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Security Intel. Reports

Mar. - Apr. 1945

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HEADQUARTERS

31ST ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Auth: CG 31 AAA Brig
Date: 26 April 1945.
Initial *OGA*

ELB/k

APC 854, US ARMY
26 April 1945

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN)

Summary from 19 April to 25 April 1945.

NUMBER15)

1. ENEMY ACTIVITY

a. AIR

GENERAL: German flak gunners had few recognition difficulties this week -- the Luftwaffe being very much ground-bound.

31ST AAA BRIGADE AREA: No enemy activity. German capabilities remain unchanged.

2. GERMAN HOSPITALITY

For the past five years or so, GERMANY has been "entertaining" a large number of foreign visitors. While not all the guests are now eligible for a writ of habeas corpus, enough have survived the bounty of German generosity to attest its warmth. Many are so surfeited with Teutonic liberality that they will probably spend the rest of their lives getting over it. Great numbers of the dispensers of this open-handedness and those who viewed it with calm full-stomached satisfaction, are still at large -- with ideals intact. Of course their manner's have changed -- formerly they were somewhat official toward foreigners but now the keynote is sympathy. Sympathy for the pure but unfortunate Germans who on the subject of their own hospitality feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Their manners have changed, but underneath the real old Teutonic spirit remains, as is repeatedly confirmed by reports from inside the Nazi Eden. Two of these follow as samples of German warm-heartedness. These are not reports from a front -- these are acts committed in occupied territory by people with the status of civilians, and who doubtless loudly proclaim that condition at every opportunity.

a. "A booby trap apparently mounted on the spring of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicle cost one soldier both feet and injured another in HEUNIKOWEN (B-4359) during the period. The explosive was detonated when one of the men stepped into the vehicle, placing his foot between the front seats and an inch or two to the rear. Only a few scraps of brown paper and a battered eight-inch piece of aluminum remain of the ~~649.4~~ and its precise specifications are not known. Examination of the vehicle indicates that the explosion was not caused by a mine in the road and that the bomb was mounted in the spring or slightly higher in the right rear underpinning of the

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a. "A booby trap apparently mounted on the spring of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicle cost one soldier both feet and injured another in NERKEN (S-4959) during the period. The explosive was detonated when one of the men stepped into the vehicle, placing his foot between the front seats and an inch or two to the rear. Only a few scraps of brown paper and a battered eight-inch piece of aluminum remain of the ~~645.4~~ and its precise specifications are not known. Examination of the vehicle indicates that the explosion was not caused by a mine in the road and that the bomb was mounted in the spring or slightly higher in the right rear underpinning of the vehicle. The vehicle was stationary when the explosion occurred and the bomb was evidently a pressure type.

The booby trap is believed to have been placed between 021900 April and 030915 April, while the vehicle was parked outside an American occupied building under the general surveillance of a guard in the vicinity. The vehicle was driven to another part of town at 0915 and parked outside unit headquarters for approximately half an hour under constant observation of American soldiers standing outside. It was driven a few yards to the center of the road, with the explosion taking place as the other members of the party were climbing in. CIC investigation to determine the responsible parties is still incomplete.

This accident is strong evidence of the need for constant vigilance against sabotage by a hostile native population. Standard military booby traps and materials for makeshift devices must be assumed to be widely dispersed about this area. All that a would-be saboteur needs for another such act as this, is coordination on our part." (Source: 30th US Inf. Div.)

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Int. Bul. #15, 31 AAA Brig., 25 Apr 45 (cont'd)

b. "CIVILIANS MAY PLACE BOoby TRAPS. We sustained several casualties when members of a bomb disposal squad lifted a box of TNT from a pile of enemy explosives which had been inspected two days before and found free of booby traps. The box of TNT had apparently been booby-trapped since its last inspection. Such casualties will continue unless all troops realize that we are now in a hostile country." (From G-2 Report, Third Army)

3. MINES

The use of land mines is not new, but this war has brought radical changes in technique and scale of employment. In former conflicts, their use was limited to small numbers of improvised charges placed on routes of hostile approach or huge amounts of explosive embedded beneath enemy positions by sappers. The principal object was to kill as great a number of opponents as possible with one mine. This time the policy of spot-mining has been discarded for area mining and the objective changed to maiming or delaying rather than total destruction. Thus mines designed for personnel have explosive charges gauged to cripple and the majority of vehicle types carry sufficient power to disable the heaviest classes of motor equipment expected. Detonators or igniters have been developed for each variety of prospective victim.

From EL ALZEMAIN to the Euphrate, the Germans have laid thousands of mines, only a limited percentage of which have been removed. Most cleared areas have been dictated by transport necessity and many scattered mine fields remain either unsuspected or simply left due to lack of time or trained detachments. Until checked, all territory once in enemy hands is suspect and appropriate care should be taken. Consider carefully -- one Shu Mine, one leg guaranteed; one "S" Mine, excellent epidemics perforation up to 100 feet; one feller, one soldier and up. A Shu-Mine costs about 50 cents, if you walk on one, the man got your leg cheap.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

"AN ENVIALE ARMY CAREER - 2 HOURS

Two former members of the Hitler Youth, 16 years old, walked toward an air raid shelter on the afternoon of 2 April when the local commander of KASSEL, General von Exleben, in person, stopped them. He asked the boys whether they were not ashamed, at their age, to run around in dives. A passing NCO was ordered to take them to the nearest military barracks and have them "inducted". Arriving at the barracks 1600 2 April 1945, they received clothing and, yet without weapons, were ordered to go to the front and report to a Lt. 500 yards behind the front a captain stopped the two new soldiers, seeing them unarmed, issued them rifles and sent them forward. Arriving at the CP of their Lt, they found that same was in process of withdrawing. They were however, given the mission, together with three others, to cover this withdrawal. Deployed in a bomb crater, very shortly hereafter they observed American soldiers approaching when they failed to recognize as enemies. In order to try out his rifle one of the boys fired into the air, immediately drawing our fire. Inside of 10 minutes, just about 1700, they were surrounded by our men and taken PW. Arriving at the cage they were quite confused,

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"AN EVILABLE ARMY CAREER - 2 HOURS

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Ben L. Beal, Jr.
SERGEANT L. BEAL, JR.
Major, GAC
S-2

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" 2-2-1 plus: G-2, STUSA; II ADC; AA & CD, AFHQ; A-2, MAC, Allied Garrison Garrison; A-2, 42nd Wing; A-2, III EAC; 34th AAA Brigade; 35th AAA Brigade; 44th AAA Brigade; 52nd AAA Brigade; 71st AAA Brigade; AA Officer, MAC; Seventh Army. - 7 copies: G-2, Delta Base Section; I. O., 34th Wing; and GIC, Marseille.

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New Section Italy (Cec).

5th April, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO 14
..FO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 40

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WFO Section Italy (Geo).

6th April, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 14
APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - HQ 40

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

RESISTANCE

I. Partisan Formations

The Fourth Zone

The latest information about patriot formations in the 4th zone is as follows:-

The Nazi-Fascist mopping-up operations of January-February and disension between Communist, Action Party, and non-political groups have led to a re-organisation. The present set up is

4th zone O.C. Col "Coseu" alias "Turchi", real name Fontana. H.Q. at Antessio.

Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Caserta
Commissar "Bruno" (Communist)
Administration - an ex-Naval Officer
Liaison with B.L.O.s - Avv. Portelli, Mario.

1st Liguria Div. about 1,600 men. Div. H.Q. SASSITA (P.6032)

O.C. "Vittorio", regular Italian Army Lt.
Chief of Staff "Sardo"
Intelligence Officer - Ezio Primo
Commissar - Vas

This Division includes the

Giustizia e Libertà Column.

O.C. Capt. Carli.

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 Chief of Staff "Sardo"
 Intelligence Officer - Ezio Primo
 Commlaser- Vas

This Division includes the

Giustizia e Libertà Column.

O.C. Capt. Carl.

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Bn. VAL DI VARE - Compagnia Buchioni.

O.C. Lt. Ezechiel

H.Q. VILLAGROSSA, -CALLE 1/L CERNOVIGLIO

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H.C. VOTTE III Ltd.

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O.C. Cont.:

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Brigate Garibaldi No C.C. as yet.

"Grensi" Brigade O.C. Lt. "Italiano"
"Lattioti" Brigade O.C. -----
"Venni" Brigade O.C. Tanca (recently killed)

Centro Croci Div.

This Div. has been sorely tried by internal dissension. "Richetto", the former Commander was betrayed by a woman (whether intentionally or not is still uncertain) and arrested by the Germans. In his absence the command of the Div. was hotly disputed by the various parties. Richetto managed to escape and settled the dispute by leaving the area altogether with those men who were prepared to follow him. About 350 went with him into the PAKIA area. About 150 remained to form the core of the sadly depleted Controcroci Div.

Present O.C. Div. Capt. Colloidi
Commander "Benedetto"
Strength 150 men

Pantremolesse Bn. This is just forming. Strength 40 men

O.C. "Salvatore" (Communist)
H. "Coloreti" (P.53)

Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

The LORRAINE Div.

A few more details are available.

Div. H.A.
(Christian Democrat)
O.C. "Lino" Elementary School Teacher
Chief of Staff Aurelio Righi ("Riva")
graduate (Christian Democrat)
General-Commissar "Secondo" (Communist)

Lat S. Giulia Bde

O.C. Mario Allegretti 300-400 men

(L) Vittorio Biondi - O.C. Cent. "Leo" of the Alpini

This Div. has been sorely tried by internal dissension. "Richetto", the former Commander was betrayed by a woman (whether intentionally or not is still uncertain) and arrested by the Germans. In his absence the command of the Div. was hotly disputed by the various parties. Richetto managed to escape and settled the dispute by leaving the area altogether with those men who were prepared to follow him. About 350 went with him into the Parma area. About 150 remained to form the core of the sadly depleted Controcaci Div.

Present C.C. Div. Capt. Colicci
 Commissar "Benedetto"
 Strength 150 men

Pontremolese Bn: This is just forming. Strength 40 men

C.C. "Salvatore" (Communist)
 H.C. Coloreta (P.63)

Comitato Unico Emilia-Romagna

The MODENA Div.

A few more details are available.

Div. H.C. O.C. "Lino" Elementary School Teacher
 (Christian Democrat) Chief of Staff Aurelio Righi ("Riva")
 graduate (Christian Democrat) General-Commissar "Secondo" (Communist)

Lat 2. Giulia Bde

O.C. Mario Allegretti 300-400 men

(a) Monchio Bend - O.C. Capt. "Leo" of the Alpini
 (b) Party of Action Bend - Mario Allegretti.

2nd "Uragone" Bde (originally 34th Garibaldi Bde) 500 men
 C.C. "Minghini" a moderate Communist

3rd "Dolo" Bde (originally 27th Garibaldi Bde) 100-200 men

O.C. "Balin" a very moderate Communist

4th Command Bend O.C. "Uragone" Communist about 100 men

5th Bend "Police Service", assists H.C. and is commanded by Vice-Commander "Tonino" (Christian Democrat)

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Brigata Garibaldina No C.C. as yet.

"Gramsci" Brigade O.C. Lt. "Italieno"
"Matteotti" Brigade O.C. -----
"Venni" Brigade O.C. Tenco (recently killed)

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Present O.C. Div. Capt. Colodi
Commissar "Benedetto"
Strength 150 men

Pontremolese Bn. This is just forming. Strength 40 men

O.C. "Salvatore" (Communist)
H.A. Coloreta (P.63)

Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

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Div. H.A. O.C. "Lino" Elementary School Teacher
(Christian Democrat) Chief of Staff Aurelio Righi ("Rive")
Graduate (Christian Democrat) General-Commissar "Secondo" (Communist)

1st S. Giulia Bde

O.C. Mario Allegretti 300-400 men
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 Strength 150 men

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 Graduate (Christian Democrat) General-Commissar "Secundo" (Communist)

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 O.C. "Minghin" a moderate Communist
3rd "Dolo" Bde (originally 27th Gariboldi Bde) 100-200 men
 O.C. "Salin" a very moderate Communist
4th Command Band O.C. "Uragano" Communist about 100 men
5th Band "Police Service", assists H.C. and is commanded by
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The "Marcello" Band, previously reported as forming part of the Lodigene Div., is now disowned by that formation owing to the behavior of its commander "Marcello", a captain from PLAIN. It numbers about 300 men and operates in the M. S. M. XINO Area.

General Situation

In North Italy a feverish state of expectation reigns among the patriots. General Clark's last message has roused all hopes, and on Allied advance will in all probability be the signal for a general insurrection. Italians claim that armed patriots now number 200,000, of whom 60,000 are in organized formations; 40,000 are in small independent groups; and the rest are scattered throughout all the cities and towns of N. Italy. The workers of MILAN and TORINO are in a constant ferment. In MILAN alone 14 strikes were recorded from 5th to 10th February, and the agitation has spread to LIGURIA. Surprise attacks on Germans are increasing.

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

PIEMONTE

VAL GRANA On the night of 11/12 February elements of the "Paolo Breccini" Brigade attacked the last evening train from TURIN to CUNEO in S. Benigno station. Eighteen prisoners were taken, including a German Captain, a lieutenant of the Littorio Div., a warrant officer, and four German M.C.O.s and 2 soldiers. Two Germans were killed in the fighting and an unknown number blown up when the train ran on to mines. The patriots took many arms and suffered no losses.

On the 13th German detachments and elements of the "Vallo Pese" Black Brigade of MILAN, of the Lidornici Black Brigade of CUNEO, of the Littorio and M. Ross Divs and of the R.A.P. of TORINO, attacked the 1st Alpine Justices and Liberty Div. in the Val GRANA and inter alia valleys, especially V.L. MIRA. Most of the attacks were beaten off with loss and it was only when "Gino" the chief of the predileves band of the "P. Breccini" Brigade was killed that the band retired in good order. On the 17th the attackers abandoned the valley. In the V.L. MIRA the enemy was attacked and driven off with loss. Enemy losses amounted to over 100 killed, wounded and missing. Patriots lost "Gino", a Russian Major KENCH, and two other partisans killed, no wounded or prisoners.

On 20th February a German column attacked a detachment of the C. Rosselli Brigade in the VAL STURA. After four hours fighting the patriots retired without loss, having killed two

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On the night of 22/23 February patriots of the Val Grenat Brigade and 20th Brigade blew up the railway track, together with a locomotive and some trucks of a military train on the TURIN-CUNEO line between S. Benigno and Centallo.

Ciétorre D'Assi

In recent fighting (date not given) in the vicinity of CISTARIA D'ASSI, Nazi-Fascists lost 80 killed and 120 wounded and lost 2 motor vehicles and many arms.

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Garbagna (18 km E of Novi Ligure) Black Brigades from Tortona and Novi Ligure sent into the Garbagna zone about mid-March to mop up, suffered heavy losses in men and material.

Varzi-Ponte Nizza (28 km & 18 km S.E. of Tortona). About mid-March Forcosan, G.N.A. and "Samarco" Div. detachments were driven off by Partisans and lost in armoured car and many automatic weapons. Frienza (24 km W. of Vercelli) The Republican garrison was overwhelmed. 3 Fascists were killed and 6 captured.

Genoa (14 km W of Strada Borromeo) On 15th March the entire Republican garrison of 40 men was captured, as well as much material, by a surprise attack.

LONG KEY

The only information available for this period comes from the Swiss press, which reports the following:-

Milan 15th March. An encounter occurred in Milan between Nazi-Fascist groups and partisans who tried to disarm the former. Two partisans were captured and shot, the Nazi-Fascists lost two killed and four wounded. The Fascist Press reports that recently small groups of partisans have repeatedly tried to disarm German and Fascist soldiers in the streets of Milan.

Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza) 400 Vissoy Russians joined the Desquis Caponego (Milan) 200 partisans attacked a store, killed five German soldiers, wounded ten and captured in ordnance material.

Maddeleine Lombarda (Varese). 17 partisans captured 153 men in the Fascist barracks and seized food supplies and much material.

Milan. Partisans raided Niguarda civil hospital, liberating 25 political prisoners and disarming 40 policemen.

FASCIST FORCES

III. New Divisions and Battalions

The Staff of the Fascist Army is reported to have studied the

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The 15th. 5 fascists were killed and 8 captured.

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LCMB ROY

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Castel San Giovanni (Siccarda) 400 Volksov Russians joined the maquis

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FASCIST FORCES

III. New Divisions and Battalions

The Staff of the Fascist Army is reported to have studied the possibility of forming new Divisions out of the G.N.R., but the lack of arms, equipment, the shortage of efficient officers, especially in the senior ranks, and the very low fighting spirit of the G.N.R., have proved to be insuperable obstacles.

Several odd battalions have been scraped together out of G.N.R. elements and one or two have been used in operations against partisans. An armed group "Leoncello" is said to be in process of formation in some locality, as yet unidentified. It is suspected that this will prove to be the barracks of the 24th Legion G.N.R., Milan. In V. 4355 the "Tevere" battalion has been formed out of individuals from Latina and Umbria, residing in N. Italy.

IV. Black Brigades

The 35th Black Brigade "Italo S. Pettini" was formed in

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February in APUNIA. It consists of a weak Bn. commanded by General BINGIONI, former Consul of MVSN and Federal of Apunian. 2nd in C is Lt. Col. LODOVICI, a lawyer of C.F.R.A.R.

V. Warning against Partisan Infiltration.

It is reported that the Staff of the Republican Army has issued a circular reminding units of previous instructions on the prevention of infiltration by numerous partisan elements, who may try in this way to avoid being mopped up and preserve themselves for a more suitable occasion.

VI. Desertions

Desertions from the "Monte Rosa" Div.

: 2.

In the night of March 16th an entire company, stationed in the zone CESANA TORINENSE-B. RUONZECCHI, deserted. This probably is part of the "Girone" Bn.

Desertions from "Littorio" Div.

Report dated 17th March states that 200 men of the "Littorio" Div. deserted to the 1st Alpine Justice and Liberty Div, bearing a leaflet No 5/II. As a result of our leaflet operation, units of this Div are forbidden to have H.Q. located in towns or villages.

Desertions from Italian Divs.

5. The interrogation of deserters and partisans, "Monte Rosa", "Littorio" and "Italian" all attest that the essential reason for the miserable morale of these Divisions is not based on any ethical or political principles, but is simply the sheer and utter weariness of the men. Typical is the P.W. who, when assured by his German Sergeant Major that the war would end in 1946 with a German victory, was much distressed, not at the thought of a victorious Germany, but by the appalling idea that he must wait until 1946 for peace. The only influence that keeps them together is their fear of their German W.C.Os, fear of ill-treatment by partisans and fear that the Allies will keep them under arms to fight the Japanese.

