on the road CASTIGLION FIBOCCHI-S. GIUSTINO. Their method was as follows:- 3796

20 men station themselves at the road-side under cover of darkness. After first light, a grenade is thrown at the first isolated vehicle to pass, and fire is directed at the driver's cab. When the truck stops, they close in, kill any survivors, and remove the contents. In this way, and by occasional attacks on Italian Listening Posts (which never resisted) and on German AA sites, Raoul had succeeded in arming his whole band. No attempt, however, was made to destroy the truck's engine or remove the wheels. In this period they had had only one casualty, when the truck attacked proved

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APPENDIX 2.

not to be isolated, being followed by another armed with MG and riflemen riding on the mudguards.

2. After the arrival of the Englishmen and the finding of the parachute supplies it was decided to begin laying mines on the roads. The method devised by informant was as follows:-

6 lb of plastic were laid in the middle of the road on a moonless night at 2230 hrs after a careful recce of the position. This was attached by Cortex to a release spring-switch on the road-side, the spring being kept depressed by means of a heavy stone which was itself attached to a trip-wire stretched across the road to a tree at a height such that it would be missed by a pedestrian, a cyclist or a small car.

The work took 20 minutes, including interruptions due to passing traffic, and was completely successful.

This method was sometimes varied in that 10 lb of 808 were used instead of Plastic, and string was used instead of wire which caused delay by getting entangled.

On another occasion 10 lb of Plastic were used instead of 6 lb and time-pencils ($1\frac{1}{2}$) were attached to neighbouring telegraph-poles. Both were very successful.

On the last occasion, the vicinity of a German camp and German patrols made a pressure-switch desirable instead of a trip-wire. The result was equally satisfactory.

When it was a question of destroying a bridge, lack of explosive suggested the cratering of the road over the bridge with 25 lb. of 808 and getting the villagers to continue with digging.

THE LEADER. Lieut. RAOUL enjoyed the confidence and respect of his men without being able or without wishing to enforce discipline. Lacking in judgment rather than courage, he was sometimes with difficulty dissuaded from foolhardy moves that would have cost severe casualties and achieved nothing. He was jealous of his position as Commander and proud of his quality of partisan. This made him slightly difficult as a colleague and caused friction with other bands. Once a fortnight he would mysteriously disappear, and return with 50,000 lire, possibly received from the Florence Committee of Liberation. The last informant heard of Raoul, shortly before rejoining the allies, was that he had attacked the Germans at PIEVE and, having been wounded in the ensuing mopping-up operations against ROVERAIA and PONTENANO, had ordered the band to bury its arms

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On another occasion 10 lb of Plastic were used instead of 6 lb and time-pencils (1½) were attached to neighbouring telegraph-poles. Both were very successful.

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THE MEN. The only useful members of the band, in informant's opinion, were four of the Italians, 2 Frenchmen from the Foreign Legion, 2 Russians, and the British. The rest were so much worse than useless, that it was risky to have their company in an operation. Most of them were from the 1926 class, which had been called but had largely disbanded itself after receiving its arms. Informant had the impression that they had been attracted to the Partisans by the good meals. There was no sapper among them. The two Germans (one an Austrian) had been captured and enrolled in the band. They worked in the

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APPENDIX 3.

kitchen and were well liked; but after the shooting of three German prisoners later on, they took fright and made off.

DISCIPLINE AND TACTICAL SKILL

Military discipline as we know it was absent. The leader had to contend with much "back-chat" in making known his plans. The rudiments of tactics were neglected to the point of endangering the whole band. Thus when the Band had begun its move to a new area near CIVITELLA south of the plain, the four parties lost contact and much calling and shouting ensued. Time was lost and the move had to be abandoned. It was later learnt that the Germans in the plain had been warned by the noise and were waiting for them. Before fire was opened to take "cover from view" was to expose oneself to the taunt of cowardice; once fire was opened after an exploit it was "sauve qui peut". Though Raoul himself was never among the stampeders, he was sometimes unable to see that a proposal was tactically impossible. Nor was the notion of military security any better developed; in an area known to be subject to German combing, they would boast of their exploits to the local population.

POLITICAL COLOUR

The Band considered itself Communist, but had only the primitive conception of Communism that consists of the spoliation of the rich. They wore the Italian colours on the collar-patch and the Red Star on their caps. Their poor discipline may have been the deliberate application of a misconceived idea of Democracy.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER BANDS.

Other bands in the area were:-

(1) BRUNO'S BAND: TALLA 30 men
(2) BOBBY's Band: ANCIOLINA 30 men.

These two bands were about 8 miles apart, were composed, like Raoul's of men from the 1926 class, and had been completely inactive. The arrival of the equipment by parachute and its finding by Raoul's band roused them to action, and they asked for a share of the arms. Raoul lent Bobby a Bren gun and a Frenchman to fire it, the target to be a truck on the road. Bobby's patrol of 10 men, however, got drunk in the village, were attacked by Germans on the way back, and made their escape under the covering fire of the Frenchman with the Bren [illegible] part of the plan that this fire accounted for 15

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calling and shouting ensued. Time was lost and the move had to be abandoned. It was later learnt that the Germans in the plain had been warned by the noise and were waiting for them. Before fire was opened to take "cover from view" was to expose oneself to the taunt of cowardice; once fire was opened after an exploit it was "sauve qui peut". Though Raoul himself was never among the stampeders, he was sometimes unable to see that a proposal was tactically impossible. Nor was the notion of military security any better developed; in an area known to be subject to German combing, they would boast of their exploits to the local population.

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This desire on the part of one band to disarm another was not an isolated case. Informant had gone to TALLA in response to a message from BRUNO requesting arms, and also in order to see about a wireless set said to be in Bruno's possession (which turned out to be an unserviceable German one). Bruno had occupied TALLA after the departure of the Germans and had posted flamboyant notices signed by himself as "Commandante". He was now in hospital, having been wounded by a bomb dropped by a German plane to which he was signalling in the belief that it was British. While lunching with some of Bruno's men informant and his companion were surprised to see the room invaded by

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APPENDIX 4.

armed men, who ordered them to hand over their weapons. When the shouting had died down, it appeared that the men were a patrol commanded by a Canadian officer sent from UOMO DI SASSO (E OF REGELLO) by the 22 Garibaldi Brigade to disarm a band of men whose prolonged inactivity encouraged the suspicion that they were really fascists masquerading as partisans. Bruno's men were content to be disarmed and to go off with the men of the Garibaldi Brigade. The Canadian officer preferred to attach himself to informant's band and returned with them. He stated that the 22 Garibaldi Brigade was 1000 men strong and had been inactive for a month.

RELATIONS WITH BRITISH PERSONNEL.

The knowledge that the Allies were interested in them was a great stimulus to the Partisans. The union of British Captain and Parachutist in informant won him a prestige that even his ignorance of the language could not impair. He was allowed a free hand by Raoul, who was ready to follow his example and even sometimes his advice. The exact mutual relationship between Partisan Band Leader and attached British officer is however a delicate one. Informant strongly disapproved of the preparations to attack and disarm Bobby's band. This, combined with minor irritants such as flies, dysentery and the partisan's eating habits, finally convinced informant that he would achieve more by breaking loose from Raoul and operating with his own band. Raoul had no objection, allowed him to select the two parachutists, the two other British soldiers, the other British officer, one S. African, three Italians, two Frenchmen and a donkey or two, and provided him with 10,000 lire With this band informant moved 5 miles SE to GELLO and began operations on his own.

LESSONS

From his experience with the partisan band, informant considers that the following lessons may be drawn:-

(1). Small bands of not more than 50 men are much more effective than large ones. In any one area there should be several small bands located according to the road system. One reason is that the Germans tend to ignore small bands; another is that a small band can more easily get away from the scene of its exploit without leaving a trace. Existing large bands should therefore decentralise and split up into autonomous units.

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RELATIONS WITH BRITISH PERSONNEL.

The knowledge that the Allies were interested in them was a great stimulus to the Partisans. The union of British Captain and Parachutist in informant won him a prestige that even his ignorance of the language could not impair. He was allowed a free hand by Raoul, who was ready to follow his example and even sometimes his advice. The exact mutual relationship between Partisan Band Leader and attached British officer is however a delicate one. Informant strongly disapproved of the preparations to attack and disarm Bobby's band. This, combined with minor irritants such as flies, dysentery and the partisan's eating habits, finally convinced informant that he would achieve more by breaking loose from Raoul and operating with his own band. Raoul had no objection, allowed him to select the two parachutists, the two other British soldiers, the other British officer, one S. African, three Italians, two Frenchmen and a donkey or two, and provided him with 10,000 lire With this band informant moved 5 miles SE to GELLO and began operations on his own.

LESSONS

From his experience with the partisan band, informant considers that the following lessons may be drawn:-

(1). Small bands of not more than 50 men are much more effective than large ones. In any one area there should be several small bands located according to the road system. One reason is that the Germans tend to ignore small bands; another is that a small band can more easily get away from the scene of its exploit without leaving a trace. Existing large bands should therefore decentralise and split up into autonomous units.

(2) A radio receiving and transmitting set is indispensable both for the reception of allied orders and for keeping in touch with the course of events. Initiative is blunted by ignorance of what is happening elsewhere; and as Partisan activity changes in character according as the Allied line approaches, they must know exactly how far away the Allies are

(3) Partisans should be warned not to embark on operations of too ambitious a scale. Small-scale attacks, if continued over a long period and at varying points, inflict just as much damage on the enemy in the end, are far more wearing to his nerves and cost the Partisans fewer casualties. Moreover being frequently repeated, they are made with ever increasing skill.

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APPENDIX 5.

(4) Partisans should be told to use their eyes and make mental note of everything of military importance, against the day when they can report it to an allied HQ. When the Allied line is close to their area, the Band should not wait until they are actually liberated, but should send an emissary across at once to give the information while it is still of value and capable of being exploited. Mortar and gun positions and O.Ps are targets on which early information is especially desirable.

(5) The only way to prevent reprisals against civilians is to have the villages in the partisan area evacuated. As German savagery succeeds in its purpose of creating an atmosphere hostile to partisand, it is necessary to warn civilians that the Allies have means of finding out who has betrayed any partisan to the enemy.

Source - 8th Army Special Interrogation Report 22.7.44.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 18.

This report does not in any way r epresent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

The leaders of the anti-fascist party organisations have formed Popular Tribunals which intend to bring to justice all the Fascist chiefs and war criminals responsible for the crimes committed against Italy. There have been death sentences pronounced also in absentia. The Free Radio Station of Milan has urged the Italian patriots to act thus. Whoever is innocent need have no fear of appearing before the Tribunal for judgment. Every person accused has the right to defend himself during the trial. The fact that the Popular Tribunals hold their meetings openly should also be emphasised. Those who are condemned as guilty will be punished. For those who for twenty years have committed crimes there will be no escape or pity. They will not escape justice even though, for the moment they have fled to Germany or neutral countries. Some day, in one way or another they will be found and punished. The decision of the Moscow Conference concerning war criminals will be rigidly applied.
(P.W.B. Rome).

Patriots help Allied Advance. Italian patriots have given valuable help to the Allies in the Arno valley. They have acted as guides to allied patrols of the Fifth Army which have been exploring the valley since July 21st. The American patrols found numerous craft on the various canals, got ready by the partisans, who were also able to throw improvised bridges quickly across these canals. They also gave very useful information about the location of mines laid by the Germans to impede the Allied advance and of demolitions made by the enemy for the same purpose.
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3799

The V.A.I. Three Italian officers, a Colonel, and two Captains passed through a British interrogations centre who were all members of the V.A.I. (Volontare Armate Italiane). This has as its chief an Ammiraglio DE CUNIS who had his H.Q until recently in MILAN and it is stated that he is in some way connected with General MESSE. His function and that of his organisation appears to have been the coordination of the many patriot bands throughout northern Italy, but not, it is thought, VENEZIA GUILLA province. As he appears to have come under suspicion in MILAN he transferred to GENOVA during April. There he was arrested by the S.S., but is thought to have

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been released on perole. The names of a number of other officers connected with this organisation, including the three mentioned above, became known, and consequently they decided to leave northern Italy.

The trouble with these bands appears to have been that instead of being entirely national in character and work they are unable to keep away from the political aspect. It is reported that frequently one band refuses to cooperate with another as each is of a different political shade of opinion, whilst even within the band itself there is sometimes dissension on political grounds.

One of the methods employed by the Germans and Fascists to betray these patriot bands is the introduction of spies into their midst.
((P.W.B. 8th Army).

Various Patriot Activities.

The Allied advance has encouraged the patriots to intensify their attacks on German supply lines and on their fortifications on the Goth line. Along one important piece of this line north of FLORENCE the continuous interruption of work by patriots has caused the Germans to suspend their fortification activities for a whole week.
(P.W.B. Rome).

MANTUA In SAN GIACOMO DELLE SEGNATE in the Province of Mantua where 13 Militiamen from Ancona has been evacuated, partisans entered their billets during the night, killing 10 and wounding three with a tommy gun. Returning quietly on bicycles, they surrounded the Fascist post and shot 3 Militiamen at close range who tried to arrest them. (Gazette de Lausanne 18.7.44).

German Division Ambushed by patriots. An enemy document which has fallen into the hands of allied troops has revealed that the 19th Air Division, brought to Italy from Belgium, has fallen into a patriot ambush. The German division, therefore, has been obliged to accept battle even before arriving in the fighting line.

CASENTINO Repeated clashes have taken place between patriots and Germans in the Casentino mountains. In the village of VALLUCCIOLE, in the Province of Florence a German soldier was recently assassinated.

MONTICCHIO. In Monticchio, near Montepulciano, 200 Fascist Militia recently attacked the group of patriots named "Walter". Although inferior in numbers the patriots had a complete success, putting 12 Fascists out of action and occupying the village for 24 hours.

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NOVARA, AOSTA, CUNEO The patriots control several traffic centres in the provinces of Novara, Aosta and Cuneo, where they control public offices and nominate whom they like to fill them. To pass through these districts one must have a permit from the patriots.
(P.W.B. Rome).

Nazi Fascist elements were disarmed at the APRICA Pass (20 Km east of SONDRIO) by the patriots, who also took a great deal of booty. At CIVIDATE (VAL CANONICA south BRENO) the patriots recently blew up an important electricity centre and at BRENO have liberated 14 political prisoners and afterwards blew up the prison itself. At EDOLO, MALORNO (south EDOLO) and ARROGNE (south west of Breno) clashes between big patrols of Germans and Militia of the G.N.R. and the patriots, which

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went in favour of the latter, who killed several Germans and Fascists and disarmed the garrison. Following these events large German forces were sent into VAL COLONICA. Always impeded by the frequent obstructions in the road, railways and telegraph service, the Germans and Fascists became enraged against the population, burning among others the village of CEVO (south EDOLO) and massacring women and children.
(Italian Official Source).

Mopping-up operations in PARMA district. The partisans on their side are acting with vigour and courage. During the past few days (18.7.44) the Ligurian Brigade has pushed along the CHIAVARI-VALLATA TARO road into the Appenines of the Parma district. When the Brigade reached BEDONIA, it resolutely attacked the Fascist Militia barracks, first with heavy fire from automatic weapons, and then equally violently with bombs, causing much destruction and the collapse of the side walls. The Militiamen then gave themselves up and handed over their arms and the contents of the barracks to the patriots. When the prisoners were assembled the Commander of the Brigade, instead of ordering them to be shot, as would have been the case with the Fascists or Germans, spoke to them of the ideals which inspire the Brigade and then set them free.

The Brigade then advanced to BORGOTARO, where it boldly occupied the key points - the station, the electric power house, the telephone exchange and cross roads. At the approach of the partisans the Fascists fled hastily in disorder, without waiting to be attacked. On their arrival the partisans found even the barracks empty. They carried off stores, partly for the use of the Brigade and partly for the population, who welcomed the patriots with lively enthusiasm.

The Liguria Brigade then returned to base, after another detachment of partisans had arrived at BOGOTARO to occupy the town in its place and after having blocked the railway tunnel at BORGALLO and blown up a bridge at OSTIA.
(Libera Stampa Lugano 18.7.44).

The Emilian Provinces continue to give the partisan struggle the most valuable contribution of courage and bloodshed. On June 8th 1500 Fascist Militiamen and 300 Italian SS attempted mopping-up operations in the neighbourhood of the CERRETO road, which had been interrupted at several points by the partisans blowing up bridges. The action was unsuccessful: as a reprisal the Fascists, some of whom had been wounded and taken prisoner, removed 70 civilians, burning and destroying in the POLANO district, and carrying off all the cattle from the hamlet of MINOZZO.

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The patriots occupied CASTELLARANO, CLANO D'ENZA, and CARPINETI. It is reported the Germans posted a notice in Italian and German reading "The road to CASINA is forbidden for single motor traffic. Danger from bands. The COLLAGNA road is unusable."

FERRIERE, FARINI D'OLMO, CASTELL'ARQUATO and LUGAGNANO have been occupied by the partisans, who set up their administration. During a German counter attack, supported by aircraft, the partisans lost 11 killed and prisoners, but the German and Fascist losses were much higher.

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Italo-Yugoslav frontier. The power of the "maquis" on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier is revealed by Axis Command's demand for a truce with partisans in unspecified regions of VENEZIA GIULIA. A truce was called between the GORIZIA and FIUME districts on the morning of July 5th The fast was reported in a communique of the Axis Command, and details of the truce were sent to the posts concerned by means of a circular dated July 4th.
(Feuille d'Avis Neuchatel 17.7.44).

IMPERIA. Near Imperia, after lively fighting, some German garrisons have been captured, together with arms and munitions.
(P.W.B. Rome 23.7.44).

Liberation Committees.

When you enter one of the small towns of UMBRIA or TUSCANY which have been recently liberated by the allies and ask what authority there is, they will tell you that the Podesta has gone, and that the big noises put in power by Fascists have run away several weeks before the arrival of the American troops and that now there is only the Committee of Liberation. If you ask who directed the clandestine warfare during the German occupation you will hear again - the Committee of Liberation. If you ask who were the leaders of the best organised and most efficient partisan bands they will answer - the Committee of Liberation. If you enquire who, after the liberation of the town, placed themselves at the disposal of the AMG to meet the most urgent needs of the population, to mend the destroyed mills, acquaducts, electric plant etc. the reply is always the same - the Committee of Liberation.

At first sight of this Committee of Liberation which has fought and worked during these hard months, it seems nothing extraordinary. Nearly always you will find that there is a young priest who represents the Christian Democrats, and an old Socialist or Republican Democrat who for 22 years of Fascist Regime has had periodical beatings, prison, exile, violence and insults, and yet has never given way or lost his faith in a better future; a distinguished, quiet gentleman represents the Liberals, and calm and quiet though he is has no doubt known how to direct a clandestine press or to keep a band of partisans supplied. Then perhaps a bellicose communist, with a young intellectual of the "Partito d'Azione", who are the "enfants terribles" of the company, make up the remainder. Often the members of the Committees of Liberation are not the most well known members of the community, as the latter have been obliged to hide themselves in order not to suffer Fascist persecutions or else they have fallen under the first strokes of the reactionary regime.

A day will come when the work of these Committees of Liberation

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A day will come when the work of these Committees of Liberation is properly recognised by all Italians. At the moment they continue to work in the towns desolated by the war, in an effort to restore order. The air raid damage is cleared up, the shops reopen, the first public services are opened, and the first contacts with AMG are established.
(P.W.B. 8th Army)

Patriot Heroes.

On the 19th of March 1944 DINI GIANETTE of FANO and SALVALAI of URBINE, two young partisans, attached to the 5th Brigata Garibaldi "Pesaro", were sent to Urbino with a truck to get food supplies for their band.

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On their way they were attacked by 20 Italian and German S.S. They left their truck on the road and retired to the hills of MONTE SOFIO (?). For five hours they repulsed all attacks with their "Mitra" When they ran out of ammunition, they were captured and brought to UBRINO. The Fascist authorities decided that they should be pardoned if they consented to join the Republican Army, They refused. For five days they were tortured, then brought to Masse Lombarda and publicly executed.

TEN ALDO BOLOGNI of the Brigata d'Urto "Pietralunga".

In May a German transport column, consisting of two petrol wagons and three trucks loaded with S.S. troops was attacked by a partisan band, led by Ten. Aldo Bologni near MONTONI.

The battle lasted one hour, during which several casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Ten. Bologni, whilst attacking a truck was shot in the back by a wounded German. He was severely wounded and unable to carry on the fight, but he threw a hand-grenade at the truck, causing a terrific explosion, which killed several Germans and cost him his own life. He died later, praying for a new Italy, and inciting the partisans to carry on until they attained complete victory

His younger brother, 14 years old, joined the brigate d'Urto to avenge his brother's death. He volunteered for the most dangerous actions, and the leader, Capt. Pierangieli, often had to use force to keep him out of dangerous expeditions.

On the 8th July young Bologni was among the partisans who fought side by side with the Indian troops in Pietralunga. (P.W.B. 8th Army 15.7.44).

Partisan Bands of SIENA and GROSSETTO.

On Sept. 8th Colonel CROCE, Commander of the 3rd Bersagliere Regt. resisted for three days in the defence of VOLTERRA, where his regiment happened to be at that moment. After three days he received orders from his command to retreat to Siena, where he arrived with his regiment complete with men, arms and munitions and installed them in the barracks of the Bersaglieri. But dislodged by the Germans, the Bersaglieri had to yield on September 24th. The 3rd Bersaglieri was disbanded and Colonel Croce, with almost all his officers went into the "Macchia" with their arms. Other officers joined him. 3730 Colonel Croce, with their help began the formation and organisation of the various bands which eventually developed in the provinces of SIENA and GROSSETTO.

Band Under the Command of Major Quirici. It was formed almost at

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Colonel Croce, with their help began the formation and organisation of the various bands which eventually developed in the provinces of SIENA and GROSSETTO.

Band Under the Command of Major Quirici. It was formed almost at once after the Armistice with Major Quirici at the head and other officers. Its district of operation comprised the woods which go from MASSA MARITTIMA to SUVERETO and MONTEROTONDO, forming a triangle. The band attained by the end of June to about 500 members, and were unable to incorporate more owing to lack of arms. In the last two months, June and July the men of these bands have had many defensive fights with the Germans and Militia of Massa Marittima and Grossetto. About June 15th the band occupied the village of MOTEROTONDO, after 7 hours and 20 minutes fighting with a German column of about 250 or 300 men armed with 7[illegible] and 105 mm guns and armoured cars.

From the 22nd to the 25th June the Quirici band inflicted losses on the

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enemy and captured three machine guns, hand grenades, various other material, and destroyed a transmitting station. A German battery of several men was also destroyed. The same day they made two S.S. men prisoners and killed five.

Bande di Rulli and Benigno. Immediately after September 8th these two men of FOLLONICA formed a band of about 15 men. The leaders were captured once and sent to Florence, but managed to escape and rejoin the band, where they increased its numbers to about 200 and worked in the zone between SCARLINO and the ACCESA lake. This band occupied the Massa Marittima about ten days before the liberation, blowing up bridges that led to Massa Marittima and resisting violent attacks by the Germans. They were obliged to abandon their positions however owing to threats of reprisals on the civilian population by the Germans, who would have gunned the town. On June 22nd, before making contact with the Americans the Germans had to attack the partisans, who obstructed their passage.

Banda of Tirli. Commanded by Lt. Rotelli of Follonica. It operated in the zone of CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, TIRLI, FOLLONICA, and camped in the Tirli woods. It had 500 men, and in the beginning worked with arms captured from the Germans. Later it was well supplied by parachute by the Allies. At the beginning of June they received so many that they were able to supply other bands, and they were well fitted with American clothes and shoes. This band assumed principally the task of sabotage on the road which leads from Castiglione delle Pescia to Follonica. They had ten or more battles with Germans on this road.
(P.W.B. Rome 21.7.44).

II. Sabotage.

MILAN

The Fascist newspapers announce that if acts of sabotage continue in MILAN Province a systematic execution of persons now under arrest will ensue.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 17.7.44).

VENICE In Venice the former luxury hotel Bonvecchiati was destroyed by fire on July 13th. The building served the LUCE Institute, which works for the Fascist Government, as a film depot. It was also the Fascist copyright offices. The fire is believed to be due to sabotage.

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(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 17.7.44 and Neue Zurcher Zeitung 17.7.44).

DOMODOSSOLA Italian partisans have torn up the rails in the tunnel between LESA and ARONA on the Domodossola -Arona line for over 12 m A train was derailed, obstructing the track . Traffic is interrupted.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse 18.7.44).

III. [illegible]

When CUCCO, the Fascist Under-Secretary of State for Propaganda made a speech in a MILAN club, partisans threw a bomb

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which hit nobody. Immediately street fighting ensued near a building where the Fascists gathered. No victims were reported on either side.

FASCIST FORCES.

IV. Disposition

The first detachments of a division which has just finished its training in Germany have arrived in Republican Italy. (Radio Tevere 25.7.44).

V. The Black Brigades.

PIZZIRANI, Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, presided over a meeting of the Federal Commissioners in COMO. They discussed the strenghhening of the Party and decided on the creation of the "black brigades", in which all Fascists "who are not yet serving the motherland under arms" will be enrolled. The Como black brigade will be called the brigade Cesare Rodini.

The Secretary of the Party said at the microphone on 25.7.44.

"More than a month has passed - it was exactly on the 21st June- since a notice so far maintained secret was issued giving special instructions. This circular letter said "On July 1st the party will abandon its present political-military structure to become an exclusively military organisation. Since the 1st July all the members of the Republican Fascist Party between eighteen and sixty years of age who are not incorporated in the Republican armed services constitute an organisation composed of fighting squads. All the bodies presiding over or directing activities which are not strictly party ones are transferred to the new organisation. The Secretary of the Party will take care of the transformation of the present governing body of the Party in staff headquarters of the auxiliary corps of the Blackshirt fighting squads. Provincial federations will become brigades of the Blackshirt auxiliary corps.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the organisation and its aims the command will be given to the chief of the province. There will be no ranks, but only commanding functions. The corps will be submitted to military discipline, and come under the jurisdiction of the military war code.

2789

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(Republican Fascist Radio 25.7.44 P.W.B. Monitoring).

VI. Morale.

In the Massa Marittima district the Republican soldiers were all watched over carefully by the Germans, who did not trust them too much; all the same there were many Fascist soldiers who were still convinced of the power of Germans and believed in a German victory and agitated fanatically against the patricts. During the last days, however, before the liberation, they began to understand the truth, and were very low spirited; they were passed over to the partisans, who kept them under observation, waiting for a decision as to what was to be done with them.
(P.W.B. Rome).

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SPELLO A young soldier writes from Spello in May last.

'Here things don't go right, everyone tries to grab everything for himself, while they give us little or nothing to eat. In the morning, coffee without sugar; at dinner soup without seasoning, then greens without seasoning and the same at night. And they make us pay 20 lire for it.

In this town they are almost all Bolshevists and even in the Militia itself".

(Ufficio di Censura 18.7.44).

VII. Navy

Reliable sources state that in the sheds on the wharves of BAGLIETTO DI VARAZZE are still to be found 24 "mas" in good condition.
(Italian Official Source).

Naval Volunteers still wanted.

The Under-Secretary for the Navy announced that voluntary enrolment for the Tenth MAS Flotilla and the 10th Division is still open. All Italians who feel it their duty still to take up arms to defend the soil of the fatherland, trampled under the feet of mercenary enemy hordes, can enrol under the unconquered banner of the 10th Division by applying to the recruiting centres established in the large towns of Republican Italy.
(Italian Home Service 18.6.44).

VIII. Atrocities.

The misdeeds of the "Muti" and "Sorlini" squads continue. Robberies, pillage, brutalities, assaulting and killing defenceless people. On June 15th in ALTA VALTROMPIA four bodies were found They were those of four volunteers who had joined the Fascist squads of comb[illegible] and who had been shot for having assaulted a young woman and robbed several civilians.

IX. Unfit Men for Labour in Germany

PARMA On June 14th the German Colonel summoned to Parma all representatives of the medical staff of the military districts attached to the offices for recruiting workers for Germany; the districts concerned are PARMA, REGGIO EMILIA, MODENA and PIACENZA. It was provided that all young men of the [illegible] age

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GERMANS

X. Disposition.

Frontier Security Zone. In the Fascist Official Gazette the Fascist Minister of the Interior confirmed by decree the creation of a forbidden zone three km wide along the Italo-Swiss frontier. The evacuation of this zone should have been complete

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July 1st, but so far it has only been partly carried out. For the Communes of ISELLA, OLGIATE, PINO, PONTE TRESA, PORTO CERESIO, PONTE CHIASSO and LANZO d'INTELVI, Italian subjects may obtain residence permits through the head of the Frontier Police. Permission to enter the above-named Communes is only granted for business purposes or other adequate reasons. On principle Jews of all nationalities are excluded from obtaining permits. Swiss residents in Italy are expressly allowed to enter and stay in these Communes. On the lakes included in the forbidden zone ships, boats and barges are not allowed to navigate.
(Neue Zurcher Zeitung 17.7.44).

"Scorched Earth" Policy - Farinacci's warning. Kesselring's Army is being reinforced with the youngest German recruits coming directly from Germany. This confirms the German Command's apparent decision to hold the Gothic Line at all costs and to prevent the Allies from entering the Po plain. The Germens intend to carry out a "scorched earth" policy in Italy, and the Fascist press is preparing public opinion for this. Farinacci writes: "The approach of war brings total ruin. Both the retreating and advancing armies are obliged to destroy everything which might be of use to their opponents.

According to reports received from Chiasso, the Germans are feverishly fortifying the Lombard plain, at the foot of the Alps, and the city of MILAN will be organised for serious defence. The use of the telephone is prohibited except with the express authorisation of the German Command. Telegraphing is also forbidden in the districts of SONDRIO and the upper VALTELLINA. "
(Tribune de Genevre 17.7.44).

Germans preparing to use gas? Reliable sources state that near SANGUINETTO (30 km S of VERONA) the Germens are carrying out exercises in gas chambers with anti-mustard gas apparatus. In the open they are experimenting with other weapons of a type not specified.
(Italian Official Source. 22.7.44).

XI. Behaviour.

The clandestine paper "Ribelle" printed at BRESCIA on June 30th under the heading "War in their own Fashion". "Red Cross Trains carry wounded to Germany and come back laden with aircraft bombs.
(Squilla Italica 15.7.44).

AQUILA An informant said that the German garrison in this remote rural region destroyed everything they could which might supply vital necessities to the population or to any one else. Farm crops and orchards were laid waste and they cut down all the trees. They

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According to source the Germans expressed more fear of the Italian patriots than of the Americans. After nightfall the German soldiers did not dare to venture outside for fear of being ambushed. Even sentries were in constant fear.

The Germans had a printing press at Aquila. Here lire on the Banca d'Italia were printed in great quantity. With this paper money

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the Germans roamed the countryside and bought up everything. Items which they themselves could not use were packed up and sent to Germany.

The Germans encourage the Black Market and its fabulous prices, since they have unlimited funds. Peasants of the region were the chief black marketeers; one shoe-maker and one policeman made over half a million between them. A common practice among Fascist officials was to collect food-stuffs from the peasants at small cost and sell them on the black market for 10-30 times what they paid.
(P.W.B. Naples).

German Command Explains Operations In Turin "During the last few days the German troops carried out important control and combing-out operations in TURIN. The Turin German Command officially announces that these operations are only carried out against criminal and subversive elements who have attempted to start disorders and terrorist upheavals The German Command asserts that the operations were not directed against the calm, disciplined and industrious population, which on many occasions has shown its maturity, and which thoroughly understands the necessity of such operations.
(Gazzetta del Popolo Turin 12.7.44).

XII. Morale.

One source stated that the morale of the Germans whom he contacted was always fairly high, and they were determined to fight to the last. A well-rooted propaganda, very clever, was made by the German officers which convinced the soldiers in spite of the continual defeats. They talked about mysterious weapons which would be brought out at the decisive moment, and to source they spoke particularly of gas. When interrogated they answer that Hitler knows quite well what to do to win. Soldiers and non-commissioned officers are so soaked with propaganda that many are really convinced in good faith, and say that they are retreating towards the north of Italy, not on account of military infericrity, but to destroy the Italian towns and starve the people for whom, according to them food would come from Germany. Germany would also send food to the other occupied countries.
(P.W.B. Rome)

Reports from recently liberated zones say that "The Germans are well armed and organised. Equipment is generally inferior to what it was. Although it may seem incredible the morale of the troops has risen since the news of English air-raids with new methods; out of every 10 German soldiers 9 are ready to swear that in two or three months the secret weapons will win the war for Germany.

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Normally the conduct of the Germans is harsh and arrogant, but not criminal; when they let themselves go, however, they become beasts.
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

XIII. Atrocities.

The following statement concerns an incident which occurred at FOLANO DELLA CHIANA, Province of AREZZO. It is a statement made by MARCHI, Giuseppe, of FOLANO DELLA CHIANA, regarding the death of his brother:-

"My brother, MARCHI, Cesare, who warned civilians when German soldiers were about to plunder houses, was in the main square of

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FOLANO on 2nd July 1944 at about 1000 hrs, when he was approached by a German officer and a soldier. The officer asked Marchi a number of questions about the goods of a trader named CINOTTI. Because Marchi refused to give him an answer, the officer ordered the soldier to shoot him. The soldier refused. The officer then took out his pistol and shot Marchi in cold blood. BARTOLI, Luigi was a witness of this act.".
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

SAN GEMINI On the 11th June 1944 a German sergeant, during the removal of some articles of clothing stored in a shop in the district, shot with a revolver a peasant Onofri Nello, who had come to the spot hearing that the Germans were giving something away free.

During the middle of June four peasants who had followed the Germans in their retreat, taking with them cattle which belonged to themselves, were shot on the return journey after having handed over the beasts - as a reprisal for the death of a German near MONTECASTRILLI.

The horrors of San Vittore Prison, Milan.

Details are given of the horrors perpetrated by Germans and Fascists in this prison since February 1944.

"In indescribable conditions, about 4000 political prisoners are massed together in the San Vittore prison, a building of antiquated construction and, in addition, seriously damaged in consequence of last year's air raids. Food was insufficient to appease hunger, yet sufficient to prevent death from starvation. The interrogation was the most painful part of the via crucis reserved for the unfortunate individuals who entered the iron gates.

The victim is taken to a room and his hands, held high above his head, are fastened to a chain in the wall; beside him stand two assistant-gaolers, armed with heavy oxhide whips ready to obey orders of the inquisitor, who frequently personally intervenes to increase the number of blows.

The heads of San Vittore are NCO KOCH, Corporal KIEHM, both of the SS, and Captain BOSSI and Lt. MELLI of the department of special police.

The terrible monotony of the prison is sometimes interrupted by an event which causes the greatest emotion among the prisoners; the rumour suddenly spreads that "a convoy is about to depart for the concentration camps in Germany or Poland Everybody holds their breath during the roll call, which is in alphabetical order, then

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(Libera Stampa, Lugano 10.7.44)

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GUBBIO On the 22nd June, following the killing of two Germans 40 hostages were shot at Gubbio. A large trench was dug for 150 civilian hostages, but at the last moment only 40 were chosen, who had been tried. The Germans retreated afterwards to the hills around Gubbio whence they made frequent terror raids on the district.
(

SAN PAOLO In San Paolo a small locality near AREZZO, 41 persons, 15 of them partisans, were executed on the 14th July, after having been tortured.

Padre BROGI, professore in the College Maristi in CASTIGLIONE FIORENTINO was caught in possession of a revolver. After being brutally beaten he was killed by the Germans.
(P.W.B. 8th Army 19.7.44).

MASSA MARITTIMA An informant recounts that on entering Massa Marittima she saw written up on the walls "Vive Norma" without understanding to what it referred. On enquiring she learnt from the partisans that it referred to a young woman, wife of one of the partisans, who had always helped them. She was suspected and discovered in her house with two Russians who had taken refuge with her. She was then violated, killed and quartered from the mouth to the stomach. This happened on the 21st July.

On the 23rd June, previous to this incident, the Germans decided that the partisans hampered their movements and therefore entered Massa Marittima and took 26 young men as hostages and stuck up the following notice:-

"The German armed forces, as a guarantee for their own security have taken 26 hostages, who will be freed if they do not meet with any action on the part of the partisans against our troops."

The leaders of the partisans, after considering the situation, decided to sacrifice the young men, notwithstanding the fact that amongst them were the sons and brothers of those who had to make the decision. They therefore began attacks on the Germans and acts of sabotage. Two days later two of the hostages managed to escape, and said that the other 24 had been taken to Florence. Nothing has since been heard of them.

On June 18th the Germans entered the mines of NICCICLETTA, with the intention of deporting all the workmen. Some of the men tried to escape; the Germans therefore, shot them on the spot, each one in his own house - seven of them, in front of their wives and children. Then they captured and deported 83 men.

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About the 5th July German troops which were on the line of GUARDISTILLO were attacked by the partisans. The Germans seized all the people who happened in be in the neighbourhood in revenge. They brought them all together and killed about 50 with machine guns or with the blow of a rifle but on the head. Attracted by the cries of the dying other people ran to the spot. The Germans captured them and added another 25 to the murdered, leaving on the ground in all 74 dead, horribly massacred, nearly all with their heads smashed in with rifle buts.

On the same day as this atrocity was committed in the village of VADA (CECINA) the Germans, in order to terrorise the population took and killed about 10 people in the main square, afterwards forcing

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the population to march past the corpses four by four. The murderers stood on guard with rifles to ensure that the procession was orderly.

XIII. De-Militarisation of Florence.

Early last December the Fuhrer declared Florence an open city.

In order to deprive the town of all military character the offices of the Wehrmacht and the Fascist Army were evacuated from the city, apart from those absolutely indispensable for the maintenance of order, such as command posts and military hospitals, in full conformity with international law.

According to reports from Italian sources there are not more than 200 officers and soldiers at present in Florence. All soldiers have been forbidden to enter the city or its outskirts, which are guarded by 700 gendarmes. Even Staff officers are not permitted to enter. Posters displayed in the town and in the outskirts warn that severe measures will be taken against those who disobey. The Germans have removed all military depots and repair shops.
(Gazette de Lausenne 14.7.44).

XIV. Reward for capture of Allied P.Ws.

A captured German poster runs as follows:-

A.REWARD

of 1800 Italian lire or 20 English pounds sterling, on choice, will be paid to any Italian who captures an English or American soldier escaped from a Prisoner of War camp and who hands him over to a German unit.

German Military Command.

(P.W.B. 8th Army).

XV. Air Raid Precautions

Proprietors and tenants of buildings immediately to the north of VERONA are obliged by the Germans to construct trenches and air raid shelters on either side of the road.
(Italian Official Source).

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According to reports from Italian sources there are not more than 200 officers and soldiers at present in Florence. All soldiers have been forbidden to enter the city or its outskirts, which are guarded by 700 gendarmes. Even Staff officers are not permitted to enter. Posters displeyed in the town and in the outskirts warn that severe measures will be taken against those who disobey. The Germans have removed all military depots and repair shops.
(Gazette de Lausanne 14.7.44).

XIV. Reward for capture of Allied P.Ws.

A captured German poster runs as follows:-

A.REWARD

of 1800 Italian lire or 20 English pounds sterling, on choice, will be paid to any Italian who captures an English or American soldier escaped from a Prisoner of War camp and who hands him over to a German unit.

German Military Command.

(P.W.B. 8th Army).

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(Italian Official Source).

3785

ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

XVI. Reception in Florence. The most popular Allied broadcasts in Italian are the B.B.C. programmes. The transmissions were always heard well; Radio Rome, under the Allied direction is heard well in FLORENCE. Italia Combatte is well liked and the denouncements of Fascists and German collaboretors are soon passed round by word of mouth.

When sources left Florence on the 17th June the radio station and studios belonging to the E.I.A.R. were in perfect order and working. The only radio stations they knew of in Florence, apart from a military one, at the barracks in Via Della Scala, were the two belonging to the E.I.A.R. on the Via Bodgnese.

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At CASTIGLION FIORENTINO there had been no electricity for some time and there were no battery sets except one one-valve one which the partisans used in the Monte FALTO area for listening to the instructions given in the Italia Combatte programme. (P.W.B. 8th Army).

POLITICS

XVII. Explanation of Graziani's Resignation

The Fascist press reports that War Minister Graziani asked to be relieved of his post because of Field Marshal Kesselring's decision to subordinate the Republican Army units to German commanders.
(News Digest 21.7.44).

XVIII. Enforcement of war discipline. The Fascist government have just decreed the death sentence not only on all who aid and shelter escaped prisoners of war or members of hostile armies, but also on persons causing destruction, pillaging, publishing articles with illustrations aiming at creating unrest and causing difficulty to Fascist authorities, and on those who illegally publish or distribute leaflets. The leaders, ringleaders and instigators of strikes will also be sentenced to death, while the strikers themselves have been threatened with the maximum of 20 years imprisonment. Death sentences and numberous new sentences of hard labour or imprisonment for other "offences against war discipline" will be imposed by the Extraordinary Tribunal for the Defence of the State.
(Neue Zurcher Zeitung.17.7.44).

XIX. Farinacci approves "Lidice" operations.

In "Regime Fascista" Farinacci reveals that towns and villages are being destroyed in the Appenines in the same manner as Lidice. "Rural centres in this region which have sheltered the enemy have paid heavily. Obviously, if there is a question of defending the rear of the army engaged at the front, one cannot distinguish between degrees of culpability. Lukewarm and timid people have to suffer with the others." Farinacci concludes "We have a duty towards our German Allies to react with all our forces, without pity".
(Feuille d'Avis Neuchatel 17.7.44).

XX. Political situation in Montepulciano.

The Christian Socialist party is the only one really organised at present. It has many members. It has been active since the end of 1942 and has taken an active part in the

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decision to subordinate the Republican Army units to German commanders.
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The Christian Socialist party is the only one really organised at present. It has many members. It has been active since the end of 1942, and has taken an active part in the organisation of the Committee of Liberation for the partisan struggle. The Communist tendency in this district is also strong. The Liberal Democrats are backed by men of great standing, but with little following. Source believed in the possibility of a new social democratic revival. Sindical organisation is almost non-existent here.
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

ECONOMICS.

XXI. Food Situation.

TRIESTE The Provincial Food Office in Trieste announces the cancellation of regulations regarding the consumption of a standard dish in restaurants. The Food Office also announces the

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following food rations for July: 1 kg of sugar, 500 gr. of fruit pulp; for the first fortnight of July: 1 kg of flour, 500 g of rice, 200 g of dripping.
(Dautsche Adria Zeitung 4.7.44).

Increased rations for railway workers. As from July 15executive railway personnel will be granted the same food rations as workers in the heaviest industries.
(La Sera Milan 10.7.44).

Food situation in north. Crops of most types are very favourably reported on this year. The wheat crop should be excellent, but fear is expressed as to what damage may be done by the Germans, either by wilful destruction or by carrying off the grain to Germany. For some distance behind the German lines peasants are refraining from cutting the corn until the arrival of the Allies, in case the Germans take it away.
(8th Army R.I.P.)

XXII. Transport.

Railways. Bridges on the Po at PIACENZA and at CREMONA have been broken, also to the south of PAVIA and to the north west of VOGHERA.
(Italian official source 13.7.44).

The directors of the Nord Milan railway are in difficulties because the stocks of coal are coming to an end. The Nord Milan, which serves a large region around VARESE and COMO, where there are tens of thousands of evacuees, is only partly electrified.
(Popolo e Liberta 12.7.44).

Until a months ago a few lorries loaded with coal appeared among the empty lorries sent from Germany in order to load them with food supplies. At present even coal is sent to Germany and soon numerous factories will have to close down for lack of coal.
(Popolo e Liberta 11.7.44).

PISA -GENOVA The railway viaducts at ZOAGLI, RECCO and SORI (Levant Riviere), owing to numerous air raids are completely broken down and it is impossible for the time being to repair them.

PARMA-LA SPEZIA Interrupted 14th July. At BORGO VAL DI TARA (Bridge on the Tara destroyed and a tunnel obstructed by a train which was blown up) At OSTIA PARMENSE (north of Borgo Val di Tara)- the bridge on the Tara destroyed. The aforesaid interruptions of communications were all caused by the patricts.

BOLOGNA-VERONA-TRENTO-BOLZANO-BRENNERO Interrupted 13th July. Between the bridge on the Adige at PARONA DI VAPOLICELLA and the

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BOLOGNA-VERONA-TRENTO-BOLZANO-BRENNERO Interrupted 13th July.
Between the bridge on the Adige at PARONA DI VAPOLICELLA and the crossing of S. MASSIMO (north west of Verona), between Ca di David (7 km south of Verona) and BUTTAPIETRA (south of CA DI DAVID)

Three thousand workers were immediately employed to repair these interruptions. The traffic between the Brenner for Bologna and Brescia recommenced on the morning of the 14th July.

On the 13th July at the station of VERONA P NUOVO, the arrival and departure lines for Milan, Trento, Modena, Bologna and Rovigo were interrupted. The line between VERONA P NUOVA and the station of PARONA DI VALPOLICELLA was repaired. In the same attack of the 13th the railway yard of Verona was seriously hit (in the last three raids

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600 goods waggons and 20 passenger waggons were damaged.

At the station of VERONA P. VESCOVO the lines for VENICE were interrupted (in all 250 trucks were damaged and 100 Germans killed, whilst they were leaving the train).
(Italian official source).

XXIII. Air Raid Damage.

COMPIOBBI The Station, the railway bridge to the north east of the station - the oil refinery, the soap works, the brick works and many civilian houses have been hit since the beginning of the month of May.
(Italian official source 22.7.44).

PARMA At the beginning of May the railway junction of PARMA was hit. In the same raid gasometers in the vicinity of the station were hit and two workshops, one of which makes gabions for wire netting, filled with stones, to be used for river damns.
(Italian Official Source 13.7.44).

XXIV. Finance.

Military developments in Italy are reflected by the lira quotation which, after the Allied occupation of Rome, dropped from 70 to 35 Swiss centimes per 100 lire on the free market. It is further reported that the Fascist Government has raised its war contribution from six to ten milliard lire monthly.
(Svenska Dagbladet 18.7.44).

LABOUR

XXV. Forced Labour Transportations.

Milan students sent to Germany. About 100 medical students from the MILAN university have been arrested and sent to Germany.
(Gazette de Lausanne 12.7.44).

The round-up of able-bodied men continues in the whole of northern Italy. Workers were arrested on July 18th at factory exits in VARESE, and 2,500, after being grouped according to age and physical condition, were crowded into sealed cattle trucks and deported to Germany. Older and unfit workers were afterwards released. Similar razzias are reported to have taken place at the exits of MILAN cinemas.
(Tribune de Geneve 19.7.44).

Italian workers will not be alone on their way to exile in Germany. They will be accompanied by Italian peasants. The MILAN Fascist newspapers publish a warning to the peasants from the Head

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Italian workers will not be alone on their way to exile in Germany. They will be accompanied by Italian peasants. The MILAN Fascist newspapers publish a warning to the peasants from the Head of the Province of Milan, saying "As insufficient deliveries of requisitioned wheat have been made, such offences will in future be punished by arrest and deportation to labour camps in Italy or outside Italy.
(Gazette de Lausanne 19.7.44).

The Germans do not content themselves with deporting men, they also take goods. For a long time they have been gradually exporting innumerable factory installations to Germany, undoubtedly destined to replace those daily being destroyed by the Allied Air Force. Terrified by the idea of being obliged to follow their machines, the workers repeatedly go on strike. It is now reported that the Germans are removing reserves of goods.
(Feuille d'Avis 18.7.44).

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XXVI. Transfer of Todt workers.

It is reported that towards the end of March the Germans transferred to Poland the best technical workers of the Todt organisation, among them specialists in the construction of airodromes. The workers were to be used in that part of Poland between Warsew and the German frontier, particularly near the latter.
(P.W.B. Rome).
22.7.44.

CHURCH

XXVII. Power of the Church in Arezzo.

The Bishop of Arezzo never left the town and his palace is undamaged; he was quite undisturbed at the sound of guns and explosions of shells which went on while he was being interviewed. The Bishop is old and saintly. There were very few convinced Fascists in the province; the Church was and is very powerful and did quite a lot to help the resistance movement. All meetings of the Committee of Liberation were held in the Bishop's house.
(P.W.B. 8th Army 19.7.44).

PERSONALITIES.

XXVIII. Fascists of Arezzo.

RAO TORRES	Prefect of Arezzo.
MELCHIOR	New Prefect
VECOLI	Judge of Special Court.
Capt. ABBATECOLA	of the G.N.R.
Major. GENNAROLI	" " "

The last three are described by the bishop as war criminals and responsible for several executions and atrocities. All of them fled north in June.
(P.W.B. 8th Army 19.7.44).

XXIX. Dangerous elements of San Giovanni Valdarno.

The brothers NOFERI
BENI
NANNICINI

3784

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XXX. Fascists who have left Florence.

Source stated that PAVOLINI came to FLORENCE on about 10th June and ordered all the leading Fascists and Fascist officials to leave at once for the north. Many on receiving these instructions immediately left - DANIELLI the Podesta, MANGANELLO, the Federal Secretary and Major CARITA, the Italien S.S. commander.
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

XXXI. Fascists in Flight.

As the Allies advance the Fascist take to flight. They flee ever more terrified, always towards the north. The following have fled from SIENA.

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ALESSANDRO RINALDI,	head of the political office of the Republican militia which conducted the trials of patriots.
EDMONDO PAFFETTI	Active collaborator with the police, and spy.
ANTONIO NICCOLI	Console of the Militia
MARIO CAPPELLI	Volunteer in the squads organised by the Fascists against the patriots.
PEPE	Colonel of the 5th Bersaglieri, zealous pro-German, ferocious hunter of patriots.
FILIPPO FONTANI	Sottoufficiale of one of the so-called Death Battalions.
ADOLFO TIRININNANZI	-denouncer of patriots and spy, easily recognisable because he has only one leg.
GIUBBI	dangerous squadrist, fled to Florence, now reported to be in MURLO.
ALDO ALDUCCI	dangerous squadrist.
DUILIO CIONI	squadrist in the pay of the squadre occupied in rounding up those eligible for call up.
GINO BIANCIARDI	same as the above.
AIMONE BIANCIARDI	and sister, Anna, servile collaborators with the Germans.
UMBERTO TICCI	criminal squadrist, persecutor of patriots who boasts of having put out the eyes of patriots whom he arrested.
RENATO CIABATTINI	and son, who took part in raids against the patriots.
ALFREDO MORANDI	Squadrist

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ALFREDO MORANDI	Squadrist
ARTURO ANSELMI	Squadrist, took part in raids - more criminal than the above because he has the murder of several patriots on his conscience.

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Inter-Office Communication Slips

Date 8 Aug.

Suspense

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		Col Simmons.
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC	✓	
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		
			3783

SECRET

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:6 August 1944 :
: JHS F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

From - 300001
To - 052400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 061800

No. 34.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) All Italian Intelligence informative sources report a continued favorable condition as regards Italian troop morale. Good discipline is maintained Pro-Allied sentiment is constantly stimulated by news of Allied successes on the various war fronts. The Italian front, at the present time, is the center of interest as the Allied push nears the historic city of Florence.

(2) Interrogations of seventeen (17) persons, who arrived at Palau, Sardinia on 17 July 1944 revealed the following information: These aforesaid seventeen (17) persons had formerly been in different parts of Northern Italy on 8 September 1943. Ten (10) of them who were enlisted men in the Italian Army at that time, deserted and returned home to their families. All seventeen were forced to join the Fascist Republican Army shortly thereafter as German and Italian authorities held members of their families as hostages. They stated that as soon as they presented themselves for induction into the Fascist Republican Army, those members of their families who were held as hostages were promptly released and allowed to return home. All seventeen (17) served for a period of time and then escaped to the Island of Elba where they remained in hiding. Later, during the occupation of Elba by the French, the ten (10) who had formerly been soldiers fought on the side of the French and patriots against the Germans. Following the occupation of Elba they were allowed to proceed to Corsica and later to Sardinia. All seventeen (17) reported cordial and kind treatment during their stay in Elba and maltreatment by the French in Corsica during the period spent there.

(3) Captain PISANO, Giuseppe, head of the Italian Carabinieri Counter Espionage in Sardinia, reported in a letter dated 4 August 1944 and addressed to the Italian Chief of Staff of the Italian Armed Forces in Sardinia, that one BECCARI, Giovanni, an Italian Army Lieutenant, who had volunteered for a secret mission on behalf of the Allies in German-occupied Italy, had discussed this mission with "even those who had no desire to hear of it" and had also boasted that he had volunteered for this mission solely for the purpose of seeing his family. The Italian Chief of Staff is alleged to have given immediate orders for [illegible] to his unit and for subsequent punitive [illegible]

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(4) From authoritative sources it is learned that a rumor to the effect that the vast movement of Italian soldiers from Sardinia indicates that they will later be transferred to fight on the Japanese front is commencing to circulate through various Italian units. As yet no reactionary movement has been noted and it is believed that little heed is paid by the soldiers themselves to the rumor

S-E-C-R-E-T

File: Security

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(5) It is noted that Italian soldiers from the provinces of Gorizia, Trieste and Pola openly declare themselves to be Slavs and form cliques in various units of the Army. Most of these men apparently are anxious to be allowed to fight on the side of TITO and from various sources it is reported that these elements want to be completely separated from any Italian unit. In this connection reference is made to the incident of 5 July 1944 reported in Intelligence Periodic Report No. 31, dated 16 July 1944. Further, on 19 July 1944, in Tempio, one hundred forty (140) Italian soldiers of the sections of Italy mentioned above, mutinied, refusing to accomplish work details assigned on that day. This incident arose, it is claimed by unit commanders, as a result of the fact that these men were designated as ready to be transferred to the Continent for the third time and were forced to exchange certain good articles of clothing and equipment with other departing soldiers and thus forced to remain behind to be employed at manual labor.

(6) Italian Intelligence reports a favorable security situation.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) The public interest in the news of the war fronts continues. From reports received, there seems to be no doubt as to the outcome of the war.

(2) During his visit to Sardinia, LUSSU, Emilio, stated that "on the 29th and 30th of July during the Macomer Congress, the Sardinian Action Party would have absorbed the Italian Action Party". The Fiduciary of the Sardinian Action Party, PUGGIONI, Luigi, objected to this statement and further stated that his party would not join any national party.

(3) The Minister of Finance, SIGLIENTI, came to Sardinia to inspect the conditions of the Island. He was received by General PINNA, the Prefect of Cagliari, and other local dignitaries. At a meeting in Cagliari, SIGLIENTI gathered information from the authorities on matters concerning Italian soldiers on Sardinia, the food problem and the reconstruction of Cagliari. SIGLIENTI stayed on the Island for three days and then left for Rome.

(4) In the provinces of Sardinia, funds are continually being solicited for the patriots who are fighting behind the German lines in Northern Italy. To date 800,000 lire have been collected. In Cagliari musical concerts, soccer matches and other activities are organized and the entire proceeds go to the patriot's committee.

(5) The Prefect of Sassari ordered all civilians in that province to declare all weapons and ammunition they possessed and stated that all ammunition must be turned in to the authorities immediately.

(6) In Sassari province extensive damage was caused to crops by grasshoppers. Some 1,000 quintals (approximately 200,000 pounds) of wheat was destroyed in Ozieve alone. Many orchards and vegetable gardens were also destroyed.

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(6) In Sassari province extensive damage was caused to crops by grasshoppers. Some 1,000 quintals (approximately 200,000 pounds) of wheat was destroyed in Giave alone. Many orchards and vegetable gardens were also destroyed.

(7) Reports have been received that Communist groups are committing acts of violence against former well known Fascists. Preliminary investigations disclose that these actions are caused mainly by personal hatred rather than an honest desire to stamp out any vestige of Fascism.

(8) Several demonstrations were reported during this period which were caused by the regulations concerning the milling of grain. These incidents were handled by the Carabinieri and no particular violence was reported.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) Enemy air reconnaissance continued to be very active during this period. A total of sixteen (16) definite hostiles were plotted in this area. Our aircraft attempted to intercept twelve (12) of these, destroying one (1) JU-88 on 3 August.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Four (4) incidents of wire cutting were reported during this period. In two cases sections of wire were removed. In one case near Oristano, sabotage was indicated when three (3) operational wires were cut and a fourth inoperational wire was not disturbed. Investigation is proceeding and wire patrols are being supplemented in this area.

(2) Investigation was completed during this period concerning the bomb dump explosion at Olbia on 4 July 1944. Results disclosed that the dump contained abandoned German ammunition which exploded when a large brush fire burned the bomb dump area. No damage was caused to any Allied installations and Italian military authorities have taken steps to prevent any recurrence of this type of incident.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

a. A security check of Italian schooner firms and personnel working for the Allies disclosed nothing unfavorable.

b. Port security personnel report a continued improvement in the security of the Port of Cagliari. This is partly due to the improvement of existing wire barricades and increased alertness on the part of the port guards.

c. A security check on all civilian laborers in the Port of Cagliari was completed in cooperation with Italian Secret Service and none of these persons were found to be any threat to port security.

4. Capabilities.

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Unchanged.

3781

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Gcc.) 2nd Aug[illegible]

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO.18.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Popular Tribunals. The Partisans, encouraged by Radio Libertà Milan, are now said to be forming Tribunals to judge Fascist war criminals.

Patriots assist the Allied. In the Arno valley, patriot assistance has been effective. The Allies have been furnished with guides, boats have been provided on the various canals, improvised bridges have been made, and mines reported.

The V.A.I. The Volontari Armati Italiani appears to be an organisation of army and navy officers and men acting under the orders of the Italian General Staff. The complaint is made that many of these bands indulge too much in politics and are reluctant to cooperate with others of a different political opinion.

Partisan Activities in Occupied Italy. On the immediate front, north of Florence, partisans interrupted the work of fortification for a week. In Mantua Province, ten militi were killed and three wounded in a night attack on their billets.

The Casentino is still the theatre of repeated encounters.

In the provinces of Novara, Aosta and Cuneo, several traffic centres are under the control of the patriots, who issue permits to people desirous of passing through.

The Val Camonica has also been the scene of much activity. The Ligurian Brigade has carried out almost a military operation, raiding from the Chiavari region into the Parma Appenines. The Militia barracks at Bedonia was attacked and the garrison disarmed. Borgotaro was then occupied and handed over to another partisan group. Finally they blocked a railway tunnel and blew up a bridge and returned to their base.

In Emilia, in the Cerreto area, 1,500 Fascist militi and 300 Italian S.S. were repulsed in an attempt to mop up the district. 3730

Near Imperia, some German garrisons are reported captured [illegible] fighting.

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Near Imperia, some German garrisons are reported captured after lively fighting.

Committees of Liberation. A tribute is paid to the work of these Committees both in the organisation of resistance and in reconstruction when the Allied Armies liberate the various districts.

(5) Patriot heroes. Two young partisans driving a truck to get supplies for the 5th Garibaldi (Pesaro) Brigade were attacked by 20 S.S. men. After a five-hour battle, they were captured for lack of ammunition. In Urbino, they refused to join the Republican army and after being tortured for five days, were publicly executed.

Tenente Aldo Bogogni, of the Shock Brigade of Pietralunga, in an attack on a German transport column, was severely wounded but blew up a truck with a hand grenade, killing several Germans, and was mortally wounded by the explosion.

SECRET

Read 9 Aug 44

file: Security

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SUMMARY 2

FASCIST FORCES

Radio Tevere announces the arrival in Italy of the first detachments of a division trained in Germany.

The Black Brigades. All Fascists not actually enrolled in the fighting services are to be formed into so-called "Black Brigades". It is hoped that this will strngthen the Republican Fascist Party.

Morale. A letter from a Fascist soldier written in May complains of poor rations, for which he had to pay, of the general confusion, and of the widespread "Bolshevism", even in the Fascist ranks.

The Navy. Volunteers are still being called for the 10th MAS Flotilla.

Behaviour of "Muti" Squads. The legionaries of the "Muti" and "Sorlini" squads are universally denounced as being mere bandits who rob, rape and pillage.

Unfit men to labour in Germany. In Parma, the German Commandant summoned all the medical staff of the military districts of Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, and Piacenza, and announced that all young men of the 1920-1926 class who are unfit must go to Germany.

GERMANS

Frontier Security Zone. The Fascist Ministry of the Interior has decreed the creation of a forbidden zone 3 kilometres wide along the Swiss-Italian frontier. This should have been evacuated by 1st July but the process is not yet completed.

German defences. The Fascist press is apparently preparing the public to face a "Scorched earth" policy on the Germans' part.

Reports from Switzerland say that the Germans are feverishly fortifying the Lombard Plain at the foot of the Alps and that Milan will be organised for defence.

Use of gas. Italian army sources report that Germans have been testing anti-gas appliances near Verona.

Behaviour. In the Aquila zone the Germans have destroyed the countryside so thoroughly that they themselves are living on very short commons.

Morale. The Germans are said to be more afraid of the Partisans than of the Allies.

Morale is reported as having improved with the news of the rocket-bomb bombardment of England.

[illegible] reported from Udine, San [illegible]

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Atrocities. These are reported from Poiano, San Gemini, San Paolo, Massa Marittima, Nicciolatta, Guardistallo, Vada (Cecina). Some details are also given about the terrible prison of San Vittore in Milan

Florence. Swiss sources declare that Florence contains not more than 200 German officers and men and that no others are permitted to enter.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

The Allied Rome Radio is reported as being heard well in Florence. The "Italia Combatte" programme is popular and it's denunciations of spies are quickly circulated.

Up to 17th June, the EIAR radio station and studios in Florence were in perfect order and working. There is a military radio station in the barracks in Via della Scala.

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SUMMARY 3

POLITICS

According to Fascist press reports Graziani resigned because Kesselring ordered Republican Army units to be subordinated to German commanders.

The Fascist Government has extended the death penalty to saboteurs, publishers and distributors of anti-Fascist articles and leaflets, and strike leaders. Strikers are threatened with a maximum of twenty years' imprisonment.

Montepulciano. The Christian Socialist is reported to be really well organised in this district. There is also a strong Communist tendency. Wealthy individuals back the Liberal Democrats but have no large following.

ECONOMICS

From July 1st railway workers will be granted the same food rations as heavy industry workers.

Food situation in the North. The harvests are reported as excellent but fears are felt that the Germans will destroy or carry off much of the crops.

Transport. The destruction of the Po bridges and the systematic bombing of bridges seems to be causing complete interruption of the Italian railway system.

Finance. A Swedish paper reports that the lira fell sharply when Rome was occupied by the Allies. 100 lire, previously worth 70 Swiss centimes are now quoted at 35.

The Fascist Government is reported as having raised its war contribution from 6 to 10 milliard lire monthly.

LABOUR

All reports speak of continual raids to round up workers for Germany.

THE CHURCH

3779

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The Clergy, always very influential in Arezzo, gave much help to the resistance movement.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section,
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 19th July, 1944.

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 16.

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19th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 16.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propeganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

Two British officers, ex-prisoners of war, recently returned to Rome, gave their impressions of life with the partisans in the PERUGIA area. They were contacted by the Allies some months ago and offered a means of escape, but volunteered to remain there to help other ex- P.Ws. passing through the district.

The partisans were very numerous in this area, but only a small proportion were armed. They had not achieved much in the way of anti-German activity except for one clash in which they had been quite successful. The officers felt, however, that if they had been better armed and better led they would have been of great help to the Allies. Lack of good leadership was responsible for much delay and confusion. For example, on one occasion when a party of Allied soldiers were defending a nearby strong point in a village and were attacked by the enemy they requested the help of the patriots, who were up in the surrounding hills. The Allies were only about 50 strong and were facing about 200 Germans. Eventually, after much delay and indecision, the patriot bands descended (about 700 strong), only to find that the Allies had been obliged to abandon the position for lack of support. This eventuality might have been avoided and considerable co-operation achieved, say the ex-P.W.s, had the patriots been well organised and led. Unfortunately they are usually suspicious of regular Italian army officers and refuse to make use of their experience, even when they join the bands - as was the case in question. The particular band known to these officers was led by a Civil Engineer whereas there were two Italian army officers under his command, better qualified and experienced than he.

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Sources say that the patriot bands are becoming so large that they have difficulty in obtaining supplies of food and are therefore obliged to steal it from the surrounding districts. At first they only took supplies from persons known to be Fascists - now, however, circumstances have forced them, on account of their increasing numbers, to requisition from all and sundry - regardless of whether they are friendly or otherwise; thus they are becoming extremely unpopular in some districts with the country folk.

Nearly all the country people are anxious to join the patriot bands, as frequently life with them offers more security and better food etc, than in the villages. Thus many bands have become cumbersome in size and only a small proportion of them are real fighting elements. Often the members of the bands are local men who are therefore chary of attacking the Germans and Fascists, as they

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fear the reprisals which will be enacted on their families.

As regards the supply of arms, food, money etc. by the Allies the Ex-P.Ws. declared that in the district known to them this had not been very successful. Moreover, when arms were dropped they were frequently received without any instructions in Italian for their use attached. The officers recommended that where supplies of allied weapons were dropped clear instructions in Italian should be added. Wireless sets were a particularly urgent need. Two had been dropped in their district, but both had been broken in the descent. Thus the patriots were unable to keep in touch with Allied instructions. Great activity had been fostered, however, they said, by General Alexanders recent appeal to the partisans.

Sources said that there was no doubt from what they had seen that the partisan bands were of immense nuisance value to the Allies. Everywhere the Germans were obliged to take great precautions against them, but the officers felt that a great deal more could be achieved in the way of co-operation with Allied troops were smaller nuclei of the bands to be formed, well armed with all the weapons at their disposal, and well led by some responsible officer.
(P.W.B. Rome).

Activities of patriots in MONTE FAVALTO area. Two young men who joined a patriot band in the MONTE LIGNANO, MONTE CORNETA and MONTE FAVALTO area told the story of the activities of the band just previous to the arrival of the Allies.

The band moved in the middle of May to the Monte FAVALTO area. It was commanded by a British Sergeant, whom they called "Doneti". He had formed the band only 10 or 12 days before. It consisted of 25 to 30 fugitives, all young men fleeing from being conscripted by the R.F.G. or the Germans. Another British soldier Cpl. "Giorgio" was also in the band, together with two Russians, one of whom was subsequently killed in the fight the band had with the Germans on July 2nd.

Arms and ammunition Every member of the band had an Italian rifle and six clips of ammunition (about 30 rounds), 15 revolvers and automatics- consisting of Berrette and former Caribinieri revolvers with three or four magazines of ammunition. Before source joined the band the early members had stolen a M.G. of what he called Yugoslavian manufacture (Probably Russian) from a German military train while it was standing in the Station at FRASSINETO on the Arezzo-Cortona line, together with some ammunition for it. In addition the band had a number of German and Italian H.Gs.

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Activities. The chief activity of the band was to raid houses belonging to Fascists for arms and food. They captured two fascists who knew where they were living in the mountains, as they considered them spies. They handed them over to a band which was operating in the MONTE FAVALTO area under the reported leadership of a British Lt. Col. as this band was reported to have a concentration camp where they could keep prisoners. Time passed quickly with guards, patrols, procuring food and general camp duties. The contadini in the mountains used to give them what food they could spare. They used to sleep in tents which they camouflaged under the thickest undergrowth they could find. Source declared that they could not be seen from the air, and only from a close distance by those approaching on the ground. They moved their tents at frequent intervals in order not to be detected. They received their instructions from the Lt. Col. who was commanding the band in the MONTE FAVALTO area; they had no contact with any other bands.

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The Germans used to send small patrols into the mountains in order to steal the livestock and horses which the contadini from the plains had sent into the mountains for safety. The partisans used to help look after these animals.

On the evening of the 30th June the Germans began to fall back from CORTONA; they then began to arrive in the area where the band was in great strength; on the 1st July they were encircled by the Germans, and on the evening of the 2nd July the band was attacked by a strong force of Germans and a fierce fight ensued. The band had missing 15 or 16 of its members; source did not know how many of these were killed. After this fight the remainder of the band dispersed and gradually found its way singly to CASTIGLION FIORENTINO which was by then in the hands of the British troops; since then the members have been setting off for their homes, which are further south in Italy. Neither of the sources wanted to go on fighting with the patriots; they only wanted to get home as quickly as possible.

Patriot Band at S. EGIDIO.

Source escaped from FLORENCE in April and was directed to an area on the mountain above S. EGIDIO where there was a patriot band of Communists under the command of a person who went by the name of Aldo. Later when the band broke up source was given a typewritten certificate signed by Aldo in which it stated that he had served as a patriot with a Communist band. The certificate also had a hammer and sickle stamped on it.

When source joined the band at the end of April Aldo was in command; the latter and a number of the other members were red shirts, while others were red handkerchiefs; they called themselves Communists, though source added that many of them were Catholics. He certainly was not a Communist and knew nothing about Communism, though he wore a red handkerchief round his neck and stated that he was a Communist. The rest of the band appeared to be quite apolitical except Aldo who had nominated the band as a Communist one. It consisted of about 60 members who were divided into groups of about 30 men each. Only three or four came from the CORTONA area, the remainder being fugitives, together with six or seven British soldiers, three of whom were the crew of a crashed aircraft and five Russians.

They had sufficient arms to arm about half their men. The arms consisted of Italian and German rifles, Berretta automatics and Carabinieri revolvers, three Italian L.M.Gs and one H.M.G. which source called BITRA and which he claimed was of Yugoslavian manufacture. He said that they had sufficient ammunition for the[illegible]

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have been setting off for their homes, which are further south in Italy. Neither of the sources wanted to go on fighting with the patriots; they only wanted to get home as quickly as possible.

Patriot Band at S. EGIDIO.

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The unarmed members of the band acted as messengers, scouts, medical orderlies etc. Source had been a medical orderly.

Activities. On St. Peter's day the band ambushed a German truck on the road leading to S. EGIDIO; they killed the two Germans (source claims that they were officers) in it with a burst of machine gun fire; they took one rifle and some ammunition from the truck. This was all they found except 60 packets of tobacco which were very welcome. They took one Fascist prisoner a few days before the area was liberated by the Allies; they kept him in their camp; later they took him to CORTONA where they handed him over to the allied authorities. The only loss the band had had was one Canadian soldier who was shot by a German in a clash.
(P.W.B. Rome).

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Garibaldi Assault Brigade of Piacenza.

"From the gist of the news which we publish," says the Libera Stampa of Milan " it can be said that the patriots do not take any notice of the threats and sterile bribes of the Fascists. For example the Commander of the "Garibaldi Assault Brigade of PIACENZA, PAOLO SELVA, sent the following dispatch to the Commander of the GNR at MORFASSO for the information of the GNR of LUGAGNANO, VERNASCA and GROPARELLO "This Command sends you a last warning in order to prevent bloodshed and further ruin for the Italian people. In the case of an attack, you will always be given the chance to surrender. If you surrender your lives will be spared, and you will be allowed to retire. If you resist the attack will be carried out by all possible means and all prisoners will be shot as traitors. The attack on MORFASSO was only a preliminary thrust, but when it is repeated other more conclusive methods will be adopted. In order to prevent losses among the civilian population, give an immediate warning to the families living in localities near the barracks to move as soon as possible. We assume no responsibility for any casualties which may occur among women and children. Whenever reprisals are carried out against the families of patriots by either Fascists or Germans they will immediately be answered by similar measures against the families of Fascists and soldiers. Our aims and methods and yours are different and cannot be reconciled. We still wish and hope that the struggle, although bloody, will be restricted to men under arms. If this is not the case, the consequences will be terrible, not only for ourselves, but far more so for you and your allies and masters, the Germans".

It can be presumed that the recipients did not consider this far from welcome letter as an empty boast, for, while on May 17th the GNR barracks at VERNASCA were attacked with hand grenades, which had been removed, together with rifles, from the house of the Prefectoral Commissioner, on May 18th a patrol consisting of five men of the GNR were disarmed and wounded at GROPARELLO, and the same day 100 patriots, all armed with machine-guns, made a lightning raid on MORFASSO; on May 26th, three days after the above warning, the partisans occupied MORFASSO, GROPARELLO and FERRIERE. FERRIERE was also visited on May 21st by partisans, who killed a Militiaman and wounded two others, carrying off from the Consorzio Agrario 100 quintals of wheat, burning the taxation and call-up registers and obtaining fresh supplies of ammunition, hand grenades and arms from the equipment of the Militia. It was not until June 13th that the enemy made a fruitless attempt to retaliate near MORFASSO. The telephone lines remaining uncutowing to the isolation of the district, the militia were able to request reinforcements from the GNR garrison at PIACENZA. They were told that the latter had only 15 Militiamen and they would have to fend for themselves.

On May 24th the Fascist authorities at PIACENZA

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On May 24th the Fascist authorities at PIACENZA ordered the general mobilisation of the Fascist Republican Party for mopping-up operations against the patriots. Few "Repubblichini" answered the summons, and still fewer joined the unit destined for these operations. The meagre "Death Company" faded away almost entirely with its Commander, on various pretexts such as convenient visits to hospital or convalescent leave. Sixteen soldiers went over to the partisans. The GNR agents at the Questura put forward the most varied and unexpected reasons for remaining in PIACENZA in the safest jobs. Even the men of the UNPA, when ordered to go into action, found reasons why their presence was indispensable in the city on account of air raids. Of the few men whome it was possible to scrape together, some cut loose before their destination was reached. A member of the GNR who returned from the scene of action confessed "I and my companions were mad with terror.

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When I understood what would happen I ran away. They were 200 to our 17!".
(News Digest 26.6.44).

Fascist Weakness in Face of Patriot Activity

Before May 25th the Mussolini government announced in the press that severe mopping-up operations against the partisans would be begun on May 26th by the Fascist Forces and the Wehrmacht. Now, as is apparent from the daily press, partisan activity has become increasingly fierce and mopping-up operations are no longer mentioned. This is expressly confirmed by Stampa, which says that the partisans are becoming increasingly daring- a fact which cannot possibly be ignored any longer, even in view of the possibility of furnishing the enemy with propaganda. The situation in PIEDMONT "this centre of crime, desertion and disorder", is such that it is questionable whether the power of the law has not become a thing of the past, and whether, considering the absence of the Government, a "Provincial Welfare Committee " should not be established. Signs of rebellion, and outbreaks of resistance to military service are apparent everywhere. Some refuse on the grounds that they do not want to go to Germany for military training, and others refuse to serve under Fascism. These are merely indications of the different forms of general war-weariness which has arisen for many reasons, and which also explains the desertion of many recruits after they have received their equipment, as well as numerous desertions from among the Carabinieri. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung. News Digest 26.6.44).

The patriot movements are regarded by the Republic authorities with anxiety, since they know well that they have the large majority of the population against them, and that they have not sufficient forces at their disposal to keep all the partisan activity in check, whose organisation is rapidly growing more powerful and efficient. Several partisan units have chaplains who are being sought by the Fascists because they are said to have helped Allied Prisoners of War, Jews and persons persecuted for their political opinions.

While the signs of weakness among Fascist troops become increasingly evident, the aggressiveness of the partisans becomes proportionately greater. Recently a lorry carrying partisans armed with sub-machine guns drove slowly through VARESE and halted in front of the barracks with two machine guns.while they distributed pamphlets among the soldiers who were all recruits enrolled by force, calling on them to desert and join the revolt. The GNR discreetly disappeared, the officers seeming to notice nothing, while the few Germans that were there preferred to keep out of the affair. The partisans remained in the city a couple of hours and were masters of the situation. They fraternised with the

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Popolo e Liberta -News Digest 3.7.44).

Activity in Milan and Genoa.

Fascist leaders recently received a "registered" letter inviting them to present themselves at a particular place to give an account of their actions before a tribunal of partisans. In case of non-compliance the proper steps would be taken. It was perhaps only a joke, but since one can never be too cautious, several Republican prefects were alarmed and preferred to cut loose leaving their provinces to look after themselves. Some, on the other hand, were so exasperated that they took sharper repressive measures against the patriots.
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In MILAN where PARINI has the whip hand, draconian measures were adopted. The fascists went about ostentatiously parading their powerful weapons and unscathed selves. The search for workers to send beyond the Alps was still further itensified. Men and women were recruited by force and without warning.
(Popolo e Liberta - News Digest 3.7.44).

Activities in Various Zones.

During June 30th patriots attacked an observation post at SAN GIORGIO DI TRAVO, carrying off 15 rifles, 100 ammunition clips, 20 hand grenades, a field wireless and telephone set and much equipment.

Dairy farms belonging to ARGENTI and GIACOMO DI GAIASCHI, both zealous Fascists in the Commune of PIANELLO, were set on fire and some days later 200 patriots surrounded and attacked the GNR barracks, losing one dead.

The GNR barracks at PECORARA were attacked, a Vice-Caposquadra of the Militia was killed and the Militiamen were all disarmed. Forty patriots attacked the town hall at TRAVO, burning it down after having seized ration cards, stamps and arms. At the same time 100,000 lire were removed from a bank in exchange for a receipt.

At PONTE DEL 'CLIC a Militiaman and a Communal Guard, both former squadrists, were captured. A squad of patriots blew up a bridge on a road near CERRETO and the PONTE DELLA GATTA, on the REGGIO-MINANZA road. A violent clash occurred at BETTO and VILLA MINOZZO, resulting in a victory for the partisans, who put 500 Militiamen of the GNR to flight killing 12 and wounding about 70 A patrol at SAN ROCCO DI GUASTALLA overwhelmed an observation post, disarming the defenders.

Several clashes occurred at LAMA DI VADO, where the Germans attacked, strongly supported by artillery, in order to free the road from VADO to SAN BENEDETTO di VALSOMBRO, which was threatened by a large band of patriots. After some initial successes, they were forced to retreat to their starting point, in order to await reinforcements. Later, they made another strong attack, but without appreciable results, for the road is still blocked. (News Digest 30.6.44 Liber Stampa)

NOVARA Forty Fascists commanded by several officers, attacked the hospital at GHEVIO in NOVARA province, where they heard partisans were being tended. Arriving at night, they killed everybody they found. Public indignation was enormous, the whole population leaving its work to attend the funerals in spite of the fact that the Fascists tried by every possible means to stop them and arrested 200 persons.

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The German Command immediately published a manifesto ordering the workers to resume work, otherwise five workers per factory would be shot in the main square of the town.
(News Digest 3.7.44)

Fascist Police Report on Partisan Activity in Perugia.

Fascist Police reports on"A resume in Tabular Form of the "criminal" activity of Partisan Bands in the Province of PERUGIA from October 1943 to 7th June 1944.

	Number of Cases
Burning and sacking of municipal buildings.....	7.
Assaults on Police barracks and Air Raid Observer stations	23
Murder of Political and Administrative authorities.....	4.

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Wounding of Political and Administrative authorities	11.
Murder of German soldiers	26.
Murder of Italian soldiers or police	10
Murder of Civilians	13
Wounding of German Soldiers	12
Wounding of Italian soldiers or police	18
Wounding of Italian Civilians	1.
Kidnapping of Functionaries	6.
Attacks without any casualties	22
Menaces to authorities and private persons	17
Capture or destruction of cars and lorries	10
Freeing of detained persons	229
Requisitioning of food, clothing, livestock	122
Disarming of soldiers	54
Distribution of grain to people out of grain pools	3
Sabotage to telegraph and telephone offices	4
Sabotage to bridges	3.

About 80% of the above crimes were committed after the landing at Anzio.
(P.W.B. Rome).

Reported Fascist Reaction Movement.

A movement of Fascist reaction is reported to be spreading in the direction of northern Piedmont and is gaining ground in ISTRIA, registering some success. In PIEDMONT and BIELLA, partisans have been obliged to evacuate the region of OROPA. In GALLARATE, the Commissioner of the Fascio, on being attacked by partisans, successfully defended himself with hand grenades. Unidentified persons assassinated the Fascist DINO CANCRETTI, shotting him down in the street in full daylight. The assailants managed to escape on bicycles.
(News Digest 3.7.44 Gazette de Lausanne).

II. Sabotage.

It is reported that permanent guards, consisting of Fascists and SS men had to be posted in several industrial plants in MILAN owing to sabotage inflicted by strikers.
(News Digest 26.6.44).

News has been received of an important act of sabotage in the station at GRECO a suburb of MILAN. Details were too vague and unproved to report. New Corriere della Sera admits the fact without giving details The paper alleges that the authors of the sabotage were criminal elements too cowardly to risk a fight in the open. Acting on top orders, [illegible]

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(News Digest 30.6.44 Neue Zurcher Zeitung).

III. Assassinations.

S. ROCCO DI TRETTO Last Tuesday (June 27th) an impious murder was committed at S. Rocco Di Tretto. The parish priest, Don Pietro FRANCHETTI, after having celebrated Mass in the chapel dedicated to the fallen in the war, was about to leave, when he was assailed by bandits who overpowered him and killed him with 16 stabs in the back. As soon as

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the crime was discovered the authorities and the Bishop of VICENZA were advised. Investigations are now actively being made in order to identify the assassins.

MILAN The Italian press announces that 25 members of the GNR fell in the fighting around Milan. In Milan's central park an unknown person shot a Fascist official from TURIN, who was visiting on a special mission.

ZAVATTARELLO A Communist band killed six members of the GNR at Zavattarello. In PARMA a patrol of the GNR arrested and shot an unknown person carrying arms and ammunition.
(News Digest 26.6.44. Agence Telegraphique Suisse).

CNTAGRANO near GONARS The Commissioner of the Municipality of Gonars aged 52 was seriously wounded in an open field by a revolver shot fired at him from close range by unidentified assailants, who afterwards called on his wife, attempting in vain to extort from her 20,000 lire. A member of the police at(?CHIPRIS VISCONE) aged 54 was stopped by two unidentified persons and wounded by shots. His assailants escaped on bicycles.
(News Digest 28.6.44).

MILAN The funeral of Militiaman Bruno Passerini took place in Milan. He was killed while on patrol.

FASCIST FORCES

IV. German Trained Troops Ready for action.

The Chief of the General Staff of the Fascist Army very recently addressed a message to Engineer battalions which during Kesselring's retreat were asked to go to northern Italy. He asked them to report to the 202nd Engineers' Command, declaring that Blacksmirts, trained in Germany, will shortly enter battle, in order to chase the invader from the country.. (News Digest 26.6.44 Agence Telegraphique Suisse).

V. Call -up Repeal.

Mussolini's H.Q. have repealed the call to arms for NCOs and soldiers of the Army and Air Force, and also for recruits for the Army and for labour service in Germany for the Provinces of LUCCA, PISTOIA, FLORENCE, FORLI, and also territories further south.
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VI. Air Force Call-up: Detainees Accepted.

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VI. Air Force Call-up: Detainees Accepted.

Men born in the years 1914, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, now invalided out of the Air Force, or who are in the reserve and those belonging to the 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 classes, who are liable to come up for revision, are directed to report at the Conscription Council or Commissions in order that they may be brought before a medical board for examination and check. Excluded from the obligation to respond to this call-up are those invalided men who are definitely resident abroad, those who are affected by grave disabilities who will receive a communication explicitly stating that they need not report to the communal authorities, volunteers for the GNR and other Armed Forces of the State, recruited by the German military commands, these being limited to those transferred to the zone of operations; detainees who are considered fit for service will be at once incorporated in the Republican armed forces, whereas those who are considered fit only for labour service will be called up for that purpose.
(Corriere della Sera News Digest 3.7.44).
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VII. Carabinieri Join Partisans.

During the last few days numerous desertions have occurred among the ranks of the Carabinieri responsible for the maintenance of internal order who had been incorporated in the GNR by the Mussolini Government. In BERGAMO two thirds of the recruits in the local regiment joined the resistance movement.
(News Digest 28.6.44).

VIII. Brutality of "Ettore Muti" Legionaries.

Speaking of the activities of a certain legionary of the "Ettore Muti" battalion, who was well known for his brutality and violence, and collected round him men of similar type who emulated the achievements of the Nazis in Via Tasso, Il Tempo, Rome, says " But what strikes us most for its brutality and ferocity is the systematic way these criminals have killed Jews and patriot partisans. In their slaughter of Jews, these accursed wretches, who had sold themselves to the enemy discovered ways of amusing themselves and Andrei appears to have been most ingenious in his form of enjoyment, for he found means of showing off his own skill or marksmanship in the most macabre of these games.

The Jews were obliged to walk across a piece of ground which was broken up by many irregular depressions and hillocks; the victims had open umbrellas tied to their arms to serve as targets; in fact the skilful marksman - who each had three shots at their disposal - used the open umbrella to pick out the victim and in great delight tried to transfix it at the right moment. The assassins called this macabre play "The dance of the Umbrellas".

The patriot partisans were killed as usual by machine-gun fire - the victims were tied together and massacred. Sometime the corpses of the partisans were burned, if anyone happened to notice them, but generally they were abandoned, and only through the charitable action of the population were they borne away and buried with due honours.
(News Digest 28.6.44)

GERMANS

IX. Disposition.

Signs of German Evacuation. There are clear indications that the Germans contemplate having to evacuate northern Italy (save Pied-

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VIII. Brutality of "Ettore Muti" Legionaries.

Speaking of the activities of a certain legionary of the "Ettore Muti" battalion, who was well known for his brutality and violence, and collected round him men of similar type who emulated the achievements of the Nazis in Via Tasso, Il Tempo, Rome, says " But what strikes us most for its brutality and ferocity is the systematic way these criminals have killed Jews and patriot partisans. In their slaughter of Jews, these accursed wretches, who had sold themselves to the enemy discovered ways of amusing themselves and Andrei appears to have been most ingenious in his form of enjoyment, for he found means of showing off his own skill at marksmanship in the most macabre of these games.

The Jews were obliged to walk across a piece of ground which was broken up by many irregular depressions and hillocks; the victims had open umbrellas tied to their arms to serve as targets; in fact the skilful marksmen - who each had three shots at their disposal - used the open umbrella to pick out the victim and in great delight tried to transfix it at the right moment. The assassins called this macabre play "The dance of the Umbrellas".

The patriot partisans were killed as usual by machine-gun fire - the victims were tied together and massacred. Sometime the corpses of the partisans were burned, if anyone happened to notice them, but generally they were abandoned, and only through the charitable action of the population were they borne away and buried with due honours.
(News Digest 28.6.44)

GERMANS

IX. Disposition.

Signs of German Evacuation. There are clear indications that the Germans contemplate having to evacuate northern Italy (says Popolo e Liberta 30.6.44), at least the regions of LIGURIA, PIEDMONT, and LOMBARDY, and this is borne out by the fact that the High Command, which has its offices in MILAN, is transferring them to VENICE. Garrisons are being reduced to a minimum. S.S. units are most in evidence in the cities and territorial groups near the frontier.
(News Digest 3.7.44).
Frontier Security Zone Referring to the establishment of a security zone along the Swiss frontier Agence Telegraphique Suisse states "Refugees are to be evacuated from the above zone. PONTE CHIASSO is one of the exempted communes. It is not yet known what length the zone will have".
(News Digest 6.7.44).