This depression is not relieved by the attitude of the population. When the Italian Div. passed through MANTOVA, the only city traversed in the day-time, the troops marched through the streets amid the icy silence of the people. The only words uttered were words of pity and commiseration from a woman who cried out upon boys - "poor lads!"

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VIII. Mussolini's Socks and Shoes for the "Italia" Div.

P.W. of the Italia Div. states that the following letter from Gen. M.M. RDI was circulated among the "Italia" Div.

"Dear Meinardi,

The bearer of this letter will bring to you 2,000 pairs of socks and 30,000 pairs of shoes. Vehicles, arms, munitions and clothing will follow. Tell your Bersaglieri just to have a little

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care patience (They have already had so much)

The uniform for the entire "Italian" Division will be the Blackshirt and the helmet with plumes.

Yours devotedly,
Mussolini".

IX. The Italian Military Legion

The Duce has conferred the Military Cross on the Legion as a reward for recent operations against partisans. A communiqué published on this occasion announced that the Legion had lost 85 killed and 300 wounded. As is well known, the Legion is only employed in fighting the Italian maquis. It appears, nevertheless, that the Legion is not entirely trustworthy, as it is reliably reported that a large proportion is ready to go over to the Communists with arms and equipment when the Germans withdraw.

X. Mopping-up Operations.

The "Regione fascista" of 13th March claims that mopping-up operations in the A.S.M. region liberated certain localities which had been "Partisan H.Q." and inflicted heavy losses, with hundreds of dead and prisoners and large captures of arms and ammunition. This seems to be the farcical version of the fighting round CISTERNA and S.M.

"L'Espresso" states that up to date the losses of the G.N.R. have been 2,763 killed and 3,707 wounded.

GERMANS

XI. Kesselring's Successor.

Since our last report Kesselring has left the Italian theatre, and speculation is rife in regard to his successor. Four candidates have been mentioned.

- (1) General Oberst Von VIBRINGHOFF, commanding the 10th Army, has been in Italy since the earliest days of the Italian campaign, and took over from Kesselring during his illness. Under his command German troops suffered heavy and unnecessary losses.

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- (1) General Oberst Von VIETTINGHOFF, commanding the 10th Army, has been in Italy since the earliest days of the Italian campaign, and took over from Kesselring during his illness. Under his command German troops suffered heavy and unnecessary losses.
- (2) Gen. Von LAMZSEN, commanding 14th Army.
- (3) General HELLBACH, commanding 1st Paratroop Corps, is a more junior commander, but has much to recommend him. He is a staunch Nazi and full of the offensive spirit. At least he may take over the command of one of the armies.
- (4) Gaffen S.G. General COLFF. This mysterious individual is Himmler's Plenipotentiary in N. Italy, a friend of Rehr in German Ambassador and appears to have a finger in many pies such as partisans, Fascist forces, loot, demolitions, administrative problems etc. While he does not appear to be a very suitable person for a Military Command, he is not to be excluded. Italian circles in the North rather incline to think he may be the eventual successor, especially as he seems to have left for Germany very recently.

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XII. The Defence of N. Italy

While no doubt it is an essential part of German policy to cling as long as possible to N. Italy as the last remaining source of food and war materials outside Germany, it can be no part of German strategy to permit 24 Divisions to be cut off and lost.

Kesselring certainly has done everything humanly possible in the way of fortification and demolition to cope with the problem set him by this general policy, but in view of the drain on his resources of manpower owing to the recall of troops to Germany, no other solution is apparent except that of contracting his front and abandoning territory.

Four Divisions have already left and it seems that a fifth is already on its way. The first reasonable step to take would appear to be the abandonment of Piedmont, Liguria, Emilia and a withdrawal to the fortified lines of the Po and the Ticino. It seems that the movement of Republican Divisions into the valleys of the Lanzo and of Susa and Aosta, the requisitioning of quarters in the Pinerolo-Cuneo-Orbassano zone by billeting officers of the 24th Division and the exceptional police measures ordered, all point to the withdrawal of the 5th Alpine and 34th Divisions from Piedmont at an early date, which must lead, sooner or later, to the abandonment of the Apennine line.

On the other side of the theatre Kesselring has always shown a certain nervousness in regard to possible Allied landings on the E. Adriatic shore and operations in combination with Yugoslav forces. To cope with this threat it seems that PRINZIA (about halfway between P.DUL and MONSELICE) which was already the site of a considerable H.Q. may be transformed into an Army H.Q. or at least an Army Corps H.Q., which could co-ordinate the troops already stationed in the Veneto and use them to cope with any Allied landing. Troops movements are reported as having taken place towards the P.DUL area in accordance with this plan.

Whether there will remain enough Divisions to hold the line of the Po or whether indeed it will be at all possible eventually to effect a retreat through the Brenner or by T. RIVISIO, are problems that Kesselring's successor will have to solve.

XIII. German and Fascist relations.

From GENOVA, it is reported that after a year and a half of occupation the German troops are beginning to be tolerated and

other solution is apparent except that of continuing the fight and abandoning territory.

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Whether there will remain enough Divisions to hold the line of the Po or whether indeed it will be at all possible eventually to effect a retreat through the Brenner or by TREVISO, are problems that Kesselring's successor will have to solve.

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XIII. German and Fascist relations.

From GENOVA it is reported that after a year and a half of occupation the German troops are beginning to be tolerated and even, in some houses, to arouse a certain sympathy, which contrasts with the violent hostility of which the Republican Fascist troops are the object. Relations between these troops and the Germans are generally not good. The Germans do not attempt to hide their scorn for what they consider to be - not an army - but armed bands capable of any kind of betrayal and baseness. In September last, Capt. Wagner, Commandant of the SS in Genova, said in front of numerous witnesses, to the Prefect of Genova that he would be able to see the war ended so as to be able to make a clean sweep of all Fascist elements.

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XIV. Atrocities.

CIVOLI (commune of Torino) in September 1944. The Germans captured 11 Mendocino partisans. After a summary interrogation, one was hanged by a noose in his throat. A second man, who asked for a less horrible death, was beheaded. A third who asked to be shot, was disembowelled. The rest were killed by bayonetting and shooting in the same room. The German SS who were responsible for this atrocity are now (March 1945) stationed at S. POLO D'ENZA. The name of the officer in charge was communicated to the Allies by the Partisan Intelligence Section.

CHILI (On Via Emilia) In January/February 1945 German SS with some Mongolian assistants removed 20 hostages from P.R.M.A. prison and returned to REGGIO. Passing through Celle, they began to kill the hostages and to throw the corpses out of the lorry, along some 4 of a kilometre. The bodies were left for 3-4 days as no one was allowed to move them.

VILLA SASSO (R. Emilia) Same period. As a reprisal for a partisan attack on a German car the Germans shot 17 picked at random from passers-by.

MINOZZO July 1944 A young man, son of the local elementary school mistress, was arrested by the Germans on suspicion of being a partisan. Actually he was a Fascist. He was tied to a lorry and dragged for 10 kilometres. Then finding him still alive, they put a cord round his neck and, passing it under his legs, drew it tight until his spine was broken. The body was left exposed for a week. When at last his mother was allowed to bury the body it was unrecognisable.

In the same village, in August 1944, a number of men were rounded up. One of them, a well known mental deficient, began to toy with a German's rifle, whereupon they immediately selected 5 of the men and shot them out of hand.

CARV. ROLLO March 1944. During a round up the whole male population of the village, 26 in number, were shot. 24 were killed, 2 were wounded and escaped after feigning death among the corpses. Among the victims was the parish priest, 70 years of age. He was arrested, together with two old sisters who kept house for him. They were all stripped naked and the priest was forced to walk for an hour round the Church with his hands up. The women were released, but the priest was shot.

CALLA (On Via Emilia) In January/February 1945 German SS with some Hungarian assistants removed 20 hostages from P.R.M. prison and returned to REGGIO. Passing through Ceila, they began to kill the hostages and to throw the corpses out of the lorry, along some 2 km. The bodies were left for 3-4 days as no one was allowed to move them.

VILL. S3830 (R. Emilia) Same Period. As a reprisal for a partisan attack in a German car the Germans shot 17 picked at random from passers-by.

MINOZZO July 1944 A young man, son of the local elementary school mistress, was arrested by the Germans on suspicion of being a partisan. Actually he was a Fascist. He was tied to a lorry and dragged for 10 kilometres. Then finding him still alive, they put a car round his neck and, passing it under his legs, drew it tight until his spine was broken. The boy was left exposed for a week. When at last his mother was allowed to bury the body it was unrecognisable.

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REGGIO EMILIA. In the Servi barracks political prisoners were tortured with the "gine delle scale". The victims were forced to go up and down stairs and at every landing a uniformed Fascist thrashed them until blood flowed. This was done by order of the Maresciallo SISTOLI, who was eventually executed by patriots in February 1945. The above system lasted during the spring of 1944 N.W. interrogations are carried out in the Villa Corsini (Via Ceirulli). The system now used is to pass a hot clothes iron over the naked back and breast of the victim. This torture is often repeated even over the wounds caused by previous treatment.

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XV. German Looting of N. Italy

The following figures give the amount of foodstuffs supplied to the Germans by the Fascist Government in 1944 (period ending July 1944) and partly consigned already and partly promised for the same period in 1945 (Aug 44-July 45)

	Up to July 44	Aug 44 - July 45
Wheat flour	800,000 Quintals	1,197,000 quintals
Rye flour	800,000	1,197,000
Rice	55,000	73,000
Pasta	210,000	300,000
Maize	-	24,000
Oats (flakes)	1,000	1,000
Various flour	48,000	52,000
Rusks	7,200	7,200
Biscuits	7,200	7,200
Beef	232,000	408,000
Pork	36,000	49,800
Cheese (hard)	12,000	16,000
do (other kinds)	45,000	82,000
Condensed milk	2,400	2,400
Potatoes	400,000	700,000
Tomato concentrates	7,000	35,000

Until March 1944 part of the German troops' rations, e.g. margarine, tinned vegetables came from Germany; since that date practically everything has been drawn from Italian resources.

The following Italian machines were exported from Italy to Germany through one transit station during 1944:

Machines	No. of goods trucks	No. of tons
Typewriters, calculating machines	113	6816.8
Stoves, economic cookers, refrigerators, field kitchens	1,112	875.8
Electric machines and equipment (motors, vehicles etc)	96	1,431.3
Weaving machines and spare parts	24	180.2
Ball-bearings	2	22.5
Sewing machines	206	1,300.0
Photographic Equipment	1	5.3
Tools, such as axes, pick-axes etc.	9	180.8

Wheat	24,000
Oats (flakes)	1,000
Various flour	52,000
Ruske	7,200
Biscuits	7,200
Beef	408,000
Pork	49,800
Cheese (hard)	15,000
do (other kinds)	82,000
Condensed milk	2,400
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	No. of goods trucks	No. of tons
<u>Machines</u>		
Typewriters, calculating machines	113	681.8
Stoves, economic cookers, refrigerator, field kitchens	1,112	875.8
Electric machines and equipment (tractors, vehicles etc)	96	1,431.3
Weaving machines and spare parts	24	130.2
Ball-bearings	2	22.5
Sewing machines	206	1,300.0
Photographic Equipment	1	5.3
Tools, such as spears, pick-axes etc.	9	130.8
Measuring instruments (meters, pressure gauges, scales)	8	66.9
Miscellaneous and precision instruments	28	507.0
Carbons for electrotechnics	61	365.3
Insulating materials	2	6.8
Grinding wheels, polishing stones	39	554.0

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Minerals and Metals.

The following Italian Minerals were exported from Italy to Germany through one transit station:-

<u>Minerals</u>	<u>No of goods trucks</u>	<u>No of tons</u>
Iron pyrites	50	873.4
(During the last quarter of 1943)	474	12,509.0
Fluorspar	649	12,980.0
Iron ore	627	12,704.8
Pyritic slag	2,593	53,230.5
Cast iron	153	2,951.3
Iron alloys (ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, ferro-manganese)	596	11,307.6
Bar billet, wrought iron	3,066	53,350.4
Sheet rolled iron	3,774	67,245.0
Iron wire	158	2,653.8
Iron tubes, kneebends	1,877	30,381.3
Iron nails, bolts, nuts screws.	130	1,843.0
Empty gas containers	41	1,689.4
Chromium	2	27.2
Manganese	1	17.6
Asbestos	1	15.0
Aluminium oxides, scrap	26	384.7
Copper and brass cakes, plates, ingots, wire	37	575.0
Tin cakes, scraps	4	26.9
Lead cakes, scrap	8	117.5
Quicksilver	10	162.0
Empty containers (water and iron barrels, casks)	65	259.6
Sulphur	5	92.0

In view of these figures it is not surprising that at the end of January Reichsmarshal Speer made the following pronouncements:-
the importance of North Italy and its industry for the German war effort.

1. In case North Italy is given up the Reichs-ministry for armaments and war production will be forced to restrict execution of orders in a number of war production lines, which according to current declarations of the OKW and ONL are indispensable.
2. Currently 2.8 million people are engaged in North Italy in war production, exclusive of agricultural workers. Half of these

Fluorapatite	519	
Iron ore	827	12,704.8
Pyritic slag	2,593	53,230.5
Cast iron	163	2,951.3
Iron alloys (ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, ferro-manganese)	596	11,307.6
Bar billet, wrought iron	3,056	53,350.4
Sheet rolled iron	3,774	67,245.0
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2. Currently 2.8 million people are engaged in North Italy in war production, exclusive of agricultural workers. Half of these engaged in war production are of direct service to the German armament production. The use as well as the maintenance of these people outside of North Italy will not be considered.

POLITICS

XVI. The Fascists

Reports from the North indicate a chaotic situation and growing anxiety among the Fascists. The new "opposition group" seems to have been a bitter pill for F.RIN.CCI. In an article attacking the

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the group he was forced to admit that "our implacability in support of the single party and the totalitarian Fascist State has suffered a blow", but nevertheless he predicted "sooner or later a natural or violent death" for the group.

Some indication of the terror inspired by the patriots is given by the following Regulations which were posted on the walls in MOEN: during the past winter.

- (1) Overcoats were prohibited. This in spite of the rigours of winter, but Fascists suspected a Tommy-gun under every overcoat.
- (2) Bicycles were prohibited.
- (3) It was forbidden to walk in the streets with one's hands in one's pockets.
- (4) On being challenged one must halt and put one's hands up.
- (5) Unusual mustaches, whiskers, and coiffures were forbidden. This was presumably a precaution against the wearing of disguises and not an attack on "liberalism".
- (6) Wearers of spectacles had to produce a medical certificate regarding their visual inability.
- (7) Double-breasted jackets were prohibited. These could also harbour Tommy-guns.
- (8) Heavy boots, particularly Alpine or skiing type were prohibited presumably one's patriotic ardour would fade before the prospects of mountain walks in slippers.

To avoid molestation a wise man would wear a citizen-like shirt, high collar and a smart tie. Thick woollen sweaters betray the partisan.

Passengers' luggage was carefully checked. Any excess was dangerous; it might reveal one's position as a Partisan's medical officer. It was imprudent to walk in the streets wearing a bandage, a possible souvenir of some frays with Fascists.

The New "Opposition" Newspaper.

6167

We have been promised a new newspaper, the "Italo del Popolo". This, the official organ of the legitimate Opposition in Fascist Italy, is to appear for the first time at the end of March. The Editor-in-Chief is Edmondo CIONE, leader of the Opposition. The appointment is a novelty in itself, since Cione is not a registered journalist.

XVII. Growth of Communism in the North.

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XVII. Growth of Communism in the North.

The Communist Party is making a great drive in the North to recruit adherents. Their clandestine paper "Unità" claims that by the end of 1944 30,000 members were enrolled. The exact results of the new campaign are not yet known, but the number of members is now estimated at over 100,000. Though some resistance was encountered in the countryside, much success is claimed in the cities of TURIN, GENOVA, MILAN, BOLOGNA, and VENICE.

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ECONOMICS

XVIII. Food Situation

Salt. It is rumored that the salt sent from Germany to Milan is exclusively reserved for members of the Fascist Party, and that this is the reason why recent trains bringing salt had to be escorted by G.N.R. units.

Wheat for Bread. Corriere della Sera 9th March announced that wheat flour instead of bread would be distributed on Sundays, March 11, 18th and 25th at the ration of 200 grammes per person. Civilian and Military canteens, messes etc. are not excluded.

XIX. Industry.

Socialisation. On the 22nd March the Council of Ministers of the Fascist Republic announced that the Social programme of the Fascist Party will be carried out during the war. Therefore by April 21st all industrial concerns, with at least 100 workers and capital of at least 1,000,000 lire, will be socialised. And the present tenants, provided they have the necessary moral qualifications of loyalty to the Fatherland and to labor, shall become the owners of the plants belonging to the Institutes of People's Houses (Istituto delle Case Popolari) and to other concerns which have built houses for war-disabled, ex-servicemen, workers and public officials. In MILAN alone this measure affects 15,000 flats belonging to the Istituto delle Case Popolari.

The E.I.A.R. at Bologna. The E.I.A.R. transmitting station at BUDRIO, with 50 K.W. aerials, functioning regularly under German control up to the end of September, when it was hurriedly dismantled by them and it is rumored taken to TRIESTE. The two towers which supported the radiating system were blown up. The studios, situated in BOLOGNA, were also completely dismantled and all equipment transferred to MILAN.

The E.I.A.R. moreover had a 250 watt station in the city itself and a jamming centre in the IDICE area, but both these have been completely demolished and removed.

The move North was not followed by E.I.A.R. personnel, who are presumably still available in BOLOGNA.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDINIA REGION

SECRET

REFERENCE : HQ/1002

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission

4 February 1947

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1947 BY COL J.A.O. FENSTUCCI

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

PART I - GENERAL

1. The Amnesty Decree referred to in my last month's report was signed on the 13th January and took effect on the 14th. It follows the lines already noted and some more precise details are given in Part II (8).
2. Features of the month have been industrial unrest in the mining area and a disturbance in Cagliari.
3. A general strike occurred in the mining centre of CAGLIARI and lasted from the 11th to the 16th January. There was no serious point at issue and the strike was not openly backed by any of the political parties. It affected all the mines, details are given in Part II (3) and (6) and have been the subject of a special report. Work was resumed on the 17th of January.
4. Disturbances occurred in connection with the projected call-up of soldiers for the Italian army. There was a small demonstration on the 17th January followed by a meeting in CAGLIARI on the 18th. At this meeting students protested against the call-up and asked to be given more information and also asked for the publication of the Amnesty terms. Only one speech was allowed and the crowd appeared to be good tempered but after dark bombs were thrown. Casualties included one police agent killed and eighteen persons wounded. The police and Italian Army personnel showed good discipline, and control was kept of the crowd throughout. The throwing of the bombs was attributed by the press to the action of "agents provocateurs" who were said to be operating at both the Mining District of CAGLIARI and in CAGLIARI. First reactions were that these men would be Fascists but it is now indicated that the men who threw the bombs came from irresponsible members of the Sard Action Party. It seems possible that the extent of a Separatist Movement in SARDINIA has been underestimated. The army call-up starts in February and 10,000 men are to be called in from leave in that month - with 10,000 more in March and 5,000 now **five** 20,000 in all. A popular feature is the economic effect on **five**.
5. The Italian Army in SARDINIA has been reduced to just over 4,000 effective. Some 10,000 men are now the rifle companies of the battalions and sent over

1. The Autonomy Decree referred to in my last month's report was signed on the 13th January and took effect on the 14th. It follows the lines already noted and none more precise details are given in Part II (b). Features of the month have been industrial unrest in the mining areas and a disturbance in Cagliari.
2. A general strike occurred in the mining centers of CARBONIA and lasted from the 15th to the 16th January. There was no serious point at issue and the strike was not openly backed by any of the political parties. It affected all the mines, details are given in Part II (c) and (d) and have been the subject of a special report. Work was resumed on the 17th of January.
3. Disturbances occurred in connection with the projected call-up of conscripts for the Italian Army. There was a small demonstration on the 17th January followed by a meeting in CAGLIARI on the 18th. At this meeting students protested against the call-up and asked to be given more information and also asked for the publication of the Armistice Terms. Only one speech was allowed and the crowd appeared to be good tempered but after five bombs were thrown. Casualties included one police agent killed and eighteen persons wounded. The police and Italian Army personnel showed good discipline, and control was kept of the crowd throughout. The throwing of the bombs was attributed by the press to the action of "Armen's provocateurs" who were said to be operating at both the mining District of CARBONIA and in CAGLIARI. First reactions were that these men would be fascists but it is now indicated that the mob who threw the bombs came from irresponsible members of the Bard Action Party. It seems possible that the extent of a Separatist Movement in Sardinia has been underestimated. The army call-up starts in February and 10,000 men are to be called in from leave in that month - with 10,000 more in March and 5,000 now **5116** 26,000 in all. An important feature is the economic effort on **5116**.
4. The Italian Army in SARDINIA has been reduced to just over 4,000 effective. 800 men were taken from the rifle companies of the battalions and sent over to the mainland from the last remainder Division early in the month. In addition the special army unit of 500 formed to help the Carabinieri has been put under orders to leave the island and has begun to embark. Sanction has been received for the formation of a Mobile Battalion of Carabinieri and Italian Military personnel. The personnel is to be found locally, with soldiers from Italian Army sources now in the island. Arrangements have been made for the vehicles to be taken over as they become available and for men to be trained to use them.

(Continued)..... 5

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FILE SECURITY

5. Crime last year 2 murders and 43 armed robberies, a steady increase in this form of robbery. 9 Mail bags of U.S. Mail were rifled on the 19th of January in Cagliari and there is a deterioration in public order.
- New Year observance on the part of Naval shore parties in Cagliari, like no other efforts, but there have been a series of incidents with Morchont Division in the Port which have caused a good deal of trouble. These Seamen do not realize that armed Italian guards are placed in the Port for the protection of ships and property and it is in their interest to work with these guards as there are no allied personnel for these duties.
6. The General del Popolo is now just over 307,000 quintals (the revised report figure was 300,000 atts). As regards olive oil, the small return of a little over 1100 quintals need not yet cause anxiety. The olives are still on the trees and it is the local custom to gather them after they fall naturally; the trees are not shaken with sticks. This makes the crop late in Sardinia and as the olives are healthy this year, the fall is likely to be later than usual. Controls have been arranged on the mills but the responsibility for the return of the oil has been put on the farmer. The result will be a pointer as to whether the local administration of the High Commissioner is efficient or not, when left to itself. The arrival of sufficient sugar to permit of a distribution of a ration of 124 grammes per head has been met by violence.
7. There has been a lively export of cattle and sheep for breeding purposes, and also of a few horses. A total of nearly 2,000 head has been sent to the mainland during the month. In addition about 4,000 tons of other commodities and 20,000 tons of Sardinian Coal have been exported. Exports amounted to 10,000 tons including about 8,000 tons of such, wheat and coal.
8. The coal strike seriously affected production of Sardinian Coal. The output per miner has never been high and is only about 15 tons per underground worker in a normal month. Total production in January amounted to 33,000 tons of washed coal. No Miners have yet come over from the mainland.
9. The bi-monthly report shows arrivals from Naples to Cagliari is in operation - She has done two trips, and had considerable difficulties in docking and discharging cargo at TARRIS, these have been reported.
10. Boy Scouts in Sardinia now number about 1,200 and some kind of uniform has been improvised for a number of the boys. A camp on a larger scale than that of last year is being projected for the summer.
11. We welcome Major F. J. to the Mining Division and Lieut. AGOSTINI, Commerce, and very much to the Captain TARRIS, Commerce and Captain SAVIGNON, Public Safety. Captain TARRIS has been with the Division a year and a quarter and was responsible for the big task of arranging the summer camp of the Port of Sardinia to the Italian authorities in the face of considerable difficulties.

- year, the fall is likely to be later than usual. Controls have been arranged on the mills but the responsibility for the return of the oil has been put on the State. The result will be a pointer as to whether the local administration of the High Commissioner is efficient or not. Men left to itself. The arrival of sufficient men to permit of a distribution of a return of 125 animals per head has been most welcome.
7. There has been a lively export of cattle and sheep for breeding purposes, and also of a few horses. A total of nearly 2,000 head has been sent to the mainland during the month. In addition about 4,000 tons of other commodities and 20,000 tons of Serengeti Pond have been exported. Exports amounted to 14,000 tons including about 8,000 tons of each, wheat and coal.
8. The coal strike seriously affected production of SERENGETI Pond. The output per miner has never been high and is only about 15 tons per underground worker in a normal month. Total production in January amounted to 33,000 tons of unmined coal. No Miners have yet come over from the Mainland.
9. The bi-continentally letter steamer *ARIZONA* from HAPJES to CALIFORNIA is in operation. She has done two trips, and had considerable difficulties in docking and disembarking cargo at HAPJES, these have been reported.
10. Boy Scouts in SERENGETI now number about 1,200 and send kind of uniform has been improved for a number of the boys. A camp on a larger scale than that of last year is being projected for the summer.
11. We welcome Major HATH to the Mining Division and Lieut. ROBINSON, Commerce, and are very sorry to lose Captain TURNER, Commerce and Captain DAVENPORT, Public Safety. Captain TURNER has been with the Serengeti a year and a quarter and was responsible for the big task of organizing the smooth handover of the Port of CALIFORNIA to the Italian authorities in the face of considerable difficulties. General SERENGETI the Italian General Commanding the troops and his Chief of Staff, Colonel CALIFORNIA, have also left to go to SERENGETI Command. They worked co-operatively with Serengeti Headquarters and we are sorry to say goodbye to them.

/Continued 12

12. No have received visits during the month from Lt. Col. WITHERS, DAFM from A-7.F.C., Colonel YOUNG and Lt. Col. WILSON, Public Safety, Allied Command Headquarters, Ser. Iander MACAZULIS, Leather acquiries and Lt. Col. CHOMMUN.

Major BRUCE and Lieut. GADZILATON returned to Headquarters, Allied Commission, after temporary duty with this Region.

Jim Thompson

J.A.S. PERHOUCK,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

WACE/rdh.

Copies to : Headquarters, Allied Commission (5)

Mo. 3 District

Mo. 2 District

C.D. 63 Marine Post, MAP.

Senior Naval Officer, U.S. Navy, CAMBANG.

Commander O'DONNELL, MAURITANIA.

MOA, SAUDIA.

Circulation.

File.

PAGE 11 - SPECIALIST DIVISIONS

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND POPULAR OPINION

During the month the call-up for the Italian Army and the large scale Russian offensive have caused great interest.

The call-up was the cause of a hostile demonstration in GALLIARI on the 17th and 18th January, and on the 18th there were demonstrations, one police agent being killed and in other persons injured by bombs.

The demonstrations were by students and a spokesman made the following points:

- (a) The call-up was not understood; what part was Italy to take in the war?
- (b) The armistice terms should be published.
- (c) There was insufficient equipment in evidence for the Army.
- (d) The economic situation of families called up would be very difficult.

The persons who threw the bombs and caused the casualties have been traced to the Card Action Party and include persons who have had an anti-Fascist reputation in the past. The Communist Party have shown anxiety to disassociate themselves from this anti call-up demonstration and, at INDORE, where there are many Communists, a small public meeting was held in favour of the call-up. It seems possible that the extent of the Separatist movement has been underestimated; one enthusiast at the Gallari meeting was heard to shout loudly that 'Gallari' should be represented at the Peace Conference.

The advance of the Russian forces on a line that creates a threat to RIMINI has undoubtedly caused optimism regarding an early end to the war. This, in turn, is already producing a desire for political advertisement in the various parties who increase a time of activity for their favorite occupation a little closer ahead of them.

Yet another new political party has been formed, the Gruppo Monarchico Italiano, under the leadership of the Marchese di SUSE in VARESE; it is a branch of the Associazione Monarchica Italiana.

Defascists. The attitude towards Defascism seems to be moribund. The principal representatives compile lists of people who played but a small part in the Fascist organization and are without means of putting products or giving them substance.

It is reported that DOTT. E. PADOA, Provveditori degli Studi in the Sardinian Fascist University, and others all at the time of the fall of Fascism is being

in the war?

- (b) The Amulston form should be published.
- (c) There was insufficient equipment in evidence for the army.
- (d) The economic situation of families called up would be very difficult.

The persons who threw the bombs and caused the casualties have been traced to the Card Action Party and include persons who have had an anti-Fascist reputation in the past. The Communist Party has shown anxiety to disassociate themselves from this anti rally demonstration and, at LIVERPOOL, where there are many Communists, a small public meeting was held in favour of the call-up. It seems possible that the extent of the Separatist movement has been underestimated; one enthusiastic at the GALLIUM meeting was heard to shout loudly that 'GALLIUM' should be represented at the Peace Conference.

The advance of the Russian Armies on a line that creates a threat to ROME has undoubtedly caused optimism regarding an early end to the war. This, in turn, is already producing a desire for political advancement in the various parties who foresee a time of activity for their favourite occupation a little closer ahead of them.

Yet another new political party has been formed, the Gruppo Monarchico Italiano, under the leadership of the Marchese di GUN in SALERNO; it is a branch of the Associazione Monarchica Italiana.

Defection. The attitude towards Defection seems to be varied. The provincial representatives compile lists of people who played but a small part in the Fascist organization and are without means of getting prefects to give them assistance.

It is reported that Dott G. FADDA, Provveditori degli Studi in the Sardinian Fascist region and absent ill at the time of the fall of Fascism is being offered another post on the mainland.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....

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(b) Local Government

The Autonomy Decree No. 417 dated the 26th December 1944 was published in the Official Gazette No. 6 from the 13th January 1945 and the wording is interesting.

Part I, Article 1 appears to give the High Commissioner wide sovereignty over the territory of the Island of SAMOEA including jurisdiction over Civil and Military matters and he is empowered to co-ordinate and direct the Prefects. Provisions are only specified as regards Justice, Military affairs, fiscal laws and taxes, Higher instruction (University) and the appointment of Civil Servants. Article 2, however, then defines what now are definitely handed over to the High Commissioner and contains specific Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, and Industry; Communications are included in it for in particular conditions of SAMOEA are concerned.

Article 3 then goes on to provide for the formation of a Council or Order of 16 members to be selected by the High Commissioner.

Part II of the Decree gives details of the provisions for Agriculture and includes measures for dealing with drainage and irrigation, anti-malaria work, etc. One million lire is authorized for special expenditure under this heading and a special allotment of 50 million lire is given for the Agricultural College at SAKAKI and 30 million lire for the Technical College at Apia University.

Part III deals with the creation of a Bank of SAMOEA with a fund of 160 million lire, 10 million lire reserved for Industry. The object of the Bank is to provide for the development of the economic resources of the Island and it is to have branches in PAGO, SAKAKI and NUKUNO.

Part IV, gives details of the provisions for industrial development, 10 million lire to be appropriated from the State fund of 500 million lire, another source of finance is the right to levy on a special State fund of 2 millions of lire (Art. 30). This part of the Decree arranges for the re-activation of the industry and repair to war damage etc.

Part V, consists of one paragraph of Article and provides for a fund of 200 million lire for the development of the mining industry in SAMOEA.

Part VI, sets the Decree into action from the date following its publication in the Gazette, that is to say, from the 14th of January 1945.

First comments on this Decree are that the results of 13 numbers is too heavily and unreasonably large. There is also some doubt as to the grounds for the formation of a Bank of SAMOEA. Existing banking facilities appear to be ample for dealing with agriculture and industry in the Island.

Public Works, Agriculture and Forests, and Industry; Commercial and other included in so far as particular conditions of SARDINIA are concerned.

Article 3 then goes on to provide for the formation of a Council or Council of 18 members to be selected by the High Commissioner.

Part II of the Decree gives details of the provisions for agriculture and includes provisions for dealing with drainage and fertilization, anti-malaria work, etc. The allocated lire is authorized for special expenditure under this heading and a special allotment of 30 million lire is given for the Agricultural College at Sassari and 50 million lire for the Technical College at Cagliari University.

Part III deals with the creation of a Bank of SARDINIA with a fund of 160 million lire (50 million lire reserved for industry). The object of the Bank is to provide for the development of the economic resources of the island and it is to have branches in CAGLIARI, SASSARI and NUORO.

Part IV, given details of the provisions for industrial development, 40 million lire to be appropriated from the State fund of 300 million lire, another source of finance is the right to draw on a special State fund of 2 milliards of lire (art. 30). This part of the Decree provides for the re-activation of industry and repair to war damage etc.

Part V, consists of one paragraph of article and provides for a fund of 300 million lire for the development of the mining industry in SARDINIA.

Part VI, puts the Decree into action from the date following its publication in the Gazzetta. It is to say, from the 14th of January 1945.

First comment on this Decree are that the Council of 18 members is too unwieldy and unworkably large. There is also some doubting as to the necessity for the formation of a Bank of SARDINIA. Existing banking facilities appear to be ample to deal with agriculture and industry in the island.

PROVISIONS

Cagliari Province

Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. Three meetings, the Vice Prefect shall be in wait.

Deputazione Provinciale. Four meetings, this Deputazione is the most active in the three provinces.

Giunta Comunale. There are 13 Comisari Prefettici.

Assessor Provinciale

Part Province

Quito, Provincial Administrative. Two meetings, the chief items being the passing of minutes. The Regional Commissioner attended one of the meetings.

Deputations Provinciales. Two meetings.

Quinto Comandante. There are 10 Comandantes Provinciales and there is a tendency for them to prove at all inefficient to be quickly replaced by more appointed specialists over whom there is more control.

Quinto Province

Quinto Provincial Administrative. One meeting which was attended by the Regional Commissioner, it was concerned with the passing of minutes.

Deputations Provinciales. One meeting.

Quinto Comandante. There are only three Comandantes Provinciales.

Chile Province continues to be the least impressive and still shows signs of latent fascism.

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(13) ECONOMIC REFORMS.....

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FOOD SITUATION

The grain/flour stocks position at the end of January is shown by the following data converted to flour equivalent (quintals):

Wheat in hand - Flat Pakistan	44,932	
Barley " " " "	53,247	
Maize " " " "	3,500	111,459
Wheat collected in ground - January	2,455	
Barley " " " "	402	
Maize " " " "	442	3,301
Wheat imported via S.S. Empire Gateway	70,690	
TOTAL	185,436	
Estimated consumption for January	56,000	
Settled balance all flour in Flat January	129,436	

A very welcome consignment of sugar arrived during the month: 155 tons on the 10th January and a further 39 tons on the 23rd January. An issue of 125 tonnes per head has been made. This is the first issue for six months.

Malta. The use of the Maltese ferry service as a regular means for the transport of salt to the mainland began in January. The "ABRAZIA" carried 500 tons on the 14th and a further 700 tons on the 29th January.

Wine and Liquor. At a conference attended by the Regional Food Officer (Mr. Col. Sullivan) in 1955 with the Director of the Food Sub-Commission and Mr. BERNARD, the Senior Commissioner of the Italian Government, agreement was given to the export of food from local resources to the islands; equivalent to 600 quintals per day. Arrangements have now been made for the issue of 250 quintals of pulses and maize meal from stocks collected in the ground to implement this decision.

Exportable Surpluses. No exportable food surpluses are indicated in the most recent survey and the export of such surpluses could not be carried out because of difficulty over suitable transport.

Trade and Industry. Inquiries have been received that indicate that the U.A. is interested in economic goods trade. The present availability for export is 10 tons but a regular monthly production from 500 tons of raw material would be made available. 38 tons of black tea in steel drums were delivered to Malta from MALTA for early shipment to the U.S.A. and there is a further order for 50 tons of this material. An order for the supply

Wheat Imported in U.S. Empire Company

TOTAL

70,689

185,485

Estimated consumption for January

86,000

Estimated balance all flour on 31st January

118,436

A very large contingent of sugar arrived during the month; 188 tons in the 10th January and a further 59 tons on the 23rd January. An issue of 128 grams per head has been made. This is the first issue for six months.

Salt. The use of the salted ferry service as a regular means for the transport of salt to the mainland began in January. The "ASHAGIL" carried 500 tons on the 14th and a further 700 tons on the 29th January.

Meat and Dairy. At a conference attended by the Regional Food Officer (Mr. Col. SHYTON) in 1943 with the Director of the Food Sub-Commission and Mr. SHYTON, the Sub-Commissioner of the Italian Government, Agreement was given to the special issue of food from local resources to the islands; equivalent to 500 calories per day. Arrangements have now been made for the issue of 200 grams of guinea and milk meal from stocks collected in the Grand to implement this decision.