The approach of Alexander's armies has caused great excitement throughout LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT, LIGURIA and VENETI., not only among the partisans and the secret police organisations, but among all Italians. Daily the conviction grows that the Germans are on the eve of entirely evacuating the peninsula.

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Well informed Fascist circles are very depressed and openly say that Kesselring has been ordered to confine himself to rearguard fighting and to withdraw all his troops beyond the Alps. Some believe even that the Wehrmacht HQ ordered Kesselring to transfer some divisions as reinforcements for the French Mediterranean coast.

Business circles point out as signs of the coming evacuation that rail transports from Germany to Italy have been almost completly suppressed, whereas the despatch of industrial machines, and able-bodied men and women to the Reich has increased.

According to the clandestine paper "Resistenza" 90% of the Luftwaffe's effectives have been withdrawn from the fighting. All reports confirm the intensification of partisan activity and acts of sabotage.
(News Digest 4.7.44 Der Bund).

According to this same clandestine paper partisans have observed the arrival of German troops in VERONA coming from the fighting in central Italy, and continuing their way further north. It adds that as the possible German defence along the Po line, the Wehrmacht has not completed the fortifications along this line which were started by the Fascist Government before the coup d'etat on July 25th 1943. The newspaper believes that the German forces have decided to begin the complete evacuation of Italy, limiting themselves meanwhile to defensive operations, which will be intensified at the PISA-RIMINI line.
Financial circles appear to share this opinion, as 100 lire which four days ago were worth 40 Swiss centimes, are today worth 90.
(La Suisse. News Digest 30.6.44).

X. Florence an Open City.

Hitler's decision to regard Florence as an open city has been received with great satisfaction throughout Italy, even in anti-Fascist circles.

A Fascist speaker has asserted that the Wehrmacht has already taken all necessary measures to neutralise the capital. German auto-columns detour the city, which is surrounded by a demilitarisation belt. Since the railroads south of BOLOGNA have not functioned for months, they are no problem. All Wehrmacht forces have withdrawn from Florence as well as Fascist detachments. Order is maintained by secret police and a volunteer citizen's police force.

At the beginning of the war, when it could not be foreseen that all Tuscany would become a theatre of war, art treasures were removed

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Tens of thousands of refugees from the battle area south of Florence have assembled in the city. Special shelters have been erected for them, but the lack of food is serious. The entire city is suffering from a terrible famine. Fascist circles, giving the above news add that neutral observers voluntarily certified that the Germans respected the neutralisation of Rome, which fact permits the hope that the Allies will recognise Florence as an open city. It is added that PAVOLINI'S activity with the German authorities has considerably influenced Hitler's decision. Pavolini, who belongs to an old Florentine family, had made frequent visits to the city lately in order to expedite its neutralisation.
(News Digest 6.7.44. Der Bund.)
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XI. Morale.

Even inside the town of COMO the Fascists and Germans do not feel safe. Officers have to spend the night in the barracks which are barricaded, and sentinels, armed to the teeth, are protected by a system of mirrors through which they can watch from a distance approaches and strategic points. If, in the VALTELLINA area, owing to the activity of partisans, the German Command appears to be obliged already to envisage a retreat to the crest of the Alps, it obviously runs a great risk further to the west of having to allow its adversary to reach the Swiss frontier. This is particularly true of the whole region between the MENDRISIO district and the Great Saint Bernard. In MILAN loudspeakers, installed this week in the station, announce the cancellation of trains bound for DOMODOSSOLA and VAL SESIA.
(News Digest 23.6.44 Gazette de Lausanne).

The following sayings are reported to be circulating among German soldiers, according to P.W. interrogations:-

The slower we work, the sooner the war will be over
We waste human lives in order to save ammunition - the enemy wastes ammunition in order to save lives.
They recruit Grandfather; is this the promised retaliation?
(Confidential Source).

XII. Treatment of Prisoners of War and Internees.

Some time ago the Fascist newspapers published letters by members of units of the newly formed Italian army now in Germany, enthusiastically describing the "fraternal" treatment accorded to them by the German authorities. Such publications, however, have not diminished the anxiety created by the lack of information about the lot of Italian officers, N.C.Os and soldiers who refused to side with the Fascist government, who were regarded as prisoners of war and deported to Germany. It is now reported that these prisoners of war have been put into large concentration camps situated near important German cities, and railway centres which are attacked by the Allies almost daily.

The treatment of prisoners of war was recently reported to be completely inadequate, while the food lacked all nutritive value. Since September 1943, they have not received a single piece of soap, and the state of their clothes is extremely bad. No doctors are allowed to visit patients, and there is no medicine available. Up till now, only the Papal Nuncio has been allowed to visit these camps and his efforts to mitigate the fate of the internees have, it is reported, had an appreciable success, as the German authorities refused to treat the men according to the international circuit

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(News Digest 26.6.44 Baslet Nachrichten.)

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An Italian sailor deported to Germany told of his sufferings on his journey to Germany and his treatment in the Concentration camp at MARKT PONGAU into which he and his comrades were put. "There were 12,000 Italians, about 1,000 British officers and 4,000 French, Russians and Serbs. We were very harshly dealt with, food was bad and most insufficient, consisting of a little bread, dirty water called tea and potatoes. At the end of the first week a wretched little man in spectacles who said he was a Fascist, made a speech in order to induce us to enlist in the Italian SS to make up for the betrayal of the swine Badoglio and the infamous old Victor Savoy. About 20 out of 12,000 agreed to enlist. The ridiculous result of this appeal brought forth reprisals on the part of the Germans. The slightest pretext was sufficient for us to have to skip a meal; in one week we had only three meals.".
(News Digest 23.6.44 Libera Stampa).

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POLITICS.

XIII. Changes in Fascist Government?

In connection with the Fascist Radio commentator's announcement that Mussolini is engaged in reshuffling the Government, Fascist circles say that FARINACCI may even be made Premier, while Mussolini would remain Head of the Republic. PAVOLINI, PISENTI, PEZZASON. and several other Ministers would be eliminated. Farinacci's Government would have the character of a Committee for Public Safety with the primary duty of fighting the partisans and maintaining public order while Alexander and Kesselring prepare their final duel in northern Italy.
(News Digest 6.7.44 La Suisse).

There are various signs that the German authorities are dissatisfied with the Fascist Ministers, who are accused of being mainly responsible for the general popular discontent and the increase in partisan activity.

Mussolini is blamed for having no more prestige among the people, one for having lost all his personal energy. This impression is confirmed in a whole series of attacks in Farinacci's paper Regime Fascista of which the last and most violent one was launched against Pisenti.".
(News Digest 6.7.44).

XIV. Disintegration of Fascist Party.

The frontier correspondent of Popolo e Liberta states that desertions are constantly increasing in the Fascist Party. Prefects, other officials and employees living in fear of popular revolt, of the partisans and of attentats, are either deserting en masse or favouring anti-Fascists and all persons connected with partisans in an attempt to create a moral alibi for the future. The correspondent concludes that the Fascist regime is virtually incapable of imposing its will.

The fall of Rome, the allied penetration into the Marche Tuscany and Umbria and the most intensive partisan activity have reduced the authority of the Fascist Government to a minimum. Contact between the central and local authorities is constantly decreasing and every province is already practically self governing. It is generally believed that Mussolini's Republican experiment is on the eve of collapse.
(News Digest 26.6.44).

Various signs of certain unrest in the future

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(News Digest 26.6.44).

Various signs of certain unrest in the future are to be noticed. In Lombardy, for instance, all orders for the army have been cancelled in shoe factories. The construction of a new airfield in the MILAN-VERGIATE region has also ceased.
(News Digest 6.7.44).

The impending danger of a German defeat in Italy has already induced several fascist officials to leave for Germany and FARINACCI is said to have left for MUNICH and GRAZIANI for VENICE. It is even declared that the Under-Secretary for foreign Affairs MAZZOLINI, tried to contact the BONOMI government in order to see whether it would not be possible to bridge the differences between the Democratic and the Fascist governments. It is said that Bonomi refused even to discuss the question.

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XV. Appointments.

The Fascist authorities have announced that CERRUTI has been appointed Chief of the Republican Police, in place of TAMBURINI. (News Digest 26.6.44 Agence Telegraphique Suisse).

Police Changes in Six Provinces. The Fascist Government, which is doing its utmost to master the situation has decided to replace the Chiefs of Police in MILAN, GENOA, CUNEO, ASTI, PAVIA and TREVISO. (News Digest 28.6.44 La Suisse).

New Commissioner for the Banca d' Italia.

Mussolini has appointed ORGERA commissioner of the Banca d'Italia.

XVI. Reported Annexation of Elba.

The Fascist newspapers publish an order of the day declaring that the Allies intend to annex ELBA for France. The newspapers protest, reporting that the Fascists in Elba attempted an armed revolt against the occupation troops.

XVII. More Jewish Property Confiscated.

It was announced on June 20th that, so far, 14 to 35% of Jewish property in northern Italy has been expropriated. Joint Stock companies, which, up to May 30th, had not reported the names of Jewish stockholders, must do so before the end of June. Confiscation of Jewish house property has begun in TURIN and MILAN. In four communes in MODENA Province, it was established that Jewish families still occupied apartments of eight or more rooms. These will be reserved for lodging refugees. Seventy agricultural establishments, covering a total area of about 30,000 ha, have been confiscated by the State so far. (News Digest 23.6.44 Transocean).

ECONOMICS.

XVIII. Food Situation.

Pig Breeding in Adriatic Zone. Owing to the general fat shortage, the High Commissioner of the Adriatic coastal zone insisted on and succeeded in obtaining from the Reich, the promise that Germany will permit 10,000 young pigs to be exported to the Adriatic coastal zone, although there is no surplus of young pigs in the Reich. Actually, the first transport has already arrived, and the animals will now be distributed among the local farmers for fattening. Peasants will be encouraged by premiums of ten kg. of extra meat for each pig surrendered weighing 120 kg. Moreover, the weight of the fattened pig will be [illegible]

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(News Digest. 4.7.44. Deutsche Adria Zeitung).

MILAN. The Head of the Province on the suggestion of the Commission for supervising restaurants, for the purpose of eliminating difficulties which have occurred in connection with coupons for fats, has ordered that restaurants shall supply soup and a main dish with vegetables, without demanding a fat coupon from customers from other provinces in which the coupon regulation is not in force. It is also permissible to serve a second helping of soup, if asked for, in return for one coupon.
(News Digest 24.6.44 Corriere della Sera, Milan).

Control of Prices. The Decree setting up the National Alliance of Cooperatives is the first step in carrying out the programmes announced by the Government for regulating consumption and for the strict control

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of prices, in order to provide every worker with the necessary means of existence at prices within his reach. The supplying of rationed and controlled goods will be entirely in the hands of the Alliance of Co-operatives, the Co-operatives included therein, and the EICA (Ente Italiano Cooperative di Approvvigionamento) For the fulfilment of this task, the EICA's central and peripheric structure will be developed, together with the existing network of cooperatives. Joint and individual co-operative shops will be established by the communes, factories and provinces, and factory shops already in existence will be transformed into cooperative shares.
(News Digest 30.6.44 Pomeriggio Milan).

XIX. . Industry.

Employers accused of Promoting Inflation. Employers have no easy job in Fascist Italy. They are not only treated on every occasion as parasites, as anti-Fascists or as hidden enemies of the Social Republic but they are even blamed when, acting on their own impulse, they raise the wages of their employees and workers.

The MILAN newspaper "Secolo Sera" accuses them of promoting inflation through the granting of voluntary allowances and wage increases to cover the increased cost of living, loans and other advances. The employers are stated to have been carrying on an absolutely devilish egoistic game; for the more money was depreciated in value, the more would the value of factories increase and the higher would rise the prices of products and the profits. The Government was showing a good example by paying family allowances to employees of the Ministry of Economy not in money, but in the form of vouchers for goods.
(News Digest 4.7.44 Neue Zurcher Zeitung).

Nationalisation Decree.

Stampa recalls that according to earlier propaganda announcements Mussolini's nationalisation programme would be effective from June 30th. Meanwhile complete uncertainty has arisen. The employers do not wish to carry out the programme. The workers are also asserting that the Republic will not keep to its promises and that it is useless to demand for reforms from the Republic, since it is just as incapable of making capitalism see reason as was the old Fascism.
(News Digest 26.6.44).

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(News Digest 26.6.44).

XX. Postal Services.

Postal Delay Explained. Repubblica Fascista 27.6.44 openly admits lack of organisation in public offices, particularly in post offices, where very considerable delay occurs in the delivery of letters. In explanation of this the paper writes "We have too little means of transport, we have scarcely any more petrol, we have too few free men, since we are unable to use those conscripted for the GNR".
(News Digest 30.6.44).

XXI. Finance.
Allied Advance Affects stock Market.

As fear of inflation disappeared owing to the advance of the Allies in Italy, stock exchange quotations fell in MILAN and TURIN.
(News Digest 30.6.44).

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XXII. Air Raid Damage.

TRIESTE According to the Italian press, the Allies bombed TRIESTE causing considerable damage and victims (30.6.44).

During the last bombing of POLA (says the same source) the 16th Century Cathedral was completely destroyed.

VENICE Seidlitz reports from VENICE "The town is almost without water. Hits scored by Allied bombers have damaged the pipe lines between the mainland and the island town. A smell of rot and decay hangs over the town. There are only a few wells and the population's drinking water is mainly brought by small tankers. It is placed in reservoirs, in front of which the Venetians queue with bottles, jugs and pots. Eggs, meat, fish, vegetables and fruit, on the other hand are plentiful.

On the lido there is no bathing; military necessities are more important than life on the beaches.

There are more than 80,000 refugees in Venice and there is no room for any more. As a result of the concentration of Italian administrative work in northern Italy, numerous administrative departments have been established in Venice. Almost a dozen foreign countries have chosen Venice as the seat of their diplomatic missions.

LABOUR

XXIII. Forced Labour.

It is calculated that in the past weeks no less than 200 work-people per day have been torn from their homes. In the night of the 8th-9th June a platoon of G.N.R. appeared at the Berlotti Schools (MILAN) where numerous families who had lost their homes as a result of air raids had taken shelter, and "requisitioned" about 40 women. These unfortunate creatures who had already gone to bed, were compelled to get up and dress and to follow the soldiers. The most heartrending scenes took place; fathers cursed, mothers and children wept. The same morning, the 9th June, the women who had been recruited were sent to a foreign destination. This sort of thing went on in spite of the assurances given by the competent authorities to Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, whose remonstrances "drew blank".

XXIV. The Gence Strike.

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XXIV. The Genoa Strike.

The strike at GENOA on June 10th, which was made in protest against the shooting of 48 hostages, was not led by the C.N.L., though it approved of it.

As a result of the strike, 4000 workers from the ANSALDO factory were sent to Germany
(Confidential Source 3.7.44).

PRESS

XXV. Suppression of Catholic weekly.

In view of the paper shortage, the Fascist minister for

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Propaganda has ordered the suppression of a new series of six publications, including the Catholic weekly "Pro Famiglia". (Agence Telegraphique Suisse 30.6.44)

CHURCH

XXVI. Fascists' Desperate Attack on Church.

The Fascist regime's position in northern Italy has become increasingly untenable. The authorities, in a last minute attempt to discover the "wonder accomplishing remedy" with which to divert the anger of the population and the general discontent are concentrating their attack on the Church. Members of the Fascist Party have distributed leaflets in MILAN exhorting the population to "revolt against the Church", as the cause of all the misfortune. Posters on MILAN walls and elsewhere in the town attack the city's Archbishop Cardinal Schuster, with extreme virulence.

XXVII. Church Opposes Alexander's Appeal.

A Conference of Cardinals and Bishops of northern Italy met recently in a North Italian town and discussed questions concerning the Church and political problems. It was also decided to publish nine pastoral letters. One deals with the effects of the air war and another with the war on Italian soil. It is learned that General Alexander's appeal to the bands in northern Italy was also discussed. Some of the Church leaders expressed the opinion that the appeal incited people to put themselves outside the community and the law, and that the Church should oppose it.
(T.P. In German for Europe).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

Col Sammons

S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:30 July 1944 :
: F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 230001
To - 292400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 301400

No. 33.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) Italian troop morale in Sardinia is fervidly high as news of Allied successes continues to be followed with great eagerness by the Italian officers and men, who freely predict an early Allied victory.

(2) On 17 July 1944, seventeen (17) Italian soldiers from German-held territory in Italy arrived at Palau, Sardinia, from Corsica, and are now in the custody of the Italian Seventh Army Corps. Investigation and individual interrogations are proceeding.

(3) On or about 15 July 1944, Don RICHIARIDONE, Chaplain of the Italian Seventh Army Corps arrived in Sardinia from Corsica and immediately upon arrival visited the Italian Army Command Headquarters in Cagliari. It is reported from reliable sources that the object of his visit was to bring a recent copy or copies of a Corsican newspaper "Le Patriote", for inspection of Army officials. In the particular issue of "Le Patriote" which he bore, there appeared an article describing alleged maltreatment by the Italians of a French spy, one NICOLI, Jean, who was executed by the Italians in Corsica during the summer of 1943. The newspaper made claims that the body of the spy in question was recently disintered by the French and showed signs indicating that before execution the Italians had subjected said NICOLI, Jean, to torture and, further, that he had in fact been decapitated. The Italians at Army Headquarters have demonstrated great indignation, claiming that the execution was legally performed in the presence of the same Chaplain RICHIARIDONE, who administered last rites of the Church and who can definitely prove from personal knowledge that the story as published in "Le Patriote" is false in its entirety. The Italian officers at Headquarters point out that the French are promulgating anti-Italian propaganda.

(4) The Italian Air Force General Staff has ordered the Italian 140th Rescue Squadron, currently stationed at Elmas Airdrome, Sardinia, transferred to Taranto, Italy.

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a. MILITARY

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(4) The Italian Air Force General Staff has ordered the Italian 140th Rescue Squadron, currently stationed at Elmas Airdrome, Sardinia, transferred to Taranto, Italy.

(5) Italian Intelligence reports a satisfactory security situation in Sardinia.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) Public interest in news events continues as high and all reports disclose that the successes of the Allied armies on all fronts have immeasureably uplifted the morale of the Sardinians. Predictions that the German war machine will collapse at any moment are strong and rumors are already being

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circulated among the populace of Sardinia that peace negotiations are already in progress.

(2) Developments with reference to the economic disturbances in the Iglesias and Carbonia areas (see Intelligence Periodic Report No. 32, dated 23 July 1944), indicate that the labor strike in the Iglesias mines has been called off and work was resumed without incidents. The labor dispute in Carbonia continues, however, and eight thousand (8,000) workers remain idle. The cause of the strike appears to be a lack of efficiency and desire by Italian officials to implement the agreed food distribution plan. This discrepancy has precipitated a sharp rise in prices for commodities in this region and as such constitutes one of the more caustic complaints of the workers. However, extensive supplies of wheat have arrived in this area and the distribution, which is now in progress, is expected to hasten the settlement of current grievances.

(3) LUSSU, Emilio, leader of the Sardinian Action Party and noted anti-Fascist, has terminated his political tour of the Island. It is clear that LUSSU is still a popular figure in this area and his influence over the people is pronounced. This popularity was expressed by the widespread ovations rendered the Sardinian during his speechmaking activities. However, the more educated classes does not completely approve LUSSU's policies. The following comments by this class have been typical:

(a) LUSSU lacked clear vision in his political ideas.

(b) He has created virtual chaos in the political thinking of the Sardinian.

(c) He has demonstrated half-Socialist and half-Communist ideas

(d) His only consistent platform is identified with his desire to fuse the Sardinian Action Party with the local Italian Action Party.

(e) He now supports the idea of a federalistic autonomy for Sardinia based on the program currently in fashion that advocates a division of Italy into federalistic autonomous regions.

LUSSU plans a return soon to Naples for a resumption of conferences with the Italian Action Party. The one positive outcome of his visit to Sardinia is that he has helped to cloud further the over-all political picture of the Island.

(4) During the past seven day period sixty-five (65) passes were granted by the Allied Regional Commission to persons leaving the Island for Italy and Sicily. The number of passes issued during this period shows a marked increase over the number of passes issued in previous periods. However, there has been a decrease in requests for passes by persons wishing to travel for political reasons. Only two permits for such travel were issued during this period. They were issued to PALMIERIO, Delitala, of Bosa, and ATZERI, Gino, of Cagliari, who left Sardinia to attend a congress of the Christian-Democratic Party which is being held in

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During this period ten (10) passes were issued to men who were formerly working in labor companies employed by the Italian Army in Corsica and thirty-eight (38) passes were issued to persons leaving the Island for Sicily.

(5) General PINNA, High Commissioner of Sardinia, and Colonel PEZZI, Chief of Staff, are expected to return to the Island from Rome on 29 July.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) Enemy reconnaissance has increased considerably over previous periods. In some cases hostile aircraft were plotted but interception was not attempted due to speed or distance.

(2) During 26 July 1944, six (6) P47's attempted to intercept several enemy reconnaissance aircraft but failed to make battle contact.

(3) During the night of 28 July 1944, two (2) Beaufighters attempted to intercept two (2) hostile aircraft. One plot faded but contact was made with the other while flying on the deck 20 miles west of Ajaccio. The pilot of the intercept plane was forced to throttle back and lost contact.

(4) At 0200 hours on 29 July 1944, one (1) Beaufighter attempted to intercept a hostile aircraft about 40 miles north of Alghero. Plot faded before contact was made.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Two (2) incidents of wire cutting were reported during this period. Investigation of the first, which occurred in the vicinity of Burcei, disclosed that cut was a break caused by a wagon or cattle moving across the line. The second cut was made about six (6) kilometres north of Oristano. In this case, Italian climbers were used to mount the pole. Two open wires were cut, then twisted around the other wires, and the ends were dropped to the ground. Further investigations are proceeding in conjunction with the Carabinieri at Oristano.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

3758

3. Miscellaneous.

Investigation and personal contact with various Carabinieri stations in the villages of Sardinia reveal that the Carabinieri in such localities are operating with an absolute minimum of personnel. It is evident that this branch

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Nothing to report.

3738

3. Miscellaneous.

Investigation and personal contact with various Carabinieri stations in the villages of Sardinia reveal that the Carabinieri in such localities are operating with an absolute minimum of personnel. It is evident that this branch of the Italian police service has insufficient men to perform the normal police duties usually required under ordinary circumstances in rural communities. Formerly, in outlying districts, in order to advantageously patrol large areas with few men, the Carabinieri employed the use of mounted patrols. However, the use of these patrols has been reduced because of the current shortage of fodder and as a result increased use of foot patrols has been made. In view of this situation and of the prevalence of crime in Sardinia, the Italian Carabinieri authorities are experiencing grave personnel difficulties.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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Inter-Office Communication Slips

Date

Suspense

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	C.G.		Lt Col Simmons
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC	✓	
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		

1767

Ltr

S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:23 July 1944 :
: F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 160001
To - 222400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 231600

No. 32.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) News of internal strife in Germany and Allied successes have served to heighten the already excellent Italian Army morale to an unprecedented degree of optimism. Italian Army officers were especially enthusiastic and speculations as to an early victory for the Allies were discussed in all headquarters.

(2) There is increasing resentment on the part of Italian Army authorities concerning French-Italian relations. The following described incidents have lately been the subject of constant discussion in Italian Army circles and spirited antagonism has resulted as alleged acts of French arrogance make their appearance.

A. On 13 July 1944, Lieutenant PASSIGLI, Aldo, of the Italian Seventh Army Corps Intelligence Office interrogated and obtained signed statements from the Italian ex-prisoners of war who recently escaped from the French prisoners of war camps in North Africa (see Intelligence Periodic Report No. 31, dated 16 July 1944). The statements resulting from individual interrogations substantially all made the same charge, viz; that the French authorities subjected them to cruel and inhuman treatment. It is claimed that rations were insufficient, that they were compelled to perform hard labor from fourteen to sixteen hours daily and that they were subjected to acts of carnal violence by Moroccan soldiers without intervention by French officers who were fully aware of the situation. Lt. PASSIGLI, in his report to the Italian Army Command, stated: "I effectuated the interrogatories separately and am convinced that the statements correspond to the truth....The depositions of the soldiers in question, with the exception of certain particulars such as dates and places, substantially put in bold relief the vicissitudes suffered by them: Whenever they were at any time, even after the Armistice, in the hands of the French authorities they suffered an inhuman treatment contrary to international rules relating to prisoners of war".

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B. On 13 July 1944, the following Italian officers arrived from Corsica at Palau, Sardinia: 2786

(a) Captain OLIVETTI, Giorgio

(b) 2nd Lt. CAGIATI, Giovanni

(c) 2nd Lt. VINCENTI, Eugenio

(d) 2nd Lt. FORTI, Alessandro

S-E-C-R-E-T

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The first three named officers, OLIVETTI, CAGIATI and VINCENTI, were all part of an expedition organized by the "Committee of National Liberation" in German-occupied Italy. This expedition was financed by Captain OLIVETTI and commanded by Major PETRICCIONI, Bruno, former commander of the organized patriots of Cavorrano, Italy. This group's mission was to proceed to Corsica from occupied Italy and gain contact with the Allied Command for the following purposes:

(a) to furnish information concerning organized patriotic resistance from the zone of Follonica to Siena.

(b) to furnish information as to the German Armed Forces in that area.

(c) to procure supplies for the patriots assisting the Allies in Siena.

(d) to establish radio communication between the Follonica zone and the Allied authorities for the purpose of transmitting information regarding German troop movements on the Aurelian and Cassian roads.

This party left Prato Rameri near Follonica on the evening of 27 May 1944 and reached Corsica the afternoon of the following day in the vicinity of Marina di Luri. All members of the expedition were immediately apprehended by the French authorities and were taken to Bastia where they were turned over to the "Securite Francaise". It is claimed that they immediately cooperated with the French and willingly furnished all information requested of them. They made repeated demands to be taken to the Italian authorities but to no avail. On 3 June 1944, they were confined to the "Bon Pasteur" barracks. Despite continued and repeated requests to be allowed to complete their mission, they were not released to the Italian authorities until 11 June 1944. It is believed that Major PETRICCIONI was taken to North Africa on 9 June 1944.

Italian Military Intelligence, in a report dated 20 July 1944, claimed that the alleged interference by the French authorities, who kept the Italian officers in custody for more than a month, frustrated the scope of the mission. During the time that these men were held by the French, the Allies occupied the territory in question and the information they bore thus became obsolete.

C. On 23 June 1944, Italian Lieutenant FORTI landed at Capo Castello, Elba, with military information concerning Piombino, Italy, then occupied by the Germans.. He was charged with the duty of imparting this information to the Allies. It is claimed by the Italians that this officer was held by the French and not released until after the time of the Allied occupation of Piombino, thereby thwarting the purpose of his mission.

(3) Italian Army Intelligence reports a favorable security situation.

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i. CIVILIAN

(1) The recent attempt to assassinate HITLER has given rise to strong speculations concerning the ending of the war and hopefulness among the civilian population on Sardinia. Rumors are widespread that a civil war is currently raging in Germany. Ardent enthusiasm is noted among the people as they foresee the possibility of an internal collapse within the Reich.

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The strongest conviction indicated by the people is that the much publicized invincibility of the German armies has been shattered disastrously by the Russian and Allied soldiers. Subsequent expressions now state the end of the war will come in a matter of weeks.

Strongly associated with the foregoing is the concern among the people, particularly in the Cagliari area, regarding the duration of Allied occupation of the Island. Reports indicate that the civilian wishfully looks to a speedy evacuation of Sardinia by Allied personnel with the cessation of hostilities. Remarks such as "only then shall we have our homes back" are typical.

(2) Economic disturbances are alleged to be brewing in the Iglesias and Carbonia areas. Labor strikes in the mines are already in evidence and railroads are not functioning.

Directly allied with the engineering of these disputes are the Communist and Labor Parties. Leaders of such parties have publicly asserted that strikes will continue until the demands of the workers have been met. These demands are:

(a) Destruction of the black market and authoritative control of prices.

(b) Distribution of pasta rations and increase of bread allotments.

(c) Increase in wages.

Particular emphasis has been given the reported serious shortage of food in Iglesias and the lack of transportation with which to deliver food to that area.

It is stated that FRONGIA, Peppino, IL COMMISSARIO DELL UNIONE DEI LAVORATORI DELL'INDUSTRIA DELLA PROVINCIA DI CAGLIARI (The Commissioner of the Union of the Workers of the Industry of the Province of Cagliari), is the person directing the strikes. The Secretary of the Communist Party states that the Communist Party does not sanction these strikes. No tangible evidence has been obtained but suspicion is strong that FRONGIA has been exploiting the framework of the former Fascist organization to gain control of the organs of labor and harness the entire Cagliari province in this respect.

Measures are now being considered for the removal of FRONGIA from his office.

3765

(3) Complaints about the distribution of varying food rations are on record in Carbonia and S. Giovanni Sueirgo. There was no disorder.

(4) Slight political activity is reported for this period. The Sardinian Action Party has shown some activity due to LUSSU, Emilio's speaking [illegible] delivered four principal addresses, [illegible] about the

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(5) During the past week twenty-four (24) passes were issued, by the Allied Control Commission, to persons traveling to the Continent and to Sicily

(a) Ten (10) passes for travel to Italy were issued to men recently repatriated from Corsica. These men were part of a civilian labor company employed by the Italian Army and were working in Corsica at the time of the Armistice. All labor companies were then disbanded; consequently, the men employed in them are returning to their homes on the Continent.

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(b) The majority of passes were issued to people returning to their homes on the Continent or in Sicily. Other passes were issued to persons traveling for commercial or political reasons.

(6) General PINNA, High Commissioner of Sardinia, and Colonel PEZZI Chief of Staff, left for Rome on 18 July 1944 to confer with heads of the Italian Government. Admiral BRIVONESI is Acting High Commissioner in the absence of General PINNA, who is expected to return on 25 July.

(7) Several serious crimes about the Island are reported for this period, involving large thefts of domestic animals and sizeable sums of money. Carabinieri efforts to control criminal activities on the Island are hindered by a lack of transportation.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) At 1700 hours of 18 July 1944, a hostile aircraft was reported flying southeast toward Sardinia. At 1720 hostile turned back, before reaching the Island.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) No incidents of wire cutting were reported during this period.

(2) Investigation was completed during this period concerning a report that an Italian soldier, FEDE, Dello, was offering blocks of TNT for sale. It was disclosed that subject was transferred to the Continent at the time original information was received. Improvements in storage and guarding of explosives at the 608th Ordnance dump at Decimomannu were effected as a result of this investigation.

(3) Investigation of the explosion in the Italian bomb dump at Decimomannu on 3 July 1944 (see Intelligence Periodic Report No. 30, dated 9 July 1944) was completed during this period. Results eliminated the possibility of sabotage as the bombs were of Italian and German make and were out of use. Many other sabotage objectives were located in the same area which offered no evidence of sabotage activity. The remaining bombs of this type in the area have been moved to Serrenti to prevent any further incidents.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Reference the three enemy agents reported in Intelligence Periodic Report No. 30, dated 9 July 1944, and No. 31, dated 16 July 1944, interrogations [illegible] are being held for trial by an Allied court.

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c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Reference the three enemy agents reported in Intelligence Periodic Report No. 30, dated 9 July 1944, and No. 31, dated 16 July 1944, interrogations have been completed and subjects are being held for trial by an Allied court.

Interrogations disclosed that USAI, Luciano, Sardinian Priest, and MASTIU, Antonio, Sardinian, were parachuted from a German JU-88 on 29 June 1944 in the Cabras area near Oristano. These agents were followed by CORONGIU, Mario, radio operator, Sardinian, on 6 July 1944. Their mission was to obtain political, economic and military information for the Axis. USAI was apprehended on 5 July 1944, CORONGIU on 7 July and MASTIU on 11 July. About fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) in currency and a radio transmitter were also seized.

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d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

A security survey of the ice cream plant in Cagliari was completed during this period. No evidence of attempts to use biological warfare was disclosed. Preventative measures to forestall any future attempt were put into effect.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:
1 copy - Commanding General, Allied Garrison of Sardinia.
1 copy - Chief of Staff, Allied Garrison of Sardinia.
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S-E-C-R-E-T

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ). 12th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12. APO 794.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 15.

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"D" Section Italy (Occ).

12th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
R.A.A.D. APO 794.

Report on Conditions in Enemy Occupied Italy - No. 15.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

All reports indicate the increasing preparation of northern partisans for full scale action when called upon by General Alexander. The "Fronte della Resistenza" communique no 70 reported that 80,000 patriots south of BOLOGNA are awaiting the proper signal for action.

From all accounts too the Germans have been obliged to bring in fresh divisions to deal with the threat to their lines of communication etc. occasioned by the partisans. It was reported from Chiasso on 23.6.44 that "The Wehrmacht has just sent to North Italy three divisions in order to replace those Kesselring hastily withdrew from this region to defend the road to Florence. These three divisions are drawn from troops operating in Yugoslavia, also occupation troops in Hungary and Bulgaria. Reinforcements are necessitated by sudden partisan uprising in ~~the Burgundy~~ the PO plain.
(P.I.D. Gazette de Lausanne).

Some idea of the scope of the partisan movement and of the German reactions to it can be obtained from the following extract from a translated German order of April last.

"H.Q. Military District 1043.
VITERBO

7. April 1944.

District Order No. 14.

Roads which are dangerous on account of partisans.

The following roads are [illegible]

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The following roads pass through the partisan area:

(a) ORVIETO -ACQUAPENDENTE - CINIGLIANO
(b) ORVIETO -PITIGLIANO -ORBETELLO.
(c) Sec. of road BAGNI DI STIGLIANO to CANALE near BRACCIANO.
(d) The road south of TIVOLI to S. GREGORIO.

Travel on these roads is extremely dangerous. By day and night movement may only be carried out in convoys of at least five vehicles with weapons ready to fire, and alert observation of the countryside. Until a convoy protection system, using military police or patrols is organised this state of readiness must be maintained throughout the entire journey Night travel will be undertaken only in cases of urgency. All incidents of whatever nature, will be at once reported to the nearest military post.
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Action to be taken by columns of troops in villages.

In ROME recently a column of soldiers from a certain unit, was involved in a murderous attack. The high casualties sustained are attributable to the fact that they were marching in close order. Commander in Chief SOUTH-WEST (KESSELRING) has ordered that in future all troops in large villages will march well spread out, and withadvance, rear and flank protection. All weapons must be ready to fire throughout the march. Fire from houses, etc, will be returned immediately.
All local commands will therefore ensure that this order is carefully observed, in so far as it applies to their district. Military police and the routing patrols will be on the lookout for breaches of this order. Unit pickets will take the same action.
(4 Brit. Div. Int. Summary No. 35).

This type of order from the German command would apply equally well, if not more so, to the northern districts of Italy where partisan activity is very strong.

Committees of Liberation

The functions exercised by the Committees of Liberation in the various districts in the partisan movement are indicated by two notices recently found in PERUGIA which read as follows:-

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION
OF PERUGIA

We have been informed that certain people have taken individual action to form nuclei of armed resistance.

The National Committee of Liberation informs you that everything concerning the organisation of armed resistance has been made the province of the Provincial Military Giunta. All those who wish to take part in the liberation of the city should put themselves in touch with the above mentioned Giunta, which will publish its address in due course.

14.6.1944.

MILITARY GIUNTA OF PERUGIA.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION

The National Committee of Liberation has discovered that the

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14.6.1944.

MILITARY GIUNTA OF PERUGIA.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION

The National Committee of Liberation has discovered that the responsible elements of the Republican Fascist Party, with a view to intimidation, are carrying on their unpatriotic work and in order to involve as many of the citizens as possible in their responsibility, have invited members of the Party to leave the city in order to avoid eventual reprisals. The Committee of Liberation declares that animated by feelings of justice and great patriotism, it will never have recourse to methods professed and applied by the Fascist barbarians; moreover none of the families of Fascist Republicans, even of the most responsible ones, will have anything to fear from the authorised representatives of the new democratic Government, because the latter will avoid any form of vendette.whatsoever.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION OF PERUGIA.

SECRET

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Re:
Partisan Activities in various quarters.

Following the fighting in COMO and control exercised by Italian forces of Liberation over roads, railways and lake traffic, Germans have closed railways to COMO, VARESE and SONDRIO. They have had to bring armoured formations from Bergamo to control patriots in VALTELLINA. Reports in the Swiss press again refer to bitter fighting in CUNEO region.

Seamen, industrialists, intellectuals and workers and students, elements of the army and navy have initiated Committees of Liberation. Martial Law in LIGURIA proves that the oppressors do not hide the seriousness of the situation.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 26.6.44).

It was reported from Chiasso on 22.6.44 that at the beginning of that week patriots tried to capture TURIN and succeeded in penetrating several quarters of the town. Shortly afterwards they were expelled.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 24.6.44).

It is officially announced that the Italo-German police forces carried out a large scale operation in the region north of VICENZA. One hundred and forty partisans were killed and 60 captured.
(Agence Telegraphique Suisse. News Digest 29.6.44).

Partisan activity has recently increased in the DOMODOSSOLA Region. Occupation troops are now reinforced by four Czech Battalions. Several attacks have been carried out against the MILAN -DOMODOSSOLA line and clashes between Germans and partisans have been reported. The train circulation on the DOMODOSSOLA-MILAN and DOMODOSSOLA-NOVARA line is at present completely stopped. (22.6.44).
(P.I.D. Italian Region 24.6.44).

Reprisals for Sabotage.

The German military authorities in MILAN have just ordered the arrest of an unspecified number of hostages from among the city railwaymen, following a grave act of sabotage which nearly caused hundreds of victims. An official German communique announces that the hostages will be shot at the least sign of further sabotage. It is reported that there is unrest in MILAN and that a general strike is threatened. Five Fascists were victims of terrorist acts in Milan on June 26th.
(Tribune de Genevre 27.6.44. News Digest 29.6.44).

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Hatred of Fascists.

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Hatred of Fascists.

The hatred of the partisans for the Fascist Republicans is greater even than that for the Germans. At TORRE PELICE (TORINO) there were frequent clashes between Fascists and patriots, who, if the Germans had not intervened in time to restrain them, would have committed every sort of excess, sacking the city completely. At a certain point the patriots of the zone had the upper hand of the Fascists and dominated the situation to such an extent that they issued decrees and orders signed by their Committee to maintain order and protest the inhabitants.
(P.W.B. Rome Sig. B.).

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Complaint of lack of recognition.

In partisan milieus it has been observed that in military allied newspapers published in Italy the operations of Italian partisans are seldom spoken of and never stressed.
(8th Army 29.6.44).

II. Assassinations.

BOLOGNA A Maresciallo of the G.N.R. GIUSEPPE TINELLI, Commander of a detachment of Merzebotto near Bologna was assassinated by bandits on May 21st. (News Digest 29.6.44).

CUNEO FRANCESCO ZALI, 75 year old priest of MORRA DEL VILLAR SAN COSTANZO in Cuneo province, was killed by bandits who had demanded a large sum of money from him.

BUSTOL ARSIZIO The Militiamen GUGLIELMO BONETTI was assassinated while on duty in BUSTO ARSIZIO (VARESE) on June 20th.
(News Digest Pomeriggio di Milan 29.6.44).

OVADA The Secretary of the Republican Fascio GIANCARLO SCORZA of Ovada was killed near his home when returning from work - 14.6.44 The same evening two bandits guilty of highway robbery and of possessing firearms were executed.
(Regime Fascists Empax).

ZAVATARELLO While carrying out their duty at Zavatarello, near BORGO PRIOLO six G.N.R. Militiamen were killed.
(Regime Fascista Voghera 20.6.44 Empax).

FASCIST FORCES.

III. Call up.

It is reported that the German army has issued a secret circular stating that from nowon the Germans will not allow the Italians to call up more than 1000 men out of each class for the Italian army. All others are to be put in German labour units.
(Confidential Source 22.6.44).

The organisation of the Fascist Forces is almost chaotic. Battalions, companies etc. rise up like fungus - each with a resound name and a different uniform. But the morale of the volunteers is poor, they are undisciplined and arrogant.
(P.W.B. Rome Col. S.P.E.).

IV. The Folgore Parachute Regiment.

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(P.W.B. Rome Col. S.P.E.).

IV. The Folgore Parachute Regiment.

The formation of the FOLGORE Para. Regt. was completed at SPOLETO in the latter part of April and was identified south of ROME on 3rd June. The regiment was not ready for combat when it was committed since they had not completed their training. Some of the troops had made training jumps in Germany and others were given a short course in Italy. The Regiment is organised similarly to the German Inf. Regt. with 12 Companies plus an Engineer Company and a Signal Company. P.Ws. did not know if they had a 13 and 14 company

The unit is equipped with German weapons. Each rifle Co. has 9 LMG 42 and the heavy Co. has 4 81 mm mortars plus 10-12 HMG. They carry the German rifle 98K.

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Personalities of the Regiment.

Regtl. C.O.	Maj. KRUGER (G)	
L. Bn. C.O.	Maj. RIZZATI (I)	Killed in Action.
1. Co. CO	Capt. SALA (I)	
2 Co. CO	1st Lt. COOP (G).	
" Pl.Off.	2nd Lt. CAPORICCIO (I) -PW	
" pl. Off.	2nd Lt. CIFANI (I)	
2nd Bn. CO	Capt. GEROLD (G)	wounded in action.
7 Co. CO	1st Lt. FERRETTO (I)	
8 Co. CO	1st Lt. ELBERT (G)	
" Pl. Off	2nd Lt. MASINI (I)	
" Pl. Off	2nd Lt. COSENTINI (I)	
" Pl. Off	2nd Lt. SARPI (I)	
3 Bn. CO	Capt. BUSSOLI (I)	
11 Co CO	1st Lt. CANIERI (I)	
12 Co. CO	1st Lt. ORTELLI (I)	

Sig Co. Officers 2nd Lt. NAPOLITANO (I)
" TOMMASINI (I)
" BLANCHINI (I).

(G.2. 5th Army 12.6.44).

V. The Barbarigo Bn.

The soldiers of the BARBARIGO BN (in Rome June 3rd). looked of very diverse origins; young students, criminals, a few old sailors -their spirit was extremely low, and they used to repeat that they would go back to their homes as soon as possible.
(8th Army 30.6.44).

VI. Morale.

A letter written on 23.6.44 from an officer of the GNR reads as follows:-

"We are continually on the alert because of the partisans, whose hours however are numbered.

I don't know if you have learned through thenewspapers, our Battalion together with all the companies of the G.N.R. of Torino with motorised companies, with the motorised Battalion "Leonissa" has marched superbly through the streets of Torino, giving proof and clear demonstration of our discipline, and of our strength. 3760

We were reviewed by General Castiota and by the Provincial Commander of theG.N.R., who particularly congratulated our commander for the high grade of training and preparation reached by our Battalion.

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" TOMASINI (I)
" BIANCHINI (I).

(G.2. 5th Army 12.6.44).

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We were reviewed by General Castriota and by the Provincial Commander of theG.N.R., who particularly congratulated our commander for the high grade of training and preparation reached by our Battalion.