Exportable Surplus. No exportable food surpluses are indicated in the year future and the export of lamb carcasses could not be carried out because of difficulty over salt-water transport.

Trade and Industry. Enquiries have been received that indicate that the U.S. is interested in domestic grade salt. The present availability for export is 10 tons but a regular monthly production from 500 tons of raw material could be made available. 38 tons of black salt in steel drums were delivered to HALLING from GALLIARDI for early shipment to the U.S.A. and there is a further order for 90 tons of salt material. An order for the supply of 150,000 corks for fishing nets for export to Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and the Netherlands has been placed with a GALLIARDI firm.

Total Sardinian exports for the month of January 1945 amounted to 20,000 tons of coal and just under 4,000 tons of other commodities which include the following:

Talc	80 tons
Cork	187 "
Paint Pigment	243 "
Spinn	112 "
Salt (Fertilizer)	112 "
Salt	3,195 "
Miscellaneous goods, coloured earth, red lead, skins, wool etc.	306 "

/Other exports.....

Other exports consisted of 222 cattle, 1,497 sheep, 40 horses. In addition 335 horses, 18 mules and large quantities of vehicles and stores were shipped out for the Italian Army by R.N.I.A.

Exports amounted to over 19,000 tons; they included:

Canadian Wheat	7,800 tons
Sugar	215 "
Phosphorus	2,718 "
Coal	8,340 "

Other supplies were clothing and uniforms for the Carabinieri, school books, newspapers and tobacco.

(3) AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Weather conditions returned to normal with an average January rainfall.

Grain del Popolo. The quantity collected in the Granaio del Popolo by the 30th January was as follows:

Wheat	278,418 quintals
Barley	50,578 "
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>328,996 "</u>

A total of only 2,100 quintals of grain (wheat and barley) was collected during January.

Olive Oil. The quantities collected up to the 30th January were as follows:

	<u>Salbo</u>	<u>Lamporeto</u>
COLUMARI	354.65 qts	131 qts.
SAONARI	691.90 "	2 "
PIERO	93.39 "	1.5 "
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,139.94 "</u>	<u>134.5 "</u>

Livestock. Shipments of breeding animals for regiment stock at the main-
land were made during the month totalling approximately 340 cattle, 642
sheep, and 40 horses.

Forestry. Nothing to report.

(1) AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Weather conditions returned to normal with an average January rainfall.

Grain del Populo. The quantity collected in the Granal del Populo by the 30th January was as follows:

Wheat	276,419 quintals
Barley	50,876 "
TOTAL	<u>327,295</u>

A total of only 2,500 quintals of grain (wheat and barley) was collected during January.

Other Cattle. The quantities collected up to the 30th January were as follows:

	<u>Buttle</u>	<u>Large cattle</u>
CHIMARRI	354.88 qtls	131 qtls.
ALCANTARA	591.00 "	2 "
MURO	53.39 "	1.5 "
TOTAL :	<u>1,139.07 "</u>	<u>134.5 "</u>

Livestock. Quantities of breeding animals for replacement stock on the main ranch were taken during the month totalling approximately 320 cattle, 3 sheep, and 40 horses.

Forestry. Nothing to report.

Fisheries. Arrangements for the Tamy fishing season are in hand.

/s/ LAMAR.....

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(a) PUBLIC SAFETY

There were 42 major cases of armed robbery in January as compared with 36 for the previous month; but only two murders have been reported (one each was attributed to show distribution of opium). Burglaries include theft of U.S. mail bags. Nine bags of United States mail were rifled on the night of the 14th-20th January after thieves had forced an entry into the room where the mail bags were stored by cutting a hole in the wall. This is the subject of a special report. On the 18th January a British N.A.F. guard on duty at ALMERAS Airport was fired upon and wounded. This case is under investigation.

Strikes and Public Demonstrations. On the 17th and 18th of January demonstrations were held in CARABINIERI to protest against the roll-up of Italian soldiery for the Italian Army. One police agent died as a result of injuries received from a bomb on the 18th January and a total of 18 other casualties, soldiers and civilians, have been reported. There was a small demonstration in favour of the roll-up in IZBIDIAS. These demonstrations are the subject of a special report. On the 17th and 18th of January the CARABINIERI and IGLESIALES militia called a strike. Details will be found under Part 11(a) "Labour" and are also the subject of a separate report. Work was resumed on the 17th January. A further short strike of other militia employed at DADA NOVAS occurred on the 24th January as a result of retarded bonus payments for Christmas week. This only affected 100 militia and work was stopped for one day.

One case of forced Allied Military currency has been reported and investigation is proceeding.

Soteron 40 and 50 time-expired prisoners from the penal colonies were sent back to the mainland during the month. The situation as regards these men who have finished their sentences is still unsatisfactory. By the urgency of the Provincial Commissioner for the three provinces a scheme has been started experimentally whereby prisoners in selected prisons will be given paid work, evening meal. At present they live in soul destroying idleness for so much of their time.

The battalion of 500 Italian soldiers contained in my last report as being available for the assistance of the Carabinieri have now been withdrawn and are being returned for the mainland. 500 soldiers from the Calabria Division were also withdrawn at the beginning of the month and sent over to the mainland. There are all now from the Rifle companies of 6181 soldiers in the Division and the total strength now available of effective fighting soldiers in CARABINIERI is just over 4,000, including the machine-gun companies. Section has just been received for the formation of a special mobile Carabinieri Battalion to be equipped with light tanks and mechanical transport. Personnel is to be drawn from Carabinieri and army units in CARABINIERI and the

Construction was said to be continuing to proceed against the well-known Italian solidarity for the Italian Army. The police agent died as a result of injuries received from a bomb on the 18th January and a total of 18 other casualties, soldiers and civilians, have been reported. There was a small demonstration in favour of the call-up in 1948. These demonstrations are the subject of a special report. On the 11th and 12th of January the CARABINIERI and POLIZIA MINORE called a strike. Details will be found under Part II(c) "Labour" and are also the subject of a separate report. Work was resumed on the 15th January. A further short strike of other miners employed at DUNES MOUNTS occurred on the 25th January as a result of retarded bonus payments for Christmas week. This only affected 180 miners and work was stopped for one day.

One case of alleged Allied military currency has been reported and investigation is proceeding.

Between 40 and 50 time-expired prisoners from the penal colonies were sent back to the mainland during the month. The situation as regards these men who have finished 30 or 40 sentences is still unsatisfactory. By the energy of the Provincial Commissioner for the three provinces a scheme has been concerted experimentally whereby prisoners in selected colonies will be given paid work, carrying mail. At present they live in near starving idleness for so much of their time.

The battalion of 600 Italian soldiers mentioned in my last report as being available for the assistance of the Carabinieri have now been withdrawn and are being rebarbed for the mainland. 500 soldiers from the Calabria Division were also withdrawn at the beginning of the month and sent over to the mainland. These men all come from the rifle companies of 6181 in the Division and the total strength now available of effective soldiers in Calabria is just over 4,000, including the machine-gun companies. 3rd Division has just been equipped for the formation of a special mobile Carabinieri battalion to be equipped with light tanks and mechanical transport. It is to be formed from Carabinieri and Army units in Calabria and the transport vehicles also from Army sources in Calabria. The formation of this unit is in hand and the vehicles will be taken over as soon as they become available.

In general, the public safety situation in the island is unsettled and uncertain. Organized gangs of thieves and burglars are becoming bolder in their operations. There has also been much trouble in CATTOLIC PORT with Merchant Seamen who have no fear or respect for Italian Police or Port Guards.

/General of Italian Courts.....

Functioning of Italian Courts

(i) Cases Against Allied Forces

Of the 839 cases against known offenders reported since September 1943, 38% have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 837 yet to be dealt with. 23 of these cases were heard during the month of January.

(ii) Cases Involving Fascist Activity and Conspiracy Against the Italian Government

Preliminary investigations are now completed for the trial of the parachute dropped in the Island and this trial is expected to take place at CRISTIANO during February.

(iii) Cases Involving the Allied Commission

The case against COCCIO, F. (Medical Stores, HDOGO) is expected to come up in February.

(iv) Italian Courts

There is a slight decrease in the number of cases pending in the Island but it is still over 16,000.

(v) General Remarks

Arrangements are in hand, with the help of M.M.I.A., for the bulk of the Palace of Justice at SALERNO, which has been partly occupied as a military hospital, to be handed back for its proper use. Repairs to the Palace of Justice in SALERNO are also proceeding. The formal opening of the new Court Year took place in SALERNO on the 15th January. The Procuratore Generale, Commandatore COCCO, in a good speech, paid tribute to the Allied and expressed appreciation of the assistance received in the establishment of the judicial system in SALERNO. He pointed out that the number of criminal cases in 1944 was nearly double that of the figure prior to the war.

dropped in the interim and this trial is expected to take place at CHRISTIAN during February.

(iii) Cases Involving the Allied Commission

The case against BOCHHO, T. (Medical Stores, NURO) is expected to come up in February.

(iv) Italian Courts

There is a slight decrease in the number of cases pending in the Island but it is still over 16,000.

(v) General Remarks

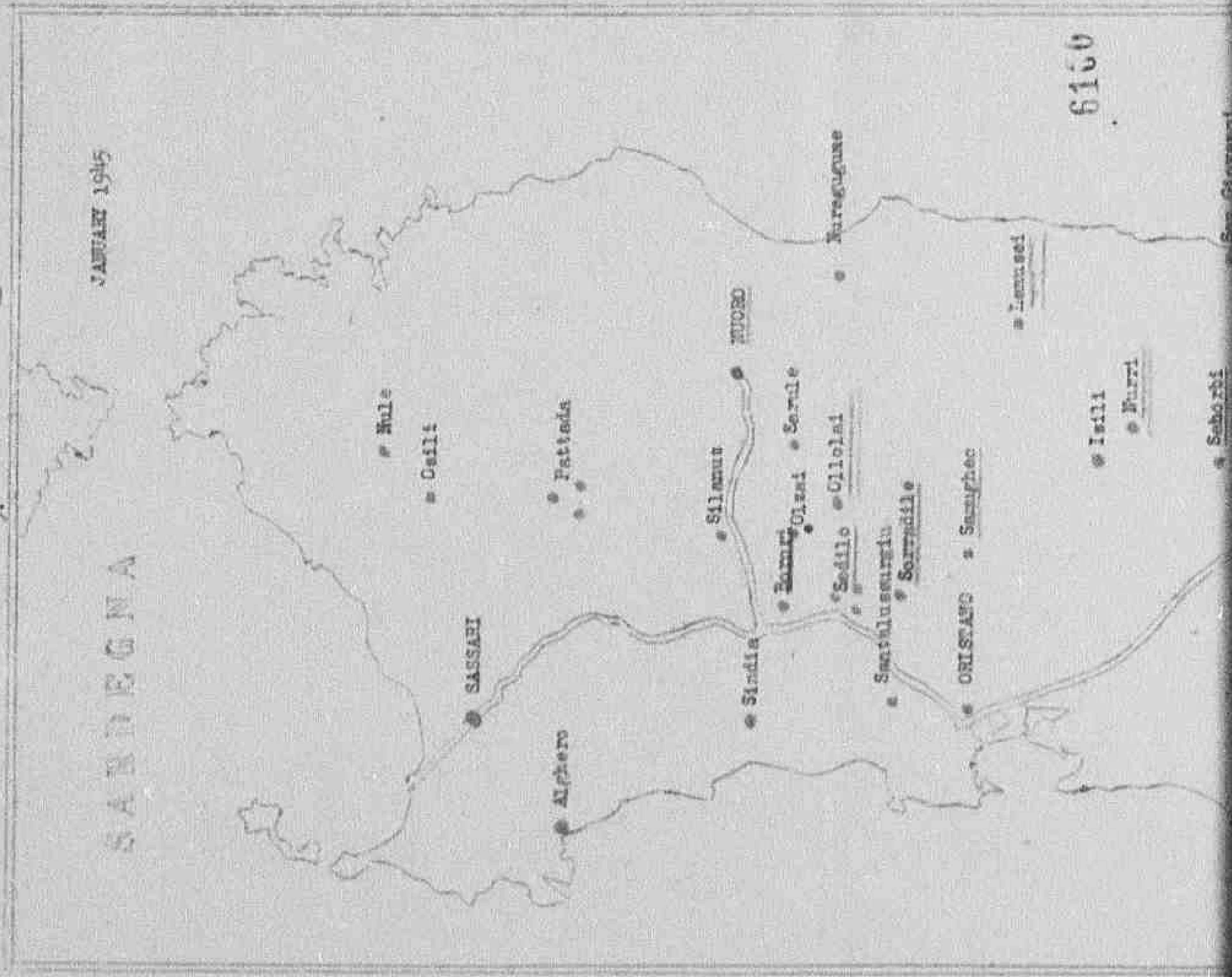
Arrangements are in hand, with the help of H.M.I.A., for the bulk of the Palace of Justice at VALLETTA, which has been partly occupied as a Military Hospital, to be handed back for its proper use. Repairs to the Palace of Justice in CAVALIERE are also proceeding. The formal opening of the new Court Year to a place in CAVALIERE on the 15th January. The Procurators General, Commandatore GORDO, in a good speech, paid tribute to the Allies and expressed appreciation of the assistance received in the establishment of the judicial system in MALTA. He pointed out that the number of criminal cases in 1944 was nearly double that of the figure prior to the war.

Sketch Map.....

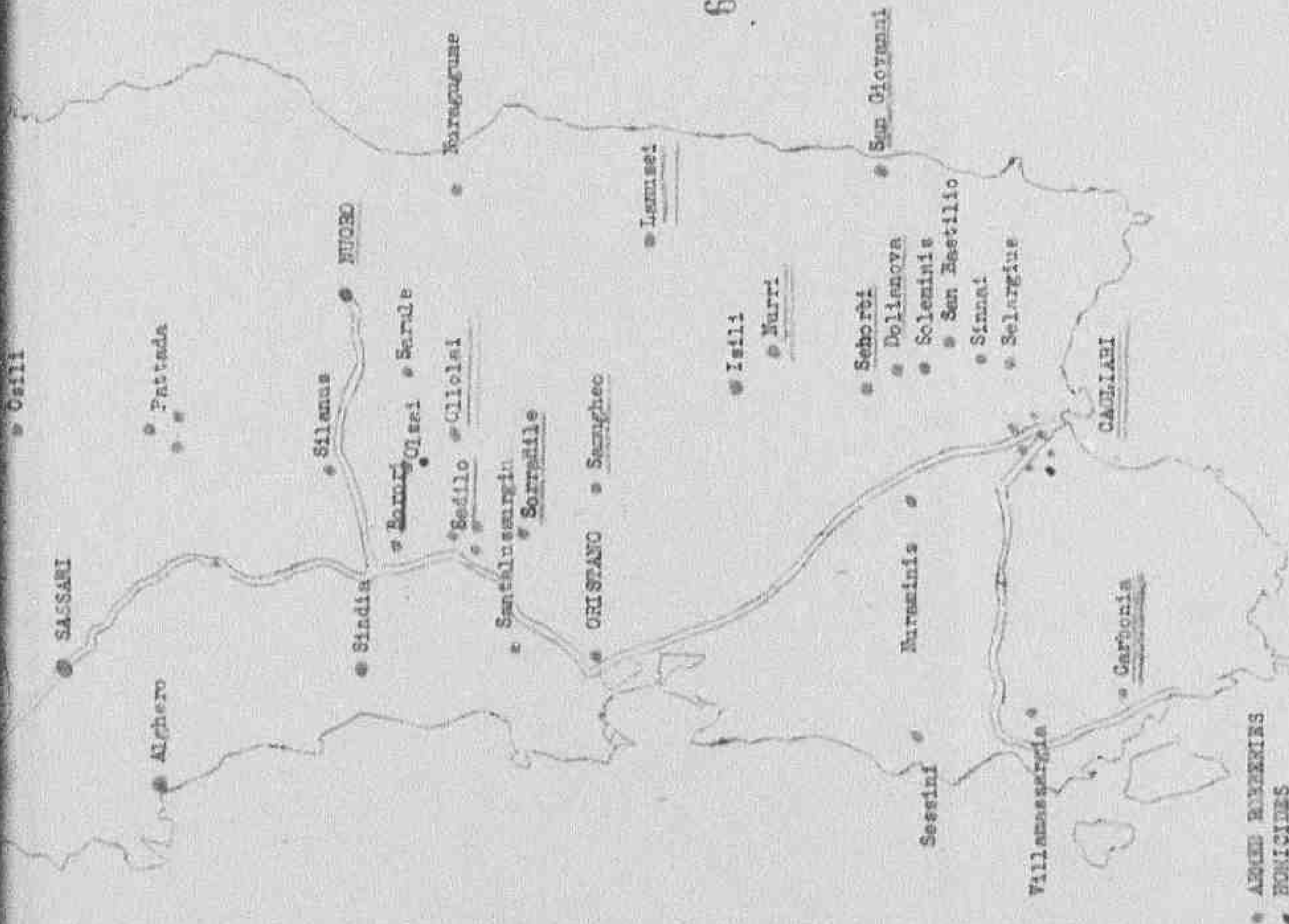
JANUARY 1945

SARDEGNA

6150



6160



ARMED ROVINGERS
HOMICIDES

One line under a plate named indicates that crime was reported at the place also in December. Two lines November and December.

(h) PUBLIC HEALTH

The hospital situation previously reported as regards Allied personnel remains unchanged.

The hospital in CASILAPI previously used by the Allies will be ready to accept 150 I.B. patients in February. The staff are installed and surgery is being used as a hospital for infectious diseases. There is a shortage of linen, sheets, night shirts and pyjamas. This is, in fact, a general shortage all through the island in all hospitals.

(i) EDUCATION

The Regional Education Officer (Captain WASSER) attended a conference in ELIENOR during the month. Visits were also paid to schools in CASILAPI City and CASILAPI Province, and these schools are slowly but steadily returning to normal conditions. All schools had received their quota of the first set of text books.

16,523 Elementary School text books arrived in CASILAPI during January and are being distributed through civilian channels. No Quakeri (copy books) were received but 4,000 of these were purchased in NAHLEI and brought over on the "ANAKA". They are being distributed and sold at a cost of 5.5 lire each.

(j) REFUGEES

250 refugees arrived in CASILAPI from the mainland for repatriation. They were dealt with in the normal way through the High Commissioner's Office.