The course continues regularly and it lacks but two months to graduation. We now have a new uniform, just like that of the parachutists.

As regards the political-military situation, do not despair; even if the enemy has the superiority of strength and means. Soon, now, from Germany and northern Italy will come numerous and well-armed divisions; innumereble Italian Battalions of all branches of the army.
(Civil Censorship Summary).

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The following is a translation of a song in leaflet form found at ORVIETO in June 1944:

"Women no longer love us because we wear a black shirt
Tney saywewaare prisoners
They say we are in chains".

Love with Fascists is not popular
Better a coward without a flag.
One who keeps his skin whole
One who has no blood in his veins.

We don't care.
Lady Death flirts in the midst of the battle.
And takes kisses from the soldiers.

Courage, boys, let us court her.
Let us give her a kiss andbefire
Let us leave the other women to the outlaws."
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

VII. Police Methods.

Informant was emprisoned on the 28th October 1943 because he had sent supplies by trucks to partisan units in Piedmont (base of reception at CHIVASSO) The jail belonged to Italian Milizia and was situated in Corso Fiume (cellars and ground-floor; number of house not remembered) At the moment of arrest informant was blindfolded and then brought to the Police Commissariat of Via Po and finally to Corso Fiume (Chivasso) Interrogations and physical violence were very frequent; during many interrogations a revolver was held by an agent near the prisoner's ear.

At the last interrogation informant was given half an hour in which to answer; if he did not he would be handed over to S.S. (who were generally charged with execution).

Members of the political squad of TURIN who were present at the interrogations were Console LUBLANI, centurione VENTIMIGLIA, a man named VANNA; a dangerous spy was NERI MARCHINA. Former chief of the squad had been Count GASCHI, shot down by fascists because of his "generosity".

Informant lived in the jail almost two months and a half; after the last interrogation, during which he succeeded in deceiving the police

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Let us give her a kiss and the fire
Let us leave the other women to the outlews."
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Informant lived in the jail almost two months and a half; after the last interrogation, during which he succeeded in deceiving the police by confessing unimportant and false things, he was sent to a concentration camp in MANTUA whence he escaped after a few days.
(8th Army Report 29.6.44)

GERMANS

VIII. Disposition.

SIRMONE There are many Germans here, mostly convalescent.
(P.W.B. Rome).

According to reports from reliable sources, Kesselring's decision to place 44 provinces in northern Italy under a strict military regime, owing to the deterioration of the general situation.
(Der Bund Berne News Digest 29.6.44)

SECRET

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IX. Kesselring on "the Stab in the Back".

The following is the text of an appeal bearing the signature of Field Marshal Kesselring "After Badoglio the British General, Alexander, comes forward with a proclamation in which, among other orders, is the following injunction "Assail the military commands and small military centres; stab the Germans in the back in order to escape reprisals and to be able to kill more Germans". Badoglio, having driven the Italians to fratricide, pronounced his own sentence. Alexander too, has lost all military honour by issuing this proclamation. That is my opinion as a soldier. As a man, I furthermore condemn the invitation to stab in the back, since immense grief would be caused to Italian families, on whom no blame can rest, by our reprisals. Up till now, I have proved with fact that to me the respect for humane principles is a matter of ordinary logic. However, as responsible chief, I can no longer hesitate to prevent, by the most repressive means, this utterly despicable and medieval method of fighting. I give warning that I shall use these means forthwith. Badoglio's followers and subversive elements are warned not to continue their present behaviour".
(Italian Home Service. News Digest. 29.6.44).

X. Morale.

German troops in ASCOLI were heard expressing a desire to cut Hitler's throat (June 15th).

The morale of German truck drivers in the ANTRODOCO area was very bad (16th June) If they saw Allied bombers passing high overhead they would leave their trucks and run for cover.

One German soldier who lives in southern Germany was heard saying that all the civiliens in that part of the country are tired of the war and that they were very short of food.

German troops in the TERAMO area (13th June) were seen burning their clothes and breaking up their weapons.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 28.6.44).

XI. Atrocities.

3729

NORCIA During mopping up operations in this zone, terminated on 6th April, thirty three persons were killed, of whom 21 were identified and 12 were unknown. Their bodies were brought back to their homes. The following were the victims:

RECCHI OTELLO, aged 37, baker, killed at S. PELLEGRINO DI NORCIA

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3759

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RECCHI OTELLO, aged 37, baker, killed at S. PELLEGRINO DI NORCIA.
A young man of 18 unidentified, shot at the same place.
NOBILI, Pietro di Paolo, aged 30, peasant, killed at VILLA DI SERRAVALLE in the Comune of Norcia.

Two unknown people shot in the comune of CASCIA.	)	Killed in
MICHELANGELI Domenico aged 71, farmer labourer.	)	the comune of
MICHELANGELO Emilio aged 23 do.	)	BORGO CERRETO
PERSIANI GIACOMO aged 60 do	)	
BONIFAZI Francesco aged 23. do.	)	
PIGNOLONI, Sabatino aged 70, farm labourer	)	Shot in the comune
DI CURZIO GEREMIA aged 61 do	)	of CASCIA
MASSARI ENRICO aged 61 do	)	

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R
VETECCHI Benedetto aged 65 farm labourer) shot in the comune
VERTECCHI, Alessandro aged 36 ") of C ASCIA

DE ANGELIS Fortunato aged 61 farm worker "
MARSILI Raffaele aged 37 "
DI CURZIO Emilio aged 16, shepherd "
CIVITENGA Alessandro aged 62 farm worker
An unknown man "
PERONI, Antonio di Agostino aged 24, farm worker () shot near
POLI ATTILIO DI, Giovanni aged 29 ") MONTELEONE
BERNARDINI LUIGI aged 20 ") DI SPOLETO
CIMPINI, Carlo aged 67 ") because they
SERENI Giuseppe aged 44 ") were in touch with patriots.

SPANICCIATI Francesco aged 19 of Norcia, wounded near Cascia and died in hospital later.
8 young men who could not be identified, shot in the neighbourhood of PIERMASOTTO in the Comune of VALLO DI NER.

During these operations the German soldiers, sacked and burned houses, and carried away a great deal of material including radio sets. They also deported numerous persons, particularly from the comunes of CASCIA and MONTELEONE DI SPOLETO, and their fate is unknown.
(8th Army P.W.B.).

POLITICS

XII. Communism in TURIN

There is a strong Communist organisation in Turin in close contact with the partisans.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 29.6.44).

In working class quarters in Turin the tendency to communism shows itself ever more strongly. The monarchy and the House of Savoy, which was always strongly supported in Piedmont, are now almost completely ignored.

In FLORENCE on the other hand source noted a strong Fascist tendency. In MILAN and BOLOGNA he found apathy both towards the Allies and towards the Communists.
(P.W.B. Rome Sig. B.).

XIII. Parties in Florence.

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XIII. Parties in Florence.

The most active parties in FLORENCE are the Communist and Action Parties. Socialists and Communists seemed to source to be almost one party. He thinks that Florentines are still attached to the monarchy as an institution. The Committee of Liberation is well organised and has a considerable following in the city.

The major part of the population is antifascist, in spite of a fairly strong Fascist nucleus that is perhaps more powerful than that in other cities.
(P.W.B. Rome Col. S.P.E.).

XIV. Rumours of plans to overthrow Mussolini.

German S.S. H.Q. in VERONA have been advised by Italian sources.

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that a plan for Mussolini's overthrow was discussed during a meeting in Venice by F.RINACCI and SCORZA. RICCI and BEVOLINI are reported to likewise be discussing a plan.
(Confidential Source 22.6.44).

ECONOMICS

XV. Food Situation

FLORENCE

The harvest will be very good, but there is a risk of losing some of it on account of lack of transport.

Priees.

Cherries	40-50 l	per kilo.	
Flour	40	1 " "	
Oil	1500	1 for 2 litres	
Cheese	45	1 per kilo	
Eggs	11 lire each		
Meat	150 l	per kilo	
Milk does not exist			
Pasta had not been distributed for that month.			

The housing problem is not too acute. Refugees are housed in schools. (P.W.B. Rome Col. S.P.E.).

GENOA All those who wish to eat in Genoa must work - otherwise they receive no ration cards. They may be stopped and asked to show them at any time in the street; if they have none they are arrested.

No bicycles are allowed in the city, as they might furnish people with a means of escape. All roads leading down to the port are partially blocked so that only one person at a time can enter them. (Naval Counter Intelligence (Br).

ALESSANDRIA (15th May)
"Prices are going steadily up here; butter is 50 lire per kg. Lard is 40 lire per kg; rice and flour prices have gone wild; all the dry goods stores are closed, and food stores close at noon and do not re-open. Alessandria is deserted; at night everyone leaves the city and returns in the morning, because of the bombings. Many houses have been destroyed; this is not war, it is murder".
(Civil Censorship Summary 19.6.44).

XVI. Industry

3758

TURIN The FIAT firm has adopted an openly anti-Fascist policy and is employing Jews and persons on the black list of the Fascist Party

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XVI. Industry

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MILAN A German technical expert came to MILAN to organise there the production of ball-bearings which are in serious short supply now in Germany.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 29.6.44).

Socialisation of Industry Laws.

The main subject for internal enemy propaganda this week has been the Socialisation of Industry laws which came into effect on June 30th. These laws at this critical period are said to prove faith

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XVII. Transport

A woman writes in April on the conditions of the railways in north Italy

"Here all the Fascists have been shot, especially in PISINO. The rebels attack the trains, and therefore travel is dangerous. The trains are not running between TRIESTE and PISINO, because the line is cut. Battles are always taking place."
(Civil Censorship Intercept).

XVIII. Air Raid Damage.

A number of informants emphasise that, while the overwhelming majority of the mainly industrial population in the north is pro-Allied the heavy and so far as the local inhabitants can make out, indescriminate, bombing of large towns has engendered a feeling of resentment, which in some areas approaches hostility. VENETIA appears to be the area most affected and TREVISO is singled out by two independent informants as a town where definitely anti-allied sentiment has grown up as a result of heavy air attacks.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 29.6.44).

GENOA It is claimed that the port itself has not been too much damaged, but that most of the damage has been in the town.
(Naval Counter Intelligence (Er).

FLORENCE The PIGNONE works have been destroyed, as also the GALILEO works and locomotive depot. Work has been much held up in all works in the city on account of air raid alarms.
(P.W.B. Rome Co. S.P.E.)

VICENZA A correspondent writing in May says "Our poor VICENZA makes us cry for the condition in which it has been reduced. It is a complete disaster. Since the last bombing we are without water - streets are in several points interrupted - three quarters of our poor main streets are uninhabitable; the tunnel has been damaged in four points, all the most important factories have been hit".
(Censorship Intercept 19.6.44).

FLORENCE Another writer, speaking of the air raid damage in Florence says "The district of CAMPO DI MARTE, including the station and the freight yards as far as the point where outbound trains were formed and some roads along the tracks, have been heavily hit. In the district of PORTA PRATO, the freight yards, warehouse repairshops, and the locomotive yard, plus the traffic control tower, of RIFREDI have been damaged.

At PISTOIA (on the road from PISTOIA to BOLOGNA) the bombing

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At PITECCIO (on the road from PISTOIA to BOLOGNA)the bombing meant to destroy the bridge, but only one bomb hit it and little damage was done, so that traffic was restored to normal in three days".
(Civil Censorship Intercept).

LABOUR

XIX. Sabotage by TODT workers.

A partisan officer states that, in Italy generally, Russian TODT workers had done considerable sabotage by such means as throwing ammunition overboard from trucks in motion. ~~He also says that there had been~~

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XX. Strikes in Genoa.

Large scale strikes broke out at a given signal throughout the whole industrial zone of GENOVA. (June ID) An interesting document to hand shows the importance of the strike. This is a proclamation of Carlo Emanuele BASILE, Fascist Head of the Province of Genova, directed to workers on stirke. In this proclamation Basile confesses that all his promises and threats have been in vain and threatens reprisals. He orders the closing of all industries whose workers have stuck. The list of industries includes -

S.I.A.C
Ansaldo
Ceramica Ligure
Cantieri Navali, San Georgio
Vacceri
Ferriere Bruzzo
Piaggio

and many others. The proclamation concludes with the threat that this is only the first and mildest measure to be taken.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 26.6.44).

In GENOVA on 16th June the Germans arrested and deported to Germany some 4,000 workers. They are now making preparations for the deportation of additional workers.
(Confidential Source).

XXI. Conditions in Milan.

Regarding conditions in Milan "Fronte della Resistenza" gives details. Hunt for men to send to forced labour in Germany continues, and also food looting by Germans. Harvesting has begun and German occupation authorities have given orders to send a large part over the Alps; the general situation grows increasingly serious. In the last few days (June) an exodus of Germans from Milan northwards has been observed. Before leaving Germans are looting everything they can lay hands on from factories and even private houses.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 26.6.44).

XXII.

PRESS

FLORENCE - Clandestine press.

Two papers have good circulation

3767

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Vaccari
Ferriere Bruzzo
Piaggio

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(P.I.D. Italian Region 26.6.44).

XXII. PRESS

37.7

FLORENCE - Clandestine press.

Two papers have good circulation

"La Liberta" Party of Action. 2,000 copies distributed all over the region - as far as Perugia.

"Avanti " Socialist.

Two other clandestine papers existed - one Christian Democrat, and the other Democrazia del Lavoro.

The official Fascist paper is "La Nazione" - director RUDOLFO MAZZUCCONI. There is also a paper of the Federazione Fascista called "La Repubblica" instead of the old "Bargello". No one reads it, knowing it to be full of lies.
(P.W.B. Rome Col. S.P.E).

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CHURCH

XXIII Condemnation of the Vatican

Fascist circles have recently issued, through the press, strong criticism of the Vatican, which they say has received with afability the enemies of Italy. The Pope is condemned for not condemning the bombardment of other Italian cities as well as that of Rome. "As regards the Holy See not interfering in politics" they say, "it is confirmed unequivocably that today the Vatican is hostile to our cause"... Naturally the Archbishop of Canterbury is very satisfied. The Communists are less satisfied, as they do not look on the union between the anglosexons and the Holy See with favour... We must recognise that the Anglo-American advance in Italy has unmasked many high prelates. Encouraged by the successes of Italy's enemies, they want to play the Anglo-American game without reserve. We notice this without wonder. Their behaviour shows that we were right in reprimanding some of the Cardinals, who in spite of their hypocritical protests merited the accusal of being anti-Italian. One must recognise that the Catholic Clergy in the United States and England deserve greater esteem. They have gone from the beginning with their flags flying, supporting their governments, not preoccupying themselves with politics and dogma".
(Empax).

PERSONALITIES

XXIV. Fascists of Florence.

Segretario del Partito Fascista
MESCHIARI - is at the Palazzo Littorio

Capo della Provincia (Prefetto)

DOTT. MANGANIELLO who is an ex member of the directorate of the Fascist Party.

Sig. GIUNTA, Francesco ex-governor of DALMATIA and ex-Secretary to the Presidency of the Fascist Government - is at the ALBERGO EXCELSIOR

Prof. Prof. ASQUINI undersecretary of the Ministero Cooperazioni - is at the ALBERGO EXCELSIOR.

(Advanced G.2. 24.6.44).

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XXV. Political Squad of TURIN

Members of the political squad of Turin who were present at interrogation of source

Console LUBIANI
Centurione VENTIMIGLIA
VANNA
NERI MARCHINA - dangerous spy.

(8th Army 29.6.44).

XXVI. Fascist Personalities in Milan.

COLOMBO)
BENCI) Chiefs of "Squadre Muti".

SECRET

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MENDIA Chief of Political Squad.
COSTA Commissioner of Fascio
S.NT..RL. Niccolini Chief of Police.

(8th Army 29.6.44).

XXVII. Dangerous elements in various zones.

CITTA DI PIEVE

GOBBANI Giovanni - an ex-squadrist of Citta di Pieve; gave out that he was escaping to PISA, but some locals think that he is actually in hiding near the town.

ASCOLI (12th May)

MORK. (Maltese) is suspected of informing Fascists of the whereabouts of Allied P.W. Speaks English and Italian very well and also some German.

HANNS (?) Joseph. D.L.I. is known to have informed Fascists of the hiding places of Allied ex P.W.

Cpl. BRAITHWAIT and L/Cpl MORGAN are said to have worked for the Germans in the Ascoli area.

FORCE

FOUST or FOUSTER is a Fascist and he is known to have killed some Allied P.W. last April.

MONTECCHIO

RASCOLI, a much heard of Fascist is described as follows:- Height about 6 gt, hair fair, good looking. Married with two children, living in the above town.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 29.6.44).

XXVIII. Details on NISTRI

S.NTA CROCE ARNO

GI.N FRANCESCO NISERI He is a doctor in agriculture and university lecturer (libero docente); born in 1909; residence of family S.NTA CROCE SULL'ARNO where he owns an estate; lived in ROME, via Tre Madonne; cavalry captain, before the Armistice

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SANTA CROCE ARNO

GLAN FRANCESCO NISSERI He is a doctor in agriculture and university lecturer (libero docente); born in 1909; residence of family SANTA CROCE SULL'ARNO where he owns an estate; lived in ROME, via Tre Madonne; cavalry captain, before the Armistice orderly officer of Gen. De. Stefanis of Commando Supremo; owner of weapons.

On the 12th September 1943 Nistri declared to informent that he was on perfectly good terms with the Germans, to whome he had revealed the Italian Government's intentions some days before the Armistice was published. He boasted of having thus let the Germans occupy airport in order to prevent landing of airborne Allied troops (Note: informant asks that this information be not publicly disclosed because he has his family in occupied territory (near LUCCA) and is the only man to whom Nistri revealed the secret)

Informant heard him ring up the German Embassy and speak with attache Von Jena and Lieut Mayer who later on came and picked him up with a car. Nistri always went freely about Rome in German cars.

On 13th January informent saw him at the Hotel Excelsior very busy surrounded by a lot of people. He used to boast of having denounced, in collaboration with Maj. Foschini, many antifascist in FLORENCE

2756

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On 13th January informant saw him at the Hotel Excelsior very busy surrounded by a lot of people. He used to boast of having denounced, in collaboration with Maj. Foschini, many antifascists in FLORENCE. He was highly considered in fascist milieus of TUSCANY. The first days after the Armistice he had been politically uncertain; then he became a strong supporter of Graziani and of the Germans; he was extremely violent against non-collaborationists. He collaborated with Console Mannelli, Chief of the Italian S.S. who had previously granted him some war rewards; he was supposed to be chief of S.I.D. (Army intelligence service) for Tuscany. Before the Allied arrival in Rome he declared that he would leave in the town some people of his staff for intelligence missions.

A man who arouses suspicion is comm. <u>FIORINI</u> chief of a smuggling organisation which operated between Florence and Rome. - had very close relations with the Germans, from whom he got passes and other facilities -employed trucks of P.A.I. (Polizia Africa Italiana), guarded by armed agents - very intimate with Maj KAPPLER, Famous SS officer - his daughter in Rome used to organise banquets and invite German officers. One of his collaborators was GIORGIO GIORGI, leather manufacturer (Tivoli) who lived in Rome at the Hotel Excelsior with his German wife (whose Mother was British) - supposed to own an apartment in Via Montevideo 2..
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 30.6.44).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Occ)

12th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 7941.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 15.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Proof of the efficacy of Partisan activity is available from German sources. H.Q. of the VITERBO Military district on 7th April 44 issued an order declaring certain roads extremely dangerous and laying down convoy movements of not less than five vehicles, repeating Marshal Kesselring's instructions regarding the measures to be adopted for the protection of troop movements.

The control exercised over Partisans by local Committees of Liberation is indicated by notices found in Perugia. The first ordered all patriots who were anxious to fight to report themselves to the Provincial Military Giunta. The second advised families of Fascists not to flee from the city, in accordance with Fascist recommendations, as they had nothing to fear from the new Democratic Government in the way of reprisals.

Partisan Activity

The Germans have been forced to close the railways to COMO, VARESE, and SONDRIO. Armoured units were sent from BERGAMO to cope with the patriots in the VALTELLINA. On 18th and 19th June patriots tried to capture TURIN, but were driven out. Large scale Italo-German police operations north of VICENZA resulted in the death of 140 partisans and the capture of 60. Partisans have increased their activity in the DOMODOSSOLA region. Four Czech battalions have reinforced the Germans here. The railway lines DOMODOSSOLA-MILAN and DOMODOSSOLA-NOVARA are reported completely stopped.

Sabotage.

Germans in MILAN have arrested a number of Italian railway workers

3785

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

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Sabotage.

Germans in MILAN have arrested a number of Italian railway workers as hostages after a grave act of sabotage. A serious unrest is reported and a general strike is threatened.

Assassinations

GIANCARLO SCORZA, secretary of the Fascio of OVADO was killed on 16th June, and at ZAVATARELLO, near BORGO PRIOLO six GNR militiamen were killed while on duty on 19th June.

FASCIST FORCES

A credible source reports that the German H.Q. has issued a secret circular that from now on only 1000 men out of each class will be allowed to be called up for the Italian army. The rest must go to Labour units.

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

SECRET SUMMARY 2.

Morale

In keeping with the chaotic organisation of the Fascist Forces their morale varies from fanaticism, as portrayed in the letter from an officer of the G.N.R. written on 23rd June, to the depths of desperation, as displayed in the song found on a leaflet in ORVIETO in June.

Police Methods

A source from TURIN recounts his experiences which show that the Turin Fascists have nothing to learn from their Roman confreres in methods of brutality and gives the names of some members of the political squad.

GERMANS

Reaction to Partisans.

It is reported from Switzerland that Kesselring has decided to place 44 N. Italian provinces under strict military regime owing to the generally bad situation. Fascist Radio, reported in News Digest of 29th June contains an appeal or rather tirade of Kesselring against General Alexander for having stirred up Italian patriots.

Morale.

Reports from ASCOLI (15th June) ANTRODOCO (16th June) TERAMO (13th June) give instances of poor morale on the part of German units in those areas.

Atrocities.

An official report from the local G.N.R. to the Fascist authorities of NORCIA details the cases of 21 identified persons and 12 unidentified persons killed by the Germans during mopping up operations up to the 6th April.

POLITICS.

Tendencies and Parties.

One source reports a strong Communist organisation in TURIN in close contact with partisans. Another tells of the growing tendency of Turin workers towards communism, while he reports FLORENCE as still harbouring strong Fascist elements. MILAN and BOLOGNA he found apathetic. Of the anti-fascist parties in FLORENCE the most

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Mussolini

It is reported that FARINACCI and SCORZA on one side and RICCI and PAVOLINI on the other are intriguing to overthrow Mussolini.

ECONOMICS.

Food Situation.

FLORENCE The food situation is comparatively good, with the exception of olive oil, which has reached unheard of prices. Harvest prospects are good, but transport is lacking.

SECRET
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GENOVA Only people who are working are allowed ration cards.

ALESSANDRIA Prices are rising steadily. The city is deserted at night for fear of air-raids.

Industry

TURIN The Fiat works is said to be openly adopting an anti-Fascist policy and employing Jews and other black-listed persons.

MILAN A German expert arrived to organise the production of ball-bearings which are seriously short in Germany.

Socialisation of Industry

The new laws have been much propagandised this week.

Air Raid Damage.

Several sources report that though the vast majority of the workers are pro-allied in sentiment, heavy bombing of cities has created a feeling of resentment. VENETIA is the area most affected and in TREVISO, which was badly damaged, there is a definite anti-Allied feeling.

LABOUR

Russian workers in the Todt organisation are said to have done considerable sabotage on ammunition trains.

Strikes. Large scale strikes broke out at a given signal throughout the industrial zone of Genova on June 10th. CARLO EMANUELE BASILA, proclaimed reprisals on the workers and ordered all industries whose workers had stuck to be closed. On 16th June 4000 workers were deported to Germany.

PRESS.

In FLORENCE two papers of the clandestine press have a good circulation, La Liberta of the Action Party which distributes 2000 copies all over Tuscany and Avanti, the Socialist paper. Two other papers exist, belonging to Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del Lavoro.

THE CHURCH

3764

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765020

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THE CHURCH

3754

The Fascist press, particularly Farinacci's Regime Fascista has been actively attacking the Vatican, Cardinal Schuster and the Church generally for not siding with the Fascists.

PERSONALITIES

Fascists, Spies and Dengerous Characters.

Names of individuals in FLORENCE, TURIN, MILAN etc are noted, as well as a report on the activities of GIAN FRANCESCO NISTRI, comm. FIRCINI and GIORGIO GIORGI, who may be in Rome.

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

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc). 5th Jul, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 8. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO. 14.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisans.

It is credibly reported that the French and Italian patriotic underground movements have now linked up.

The rapid liberation of areas north of Rome now reveal the effects of partisan activities. Besides the assistance given to the Allied operations, most of the towns are under the control or administration of partisans or of their nominees. This state of affairs is likely to be intensified as the Allies move northwards, particularly in the Florence area.

Apart from their activities in the zone immediately in the rear of the German retreat, the patriots in the rest of Italy are becoming more and more aggressive.

Como. Fierce fighting was reported from Como on 15th June, and road, railway and lake traffic north of Como is claimed to be under patriot control. Owing to the hold-up of a train north of Varese when German soldiers travelling on it were disarmed, the head of the Province broadcast in Nord Milan station that the administration only guaranteed freight traffic as far as Varese.

La Spezia. This town is reported to be in a ferment.

Brenner. Between the Brenner pass and Trieste, 12000 well armed men, mostly Italian soldiers from the Balkans are said to be operating.

Cuneo. In the area of Cuneo and S.W. of Turin the partisans are [illegible] over a wide zone.

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Brenner. Between the Brenner pass and Trieste, 12000 well armed men, mostly Italian soldiers from the Balkans are said to be operating.

Cuneo. In the area of Cuneo and S.W. of Turin the partisans are well organised and cover a wide zone.

Arezzo. Near Arezzo, in the Casentino, a large group of 6-7000 men are reported to have rendered communications so unsafe that the Germans suspended night traffic in the Trevi area, while notices warned travellers to beware of partisans on the Cesena-Bibbiena road.

Romagna The local partisans are anxious to co-ordinate operations with the Allies and occupy the passes of Muraglione, San Benedetto in Alpe and Passo Dei Mandrioli. They lack weapons and means of communication.

Bologna The city is organised by an unknown central authority in the Guardia Armata Popolare, consisting of squads of 10 men and a leader. This is sponsored by the Communists.

Volterra. A large group of 5-7000 patriots is collected in the Volterra-Montecatini-Val di Cecina area.

SECRET

Security

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

SECRET
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Florence In May there were 2300 partisans in Prato Magno between Florence and S. Sepolcro. A combat with Germans at S. Sepolcro in early May lasted three or four days; another took place at Citta di Castello about the same time.

Monte Amiata A British escaped P.W. has operated with the partisans of this area since January. Practically every ten miles between Florence and Monte Amiata was covered by some band of partisans. Communications were maintained on horse-back.

Allied P.Ws.

Elena Coutts, now Signora Cacchetti, was tried in Florence for sheltering Allied P.Ws. and was sentenced to 30 years. Her husband Giovanni Cacchetti and Bernard Seeber were condemned to death in contumacia.

Assassinations

At Castiglione Fibocchi two English P.Ws. went to the house of Major Dei, of the Fascist Milizia, a noted hunter of P.Ws. and shot him dead. Unfortunately one was caught on the spot and the other two days later. They were both shot.

Other notable cases were those of Magussi, president of the political tribunal of Angelate, two officers of Italian A.A. artillery and a Commissario Prefettizio.

FASCIST FORCES.

The officers of "X" MAS Flotilla are violent Fascists and from their barracks in Lido Di Camaiore, south of La Spezia, sent out plundering groups to terrorise and despoil the countryside.

The Fascist Army and the Ballila. Friction is reported as having arisen between the Republican Army and the Opera Nazionale Ballila over the enlistment of recruits. The O.N.B. promise that their recruits will not be sent to the Front.

GERMANS

Reports mention the presence of numerous German troops in Rimini and their anti-landing exercises. On the other hand there are few left along the Riviera so that not all the pill boxes on the hills are manned. The Germans' boasted anti-invasion Wall on this coast seems to be an utter fake. The defences are reported as weak, consisting for the most part of easily surmountable concrete and wire barriers along the beaches.

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The German Retreat. Eye-witnesses have commented on the heterogeneous collection of transport employed by the retreating Germans. Many left Orvieto on bicycles and local carts. At Perugia more than half the columns passing through in the last days were horse-drawn and included a number of farm carts. Some of the last Germans are said to have left Rome in horse-cabs.

Morale. Near Lucca, a source spoke with 30 Germans. Most of them railed against Hitler, but stated they would fight to the end because the Allies say they are not fighting Hitler but the German people.
In Milan Germans are eager to buy goods and exchange marks, which are now quoted very low. Italians refuse marks; the Germans, to procure Italian currency, sell fuel and food.

A German officer said the morale of his regiment was very low owing to constant retreat and bad news from home.
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POLITICS

CREMONA, obviously at Farinacci's orders, is the centre for the "Crociata Italica", an organisation of military chaplains and fascistophil priests, with the support of German Catholics and aimed chiefly against Cardinal Schuster. It is subsidised by Germany and is anti-semitic and anti-communist.

In VICENZA the strongest anti-fascist party is the Christian Democrat.

MILAN While the bulk of the population is anti-fascist, the fascist party is very strongly entrenched here.

TREVISO The crushing bombardment of Treviso has alienated considerable sympathy from the Allies.

MONFALCONE. Workers' unions have succeeded in quietly making themselves independent of local government authorities.

ECONOMICS.

Food. Food price reports indicate that in the Romagna and the north food is not scarce. Olive oil appears to be the exception. Clothing and foot-wear are at exorbitant prices.

Transport. The train services are disastrous. One train runs daily from Venice-Padova-Verona to Milan. Two trains run from Milan to Turin and Genova respectively.

The destruction of Piacenza station has completely cut the main line of communication from N.W. Italy so that to reach Florence from Milan one must travel to Verona-Venice-Bologna-Florence.

The Brenner line, which was working on 23rd May, was reported cut again on 26th May. When this line is interrupted trains must go by way of TARVISIO, with two days' delay.

INDUSTRY

3752

The Germans exercise complete control over all stocks through [illegible] officers in Milan. These officials block

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INDUSTRY

3752

The Germans exercise complete control over all stocks through Reich Kommissars in Milan. These officials block all goods and manufacturers cannot sell without a certificate of release. Middlemen are Italians from Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons, Luxembourg previously employed by the Germans, admitted to German restaurants and authorised to circulate by car with military petrol. Many of them are Fascists from southern Italy. German firms pay with Italian Republican money. The montly issue of 7 milliard lire covers German and Republican needs. The gold sovereign is quoted at 12,000 Lire and is bought by Fascists who hope to escape to Switzerland. The U.S. facilitate the purchase of gold in order to confiscate it later.

The German Ministry of War Production (Speer organisation) ruthlessly exploits Italian industries. The chief materials urgently required in Germany are paper, mineral oil, machinery, radio-valves, packing cardboard. Some manufacturers evade this looting by hiding new parts and handing in old spare parts.

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

Summary 4.

SECRET
This information is released by Military Information for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

Air Raid Damage.

S. Oreste. The raid on Kesselring's H.Q. is said to have caused many casualties, particularly among officers.

Rimini Except for the port, the town is almost completely destroyed.
Alessandria. Life is paralysed because, in the absence of shelters, people evacuate the city after mid-day.
Florence Raids here have been very accurate and only military targets have been bombed.
Pisa. South of the Arno there has been much damage, north of the river it is very slight.

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

SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Occ).

5th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 8. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 14.

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SECRET
"D" Section Italy (Ccc).

5th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 8. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 14.

This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE.

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

French and Italian patriots link up

Reuter reports that the two great underground movements of Italy and France have now linked up, and that direct contact has been established between the Italian resistance committee and the French forces of the Interior. The Italian partisans in Piemonte and the French Maquis in Savoie have been collaborating for some time past, and as the Allied armies advance control of the passes of the Western Alps will be of great strategic significance. The need for friendship with France has been stressed by leaders of the Italian anti-Fascist movement from the start.

Observations on General Partisan Organisation

North of Rome the effects of partisan activity are now directly observable. In towns recently occupied by the Allies not only is one told, on good authority, of the ways in which the partisans have assisted the Allied advance (i.e. by marrying the German retreat, bringing in prisoners, arresting Fascists etc.) but also one can observe that the towns themselves are mainly under partisan influence. In VITERBO, for example, the acting Prefect of the Province, Col. T. was a partisan leader. In ORBETELLO, the man who runs the town and who has nominated the Mayor, Col. R., led a band of partisans in the MONTE ARGENTARIO PENINSULA, while in GROSSETO the President of the newly formed Committee of Liberation Dott. M. also commanded a large band of partisans. Moreover, the partisans themselves say that this situation will be intensified further north, particularly in the FLORENCE area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759020

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Observations on General Partisan Organisation

North of Rome the effects of partisan activity are now directly observable. In towns recently occupied by the Allies not only is one told, on good authority, of the ways in which the partisans have assisted the Allied advance (i.e. by harrying the German retreat, bringing in prisoners, arresting Fascists etc.) but also one can observe that the towns themselves are mainly under partisan influence. In VITERBO, for example, the acting Prefect of the Province, Col. T. was a partisan leader. In ORBETELLO, the man who runs the town and who has nominated the Mayor, Col. R., led a band of partisans in the MONTE ARGENTARIO PENINSULA, while in GROSSETO the President of the newly formed Committee of Liberation Dott. M. also commanded a large band of partisans. Moreover, the partisans themselves say that this situation will be intensified further north, particularly in the FLORENCE area.

It would appear that some of the partisan bands follow Allied directives and that some do not. The partisans of UMBRIA, TUSCANY and LAZIO who are under Allied control are commanded from the Palazzo CAPRARA in Rome by the "Commanding General of Partisans in Central Italy" (Col. M.) who presumably, is himself under Allied Control. The "Commanding General" has several sub-commanders-in GROSSETO for example Col. C. a regular officer of the Italian army operates under the instructions of 4 corps, while in the FLORENCE area an Italian General holds a similar position. Col. C's chief worry at the moment (and this may well be the worry of the other sub-commanders) is that of communication and supply. For these they are dependent on couriers, while the urgent need of his men for arms and ammunition has not so far been fulfilled, although "rather vague" promises have been made. Once these requirements have been fulfilled the partisans feel that they can take really important military action at the behest of the Allied Command, but if they are not they will be obliged to confine themselves to harrying tactics. (P.W.B. 5th Army 21.6.44).

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News of resistance in various districts.

In a number of localities patriots have risen before the departure of the Germans, overwhelmed their rearguards and prevented the destruction of bridges and industrial installations.

The number of foreign elements of the Wehrmacht -Poles, Russians and Yugoslavs - going over to the partisans is growing steadily and several cases of German soldiers going over are also reported.

The Germans are losing men and material in their retreat as a result of effective partisan activieies. In several places they have risen before the arrival of the Allies. TERNI, for example, was already in patriot hands when Allied troops arrived. Patriots had occupied and defended the streets and bridges and preserved them from destruction.

The importance of partisans being informed in good time of the imminence of our arrival is emphasised, since, even in areas where they are too badly armed to take effective actions against the retreating Germans, they may be able to prevent engineers left behind from carrying out their task of demolition.

While the main strength of the partisan formations in the far north is still awaiting orders from General Alexander for general action, firee fighting was reported on 15.6.44 from COMO. Partisans control railway, roads and lake traffic north of COMO, arresting Germans and fascists.

Last week near VARESE the partisans held up a train carrying several German soldiers. The soldiers were asked to join the partisans. Some accepted, others were released after being disarmed. The train then started at full speed and was wrecked at the next curve.

Following this incident the following announcement was made through loud speakers at NORD MILANO station "The Province chief announces to the passengers that freight traffic can be guaranteed only as far as VARESE. The administration cannot take the responsibility for traffic beyond VARESE.

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Two militiamen were recently killed at LISSONE (COMO) At noon the following day two German soldiers arrived by motorcycle from MILAN, killed the first two passersby as a reprisal. Fascist leaders at BALLAGIO were also attacked. A train between TIRANO and COLICO was held up by partisans. All Italian soldiers aboard the train, including three senior officers were taken into the mountains.

SPEZIA At the beginning of June reports and admissions in the Fascist press spoke of widespread insurrectional activity in the naval base of Spezia, activity being directed by the local National Liberation Committee. Fighting still continues and whilst the enemy may be able to hold Spezia he has not sufficient reliable troops to control, much less suppress, partisan activity. (P.I.D. Italian Region 20.6.44).

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BRENNER-TRIESTE 12,000 well-armed partisans are said to be operating in the area between the BRENNER and TRIESTE. They have rifles, m...Gs, and some artillery. They consist mostly of Italian soldiery from the Balkans and are said to be in touch with TITO. They harass German MT and troops and have blown some bridges. They get their food by robbing German columns.

Many partisans were seen in April between TREVI and S. GIACOMO. About 70 were armed with pistols, rifles and l...Gs. The Germans do not use the roads by night in this area.

CUNEO-SW TURIN. Partisans operating in this area have small arms, M.Gs., some MT. They are well-organised and operate over a wide area. In April they blew up the railway between CEVA and MILLESIMO.

AREZZO an important group, stated to number 6-7000 is reported in the M. CASENTINO area near AREZZO, armed only with small arms. Even in the area of the PISA-RIMINI defence line notices warning travellers of the danger of partisan bands were observed at the beginning of May on the CESENA-BIBBIENA road. Reports of partisan successes on this front are mainly concerned with harassing enemy lines of communication by wrecking occasional German trucks, but civilian reports, which are confirmed from captured documents, indicate that the Germans have found such activities sufficiently annoying to make them alter their transport schedule. Thus in the TREVI area traffic by night is reported to have been suspended in April. One informant complains that partisans in some cases are little more than brigands. Since supplies are the main problem for partisans, some forcible requisitioning from civilians is to be expected. On the whole, however, complaints on this score have been noticeably absent, a fact which speaks for the organisation of the political side of the Italian resistance movement. In this connection the Communist and Action parties are reported to be the only parties politically active in northern Italy. Allowing for some exaggeration, this statement is believed to be correct for most areas.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 26.6.44). 3749

ROMAGNA The leader of the patriots in ROMAGNA thinks that a combined action in the zone MT. FUMAIOLO-MT. FALTERONA will be extremely effective. A few patriots would suffice to occupy the passes PASSO MURACLIONE, SAN BENEDETTO IN ALPE-PASSO DEI MANDRICLI) and harass Germans, while the Allies would operate SAN BENEDETTO IN ALPI from the south. The trouble is that these partisans

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In the zone RIMINI, CERVIA, CESENATICO etc. there are many squads useful for combined operations in the event of landings, but their morale has suffered from heavy bombings. Anyhow, the human partisan material in Romagna is excellent and exasperated by fascist oppression.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 26.6.44).

BOLOGNA -mid April Resistance in the city is organised by an unknown central authority. Partisans are grouped in squadre of up to 10 men under a leader, but the number of squadre is not known to the rank and file. The organisation is known as the "Guardie Armate Popolare" and is sponsored by the Communists, as elsewhere, the strongest political body and the most active
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 27.6.44).

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BRESCIA. Resistance is very strong among the workpeople of BRESCIA.
Immediately after the armistice Capt. B., finding that the patriots in Brescia were helpless, as they were without arms, sent to the English officer at the BERETTA works to get machine guns, but was refused. Three days later the patriots, with the aid of the chief workshop steward, broke into the shop, and carried off 1000 machine guns, with the necessary ammunition. The Germans took 40 hostages.

It was a real sacrifice for the people to give to the cause of the patriots. Workpeople in all the works gave 10 lire every fortnight, and in every parish of the province the alms that were collected were for the patriots; tradespeople collected shoes and clothes, the peasants corn, flour etc.

On the 26th October when the Germans declared the death penalty for all deserters the band of BRESCIA numbered about 8-10 thousand, with 250 prisoners of war (American and British) of which 25 were officers.

On the 30th October Capt. P. went to Rome to contact the centre of clandestine warfare and gave them particulars of suitable places for dropping by parachute so that later on a radio transmitter could be sent to them.
(Capt. P. P.W.B. Rome).

VERONA The house of the Federale of Verona was destroyed by a bomb in the Borgo Trento district.

A German truck was destroyed by another bomb in the Via massimi, next to the Super Cinema. In neither case did the Germans take reprisals.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 24.6.44).

There is a big concentration of patriots (5 -7 thousand) in the area VOLTERRA MONTECATINI DI VAL DI CECINA and surroundings.

FLORENCE-SAN SEPOLCRO An informant was told by a wounded Bn. "M" man in hospital in Rome in May that there were 2300 partisans in the area known as PRATO MAGNO between FLORENCE and S. SEPOLCRO, ie. between the ARNO and the road AREZZO-BIBBIENA, FLORENCE. (The Bn. M. man had been wounded in an encounter with some negro P.Ws. who had escaped when their train was bombed while passing over a bridge [illegible] and had seized the weapons of their guards). A battle

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On the 28th October when the Germans declared the death penalty for all deserters the band of BRESCIA numbered about 8-10 thousand, with 250 prisoners of war (American and British) of which 25 were officers.

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The latest mopping-up operations of the Germans occurred after the last call-up on 25th May, which was directed at all the soldiers disbanded from their units since September. A battle at S. SEPOLCRO in the first half of May lasted three or four days and another took place at CITTA DI CASTELLO about the same time.

There are many partisans also in the area of LUCCA. Their leader was Gen. P.B. whose adjutant had been betrayed to the Germans by a spy who observed his visits to a certain village.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 20.6.44).

It seems that at present there are three "Garibaldi" batallions with 600 men each (many Allied P.W.) The situation of these partisans gets worse because of supply difficulties and increased espionage.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 20.6.44).

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FELTRE About the end of April on the road BASSANO-VICENZA near POZZOLEONE the following episode took place. An allied plane let fall a parachute with clothes, arms and money which was picked up by carabinieri and taken to a lorry. A band of patriots stopped the lorry and carried off the supplies, threatening the carabinieri with their weapons. This incident was related to source by the driver of the VICENZA-BASSANO courier.
(P.W.B. 8th Army 27.6.44).

There are many partisans in the area MARESCA nr. PISTOIA and PAVULLO(N of PISTOIA), the latter having been supplied by allied parachutes. They had two villages burned by the Germans.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 22.6.44).

British Prisoner's Life with Partisans.

Source was captured at Tobruk, interned in North Italy, and escaped at the time of the armistice. He lived for five months with a family in Tuscany, was hunted by the fascist soldiery, and spent his remaining time in German territory with a band of partisans operating in the Monte Amiata Sector. There were several prisoners of war in this group of about fifty, including one American. They enjoyed the limited hospitality of the countryside, and managed to live fairly well. They attacked from time to time, German and Fascist transport, and raided food dumps and granaries, allowing the wheat to be distributed among the population. Source said that practically every ten miles between FLORENCE and AMIATA was covered by some band of partisans. Communications between bands were maintained on horseback. His band had several horses and was well-armed.

They commenced a strong series of sorties on the strength of the leaflet and radio instructions they received at the beginning of the CASSINO offensive. Feeling that they were being called upon to come down from the mountains and obstruct the German communications system as much as possible, they attacked a number of German trucks over a period of time. He remembered that the partisans considered "Italia Combatte", the newspaper distributed by plane by P.W.B., as the authoritative organ of the patriots. He had never heard the radio programme of the same name, though he knew about it from reading the newspaper and from hearing others talk about it.
(P.W.B. Rome).

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(P.W.B. Rome).

II. Allied Prisoners of War.

FLORENCE The Territorial Military Tribunal tried ELENA COUTTS, born in India, Italian through her marriage, GIOVANNI GIACCHETTI, Italian national born in India and BERNARDO SEEBER (Corriere Sera, Florence 5.6.44). COUTTS was charged with sheltering two British escaped Prisoners of war near SAN DOMENICO DI FIESOLE; GIACCHETTI and SEEBER were charged with being accessories. The evidence showed that Giacchetti and Seeber, in their role of agents of the Action Party, had systematically helped the Allies by assisting, hiding and transporting across the frontier escaped prisoners of war. Coutts also participated more or less directly The Tribunal condemned Coutts to thirty years imprisonment; Giacchetti and Seeber were condemned to death in contumacie.
(Espex).

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CASTIGLIONE FIBOCCHI (about the end of February).
Two English P.W. called at the house of a Major DEI(?) of the Fascist Militia, known to have betrayed many P.W. to the Germans. They asked his wife to call him downstairs and when he appeared one of them killed him with two shots of a revolver. The other was captured there and then. P. who made off on a bicycle, was captured two days later. Both were shot.
(8th Army Special Interrogation report 20.6.44).

III. Assassinations.

Patriots do not generally attack Germans, as they are too well armed and take reprisals on hostages. There is particular feeling against the militia, who are considered traitors, and have been known to torture captured partisans by prising the nails from their fingers. Among the successes of the partisans are the assassination on 20th March of MCDUSSI , President of the political tribunal of ANGELATO, who had condemned 10 partisans to death, and the killing of one BARONI, two officers of the Italian A.A. artillery, and the commissar of the Prefetizio.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 27.6.44).

FASCIST FORCES.

IV. Progress of reconstitution of army

The army is being reconstituted under the constant heavy pressure of authorities, many well equipped (light armed) units may be seen outside or in exercise camps. But their spirit is low, and of course not trustworthy from the German point of view.

Fascist squads are well organised and well armed. Informant says that on May 30th he saw two trucks coming back from LAKE MAGGIORE after an operation ("epurezione") against patriots. Fascists had suffered heavy losses.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 22.6.44).

V. Fascist soldiers plunder countryside.

A.R. was hiding in Rome in early March; his presence was revealed to the Fascists and he had to volunteer for the Fascist Republican Army. He was sent to La Spezia [illegible]

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(A.R. P.W.B. Rome).

VI. Friction between Army and Balilla.

There is friction between the Republican Army and the Opera Nazionale Balilla over the enlistment of recruits, each vying with the other to obtain the maximum number. The Army resorts to street parades, the Balilla promises boy and parents that he will not be sent to the front.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 24.6.44).

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GERMANS

VII. Disposition

FLORENCE There were many Germans in Florence between 15th April and 15th May - very few afterwards.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report

Civilian sources confirm previous reports that FLORENCE is treated by the Germans virtually as an open city. As at ROME, there are stated to be virtually no troops billetted in the town, and the only MCs are those of the local "Frontstelle" and the Movement Control near the station.
(8th Army Summary 24.6.44).

RIMINI Many German troops were noticed at RIMINI - May 20th- They were doing anti-landings drill.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 20.6.44).

RIVIERA A.D. stated that there seemed to be very few soldiers on the Riviera (May) and not all the pill boxes on the hills were manned. German pretensions of having a formidible wall against invasion were utterly false. They had very weak defences, mostly easily surmountable concrete and wire barriers along the beach; at one time, early in the year, they had an invasion scare and were scarcely able to assemble three thousand men.

The railroad between GENOA and MILAN is in good order (up to May 11) also the autoroad between MILAN and PAVIA. Between BOLOGNA and FLORENCE a detour of several kilometres is encountered where the Germans are building fortifications (Source could not name the exact point).
(A.D. P.W.B. Rome).

LAKE GARDA All the villas on Lake GARDA have been requisitioned by the Germans, especially those around GARDONE. One is the headquarters of the Republican militia.

VIII. Morale

Many civilians have commented on the disorganised appearance of the Germans in retreat, and the strange vehicles commandeered. Many left ORVIETO on bicycles and local carts, and at PERUGIA more than half the columns passing through in the last days are reported to have been horse-drawn, and again to have included a number of farm carts. Some of the last Germans to leave Rome are said to have actually driven

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(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary).

LUCCA. Informant spoke with about 30 Germans holding the observation post at FERRIGNANO (LUCCA). Most of them were against Hitler, but all will fight up to the end because the Allies say that they are not fighting Hitler, but the Germans. (According to German propaganda). They were fed up with the war, but still are well fed and well dressed.

MILAN In Milan German officers and soldiers were very eager to buy goods and change marks, which had reached a very low quotation. Sellers refused marks; in order to get Italian money Germans were selling, in recent months, fuel and food. They used to say that they will ornament their walls with marks after the war is over. A colonel was always

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repeating to informant that he did not know how to help his wife, whose house in Germany had sustained great damage by air bombings.

Germans in Milan and other northern towns did not generally express any opinion upon the issue of the conflict; people felt that they were held in the dark about war news.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report. 20.6.44).

A German officer Hintzen interrogated on 20.6.44 stated that the morale in his regiment was very low owing to the constant retreat and the bad news from home. (Two of his brothers had been killed on the front and his mother wounded in COLOGNE, which was his home). He felt that good leaflets considerably deepened this feeling of depression and lessened the will to fight on.

Although barely 20 Hintzen had been in the army since 1942, had been wounded 4 times and was in the retreat from Stalingrad. He said he had now "had enough". As far as one could judge he was of the better type of German, but one who had, to date, probably fought very well. It is therefore an encouraging sign that such men should given themselves up. He stated that he had always liked and admired the British, and hoped that they would be allies. He had never met any Americans, but their reputation was that they were "very cruel" and maltreated their prisoners.

He did not think that the Germans had sufficient troops or men to defend the "Goth" line. He and most of his regiment thought that the war would be over by the Autumn.
(P.W.B. 5th Army 22.6.44).

IX. Methods.

The Germans called for volunteers for the CASSINO front from Italian labour camps in Poland. Welcoming this opportunity to get back to Italy, many enrolled, and at UDINE the whole band, estimated at 10,000, escaped.

To distinguish ambulances carrying ammunition from other ambulances, so as to secure a quick passage on the road, the Germans attach olive-branches to the former, fore and aft.

On May 27th a "hospital train", marked FLORENCE, and with the Red Cross and manned by Italian Red Cross personnel, left BOLOGNA for FLORENCE, transporting about 1,000 armed Germans with S.S. plus 100 engineers, all under cover.

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To distinguish ambulances carrying ammunition from other ambulances, so as to secure a quick passage on the road, the Germans attach olive-branches to the former, fore and aft.

On May 27th a "hospital train", marked FLORENCE, and with the Red Cross and manned by Italian Red Cross personnel, left BOLOGNA for FLORENCE, transporting about 1,000 armed Germans with S.A., plus 100 engineers, all under a Major.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 17.6.44).

X. Treatment of Prisoners of War.

A German Prisoner of War cage was situated in the CINE CITTA in ROME (6.6.44) It consisted of about 200 English, 200 Americans, 16 coloured South Africans, 15 Italians. Two Germans W.Os were in command. On 6th June the whole cage was moved to FABRICA DI ROMA, then to VIGNANELLO. According to the German guard it was intended to move the whole cage on foot to FLORENCE. According to an informant who was a PW until his escape on 8th June, the Italians were badly treated, though they had the same food as British and Americans PW.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 17.6.44).

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XI. Atrocities.

CRVIETO German troops on leaving the town of Orvieto are said to have taken several peasants and stabbed them to death for no apparent motive.

The Fascist "X" Bn took 6 patriots from the local prison and shot them, along with an old man who had given them food. (early June).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 27.6.44).

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

XII. Leaflets

Hintzen (a German officer prisoner interrogated on 20.6.44) had in his possession two leaflets.-

1. "Frontpost" dated June 8th 1944
2. "Das geht auch euch an".

The "Frontpost" he had found on June 8th at SECCETE, 8 kms south of RCCCASTRATA. There were many lying about and he and his men had picked them up. He had done nothing to prevent his men from doing so, and he had, in fact, discussed the leaflet with them. It was the first news they had had of the beginning of the second front, and it had given them quite a shock, although they accepted it. They had not believed the bomb tonnage figures - they were too fantastically high. The signpost cartoon had struck home, as it had so much truth in it.

The "Das geht auch euch an" leaflet he had picked up in the middle of May 8 km north of APRILIA. He had thought it also quite striking
(P.W.B. 5th Army 22.6.44).

3746

An informant from ASCOLI PICENO said that Allied leaflet propaganda is ineffective. It is too wordy for a semi-illiterate people and appeals to political idealism, which Mussolini managed practically to erase from the mind of the old and which was never made known to the young. Further our propaganda demands action from a people which is politically and militarily capable of [illegible]

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Radio propaganda is more effective, but should be more fiery and picturesque.
(Sgt. B. captured in Tunisia on 15.1.43)

POLITICS

XIII. Fascist Republican Party

The Fascist Republican Party is composed of (1) former fascist organisations (2) elements comprised by malversation (3) local criminals. (4) a few communist elements.

At CREMONA has been formed a centre for the organisation "Crociata Italica", led by military chaplains, with the support of German catholics, and against Cardinal SCHUSTER of MILAN. It is subsidised by Germany and is anti-semitic and anti-bolshevik.

A special police organisation drawn from the German and Italian

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S.S., units of the Publica Sicurezza GNR and common spies, with its own headquarters, has been set up to prevent infraction of the laws concerning the blockade of goods.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 26.6.44)

XIV.
Anti Fascist parties in Vicenza. Of the anti-fascist parties here the strongest is certainly the Christian Democratic party. Peasants, landed proprietors etc. belong to it. It is strongly anti-communist. Small communist centres exist in the factories. Old liberal elements try to organise in Vicenza and the province. In the local factories, Pedavena, Rossi, Marzotto, the Christian Democrats are the political organisers.
(P.W.B. 8th Army Sig. P.)

XV.
Director of Socialists in northern Italy.

The Socialist movement in northern Italy is directed by ALESSANDRO PERTINI, who left Rome a few days before it was liberated.
(P.Nenni in a letter to Mr Gillies, the Secretary General of the Labour Party in England dated 14.6.44).

XVI. Milan, Treviso, Trieste.

Business men and manufacturers of MILAN are on the whole anti-fascists, some very strongly. The political situation, however, is apparently dominated by fascists.

The overwhelming majority of the "men of the street" sympathise with the allied cause; but some disappointment has recently spread among the population because of allied air bombings on the towns -TREVISO especially.

At MONFALCONE and surroundings (NW of TRIESTE) social organisations of workers (unions, factory committees) have succeeded, by silent agreement, in being quite autonomous from local government authorities
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 22.6.44).

XVII. Fascist Atrocities March-April.

Several young men (probably 12) were shot down or thrown into the Savio river at MARTORANO near CESENA because they were shirking

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XVII. Fascist Atrocities March-April.

Several young men (probably 12) were shot down or thrown into the Savio river at MARTORANO near CESENA because they were shirking military service.

A young man was brought to hospital with his spine broken after an interrogation by GARAFFONI, secretary of the Fascio in CESENA.

The shooting of five young men who refused to enlist by a platoon of comrades forced by the fascists to the job also took place. There were scenes of terror, riots of women and menaces of the crowd against the Prefect. Later condemnations were made but they were milder (not the death penalty).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 20.6.44).

ECONOMICS

XVIII. Food Situation

Prices in Milan	1	K	of Flour	lire 35-40
	1	K	Rice	" 20

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1 pair of shoes	2000	(May)
suit	12-15000	
1 pair of socks	200	
1 litre of olive oil	about lire 1000	
1 k butter	lire 250-450	(much exported to Germany)

Prices in Romagna and Rimini

Romagna. Pair of Oxen 90,000 lire
Horse 70,000
Meat 150 1 a k.
Flour 25 1 a k
Oil 750 1 a litre
Eggs 6 lire each
Milk 7 lire

There is surplus of flour and all the communes in Romagna have distributed extra rations to the population.

Rimini. Rations

Bread 200 grms a day.
Meat 50 grms a week
Butter 150 grms a month
No oil.
Cheese 80 grms a week.
Jam only for children.
Sugar 50 grms a month.
Milk only for children and old people.
(8th Army 17.6.44).

Prices in La Spezia

At La Spezia the government is very disorganised. The town is mostly destroyed. A ration of 200 grms of bread a day is given, but nearly anything else. There is enough wine. Flour sells on the black market for 90 lire a kilo. The German soldiers in the region include a large number of Mongoloid looking men, and are probably from the Russian prisoner division mentioned in the latest military despatches.
(A.F. P.W.B. Rome).

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(A.F. P.W.B. Rome).

Food in Vicenza. The factories work regularly, without interruption from air raids. Agriculture also proceeds quietly.

Butter L. 360
Fat L 200
Flour L. 17
Yellow Flour 9-10 lire
Tobacco (cured) from 400 to 600 lire.
(P.W.B. 5th Army Sig. P.).

XIX. Transport.

Railways in northern and central Italy.

South of FLORENCE trains do not run. (From here on informant came as far as PERUGIA with an MT column). In northern Italy the situation is disastrous. There is only one lateral service for passengers, viz. one train a day from VENICE-PADOVA-VERONA to MILAN, where two trains run to TURIN and GENOA respectively. To travel from NW Italy to FLORENCE it is necessary to go via MILAN and VERONA.

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because the line is irreparably broken at PIACENZA, where the station is completely destroyed. Passengers get out in the middle of the countryside 2 km west of PIACENZA. This means that PARMA and REGGIO EMILIA are isolated as far as railway communication is concerned.

The north-south line from the BRENNER to BOLOGNA was functioning better on 23rd May. Thus, informant travelled as follows:-

Dept. NURNBERG 0900 hrs. Arr. MUNICH 1200 hrs
Dept. MUNICH 1700 " " INNSBRUCK 0100 hrs
Dept INNSBRUCK - 24 May
Arr. VERONA 0530 hrs.

At INNSBRUCK they heard that the line at the Brenner had been cut and that they would have to go via TARVISIO, which means a delay of two days. The train, however, did in fact go through the Brenner very slowly. Later at ALESSANDRIA (26th May) source heard that the Brenner line had again been cuty.

At BOLOGNA the two stations in use are BORGO PANIGALE to the west and S. RUFFILLO to the South east. The latter is an important troop-entraining station and informant got a lift on a hospital train. This was described by the Major in charge of the troops as very urgent. To reach FLORENCE it had to return to BORGO PANIGALE and continue on the line to PISTOIA. They left BOLOGNA at 0600 hrs and reached FLORENCE at 1945, having had to wait 5 hrs at PORRETTA TERME because an allied raid at mid-day had blocked the line further south.

No trains were running from GENOA to LA SPEZIA on 27th May because the line had been cut a fortnight earlier, and it was considered unlikely that it could be repaired.

The following stations have only one track in working order:-

RIFREDI (the goods station of FLORENCE destroyed in March when full of laden waggons)

PRATO
PISTOIA
BOLZANO.

The Germans appear to be lax about supervision of civilian passengers. There is no checking of papers except at exit of [illegible] civilians can even get a lift on an urgent

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The Germans appear to be lax about supervision of civilian passengers. There is no checking of papers except at exit of FLORENCE station, and civilians can even get a lift on an urgent military train (see above) On the other hand there is a control point at the entrance of every town (this is only informant's personal experience between 23-28th May)

VERONA. The PORTANUOVA station has been repaired. A train leaves for the BRENNER daily at either 0530 or 1735 hrs, informant did not know which (1st June).

(8th Army).

XX. Industry

Directors and skilled workers unite in keeping industrial production as low as possible and in conserving their stocks, on the pleas of present difficulties. 95% of north Italian industry is still functioning and the shoe-making, sugar refining, textile and food

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industries are almost intact. The Germans have imported, in the measure permitted by the means of transport available, textiles, timber, iron goods; but there are still ample reserves. The Fascist Republic makes capital out of a spurious prosperity due to the impossibility of exporting to Germany or southern Italy.

The Germans control everything by means of Reichkommissars possessed of full powers and residing at MILAN. These Commissars block all goods and stock so that the manufacturer cannot sell them without a certificate of release. Middle-men are Italians who have come from AMSTERDAM, PARIS, LYONS, LUXEMBOURG, where they had already been in German employ, and who live in the hotels requisitioned by the Germans, are admitted to the restaurants reserved for the Germans, and are authorised to circulate by car with military petrol. The best known restaurants are the "Bella Napoli" run by Sign DARIO, formerly proprietor of a restaurant at Paris, and the "Bacco D'Oro" Many middle men are Fascists from south Italy, trafficking in certificates of release.

The Black Market satisfies the well-to-do and is supplied by producers who have made false returns to the Germans about their production and present stocks.

German firms pay with Italian Republican money. The monthly issue of 7 milliards covers German and Republican needs.

The gold sterling is valued at 12000 lire repubblicane, and is bought by Fascists who wish to have means of escaping to Switzerland. The S.S. facilitate the purchase in order to confiscate the gold later.

Absolute economic control is exercised by the Germans in MILAN. (May) In the biggest factories German personnel is coming from German industrial organisations (military or militarised); in the smaller factories periodical controls exist (twice a week). (8th Army Special Interrogation Report 26.6.44).

3744

German Ministry of War Production (Speer Organisation)

The head office of the section for occupied Italy is in the Palazzo EDISON, FORO BONAPARTE 16, MILAN. Here work 1500 officials and clerks. The officials spend the night in COMO (Hotel [illegible]

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The head office of the section for occupied Italy is in the Palazzo EDISON, FORO BONAPARTE 16, MILAN. Here work 1500 officials and clerks. The officials spend the night in COMO (Hotel VOLTA, in the main square, overlooking the lake), leaving MILAN by train at 1900 hrs and returning at 0900 hrs. The object of this organisation, viz. the exploitation of the industrial undertakings of occupied territory, is attained by control of prices, allotment of raw materials and the ruthless transfer of factories from south to north Italy, or from Italy to Germany. Thus the paper-mills south of a line TARQUINIA-PESCARA were to be transferred to north Italy; but although 200 wagons of paper and machinery were in fact transferred, the various Directors cunningly substituted old spare parts for the more important apparatus (400 tons of paper may still be found at the ISOLA LIRE Cartieri Meridionali, CEPRANO. Other goods urgently required for transfer to Germany are mineral oil, machinery, radio-valves and packing-cardboard. Transport is usually carried out by train, but HQ dispatches of a Transport Regt. which has about 50 lorries. The industrial machinery of the organisation for south of Florence was mostly transferred to N. Italy, except that of RIETI and TERNI, which went to the workshops of NURNBERG-DUTZENTEICH.

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The following factories are making paper for banknotes:

PESCIA. (Cartiera MAGNANI) (50, 100, 500, 1000 lire notes)	10 quintals a day.
ROMAGNANO SESIA (nr NOVARA)	12 quintals a day
VERZUOLO (nr CUNEO)	10 " "
SERRAVALLE SESIA	13 " "

(Informant stated that the Germans were especially short of paper for maps, as also of rubber, nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese).

(8th Army Report 19.8.44).

Armaments Works.

By its geographical position BRESCIA, after MILAN, is the most important city of LOMBARDY. It is principally industrial, and its most important industry is that of armaments.

The main works are:-

BREDA. anti-tank Guns - anti-aircraft guns from 20 mm.
Heavy guns for airforce and navy.
About 6 thousand workpeople, working in three shifts.

O.M. Officine Meccaniche Costruzioni Automobili.
Heavy cars such as SAURER, lorries.
8 thousand workpeople.

TEMPINI. Machine guns, light and heavy. Mortars
Cartridge cases for artillery.
6 thousand workpeople.

FRANCHI-GREGORINI

SOCIETA ANONOMA. BRESCIANA ARMI small arms.

SOCIETA ANONOMA. VILCANIA shell filling

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(8th Army Report 15.6.44).

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SOCIETA ANONIMA SCRLINI " "

GARDONE VAL TROMPIA

BERETTA ARMA WORKS Machine guns, small arms.

BERNARDELLI arms works small arms.

ARSENALE R. ESERCITO transformed by the Germans on behalf of O.M. into a works for the construction of cars and parts of armoured cars.

LUMEZZANE

GNUTI works. Precision apparatus for time fuses, for anti-aircraft shells, hand grenades etc.

VILLA CARCINA

FONDERIE GLISENTI.

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The electrical energy from the Alps of the Brescia mountains not only provides power for works in Brescia, but for the surrounding districts. The most important power centres are that of GEDOGOLO and that of PONTE near RIVA DI TRENTO.
(Capt. P. P.W.B. Rome).

XXI. Air Raid Damage.

S. CRISTE The raid on KESSELRING'S HQ is said to have caused many casualties, particularly among officers. It is also said to have had a very disspiriting effect on the troops there.

RIMINI Except for the port, the town is almost completely destroyed. No Germans were there.

ALESSANDRIA Life is paralysed because, there being no shelters and the people being afraid of raids, there is a general exodus into the country from mid-day onwards. The barracks of the Carabinieri and of some infantry unit have been destroyed. (27.5.44).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary to 17.6.44).

FLORENCE Air raids on FLORENCE have been very precise. Only military points have been bombed. Among them, very efficiently bombed are:- Fortezza d'Abbasso (or Fortezza da Basso), Campo di Marte, Scalo Merci di Porta al Prato, Deposito Ferroviario del Romito.

PISA The south arne part is very heavily bombed, the north one very little (May)
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 24.6.44).

LABOUR

XXII. Conditions of work in Todt organisation

A.D. worked for the Todt organisation as a labourer on the construction of concrete walls from SAVONA to SAN DO LIGURE and concrete blockhouses in SAVONA. Most of the workmen are of military age and are working to avoid army service. Pay is low, about 40 lire a day, and promises of adequate food have never been fulfilled. Between CERIALE and ALBENGA only German workmen are used as a landing is feared there.
(A.D. P.W.B. Rome).

PRESS

3743

XXIII. A New Communist Clandestine Paper from Milan.

A series of extracts from a new Communist clandestine paper called

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PRESS

3743

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A series of extracts from a new Communist clandestine paper called "La Fabbrica" (The Workshop) of May 3rd 1944, have recently come to hand. The paper begins by denouncing a pamphlet entitled "La Riscossa Proletaria" as a Gestapo production, and attacks the newspapers "The Worker" and "The Red Guard" as having nothing to do with the Communist Party.

It also urges the workers to continue their demonstrations and strikes by means of which they had already succeeded in forcing the Germans to cancel some of the lists of deportations of men and women workers to Germany.
(P.I.D. Italian Region 16.6.44).

XXIV. The Republican Press.

The Republican Press is clever, but enjoys little influence because

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the directors and editors are either former fascists or second-rate southerners; e.g. Concetto PETTINATO on the Stampa di Torino, AMICUCCI (from the Abruzzi) on the Corriere della Sera and BORZANI (from the Abruzzi) on the Repubblica. Mussolini either writes under the pseudonym GIRAMONDO or uses the pen of R. ALESSI or of PLACCLO of TRIESTE, flattering the extremist parties and boasting of the absence of a revengeful spirit towards the enemies of Fascism and of the fact that Social-Fascism is applying or intends to apply the programmes of the Left. People with common sense, however, are proof against this propaganda, and object that Social Fascism wishes to first agriculture and industry on the people just at the moment when both are about to become a liability on account of the inevitable crisis caused by the war and post-war conditions, so that they themselves would have to propose and accept reductions in salaries and wages.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report. 25.6.44).

PERSONALITIES

XXV. Dangerous republican Fascists of Pisa and of Bufferini's entourage.

Dr. Peppi LANDI - chief of an agricultural office of PISA.
Dr. Mario OSTINI - supporter of the new fascist party.
Dr. Gigi PACINI - priv. secr. of Adami, known prominent fascist (rumours have spread he has been killed in BRESCIA).
Avv. Mario CHICCA - new Chief of Police in PISTOIA.
Dr. Cesare STUDIATI - Pres. "Cons. Prov. Corporazioni" in PISA.
Dr. Franco SCASSELLATI - new chief of COMO province, very cruel.
Dr. Guido MENNA - new chief of ROVIGO province.
Guido FRASSI - agent of Bufferini (seems to be in FLORENCE now).
Ing. Paolo CERNUTO - political office in Pisa (very dangerous as self-risant intellectual).
Dino GAGGETTI - was chief of the province of VENICE.
Giuseppe BISCIONI - very dangerous.
Comm. BIANCHINI - Director of National Insurance Inst. (I.N.A.)in PISA.
Avv. CHECCUCCI - secr. Ente Tirrenia.
Ulderigo LISCHI.
Dr. BONASO - chief of political squad in Pisa - a spy.
Rag. MUCCIARELLI (Bufferini's relative) - a spy.
Dr. VANNINI - secretary of Pisa municipality - a spy.

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XXV. Dangerous republican Fascists of Pisa and of Bufferini's entourage.

Dr. Peppi LANDI - chief of an agricultural office of PISA.
Dr. Mario OSTINI - supporter of the new fascist party.
Dr. Gigi PACINI - priv. secr. of Adami, known prominent fascist (rumours have spread he has been killed in BRESCIA).
Avv. Mario CHICCA - new Chief of Police in PISTOIA.
Dr. Cesare STUDIATI - Pres. "Cons. Prov. Corporazioni" in PISA.
Dr. Franco SCASSELLATI - new chief of COMO province, very cruel.
Dr. Gaigo MENNA - new chief of ROVIGO province.
Guido FRASSI - agent of Bufferini (seems to be in FLORENCE now).
Ing. Paolo CARNUTO - political office in Pisa (very dangerous as self-disant intellectual).
Dino GAGGETTI - was chief of the province of VENICE.
Guiseppe BISCIONI - very dangerous.
Comm. BIANCHINI - Director of National Insurance Inst. (I.N.A.)in PISA.
Avv. CHECCUCCI - secr. Ente Tirrenia.
Ulderigo LISCHI.
Dr. BONASO - chief of political squad in Pisa - a spy.
Rag. MUCCIARELLI (Bufferini's relative) - a spy.
Dr. VANNINI - secretary of Pisa municipality - a spy.
BIAGINI - agent of motor car factories - a spy.

XXVI. Dangerous elements of VOLTERRA

OLIVIERI - console of Milizia.
DALLE MURA - lieut of Milizia.
DEL TESTA - employee of mad-house.
Cav. FALCHI
LAFFEI
Marshal of CC.RR. station (if still the same as a year ago).
(8th Army Report 28.6.44).

XXVII. The Hunt for CARITA

Partisans of FLORENCE are trying to catch CARITA at all costs and he is compelled to change his car every day.

ADAMI ROSSI is one of the big men of the Tribunale Speciale of Florence.

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XXVIII. Fascists at Treviso.

The ill-famed GRAZIANI is still Federal Secretary at TREVISO and the G.U.F. (Fascist Organisation of University Students) is again functioning with the MAFERA brothers in charge. At the end of November it had only 20 members.
(Civil Censorship Summary 15.5.44).

XXIX. Vicenza and District.

VICENZA. Head of the province is ex-prefect DI NALE

BASSANO DEL GRAPPA

Local Head of P.R.F. Dott VELO ex-political secretary of the district.

Chemist. DALL'OLIO
Leased Proprietor FAVERO. of Sicilian origin.
A man who calls himself an engineer, but is really a carpenter from Barestica.

These were responsible for having rnd 34 of the older people of BASSANO arrested to send them to forced labour. Fortunately it was recognised that they were too old for this. Among them was a man of 64.
(P.W.B. 8th Army).

The Sec. Politico of Bassano is one Ing. PASVELLO.
Executioner and torturer TONIOLO.
Thugs and criminals FACCI
NEGRATI.

(P.W.B. Rome).

3742

XXX. Prison officials at TERNI

The following GNR personalities were in charge of a prison and are said to be virulent Fascists.
Ten PALMIERI

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VICENZA. Head of the province is ex-prefect DI NOLE

BASSANO DEL GRAPPA

Local Head of P.R.F. Dott VELO ex-political secretary of the district.

Chemist. DALL'OLIO
Leased Proprietor FAVERO. of Sicilian origin.
A man who calls himself an engineer, but is really a carpenter from Barestica.

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XXX. Prison officials at TERNI

The following GNR personalities were in charge of a prison and are said to be virulent Fascists.
Ten PALMIERI
Maresc. CAPRINI, Guido.
Ten TERRACIANO (parachutist).
S/Ten TESTA (parachutist).
Brig. LEONIDA.
s/Ten CICCARELLI (wears German uniform.
Serg. FAUSTO
S/Ten Conte ERMANNI
Capt. ZWEIGER
(8th Army Report of 17.6.44).

XXXI. Fascist Chief of Cellen

Fascist boss of CELLENO was CALLISTRI , Cirs. He took part in the March on Rome and attained the rank of Console in the Fascist Militia though his promotion was somewhat retarded by his stabbing his first wife to death. Shortly before the arrival of the Allies he personally superintended the burning of the houses of some local partisans. His eldest son, DOMENICO, took after his father. Both have succeeded in escaping to German-controlled territory.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 17.6.44).

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XXXII. Atrocities at LUCCA

The most prominent and vicious Fascists are the Prefect of LUCCA, PIAZZESI, Comandante PASCALE, Pascal of the Scuola Arditi at the Lido, Tenente VEZZOZI who killed five young men who were captured, in cold blood, and Capo CHIRICONI, Sergeant Major in the Navy. The last named ordered a boy who was doing forced labour at LA SPEZIA and was heard singing "Bandiera Rossa" to be brought in, tortured him and sent him off to LUCCA to the Fascists, from where he never returned.

In the first days of May the Prefect of LUCCA, PIAZZESI, came to the Lido di Camaiore, where the Fascist Republican troops were billeted, to organise an expedition against partisans in the mountains in order to get able-bodied Italians for labour. The next morning about 50 soldiers were ordered out and proceeded to LUCCA where they were joined by about 150 Fascists. They then went on in trucks for a seven hour ride into the mountains to the north of the GARFAGNANA range. The Battalion slept in the field that night, eating food they plundered from the farmers in the neighbourhood. At 4.30 the next morning they began a search of the small towns in the region, breaking into houses, looting and carrying away all the livestock they could get their hands on. They got no men, but two young boys who had pistols with them. Pascal had both of them shot immediately. One of the brothers of these boys was shot a short while later and afterwards four others were murdered by Pascal and his aides. The expedition returned without any success as far as the original purpose of it was concerned.
(A.R. P.W.B. Rome).

XXXIII. Collaborators in BRESCIA

DUCHANI Prefect of BRESCIA.
BASTIANONI Commander of the Guardia Repubblicana of BRESCIA.
the brothers GNUTI (LUMEZZANE) proprietors of the GNUTI works, work for the Germans and have given them every possible assistance.
Lt. Col. SCIVITARRO.
Col. KOVARIC of the Fabbrica d'Armi R.E. of GARDONE VAL TROMPIA. Put himself at the disposition of the Germans and refused to help the patriots of VAL TROMPIA.
Cav. PREATONI Proprietor of the Caffe MAFFIC, much frequented by the Germans. Changed his opinions daily.
Signora BRUNERI daughter of the proprietor of the BRUNERI shops friend of officials and fascists.

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Cav. PREATONI Proprietor of the Caffe MAFFIO, much frequented by the Germans. Changes his opinions daily.very
Signora BRUNERI daughter of the proprietor of the BRUNERI shops friend of officials and fascists. A spy.
Augusto TURATI Ex. Segretario of the Party.

(CAPT. P. P.W.B. Rome).

XXXIV. Dangerous Elements of FAENZA

RENATO ANDONETTI, chief of the "guardia del corpo" of Mussolini.
RAVAGLIA, secretary of the local Fascio.
MONTANARI (known as Nerone) - may camouflage his opinions.
Ing. BENEDETTI and his brother.
ELIO GHINASSI
DREI.
(8th Army Special Interrogation report 26.6.44).

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SECRET

5th July, 1944.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY -NO 14-APPENDIX.

Partisan Activities in Areas Recently Liberated.

A certain amount of disappointment over the activities of partisans is noticeable in some reports from forward P.W.B. sections. There is also a feeling that partisans tend to exaggerate their friendships and exploits.

Undoubtedly a very large proportion of young men living in the "macchia" merely fled there in order to avoid military service or labour service in Germany, and lived upon the generosity and patriotism of the peasantry.

Again many so-called partisans remained very quiescent and rarely indulged in active aggression against the Germans.

It must be remembered, however, that only a small fraction of the patriots were armed, that the Germans made ferocious reprisals on innocent persons for attacks upon them, and that every town and district contained fascist spies and denouncers.

In spite of these difficulties and special danger in the immediate zone of the German army, thousands of allied P.Ws. have been sheltered, fed, hidden and passed on from hand to hand as if it were the most natural thing to do, in spite of imprisonment, torture and death for discovery. If in some zones resistance was slight, the continual flow of reports indicate that the patriotic movement was wide-spread, sometimes violent, and always galling to the invaders.

It is unfortunate that news of the resistance in the Alps, which, from all accounts, appears to be the most tenacious and successful of all, is extremely scanty. It is probable that we shall only be able to tell the full story when the whole of Italy has been liberated.

CIVITA CASTELLANA

Towards the end of September 1943 Ten. Col. BERNABO came to an agreement with Doctor ONORATI ROBERTO, President of the Committee of Liberation in the locality, to organise resistance in the Flaminian zone. 3741

Intelligence Centre. About mid-October two [illegible]

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Intelligence Centre. About mid-October the intelligence centre was organised and functioning in Civita Castellana. German troop movements, battery sites, headquarters, traffic on the Via Cassia and Via Flaminia were observed and reported.

A brilliant result. The exact site of the airfield of Fabrica di Roma was reported to the Allies who bombed and destroyed most of the buildings, and all the planes on the ground, to the number of 30, hidden along the edge of the surrounding "macchia" (scrub).

Sabotage. A stretch of the ROME-VITERBO electric railway was mined with anti-tank mines stolen from the Germans. The locomotive of a train carrying men and munitions was damaged and traffic suspended for a day. Mines were laid on the FABRICA-CORCHIANO, FABRICA-CIVITA CASTELLANA and CORCHIANO-GALLESE roads.
On the night of 4-5th April two German trucks were blown up and four

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badly wounded. Two of them died almost immediately.
28th March near San Salvatore the road was scattered with three-splash nails, pieces of glass and thick grease. A heavy lorry belonging to the S.S. skidded and nearly went over the precipice alongside the road. It remained suspended, but all the load of petrol was lost. Near Monte Paglietta, Salita dell Forche nails were scattered on the road and a heavy lorry carrying ammunition was stopped. A few hours later it was blown up by Allied planes.

Attacks on Germans. Near CORCHIANO the patriot MARFUCCI LUCIANO met two German S.S. men, who ordered him to stop. He opened fire and wounded both, one dying soon after. Other German Patrols arrived and he tried to escape, but was shot dead by tommy-gun fire.
6th June. The German garrison of FALERIA was attacked before Allied troops arrived and 10 Germans were disarmed and handed over to the Allies. Five Fascists who had collaborated with the Germans were arrested and handed over to the F.S.S.

Guiding the Allied Troops. When the Allies entered CIVITA CASTELLANA MINOZZI ARRIGO, DE VINCENZO AURELIO, Cap. CARCITTI ELIO, ANTONINI PAOLO and BELLONI NULLO met the first patrols and pointed out road-mines and gave information of the enemy's movements.
In the Ponzano zone Baron FRANCESCO ZUCCARO carried out similar duties.
(Report by Local Committee of Liberation).

FUIGGI

The FIUGGI sector of Partisan network was directed by Prof. CONTI 60 year old adherent of the Christian Democrats. His right hand man was General PADOVANI of the Italian Air Corps. Conti kept weekly contact with the Committee of Liberation in Rome since October 1943, travelling on bicycle in various disguises. His zone contained about 300 partisans and covered FUIGGI, TORRE, CALTANI, ANAGNI, alATRI, FROSINONE and FERENTINO.

Funds. The Stato Maggiore doled out 15,000 lire. Landowners and farmers provided sheep and cattle.

An Ingenious Hideout. At one time the patriots made a transaction with a landowner and obtained a strip of woodland on a mountain top. By posing as woodcutters and living in huts, they were able to carry on their activities without arousing suspicion.

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Clandestine Paper. The group printed a newssheet called "Liberta" on a mimeograph in ALATRI.

Activities. While this group did not appear very active there was sporadic strewing of nails on roads (these nails were passed through pieces of paper to keep their points upright) stretching wire across roads to catch motor-cyclists, smuggling arms (usually done by women under their skirts) When the Allies arrived they co-operated in mopping up Germans in the Fuggi area.

Lack of Means and of Instructions. This group complained that their efforts were handicapped through lack of food and money and inability to contact the Allies. Though they listened to B.B.C., Bari, Naples and Algiers it seems that they did not realise that newly liberated areas come under A.M.G. administration.

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Appendix 3.

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PALLANO

The partisan group here was similar to that in FIUGGI, but was more politically inclined and operated through the Communist Party. The leader GIANETTI ENRICO, Called RISOTTO, stated that his contacts since October 43 were made directly through the Communist Party representative in Rome (CLIVARI.

Zone covered by group The zone covered included ZAGAROLO, PALESTRINA, ROCCA DI CAVE, GENAZZANO, SAN VITO ROMANO, BELLEGRA, CLIVANO ROMANO, PALIANO, FIGLIO, ANAGNI, SGURGOLA, FERENTINO, FROSINONE, RIPI and COLLEPARDO. The group received a total of 15,000 lire from the Communist Party.

The group numbered 400, of whom 300 were armed and included Russian deserters from the German forces.

Activities. Gianetti claims that his group blew up two ammunition dumps, killed 80 Germans, destroyed 87 trucks, disabled one armoured car, helped Allied P.Ws., cut wires and strewed nails on roads. The Rome Communists are said to have made a three pronged nail for this purpose.
(P.W.B. 8th Army No. 20).

CERVETO

The Partisans, a band of about 1000 commanded by Colonel Riccardo RICCI, did very well at the time of the German retreat, cutting the dykes leading to the peninsula and capturing 21 Germans.

CERVETO

A quite large Partisan organisation, about 500 in number, was in existence. Most of their resistance seems to have been of a political nature, though they claimed that when the Allies were near, they attacked the Germans, killing 10, wounding 7 and taking 15 prisoners. It appears that they are directed by an individual called Col. SILLER, though this does not seem to be his real name. It is said that he was ordered to take over the command of TERNI and CERVETO zones. He is supposed to have 100-150 men camped in the Monte CERVETO (?) area, and to control about 1,000 others in the neighbourhood. It is said they carried out ambuscades in the [illegible]

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FABRO

A conversation with the British officer in charge of Corps Reforming Camp confirmed that there had been little partisan activity in the VITERBO area.

RIPI

The Liberation Committee under the leadership of SILVESTRI RACUL, was very active in sabotage. Lines of German trucks used to come through the town at night and often halted there, whereupon the sabotage group stuck knives into tyres quite regularly. The band numbered about 50 and worked in groups of 4 or 5.
(F.M.S. 8th Army No. 22).

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APPENDIX 4.

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Typical Stories of Partisan Bands.

Tenente G. de A, who was born in Philadelphia, U.S.A., was with his regiment in TOLMINO. Between the 8th September 1943 and the 18th he was on his way to Sulmona, accompanying recruits. He discovered that the Germans were in Sulmona, and escaped disguised as a charcoal burner. Col. Brusati, Col.of his regiment refused to fight, and as the recruits had no rifles they were told to return home. Later, on September 27th, de A returned to Sulmona, found his Colonel and asked for arms and provisions. These were refused, although Sulmona was the centre for the mobilisation of the Aquila Battalion, and there was much material there. The Germans, aided by the Milizia were searching for and carrying off military equipment.

De. A returned to Aquila with other officers who had accompanied him, and there they hid some arms in a cemetery. He then went to BORGO COLLEFEGATO, where his family was, to await the Allies. His first activity was to help escaped prisoners of war. Then he and his patriot band killed a fascist spy dressed in German uniform.

Patriots began to assemble in small groups, but without any set programme. In RIETI they set up an intelligence service with three officers and some trusted soldiers to check the movements of Fascists and Germans. In the LOPPOLI zone the Germans made big ammunition dumps and the patriots began to steal ammunition, especially hand grenades, by night, right under the noses of the sentries. They also stole one quintal of explosives, but a spy gave the hiding place away and it was retaken. At ANTROLOCO they stopped several German lorries, but did not kill any of the occupants, for fear of reprisals. At first the Germans did not defend themselves.

About twenty of the partisans were now armed. The countryside was full of rumours of thousands of partisans. During the winter they passed many prisoners of war over to the Allied lines and were trying hard to get into contact with the Allies. In March they succeeded, but only received money. The band now numbered sixty. At POGGIO BUSTONE, CANTALICE and LECHESSA the Germans instituted reprisals: they bombarded Poggio Bustone and Cantalice and shot a number of men in Lechessa. After this the local population was terrified and refused to help the partisans. The group then split up. Part of it went to BORGO COLLEFEGATO, TORRIPARTE and MACINO, and continued to collect arms from the fascists.

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The Germans paid no attention when they killed Fascists. From September onwards they made great propaganda efforts against the call-up. At the end of April a group near Rieti at MARANELLA was betrayed by one of their own band, ANGELO GUGLIA, and about 100 weapons were handed over and some of the band enrolled in the Fascist ranks.

With the coming of the good weather the patriots began to assemble in greater strength. They seized sheep, and lived on meat alone. Their contacts with Rome were continuous. They gave a plan of the airport of Rieti to the Allies, who were able to bomb it in spite of camouflage. Of forty Messerschmidts (Last All were destroyed. The Luftwaffe never returned to Rieti. Patriot patrols of two men each searched the whole countryside for depots, arms, lorries etc to report to Rome for bombing. During this period one patriot was killed by Fascists, and one by the Germans.

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APPENDIX 8.

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At the end of May the patriots had their first real battle - on MONTE FRATTA. The Germans came up either to look for patriots or cattle. About thirty of them were seen; they were driven off, but their losses were unknown - one patriot was badly wounded.

At the beginning of June the band occupied the road TORLPARTE -SANTA LUCIA and blocked it for three hours. The Germans arrived in greater strength, and they were obliged to retire, but German losses were heavy. Ten lorries full of dead and wounded were afterwards reported by the villagers. The patriots suffered no losses. The next day again they had a clash with German patrols in SELLA DI CORNO. Two more Germans were killed.

All this time the band was without news, because their radio was not working. The Germans surrounded their hideout and blocked all access to the hills, so it became impossible to get food and news. An Austrian told one of the villagers that the Germans thought there were 22,000 of them.

From Rome came instructions to make fire signals to the Air Force every night. They also met paracnutists who advised them to flash torches at night, but nothing happened. The Germans mined roads and bridges on the way to AVEZZANO.

One night the patriots attacked some cars, but they turned out to be armoured, so they were forced to retire. However at ANTROCOCO a soldier came with the news that bridges had been blown in the CIOCIANO zone, so the patriots turned back on the SANTA LUCIA -TORLPARTE road. The bridge was still standing and some cars were passing. These were captured, about five or six of them.