6149

(1) EDUCATION

The Regional Education Officer (Captain WADSWORTH) attended a conference in FLORISSA during the month. Visits were also paid to schools in GAMBIA City and GAMBIA Province, and these schools are slowly but steadily returning to normal conditions. All schools had received their quota of the three sets of text books.

16,825 Elementary School text books arrived in GAMBIA during January and are being distributed through civilian manuals. Mr. Quindlen (copy books) were received but 4,000 of these were purchased in GAMBIA and brought over on the "GAMBIA". They are being distributed and sold at a cost of \$1.50 each.

(2) RESOURCES

6119

250 refugees arrived in GAMBIA from the mainland for repatriation. They were dealt with in the normal way through the High Commissioner's Office.

/ (2) COMMUNICATIONS.....

(a) COMMUNICATIONS

(4) Road Transport

There is nothing further to report on the progress of EMB. Fourteen (14) more vehicles were handed over from the Italian Army under the scheme for the delivery of redundant Army trucks to civilian organizations. One of them, however, is unusable and 28 are, therefore, now in use.

No tyres have been received for civilian vehicles nor materials to enable the CASILIAN tyre-making plant to be put into operation.

No permits and ration cards for petrol came into operation on the 15th of January. A reduction in permits to private cars has been noted and the issue of permits and fuel to heavy transport is now in the hands of the Consiglio di Trasporti, the organization instituted by the High Commissioner to take over until the complete formation of EMB. Permits and petrol ration cards for private cars are in the hands of C.P.R. The work of the CASILIAN Consiglio del Meccanismo was found not to be satisfactory and a large number of petrol cards had either been stolen or deliberately distributed and this produced a shortage of petrol in CASILIAN Province in December.

(11) Rail Transport

Additional coal will be required for the railways when the coal output of the mine is increased. This is because pulley coal burning engines are now used to the maximum capacity and the lack of carbide prevents repairs being carried out to engines susceptible but requiring repairs. As pointed out in my last report with main line engine burning imported coal makes it necessary to export 100 to 150 tons of coal per month. The Mining Division at CASORIA have been most helpful with small supplies of carbide but this has now come to an end. About 20 tons of carbide is required urgently.

Rolling stock. Seven box cars, 20 gondolas and 30 flats have been loaded ready to leave CASILIAN. A grain ship, the S.S. "Capino Lomanto", has arrived in CASILIAN in anticipation of the shipment of the hospital train to the railhead.

(11) Shipping

Cargoes unloaded during the month included:-

issue of petrol and coal to heavy transport is now in the hands of the Consiglio di Trasporti, the organization instituted by the High Commissioner to take over until the complete formation of ENEL. Permits and petrol ration cards for private cars are still in the hands of C.F.S. The work of the Comitato Consiglieri del Benessere was found not to be satisfactory and a large number of ration cards had either been stolen or deliberately distributed and this produced a shortage of petrol in Cagliari Province in December.

(15) Sail Transport

Additional coal will be required for the railways when the coal output of the mines is increased. This is because Sulcis coal burning engines are now used to the maximum capacity and the lack of spares prevents repairs being carried out to engines available but requiring repairs. As pointed out in my last report each main line engine burning imported coal makes it necessary to import 100 to 150 tons of coal per month. The mining division at CARRARA have been most helpful with small supplies of spares but this has now come to an end. About 20 tons of spares is required urgently.

Rolling stock. Seven box cars, 20 coaches and 30 flats have been loaded ready to leave CAGLIARI. A crane ship, the U.S. "Empire Lancer", has arrived in Cagliari in anticipation of the shipment of the hospital train to the mainland.

(16) Shipments

Cargoes unloaded during the month included:-

U.S. Empire Conway	7,838 tons Canadian Wheat
U.S. Jeanne Cotrell	8,346 tons coal
U.S. SANTA	2,716 tons Phosphates
U.S. Carlin	About 1,000 tons of stores, mostly Army stores
U.S. Abbeville	3 trips from SAVONA bringing shoes, blankets, soap, sugar and tobacco.

Exports.....

Exports (last cont):

-12-

S.S. Mount Everest (1st trip)	(530 horses, 18 mules for 1914, 13 cattle, 247 cattle, 536 sheep 40 horses.
S.S. Mount Everest (2nd trip)	99 tons joint pigments 244.5 tons paint pigments 1,426 tons salt 1,153 sheep, 500 tons salt 41 tons cork.
S.S. Banleyte S.S. Brighton S.S. Enoff S.S. Empire Mineral	2 trips carrying salt, cork talc, skins, red lead, calomel earth, synthetic coffee, iron oxide, magnesium sulphate, meal, zinc, malite, fireworks, bricks, willows, soda sulphate, Sardinian baskets.
M.I.T. Albania	

The Part has been in active operation and we are very sorry to lose Captain TURNER, the Commerce Officer of the Region who has been responsible for the smooth transfer of the part control from Allied Corporation to the Italian Navy and Part authorities. We welcome Lieut. KOCHERST, the new Commerce Officer, and in, at present, also in charge of shipping as these two subjects are intimately bound up together in SARDINIA.

SECRET

7th Section Italy (Occ).

20th March, 1944.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No 14.
:PO 62.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY-NO 39.

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Section Italy (Sec).

20th March 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE ROAD VARIERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 14
APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - TO 39.

Note. Owing to the reorganisation of P.W.B. and to the fact that events may move so rapidly that weekly reports may become impossible, it has been considered advisable to effect some changes in the form of this report. In future it will be considerably curtailed and will appear in the form of a summary, issued fortnightly. It will deal with the same subjects as before, but verbatim extracts from original sources will not be given. More detailed information on particular points will be available on request.

RESISTANCE

I. Partisan Organisations.

The formations in the Apennines fell into two groups from East to West: the Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna and the Comando Unico Parma.

A. Comando Unico Emilia-Romagna

Modena Division

Strength

27th Brigade "Balin" Torrente Lolo.
L. 2836-13444 230

33rd or 34th "Lingain" Torrente Lregone
L. 3030-3138 200

S. Giulia Group Monte S. Giulia
L. 3539 160

S. Martino " Monte S. Martino
L. 3637 130

6156

Piemonte Verdi Brigade

Battalions or Detachments at

in the form of this report. In future it will be considerably curtailed and will appear in the form of a summary, issued fortnightly. It will deal with the same subjects as before, but verbatim extracts from original sources will not be given. More detailed information on particular points will be available on request.

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Strenata

230

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L. 3030-3138

200

S. Giulia Group

Monte S. Giulia
L. 3639

160 6156

S. Martino "

Monte S. Martino
L. 3637

130

Piemonte Verdi Brigade

Battalions or Detachments at

VIGNOLA L. 2039
CORRADO L. 2641
BASSO L. 2739
LASSA L. 2938
GOVA L. 2233
STRIMATI L. 2131

26th Garibaldi Brigade

Battalions or detachments at

COVILIANO L. 2030
CARABALLO L. 1927
FIGUCCIO L. 0302

FRIACRE L. 0-36
SOLIGNO L. 1337
BONICOL L. 1341

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32nd Garibaldi Brigade

4th Bn at CASTAGNETO L 0142. CARRIGGIO L 10446.

GOITAVO L 0248

5th Bn at L. FUSO L 0453

5th Bn at IL CASONE L 1050 PILETO L 1350.

SPIGONE L 1150

B. Comando Unico Parma.

143rd Garibaldi Brigade. East of TORRENTE ENZA
L. 0048-L 1038

This includes a band of 60 Russians, under a certain "Modene" between P. 9440 - L. 0141.

Mrs. Julia Brigade East of TORRENTE PARMA P. 9232.
L. 0260

Pablo (ex Val Parma) Brigade West of TORRENTE PARMA
P. 8350-0065

12th Garibaldi Brigade TORRENTE PAGANZA P. 8355-
P. 8064.

The Emilia-Romagna partisans, particularly the Modena Division, are well-organized and armed and morale is high. In addition they can count upon the assistance of the numerous GAP and SAP in the cities and towns of the plains. It is claimed that SOLOMON and MODENA can each muster 4 to 5,000 armed GAP and SAP apart from sympathizers.

C. The Apennine Alps.

A Garibaldi Brigade, under Carmelo, operates in this district, with H.Q. at LICIANO MARDI.

D. The partisans in the area of the 1st Ligurian Division, North of SPEZIA from AULLA P 7821 to CISA P 7751, are reported to be of low morale and poorly organized, with the exception of the BUCCICCI and RICCIETTA bands and the CENTOCROCE Brigade. Extremist bands cause trouble and complain of "allied influence" in their area.

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

General Situation.

6155

This includes a band of 60 Russians, under a certain "Modena" between P. 9440 -- L. 0141.

3rd Julius Brigade East of TORRENTZ PARMA P. 8232--
L. 0280

2nd (ex Vol Perse) Brigade West of TORRENTZ PARMA
P. 8330-8065

13th Garibaldi Brigade TORRENTZ PARMA P. 8355--
P. 8064.

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C. The Apennines.

A Garibaldi Brigade, under Cernello, operates in this district, with H.Q. at LIGURIA MARI.

D. The partisans in the area of the 1st Ligurian Division, North of SPEZIA from AULLA P 7821 to CISA P 7751, are reported to be of low morale and poorly organized, with the exception of the BUCCIONE and RICCIETTA bands and the CENTOCROCE Brigade. Extremist bands cause trouble and complain of "allied influence" in their area.

6155

II. Recent Partisan Activities.

General Situation.

While in N. Italy the number of Partisan Formations has been much reduced owing to mopping-up operations and the winter, resistance is increasingly taking the form of acts of terrorism and sabotage.

A Berne report of 16th February declares that owing to the increasing number of victims, the Fascist Press can no longer mention individuals, but has to content itself with publishing a daily list of losses.

In the Apennines and Liguria, however, the bands are daily becoming bolder and in some quarters have even passed to the offensive and attacked German columns and detachments.

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Recent Events.

1. PIEMONTE. "Le Risosomes" about 12th February reports the "Attoe Capelli" Black Brigade from TORINO is constantly engaged in severe encounters with large resistance formations in the VALLA D'AOSTA.

"Videre Stampa" of 15th February reported that a strong attack against patriot formations in the BIELLA region was launched on January 13th. By January 27th the attack subsided without appreciable gain. The attacking forces, numbering about 4000 suffered severe losses and "lost many arms", which were captured.

USA. On 5th March patriots damaged the TORINO-BARBAROGNA railway line at the entrance of the tunnel east of LEANA in USA. Four coaches were derailed. Since then civilians can only use the TORINO-BUSCONE track and the Germans check all passengers with great care. On 21st February patriots stopped a train on the TORINO-CALIASSO-CASALE MONFERRATO line and captured 50 Germans and 50 fascists after a short resistance.

POEMONTE. On 1st March patriots broke the CUNEO-NOVARA line at four points. This led to the destruction of a locomotive and three goods trucks.

2. NORTHERN ALPS. VALL D'AOSTA 21st February. The situation is becoming increasingly tense. Partisans, taking advantage of the fine weather, continually descend from the mountains to procure supplies. Near ISERRE the situation is so unsafe that the German post withdrew to VARGO. Near the Swiss frontier, fascist operations have forced the patriots to lose ground. Several hundreds of arrests have been made by order of the police Commissioner. Telleite and 15 patriots were shot. Fighting is still proceeding.

STELVIO PASS. 22nd February. Partisans interrupted the Stelvio Pass funicular used by the Germans, who have started removing war material via the Stelvio and Tonale passes.

BASSANO DEL GRAPPA. Patriots destroyed the old road bridge over the River Brenta which was being used in place of the new bridge, recently destroyed by air raids. The bridge over the R. Ausone (24 km to the east) was also destroyed by patriots.

3. LOMBARDY. MILAN 18th February. The fascist press stated that five patriots shot the drivers of a republican lorry in the centre of Milan. The lorry was loaded with food supplies and was eventually driven back to the partisan centre in the mountains.

4000 suffered severe losses and "lost many arms", which were captured.

USA. On 5th March patriots damaged the TORINO-BARDINACCHIA railway line at the entrance of the tunnel east of LEVATE DI BSA. Four coaches were derailed. Since then civilians can only use the TORINO-BUSCONE truck and the Germans check all passengers with great care. On 21st February patriots stopped a train on the TORINO-CALVASSO-CASALE MONFERRATO line and captured 50 Germans and 50 fascists after a short resistance.

POSSANO. On 1st March patriots broke the CUNEO-POSSANO line at four points. This led to the destruction of a locomotive and three goods trucks.

2. NORTHERN ALPS. VAL D'AOSTA 21st February. The situation is becoming increasingly tense. Partisans, taking advantage of the fine weather, continually descend from the mountains to procure supplies. Near ISELLE the situation is so unsafe that the German post withdrew to VILGO. Near the Swiss frontier, Fascist operations have forced the patriots to lose ground. Several hundreds of arrests have been made by order of the Police Commissioner. Fillette and 15 patriots were shot. Fighting is still proceeding.

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3. LC. BARDY. MILAN 18th February. The Fascist press stated that five partisans shot the drivers of a republican lorry in the centre of Milan. The lorry was loaded with food supplies and was eventually driven back to the partisan centre in the mountains.

MONZA. 22nd February. While "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade men were checking identity documents in the Teatro Ponticelli patriots made a surprise attack on the police barracks, capturing 20 carbines, much ammunition, 280 hand-grenades and many blankets and bicycles. Three policemen were killed and the patriots had no losses.

4. LIGURIA. NORTH OF GENOVA. From 15th February severe fighting took place between partisans and Fascist SS for the possession of an important cross-roads N. of GENOVA. Fighting lasted for more than 3 days and partisans captured 60 prisoners and war material.

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6. VENICE. On 16th February serious trouble broke out in VENICE and clashes in the streets took place between patriots and Germans. The SS occupied the principal hotels and public buildings. Acts of sabotage occurred throughout the city and 15 hostages were publicly shot as a reprisal.

6. Sta zone - Actions from 30th Jan - 5th Feb.

1. CARRERA P 1870. 100 Germans were attacked and left 12 dead after a three hour's battle.
2. At CARRASERA P 18072e an attack resulted in the capture of 26 Germans, including 1 officer and 5 NCOs.
3. Four Germans killed and two wounded in an attack on the German garrison at PIANALORO P 140749.
4. At CARRASERA an attack by 70 Germans led to their retreat after losing many wounded in bitter fighting.
5. In a German attack at CATTALUPO 50 Germans surrendered with all their arms.
6. An attack at CARRATE DI CARRERA P 200689 resulted in three Germans killed, 11 wounded and 5 captured.
7. An attack against an enemy column at MONTEGGIO P 060500 resulted in 10 dead and 30 prisoners.

8. 1500 Germans attacked from five directions towards CARRERA. They occupied CARRERA FASCIA P 2186, CARRERA P 1765 and ALPE P 0366 after suffering heavy losses. 20 Germans remain in FASCIA and CARRERA, but they are surrounded and surrounded is imminent.

III. Enemy Mopping Up Operations

PIEDMONT. 68th. Fascists claim that on February 5th the Black Brigade captured up the SAITIL and CINAGLIO ALTA zones, killing 3 "bandits" and capturing 6. On their return they were fiercely attacked in SARCAVALIS D'ASII, but routed the "bandits" with heavy losses.

On 27th February it was reported that the enemy proposed to undertake important mopping up operations in the VAL BORMIO. It is thought that these were intended to obtain control of this area. In view of the possible troop movements on a large scale. These operations are expected on account of an exceptional curfew of 50

capture of 26 Germans, including 1 officer and 5 NCOs.

3. Four Germans killed and two wounded in an attack on the German garrison at PIANCARREO P 140749.

4. At CANTASCONI an attack by 70 Germans led to their retreat after losing many wounded in bitter fighting.

5. In a German attack at CANTALUPO 80 Germans surrendered with all their arms.

6. An attack at CAPANNE DI CARRECA P 200689 resulted in three Germans killed, 11 wounded and 5 captured.

7. An attack against an enemy column at LONTAGGIO P 060600 resulted in 10 dead and 30 prisoners.

8. 1500 Germans attacked from five directions towards CARRECA. They occupied CARRECA FASOLA P 2186, CAPRILE P 1766 and ALPE P 0986 after suffering heavy losses. 20 Germans remain in FASOLA and CAPRILE, but they are surrounded and surrender is imminent.

III. Enemy Mopping Up Operations.

PIANCARREO. 4511. Reports claim that on February 5th the Black Brigade mopped up the SUTTA and CINGIAC ALTA zones, killing 3 "bandits" and capturing 6. On their return they were fiercely attacked in SURAVALLI 2 4511, but routed the "bandits" with heavy losses.

On 27th February it was reported that the enemy proposed to undertake important mopping up operations in the VAL BERNINA. It is thought that these were intended to obtain control of this area in view of the possible troop movements on a large scale. These movements were suspected on account of an exceptional curfew of 50 hours which was expected in the LESSA-BRILL-MONDOVI-CEVI zone, and of the severe police control of civilian movement in the area. Members of the GNR and Black Brigades were also requested to renew their oath of fidelity and to inform them that they were to follow their groups in case these moved and when they desired their families to be sent.

Other reports spoke of mopings up in the CHIVASSO-ALPI-CASALE triangle and General Wolf and Captain Becker are said to have arrived in TURIN from Germany to command operations on a vast scale against partisans in the MONFALCONE. On the 9th March it was reported that the above operations had started and were encountering a tenacious resistance on the part of the patriots. At the same time exceptional police

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Measures were taken in TURIN:

Rumours persist that a 72 hour curfew will shortly be imposed in the provinces of MILAN, MONZA and VERONA and sources consider that this is connected either with troop movements or with big-scale mopping-up operations.

IV. The Committee of Liberation prepares for a German retreat.

The Committee's General Directive states that German HQ has ordered certain preparatory moves to be put into execution to facilitate the working of the Emergency Plan. This plan covers the withdrawal from PIZIGNO and LIGURIA under the protection of Grazianni's republican army. The Committee's directive covers the following points:

Demolition and Destruction.

It is hoped that as the German withdrawal will be protected by Grazianni's army and by demolitions at strategic points, will not resort to wholesale destruction. In any case partisan forces are ordered to protect to the utmost power stations, bridges etc.

The Republican Army. Grazianni's forces are expected to desert or surrender en masse. Every effort must be made to induce them to do so and only the officers will be kept in concentration camps.