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Before the arrival of the Allies the patriots began to reorganise the zone COLLEPEGATO, PESCOLACHIANO, FLAMINIANO. They dismissed the Commissar of the Prefettura, disarmed the Milizia, arrested the most fanatic Fascists and some spies, created sindaci, etc. Police work is done by the CC. RR. who were on the side of the partisans. The patriots requisitioned hidden grain etc and distributed it to the people. Arms and ammunition were collected from the civilians. The CC.RR who did not join the patriots were suspended. They succeeded in saving all the cattle in the fields. On man, [illegible] of five children lost a leg some [illegible]

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One night the patriots attacked some cars, but they turned out to be armoured, so they were forced to retire. However at ANTROCCO a soldier came with the news that bridges had been blown in the CIGOLANO zone, so the patriots turned back on the SANTA LUCIA *TORRIPARTE road. The bridge was still standing and some cars were passing. These were captured, about five or six of them.

Before the arrival of the Allies the patriots began to 3739
reorganise the zone COLLEPEGATO, PESCOMACHIANO, FLAMINIANO. They dismissed the Commissar of the Prefettura, disarmed the Milizia, arrested the most fanatic Fascists and some spies, created sindaci, etc. Police work is done by the CC. RR. who were on the side of the partisans. The patriots requisitioned hidden grain etc and distributed it to the people. Arms and ammunition were collected from the civilians. The CC.RR who did not join the patriots were suspended. They succeeded in saving all the cattle in the fields. One man, the father of five children lost a leg going there, as the patriots are without mine detectors. They have therefore been forced to abandon this work, as the road to BORGO COLLEPEGATO is not used by the allies, and there are still two minefields. The population is cut off and starving, until the Allies send mine detectors, when the Italians will help clear and repair the roads.
(G. de A. P.W.B. Rome).

On September 8th 1943 Lt. N. was with his regiment which was stationed at SAVONA. On Sept 8th most of the officers made their escape in civilian clothes, and within the next few days the majority of the regiment did likewise. After many vicissitudes Lt. N. eventually reached the Brenner. This was at the beginning of November. He took a week to cross over the mountains to BOLZANO, after which he made his way to VERONA, MILAN and BOLOGNA. In the mountains round Bologna he met many British and American prisoners, as well as some Jugoslavs. He accompanied some of the latter to ALCONA, as they could not speak Italian. One was dressed as a

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priest and another was in women's clothes. After that Lt. N. made his way to Rome, which he reached early in December. There he found hospitality with the family of one of the sergeants in his regiment, and started working on the railway in the TCDT organisation near VITERBO. He was joined by many soldiers of his regiment. They worked by day and at night carried off and hid parts of the railway line.

Lt. N. got into contact with some high ranking officers in Rome, and started working in an underground movement under the command of a major who had connections in the Vatican. N. used to bring P.W.s. from farms in the Viterbo district into Rome, where they were either taken into the Vatican or else into private families known to be friendly. This was managed by means of the Major's car (the Major worked in a car repair factory in Rome), which had a permit to leave Rome. The control leaving and entering the city was not in fact very strict. The car used to fetch prisoners from Viterbo and bring them into the city. Munitions were also brought into Rome. The organisation doing this work, which consisted entirely of army people, was well provided with funds. Soldiers, for example, received 500 lire per month. Every ten days meetings were held at street corners, or other odd places.

Early in April N. was betrayed by a sergeant and captured by the German police. They found arms at his home, but the only piece of confidential literature, a list of superior officers, which he had sown into his coat, no ate. He was handed over to the German and Italian S.S. at the Caserma Mussolini. The first time he was interrogated the atmosphere was friendly, and he was given cigarettes. He also received food. This having proved unfruitful, he was interrogated the following night (the main information wanted being the names of his superior officers) and tortured. He had practically nothing to eat, and was again tortured, each time in a more refined manner, on the next two nights. However, he revealed nothing on any of these occasions. After this he was left in the barracks unmolested for seven days, and was then taken to the German prison (3rd arm) in the Regina Coeli. There he was put in a cell with six other people - two Jewish women, a Greek naval officer, two journalists and an Italian captain and lieutenant. He was later removed to the Italian prison, where the treatment was better, and there were four people in a cell.

On the 11th May N. was interrogated before being taken before a tribunal, and asked if he wished to join the S.S. or the Republican Army. He refused, and was taken before the tribunal on

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On the 11th May N. was interrogated before being taken before a tribunal, and asked if he wished to join the S.S. or the Republican Army. He refused, and was taken before the tribunal on the 29th May. The so-called trial, in which there was no lawyer for the defence, lasted twenty-nine minutes, after which he was condemned to be shot in the back on the 7th June. He was saved from this fate by the arrival of the Allies.
(Lt. N. P.W.B. Rome).

Partisan Assistance to Allied Prisoners of War.

The number of Allied prisoners of war who have been fed, housed and assisted over the lines by partisans is very large, and every day fresh incidents are reported. The following are typical stories.

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APPENDIX 7

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Aid to Allied Prisoners of War in LAZIO before the Allied Occupation.

After the Italian troops had surrendered and the capture of Rome was announced, the city was surrounded by block posts. Mail and telephone communications were and remained practically cut; Germans and militia guarded the approaches.

A peasant girl from a little village in the province of SABINA crossed the block post line and came to Rome to tell a few of her wealthier friends that British and South-African prisoners from the concentration camps in Sabina were living with the peasants in her village. As it was then October they were suffering from cold and lacked food and warm clothes. She asked for help for them. At this time everyone was sure that Rome would be freed by Christmas, even the Germans did not dare to contradict.

Sigr. P.F. a Venetian lawyer who came to Rome after the 25th July to wait for the Allies, and whose brother was himself a P.W. in a South African camp, was the first to go out of the city without a permit, and although the only English book he had read in his life was A.A.Milne's "Winnie the Pooh" he decided to speak personally with Maria's guests.

The village had a small German garrison, but the Nazis did not realise that every house had two approaches, one from the main street, guarded by frequent patrols, the another through the steep rocks on the verge of which the village is built. Climbing, and with the help of ladders the soldiers could find the backdoors in a ray of moonlight and return before dawn to the mountains.

The villagers explained that the village was poor, and could not provide for anything but food. Every peasant gave his share, which was collected by a farmer with a donkey-drawn cart. What the prisoners needed most was shoes, blankets, plain clothes, hats, soap and maps. At least one of them listened every night to the B.B.C, expecting to hear of landings in Tuscany or Genoa or other areas. Some of the prisoners had already started to reach the lines near VALMONTONE-ISEPPMIA, which was said to be the safest sector./ 35

Sig. F returned to Rome and collected together his closest friends, who started immediately to collect clothes. In October alone 21 pairs of boots, 6 pairs of gloves, 22 jackets, 11 blankets, 10 shirts, 8 prs of trousers, 1 waistcoat, 10 hats, 3 pairs of socks, soap and razorblades were collected, the last three objects being the most [illegible]

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Sig. F returned to Rome and collected together his closest friends, who started immediately to collect clothes. In October alone 21 pairs of boots, 6 pairs of gloves, 22 jackets, 11 blankets, 10 shirts, 8 prs of trousers, 1 waistcoat, 10 hats, 3 pairs of socks, soap and razorblades were collected, the last three objects being the rarest ones. None of the twenty odd persons requested to help refused.

It was easy to collect clothes in Rome and to print maps but it was difficult to bring them out. Maria plied between Rome and her home, in order to avoid being searched she generally travelled in German lorries, got a lift somewhere near the city border and passed unmolested. The maps were brought out in an officers car. The officer sat on them.

In December the situation became more difficult. Fascist spies had repeatedly warned the Germans. The village was searched for the first time the day after Sig. F. had left, and was again searched in December (always in vain).. Naturally the Germans could not guess, when they found dyes, that they were destined to dye the khaki uniforms or that leather meant that the father of Maria sealed the soles in the small hours. But suspecting what happened after curfew (they had curfew at 1800 hrs) the Germans arrested Maria's father, brought him to AQUILA, where he was tried and sentenced to death. Bribing one of his Italian guards with 15,000 lire and

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signing an IOU for 20,000. He managed to make good his escape. He walked home and lived after that like the prisoners in his own village.

The Germans started to search the carts and the donkey loads; they forbade the peasants to carry more than the smallest quantity of food with them. They requisitioned the sacks of corn flour (polenta). Nevertheless the peasants continued to help, encouraged by the slow, but steady advance of the 8th Army in the A/V.L. sector. In these conditions many of the P.Ws. left and tried to cross the lines. They refused the help of Abruzzese shepherds and preferred to go alone. Little is known of their ultimate fate. It is certain that they would not be left without help. When they left the village the peasants gave them a certain amount of food, and at least some of them got as far as the Abruzzi National Park. One Italian Captain from PESCOCOSTANZO told how prisoners passed daily over the peaks above this village, especially between October and January. They were not at all surprised to find someone waiting for them at a lonely crossroad, with food and directions.

In January Maria was wounded by a machine gun, but continued her journeys. The need was urgent. It seemed that the Allies were held up at CASSINO. The Germans were badly fed and used every pretext to requisition eatables. Once again described how Allied pilots came down by parachute. The Germans searched the whole region for them, but in vain. So they beat up and tortured the farmers instead. A priest nearby had buried a dead Englishman was arrested and taken away. Near RIETI it was said that a priest who was sheltering prisoners was warned that the Germans were coming to search his house. The two prisoners who were lying in bed with high fever, ran out into the cold. They were found dead a few days later.

Later contact was made between the prisoners in SARDINIA and the organisation which helped Allied prisoners in Rome. Dr. A.L. P.W.E. Rome).

The Clandestine Military Organisation in the City of Rome.

This was set up in the last part of September 1943 through the initiative of Colonel Montezemolo, who had for his first

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The Clandestine Military Organisation in the City of Rome.

This was set up in the last part of September 1943 through the initiative of Colonel Montezemolo, who was for his first collaborator and chief assistant Colonel Cordero. The organisation had, during its first days, a radio centre established by Lt. Col. A.A. Marrand and by Maggiore A.A. Bathelle. Also concerned in it were Generals Torsi, Martelli, Tonulli, Dodi, Lt. Col. C.C.R.R. Tregnone and Captain Carr Averse. Of the first group, composed of 21 men, 15 were arrested, of whom 8 were afterwards executed.

The Italian Supreme Command appointed Montezemolo its representative in Rome, and under the greatest difficulties, between October and January, he organised a group of Italian patriots, arming them and arranging meetings.

In the month of January about 10,000 men in Rome were enlisted and as many in Lazio and Abruzzi, where Col. Bianchi controlled the activities of the military bands, with the full collaboration of the armed formations of the political parties.

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APPENDIX 9.

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Contact had also been made with the existing organisations or those in process of formation in Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardia, Venezia, Toscania and the Marche, following directives emanating from the Supreme Command. In the city of Rome itself permanent collaboration was established with the Committee of National Liberation by means of a "Military Giunta". There was established also cautious contact with the police forces, contact which developed into a true and effective collaboration only with regard to the "Regia Guardia di Finanze".

Entrance to the organisation was refused to men of light character, or to officers who it was thought might betray their oath.

In the month of January the Supreme Command appointed General A. Commander of the City of Rome and shortly afterwards the landings at Anzio occurred. The Gestapo, organised with particular keeness by the Nazi Fascists, arrested numbers of members of the organisation who had probably been known to them for some time.

Under the command of A. the organisation developed an organic structure, particularly on the intelligence side, with Lt. Col. Antonio as its head, aided by the submarine officers Paolo and Marza, and the activities of the bands that controlled the formations in the Abruzzi and the Lazio, besides those of the Marche and southern Tuscany.

In the month of March the organisation comprised:

The military command of the City of Rome.
The organisation for military service in the city of Rome
The organisation of counter-sabotage.
Collaboration with the armed forces in the city of Rome
Command of the military formations in Lazio, Abruzzi and the Marche
Command of the military formations of southern Tuscany
Office of information and counter espionage.
Liaison office.
Office of press and propaganda
Finance office.

3737

After a time the organisations of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force were also coordinated to the military one.

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3737

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The existence and development of the organisation was the cause of a constant state of alarm among the German and Fascist police; they were exasperated also by the fact that in spite of torture the members that were arrested almost always managed to keep silence and died without revealing information.

In the intelligence field there left Rome every day information carefully gathered at great risk and competently analysed.

In the month of April the Italian government, with the approval of the Allies, assigned the civil and military powers in the city of Rome to General Roatta for the crucial period between the beginning of the German evacuation and the Allied entry. Roatta entrusted the military command to General Cantoni, who, under General A, already had control of these forces. Under Roatta the military organisation retained its former structure and its forces were divided into three groups:

1. The forces of Rome, divided into three sectors.
2. Partisan bands outside Rome.
3. Reserve.

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APPENDIX 10.

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In the last days of the German occupation of Rome, General Cantoni, the commander of the groups of sectors, the commandant of a sector, and the commander of the CC.RR were arrested. The latter, in the face of great pressure and difficulties, had maintained their loyalty to their oath to the King. The solidarity achieved in the organisation was such, however, that even these arrests failed to disrupt it. Cantoni was confirmed as head of the armed forces by Romanus and the civilian forces, mobilised by the government and the parties together, were sufficient to prevent great sabotage by the Germans and Fascists, to prevent sacking and looting, to free political prisoners and maintain public order.
(Italian member of the Organisation. P.W.B. Rome.
N.B. Only names of dead persons are given).

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SECRET

1st June, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section,
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 8, APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 13.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisans

As the activity of Partisans is intimately correlated with the advance of the Allied Armies, the obvious result of the long period of waiting before the breaking of the Gustaf and Hitler lines, was that the patriot movement remained in incubation.

Once Rome fell and the Germans retreated rapidly, Partisan action was swift and extensive, if sporadic. Unfortunately owing to lengthening communications and lack of transport, the full story of partisan activity cannot be told for some weeks.

There appears to be little doubt that the Partisans are very strong in all the Piedmontese mountains and in the Alps. Strong bodies are reported round IVREA and LECCO.

The Appenines to the south of Bologna are reported to be swarming with Partisans. They are also said to be in strength in the VOLTERRA, MUGELLO and GARFAGNANO districts, and in the mountains round GUBBIO A large band is believed to be operating in the ANCONA area.

The universal cry is for arms and some complaint is made about lack of co-ordination in dropping arms and supplies to Partisan bands. Some groups complain of their lack of funds in face of the powerful weapon of what they believe to be the unlimited paper money printed by the Fascist Government.

Sabotage. From all accounts, sabotage of enemy transport and communications is widespread and increasing.

Assassinations of Fascists continue. The most important case was that of General SILVIO PARODI, Commander in Chief of Genova, [illegible]

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Assassinations of Fascists continue. The most important case was that of General SILVIO PARODI, Commander in Chief of Genova, killed on 20th June. The Governor of TRIESTE, Bruno COCIANI, was wounded about the 15th June. 2736

GERMANS

Dispositions Work on the Pisa-Rimini line was started last December by the TODT formations. Along the North Bank of the Arno from Pisa to Florence there is a continuous line of barbed wire and preparations were being made to lay mines along the wire.

Morale One source met units of German infantry on its retreat to Perugia. In spite of physical exhaustion and loss of equipment, he learnt in the course of conversation that they still had hopes of holding up the Allied advance and of dealing a counter stroke.

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SUMMARY 2.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Owing to jamming Radio Bari is not well heard in the city of Florence, but is better in the countryside. "Italia Combatte" is listened to, though much disturbed. The instructions given in this programme are carried out by everyone. The Florence Committee of Liberation employs a short-hand typist to take down the instructions. A Milan source reports his B.B.C. listening routine and states that Bari, in spite of jamming, could be heard there after 22.30.

POLITICS

Florentine Parties There are only five anti-fascist Parties, as the Labour party is not represented.

The local Committee used to receive instructions from the Rome Committee but after April all instructions have come from Milan. As usual the Christian Democrats and the Communists are the strongest parties, and the Action Party is also most energetic. Source stated that the Christian Democrats are exceptionally numerous in Tuscany.

Anti-monarchic feeling is reported as being strong in Florence.

ECONOMICS

Food Situation

The food situation appears to improve the further one goes north. From Florence it is reported that the situation there is not very bad. Rationed foods are obtainable at the official price and bread is 35-40 lire on the Black Market.
Treviso Black market flour until June was 20 lire the kilo, meat 70, sugar 70.
Bologna lunch in a restaurant costs 50 lire and the food is better than in Florence. In the country flour was being sold at 3-10 lire the kilo.

Industries

The whole of Italian industry is under German control. Where industries are not directly operating for the Germans this control is exercised by allotting raw materials and claiming a proportion of the finished product. Several industries have been short of raw materials for some years. Many have had their machinery removed by the Germans, others to avoid this have undertaken to produce for the enemy.

Many workpeople have been deported to Germany, others are workless owing to the bombing of their factories. The great industrial centres of Milan, Turin, Genova and Bologna have seen large numbers of their working class

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Railways - The Milan-Venice-Trieste line is operating a service of 2 trains daily. Venice-Bologna is working, but not regularly.

Air Raid Damage

While most reports speak of very precise bombing in Florance, it appears that the Church of the Sacred Heart was destroyed.

In Milan the centre of the city has been practically destroyed and the Pirelli, Bianchi, and AlfaRomeo works wiped out. The Caproni factory was hit, but was not much damaged. The Isotta Fraschini works are untouched.

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SUMMARY 3.

LABOUR

Labour Service.

Those who obey the call-up are known as Graziani, those who refuse to join are called Badogliani. Graziani receive 10 lire a day plus food, and 20 lire a day for the worker's family, plus 10 lire for each child.

Anyone who escapes and is caught has to work without pay. Some prefer to join the German army rather than submit to these conditions.

A German A.A. unit paid its Italian recruits 10 lire a day and gave them the full German ration, with the exception of the German equivalent of Naafi issue.

PRESS

The Party of Action, Socialists and Christian Democrats all have flourishing clandestine papers in Milan - in Florence publications appear to be more sporadic. It is believed that there are large stocks of paper in Florence.

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19th July, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 16.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Partisans Two British officers (escaped P.Ws.) gave their impressions of Partisan Activity in UMBRIA. They felt that much more could have been done had the partisans been better supplied with arms. The numbers of men who escape to the Macchia merely to avoid service with the Germans is a considerable hindrance to the real partisans, who have to protect and feed them, and a cause of much discontent among the peasantry whose stocks are requisitioned for the support of these fugitives.

Another reason for the lack of aggressive spirit among patriots is the German system of savage reprisals against innocent people for any form of anti-German activity

The dropping of arms, supplies etc, by plane has not proved very successful, and it is recommended that when special arms or explosives are dropped the instructions for their use should be printed in Italian.

There was no doubt that the partisan bands had been of an "immediate nuisance value" to the Allies and the Germans were very preoccupied about them.

Activities. MONTE FAVALTO A British Sergeant was the leader of a band of 25-30 men in the MONTE LIGNANO, MONTE CORNETA and MONTE FAVALTO area. The band confined itself to raiding Fascists and in mid-May moved to Monte Favalto, where it came under the orders of a British Lt. Col. who was in command of other groups in that area.

On 30th June Germans began to fall back from CORTONA, and on 1st July the partisans were encircled. On 2nd July a strong body of Germans attacked them, and after a fierce fight in which 15 or 16 patriots were "missing", the band dispersed.

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Another reason for the lack of aggressive spirit among patriots is the German system of savage reprisals against innocent people for any form of anti-German activity

The dropping of arms, supplies etc, by plane has not proved very successful, and it is recommended that when special arms or explosives are dropped the instructions for their use should be printed in Italian.

There was no doubt that the partisan bands had been of an "immediate nuisance value" to the Allies and the Germans were very preoccupied about them.

Activities. MONTE FAVALTO A British Sergeant was the leader of a band of 25-30 men in the MONTE LIGNANO, MONTE CORNETA and MONTE FAVALTO area. The band confined itself to raiding Fascists and in mid-May moved to Monte Favalto, where it came under the orders of a British Lt. Col. who was in command of other groups in that area.

On 30th June Germans began to fall back from CORNIOLA, and on 1st July the partisans were encircled. On 2nd July a strong body of Germans attacked them, and after a fierce fight in which 15 or 16 patriots were "missing", the band dispersed.

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S. EGIDIO A Communist band of about 60 individuals, 30 of whom were armed, comprised six or seven British soldiers, three of them from a wrecked plane and five Russians. Their chief exploit seems to have been the killing of two German soldiers in a truck on S. Peter's day and the looting of the truck.

Garibaldi Assault Brigade of PIACENZA The Libera Stampa, clandestine Milanese newspaper reports that on May 17 the GNR barracks of VERNASCA were attacked, with hand grenades. On May 19th a 5 man patrol of GNR were disarmed and wounded at GROPARELLO. The same day 100 patriots all armed with Tommy guns raided MORFASSO. May 21st they killed a Milite and wounded two others in FERRIERE; they carried off 100 quintals of wheat and burnt the Tax and the Military call-up registers When on May 24th the Fascist authorities at PIACENZA ordered a general mobilisation against the patriots everybody excused themselves and sixteen even deserted to the partisans.

(5)

SECRET

Rec'd 29 July 09

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SECRET SUMMARY 2.

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VARESE Describing the impotence of the Fascists in the face of the Partisans in N. Italy, Popolo e Liberta, reports that recently a lorry full of partisans entered the city slowly and halted in front of the barracks. The patriots distributed leaflets, called on the recruits to desert and after two hours departed singing patriotic hymns. The GNR and the few Germans in the place discreetly kept out of the way.

S. GIORGIO DI TRAVO Patriots seized rifles, grenades, a field wireless set etc. from an observation post.

PIANELLO Farms of prominent Fascists were set on fire and 200 patriots attacked the GNR barracks.

PECCRARO The GNR barracks were attacked.

TRAVO 40 Patriots burnt down the town hall.

CERRETO A Bridge was blown up.

BETTO and VILLA MINOZZO In a violent clash 500 GNR were routed and lost 12 killed and 70 wounded.

LAMA DI VADO. Germans with artillery tried to free the VALSAN BENEDETTO road. Two powerful attacks were unavailing as the road is still blocked.

PERUGIA A GNR(Fascist Police) report to the Fascist authorities in Perugia tabulates the number of cases of various forms of partisan activity from October 43 to June 7 1944.

Sabotage

An important large-scale work of sabotage seems to have been partially carried out at GRECO railway station, on the outskirts of MILAN. Details are not given, but the Germans have arrested 5 railwaymen as hostages.

Assassinations

Several cases are reported, but the victims are not very notable individuals.

FASCIST FORCES

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FASCIST FORCES

Desertions

During the last few days desertions have been numerous among the Carabinieri and in BERGAMO two thirds of the recruits of the local regiment have joined the partisans.

The "Ettore Muti" Legion in Rome

The Legionaries are reported to have behaved atrociously towards Jews and patriots. ROBERTO ANDREI is particularly noticed for his brutality.

GERMANS

Movements

A number of reports from Switzerland indicate that the German army is preparing to retreat from Italy, covered by rearguards.

SECRET

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SECRET SUMMARY 3.

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Florence an Open City

The decision to treat Florence as an open city has had the effect of causing an influx of thousands of refugees and consequently a grave food situation.

Treatment of PWs and Internees.

Bitter complaint is made of the food conditions in the camp of MONTE PONGAU.

POLITICS

Reports continue of the probable nomination of FARINACCI to the post of Prime Minister of the Fascist Republic, while Mussolini would remain as the nominal head. PAVOLINI, PISENTI and PEZZASOLLA are mentioned as likely to be eliminated.

Other reports speak of the disintegration of the Fascist Party, the breakdown of the central Government, and a general collapse of the whole regime.

Appointments CERRUTI has replaced TAMBURINI as Chief of the Republican Police and CRGERA has been appointed Commissario of the Banca d'Italia

Propaganda. Fascist papers declare that the Allies intend to annex the island of ELBA for France.

The Jews In N. Italy more Jewish property has been confiscated

ECONOMICS

Industry Employers are accused of promoting inflation if they raise the wages of their workers and employees.

Nationalisation The programme should have come into effect on 30th June. Actually complete chaos has resulted. The employers do not carry out the programme and workers do not believe the Republic is capable of carrying it out.

Postal Services. Fascist papers openly admit the disorganisation of the services.

Finance The allied advance has dissipated the fear of inflation and stock exchange quotations have fallen.

3733

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Air Raid Damage. According to Fascist sources, TRIESTE was badly bombed and in PCLA the 16th. Century Cathedral was completely destroyed. VENICE is almost without drinking-water owing to raid damage to pipe lines.

LABOUR

It is calculated that in the past weeks 200 workers per day have been taken for forced labour. On 8/9 June GNR "requisitioned" about 80 women from families lodged in the Berletta School in MILAN.

Strikes. The strike in Genoa on 10th June , made as a protest against the murder of 45 hostages, led to 4000 workers from the Ansaldo works being deported to Germany.

CHURCH

The Fascist press continue their ferocious campaign against the press.

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SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 8 APO 512
U.S. Army

"D" Section Italy (Occ.) 21st June 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 13

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This report does not in any way represent the political views of the compilers, but is an effort to present an accurate picture of conditions in enemy occupied Italy, and of the state of public opinion there, compiled from Italian eye-witness accounts and other information. Sources of information are quoted in brackets. The information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

RESISTANCE

I. Guerrillas and Partisans.

General Organisation of Patriots in Northern Italy.

In the early days of partisan activity there was an attempt to centralise the command of all patriot organisations in the north. It was said that this idea was particularly sponsored by ex-army officers who were not enthusiastic for immediate army action. The Communists, with their greater experience in clandestine activities, felt that the maximum liberty of action was essential, especially in view of the impossibility of maintaining close and speedy contact between one group and another. This had resulted in the formation of the various Garibaldi Brigades. Though the Communist Party claimed the initiative for the organisation of these brigades, their members were not exclusively Communists, as many army officers had joined and anybody who seriously wanted to fight the Germans and Fascists was accepted. More recently, a centralising organisation had grown up in MILAN, but this was more in the nature of a Ministry of War, controlling policy as a whole, rather than a General Staff. The zone of this organisation extended as far south as Tuscany and the Marches. A scheme had been prepared by the Communist Party in Rome for maintaining contact with MILAN after Rome was liberated, but this had not come into effect.
(P.W.B. Rome Interview with prominent Communist).

In northern Italy, and especially in PIEDMONT, the partisan units are stronger and more organised than in any other region. Their direction is normally trusted to political elements (young

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(P.W.B. Rome Interview with prominent Communist).

In northern Italy, and especially in PIEDMONT, the partisan units are stronger and more organised than in any other region. Their direction is normally trusted to political elements (young officers) and not to high ranking officers.

There are difficulties of liaison and the units differ in size, equipment, and weapons from region to region. An active "banda" does not exceed in any case 150 men.

Within the valleys firmly and constantly occupied by the Germans (like the SUSA valley) and within the towns the partisans live at home or at least in sure shelters as individuals and operate together only occasionally for sabotage and disturbing actions. In unoccupied zones they assemble on the mountain slopes.

The food supplies are generally easy to get; the situation as to weapons is, on the contrary, critical (most of the partisans complain of the lack or scarceness of parachuted supplies).

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In some regions, on account of partisans, the situation is not at all in German hands. Informant had recently noticed that BAGNO DI ROMAGNA, held by a garrison of S.S. and Italian Militia, was completely surrounded with barbed wire for fear of partisan raids. The zone from N. of VERGHERETO up to SARSINA was under the control of partisans (May 22nd)

During the last three months the position of the Fascist party has improved and been strengthened. Because of this the partisan movement has slowed down a little in the north. This fact could be observed in the region of Florence lately and other parts of Tuscany (May), in the APUANE the activity of the partisans, which was rather important some months ago (directed by a certain LUCETTI) is now considerably reduced.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report.18.6.44).

Table of Partisan Groups in north

MONTE MORELLO)
MONTE ORSOLI) near FLORENCE
PRATOMAGNO
ULIGNANO near VOLTERRA
MONTE PISANO above PISA
SANTA LUCE ORCIANO PASTINA
All the hill zone of MASSA MARITIMA as far as CASTAGNETO CARDUCCI

MASSA-CARRARA
SARZANA -FIUME SERCHIO
MONTE ISOLATO

MONTE PISANINO
M. TAMBURA
M. ALTISSIMO
CAMPORGIANO
PANIA DELLA CROCE
MONTE SAGRO
CAVE DI SAGRO
MONTE SILLANO
MONTE CUSNA and zone.

VALLE DI LAGRA

MONTE CORNOVIGLIO
MONTE ORSARO

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MONTE CORNOVIGLIO
MONTE CRSARO
MONTEREGGIO and PARANA
COMANO
CAMPORAGHENA
ALPE DI SCCCISA

VAL DI TARO
MONTE COTTERO
MONTE MOLINATICO
CENTO CROCE
BUZZO
MONTE PELPI -STRELA and CABOARA.

(G.G. P.W.B. Rome). The above are all small groups from 10-50 members

Details of partisan bands in various regions.

BRESCIA. The most prominent bands in the BRESCIA area are to be found
1. In the region of MONTE GUGLIELMO, near the lateral ... road which unites the two north-south highways east of LAGO D'ISOLA.

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2. At BORNO
3. At VALSAVIORE
4. At VALVESTRINO

From VALSAVIORE the partisans descended on MARONE in the beginning of May and kidnapped the carabinieri, placed them under arrest in the mountains and supplied themselves with material and food from the caserne. Any demonstrations of Allied sympathy in the form of supplies and propaganda would be appreciated here. Even a leaflet would have a very good effect on them. At the beginning of May a radio transmitter, probably intended for Mt. GUGLIELMO, was dropped on PASSIRANO and picked up by the Fascists. Even though they are so numerous and so near the Nazi-Fascists have not been able to drive the partisans from S. GIOVANNI, near BRESCIA.
(R.G. P.W.B. Rome 18.6.44).

The LANZIO valley in PIEDMONT is completely under the control of the partisans. (May 1944) Trains on the railway TURIN-CIRIE stop at CIRIE because the stretch from CIRIE to CERE is controlled by the partisans.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 18.6.44).

VENEZIA is full of partisans, but they lack means of support. Incidents of sabotage and acts against Germans and Fascists are numerous. There are a large number of Germans in VENICE. The people lack arms. The German occupation, after the fall of Italy, came suddenly and gave time for nothing. The people went to sleep one night and the next morning the Germans were everywhere.

In March the region was the scene of many strikes, perhaps the most complete coverage of any part of Italy. In some mountains in the region, the partisans are supreme. There are estimated to be some 2300 Allied prisoners of war loose in the area, and they are being taken care of by the Committee of Liberation and they live with the partisans.
(P.F. P.W.B. Rome).

PASSO DELLA FUTA 23rd May. A band commanded by Italian officers in a sort of blue battle dress with an armband marked "Patrioti" and armed with Berretta exists in this area.

ANCONA (May). A lieut C commands a band of about 1500 [illegible]

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ANCONA (May) A lieut C commands a band of about 1500 partisans in the Ancona area.

IVREA 4000 partisans, of whom 15% are Italian army officers, and 30% of whose weapons are German, await instructions in the Ivrea area. (30th May).

LECCO A body of at least 10,000 men, including a few allied PW. are believed to be operating in the area of LECCO. (30th May)
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report. 17.6.44.)

LUCCA. M. was in contact with a group in the MONTE PANIA and PASSO DEL CANDRO areas in the APUANE ALPS nr. LUCCA. This group is commanded by a Lt. of the Bersaglieri and an American Major who landed by parachute from his damaged plane in the area. Source thinks this group receives instructions from the Committee of Liberation at VIAREGGIO, but it has shown little activity. The band has received arms by parachute. One lot which was dropped near the town of

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STAZZEMA or in LUPILLIA was taken by the Fascist authorities, as they arrived one day late and dropped in a different place from that which had been arranged. The Fascist authorities took the arms and explosives, while the population took the clothing. This group has a radio transmitter.

Other bands are reported to have attacked about 30 or 40 days ago (before 3.6.44.) elements of the Herman Goering Division, the Ettore Muti Battalion and the 92nd Republican Fascist Legion above FLORENCE.

Source declares that a band is reported to be near PANTARONA in the Province of FLORENCE, while groups are reported at the following places:-

PONTEMAGNO
CASENTINO
MUGELLO
MONTE GIOVE (small group)
SAN RAOLO

M. had been in contact with a certain Italian naval captain L. who lives at LUCCA. L. comes down to Lucca at intervals from the Piedmont valleys and the D'Aosta Zone in order to collect volunteers to join the partisans in that area, especially those who have had military experience such as regular army officers, and also to collect arms. Source stated that Lt. General N. is the chief leader of the partisan activity in the TURIN area and also that De Vecchi is reported to have a group in PIEDMONTE consisting of men who belong to no political party. He considers that De Vecchi is probably doing this in order to white-wash himself.

It is said in circles which mix with the Committee of Liberation that CUNEO is in the hands of the patriots.
(M. - arrived Rome from Florence 10.6.44.)

FLORENCE In Florence it is amost impossible to form patriot groups owing to the size of the city, but outside they are very strong. The Banda VOLTERRANO is very strong and active and received three lots of arms from the air. There are also the MUGELLO and GARFAGNANA bands. Communist bands are everywhere.
(E.S. - left Florence 29.5.44.)

CUNEO. There are stated to be thousand of partisans in the mountains

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GUBBIO There are stated to be thousand of partisans in the mountains near here. They are commanded by a Captain M. A proclamation came out in PERUGIA putting a price of 5000 lire on his head (May).

GRAN SASSO There is a partisan band in this area numbering about 35 under the command of an Italian Major and a paratrooper lieutenant. (20.5.44.)

CHIUSI Informant stated that when he was last in this area about two months ago the patriots were very active, so much so that German trucks were forbidden to travel singly at any hour of the day or night (April).

MILAN Owing to the great increase in sabotage 10 Italian hostages are shot every time a phone wire is cut. The Germans have also mobilized locals, mostly elderly men unfit for anything really active, as cable guards and they wear a special arm-band to advertise their function.

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Informant stated that, in the circumstances, they were not remarkable for their efficiency.

S.W. AQUILA - M. FRATTA, end of May.
30 Slavs with a Russian Capt. and two Lt. (one Polish) operating here.

BOLOGNA There are reputed to be about 80,000 partisans in the Hills to the south of the city. In April the prefect of the city was assassinated, and some time in February they blew up the Power Station at STA VIOLA. This put the trains and all the factories out of action for 24 hours. This power station is described as being a vital link in Bologna's power circuit.

RIGNANO. This place is generally considered as a hotspot of partisans by the Germans. On 21st April they destroyed two vehicles in a German column.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 12.6.44.)

LAKE COMO - LAKE GARDA There are many thousands of partisans, actual or potential in the area north of Lakes COMO and GARDA between the Valle CALONICA and the Valle TROMPIA. Many of these are young men evading deportation to Germany. They receive considerable help from local industrialists, some of whom have ended up in MILAN Jails as a result, from women and from Italian members of the TODT organization who have chosen that method of remaining in Italy. They have armed themselves in part by raids on the various arms factories established in the mountains to escape air-raids. They are in contact, by means of wireless-sets and despatch-couriers, with partisans in the Appenines and in the HAUTE-SAVOIE. (France).
(8th Army Report 23.6.44.)

MONTICCHIELLO. A battle took place at Monticchiello from 15th to 18th April. Fascist Forces, about the strength of a battalion drove one patriot band (operating neat PIENZA) up to Monticchiello. Neighbouring bands closed in on the sides of the attackers, working under previously arranged plans. The whole population helped, including women and children. At the end of three days the Fascists retreated. Source calculated that about 40 were killed. Three days later a German unit arrived with ten tanks, but the patriots had disappeared. Reprisals were taken against the population. A number of civilians were killed and their property stolen or destroyed.
(P...F. Rome).

Patriot lack of funds.

3729

While the patriots and the parties are without

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(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 12.6.44.)

LAKE COMO - LAKE GARDA. There are many thousands of partisans, actual or potential in the area north of Lakes COMO and GARDA between the Valle CAMONICA and the Valle TROMPIA. Many of these are young men evading deportation to Germany. They receive considerable help from local industrialists, some of whom have ended up in MILAN jails as a result, from women and from Italian members of the TODT organization who have chosen that method of remaining in Italy. They have armed themselves in part by raids on the various arms factories established in the mountains to escape air-raids. They are in contact, by means of wireless-sets and despatch-couriers, with partisans in the Appenines and in the HAUTE-SAVOIE. (France).
(8th Army Report 23.6.44.)

MONTICCHIELLO. A battle took place at Monticchiello from 16th to 18th April. Fascist Forces, about the strength of a battalion drove one patriot band (operating near PIENZA) up to Monticchiello. Neighbouring bands closed in on the sides of the attackers, working under previously arranged plans. The whole population helped, including women and children. At the end of three days the Fascists retreated. Source calculated that about 40 were killed. Three days later a German unit arrived with ten tanks, but the patriots had disappeared. Reprisals were taken against the population. A number of civilians were killed and their property stolen or destroyed.
(P.W.B. Rome).

Patriot lack of funds.

3729

While the patriots and the parties are without any funds the Germans and the Fascists print great quantities of money. The partisans cannot understand why the Allies do not send or drop by air great quantities of printed money, either to make all the money valueless, or at least to make things a little better for the partisans. Even to get clandestine proclamations, leaflets and newspapers the partisans need money and cannot get it. This free money is one of the strongest Fascist weapons against the anti-fascists.

(P.F. P.W.B. Rome).

Story from Bologna.

A girl from Bologna tells of how, as a reprisal for the killing of the federale of Bologna, FACCHINI, her two uncles and eight other persons, some from IMOLA and some from BOLOGNA, were killed by the Germans. The S.S. then searched for her father and another uncle. The latter was caught at Easter and put in Prison at IMOLA.

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He was sentenced to be shot on the 14th June. The could not find her father, so arrested source herself on the 24th May and put her in prison, in mixed cells as the prisons were crowded, at IMOLA. She was kept in the same cell as her uncle. On the 13th June she escaped.. Two women and four men overpowered the warder when he was bringing them food and got out over the railing of the prison. The men escaped to the Macchia. The girl succeeded in getting to Rome in stages and hid in the MONTEFLASCONE convent for some time. Her father is still in the Macchia.
(Signorina B. P.W.B. Rome).

II. Sabotage.

PADUA. A month ago in Padua, two partisans burned to the ground a garage in the centre of the city with thirty German vehicles in it.

In CROCE D'AUNE (FELTRE) the partisans killed six or seven Germans who were attacking them to break up their training activities.
(P.F. P.W.B. Rome).

As whole towns are held responsible for acts of sabotage the Mayors, to avoid trouble, have set the local police (Guardie Campestris) Communali) to watch telephone wires and installations (end of May).
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 19.5.44.).

10th June, Italian patriots bands have disarmed garrisons from ARONA on LAKE MAGGIORE to DOMODOSSOLA and occupied BOVERGEGNI.

The following railroad lines have been interrupted by patriot action:-

SIMPLON, within the tunnel
Between TURIN and MILAN
At MERGOZZO, 20 kilometers S.E. of DOMODOSSOLA.

There have been violent encounters with German forces in APPENNINO BOLOGNESE.

12th June. The telegraph lines from MILAN have been sabotaged.
The SIMPLON railroad line was again interrupted.
(Confidential Source 14.6.44.)

III. Assassinations.

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The SIMPLON railroad line was again interrupted.
(Confidential Source 14.6.44.)

III. Assassinations.

Italian General Murdered. General SILVIO PARODI, Military Commander in Chief of GENOA, was murdered when leaving his villa by anti-Fascists, it was announced on 20.6.44. The first attempt on the life of the General was made three days previously, but failed.
(Transocean 21.6.44.)

Governor of TRIESTE wounded by partisans. The Fascist governor of Trieste was wounded by partisans during an official journey. He was the ex-Consigliere Nazionale BRUNO COCEANI.
(D.N.B. 15.6.44.)

IV. Allied Prisoners of War.

About 20 escaped Allied P.W.s are hiding in caves in the hills near ARAGNO.

About 100 British P.W.s escaped from the cage at AQUILA are wandering about the mountains at SAN FRANCESCO S.E. ALATARI. They

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are being given a lot of help by the local population and so far none of them has been recaptured.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 12.6.44.)

GERMANS

V. Disposition.

PISA-RIMINI Line. Source stated that work on this defence line was started last December by the TODT organization which has since recruited several thousand Italian labourers to work on elaborate defences in the Appenine mountains. Observations were made of steel bunkers, concrete emplacements and well constructed ammunition dugouts. On the north banks of the Arno River from PISA to FIRENZE there has been constructed a continuous line of barbed wire and preparations were being made for laying mines along with the wire. Machine gun emplacements were under construction along this bank of the river.
(information as of May 1st.)
(8th Army Interrogation Centre 31.5.44.)
931.5.44.)

Luftwaffe H.Q. for Italy is reported to be in VILLA CELLE near PISTOIA.
(8th Army Special Interrogation summary up to 12th June).

LIVORNO. Bombardments before the fall of Mussolini had already driven many people from the town. After the armistice the Germans blew up some of the moles in the port, created "black zones" for eventual destruction and cleared the quarters near the port. They continued to use the port themselves. The neo-Fascist federazione and the municipal offices were all moved to GUERCIANELLA on the coast near LIVORNO. Everybody who could left the town.
(P.W.B. Rome).

VI. Morale.

On the morning of the 5th June, Source met the first parties of Germans in retreat in PERUGIA. Pale, starving, clothes in rags; tired and worn out. Some of the infantry were without boots, some had bicycles. Along the road were still smoking lorries etc. Many Germans were dressed in civilian clothes and were hiding in the houses to await the Allies. Source talked with several who all said the advance was irresistible owing to lack of Luftwaffe.

The Germans say they will hold LUCCO-PISTOIA (GOTICA). 3728

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The Germans say they will hold LUCCO-PISTOIA (GOTICA). 3728
They think Germany is strong enough to hold out.
(B... P.W.B. Rome).

VII. Atrocity.

VILLA VALLELONGA, north of SORA 24th May. An eight year old girl was raped by several German soldiers.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 12.6.44.)

VIII. Pro-Ally German Consulate. FLORENCE.

Herr WOLFF the German Consul in FLORENCE has always played an anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi role and it is considered that he has saved many people from arrest. In September and October 1943 nobody was arrested by the Germans.
(A. and M. Refugees P.W.B. Rome).

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IX. Reprisals in RUSSI.

In early May 1943 P.R. of Russi, near Ravenna, went to BOLOGNA and from there got in touch with partisans on the mountains. In September the Germans came to RUSSI to shoot him and his family for stealing two lorries of German arms. All the family escaped. Their villa was seized, but they destroyed a car and a lorry to prevent the Germans from getting them. They then took up a wandering life. (P.W.B. Rome).

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

X. Radio.

In FLORENCE the station best heard is the B.B.C. Medium wave stations are not very much disturbed. Short waves are not so much affected by interrupters. (P.W.B. Rome).

The Voce di Londra is perhaps the most popular programme. Best reception is obtained on the short wave at 6.30 in the morning on a frequency of 19 metres, while at night at 10.30 they listen on medium wave. Radio Bari can only be heard clearly outside the town. Naples and Palermo are never heard. Tunis is well received on the medium wave. Late news was always good. The retransmission of news from the United States gave too little news of interest to Italians. "Italia Combatte" is heard in Florence, though disturbed. Everyone follows the instructions given out. The Florence Committee of Liberation employes a girl to take down the news and instructions in short hand. Sforza's speech in the "Italia Combatte" programme made when he was chairman of the Committee of Epurazione did not please the people in Florence who heard it, as it was not considered strong enough. Source that it was thought he was "old and full of sentimentalism".