The Black Brigades. These and other Fascist formations are to be treated with the utmost rigour. These men are expected to form strongpoints in the various cities and towns in order to surrender to the Allies rather than to the patriots. Partisans are advised to concentrate their efforts on the smaller Fascist groups first.

The Germans. These must be harassed as much as possible in their retreat and every effort made to communicate to the Allied Airforce the position of targets such as slow-moving nursed-transport, artillery columns and traffic bottle-necks.

FASCIST FORCES.

V. Morale of the Republican Army.

6412

The morale of the Republican Divisions is notoriously low. A typical instance of their propensity to desert is the escape of

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FASCIST FORCES.

V. Morale of the Republican Army.

6152

The morale of the Republican Divisions is notoriously low. A typical instance of their propensity to desert is the escape of 200 soldiers of the MONTE ROSA Division, who took advantage of some disorder while elements of the Div. were passing through ASTI.

Even the X Flotmas Div. affected. The X Flotmas are reported to be very annoyed with Mussolini and particularly with MEZZASOLA, the Minister of Popular Culture for suppressing their newspaper "Orizzonte" and also because Commander FULMI who has been removed from the Flotmas for irregularities has been promoted General in command of the Black Brigade "8 settembre" (H.Q. at Dolo). The excuse given for suppressing the paper was that the paper had exceeded its quota of newspaper, but it is believed that the real reason is that there were politically independent elements on the editorial staff.

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VI. 4. 2nd Division of Plots.

A 2nd Division is being formed out of the Battalions Serenissima, Arimanto, S. Giusto, and Lissa, and others from the 1st Div. The formation of the Arimanto and Lissa bns., which were to be constituted in GORIZIA and ISTRIA, has been suspended owing to heavy losses in the recent fighting in VEREZIA GIULIA. Commander GROSSI was to command the new Division, but the Germans distrust him and imposed their veto on the appointment.

VII. The "Leonessa" Armoured Group.

This G. M. R. Armoured group is now reported to be in PIACENZA.

VIII. Effect of propaganda on the "Italic" Division.

Deserters from the "Italic" Division claim that of all the Italian Divs. trained in Germany, theirs was the worst. Even in Germany they were called the Partisan Division. They say that about 50% of the Division has deserted and companies are reduced to about 80 men. Far greater numbers would have crossed the line, but they (1) fear ill-treatment at the hands of coloured troops. This has been actually observed by them or reported by escaped prisoners and Fascist propaganda takes full advantage of this stupidity; (2) fear reprisals at the moment of desertion; (3) fear reprisals on their families although some say that there is too much confusion in the Div. to be able to distinguish deserters from prisoners of war. (4) fear that they will not be treated as p.w.s. but sent to labour camps or to the far East to fight Japanese.

It is hoped that the new leaflet to the "Italic" Div. will reassure them on these points. Officer deserters suggest specific propaganda should be addressed to the officers to invite them to bring their men over.

GERMANS

IX. Withdrawal or Resistance?

It would appear that the German High Command has changed its mind about withdrawing from the Po Valley. At the beginning of February the general opinion was that the retirement had been ordered for the 30th March as Kesselring was supposed to have held that the Allied offensive, believed due about that time, could not be stopped along the FERRARA-VENEZIA axis. Consequently orders were issued.

This G. N.R. Armoured group is now reported to be in PLACERZA.

VIII. Effect of propaganda on the "Italic" Division.

Deserters from the "Italic" Division claim that of all the Italic Divs. trained in Germany, theirs was the worst. Even in Germany they were called the Partisan Division. They say that about 50% of the Division has deserted and companies are reduced to about 80 men. Far greater numbers would have crossed the line, but they (1) fear ill-treatment at the hands of coloured troops. This has been actually observed by them or reported by escaped prisoners and fascist propaganda takes full advantage of this stupidity. (2) fear reprisals at the moment of desertion (3) fear reprisals on their families although some say that there is too much confusion in the Div. to be able to distinguish deserters from prisoners of war. (4) fear that they will not be treated as P.Ws. but sent to labour camps or to the Far East to fight Japanese.

It is hoped that the new leaflet to the "Italic" Div. will reassure them on these points. Officer deserters suggest specific propaganda should be addressed to the officers to invite them to bring their men over.

GERMANS

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- (1) For the X Flotilla Div and some Black Brigades to move to the Apennine front.
- (2) For the destruction of the chief industries and the transfer of their workers to the task of fortifications.
- (3) For the complete paralysis of all electric power and lighting stations.
- (4) For the removal of all electrical appliances and particularly radio sets.

SECRET.

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The volunteers of the Republican Army, ie. Black Brigades, units of the G.N.R., the X. M.B., and parachutists, were destined to put up resistance to the last, while in Turin Fascists began to organise secret centres for a future clandestine war. Whether it was due to Fascist pressure and fears of being abandoned, or wishing to escape from Germany not to yield in important sources of food and raw materials, it now seems that the order has been cancelled and the withdrawal of divisions from Italy suspended.

Nevertheless Kesselring is leaving nothing to chance, and full preparations have been made to retreat in an orderly manner if an Allied offensive proves successful.

Piedmont. In any case it seems probable that Piedmont will be abandoned by the Germans, and that the defence will be entrusted to Grazi ni's Army and the Allied advance delayed by the numerous demolitions. All the bridges in the various valleys, leading into Piedmont, have been mined as well as the tunnel of the COL DI TENDA pass.

German Divisions leave Italy. It is not quite clear how many divisions left Italy before the movement was suspended. The general opinion seems to be that 4 or 5 have left.

Routes employed. Long columns passed the Brenner via VERONA, while motorised regiments were observed passing TREVISO and PORDENONE. Troops leaving Piedmont move for the SILEVIO and TONAL PASSAGE.

Owing to Allied air activity these latter were diverted via the VALTELLINA and DOLO PASS, though the shorter but more exposed route would have been through FASSINA, BRESCIA and the V.I. CANTON. Roads bordering Lake Garda were chiefly used and camouflaged boats were ready to carry out trainshipments in case of interruptions caused by bombs.

More precautions. An important German H.Q. is being moved from VERONA to TRIESTE. These may be the offices of General Tousseint, the High German Plenipotentiary in Italy. Another important office has moved from CARLOTTA RIVIERA (17 km N.E. of Brescia) to Vittorio Veneto (18 km S.E. of Belluno). This may be the Ministry of the Republican Armed Forces.

Another Port of Strength. It is credibly reported that **Genoa** is a case of any thinning out of the defenses along the Ligurian coast, the port of SAVONA will be used as a fortress.

X. German Looting of N. Italy

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Another Port as Stronghold. It is credibly reported that in case of any thinning out of the defenses along the Ligurian coast, the port of SAVONA will be used as a fortress.

X. German Looting of N. Italy

ACET. All the reserves of Tungsten and Chromium in the "Cognac" works have been removed. A large quantity of iron ore is being held up until the line to IVREA is repaired.

IVREA. The aluminum works at BORGOFRANCO have practically closed down. The Germans have removed great quantities of aluminum in ingot.

VARESE (15 km S.E. of Vercelli). Every day 35 railway trucks loaded with rice leave the station en route for Germany.

BERGAMO. At the command of German H.Q., the Fascist Ministry of Communications ordered 4,000 railway trucks to be concentrated at

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/WHDC NO. 785020

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Saronno (NW of Milan) for undisclosed reasons. On 3rd March it was reported that owing to unforeseen difficulties, the order was cancelled. It seems that up to the present some hundreds of trucks and "Breda" wagons have been sent to Germany.

TCRINO Greater and greater quantities of ball-bearings are being bought up by the Germans.

MILAN German occupation authorities have "asked" Milan authorities to supply about 3,000 transformers, of which by the end of 1944 760 had already been sent to Germany, where they are converted into civilian lodgings.

GAUDA The whole dive production of this region has been requisitioned. Produce was put on barges and transported along the VERONA bank of L. Garda into Germany.

Traffic through Switzerland.

Train traffic has been resumed through Switzerland via CHLSSC. Goods, figuring as wine, but actually valuable materials and food are ostensibly consigned to Switzerland, but are unloaded at the German frontier at SINGEN (48 km NNE of Zurich), whence they are moved to Germany by lorry.

Gas-masks.

The General Staff of the Republican Army has urgently requested a return from its dependent units reporting their requirements of gas-masks.

XI. Atrocities.

While, on the whole, partisans report a considerable improvement in German behaviour towards the civilian population, the following is reported from SALO SUL GARDA:

In a mopping-up operation in the region of VESTONE by Fascists and German SS 4 patriots of Salo sul Garda were burnt alive. The names of three of the victims are: BENEDETTI of Salo, LISSIERI of Salo, M. CILLI of Campo Verde.

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POLITICS

XII. Fascist Party

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6149

POLITICS

XII. Fascist Party

The sobering effect of German defeats has produced strange developments in the political situation of the Fascist party.

(1) Buffarini-Guidi's substitution by Paolo ZERBINO as Minister of the Interior is symptomatic. Buffarini-Guidi was able to maintain his position owing to his complicit acquiescence with German demands and his cynicism with regard to repressive measures. He was, however, never much trusted by the other Germans and the change in the military situation rendered his ultra-German tendency obvious. Paolo Zerbino has always been considered a moderate, so much so that as he has even sought indirect contacts with the CIN to solve various regional problems. He has also shown a certain amount

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of independence towards the Germans. When he was Regional Commissioner of Piedmont, during the period when the Allies appeared to be about to liberate the Region, he took up a realistic attitude about handing over to the expected Allied authorities and on the question of making Turin an open city he came into opposition to the Federal Commissioner, SOLARO.

(2) The National Socialist Group. The birth of this group - not called "party" - has been followed by the publication of its newspaper "Vittorio e Popolo". It is supposed that the recentiation of its "Socialist" trend is meant to attract elements from the clandestine parties, and officially the group is labelled "Republican and anti-Bolshevik".

(3) Mussolini flirts with Communism. Various sources indicate that Mussolini is contacting elements of extreme left tendencies. Other symptoms are D.C.E.C.C.I.'s intensified propaganda, replacing the slogan "Italy, Republic and Socialisation" by "Italy, Communism, Fascism" - the watering down of anti-Bolshevik propaganda - the maintenance of a decided Leftish trend in new social legislation.

(4) Press Controversies. "La Stampa" and "Repubblica Fascista" took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minor, and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. "Ragione Fascista" (of Ferruccio) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the "tribals". The "Stampa" replied and its editor, Concetto Pettinato, was deferred to the Commission of Discipline and replaced as editor by Francesco Scudato, former editor of "Il Popolo di Roma" and no great journalist.

Conclusion. In view of an imminent evacuation of Italy by the Germans it seems that the Fascist administrators who will be left are showing secret tendencies, as opposed to the Party fighting-men who presumably will retire to Germany. There is also a tendency to come to a compromise, if not to actual agreement with the parties of the C.I.N. who will replace Fascists in the government of the liberated regions. Finally, there is a tendency on the part of certain Fascist elements to obstruct and oppose German "earth" plans.

XIII. Political Situation in Milan.

Mussolini is now residing in the Villa Togliabue in the park at Monza. In the meantime the Fascists intend to convert Milan into a fortress and have been converting Sforzesco Castle with its

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Conclusion. In view of an imminent evacuation of Italy by the Germans it seems that the Fascist administrators who will be left are showing cooperative tendencies, as opposed to the Party fighting-men who presumably will retire to Germany. There is also a tendency to come to a compromise, if not to actual agreement with the parties of the CLN who will replace Fascists in the government of the liberated regions. Finally, there is a tendency on the part of certain Fascist elements to obstruct and oppose German "earthquake" plans.

XIII. Political Situation in Milan.

Mussolini is now residing in the Vill. Tigliabue in the park at MCZ. In the meantime the Fascists intend to convert Milan into a fortress and have been converting Sferzoso Castle with its bomb-proof basement into an ammunition and food depot. It is thought that when the castle is ready Mussolini will move in. During the final phase it is estimated that he will have about 20,000 young fanatics at his disposal.

ECONOMICS.

XIV. Food situation.

Reports from MILAN, TURIN and GENOVA agree that the situation in these three cities has greatly deteriorated. Owing to the drain of German requisitioning, reserves are alarmingly low.

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TURIN flour stocks are hardly sufficient to last three days. In MILAN Fascists attributed the bread shortage to the lack of coal, but concealed the fact that 500 tons of flour consigned from FARRER were requisitioned by the Germans. In GENOVA the bread ration is 100 grammes per day and stocks are sufficient for a few days only.

XV. Transport.

In close connection with the food situation, the disruption of the railway system has obliged Italian authorities to rely on motor-transport for the feeding of the cities. But here again most lorries need urgent repairs while all are in desperate need of tyres. If the Germans evict to Piedmont, it is known that they will requisition all lorries in good working order, destroy all those under repair, and carry out systematic destruction of all local food reserves.

XVI. Finance.

The signing of war. A recent decree of the CIN, imposing a levy on large fortunes, legalises an already existing. The procedure is as follows. The various artists, writers, and other persons by the CIN, get in touch with the capitalists in the area who are invited to go to clandestine offices and reveal the amount of their fortunes, both Real and Personal Estate. A levy is then fixed on the total capital, not on income. The amount of the levy varies from zone to zone. Source spoke of 25% in his area. If the capitalist has not got the necessary amount of liquid capital to pay his levy, banking institutions advance the money and safeguard themselves in whatever way they think best on the estate. In the case of share-croppers the peasant's share is usually not touched; the owner's share is appropriated by the representative of the CIN, who then leaves the owner's agent an agreed sum.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDINIA REGION

3rd March 1945

Reference : 50/1052

To : Headquarters, Allied Commission.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1945 BY COLONEL J.A.G. FANTAUZZO

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

PART I - GENERAL

1. Production of the Mines at CAGLIARI remains at approximately 60,000 tons for the month of February (short month). Arrangements have been made for the conditions of POW, housing and food, including the increased ration allowed in February, to be broadcast by radio, published in the Press and spread by means of town crier in the villages so as to recruit more miners locally. In previous days about one-third of the miners came from the mainland, but this has practically stopped so that an attempt will be made to recruit in SARDINIA the large number of additional miners, estimated at about 2,500, now required to increase the coal production to about 100,000 tons per month.

2. The call-up of the Italian Army in February went very smoothly. The maximum estimated local intake from the first classes to be called back to the Army was 10,000 and this number has been substantially exceeded. The men were recruited and there was very little real opposition. What opposition did occur was probably due to ignorance and is being dealt with by the local authorities. It is not always realised that the island has very few newspapers and that those that do exist take a long time to reach country districts where, finally, the population is composed of a high proportion of illiterate persons. News of requirements has therefore, to be spread well in advance. A demonstration in favour of the call-up passed off quietly in CAGLIARI on the 4th of February.

3. Crime includes 6 murders and 50 armed robberies, a considerable increase, though this is partly seasonal. A welcome addition to the small Gendarmerie has been provided by the arrival of a Detachment of Marine Military Police on temporary duty at the Port of CAGLIARI. During the month bombs were thrown at the Carabinieri and Quattro Carabinieri in MURAS doing slight damage, and at other centres including the house of R.N. CORRAI at VITIGLIAS.

1. Production of the Mines at CARTHAGIA remains at approximately 10,000 tons for the month of February (short month). Arrangements have been made for the conditions of pay, housing and food, including the increased ration allowed in February, to be broadcast by radio, published in the Press and spread by means of town crier in the villages so as to recruit more miners locally. In pre-war days about one-third of the miners came from the mainland, but this has practically stopped so that an attempt will be made to recruit in SARDINIA the large number of additional miners, estimated at about 2,500, now required to increase the coal production to about 100,000 tons per month.
2. The call-up of the Italian Army in February went very smoothly. The maximum estimated mobilization from the first classes to be called back to the Army was 10,000 and this number has been substantially exceeded. The men were contacted and there was very little real opposition. What opposition did occur was probably due to ignorance and is being dealt with by the local authorities. It is not always realized that the island has very few newspapers and that those that do exist take a long time to reach country districts where, finally, the population is composed of a high proportion of illiterate persons. News of requirements has therefore, to be spread well in advance. A demonstration in favour of the call-up passed off quietly in CAGLIARI on the 4th of February.
3. Orino includes 2 murders and 50 armed robberies, a considerable increase, though this is partly seasonal. A welcome addition to the small Gendarmerie has been provided by the arrival of a Detachment of Marine Military Police on temporary duty at the Port of CAGLIARI. During the month bombs were thrown at the Carabinieri and Quattro Gendarme in MONZA doing slight damage, and at other centres including the houses of S.E. CORSET at INFUSIAS.
4. The Grand del Popolo has reached approximate finality for the season at nearly 110,000 quintals and the olive oil collected so far is just over 5,000 quintals out of an expected annual total of 90,000 quintals. The price of bread in CARTHAGIA has been fixed at 15 Lire a Kilo a Kilo 148. 21 Lire a Kilo as from the 1st of March, which is, in each case, three times the present price. Prices to consumers are to be uniform in all districts irrespective of transport costs.
5. A very welcome consignment of boots arrived by the ferry steamer "ATLANTIA" and all necessaries have been made to the mines, holidays etc. Boots are also now on sale in the shops.

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FILE: SECURITY

6. The RAP at MIAAS have started considerable new construction work involving the use of 40 tons of cement per day. Mine Sweeping operations in CACILIARI Bay are still being actively carried forward and, in spite of the smaller number of ships now operating, as many as 20 mines have been disposed of in a single day.
7. Another enemy agent was dropped in SARDINIA by parachute on the 21st and captured on the 26th with a radio transmitter and 143,000 lire in his possession. The trial of the 9 agents dropped previously is due to start on the 5th of March, after many delays.
8. The Minister of Agriculture, R.D. F. GIULIO and his under Secretary, Professor A. MONTE visited SARDINIA at the end of the month. The opportunity was taken by the Regional Commissioner and Lt. Col. CHARTER to have a discussion with him and the High Commissioner to draw attention to the excessive livestock population in SARDINIA and the need for better regulation of the export of breeding stock of sheep, cattle, horses etc.
9. Lt. Col. LANTINI visited the Region and set up the organization of an Advisory Committee on electric power (Sardinia). This Committee will consist of four Sardinian Members headed by Ing. FIORELLI, Director of the Sarda Company. In addition, members from ROME may be sent to sit on the Committee which will meet every month and the Regional Committee will send a representative to sit at the meetings of the National Committee in ROME.
10. Visits have also been received from Air Vice Marshal ROYAL-BUSGALLER, Air Sub-Commissioner; Lt. Col. MILLERES, Public Safety, Major GILL, Medical and Captain, ELIZABETH of the Mining Sub-Commission.
11. Orders have been received to modify the activities of the Allied Commission and British CE Personnel have been put on 48 hours notice to move to SARDINIA Region.