MILAN. Source listened to the B.B.C. continually in MILAN. The evening was the best time, after 9 p.m. It was not jammed on the short waves. The best were 25, 31 and 19. 41 was jammed. 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 830 p.m. for Stevens, 9.30 p.m. for Voce di America. 10.30 for B.B.C.

Radio Bari was much disturbed. It was best heard after 10.30. Italia Combatte was most popular.

In Milan jamming was done by jammers on lorries.
(P.W.B. Rome).

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(J.D. P.W.B. Rome).

PADUA. Informant heard the B.B.C. and Voce di America at PADUA. On the latter reception has improved and the programmes are more interesting of late.
(P.F. P.W.B. Rome).

XI Leaflets.

FLORENCE

Leaflets have never been seen by source. Leaflet propaganda would be most useful. Anti-Italian speeches by German leaders, books against Italy by German authors.

MILAN Source had seen no leaflets in Milan.
(J.D. P.W.B. Rome).

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Another informer stated that he had seen few leaflets in FLORENCE recently. (left Florence 3.6.44.) The last seen was dropped about 40 days before and consisted of a leaflet denouncing a certain Fascist called CARUSO who was in Rome. Source thought it strange that Leaflets denouncing a Fascist in Rome should be dropped over Florence.
(M.T.A. left Florence 3.6.44. P.W.B. Rome).

POLITICS

XII. Situation in FLORENCE.

Liberal Party. The committee of Liberation in FLORENCE consists of only five parties, as there is no Labour Party in that area. They formerly received their instructions from the Rome Committee, but since April all instructions have come from Milan and source visited Milan on the 10th May, where he contacted the Liberal representative on the Milan Committee (Source is a leading member of the Liberal Party in Florence, a business man aged about 30).

In Florence the Liberal Party can count on two or three hundred active supporters who work clandestinely. In addition there are a number of followers among the country folk in Tuscany. The party has formed political cells at the Florence Tribunal under the leadership of Sott. B. Party policy is in line with the party directives which came from Rome and are normal ideological Liberal policy.

Christian Democratic Party. This party is very strong in Tuscany and has a large number of followers amongst the rural workers. It has much prestige on account of the traditions of the former Popular Party. The Church plays a part in the policy to be adopted by the party.

Action Party. This has been the most dynamic both before and after the 25th July. Many young men belong to it, and as a consequence mistakes have been made through lack of experience. Members come from both the parties of the right and the left. Source considers that this party will not be a success in the long run.

Socialist Party. This party does not have many followers in Florence and is chiefly represented by the older political elements who have little appeal to the younger politicians. The party is in contact with the Communists, but source was not aware that there was any inter-party alliance.

Communist Party. This party has more active members than the others, as it controls the workers and the masses. It is well-organized and active in the area.

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Party in Florence, a business man aged about 30).

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(M.&A. from Florence 3.6.44. P.W.B. interrogation).

3727

Anti monarchic feelings in FLORENCE is strong. It is mostly directed against the person of Victor Emmanuel and the Crown Prince, but as the persons of the monarchs are unpopular there is not much feeling for the institution as such.

Source felt that the reaction of the Socialists, Communist and Action Parties to BONOMI government would be favourable. Badoglio is very unpopular except with the popolini.

(E.R. P.W.B. Rome).

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XX. Sequestration of Newish property at MODENA

The Prefettura Repubblicana of MODENA recently declared the property of numerous Jews in the city as confiscated to the State in accordance with the decree of 20th April.
(Il Resto del Carlino 27.4.44.)

ECONOMICS

XXI. Food Situation.

FLORENCE There are sufficient supplies of various foodstuffs, including flour, eggs, wine. Meat is to be found on the black market. Distribution of water, gas and light is normal Restaurants are very crowded. The cost of a meal varies from L. 40 to L. 100. A wide range of liqueurs is available at from L. 350 to L. 500 per bottle (G.2 Advance Intelligence, 20.6.44.)

TREVISO end of May.
Black Market Prices in Florence.

The food situation in Florence is not grave, but the Black Market exists none the less. All rationed goods, especially butter, are obtainable, though supplies are not regular. The ration of olive oil has recently been reduced, but source did not know the quantity issued at present.

Quantity	Official price	Black Market Price
Bread 200 Grms. also supplements	L. 3,50	L. 35-40
Milk. (only issued to infants and aged)	L. 5 per litre	not available, as Germans take all they can get.
Olive Oil 75-100 grms per month	L. 30 per litre	L 400 - 500 per litre
Meat 75-150 grms per head per week (very scarce)	L. 18 per kilo	L. 160-170
Sugar quantity received not known	L. 14 per kilo	L. 160-170

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Meat 75-150 grms per head per week (very scarce)	L. 18 per kilo	L. 160-170
Sugar quantity received not known	L. 14 per kilo	L. 150-200 per kilo
Wine. - not rationed		L. 20 per litre

(A. and M. refugees P.W.B. Rome left Florence 3.6.44.)

TRAVISO end of May

Black Market prices in the Treviso area are:-

Flour	20 lire per kilo	Butter	200 lire per kilo
Beef	70 lire per kilo	Brandy	160 lire per bottle.
Sugar	70 lire per kilo		

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VENICE 200 grms is the daily bread rations in VENICE; elsewhere 250. Fats are lacking. The lack of food in the country drives men to work for the Germans. Unions exist, but have no means. (P.F. P.W.B. Rome).

EMILIA Life is pretty easy. Most people had food hidden. Farina was 20 lire a kilo. Restaurant meals were 50-60 lire. (P.R. P.W.B. Rome).

BOLOGNA Lunch cost 50 lire and the food was better than in Florence. Wines could be had freely at 30 lire a bottle.

At CREVALCORA 30 kilometres from Bologna the food situation was good. (April 1-22). Flour could be had for 3-10 lire a kilo. The people feel themselves out of the war. The girls still wear silk-stockings. Many believe that the Allies are destroying culture. Source did not know of the existance of any Communists in the town. However, during the last part of March someone had hurled a bomb at the local Fascio and many of the intellectuals were arrested. (Source has Fascist relatives at Crevalcora. His opinions are coloured by their situation and by a general political ignorance.) (P.W.B. Rome).

XXII. Industry.

The most important centres of Italian industry are the Alta Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria; next im importance comes Veneto, Emilia and Tuscany.. Industry has always been very largely protected by the State in Italy , and during the Fascist regime the various industries were grouped in the Confederazione degli Industriali.

The part of Italy in the hands of the Allies in the less important industrially, but gradually as the troops advance the more important zones are liberated. The industry of the territory now occupied by the Germans is almost entirely controlled by them - they give the permits for the distribution of the raw materials and take export of the finished article. In recent years raw materials have been almost completely lacking to many industries; the only one which has not suffered much is the food industry, as the raw materials for this are mostly to be found in the country - the electrical industry too, is still efficient, as the power comes largely from the Alpine valleys.

In Northern Italy, until recently, food rations were sufficient

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In Northern Italy, until recently, food rations were sufficient and those workers employed by the Germans received additional supplies.

Many workpeople have been sent to forced labour in Germany, many industries have had their machinery taken away by the Germans: others, in order not to have this happen to them, have undertaken production for the enemy, seeking to put aside some of their products for internal consumption in the country. Many industries are directly controlled by the Germans, who have declared that before leaving the regions where these industries are situated, they will take measures to have them destroyed.

All the industrial exchange of Italy which still remains is monopolised by Germany.

Large numbers of workpeople have left the industrial centres such as Milan, Genoa, Turin, Bologna. Many are prisoners of war.

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many belong to patriot bands, and others are taking part in the black market.

The authority of the Fascist state is greatly reduced, even though backed by the Germans, and therefore the total industrial production is considerably less than it was a few years back. Another factor which influences the industrial position is that of finance. The continual issue of paper money reduces the value of the lira, which received a decisive blow on the day on which Germany fixed the exchange value of the lira in the relation of one to ten. (P.W.B. Rome)

The Germans are exonerating from military service all the employees of war industries which are protected, of the classes 1914-1926 inclusive, but they will not keep their word as regards those of 1920-25, who will be called up. This is not made known to the workers, but the employers of big industries have been told.

Protect industries, among others, are:

Dinamite Novel.
at Carmignani, Villafranca, Pallerone

Societa Metallurgica Italiana
(Biggest munitions factory for infantry)

Fornaci di Borgo (1,500 workers)

Limestre Livorno Campo Pizzoro.

Cipriani Bocchiani e cia Florence
Fonderia del Pignone e cia "
Richard Ginori a Bia "

Ditta Dell'Oglio
(makes new kind of torpedo) La Spezia

Hydro-Carburi Nazionale
(Presidente: Emanuele Floridia, Republican Fascist).

(R.L. P.W.B. Rome).

3725

XXIII. Transport.

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(M.L. P.W.B. Rome).

3725

XXIII. Transport.

Rail

Line VENICE-MILAN-TRIESTE: trains twice a day, with sometimes even a sleeping car.

Line VENICE-BOLOGNA: no regular trains.

Locomotives were far from sufficient for traffic needs.

FLORENCE All tramways are working normally. Horsedrawn cabs are numerous.

(P.W.B. Rome).

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XXIV. Air Raid Damage.

FLORENCE. Church of Sacred Heart destroyed. Residential district hit. (Radio Rome 2nd May 1944.)

Locomotive depot near central station badly damaged in recent raid. Station itself not badly damaged. (Eighth Army Special Intelligence summary No. 10 up to 12th May).

Some military objectives have been hit and railways installations disorganised. The bombing has been carried out with great care and precision, and little has been destroyed in error with the exception of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a few dwelling houses in the outskirts of town and the Teatro Comunale.

MILAN

Some of the Milanese are beginning to drift back. Most of them had left because of the centre of the city was practically destroyed.

The PIRELLI, BIANCHI, ALFA ROMEO works wiped out. Not a great loss of life owing to hightly exodus and good shelters. A good deal of occupation was found for workmen in clearing away debris and skeletons.

The Isotta Fraschini is untouched. Sesto San Giovanni has also not been hit, where the Marelli works are. Caproni was hit, but not much damaged. The Duomo is untouched except for one "guglia".

XXV. Conditions in Florence.

Situation on about 12th June 1944. Complete calm prevails except for anti-fascists who are organising. The patriots are doing well in the area. The Republican Fascist Bund have, however, arrested a number of people.

Water, gas and light are normal. Food supply is good, meals cost from 30-100 lire. Transport is practically normal.

(Advanced G-2. 16.6.44.)

Florence is cheaper than Rome. There is a general air of expectancy. During the nights one used to hear occasional shots, otherwise life is normal. All the big hotels are occupied by the Germans, only the small ones are left to the civilian population, and a pass

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Some of the Milanese are beginning to drift back. Most of them had left because of the centre of the city was practically destroyed.

The PIRELLI, BIANCHI, ALFA ROMEO works wiped out. Not a great loss of life owing to hightly exodus and good shelters. A good deal of occupation was found for workmen in clearing away debris and skeletons.

The Isotta Fraschini is untouched. Sesto San Giovanni has also not been hit, where the Marelli works are. Caproni was hit, but not much damaged. The Duomo is untouched except for one "guglia".

XXV. Conditions in Florence.

Situation on about 12th June 1944. Complete calm prevails except for anti-fascists who are organising. The patriots are doing well in the area. The Republican Fascist Band have, however, arrested a number of people.

Water, gas and light are normal. Food supply is good, meals cost from 30-100 lire. Transport is practically normal.

(Advanced G-2. 16.6.44.)

Florence is cheaper than Rome. There is a general air of expectancy. During the nights one used to hear occasional shots, otherwise life is normal. All the big hotels are occupied by the Germans, only the small ones are left to the civilian population, and a pass from the German Governor is always required. The Florentines were delighted at the fall of Rome, and assembled in the streets in numerous little groups, as there was a strong German edict against demonstrations. (C.C. P.W.B. Rome).

LABOUR

XXVI. Wages.

Nearly all workmen are employed by the TODT organisation. In FLORENCE, the medium wage for manual workers is 100 lire per day, while clerks receive only 50 lire per day.
A and M. left Florence 3.8.44. P.W.B. Rome).

SECRET.

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SECRET
This information is released by Military Censorship for all propaganda except for items side-lined.

XXVI. Conditions of Work in Labour Service.

All young men are subject to the Labour Service (Servizio del Lavoro) and those employed in authorised factories receive a special German pass. Those who obey the call-up orders are called "Graziani" , and those who have to be impressed are called "Badogliani".

They receive:

10 lire a day plus food.
20 lire a day for the family of the worker, plus
10 lire for each son.

Anyone caught after escaping is forced to work without pay. Some have preferred to join the German army rather than submit to such conditions.

One informant who was with a German AA unit was paid 100 lire every 10 days. He had exactly the same rations as the Germans, except their equivalent of our NAAFI issue. These rations he described as scarce.

Morning: half a loaf of rye bread, cheese or sardines.

Evening: soup.

7 cigarettes a day.

Another informant was paid 14 lire a day as a Cpl. and as a Sgt. was to have received a monthly bonus of 10 lire. His rations were as follows:-

Morning: Coffee, half or third loaf. 50 grms. butter for day, small piece salame

Midday: Nothing

Evening: Soup.

(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary) 12.6.44.

XXVIII. Labour at Brescia

3724

[illegible] of the population of Brescia is working in [illegible]

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Midday: Nothing

Evening: Soup.

(Base Army Special Interrogation Summary) 12.6.44.

XXVIII. Labour at Brescia

3724

A large part of the population of Brescia is working in industry which the Germans are exploiting. A certain group of industries at LUMEZANE (PIAVE, SAN SEBASTIANO) are working for the Germans willingly and their owners are making fortunes. Also at GARDONE. DESENZANO is a centre of the Todt organisation and of other Fascist groups.
(R.G. P.W.B. Rome).

PRESS

XXIX. Press in Florence and Bologna.

FLORENCE. Florence has in effect one daily paper "la Nazione" which appears in the morning under that title and in the afternoon as the "Nuove Giornale". The offices and printing press are at Via Ricasoli 8.

The Nazione possesses the only rotary press in Florence; it is possible that it has further presses hidden in other print shops in the town.
SECRET.

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SECRET

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PISA Printing Presses.

L'idea Fascista -Tipografia Mariotti - Via Faggiola.
This press has rotary machines. L'Idea Fascists is the weekly Fascist paper.

Messagero Toscano-Via Tavoleria-Catholic weekly - press used by the parties for their papers - may have rotary.

(R.S. P.W.B. Rome.)

BOLOGNA In Bologna there is a highly developed system of printing and distributing pro-Allied leaflets.
(8th Army Special Interrogation Report 12.6.44).

XXX. Clandestine Press.

MILAN Italia Libera (Azione)
La Punta (Demo Christians)
L'Avanti (Socialists).

FLORENCE

Since the 8th September 1943 the parties have published at intermittent periods the following papers:-

Christian Democrats	Il Popolo
Action Party	Italia Libera
Socialists	Avanti (4 numbers only)
Communists	Unita (more or less regularly).

The Liberal Party only prepared propaganda leaflets and mimeograph sheets.

Source thinks that there are large stocks of paper in Florence. All the

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Head of the National Institute of Statistics. Vident Fascist Squadrist. Looted the Institute and dismissed all the staff.

BERNABINI, Fermando.	Spy on the employees of the Institute. Now living at Hotel Manin, Venice.
RICCI, Bruno	Idem " "
DE LUCIA, Giovanni	Idem.
CIRILLI, Alfredo	Spy
TRANI, Ernesto	Spy
PASQUALE, Emilio	Thug, beat up unarmed people.
MASCARO	Violent pro-nazi
BARSANTI, Gastone	Helped Adami to loot the office.
VITTO, Mario	Head of the administrative section of the Institute. Guilty of irregular administration Helped in the looting.
GIANNINI, Domenico	Assistant to Adami
SANI, Ferdinando	Spy of Barsanti.
LACI, Gino	Violent Fascist.

All the above are violent Fascists and pro-Nazis, squadrists, thugs and extremely dangerous elements.
(P.W.I. Rome).

XXXIII Fascists at Florence.

CARITA, Maggiore runs a torture house in Via Foscolo. People in the neighbouring villas are said to have moved because of the screams that can be heard from Carita's villa.

GIUSEPPE DELLA GHERARDESCA ex Mayor of Florence.

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GIUSEPPE DELLA GHERARDESCA ex Mayor of Florence.

COPPINI, Avv. Public Minister of the Special Tribunal at Perugia. 3723
(P.W.B. Rome).

(Carita was responsible for the assassination of the Fascist philosopher Giovanni Gentile, as he was about to present a report to Mussolini on the barbaric methods of the Fascist police.
(G. 2. Advanced Intelligence, A.F.H.Q. 20.5.44).

FLORIDIA, Capitano Liaison Officer to Military Legions.

COLOMBO Capitano Bn. San Marco.

ADAMI ROSSI, General of the Military Region at Settignano.

RAFFAELE MONGANELLO Prefect.

SCHNEIDER, Regierungsrat. In charge of engagement of youths for labour.
Viale Macchiavelli 17.

SECRET

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XXXIV. Personalities at IMOLA

FLAMINI 32 years old, tall, rather round shouldered, thin, dark hair, projecting jaw.

DAVIDDE Medium height, chestnut hair, clear eyes, bullet scar on left cheek, sinister look, eyes slightly wild.

BABINI, Enrico, Francesco and Emilio
Belong to S.S. In Russi, province of Ravenna, act as traders in Russi, but work outside as S.S. men. Are also in business in Pollani.

Babino, Enrico always worked with Germans even in the last war. He used to smuggle food via Switzerland. Near Ravenna he has put a villa at the disposal of the Germans.
(Sig. B. P.W.B. Rome).

XXXV. Fascists of Livorno

RINALDI. Secretary to the Neo-Fascist prefect Fadduelli.

SIMONINI Secretary to Fascio of GUERCIANELLA

GANZINI Squadrist Triumvirate Fascio of Livorno.

RAFFAELE FORABOSCHI Commander of the anti-aircraft militia of Leghorn.

The following were business associates of CIANO.

UMBERTO AIELLO: APPIO NEUCCI: BEPPE CUZZI

MARIO SCHENONE - all members of the federazione fascista before the 25th July.
(P.W.B. Rome Refugee who left Leghorn in December).

XXXVI. Fascist Prefect of PERUGIA

The Prefect of Perugia has a very bad record. He is reported to have Italian youths shot on the slightest excuse.

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(P.W.B. Rome Refugee who left Leghorn in December).

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XXXVII Spies at CALALNIERI May.

Dott. CASIMIRO is an ardent pro-German. He was busily engaged in selling medical supplies to the population at an exhorbitant price. He was well supplied with food by the Germans, presumably because LASCHITZ, the local German Commander was engaged to his daughter. Laschitz also provided him with MT to move house to FONTECHIARI. His present whereabouts are not known.

Officers of Polizia Africa Italiana

Gen GAZZOLA Said to be an ardent Fascist. Fled north at the time of the armistice.

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Magg. PINZOFER	Fought against Italy in the last war and seems to retain his pro-German sentiments.

(8th Army Special Interrogation Summary 12.6.44).

XXXVIII. Traitor at PONZANO ROMANO

A civilian named RODINI was a pro-Nazi informer in touch with partisans in order to betray them in Ponzano Romano (S.E. of CIVITA CASTELLANO)

XXXIX. Pisa Fascists

Vice-Federale Giuseppe BISCIONI.	
Avv. Luigi PASCINI	Capo Squadra politica della federazione
Guido FRASSI	Commander of the Squadre d'Azione.
Pasquino FRASSI	Collaborates closely with S.S. Brother of the above.
PELLEGRINI and CHILINI	Squadre d'azione.
Luigi and Neri GARZELLA	Live at Navacchio di Pisa
Maggiore CUNEO	Head of the Carabinieri
Avv. Mario CHICCA	Former questore of PISTOIA
Dott. Cesare STUDIATI.	

(U.S. P.W.B. Rome).

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cation Slips

Date_____

Suspense_____

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		For Col Sammons.
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3	✓	
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC		
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		3721
	12/7		FILE (S)

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET
by auth CG AGS:
9 July 1944
F.K.S.

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 020001
To - 082400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 091400

No. 30.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) The morale of the Italian soldiers stationed here in Sardinia continues to be very satisfactory. Isolated instances of dissatisfaction are revealed in censored letters of Italian soldiers. The complaints indicate resentment of living conditions, lack of personal equipment and clothing and a desire to be discharged from the Army. The following excerpt from a censored letter is typical: "We are all farmers with land to work and they keep us here; these poor soldiers, all fathers of children, are full of lice and must sleep on the ground. Why don't they send us who want to work to our homes? Are there not means to send us to the Continent or are all the ships at the bottom of the sea?"

In this connection, during the month of June 1944, 16,284 and from July 1 to July 10 inclusive, 26,818 Italian troops were transferred from Sardinia to the mainland.

(2) Concern has been expressed by Italian Army leaders in Sardinia that Communist propaganda might have an effect on the morale and discipline of the troops. Distribution of Communistic propaganda leaflets by Communist elements was the basis for part of this concern. However, from all reports, this propaganda has had, in fact, little influence on Italian army personnel. This was recently indicated by the demonstration made by members of the Italian Armed Forces at the occasion of the speech made by EMILIO LUSSU, popular Sardinian leader. LUSSU, in making a public address in Piazza Yenne, Cagliari, on 1 July 1944, extolled all Italians who fought for the cause of liberty, those patriots who are combatting in Northern Italy to hasten victory and those Italians who, anticipating the present move, fought on the side of the Russian troops in Spain". Many of the members of LUSSU's audience were Italian soldiers and sailors who [illegible]

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3720

(3) On 4 July 1944, General CAVALLARIN, Commander of the Italian Air Forces in Sardinia, received orders to accelerate the reduction of the size of his command. It is reported that morale among the officers of the Italian Air Corps is at a very low ebb as a result thereof, as many of them, when relieved of their commissions, will find themselves idle in Sardinia while their families are in Italy.

The Minister of the Italian Air Corps has requested a list of all the Air Corps personnel stationed in Sardinia with a classification as to quality of service and also a statement as to individual Fascist history.

S-E-C-R-E-T

File: security

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

(4) It was reported that the Italian War Ministry has ordered the following transfers of Italian Army officers:

(a) Major General ADOLFO SARDI relieved as Commander of the 203rd Division and assigned as President of the Territorial War Tribunal of Sardinia.

(b) Major General UMBERTO BONAGURA, was detailed to the Italian War Ministry for special duty.

(c) Brigadier General GUIDO LAMA was detailed to Headquarters of the 203rd Division as Acting Commander.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) The civilian populace, following war developments closely, demonstrate an attitude of supreme confidence in the Allied cause. The morale of the Sardinians has been definitely uplifted by Allied successes which indicates that these people link their futures with an Allied victory.

(2) During the past week, only one public incident was reported relative to the food situation. At Porto Torres (Sassari), on 5 July 1944, at about 0930 hours, approximately eighty (80) women gathered in the market square for the purpose of requesting that the bread and oil rations be increased. Upon instructions of the local Carabinieri, the demonstration was immediately dispersed.

(3) The political situation of Sardinia continues to be confused. Among the more intelligent inhabitants, who have the good of Sardinia at heart, there is a desire to curb the multiplicity of political ideas and tendencies which have been the reason for the great number of parties which exist today. In this connection, it must be noted that the people have attended Communist and Socialist meetings in small numbers and have evidenced little enthusiasm in politics. No moves of particular importance have taken place along political party lines. The situation can best be summarized as follows:

(a) Communist Party: Propaganda is widespread among the laboring classes, especially in the Iglesias area, where a mimeographed paper entitled "[illegible]" is being published.

Recently, Dr. PAOLO TEDESCHI, a representative of the Communist Party, held meetings in some of the major towns of the Island disseminating Communist propaganda. At Iglesias, on 24 June 1944, TEDESCHI made the statement that laborers were being discharged if they belonged either to the Communist or Socialist Parties.

(b) Sardinian Action Party: According to the leaders, a certain confusion exists in the ranks of this party by the recent arrival of one of its

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(b) Sardinian Action Party: According to the leaders, a certain confusion exists in the ranks of this party by the recent arrival of one of its original founders, EMILIO LUSSU, leader of the Italian Action Party. Because of the popularity of LUSSU it is expected that a great many of the members of the Sardinian Action Party will join the ranks of the Italian Action Party.

(c) Christian-Democratic Party: This party is adding more members to its rolls from the ranks of the farmers who desire a better social standing consonant with their religious traditions.

(d) Socialist Party: Socialist propaganda continues in a limited scope. It has been noted, however, that the number of members of this party has recently increased.

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(e) Italian Action Party: As EMILIO LUSSU has definitely become a member of this party, it is certain that many Sardinians will also hasten to join it. It is the belief of many Sardinian political leaders, that the Italian Action Party and the Sardinian Action Party will merge.

(f) Sardinian Agriculture Party: An unpopular party with strongly conservative policies, it is suspiciously regarded by the public.

(g) Republican Party: Gives no sign of any activity.

(h) Liberal Party: This party has recently intensified its propaganda in an attempt to enroll people selected for honesty and good morals without regard for the number of adherents. It has already interested a large number of artisans, university students, teachers, commercial agents and factory directors. Its doctrines are not yet well known.

(4) Conditions of public security continue to improve.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) At 1711, 2 July 1944, one hostile aircraft was reported in the Gonnessa area. All clear was reported at 1728.

(2) At approximately 2300, 6 July 1944, an enemy aircraft was reported in the Cabras area.

(3) At 2341, 6 July 1944, two hostile aircraft were reported in the Geremeas area. Planes dropped seven (7) flares over the area extending from Decimo to Gulf of Cagliari. All clear was reported at 0026, 7 July 1944.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) One wire cut was reported during this period between Olbia and Torralba. No wire was removed. An investigation is being carried out to determine possible sabotage.

(2) On 3 July 1944, approximately one hundred and forty (140) Italian and German bombs, deposited near Decimo in an open field, exploded. An investigation is being made of this incident by the Counter Intelligence Corps.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) Investigation is proceeding with reference to the [illegible]

3719

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

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c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

3719

(1) Investigation is proceeding with reference to the enemy agents referred to in paragraph 3 of section entitled "Incidents of Espionage" of Intelligence Periodic Report No. 29, dated 2 July 1944.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

Nothing to report.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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

4. Capabilities.

a. Because of several large, sparsely inhabited areas in parts of Sardinia, the enemy can infiltrate agents for sabotage, espionage or subversive missions.

b. The enemy can utilize the means of biological warfare against either the civilian population or military personnel on Sardinia.

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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1 copy - A-2, [illegible] Wing (US).
1 copy - GSI Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy, APO 777.
1 copy - Headquarters, C.C., S.A.F., APO 650, U. S. Army.
1 copy - Detachment Commander, C.I.C. Detachment, Allied Garrison of Sardinia.
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1 copy - S-2, 64th AA. Brigade.
1 copy - S-2, 1st [illegible] Group.
1 copy - S-2, [illegible] Group.
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1 copy - S-2, Algiers Fighter Sector.
1 copy - A-2, 328th Wing.
1 copy - [illegible] Officer and Security Officer, Headquarters, 328th Wing.
1 copy - [illegible], Headquarters, Northern Base Section, APO 396.
1 copy - File.

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1 copy - P. & P. Internal Security Officer, Headquarters, 328th Wing.
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ter Office Commu-

nication Slips

Date

Suspense

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		Col Simmons
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. CENTRAL		
	D/S & A - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/AGO		
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		File 3718

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:2 July 1944 :
: 3 5 F.K.S.:
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INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 250001
To - 012400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 021400

No. 29.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) Italian Army morale continues at a high level. News of Allied successes is enthusiastically received by Italian Army personnel.

(2) Further conflict between Communist elements and Italian Army officers in Sardinia was recently indicated when it was revealed that General GARELLI, ARDUINO, Commander of the Italian Garrison of Sassari, had challenged a local lawyer and Communist leader, one DURANTE, of Sassari, to a duel. Said DURANTE had written an article entitled, "The Truth about Capitalism", which was published in the "Giornale Civilta", on or about 10 June 1944. It is reported that the article stated, among other things, that the Italian Army had been hindered in its war effort because of the predominance of Fascist leaders directing its destinies. The aforesaid General GARELLI demanded that DURANTE revoke the article. Upon DURANTE's refusal to comply with this request, GARELLI stated that he would instruct his officers to slap DURANTE's face publicly whenever meeting him. It is alleged that a few days afterward, General FERRARI, Commander of the Italian VII Army Corps Artillery, and one General MORA, both acting as personal representatives of General GARELLI, visited lawyer DURANTE and formally extended the challenge of GARELLI to settle their differences on the field of honor. DURANTE refused to duel with the General and stated that he had preferred charges against him with the Italian Military Tribunal.

(3) On 26 June 1944, at 1450 hours, an enemy aircraft, type SM.79, departed from Venegono Airfield in German-occupied Italy with five (5) Italian Air Corps enlisted men aboard who had seized the ship to effect an escape from German territory. The men's names are:

(a) Sgt. Maj. LOMBARDO, ANTONIO, pilot.

(b) Marshal 2nd Class SINISCALCHI, LUIGI, mechanic.

3717

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

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(b) Marshal 2nd Class SINISCALCHI, LUIGI, mechanic. 3717

(c) Sgt. Maj. PARISI, ANGELO, radio operator.

(d) Sgt. Maj. SORACE, FRANCESCO, mechanic.

(e) Pfc. CONVERSO, DACHLER, mechanic.

All of the foregoing, with the exception of CONVERSO, who lives in Cosenza, Italy, reside in the vicinity of Catania, Sicily. They had planned to land in Sicily but due to a shortage of fuel, the plane was directed instead to the airport at Elmas, Sardinia. Following preliminary investigations and inquiries, which included a thorough search of the plane and personal effects of

File security

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the crew, the above personnel were all referred to the CSDIC representative in this area who conducted detailed interrogations. Subjects and aircraft are now being held for final disposition.

(4) The strength of the Italian Armed Forces on Sardinia is being continually reduced. Whereas, the strength was approximately two hundred and forty thousand in October 1943, it is now about one hundred and seven thousand excluding the Italian Navy and Air Corps. This reduction has been a definite aid to the security problem on Sardinia. The large numbers of idle and hungry troops stationed here previously were, by their presence alone, a possible threat to the security of the Allied installations.

(5) Italian Army Intelligence reports a most favorable security situation in Sardinia.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) The recent program for an increase in the daily civilian ration on the Island, originally scheduled for 1 July 1944, has been announced as delayed until 15 July. Anticipated repercussions, due to the change of date, have been prevented through public explanations of the causes thereof and thus far no disorder has been evidenced.

During this week, however, two reports of public incidents with reference to the flour situation on the Island have been disclosed. At Villanova Monteleone (Sassari) a demonstration in protest against the order forbidding milling of cereals from new crops, without authorization, resulted in a brief public conflict, compelling the use of fire-arms. One farmer was killed and eight persons wounded. Public order was restored shortly thereafter.

On 26 July 1944, a similar incident occurred in Cossoine (Sassari where the local inhabitants publicly gathered to demand authorization for the free milling of crops. A conflict was avoided by the issuance of a temporary decree, granting the authorization in question.

It has been recommended to the High Commissioner of Sardinia that similar grants for the milling be made in the various towns on the Island to forestall further incidents, typical of the foregoing, that are born of the acute flour shortage on the Island.

(2) This period has witnessed renewed activities of the Communist Party on the Island. Lengthy meetings were held in various towns throughout Sardinia. Public conferences also convened and the new program and high ideals were announced with reference to the Party and its future. Speeches accompanied these meetings, which attacked the former leaders of the Fascist Party. Inhabitants of Sardinia were enlightened as to the scope of the Communists; which Party advocated the following principles:

(1) A new order based on freedom, fraternity and justice.

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(a) A new order based on freedom, fraternity and justice.

(b) A Party destined to assume the destiny of the Italian Nation by virtue of its structural components surging from the mass of working men.

(c) Action against capitalism and property, by virtue of the prevailing exigencies of war, was alluded to as inexpedient and to be held in abeyance.

It is to be noted that crowds participating in the foregoing activities reacted with typical cheering and ardent approval. However, the con-

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clusion that the Island has succumbed decisively to the Communist movement is still problematic. It is believed that the indication rather is an example of more vigorous and extensive efforts publicly on the part of the Party than an expression of a positive superiority of Communism on the Island.

On 1 July 1944 EMILIO LUSSU, Sardinia's leading exponent of anti-Fascism and leader of the Sardinian Action Party, after several years of absence, has returned to the Island.

LUSSU was interned by Fascists for his political activities under the MUSSOLINI Regime, during which he had agitated for Sardinian autonomy. Subject was ardently anti-Fascist and considered a constantly potential threat to Fascist-controlled Sardinia.

His return was heralded by many and was featured with a radio address by LUSSU in which he announced to the people that many tasks faced the Sardinians and would be shouldered together.

(3) Developments on the various war fronts continue to hold paramount interest among the people and enliven their hope for a quick victory. Any previous skepticism that was noted here about the Allied capacity to overcome the Nazis has been dispelled and universal acceptance that Germany is being hammered from all sides is apparent. Allied gains, along with the increasing signs of a final and complete victory, are dealing fatal blows to any former Fascists who clung to any hope for a return of the old Regime in this Country. That the foregoing is also effecting a complete swing on the part of the people to the Allied effort is obvious, born either of Italian opportunism or respect for the Allies. The relationship with the populace is pronouncedly favorable.

(4) The crime wave on the Island is reportedly tempered for this period.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) At 2310, 29 June 1944, one (1) hostile aircraft, number 284, was reported in S-2255, altitude 4,000, speed 300 miles per hour, condition YELLOW. All clear at 2350.

3716

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Investigation was completed during this period concerning a suspected case of sabotage of various supplies on board the Italian freighter "Lucrino", which was first reported 15 June 1944. It was disclosed that loss of the photographic supplies was due to negligence in loading and pilferage.

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(2) No wire cuts have been reported during this week and as such marks the fourth consecutive period that an absence of this activity has been witnessed.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) On 21 June 1944, it was reported that PERRA, ENRICO and two companions had purchased 4,000 eggs at Collinas, which were to be delivered to an enemy submarine. Investigation by C.I.C. and S.I.M. disclosed that 2,000 eggs

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had been purchased and that they had been resold in Quartu S. Elena (Cagliari) for a profit of 3 lire each. After checking individuals from a security standpoint, the matter was dismissed.

(2) With reference to possible clandestine radio transmitter at Maddalena, no further interceptions have been made by Radio Intelligence teams. Action has been suspended for the present.

(3) Investigation is proceeding concerning a confirmed report that, about 2230 hours on the night of 29 June 1944, two persons were dropped by parachute in the vicinity of Cabras, near Oristano. The Alghero Fighter Sector confirms the presence of a hostile aircraft in that area at the time stated and a German manufactured parachute has already been found in the foregoing vicinity.

Description of one of the two suspects is as follows:

Name:	USAI LUCIANO (?).
Birthplace:	San Gavino Monreale.
Height:	Five (5) feet, seven (7) inches.
Weight:	One hundred sixty-five (165) pounds.
Hair:	Black and long.
Eyes:	Brown.
Dress:	Clothed as a Priest, with a white waistband; also alleged to be in possession of an American Army uniform.

Other features: Subject has a scratch under right eye; fingers are quite pointed with particularly short nails.

The second of the two is believed to be clothed in civilian dress.

(4) On 23 June 1944, PUSCEDDU, GIUSEPPE was arrested at Bono, Sardinia, by C.I.C. agents when suspected of being an enemy agent. He was identified through his own admission, as formerly associated with enemy SS troops.

Following the fall of Rome, subject effected his arrival here by obtaining an indeterminate leave from the Italian Navy at Naples as a 2/C CAPO (TORPEDINIERE) and boarded the Italian cruiser "Montecuccoli" scheduled for Cagliari, Sardinia.

He denied being sent to this area on a mission, and adhered strongly to his statement that his sole objective was to return to his family in Sardinia.

Subject has been delivered to I/b CI CSDIC for detailed interrogations and disposition.

4. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

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Eyes: Brown.
Dress: Clothed as a Priest, with a white waistband; also alleged to be in possession of an American Army uniform.

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d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

Nothing to report.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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S-E-C-R-E-T

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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Office Commu-
nication Slips

Date

Suspense

CM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		Col Lemmon
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ASC/ASS		
	STAFF Judge		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6792d Sig & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		371

C/D file
CWF

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET
by auth CG AGS:
25 June 1944
F.K.S.

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 180001
To - 242400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 251400

No. 28.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) Italian troop morale is most satisfactory. No incidents indicating internal disturbances of any kind whatsoever have been reported during the past week.

(2) During the past ten days, Communists have been distributing Communistic propaganda leaflets to Italian soldiers in Sardinia. These leaflets contain the reproduction of an article printed on 4 June 1944 in the "DA L'UNITA", a daily newspaper published by the Communist Party in Italy. The text of these leaflets hails the measures of the Italian Minister of War in: a) providing for common meals for officers and men of the Italian Army, b) assuring freedom of political thought to the soldiers, and, c) guaranteeing the rapid removal of Carabinieri non-commissioned officers who, serving Fascism, established themselves "locally in dictatorial positions pernicious to the laboring populace". Upon being appraised of this situation, the Commanding General of the Italian Armed Forces in Sardinia, GIOVANNI MAGLI, on 20 June 1944, dispatched a letter to the Italian Minister of War in Italy, advising of the prevailing condition and complaining bitterly that such an article was allowed to have been printed on the Continent. He further indicated in the aforesaid letter that the dissemination of such propaganda interfered with the maintenance of proper troop discipline.

(3) In accordance with a directive issued by the Italian Minister of War, the Italian Army Command in Sardinia is placing Italian soldiers at the disposal of farmers, allowing them to work and assist in the present harvest. At the present time large numbers of Italian soldiers are working on farms and it is reported they are quite content to avail themselves of the opportunities made possible by the operation of the plan as conditions imposed by the directive provide food, transportation, organization of small soldier-labor groups and wages commensurate with those paid civilian laborers.

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(4) The Allied Command recently requested ten Italian officers and ten Italian enlisted men from the Italian Command in Sardinia to act as interpreters on the mainland. Those best qualified have already been selected and a fifteen day refresher course has been instituted by the Italian Command to commence on 25 June 1944, under the direction of qualified civilian and military personnel.

(5) The Italian Command of Sardinia, in accordance with orders received from the Italian Minister of War, continues to discharge Italian officers who formerly held Fascist positions. Those who were "GERARCHI" (political commanders) fall into the category of those who must be discharged. "Squadristi" (those participating in the "March on Rome of the 1919 - 1922 era) are not dis-

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File: Security

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charged unless they were also of the "gerarchi" in addition to their "Squadristi" activities. The following officers have been discharged in accordance with the above mentioned policy: Captains AIELLO, ANDREATTA, EKANIZ and Lieutenants PISPOLI, MONTEMARI and CAPUZZO. It is interesting to note that only Captains and Lieutenants are being discharged and that higher ranking officers are not.

(6) Italian Intelligence reports a favorable security situation.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) The great gains made by the Allies in Italy coupled with those in France has been of untold advantage in building the morale of the people. Many of the populace have their families or at least some close relative in those sections of Italy that are now being freed of the German yoke.

(2) The political situation on the Island is relatively quiet, except in the towns where the people are accepting political freedom and are using their power to nominate persons to office that they feel are more capable of the position than those chosen by the Mayor. An incident of this type occurred in BUSACHI (Cagliari), on the occasion of the Municipal Council. One hundred (100) persons held a demonstration in the Town Hall square, against the nomination of persons chosen by the Mayor, and candidates chosen by the people were nominated.

(3) There have been four (4) demonstrations during this period protesting against the distribution of the food ration. This situation is caused by the lack of sufficient transportation to bring the food to the outlying district

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) At 1820 on 23 June 1944, an intercept aircraft scrambled for bandit. After a number of sectors plot faded.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) During the past three (3) periods no incidents of wire cutting have been reported. The increased spirit of cooperation shown by the civilians has been due to the cooperation of the local press and Carabinieri in a campaign to stop the cutting of communication wires for household and domestic use, by showing the people that by doing so they are hindering the war effort.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

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c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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3. Miscellaneous.

Brigadier General CARLO DE BENEDETTI, Commanding the 205th Division, has been appointed President of the War Military Court, II Army Corps. Temporary command of this division has been taken over by the Division Deputy Commander, Colonel ALDO TODINI.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

Frank K. Schilling
FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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ter-Office Commu-

cation Slips

Date

Suspense

CM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		For Col Simmons.
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3	✓	
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC		
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		
	Cap. Cavell		3711

S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:18 June 1944 :
:J.L.S. F.R.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

From - 110001
To - 172400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 161400

No. 27.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) The morale of the Italian troops continues at a high level. News of the rapid advance by Italian units combatting on the Continent served to inspire the ranks of the Italian soldiers stationed in Sardinia with prideful knowledge that their reorganized army is in some measure contributing to the Allied cause in the liberation of Italy. They point to this success of their comrades in arms on the Continent as tangible proof of the cooperation of the Italian Army with the Allies.

(2) Among Italian Army officers in Sardinia there is much adverse comment concerning the discharge of those Italian officers who formerly held offices in the Fascist Regime. Registering great disapproval, they point to the fact that low ranking officers are discharged while high ranking officers are left in their positions undisturbed.

(3) During this period, the Italian Military Headquarters issued an order that Italian troops will not carry arms while on pass from their organization. This is considered to be an excellent method of preventing possible incidents.

(4) Italian Intelligence reports a favorable security situation.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) The death of GIACOMO MATTEOTTI, former ardent exponent of anti-Fascism, allegedly sentenced to death by MUSSOLINI for his political sentiments, was commemorated during this period in various parts of the Island. In Cagliari, two public squares have been dedicated to him and his colleague, GIOVANNI AMENDOLA. The unprecedented large crowd in attendance at each function and the lack of any provoking incidents is indicative of the rapidly diminish-

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(2) War developments continue to hold foremost attention among the Sardinian populace. Confidence in an early Allied victory is universally manifested.

(3) A criminal gang has been discovered operating in the areas along the Cagliari-Nuoro boundry, totaling eighteen (18) men. Five arrests have been effected and a large-scale search is under way for the apprehension of the remaining thirteen (13). A substantial part of the serious crimes reported recently is directly attributed to the activities of this group. It is believed that the crime wave will be curbed immeasurably on the Island following seizure of the foregoing felons.

S-E-C-R-E-T

File security

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(4) Little change is reported on the political front and this week evidenced only one incidental demonstration in Simala (Cagliari), with reference to economic grievances.

(5) Reports from all sources indicate that the situation among the civilians here is highly favorable. Relationship with and gratitude towards the Allies is apparent everywhere.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

At 2319 on 13 June 1944, an intercept aircraft scrambled for hostile in Cape Falcone area. No interception was made.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) For the past two periods, no incidents of wire cutting have been reported. Motorcycle guards are now being used to supplement the existing patrols.

(2) No other cases of sabotage have been reported.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) Investigation of possible clandestine radio transmitter in La Maddalena area continued during this period. This set was first reported to be operating on 29 May 1944, using the 4500 Kc. band. According to original report, set broadcasted in Italian in the clear and was giving the names and positions of the naval craft in Maddalena harbor. Radio intercept teams, C.I.C. and S.I.M. proceeded to the area for investigation. No further broadcasts were heard. A thorough search of the Islands around the harbor did not disclose any information with reference to this possible transmitter. All fixed intercept stations available have been checking this frequency since the original report but no further transmissions have been reported. Investigation is continuing.