MAC P. Pennington

J. A. S. FLETCHER,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

JAF/rja.

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10. Visits have also been received from Air Vice Marshal BOWEN-CHAMBERLAIN, Air Sub-Commissioner; Lt. Col. MILLHOUSE, Public Safety; Major GILL, Medical and Captain, MINISTRY of the Mining Sub-Commission.
11. Orders have been received to modify the activities of the Allied Commission and British G2 Personnel have been put on 24 hours rotation to move to various Regions.

MAC Pennington

J. A. C. PENNINGTON
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

JACP/alt.

Copies to : Headquarters, Allied Commission (5)

E.A. No. 3 District.

E.A. No. 2 District.

G.S. 53 Training Post, 2AF.

Senior Naval Officer, U.S. NAVY, GARDIA

Commander O'DONNELL, LAMARCA.

M.F.I.A., SARDINIA.

Circulation.

File.

PAGE 17 - SPECIALIST DIVISIONS

(a) POLITICAL RELATIONS AND POPULAR OPINION

The call-up for the Italian Army that caused a hostile demonstration in January went very smoothly. There was a meeting and a demonstration in Cagliari in favour of the call-up on the 14th of February; adequate police precautions were taken and the proceedings were orderly. The procession passed the offices of the Allied Commission and made a small but infinitely friendly gesture, clapping and cheering as they went past the Allied Flag.

The Classes called back to the Army in February were calculated to bring in at most 10,000 men; actually this number was substantially exceeded and, on the whole, the Sardinians were in willingly and cheerfully.

It is too early yet to say what will be the reaction to the rise in prices of bread and pasta to three times the normal cost. Fortunately a large proportion of the population is connected with agriculture but unrest in the industrial district and the coal mines is likely to be increased.

In CAGLIARI, housing difficulties left over from the severe bombing are reacting unfavourably on public opinion. There are a number of barracks which are more or less empty and the civil authorities are making appeals to have some of this accommodation, which is so very badly needed, turned over to them. If any move in this direction can be made it will be a great help to the administration of this large city.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As a possible reaction to autonomy, new local coal prices were fixed far in excess of those published by the Italian Government. As coal prices affect industry and commodities bearing on the life and contentment of the inhabitants, the Regional Commissioner considered it necessary to question these local prices. They were promptly cancelled by order of the High Commissioner.

PROVINCESCagliari Province

Cagliari Provincial Administrative. This body met on four occasions in February.

Delegation Provincial. This met three times during the

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PROVINCES

Cagliari Province

Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. This body met on four occasions in February.

Deputazione Provinciale. This met three times during the month.

Munta Comunale. There are still 13 Communist Prefettini. 6145

A very strong appeal has been made by the Sindaco of CAGLIARI to the Prefect, the Regional Commissioner and the Italian Government for the release of three barracks in CAGLIARI for use as a housing estate. In addition, an appeal has been made to the Commander of the Italian Armed Forces in SARDINIA for barracks in IS KARRIGONIS to be used as an asilo and school for neglected children. The need for further housing in CAGLIARI is very urgent.

/Continued Sardinia Province

Repetto Province

2.

Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. One meeting held in February.
Deputazione Provinciale. One meeting.
Giunta Comunale. There are now 12 Comissari Prefettizi.

Socatra Province

Giunta Provinciale. Two meetings during the month.
Deputazione Provinciale. Two meetings.
Giunta Comunale. There are now four Comissari Prefettizi.

/ (c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES....

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FOOD SITUATION

The High Commissioner for Food has appointed Gott. ASHIMU, former Director of OCHAP in SAMBIA, as Regional Food Commissioner and his new activities will begin in March.

The price of bread and Pasta has been fixed at 15 and 21 lire a kilo, three times the present price in each case, as from the 1st of March. The price is to be uniform throughout the Island and Communes that have heavy transport charges will be repaid from Central funds.

The grain/flour stocks position at the end of February is shown by the following data converted to flour equivalent (quintals):

Wheat in hand - 31st January	60,067
Barley " " " "	54,299
Millet " " " "	3,643
Collected in General in February (all kinds grain)	118,009
Arrived on S.S. Charles H. Conrad (Wheat)	2,329
Arrived on S.S. Charles H. Conrad (Wheat)	77,589
Estimated consumption for February	197,822
Estimated balance all flour on 28th February	66,000
	181,028
TOTAL :	

A further consignment of sugar arrived during the month of 115 tons. This has made possible a general issue of 125 grams per head for February.

Salt, 2,900 tons of salt has been shipped out of SAMBIA during the month. Miners' Rations. The decision to make a special issue to the coal miners of 200 grams per day of pulses or maize was implemented during February.

Exportable Surpluses. Although there are no actual surpluses a request has been made by a representative of the High Commissioner for Food for 300 tons of cheese for the mainland. It is understood that the High Commissioner for SAMBIA has agreed to make this available. It will, however, entail a further reduction in the cheese ration.

About 15 tons of flour were recovered from the holds of a Liberty ship from a consignment previously unloaded at KAPPA. It was bagged and mailed over to OCHAP for the manufacture of pasta for use in free meals. This arrangement secures an average of 2,750 meals per day to poor people in the Region.

Trade and Industry. 101 tons of Cassiterite, a valuable tin ore, are now

Wheat in hand - 31st January
Barley " " " "
Maize " " " "

60,057
54,299
5,843

118,009
2,326

Collected in Gressal in February (all kinds grain)

Arrived on S.S. Charles H. Conrad (Wheat)

77,489
197,823

TOTAL :

Estimated consumption for February

65,063
131,823

Estimated balance all flour on 28th February

A further consignment of sugar arrived during the month of 115 tons. This has made possible a general issue of 125 grams per head for February.

Salt. 2,300 tons of salt has been shipped out of SARDINIA during the month.

Miners' Rations. The decision to make a special issue to the coal miners of 200 grams per day of pulses or maize was implemented during February.

Exportable Surplus. Although there are no actual surpluses a request has been made by a representative of the High Commissioner for food for 500 tons of oranges for the mainland. It is understood that the High Commissioner for SARDINIA has agreed to make this available. It will, however, entail a further reduction in the chocolate ration.

About 15 tons of flour were recovered from the holds of a liberty ship from a consignment previously unloaded at NAPLES. It was bagged and handed over to NARDO for the manufacture of pasta for use in free meals. This organisation issues an average of 6,750 meals per day to poor people in the region.

Trade and Industry. 101 tons of Demeterite, a valuable tin ore, are now available for export under guard at CAGLIARI.

Total Sardinian exports for the month of February 1945 amounted to 28,000 tons, including 28,000 tons of coal. Principal items were as follows:

M.M.F.A. Cargo	2,023 tons
Railway Trucks and Carriages	1,300 "
R.I.A. Materials	1,226 "
Salt	2,909 "
Paint pigments for Ordnance	225 "
Coal	28,800 "

Other exports consisted of more than 1,200 sheep, 346 cattle and 135 horses, and railway rolling stock.

Imports for February were small and were less than 10,000 tons which included 8,500 tons of wheat.

A very welcome consignment of boots was received. They have been distributed by the High Commissioner with due allowance for the requirements of various categories of non-miners, railway workers & agricultural workers, etc.

(6) AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

4.

Satisfactory during the month has been abnormally low and has caused some anxiety as regards crops.

Grain del Popolo. The quantity collected in the Granai del Popolo by the end of February was as follows:

Wheat	218,821 quintals
Barley	31,008 "
TOTAL	249,829

Olives Oil. The quantities collected up to the end of February were as follows:

	<u>Table</u>	<u>Laureate</u>
Calabria	545,73 5324.	4.05 4114
ROMA	3,830.00 "	20.00 "
SASSARI	555.63 "	14.43 "
TOTAL	5,047.76 "	38.48 "

The above figures are in quintals and the figures for laureate shown for last month have been corrected by the Consorzio Agrario.

Diphtheria. Foot and Mouth disease in the Province of CALABRIA was practically non-existent by the end of February. There were small outbreaks in LUCCA and the situation in SASSARI is serious. Diphtheria is affected by the lack of adequate serum. Scarlatina fever is also prevalent in all three Provinces, particularly in SASSARI and control is complicated by the lack of serum and the spread of the disease to wild pigs.

Exports. Cattle exports for breeding purposes continued. Sheep, 1,321; Cattle, 246; Horses, 28.

The Minister of Agriculture, M. P. MULLO, visited CALABRIA towards the end of the month and the opportunity was taken by the Regional Commissioner and Regional Food Officer (Lt. Col. OLIVIERO) to hold a conference with him, his Under-Secretary, Prof. A. SERRI, the High Commissioner, General PITTA and Dott. PABIANO our local Inspector of Agriculture.

The object of the conference was to draw attention to the excessive livestock population in the island, and to point out that a number of the animals exported for breeding were not suitable for that purpose. We expressed the opinion that from a long term point of view it was desirable that a considerable reduction of the livestock in CALABRIA should be effected. At the present moment there is an animal surplus, particularly of sheep, which number between 2 and 3 million, and the

SALES	525.13	ctm.	4.05	ctm.
WUHO	3,836.00	"	29.00	"
SASALI	865.63	"	14.13	"
TOTAL	5,047.76	"	35.48	"

The above figures are in quintals and the figures for imports shown for last month have been corrected by the Consorcio Agrario.

Livestock. Foot and Mouth disease in the Province of Cagliari was practically non-existent by the end of February. There were small outbreaks in UROCO and the situation in SASALI is serious. Control is affected by the lack of adequate serum. Swine fever is also prevalent in all three provinces, particularly in SASALI and control is complicated by the lack of serum and the spread of the disease to wild pigs.

Equine. Cattle exports for breeding purposes continued. Sheep, 1,221; Cattle, 266; Horses, 98.

The Minister of Agriculture, R. S. MIO, visited Cagliari towards the end of the month and the opportunity was taken by the Regional Commissioner and Regional Head Officer (Lt. Col. GRAYTON) to hold a conference with him, his Under-Secretary, Prof. A. SERRI, the Chief Commissioner, General PIRIA, and Dott. PASSINO our local Inspector of Agriculture.

The subject of the conference was to draw attention to the excessive livestock population in the island, and to point out that a number of the animals exported for breeding were not suitable for that purpose. He expressed the opinion that from a long term point of view it was desirable that a considerable reduction of the livestock in Sardinia should be effected. At the present moment there is an animal surplus, particularly of sheep, which number between 2 and 3 million, and the agricultural economy of the island is being dictated by the large animal population that has to be supported. Apart from providing breeding stock for the mainland, exports of suitable animals would result in a considerable increase now devoted to fodder crops being used for the growing of food for human consumption and thus reducing the needs for imports into Sardinia.

It may be noted that the wheat harvest today is approximately 20% less than it was before the war. A bad season for fodder crops such as maize follows a dry Spring would result in a considerable and wasteful slaughter of animals and it would be in the interests, not only of Italian, but also of Sardinian agriculture to arrange a controlled export.

/Continued..... It was

It was agreed that animals condemned on arrival on the Mainland, as being unfit for breeding should not be counted against the number being exported from SARDINIA.

The question of the use of the Port of CILIA for the export of animals was also discussed. Economically, the CILIA - CIVITAVECCHIA route is satisfactory and is a short sea journey. The lack of control on this route and at this Port as compared with CAGLIARI will, however, be very serious and the prevalence of Foot and Mouth disease in SASSARI and NUBO is another factor against this suggestion.

Forestry. Some planting is in progress and it includes the planting of pine trees.

Fishing. A visit was paid by the Regional Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner and the Regional Food Officer to CAGLIARI and the Tunny fishing establishment at Piana Island during the month. Arrangements are in hand for this fishing and the net apparatus is assembled in April. There is still a lack of help which is being represented.

/ (s) LARQUE

Fisheries. A visit was paid by the Regional Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner and the Regional Food Officer to CAELO FORT and the Tunny fishing establishment at Pines Island during the month. Arrangements are in hand for this fishing and the net apparatus is assembled in April. There is still a lack of kelp which is being represented.

/ (o) LAEQU

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(a) LABOUR

6.

A small strike which lasted for a few hours occurred again at the RAGU 2513 mine, but apart from this the mining district has been remarkably quiet. Though political activity is still considerable. It is understood that the miners are considering demands for a large increase in pay and their reactions to the increase in the prices of bread and pasta have not yet been gauged.

A meeting was held by the Regional Commissioner with the High Commissioner's representative, E.E. CARRASCO, Captain KILBURN from the Mining Division, the Provincial Commissioner and Major HATCH of the Regional Mining Division to discuss the possibility for obtaining more miners. At least 2,500 more miners are required if the figure of 100,000 tons of coal per month required by S.R.M.M. is to be reached. In pre-war days more than one-third of the miners came from the mainland and this source is at present yielding practically nothing. A recruiting drive for more miners from BARDINA is, therefore, being inaugurated. The Prefecture have been asked to broadcast conditions of food, pay, work and housing in the mining district together with the increased rationing authorized for the miners at the beginning of February. This will be put out on the radio, in the press and by town crier in the villages, and it is hoped that a reasonable proportion of the miners required will thus be found locally.

The railway workers put forward a demand for consideration for better treatment and asked particularly for a reassignment of boats and of things. They drew attention to the favored treatment being accorded to miners but said it was not their intention to strike.

Some
A large consignment of boats and clothing arrived during the month and it has been possible to make allotments to the various grades of workers to enable them to buy these articles. This has had an immediate and excellent effect on the labor situation, particularly the railway workers.

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(10).....

7.

(f) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

1. Vice President of Public Works has been appointed, Arrivato PALOSIO.

During the month we received a visit from Lt. Col. Lippin, Electricity Council of U.S.A.A.C. He initiated an Advisory Committee on Electric Power (Sardinia) and the first meeting was held under his chairmanship. Those who attended were:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ing. ASTA | Public Works Ministry, ROME. |
| Ing. VALINZELLI | Attached to U.S.A.A.C., ROME. |
| (Ing. FIORELLI | Director, Sarda Company |
| (Ing. GARDIN | Director of Production |
| (Ing. LANZONI | Public Works Ministry |
| (Ing. SIMONE | (Hydrographic Services, Sardinia) |
| | President, Carbone |

This Committee will meet once a month under the Presidency of Ing. FIORELLI and will comprise the four Sardinian members and such other engineers as may come over from time to time to attend its meetings. The Regional Committee will also send a representative to the National Committee in ROME to attend the meetings of that Committee either monthly or quarterly. The inauguration of this Electrical Power Committee should be very beneficial to Sardinian electrical and industrial development.

In Cagliari there has been a considerable extension of the electric tram services which is a help to the working classes, many of whom live in the west of the city.

Clearance and rebuilding is progressing slowly. The extension and repair of the railway to the port to serve additional quays in this port is now proceeding satisfactorily.

Summarized services are as follows:-

- Roads : In total. Projects to cost 1,970,000 Lira
- Public Works : In hand. 15,949,000 Lira.
- Housing : 6,880,000 Lira (of which one-fifth is completed).
- Sewers, Water and Utilities : 2,526,000 Lira.
- Sanitary : 14,562,729 Lira.

(Ing. S.M.M.)
(Hydrographic Services, Sardinia)
President, Carabinieri

This Committee will meet once a month under the Presidency of Ing. PIGNELLI and will comprise the four Sardinian members and such other engineers as may come over from time to time to attend its meetings. The Regional Committee will also send a representative to the National Committee in Rome to attend the meetings of that Committee either monthly or quarterly. The inauguration of this Sardinian Provincial Committee should be very beneficial to Sardinian electrical and industrial development.

In CAGLIARI there has been a considerable extension of the electric tram services which is a help to the working classes, many of whom live in the west of the city.

Clearance and rebuilding is progressing slowly. The extension and repair of the railway in the part to serve additional quays in the port is now proceeding satisfactorily.

Surveys and services are as follows:-

Roads : In hand. Projects to cost 1,570,000 lire

Public Works : In hand. 15,845,000 lire.

Housing : 5,550,000 Lire (of which one-fifth is completed).

Drains, Water and Utilities : 2,526,000 Lire.

Sanities : 14,882,729 Lire.

Clearance of Depositions : 8,124,000 Lire.

Docks : 9,000,000 Lire.

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/s/.....

were when there was a large number of troops in the Island.

(11) Cases Involving Fascist Activity and Conspiracy Against the Italian Government

against

The instruction in the case / USAI, L. and his fellow per-chotists has been completed and the trial is to commence at OUSTANO on the 5th of March.

(12) Cases Involving the Allied Crusade

A case named PUGGI and five others concerned in the burglary of property of personnel of the Allied Commission was tried during the month. He received a sentence of 3 years - 3 months and a fine of 5,000 lire, and the others received lesser sentences ranging from 2 years - 3 months. The result is considered satisfactory.

(13) Italian Courts

One number of cases pending in the civil court system as at 31st January was 17,514.

(14) Other Remarks

Official notice has been received that SANTI has been removed as President of the Military Tribunal at OUSTANO. It is understood that this is a case of Spuriousness in respect of fascist activities. He has been replaced by Col. del LORO.

The Offices in the Palace of Justice at OUSTANO are nearly ready for occupation and should be taken over in March. The Palace of Justice at SASSI is still in partial occupation as an Italian Military Hospital.

(r) PUBLIC SAFETY

9.

There were eight murders and 60 cases of major armed robberies during the month, a considerable increase to nearly double the figure before Christmas, but this only in partly exceptional. MURO was the scene of three minor outrages, bombs being thrown at the Carabinieri and Guardia Garrigos, but little damage was done. Bombs were also thrown in TULLI, including an assault on the house of M.P. Of all these news has been freely mentioned locally as a possible future high commission for SARDINIA.

A demonstration in favour of the call-up for the army took place in CAGLIARI on the 4th of February. Police precautions were good and the proceedings were orderly. The procession passed the offices of the Allied Commission and made a full but definitely friendly demonstration as they went past the Allied flags. There were several small demonstrations in other parts of the island and the call-up but these were probably largely due to ignorance, as there were few newspapers and news travels slowly to country districts. There was one demonstration in which but distribution of pasta was said to be the cause.