(2) Investigation was completed during this period in reference to a possible clandestine radio operating on 6580 Kc. Results disclosed that set was operating from German-occupied territory.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

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d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

a. On 9 June 1944, an incident occurred between an intoxicated American soldier and personnel of an Italian bersaglieri unit stationed at Decimomannu. The American soldier entered the Italian camp area demanding wine. When this demand was refused, a fight ensued in which an Italian sergeant received knife wounds and the American soldier was shot in the leg.

Provost Marshal, Allied Garrison of Sardinia, is investigating.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

Frank K. Schilling

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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Inter-Office Communication Slips

AGS

Date_____

Suspense_____

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		For Col Donovan
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC		CWC
	STAFF J.A.		Fwd
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		3708

S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:11 June 1944 :
: 7 7 1 2 K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

From - 040001
To - 102400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 111400

No. 26.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) This week's momentous news of widespread Allied successes in Italy which were climaxed by the liberation of Rome, along with the opening of the Second Front, were received by the Italian troops in Sardinia with unbounded enthusiasm and optimism. Much more important, however, was its effect on the high-ranking officials who command the destinies of these Italian troops. Heretofore, it was quite evident that these individuals watched Allied operations in silent contemplation and with mental reservations as to the ultimate outcome of the war. Meanwhile a courteous regard for Allied efforts opportunistically was displayed in the event the band wagon decisively would indicate Allied direction. However, the gigantic and awe-inspiring demonstration of Allied might, as the second front was opened seemed to serve as the final stroke in solidifying the certainty of Allied victory. Hence, even the most dubious of them now appear to have decided to cast their lot completely with the Allies in the interest of self-preservation and protection.

(2) On the 6 June 1944, the King of Italy, VITTORIO EMANUELE III, transferred the powers and perogatives of the Crown to his son, Prince UMBERTO, who became, as a result, "Luogotenente Generale" of Italy. Curiously enough, this event caused little concern or comments from the rank and file of the Italian soldiers and officers stationed here in Sardinia. Sentiments expressed seemed to indicate a universal indifference, although a tendency for the complete removal of the historic "House of Savoy" could be clearly discerned as many pointed to the fact that the war might have been possibly avoided had the King refused to sign a declaration.

(3) In accordance with orders issued by the Italian Supreme Command on the Continent, the Italian Command in Sardinia is discharging from the Army former Fascist leaders who held important State positions during the Fascist Regime. Much comment has been noted by officers who claim that undue hardships have resulted because of this action to those who, having their homes in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765020

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(4) The general overall picture of the Italian military situation indicates clearly that the morale of the Italian troops is at an extremely high pitch. Optimistic hopes for an early Allied victory and a quick return to homes is evidenced everywhere. During the past week no disturbances of any kind have been reported and a sharp decrease in the number of attempted desertions has been witnessed.

(5) Italian Intelligence reports a most favorable security situation.

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b. CIVILIAN

(1) Developments in the European war, both in Italy and in France, continue to occupy highest interest among the civilian populace. The Sardinian is depicted now as more hopeful and enthusiastic in his attitude towards the future. A strong feeling of friendship has been cemented with the Allied effort for the Sardinian is convinced that the downfall of the German is now imminent. His gratitude for the Allied progressive liberation of Italy is quite pronounced. The fall of Rome brought on public demonstrations of rejoicing in various parts of the Island.

In conjunction with the foregoing, a drive has been initiated in this area to collect money for Italian patriots fighting behind German lines. An intensive press campaign also identifies the drive bearing on praises for the Allies and tribute to the Italian heroes whose courageous work is little known but constantly in operation.

Also, a committee of the Free Sardinian Agriculture Association has written the Mayor of New York City, proposing a Sardinian-American syndicate, in an effort to effect close collaboration between the United States and Sardinia. Aim is to seek aid in the effort to meet present and postwar needs on the Island. The contents of the letter sang high praises for the Allies and allude to the great benefits the United States might realize through technical development of Sardinian resources.

(2) This period witnessed three demonstrations in the Cagliari and Nuoro area with reference to complaints against improper distribution of rations. In one instance, it was discovered that shipments of flour had failed to arrive on schedule in the Nuoro area and the flour ration was subsequently delayed several weeks. The intervention of proper authorities precluded the outbreak of serious disorder and measures were taken to expedite shipment for the commodity in question.

Threats against local personalities, particularly mayors, were evidenced in several towns in the Cagliari province during this week. The foregoing were either accused of being Fascist demi-gods or grafters and were warned accordingly by the various local instigating groups. No terrorist activity was indicated, however.

(3) Little political activity is reported during this week. It is assumed that the various parties, in the light of the recent war developments, are undergoing reorganization and seeking new initiatives for the oncoming months.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

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

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2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

Nothing to report.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) Notice was received on 10 June that German agents are being dropped by parachutists in these areas.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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Proper alerts on the Island have been directed to maintain sharp vigilance when hostile aircraft is detected in this vicinity.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

(1) No developments are reported this week with reference to clandestine radio activities at La Maddalena and Bono (see Periodic Report No. 25, dated 4 June 1944). Efforts in this behalf are continuing and this headquarters is now operating a radio intercept and direction finder station at Alghero and Assemini for the monitoring of all transmissions on the Island.

(2) The following named persons, recognized Fascist satellites in Sassari, were arrested:

SATTA, PIETRO
SUSSARELLO, FILIPPO
BINAIUTO, VINCENZO
COSSU, EMILIO
DESSENA, RAIMONDO
DEPLANO, SALVATORE
SATTA, GINO
CHERCHI, BONIFAZIO

The foregoing appeared before a committee, consisting of the Prefect, the Prosecutor of the King, the Carabinieri Chief of Sassari, and the Questore. Following the hearing, all men were released with prescribed reservations automatically served on Fascists by the Italian authorities. The conditions thereof refer generally to periodic reporting to authorities, hours allowed for free circulation, establishments designated as barred, and forbiddence to bear arms.

Two of the forenamed, SATTA, P. and SUSSARELLO, considered strongly anti-Ally, and alleged to be conducting surreptitious meetings in Sennori and Castel Sardo, are under special observation by agents.

The entire proceedings with reference to the release of these individuals is viewed with suspicion since it is believed that members of the hearing committee are ex-Fascists. Further investigation proceeding.

(3) Investigations were initiated during this period of the 321st Infantry Regiment at Bono (Sassari). Reports received state that many of the officers of this unit were formerly of the former 90th Militia Legion and are currently manifesting open sentiments for the past regime. Also, their anti-Ally attitude is allegedly ardent. Suspected officers in the regiment are:

Major UGHI
Captain DE FILLIPPI
Captain MASCATELLI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

SATTA, PIETRO
SUSSARELLO, FILIPPO
BINAIUTO, VINCENZO
COSSU, EMILIO
DESSENA, RAIMONDO
DEPLANO, SALVATORE
SATTA, GINO
CHERCHI, EUSTAZIO

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Major UGHI
Captain DE FILLIPPI
Captain MOSCATELLI
Captain SUSSINI
Lieutenant PACELLI

Investigation is continuing.

(4) Investigations are continuing with reference to the credited Fascist movement at Tempio (see Periodic Report No. 25, dated 4 June 1944). Additional suspects disclosed are:

SALVATORE DELLECAVE, Military tailor
MUZZETTO PAOLINO
Sergeant Major MOLLICA
Maresciallo FALCONI, Head of the radio station
Professor PELLEGRINO

S-E-C-R-E-T

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

3. Miscellaneous.

a. Investigation of the political situation in the Carbonia mining area (see Periodic Report No. 22, dated 14 May 1944) has led to the removal of one of the mine directors, Sicilian RUSSO. The latter had been the most prominent exponent of Communism in this area and considered the most likely to hinder successful operation of the mines with political waverings. Further reports indicate that Doctor SANNA, President of the Carbonia region mines, is thoroughly reliable and a person of sound principles. His program to blanket political complexities and restore the Sardinian industry through hard and efficient labor is indicative of future tempered activities in this district.

b. A report was received during this period, of an incident occurring in Cagliari between French military personnel and Italian sailors. Insults and derogatory gestures were hurled at the French by the sailors, the latter obviously inebriated. As the incident swelled, both the French and Italian groups were steadily increased by additional persons and a clash became imminent. However, the disorder was soon quelled and no violence was witnessed.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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Inter-Office Communication Slips

Date_____

Suspense_____

FROM		TO	REMARKS
	C.G.		
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	ADJ. GENERAL		
	DC/S & G - 1		
✓	G - 2		
	G - 3		
	G - 4		
	SIGNAL OFF.		
	SURGEON		
	ENGINEER		
	PROV. MARSHAL		
	ACC/ASC		
	STAFF J.A.		
	SPECIAL SERV.		
	6732d Hq & Hq Co.		
	A.G.S. File		

3705

S E C R E T

:::.:::::.:::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:4 June 1944 :
: // F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 280001
To - 032400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 041400

No. 25.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) No important change is evidenced during this period with reference to the Italian military situation on the Island. News of continued progress by the Allies on the Continent is currently contributing immeasurably towards high morale and optimism among the Italian Forces. Preoccupation is noted regarding capture of the city of Rome for it is common fear that the Germans in their efforts to defend the historic capital may precipitate its unwarranted destruction. However, the tone in general now indicates that the Italian considers the liberation of Italy paramount and is accepting any means employed as justified as long as his families, at least, are spared in the struggle.

(2) The recently initiated program by the Allies for the distribution of dyed Government-issued clothing to half-naked Italian soldiers has won whole-hearted gratitude from the Italians. To date, 10,000 have been processed and those discovered in desperate need of outer garments were properly furnished the indicated necessities.

(3) The various units still stationed on the Island are continuing their training program for the reconditioning of Italian military personnel. Although refusing at an earlier stage to respond to this training, the Italian soldier is witnessed as currently rendering full cooperation. Reports state that this change has been brought about by the constant Allied efforts to feed, clothe and ultimately evacuate to the Continent or discharge from service, the Italian soldier in Sardinia. It is to be noted that the Allied measures in this behalf have lessened considerably the potential threat to the security of the Island, caused by war-weary, disillusioned and restless troops.

(4) Reports of the following changes in military personnel were received during this period: 3704

Brigadier General [redacted] BIANCO DI S. SECONDO was relieved

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erence to the Italian military situation on the Island. News of continued progress by the Allies on the Continent is currently contributing immeasurably towards high morale and optimism among the Italian Forces. Preoccupation is noted regarding capture of the city of Rome for it is common fear that the Germans in their efforts to defend the historic capital may precipitate its unwarranted destruction. However, the tone in general now indicates that the Italian considers the liberation of Italy paramount and is accepting any means employed as justified as long as his families, at least, are spared in the struggle.

(2) The recently initiated program by the Allies for the distribution of dyed Government-issued clothing to half-naked Italian soldiers has won whole-hearted gratitude from the Italians. To date, 10,000 have been processed and those discovered in desperate need of outer garments were properly furnished the indicated necessities.

(3) The various units still stationed on the Island are continuing their training program for the reconditioning of Italian military personnel. Although refusing at an earlier stage to respond to this training, the Italian soldier is witnessed as currently rendering full cooperation. Reports state that this change has been brought about by the constant Allied efforts to feed, clothe and ultimately evacuate to the Continent or discharge from service, the Italian soldier in Sardinia. It is to be noted that the Allied measures in this behalf have lessened considerably the potential threat to the security of the Island, caused by war-weary, disillusioned and restless troops.

(4) Reports of the following changes in military personnel were received during this period:

Brigadier General MANUELE BIANCO DI S. SECONDO was relieved from his position as Deputy Commander of the 225th Division and transferred to the "Bari" Division as Deputy Commander.

Brigadier General GIUSEPPE MUSELLI was relieved from assignment as Deputy Commander of the 203rd Division and retired from active duty.

Brigadier General ATTILIO LAZZARINI, returned from Corsica, has resumed command of the 226th Division.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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(5) Military personnel stationed in malaria zones are expressing further dissatisfaction. Measures to ameliorate this condition are in progress.

(6) Italian Intelligence indicated a highly satisfactory security situation.

b. CIVILIAN

(1) Foremost among the civilians is the continued interest in the Allied successes on the Peninsula. Rumors are also circulating with reference to the opening of a second front in France this month which have prompted widespread predictions and hopes that the downfall of Germany is imminent. Morale of the populace has consequently been considerably uplifted for the Sard sees the end of his miseries identified only with the end of the war.

(2) Progress in the Italian campaign has interestingly effected a revival of the Sardinian Action Party and its pronounced activity is evidenced. The group's essentially regional autonomist tendencies are gathering momentum and attracting members from all social classes. With the belief that Italy will soon be liberated, the vacillating Sardinian has commenced now to think of possible autonomy for the Island; this, in answer to the Party's platform that Sardinia can safeguard its interests and reap the benefits of its mineral and agricultural wealth only through autonomous expression. Further attraction is apparent in the Party's recent intensified declarations to blanket Communism and prevent further spreading of the doctrines thereof.

On May 28th, the Christian-Democratic Party held its first Regional Congress, in Oristano. Its clerical propaganda against Communism and Socialism continues unabated. Many Sardinians are seeking solace in the Party for, depressed by the isolar immorality and growing lack of values, they see in the tenets of the Catholic Church the single weapon for the restoration of dignity and the preservation of social, economic and political integrity in Sardinia.

(3) Three demonstrations were reported during this week motivated by protests against the improper distribution of rations. In Pabillonis (Cagliari) an attempt was made in this connection to assault the mayor, the latter being accused of graft. These incidents, however, are considered negligible for reliable sources substantiate the increasing regularity of food distribution. Public gatherings, like mural inscriptions, are for the most part regarded as strictly indigenous and either will appear upon the slightest provocation.

(4) Public security demonstrates universal improvement for this period. Both cattle thefts and rustling have diminished and no serious delinquency was evidenced.

(5) Civilian relationship with both Allied and Italian military personnel continues as highly favorable.

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(5) Civilian relationship with both Allied and Italian military personnel continues as highly favorable.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY.

Nothing to report.

S-E-C-R-E-T

- 2 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Two (2) wire cuts are reported as occurring outside patrolled areas this week. A total of approximately three hundred (300) feet of wire was removed.

Investigations are proceeding.

(2) On 1 June 1944, at 1000 hours, a Beaufighter VI-F, 12859, crashed and burst into flames preliminary to take-off at the Elmas airdrome. Investigation disclosed that the crash was caused by a puncture in the left tire. No evidence of sabotage was discovered.

However, all Air Force units are being directed to make a thorough inspection of aircraft tires to detect any signs of detonators, according to a report from higher headquarters. These small detonators can be inserted into the rubber and the visible portion looks like a nailhead.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

None reported.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

(1) Reliable sources reported during this period the existence of a clandestine radio transmitter between Bono and Bultei (Sassari province). Radio direction finder cars and SIM agents are being employed to determine the exact location of this allegedly subversive activity.

It is believed that this station is being operated by a group of ex-Fascists in Sassari who are reported to be conducting surreptitious meetings in Porto Torres. They are indicated as follows:

General BALLARIO, now residing in Sassari, former Fascist Militia Commander in Sardinia

Major CAPULLO FRANCESCO, with the Forestry Militia and friend of Colonel CHIANA who was arrested in the MARINI case.

Colonel BORATTO, with the Italian Corstal Defences at Porto Torres.

Further details are lacking pending completion of investigations.

3703

(2) With reference to "Il Manganello", Fascist clandestine newspaper distributed in the provinces of Sassari and Nuoro, (see Periodic Report

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760020

inserted into the rubber and the visible portion looks like a mushroom.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

None reported.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

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Major CAPULLO FRANCESCO, with the Forestry Militia and friend of Colonel CHIANA who was arrested in the BANDINI case.

Colonel BORATTO, with the Italian Coastal Defences at Porto Torres.

Further details are lacking pending completion of investigations.

3703

(2) With reference to "Il Manganello", Fascist clandestine newspaper, distributed in the provinces of Sassari and Nuoro, (see Periodic Report No. 21, dated 7 May 1944) the following named suspects of Sassari are believed to be the authors:

CIPRIANI, student of medicine.

Lt. GAVINO RUYU, via Dei Mille.

ARTURO USAI, medical student.

LUIGI BIANA, via Roma.

DIODATO PIGLIARU, via Diaz.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

Doctor PONS.

Lt. FRANCO DI CHIRICO.

Professor ANTONIO ERA.

Ex-Rector CARLO CASTALDI.

Investigations are continuing.

(3) On May 30th 1944, a report was received with reference to a second clandestine radio transmitter operating in the vicinity of La Maddalena. Radio operators of the 167th AAA at La Maddalena transmitting on a 4500 KC. Band encountered interference frequently in the form of an Italian speech in this area. Measures then were taken to determine the nature of the Italian broadcast; translation disclosed that a description of maneuvers being conducted by British Naval Craft in that area was being transmitted along with the names and positions of all craft in the harbor.

Efforts are in progress to locate the transmitter by way of radio direction finder cars. Further details await completed investigations.

(4) On 29 May 1944, the Island was alerted and condition ABLE was established. No developments followed, however, and the general alert was suspended on 30 May.

(5) Investigations were conducted during this period with reference to an alleged Fascist movement in Tempio (Sassari). 2nd Lt. RUGGERO DERSETTA of FAUSTO is being held as one of the suspects.

DERSETTA, a Continental, was born in Milan. He is a law student, former GIL and GUF member, currently stationed with the 59th Infantry Regiment at Tempio. Subject has fought in Russia and is a pronounced pro-German.

A search has also been initiated with reference to the location of T. Major MARIA STEFANO, ex-Milicieman, reportedly a colleague of DERSETTA.

Further details are lacking. Investigations still proceeding.

(6) During this period the case on Lt. ERALDO MOISO (see Periodic Report No. 12, dated 6 March 1944), suspected of subversive activities both in Corsica and in Sardinia, was closed. No evidence was obtainable that MOISO and his men were associated with clandestine operations and basis for inquest was found inapplicable.

3. Miscellaneous.

a. During this week notice was received that a floating mine exploded in the harbor of Alghero. Investigations led to the discovery of two additional [illegible] immediately in the same position. Mines were identified as of Austrian [illegible] Naval

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Further details are lacking. Investigations still proceeding.

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3. Miscellaneous.

a. During this week notice was received that a floating mine exploded in the harbor of Alghero. Investigations led to the discovery of two additional mines approximately in the same position. Mines were identified as of Austrian make, weighing about 300 pounds each and were being disarmed by Italian Naval personnel. The latter indicated that there was an abundance of these mines in this vicinity. Measures are now in effect to clear the area of these explosives.

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

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FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

:::::.:::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:28 May 1944 :
:JM F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::

From - 210001
To - 272400

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 281400

No. 24.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) News of the Allied successes on the Italian front generally served to heighten the spirit and morale of the Italian soldiers stationed here in Sardinia. Informative sources indicate that these Italian soldiers await the liberation of Rome with keen interest. It is apparent that they are all of the opinion that the occupation of Rome by the Allies would be an important milestone in the struggle for Italy. However, contemporaneously with the development of the Allied offensive, there have appeared signs of apprehension among Italian soldiers here, residents of the German-occupied section of Northern Italy, that the war, as waged violently northward, will cause untold destruction to their home areas.

(2) Contingents of eligible Italian soldiers are being discharged and are currently being transferred from Sardinia. To date, approximately five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (5,923) of them have already left Sardinia. Since this group constituted the most disturbing element in the Italian Army from a disciplinary and morale standpoint, a hitherto existing situation that caused much concern to the Italian Command is relieved. (See Intelligence Periodic Report No. 20).

(3) It has been noted that Italian soldiers stationed in the malarial zones of Sardinia have been complaining among themselves and to native Sardinian friends. Censored mails reveal resentment that they should remain unnecessarily exposed to malaria when they could easily be moved to safer zones.

(4) It is reported that recently an Italian Air Corps officer arrived in Sardinia, sent by the Italian Air Corps Ministry, in order to procure forty (40) Italian Air Corps soldiers to be used in service by the Allied Command of the Continent as sabotage agents behind the German lines. Infor-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

a. MILITARY

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(4) It is reported that recently an Italian Air Corps officer arrived in Sardinia, sent by the Italian Air Corps Ministry, in order to procure forty (40) Italian Air Corps soldiers to be used in service by the Allied Command of the Continent as sabotage agents behind the German lines. Information received indicates that a surprisingly large number of Italian soldiers volunteered for the assignment. Italian Intelligence authorities point to this fact as proof that in general the soldiers of the Italian Air Corps "even though seemingly depressed because of present family and material restrictions, can in a short time regain their enthusiastic spirit if given some war task to perform".

(5) Italian Intelligence authorities report a continued favorable security situation.

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECURITY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765020

b. CIVILIAN

(1) This period witnessed three incidents in the Carbonia area, principal coal mining district of Sardinia.

(a) On 22 May, fifty Communists, following a meeting in the local theatre, forced an entrance into the ex-Fascist DOPO LAVORO building and ransacked the supply room of the old Italian Youth Militia. A photo of MUSSOLINI was seized and given an "on the spot" burning; various items of clothing were distributed publicly to the assembled group of people observing the incident.

(b) Three hundred women are reported as having gathered in the Piazza Roma of Carbonia in protest against the distribution of food stuffs, claiming that the soup ration had not been issued. Local police authorities promptly dispersed the group and the local ration board chief announced that their request would be shortly fulfilled.

(c) Under the complaint that the pasta ration had not been distributed, the miners in this coal mining district failed to produce the designated amount of coal for the period involved. The scarce produce was explained as the result of scarce nutrition.

The foregoing incidents are believed to be directly connected with the reports previously received with reference to observations made of political infiltrations within this area. (See Periodic Report No. 22, dated 14 May and Report No. 23, dated 21 May). No serious happenings of public or labor disorder are yet in evidence.

(2) This period witnessed renewed activities of the Sardinian Action Party, for the past few weeks reported as relatively inactive. Several meetings were held and the Party's program announced to the public. The town of Monserrato (Cagliari) witnessed an elaborate session by the Actionists with a display of political magniloquence by ex-political prisoner COSSU, native of Monserrato and close friend of LUSSU, founder and leading exponent of the Sardinian Action Party.

The primary theme propagated by this group to the populace is the urgency obligating the individual to join the Party Comunal Sections being formed universally on the Island; this in view of the Party's holding the predominant position in political currents.

(3) BERLINGUER MARIO has been nominated for aid to the Sardinian High Commissioner in conjunction with the current program to purge the Island of persons known to have previously committed Fascist crimes. The nomination was met by widespread approval, since the principal was and still is recognized as an ardent anti-Fascist and a man of sound values.

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(4) The inveterate crimes of sheep and cattle thefts are reported as occurring in isolated parts of the Island this week. No homicides, however, were indicated.

(5) A plan is in progress in the Decimo area to provide public knowledge of disciplinary action taken against members of the Allied Forces with reference to acts committed against civilians. It is believed that higher collaboration and good-will will be effected for, hitherto, many civilians thereof have held to the belief that Allied Military Personnel have escaped punishment for various offenses committed against the local people.

(6) Allied progress on the Continent continues to liven the spirits of the population. The average conviction in this area, now extremist, is that the war will end very shortly in Italy and that the Allied push this time will not in any sense be halted by the Germans.

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2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

Nothing to report.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) Two incidents of wire cutting were reported during this period. One cut occurred outside the patrolled area and 150 feet of wire was removed.

In the second instance, the culprit was apprehended and referred to the Italian Military Tribunal for punishment.

A noticeable decrease in wire cuts is being indicated. This fact is attributed to the recently successful discoveries of culprits and the continued raising of vital communication lines higher on poles.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3. Miscellaneous.

a. With reference to Port security, efforts are in progress to locate a new embarkation point for Italian Military and Civilian personnel; this in the desire to remove such activity from the Port proper and minimize congestion. Proper supervision from a security standpoint will be arranged.

To coordinate civilian traffic control from the Cagliari port with other ports in this area, a system similar to that of the Port of Naples has been established. All civilians are screened by CIC agents and information thereof is incorporated on a "Passengers Arriving" or "Passengers Leaving" sheet. With reference to the former, a list is provided the master of the vessel for delivery to the Security Office at the port of destination. 3700

Also in progress is the program for the screening of all crew members of Italian merchant vessels.

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Nothing to report.

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4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

Frank K. Schilling
FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:21 May 1944 :
: F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 140001
To - 202400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 211400

No. 23.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) News of the Allied offensive on the Italian front was enthusiastically received by members of the Italian Armed Forces stationed here in Sardinia. Reports of high troop spirits in view of Allied successes reached all Italian commands and, as a result, the present morale situation is indicated as most satisfactory. Formerly, it was apparent that one of the paramount concerns of the Italian soldiers centered about Allied progress in Italy and that during the lull in battle movements on that front, a pronounced restlessness was noted among the Italian troops.

(2) No interest has been manifested by the Italian soldier in political affairs. He has been impervious to all political influences and propaganda to date. A survey of all Italian Intelligence reports reveal negative findings in this regard.

(3) An extremely high standard of discipline has been maintained by the Italian Command and it is noted that satisfactory results in this respect have been achieved notwithstanding the utterly adverse conditions tending to thwart any such endeavor. Despite the well-known hardships and the lack of diversion for the Italian soldier, he has responded favorably to the rigid military training and discipline which has remained in effect.

(4) Lieutenant Colonel VOLPE PASQUALE and Captain TARDITI ALBERTINO, both of the Italian 77th Air Corps Group, are being held in custody by Italian authorities pending investigation concerning attachment to and sentiment for the past Fascist regime. Subjects are reported to have referred derisively to the Allies before soldiers of their command.

(5) Italian Intelligence sources indicate a favorably security situation.

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a. MILITARY

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(2) No interest has been manifested by the Italian soldier in political affairs. He has been impervious to all political influences and propaganda to date. A survey of all Italian Intelligence reports reveal negative findings in this regard.

(3) An extremely high standard of discipline has been maintained by the Italian Command and it is noted that satisfactory results in this respect have been achieved notwithstanding the utterly adverse conditions tending to thwart any such endeavor. Despite the well-known hardships and the lack of diversion for the Italian soldier, he has responded favorably to the rigid military training and discipline which has remained in effect.

(4) Lieutenant Colonel VOLPE PASQUALE and Captain TARDITI ALBERTINO, both of the Italian 77th Air Corps Group, are being held in custody by Italian authorities pending investigation concerning attachment to and sentiment for the past Fascist regime. Subjects are reported to have referred derisively to the Allies before soldiers of their command.

(5) Italian Intelligence sources indicate a favorably security situation.

(5)

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b. CIVILIAN

(1) Reports from all sources indicate that this period has been marked by relative calm with reference to the Sardinian populace. Neither public conflicts nor demonstrations were witnessed and despite the continuous restrictions felt from war-time stress by the civilians, few complaints have been reported. The desire for increased ration distribution is still evident but is more indicative of an effort by the Sardinian to exploit Allied wealth, which constantly impresses him by its apparent abundance, than of an expression by him that a hunger crisis is prevalent.

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(2) The visible signs of Axis sympathizers among the Sardinians are scarce. The appearance of Fascist and Nazi symbols as well as slogans continue in various towns about the Island. These "wall writing" activities, although typically an indigenous pastime, indicate that isolated cases of attachment to the past regime remain and cling strongly to the hope that the German war machine will ultimately overcome the Allied offensive. The foregoing was particularly nourished by the German defensive in Italy.

(3) The new Allied offensive was shared by much enthusiasm among the civilians. The latter regard the drive as indicative of the final chapters to the European conflict. Foremost, however, is the feeling that Italy will be liberated and much of the misery known to the Italians will vanish. Interestingly, the emphasis shown in this area is less in the Allied victory than it is in the anticipation of restoring Italy to an honorable status, once the Germans are driven out.

(4) Reduced political activity is reported on the Island for this period. Serious preoccupation is witnessed among many with reference to the Communistic movements, the latter now evidenced by numerous wall inscriptions. However, the attitude that Communism is attracting the lower classes only because of the troubled times has led many Sardinians to apathy, dismissing the matter with the expression that once an economic norm returns to the Island, Communism will die for a lack of program. There are contrasting views, substantiated by reports received, that vacillating ex-Fascists are attempting to infiltrate into the Communist ranks in expectation of ultimately regaining lost power, but under the guise of a new banner.

(5) Criminal activity during the week is reported as low with only one serious crime occurring among the civilians.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) On 14 May 1944, hostile aircraft was plotted in the Alghero sector. Intercept aircraft was scrambled but no sightings were made.

(2) On 16 May 1944, hostile aircraft was reported attacking an Allied convoy. Intercept aircraft took off. Convoy was sighted undamaged; no enemy aircraft sighted.

(3) On 18 May, enemy aircraft was plotted in the Cagliari sector. Intercept aircraft scrambled but plot soon faded.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

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(3) On 18 May, enemy aircraft was plotted in the Cagliari sector. Intercept aircraft scrambled but plot soon faded.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

(1) One incident of wire cutting occurred during this period in the vicinity of Alghero. Investigation led to the arrest of a boy, aged 15, identified as the culprit.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

(1) An investigation has been initiated with reference to the following suspected former Italian agents in Corsica:

(a) GIACOBETTI, JEAN - Age 35.

(b) GIACOBETTI, CAROLINE, wife of above.

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Subjects were residing at Bastia (Corsica) and areoreported to have left Corsica shortly after the Armistice.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

(1) Allegedly clandestine signal apparatus was found on 17 May 1944 near the airfield of Alghero in an oats field. The apparatus was composed principally of a dry cell battery of 120 volts and a small electric motor, and was discovered hidden by hay freshly cut. It is reported that the apparatus was possibly used for transmitting intermittent signals. Investigations are proceeding.

(2) Information was received that the former commander of the Prisoner of War Camp at Alghero was Captain NULE FILITTO, now assigned to the Cremona Division with headquarters at Pattada (Nuoro), and who is now reported to be on a 90-day furlough.

Investigation is proceeding to determine if Subject is the same who demonstrated anti-British activities and sentiments with reference to all confined persons in Sardinia, as testified by former Prisoners of War in Sardinia.

3. Miscellaneous.

(1) On 15 May 1944, at approximately 1415 hours, Seaman First Class JOHN ABBOTT, United States Navy, was seriously wounded by gunfire while walking in the company of two other U. S. Naval personnel along a main street in Cagliari.

Motive for the attack has not, as yet, been determined since no provoking incidents were in occurrence.

Investigation has proceeded to discover the assailant.

(2) Investigations have been initiated with reference to allegedly Communistic infiltration within the district of Carbonia. It is reported that the objective by this infiltration is to gain complete political control in this important mining area. The possibility of future labor agitation, in view of the foregoing, is now in evidence. (See Periodic Report No. 22, dated 14 May).

4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

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4. Capabilities.

Unchanged.

3698

FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
APO 534

E-1

18 May 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT : Survey of Port Security, Port of CAGLIARI.

1. I have discussed the matter of Port Security with the following:

Colonel BENDER	CAGLIARI Defense Commander
Lt. Colonel WILLIAMSON	Provost Marshal
Lt. Colonel CONINE	Transportation Officer
Commander SPEER	United States Navy
Major SCHILLING	G-2, Allied Garrison of Sardinia

2. With reference to the survey recommendations contained in the G-2 report, signed by Lt. LEONE, Asst. G-2 Officer, with subject, "Survey of Port Security-Port of CAGLIARI", the following recommendations are made: (The figures in parenthesis following, refer to the numbered recommendations in the G-2 report).

a. (1) That the office space now in use, remain in use, but that reminders to all personnel be frequently originated by the Transportation Officer for the necessity for constant caution in security measures.

b. (2) The office personnel in the Port Office to remain unarmed, but an armed guard be present.

c. (3) The question of search of personnel entering and leaving the port area presents a difficult problem as a thorough search would decrease the efficiency of the Port by making the laborers late for work. As the labor personnel are all vouched for by their employer, in an agreement entered into by him and Colonel CONINE, and as the past has not produced any attempts to enter the Port for purposes of sabotage, it is felt that the present manner of control, although not perfect, is sufficient.

d. (4) It is thought that more control of railroad workers should be effected. It is suggested that an agreement with the railroad be secured in which the railroad management would undertake to allow only known, loyal, employees to enter the Port area, and that as soon as their duties there are completed, they leave the area. Colonel CONINE feels any pass or search procedure will be too time-consuming to be practical.

Fld. Security

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e. (5)(6) That a survey be made by the Cagliari Defense Commander together with the Commanding Officer of the Italian Infantry Battalion, which he has at his disposition, of the barbed wire obstructions and that they be amplified and extended to give greater protection against direct action, sabotage and pilferage than at present. This survey will include consideration of elimination of such gates as Colonel CONINE can dispense with and still operate the Port efficiently.

f. (7) The surveillance of the waters of the Port has been delegated to the Royal Italian Navy by Commander SPEER, and he feels that the present patrol is accomplishing its mission. It is recommended that no change be made.

g. Colonel CONINE has requested that he be loaned Lt. LEONE, Asst. G-2 Officer of this headquarters, to prepare a coordinated plan for the Port Security which will define the various responsibilities of the many authorities who now have seperate guard systems, orders, supervisors, and responsibilities in the Port. This plan will be so constituted as to bring all the various elements under control of the Port Commander, with the exception of the U.S. Navy, which will enter into the plan after consultation and agreement.

3696

TOP SECRET.

8.- The Italian Replublican Army.

Evidence that the SAN MARCO Regiment has been developed into a formation of divisional size and is being trained in GERMANY, further confirms that the greater part of the Fascist Republican Army is being constituted in GERMANY under close supervision of the German Wehrmacht.

Including the SAN MARCO Division, it seems that there are some seven infantry divisions and two Alpine divisions being formed and trained in GERMANY. In addition to the training centres identified at HEUBERG, MUNSINGEN, GRAFENWOHR and SENNE, (see G-2 Weekly Intelligence Summary No.87, Part I, Para. A.5), training camps for Italian Units have been reported in various localities in East PRUSSIA.

In Northern ITALY, movements of Italian Alpine troops from the NOVARA area towars GERMANY lend further weight to the belief that the reconstituted component battalions of the ex "TRIDENTINA" Alpine Division actually have been sent to GERMANY, probably to be incorporated in the two Alpine Divisions forming at MUNSINGEN.

What appears to be the VI Battalion of the 1 S.S. (Milizia Armata") Division, other elements of which have been in contact on the Anzio front, has been identified at CUNEO, where probably it is being used to combat partisan activity in that area.

A second Italian S.S. Division is believed to be located in the UDINE-GORIZIA area, and may possibly include the "TAGLIAMENTO" Blackshirt legion which has been operating in the TRIESTE area against patriots. The Italian S.S. Legion forming at VENICE eventually may join this Division. Italian S.S. formations apparently are controlled directly by the German Waffen S.S. Organization.

There is some basis for the support of a PW statement that the 3 BERSAGLIERI Regiment, which was revived at ALESSANDRIA, has become part of an Italian Coastal Division situated on the LIGURIAN coast. It is known that a proportion of recruits from classes recently called up were allotted to coastal defence and that the Germans are employing Italian units in their scheme for the coastal defence of German-occupied ITALY.

Apart from the 1 S.S. ("MILIZIA ARMATA") Division accepted in the Milan-TURIN region, three Italian divisions are now tentatively identified in Northern ITALY :

? 2 S.S. Division	-	UDINE - GORIZIA
NEMBO Parachute Division	-	PISTOIA
Italian Coastal Division	-	Ligurian Coast.

It is estimated that the probable total strength of the Fascist Republican Army will shortly total between 250,000 and 300,000 men.

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LM

TOP SECRET.

From G-2 Intelligence Summary
16 May

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780020

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:::::::::::::::::
: SECRET :
:by auth CG AGS:
:14 May 1944 :
: F.K.S.:
:::::::::::::::::

INTELLIGENCE PERIODIC REPORT

From - 070001
To - 132400

ISSUING UNIT: ALLIED GARRISON OF SARDINIA
PLACE : ELMAS AIR BASE
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE: 141400

No. 22.

1. Situation at end of period.

a. MILITARY

(1) At the present time the most important factor in Italian Army morale is the mail situation. A great majority of the Italian soldiers stationed here in Sardinia have families in the enemy-occupied portion of Italy. Consequently, these men have not received news from their respective homes in months and the natural anxiety for loved ones continues to be of paramount concern. The Italian Red Cross, in conjunction with the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, has made every effort to effect the transmission and receipt of twenty-five word messages between Italian soldiers here in Sardinia and their families in that part of Italy in possession of the Germans. In rare instances, messages have been successfully sent and answers received after the passage of long periods of time, indicating that the system is inefficacious. A delegate from the International Red Cross at Geneva revealed that communication attempts are hindered by the fact that the Germans are employing the strictest methods of censorship in Italy and that families in the northern part of Italy are moving from town to town with frenzied, apprehensive haste, thereby making it difficult for postal authorities to locate them. In this connection, it was stated that the population of Rome has increased approximately three times its normal figure because of the popular belief among Italians that they can find refuge from bombardments there.

(2) It has been definitely established by competent and trustworthy information that the conduct of the soldiers of the Italian Nembo Parachute Division departing from Sardinia for the Italian mainland has been exemplary, both before embarkation and while at sea aboard transports. Exhibiting hearty, cooperative discipline, these men gave every indication of high morale and a general willingness to accomplish any assigned task. The men of the first departing contingents, upon arrival at the Port of Naples, demonstrated great surprise and voiced interrogative comments, as they had believed Africa to have been the true destination, despite announcements to the contrary made by Italian Navy personnel while enroute.

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(3) Italian Army units continue with training programs. Much difficulty is encountered in maintaining rigid schedules because of the generally poor state of equipment and especially because of a lack of footgear. As a result, many soldiers are left to lounge about barracks during daytime hours while others are carrying on with various military exercises.

(4) Recent transfers of Italian generals and colonels acting as generals are as follows: MANILLO GIOVANNI, Brigadier General of the Reserves, ceased to be attached to the War Ministry and was named President of the Territorial Military Tribunal of War in Naples, as of 20 May 1944. Brigadier General GUILOTTI GIOVANNI, formerly attached to the command of the 226th Division was

File (5) C (Redacted)

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transferred to the command of the 212th Division as second-in-command, effective 15 May. Infantry Colonel MARINACCI MANFREDO, formerly attached to the command of the "Calabria" Division as second-in-command, was transferred to the command of the "Friuli" Division as second-in-command, as of 15 May. Infantry Colonel LEDDA GAVINO ceased to be Chief of Staff of the XIII Army Corps and was transferred to the command of the "Calabria" Division as second-in-command.

b. CIVILIAN.

(1) A report was received during this period of a clash between the townspeople of Oniferi (Nuoro) and the Carabinieri, during which six (6) persons were wounded and one was killed.

The disturbance occurred when inhabitants of Oniferi, allegedly stirred by local Communists; proceeded to lead cattle and sheep onto property privately owned by local citizens, with the claim that such land was rightfully the sole property of the community and as such was to be shared by the citizens. The local police authorities interceded to protect the properties concerned and to clear the land of the animals. An immediate conflict ensued as approximately 500 peasants rallied with axes and hedge-bills. Rioters, posted on heights about the town, opened fire on the police, and an exchange of fire followed. After thirty minutes of public conflict, the disturbance was quelled and order restored.

Sixty-three (63) men and sixteen (16) women were arrested. Some thousand sheep and cattle were seized and are being held pending completed investigations.

It is believed that the Communistic movement in Sardinia has developed strongly in the town of Oniferi and the theory of comunal ownership of land has been a decided attraction for the innabitants thereof. As a result, the latter, protesting the continued private ownership of the land in evidence, and allegedly ignoring any legal aspects, proceeded to take possession of the land and effect its return to a status of common ownership.

An effort has begun to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the current dispute in this locality.

(2) With reference to the economic situation of the populace as a whole, it is indicated that continued improvement is being witnessed, with no demonstrations occurring during this period. However, the following economic discrepancies still exist:

(a) Scarcity of necessary commodities, other than food.
(b) Stagnant commercial activities.
(c) Intensification of bartering.
(d) General depreciation of money.

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(a) Scarcity of necessary commodities, other than food.
(b) Stagnant commercial activities.
(c) Intensification of bartering.
(d) General depreciation of money.

Unemployment is decreasing about the Island and is now estimated as 6.7 per 1,000 innabitants.

(3) Confidential sources revealed this week that organized efforts are being made in the Carbonia mining area by a group identifying themselves as Communists to obtain political control in that district. Political control, in the sense understood by the natives, is complete regimentation such as that practiced by the Fascists. Aggressive measures are being taken to place these so-named Communists in key positions with reference to the comunal and economic life of the community. Emphasis is placed on political affiliations rather than on the ability or qualifications of the individual.

It is believed that serious labor disturbances may soon occur

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by this continuous infiltration. The means of enforcing demands for more food and increased pay, which the group has already promised the workers, is through the threat of local or general strikes, or a mild form of terrorism conducted by "goon" squads.

It is further believed that these individuals are being trained by an organized head, for activities of this kind. Labor disturbances by strikes, to date identified as moderate, have not always been spontaneous but give every indication of having been pre-arranged. Four (4) Italians, previously trained in Russia, are to be sent to the coal mines about 20 May. A request, meanwhile, has been made that a committee be sent to the Continent from this area, presumably for a discussion of labor problems with the Italian Government.

(4) Several large thefts of money and cattle, including two incidents of homicide arising therefrom, occurred about the Island this week. Although the police authorities maintain a vigorous surveillance to stop this lawlessness, it is believed that the basic temperment and mentality of the Sardinian will continue to maintain a high degree of criminal activity, particularly in isolated parts of the Island, as long as Sardinians continue to feel the strain and restrictions effected by the war.

2. Operations during period.

a. ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY

(1) On 6 May 1944, one unidentified aircraft was plotted northwest of Cape Falcone. Intercept aircraft were scrambled but no sightings were made.

b. INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

There have been two incidents of wire theft reported during this period. One incident occurred in the patrolled area where thirty (30) feet of wire was removed.

Investigations are proceeding.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3699

3. Miscellaneous.

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Investigations are proceeding.

c. INCIDENTS OF ESPIONAGE

Nothing to report.

d. INCIDENTS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Nothing to report.

3693

3. Miscellaneous.

(1) On 7 May 1944, the following seven (7) civilians were seized inside the fenced zone of the Cagliari Port area while attempting to board, clandestinely, one of the ships scheduled to evacuate Italian soldiers to the Continent:

CURIALE, MARIO, farmer.
DOTA, PASQUALE, farmer.
BIANCHI, PASQUALE, mine-worker.
MELONE, MICHELE, mechanic.
RICCI, ANGELO, farmer.
GRAPO, CARMINE, farmer.
GELANO, FRANCESCO, farmer.

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The foregoing are all Continentals. No evidence has as yet been found to identify them as enemy agents or to affiliate them with any subversive element.

4. Capabilities

Unchanged.

Frank K. Schilling
FRANK K. SCHILLING
Major, Air Corps,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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INFORMATION DIVISION

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MEMO RESULTING FROM VISIT TO HQ. 8 Army

1) Civilian Morale

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

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

2) Military Morale

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

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

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

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

3) Comando Supremo

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

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

4) Conclusions

That the best use can be made of the Italian Armed forces in small units, attached to Allied formations as Corps or Divisional tps. 3692

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

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

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C.L. Bray Brooke
Capt