The reformation of the 4th Carabinieri Battalion is proceeding slowly. It is being formed of 150 Carabinieri and 550 soldiers specially selected from among the men recently called up to the army. These soldiers are, however, as yet without uniforms. Twelve small armoured cars have been taken over and training in their use is proceeding. Eight are in CAGLIARI and two at Oristano. SARDINIA and MURO. 12 lorries have also been provided from the Italian Army but none as far have been handed over.

The new Commander of the Carabinieri, Col. QUARDO, has arrived in SARDINIA and will have been a try to 1st Lt. Col. FUBELLI who has been in command for six months and has co-operated loyally with the Allies.

On the night of the 21st February an enemy agent, Giovanni FANUCCI, was trapped by parachute from an unidentified plane near SASSARI. He was captured on the 22nd February by a scout of the Italian C.S. He had in his possession a radio transmitter, 143,260 lire in cash and some secret codes. FANUCCI was a former Italian Royal Radio operator and held the equivalent rank of Sergeant.

Supplies. A critical shortage of clothing, shoes and blankets was relieved at the end of the period and also the up the supply of the Provincial Commission (Lt. Col. FUBELLI) and the distribution of M.H.I.A. (Col. GIANCHI). A quantity of salvaged blankets, all clothing and shoes not fit for military use have been obtained and repackaged at the colonies for both prisoners and guards. The shoes are being made with leather uppers and wooden soles.

A detachment of 2 M.C.Co. and 8 Royal Marines to police CAGLIARI Port under the command of Lt. Col. FUBELLI, Royal Marines, arrived in CAGLIARI on the 25th

to the... to the... and some... slowly to country districts. There was one demonstration in which bad distribution of pasta was said to be the cause.

The organization of the mobile Carabinieri Battalion is proceeding slowly. It is being formed of 150 Carabinieri and 350 soldiers specially selected from among the men recently called up to the army. These soldiers are, however, as yet without uniforms. Twelve small armoured cars have been taken over and training in their use is proceeding. Eight are in Cagliari and two at camp. 240000 and 250000. 12 lorries have also been promised from the Italian army but none so far have been handed over.

The new Commander of the Carabinieri, Col. QUERIO, has arrived in SASSARI and we have been sorry to lose Lt. Col. FORTI who has been in command for six months and has co-operated loyally with the allies.

On the night of the 21st February an enemy agent, Giovanni FACCINI, was trapped by parachute from an unidentified plane near SASSARI. He was captured on the 27th February by an agent of the Italian C.I. He had in his possession a radio transmitter, 145,000 lire in cash and some secret codes. FACCINI was a former Italian Royal radio operator and held the equivalent rank of Sergeant.

Prisoners. A critical shortage of clothing, shoes and blankets was relieved at two of the penal colonies through the generosity of the Provincial Credit Union (Lt. Col. PIERI) and the co-operation of M.M.L.A. (Col. RUFFINI). A quantity of salvaged blankets, clothing and shoes not fit for military use have been obtained and reconditioned at the colonies for both prisoners and guards. The clothes are being made with leather uppers and wadded soles.

A detachment of 2 N.C.O. and 8 Royal Marines to police CAGLIARI port under the command of Major WILLIAMS, Royal Marines, arrived in CAGLIARI on the 26th of February and their presence is very welcome.

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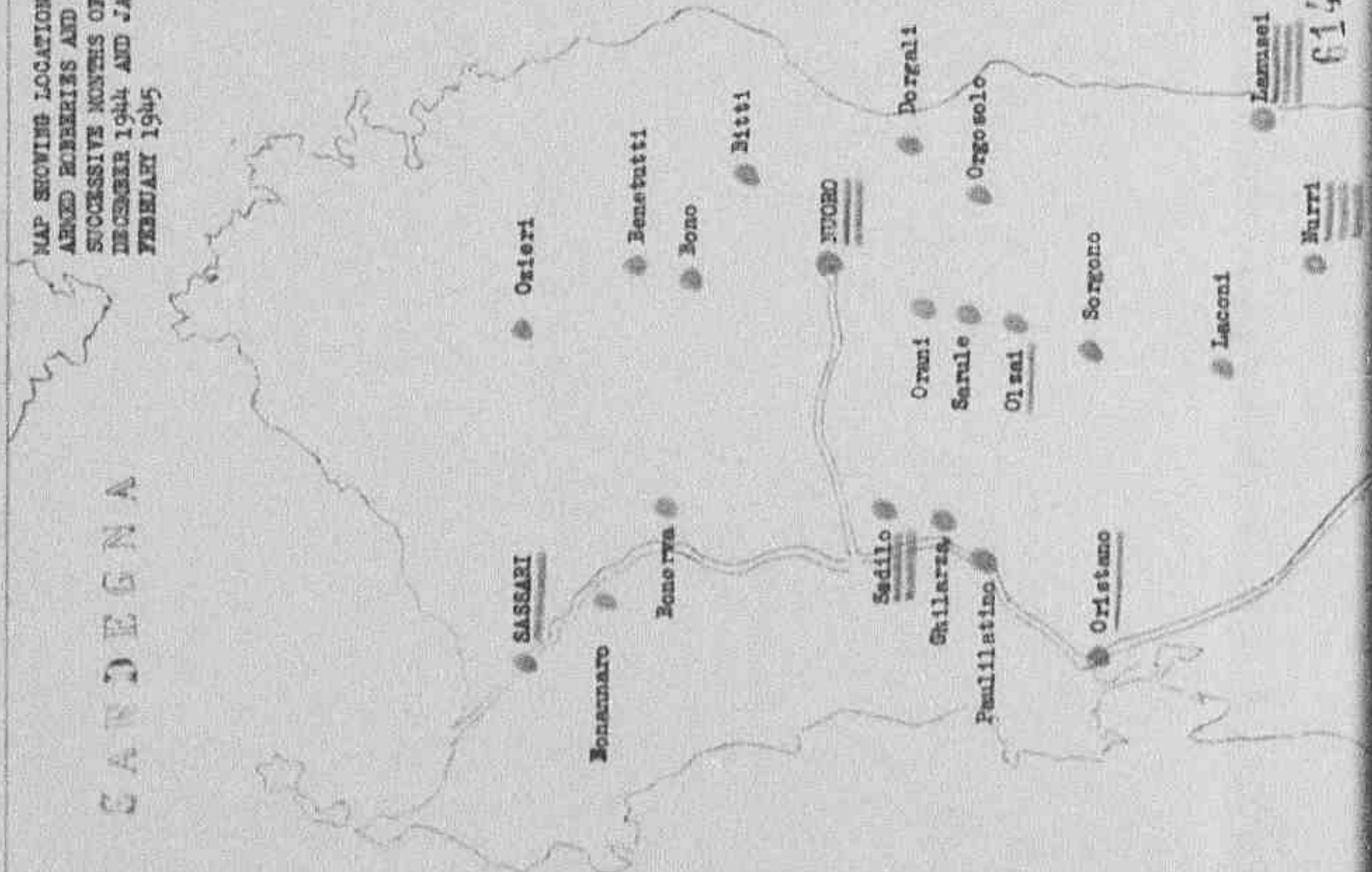
Requisitioning of Italian Courts

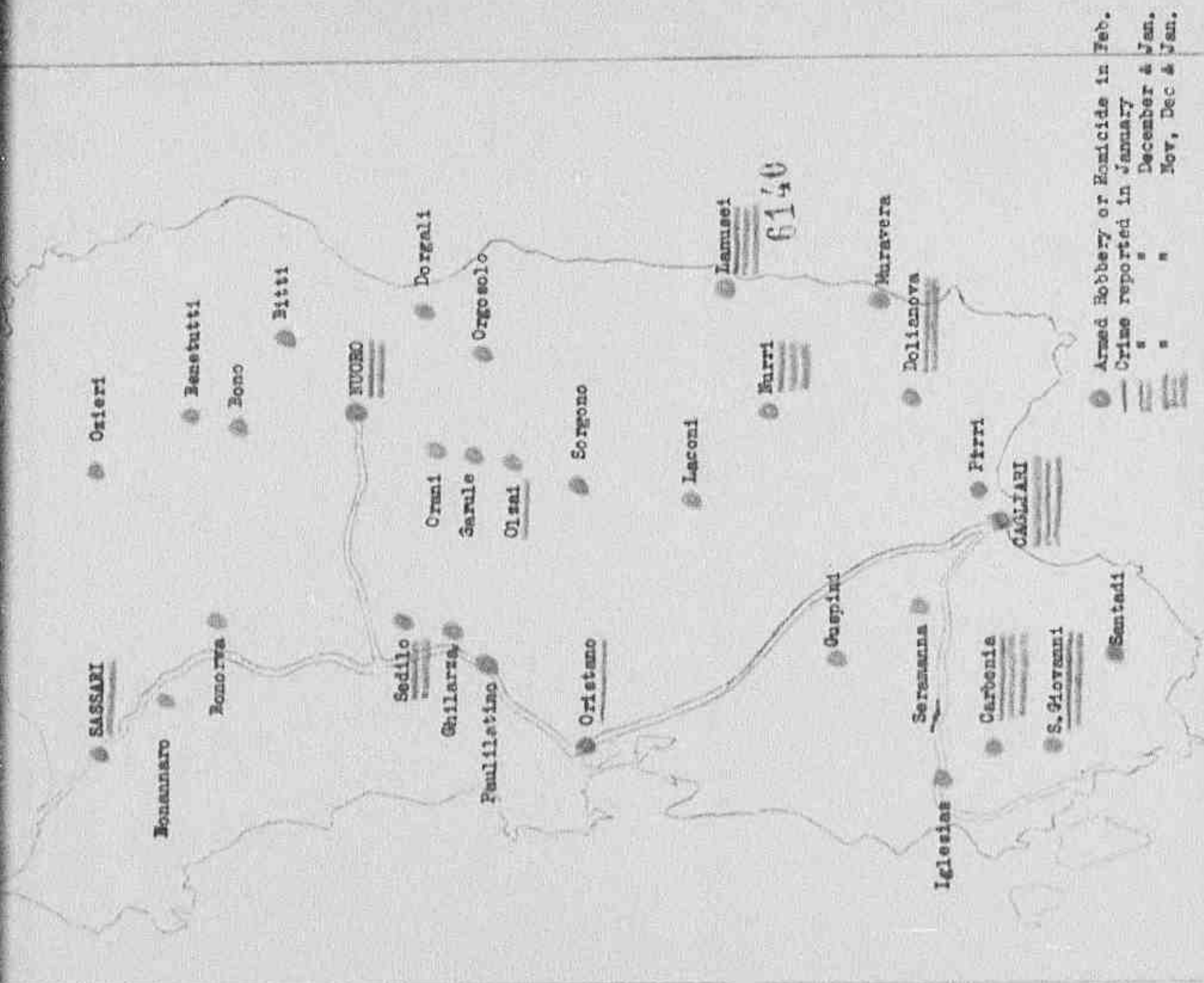
(4) Crimes Against Allied Forces

Sixty percent of the total crimes against armed forces have now been disposed of. A continued investigation of black market activities in Allied supplies, coupled with increased checks particularly of tyres, has kept the number of cases on such matters low. There are nearly as many cases now as there

/over.....

MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF REPORTED
ARMED ROBBERIES AND HOMICIDES FOR
SUCCESSIVE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND
DECEMBER 1944 AND JANUARY AND
FEBRUARY 1945





Armed Robbery or Homicide in Feb.
 — Crime reported in January
 | December & Jan.
 + Nov, Dec & Jan.

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22.

(a) MODEL 10 RESULTS

The above information previously reported as regarding Allied personnel remains unchanged.

The health of the Island is, generally, satisfactory, but CAOLIANI presents some anxiety as there is a possibility of diseases occurring here in the hot weather. A large number of people are living in caves and wrecked houses and others are huddled in very congested apartments. Representations are being made to ask the Military to release empty barracks which can be quickly converted to ease the housing situation. Measures have already been taken by the Medico Provinciale in connection with the anti malaria campaign and this has been discussed by the CAOLIANI Delegations Provinciale.

4. Representative of EDINVA visited SARDINIA and made arrangements for medical supplies for the next 2 months.

ADDITIVE (A)

The National Education Officer visited 17 schools during the month and the Scuola Mavistrala in GALLIARI City. Text Books and Quaders which have been imported with the help of the Allied Commission are being satisfactorily distributed at the correct prices.

School mid-day meals. The inauguration of these meals has been somewhat slow, but at least 11 Communes in CALABARI and 8 in NIROKO are actually functional. BASSARI has also taken a start but the figures are not yet in of the number of schools providing meals.

South Movement. The Regional Commissioner and the Education Officer visited a small meeting of local Explorators (Boy Scouts) at the village of DITUM. There were 20 local boys at the meeting and 29 more than had come out specially from GADILALI. They had a need of articles of any kind of clothing.

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(1) EDUCATION

The Regional Education Officer visited 17 schools during the month and the Scuola Nazionale in Cagliari City. Text Books and Quaders which have been imported with the help of the Allied Commission are being satisfactorily distributed at the correct prices.

School mid-day meals. The inauguration of these meals has been somewhat slow, but at least 11 Communes in Cagliari and 6 in MUGO are actually functioning. SASSARI has also made a start but the figures are not yet in of the number of schools providing meals.

Youth Movement. The Regional Commissioner and the Education Officer visited a small meeting of local Explorators (Boy Scouts) at the village of SIMUL. There were 20 local boys at the meeting and 29 more that had come out specially from Cagliari. They had a need of articles of every kind of clothing.

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(3) REFUGEES

106 refugees arrived in SARDINIA from the mainland for repatriation. They were dealt with in the normal way through the High Commissioner's Office.

/ (2) CONSULTATIONS

(12) COMMUNICATIONS(1) Road Transport

R.V.A.C. It is understood that the Directors of this organization have been appointed by the Minister of Communications but that they differ from those recommended by the High Commissioner. Ten more vehicles have been delivered from the Italian Army for civilian use making a total of 34.

No materials have yet been received to enable the CACILAR retreading plant to be put into operation as recommended by the A.F.H.Q. Inspecting Officer sent over last November.

(12) Rail Transport

No further British burning engines have been put into service and no material has yet been received to make repairs to the engines burning Berolinian coal possible.

Rolling Stock. The following rolling stock has been exported to the mainland: 8 hospital coaches, 49 box cars, 50 gondolas and 48 flats.

There has been some abnormal rail movement to move Italian personnel called up for the Army and Italian military equipment for shipment to the mainland.

(12) Shipping

Cargoes unloaded during the month included:

S.S. Arden	Pt props (15,035)
S.S. Benaparrin	Army Stores (259 tons)
S.S. Charles Cornet	Wheat (8,515 tons)
S.S. Abbatis	2 Trips of miscellaneous cargo
S.S. Cariven	MOLA woods (1,275 tons)
S.S. Benloyte	Paint plants, railway coaches (2,147 tons)
S.S. Benaparrin	Railway trucks and miscellaneous
M.V. Fertusola	Cargo (2,363 tons)
M.V. La Venezia	Salt (1,950 tons)
M.V. San Vincenzo	Willows (24 tons)
S.S. Dantoni la Tour	Skins and Cement (25 tons)
S.S. Mount Everest	Stores and Cattle
S.S. Albania	Horses and Cattle
	Two trips: mail, skins and
	miscellaneous cargo (total about
	2,000 tons)

Exports:

No further Sulcis burning engines have been put into service and no carbide has yet been received to make repairs to the engines burning Karlinian coal possible.

Rolling Stock. The following rolling stock has been exported to the mainland: 5 hospital coaches, 47 box cars, 50 coaches and 48 flats.

There has been no abnormal rail movement to move Italian personnel called up for the Army and Italian military equipment for shipment to the mainland.

(11) Shipping

Cargoes unloaded during the month included:

S.S. Aduan	Pit props (16,035)
S.S. Casperin	Army Stores (269 tons)
S.S. Charles Conrad	Wheat (8,515 tons)
S.S. Abbazia	2 Trips of miscellaneous cargo
S.S. Carlton	MMA made (1,275 tons)
S.S. Danley	Paint pigments, railway coaches (2,147 tons)
S.S. Samoyev	Railway trucks and miscellaneous cargo (2,363 tons)
M.T. Portuella	Salt (1,500 tons)
M.V. La Venetia	Willows (25 tons)
M.V. San Vincenzo	Skins and Cement (25 tons)
S.S. Chateau la Four	Horses and Cattle
S.S. Mont Everest	Horses and Cattle
S.S. Albedin	Two trips: salt, skins and miscellaneous cargo (total about 2,000 tons)

Coal Ships:

S.S. Biern	1,500 tons
S.S. Quoin	5,950 "
S.S. Maria	2,850 "
S.S. Santic	1,200 "
S.S. Scialfimo	1,900 "
S.S. Vela	4,300 "
S.S. Portuella	2,950 "

1 Cardinian Navigation Company to exploit sea routes adjacent to the island called "Garda Mare" has been formed with a capital of 50,000,000 Lire. The capital was over-subscribed.

(1) PROPERTY CONTROL.....

(1) PROPERTY CONTROL

The local Director of A.M.M.I., Inc. POMERAY, was interviewed by Captain COPELAND with regard to Mining Companies in which there are Belgian interests. Details have been forwarded to ROME.

Piercy Estate. The Curator of the Piercy - Merrill interest has begun proceedings at the Criminal Tribunal in order to revoke the order given in November 1944 for the animals to be put under the charge of the Sergeant-major. The Magistrate has placed the matter in the hands of the solicitors who are of opinion that there is no case.

Domin de Maria Beatis. The solicitors have been furnished with a copy of the Piercy will and requested to answer questions put up by Allied Commission Headquarters, Finance Sub-Commission.

(2) FINANCE

Provincial Commission, CAGLIARI. The Commission has been formed.

District Commissions, CAGLIARI. Three out of the seven have been formed.

Supply Accounting. A representative of I.C.E. has arrived but has not yet received instructions to take over full control. Future collections for imports are likely to be on account of Mining Division materials only.

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W.H. Pennington

(2) FINANCE

Provincial Commissions, CAGLIARI. The Commission has been formed.

District Commissions, CAGLIARI. Three out of the seven have been formed.

Supply accounting. A representative of I.O.E. has arrived but has not yet received instructions to take over full control. Future collections for imports are likely to be on account of Mining Division materials only.

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JAC Penquive

J. A. C. PENQUIVE,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

JACF/mjs

3rd March 1945.

For (4)

2003